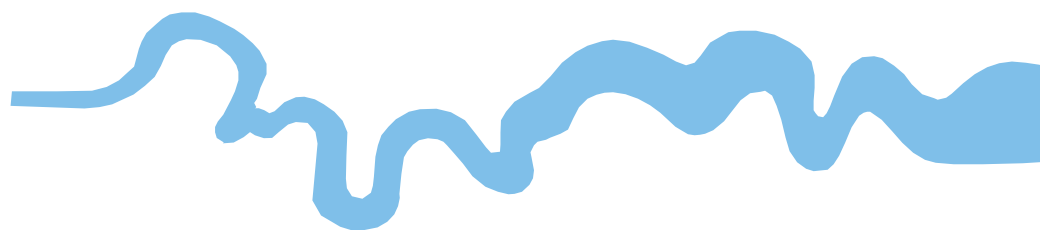


**T V A S**



**SOUTH**

**Land at The Orchards, Uckfield Road,  
Ringmer, East Sussex**

**An archaeological excavation**

**By Sean Wallis**

**OUR 14/173  
(TQ 4414 1383)**

**Land at The Orchards, Uckfield Road,  
Ringmer, East Sussex**

**An Archaeological Excavation**

**for Blue Sonic Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code OUR 14/173

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at The Orchards, Uckfield Road, Ringmer, East Sussex

**Grid reference:** TQ 4414 1383

**Planning reference:** LW/14/0830

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Date fieldwork:** 20th February to 18th July 2017

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Sean Wallis

**Site code:** OUR 14/173

**Area of site:** *c.* 1.6 ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological excavation to the east of Uckfield Road, Ringmer, revealed a modest number of archaeological features, some of which had previously been identified in an earlier evaluation of the site. The vast majority of the features appear to be medieval in date, and to represent a relatively short period of activity between AD1100–1200. Whilst there was no firm evidence of structures in the excavation areas, the amount of pottery recovered, and the freshness of some of the sherds, indicates that people must have been living quite close by. Although it is tempting to suggest that any associated settlement would have been near the present main road, which may have ancient origins, the concentration of features seemed to diminish in the western part of the site, particularly to the west of a ditch which follows the same alignment as the road. The truncated remains of a probable Roman road were identified in the north-east part of the site. This is likely to be part of the road from Arlington to Barcombe, and it appears to survive as a raised earthwork in the area immediately east of the present site. It is possible that the road follows a natural geological ridge, containing a large amount of iron pan and manganese inclusions, through this area.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 23.10.17 Steve Preston ✓ 23.10.17
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# Land at The Orchards, Uckfield Road, Ringmer, East Sussex An Archaeological Excavation

by Sean Wallis  
with contributions by Luke Barber and Steve Ford

**Report 14/173c**

## **Introduction**

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on an irregular parcel of land situated immediately to the east of Uckfield Road (A26), Ringmer, East Sussex (NGR: TQ 4414 1383). The work was commissioned by Mr Rob Winniffrith of Accel Consulting Ltd, 20 Southwick Street, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4TB, on behalf of Blue Sonic Ltd.

Planning permission (LW/14/0830) has been gained from Lewes District Council to redevelop the site for residential housing. The consent is subject to two conditions (6 and 7) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks. This was in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology.

The site was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Wallis 2014), which was followed by a trial trench evaluation in December 2016 (Wallis 2017). This revealed the presence of medieval ditches and what might be the remains of a Roman road on the site. As a result, a follow-up excavation was required in order further to explore the archaeological remains on the site and to preserve these features by record. This report details the results of that excavation which was carried out between 20th February and 18th July 2017.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Greg Chuter, the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer who advises Lewes District Council. The site code is OUR 14/273. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

## **Topography and Geology**

The site is located immediately east of Uckfield Road (A26), approximately 1.2km north of the historic core of Ringmer, East Sussex (Fig. 1). At the time of the excavation the site was largely covered with grass, although there were several buildings close to the road, along with an associated hardstanding (Fig. 2). The site is relatively flat at a height of approximately 13m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying

geology consists of Lower Greensand (BGS 2006). However, the geology recorded during the excavation generally consisted of light yellow brown clay, with varying amounts of manganese and iron pan inclusions.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site was initially highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Wallis 2014), and subsequently confirmed by a trial trench evaluation in 2016 (Wallis 2017). In summary, the site was thought to lie just to the south of the Roman road from Arlington to Barcombe, which may be a continuation of the Greensand Way (Margary 1955, route 140). This road is believed to join the London to Lewes road (Margary 1955, route 14) close to Bridge Farm, to the north-west of the present site (Fig. 1). Ongoing archaeological work at Bridge Farm (The Culver Project) has revealed evidence of a large Roman settlement associated with the road junction (AOC 2014). Recent geophysical surveys in the surrounding area suggested that the actual route was likely to run through present site, and this appeared to be confirmed during the evaluation, when a layer of flint nodules was recorded immediately below the topsoil in the north-east part of the site (Wallis 2017, feature 57).

The East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) contains a number of entries for the area around the present site. A large Roman lead coffin was discovered in a field close to Wellingham Farm, to the west of the present site, in 1871. The earthworks on Clay Hill, to the north-east of the site, are thought to represent the motte of a medieval castle, hence the name Castle Mound. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. Fragments of worked flint, struck flint and Roman tile have been found close to Clay Hill, along with pottery dating from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Ringmer is also well known for its pottery industry, which flourished in the medieval and post-medieval periods, and several kiln sites have been investigated close to Bishops Lane, to the south-east of the present site.

## **Objectives and methodology**

The aim of the project was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits and features within two areas (A and B) where features had been discovered during the evaluation (Fig. 3). Area A was to target the medieval features recorded during the evaluation, whilst Area B targeted the probable Roman road. A small additional area (C) was stripped at the request of the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer to confirm the line of a ditch revealed in Area B.

The general objectives of the project are to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the two excavation areas;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and

produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific research questions the project aimed to address were:

What is the nature and extent of the Roman road ?

What is the nature and extent of the medieval activity on the site?

Is the medieval site enclosed or unenclosed?

What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?

The three areas, measuring a total of 1232 sq m (Area A = 196 sq m; Area B = 1030 sq m; Area C = 6 sq m), were stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological features were excavated or sampled by hand to an agreed sampling fraction (half sectioned as a minimum for discrete features, 10–25% of ditches by length), though in the event the few discrete features (although shown in plan as half-sectioned) were fully excavated. Ditch/gully termini were intended to be excavated but this was not always possible as several shallow features simply petered out. Bulk soil samples were taken for environmental remains and to enhance small finds recovery, and all spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

## **The Excavation**

The excavation areas were generally stripped down to the top of the underlying natural geology, which necessitated the removal of around 0.50m of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51) deposits. The exception was Area A, where the top of the probable Roman road (57) was recorded immediately below about 0.30m of topsoil (50) (Pl. 1).

Archaeological features, including post-holes, ditches and gullies, were recorded in the excavation areas, and were sampled by hand. Some of these had previously been identified during the evaluation. The features from the evaluation are included in the descriptions below. Appendix 1 provides a summary of all the features from both evaluation and excavation.

## **Roman**

A possible Roman road (57) had been recorded (but not excavated) during the earlier evaluation, in the north-east part of the site. Excavation Area A was positioned to target this feature, which was revealed immediately below about 0.30m of topsoil (50). The feature was up to 6.80m wide, and ran across the full length of the excavation area

(11.70m) (Pl. 2). A 1m wide sondage was excavated across the feature, up against the eastern edge of the excavation area, which revealed that the road had survived as a deposit of mid brown clayey silt with frequent flint nodule inclusions (Pls 3 and 4). This deposit was up to 0.15m thick, and sloped down towards the north and south, creating the sort of camber one might expect from a road (Fig. 7). However, the flint nodules were not tightly packed, and certainly did not resemble the usual image of a Roman road surface. It is therefore highly possible that the feature had been damaged in the past by ploughing and / or the robbing of flint nodules for use elsewhere. Some modern material (not retained) was found on the surface of the feature, but the only finds recovered from within deposit 57 itself were one very worn sherd of Roman pottery, one less worn sherd of uncertain date, but also probably Roman, a nail (also possibly from the surface rather than within the deposit) and a few fragments of burnt flint.

It was interesting to note that the road appears to follow a possible ridge of natural geology which contains a far higher amount of manganese and iron pan inclusions than seen anywhere else on the site. It is possible that this was deliberate, as the inclusions would have provided a much firmer base for the road than the softer clay noted to the north and south.

## **Medieval**

The vast majority of the archaeological features recorded on the rest of the site (Fig. 5; Pl. 5) appear to date from the medieval period, with the pottery suggesting a relatively short duration of occupation between c. AD1100-1200.

Although a handful of features displayed stratigraphic relationships indicating more than one phase of activity, it is likely that most of the features are contemporary with one another.

### Discrete features (Figs 5 and 6)

A probable pit (6) was recorded in the north-east corner of Excavation Area B, close to post-hole 7, and another possible post-hole (8). Pit 6 measured about 0.52m in diameter, but was slightly irregular in plan as it had been truncated by a modern land drain (Pl. 6). The feature had been at least 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (58), which contained fragments of burnt flint and the remains of a complete medieval pottery vessel. Feature 7 was interpreted as a post-hole due to the large amount of flint nodules within its fill of light orange grey clayey silt (59), which may originally have been used as packing stones for a central post. The post-hole measured 0.56m in diameter, and was 0.20m deep. One small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from its fill, along with fragments of burnt flint. Feature 8 measured 0.40m in diameter, but was just 0.04m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (60).

Pit 12 was investigated in the south-west corner of Excavation Area B, where it was seen to truncate ditch 1000. The feature was 0.65m long, 0.55m wide, and 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid orange grey clayey silt (64). Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Two probable post-holes (18 and 19) were recorded in the vicinity of gully 1002. Feature 18 was actually revealed in the side of the gully, although the relationship between the two could not be established. One small sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the light brownish grey silty clay fill of the post-hole (70). Post-hole measured about 0.50m in diameter, and was 0.12m deep. It had a single fill of light brownish grey silty clay (71) which contained five very small fragments of medieval pottery.

Post-hole 21 was observed to the south of gully 1001, in the western part of Excavation Area B. The feature measured 0.40m in diameter and was 0.13m deep. Although no archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of light greyish brown silty clay (74), it is likely that it dates from the medieval period.

A circular pit (23) was recorded in Excavation Area A, immediately north of the probable Roman road (57). The feature was unusual in that it appears to have been dug to a specific size to allow a single large medieval pottery vessel (a spouted pitcher) to be placed inside it (Pl. 10). The pit measured 0.42m in diameter, and was at least 0.38m deep. Unfortunately it could not be bottomed due to the high water table, but it appears the vessel was inverted (ie base upwards) and additional sherds of pottery that came either from the same, or a virtually identical, vessel were retrieved from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (57).

#### Linear features

A number of linear features were recorded in Excavation Area B, most of which could potentially be contemporary with one another and the various discrete features which were observed nearby. Ditch 1000 was originally revealed in two of the evaluation trenches, and was seen to cross the whole of Excavation Area B. The East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer subsequently requested that a small area (Excavation Area C) be stripped to confirm that the ditch continued to the north, which it did (30). The ditch varied considerably in width (0.67m - 1.77m) and depth (0.10m - 0.45m) along its length, but was generally wider and deeper towards its northern end (Pls 8 and 9). A fair sized assemblage (68 sherds from slots 2, 3, 4, 14 and 25) of medieval pottery was recovered from the feature, including some quite large sherds. The only other finds were a few fragments of burnt and struck flint. It may be significant that ditch 1000 seems to lie along the same alignment as the nearby main road. The ditch seemed to truncate gullies 22 and 1001, although it is possible that the latter is contemporary with ditch 1001 as it did not appear to continue further east. Ditch 1001 was clearly truncated by pit 12, although the ceramic evidence suggests that the two features are not significantly different in age. It would therefore be reasonable to suggest that the ditch was not in use for a particularly long period of time.



Gully 1001 ran from the western edge of Excavation Area B for 13.80m before meeting ditch 1000, which appeared to truncate it. The gully was up to 0.55m wide and 0.27m deep (Pl. 7). A small amount of medieval pottery (24 sherds) was found within the feature, along with a few fragments of burnt flint.

Gully 5 was recorded in one of the evaluation trenches, just 0.13m deep, but could not be identified when Excavation Area B was stripped. The feature had contained one small sherd of medieval pottery.

Gully 22 was observed to the west of ditch 1000, and appeared to be truncated by the ditch at its southern end. The feature seemed quite irregular in nature, varying in width, and tapering off at its northern end. A slot was excavated from hand through the widest (0.60m) section of the gully, and it was seen to be up to 0.15m deep, with a single fill of light grey brown silty clay (75). The feature could potentially be prehistoric as the only finds recovered from it consisted of one fragment of burnt flint and one struck flint. However, it is possible that these finds are residual given the level of medieval activity recorded in the vicinity, and the fact that further flintwork was found within clearly medieval features elsewhere on the site.

Gully 1002 was roughly 'S' shaped in plan, and was recorded to the east of ditch 1000 in Excavation Area B. The gully was observed from the section edge of the excavation area, for approximately 14.50m before tapering off at its northern end. The feature varied in width from 0.25m to 0.85m, and two slots (9 and 17) were excavated through it by hand. It was seen to be up to 0.25m deep, with a single fill of mid orange grey clayey silt (61/69). Medieval pottery (91 sherds) was recovered from the gully, along with fragments of burnt and struck flint. A post-hole (18) was noted during the excavation of slot 17, although the relationship between the two features could not be established.

Gully 1003 was immediately east of gully 1002, and it is possible that the two features were originally associated. The feature was about 10m long and tapered off at its northern end close to where it would have joined 1002 if both had continued. Two slots (16 and 26) were excavated by hand and the feature was seen to be up to 0.35m wide and 0.16m deep. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from its single fill of light greyish brown silty clay (68 / 79), along with a fragment of burnt flint.

The terminus of gully 13 ran southwards from the northern edge of Excavation Area B for 2.40m. The feature was revealed to be up to 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep, with a single fill of light greyish brown clayey silt (65). Three very small fragments of medieval pottery were found within this deposit.

Gullies 1004 and 1005 were recorded close to the eastern edge of Excavation Area B, with the former originally being identified during the evaluation (slot 1). The two gullies are almost certainly associated with one another, and probably represent a single linear feature which has been truncated during machine stripping due to its shallowness. Several slots were excavated across both 1004 and 1005, and these indicate that the feature was up to

0.65m wide and 0.12m. Four small scraps of medieval pottery were recovered from one of the slots through gully 1004 (10), along with a struck flint. A large fragment of burnt flint was found in the northern slot (29) through gully 1005.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Luke Barber*

The evaluation and subsequent excavations at the site produced 471 sherds of pottery, weighing 11,786g, from 23 contexts (Appendix 2). An estimated 64 different vessels are represented. The whole assemblage was recovered by hand during the excavations – no additional material was recovered from the environmental samples. Although there are numerous small sherds, the general trend is toward medium to large sherds (some being in excess of 200mm across). The pottery is in variable condition. Most appears to be relatively unabraded, however, many sherds have suffered erosion to their surfaces due to the acidic nature of the subsoil. Such weathering makes assessing the degree of reworking difficult. Despite this, the presence of multiple conjoining sherds/ sherds from the same vessel in certain deposits suggests much of the pottery has not been reworked following deposition.

The assemblage has been fully quantified by fabric and form for archive, using the fabric and rim form codes of the Lewes series, which has been compiled using the much larger assemblages from the Baxter's Printworks and Lewes House excavations (Barber forthcoming). Codes for the developing county series are given in the summary fabric descriptions to facilitate future concordance (Appendix 2: Table 1).

Although the earliest sherds are of the Roman period, the overall assemblage is totally dominated by medieval wares with a tight chronological range covering c. AD1100/25 to 1200. No later pottery is present suggesting a short-lived period of activity within the 12th century.

### Periods and Fabrics

#### *Roman*

Two very heavily abraded oxidized grog-tempered sherds (18g) and a slightly fresher medium sand tempered sherd (2g) were recovered from road gravels 57. Although the latter could be of medieval date it does not easily match Ringmer sandy wares of the period and is therefore likely to be of Roman date to match the grog-tempered pieces.

#### *Saxo-Norman: late 11th to early 13th centuries*

In Lewes this period can be tentatively divided into two overlapping sub-periods based on the ceramics. The earliest is totally dominated by alluvial flint-tempered wares (e.g., the fabrics grouped under SNL3), but from around the middle of the 12th century flint tempering appears to get slightly finer and, more notably, quartz starts to be added (fabric SNL5). The latter increases in proportion so that by the start of the 13th century most local fabrics are

essentially sand-tempered with a scattering of flint (fabric HML1a). Exact division is often difficult due to the similarities of the fabrics, which show a gradual evolution throughout the period. This causes problems in Lewes when trying to assess the degree of residuality in pit groups, particularly where inter-cutting has occurred. Even where rims or other feature sherds are present they demonstrate the similarity of the simple forms through much of the period. The current medieval assemblage is of interest as it appears to be of a close chronological range and does not suffer from extensive residuality/intrusiveness. This is confirmed by the relatively small range of fabrics in the assemblage (Appendix 2: Table 1).

Due to the general lack of large single-context groups (other than those containing just one or two vessels) the assemblage is considered as a whole. The blend of SNL3 and SNL5 fabrics in most deposits suggests activity took place when the SNL5 type was coming in, around the middle of the 12th century. The SNL3 types firmly have their origins in the 11th century but virtually all vessels in the current assemblage are of well-made oxidized types that are best placed in the first half of the 12th century. The absence of simple early flaring rims is notable – the few SNL3a rims present being of more developed beaded types or ‘concave-topped’ types (Cp 5 types), the latter typically being associated with the later SNL5 vessels. The storage jar (Cat. No. 1) and decorated spouted pitcher (Cat. No. 2) are typical and have close parallels in Lewes. The SNL3 sherds from the current site generally contain finer flints and are more commonly thin-walled – another sign that they sit more toward the middle of the 12th century. This would certainly explain the frequent association with the SNL5 sherds. Cooking pots, often with external sooting, dominate the SNL3 vessels, though two storage jars, two to three pitchers and a chimney pot (SNL3d from gully 17) are present.

The SNL5 sherds, where discernible, all derive from cooking pots, the vast majority of which are oxidized. There is some variation in the percentage of fine flint in the fabric – the earliest being mainly fine flint with sparse/moderate quartz, the later material being common quartz with moderate flint. All of the few rims present can be placed within the Cp 5 types.

As noted above, large context groups are rare, the one notable exception being pit 23, which produced 188 sherds, weighing 8160g. The entire group is made up of SNL3a sherds from one or more oxidized spouted pitchers. All sherds could easily be from a single large vessel judging by their decoration, fabric and firing. However, four complete spouts are present so either the vessel had multiple spouts or more than one vessel is represented. If the latter is the case the vessels were all identical and from the same source. Other individual context groups are too small to warrant detailed quantification, however, if considered by group, two assemblages, from ditch 1000 and gully 1002, of reasonable size are present (Appendix 2: Table 2).

The fairly even ratios of the main fabrics suggest little or no chronological difference between these two groups, all best fitting in a *c.* 1125–1175 date range. Certainly the lack of more sandy types such as HML1a suggests refuse disposal did not extend beyond the late 12th century. Although the SNL5 may have been produced at nearby Clay Hill (Jones in prep.), it is probably best viewed as an early fabric of the dispersed Ringmer industry. The current assemblage has interestingly shown how the finer flint gritted types of late SNL3a merge into the early types of SNL5 (with only moderate quartz). This suggests that the Ringmer area may be one source of the SNL3 Saxo-Norman flinty wares in Lewes.

### Illustrated sherds

Fig. 8: 1. Storage jar with square club rim with slightly concave top (Cp 5p). *c.* 360mm diameter rim. Dark grey core, brown orange surfaces. SNL3a. Ditch 1000 slot 3, fill 54.

Fig. 8: 2a-c. Three sherds from the same spouted pitcher with upright externally beaded rim (type Cp 3b) and slightly convex base with insignificant foot-ring. Mid/dark grey core, brown orange surfaces. Decorated with incised concentric circles with central radiating incised lines and circular crossed stamping between the circles. Further vertical incised lines, with oblique incised lines forming chevrons between, running down the body from the spout/s. Such decorated vessels are well known in Lewes (e.g., Freke 1976, 180, no. 3) though they display quite a wide range of decorative variation and the current example is a new variant. SNL3a. Pit 23, fill 76.

Fig. 8: 3. Cooking pot with thickened out-turned rim with slight hollowing (type Cp 5f). Dark grey core, brown/grey patchy surfaces. SNL5. Gully 1003, slot 26, fill 79.

Fig. 8: 4. Cooking pot with slightly hollowed rim (type Cp 5f). Dark grey core, brown/grey patchy surfaces. SNL5. Gully 1002, slot 17, fill 69.

### *Slag* by Luke Barber

A fragment of hearth lining, weighing 32g, was recovered from slot 25 through ditch 1000. The fragment is tempered with abundant fine quartz and vitrified on two faces. It could have come from a hearth, kiln or furnace, although no such features were identified nearby.

### *Metalwork* by Luke Barber

The shank and partial expanded head of a probable farrier's nail, weighing 6g, was recovered from surface 57. A small (4g) fragment of iron from gully 13 (65) is probably from a blade or strip, but is too small to be conclusive.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

Six struck flints were recovered during the fieldwork, including one from the evaluation (Appendix 3). The flints are not closely datable, but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Most were recovered from features containing medieval pottery, and are therefore residual. Only one flake, from gully 22, is not accompanied by later finds, but it remains possible that this also is residual.

## *Burnt Flint* by Sean Wallis

A modest collection of burnt flint was recovered during the excavation (Appendix 4). None of the fragments had been worked. Although burnt flint was recovered from most of the features excavated, the amount of material collected from each context was relatively small. As the pottery from the excavation suggests that the majority of features are medieval in date, the burnt flint is probably residual, although flint can become burnt through a wide variety of mechanisms and at any period.

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological excavation to the east of Uckfield Road, Ringmer, revealed a modest number of archaeological features, some of which had previously been identified in an earlier evaluation of the site. The vast majority of the features appear to be medieval in date, and seem to represent a relatively short period of activity at some time between AD1100–1200. Whilst there was no firm evidence of structures in the excavation areas, the amount of pottery recovered, and the freshness of some of the sherds, indicates that people must have been living quite close by. Although it is tempting to suggest that any associated settlement would have been near the present main road, which may have ancient origins, the concentration of features seemed to diminish in the western part of the site, particularly to the west of a ditch which follows the same alignment as the road.

The truncated remains of a probable Roman road were identified in the north-east part of the site. This feature is likely to be part of the road from Arlington to Barcombe, and it appears to survive as a raised earthwork (also marked by a different vegetation pattern) in the area immediately east of the present site. It is possible that the road follows a natural geological ridge, containing a large amount of iron pan and manganese inclusions, through this area.

## **Acknowledgements**

The excavation was generously funded by Blue Sonic Ltd, with the fieldwork being monitored by Greg Chuter, the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer. The excavation team consisted of Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Steve Patton, Teresa Vieira, Jim Webster, and the author. Illustrations were produced by Teresa Vieira and the author.

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## APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments / Dating Evidence</i>
1	52	1004	Gully	Medieval ?	Stratigraphy. Recorded in evaluation.
2	53	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery. Recorded in evaluation.
3	54	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery. Recorded in evaluation.
4	55	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery. Recorded in evaluation.
5	56		Gully	Medieval	Pottery. Recorded in evaluation.
	57		Road	Roman ?	Pottery, morphology
6	58		Pit	Medieval	Pottery.
7	59		Post-hole	Medieval ?	One small scrap of pottery.
8	60		Post-hole	Undated	
9	61	1002	Gully	Medieval	Pottery.
10	62	1004	Gully	Medieval ?	Small scraps of pottery.
11	63	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Stratigraphy.
12	64		Pit	Medieval	Pottery.
13	65		Gully	Medieval ?	Small scraps of pottery.
14	66	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery.
15	67	1001	Gully	Medieval	Pottery.
16	68	1003	Gully	Medieval	Pottery.
17	69	1002	Gully	Medieval	Pottery.
18	70		Post-hole	Medieval ?	One small scrap of pottery.
19	71		Post-hole	Medieval ?	Small scraps of pottery.
20	72, 73	1001	Gully	Medieval	Pottery.
21	74		Post-hole	Undated	
22	75		Gully	Undated	
23	76		Pit	Medieval	Pottery.
24	77	1001	Gully	Medieval	Stratigraphy.
25	78	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery.
26	79	1003	Gully	Medieval	Pottery.
27	80	1004	Gully	Medieval ?	Stratigraphy.
28	81	1005	Gully	Medieval ?	Stratigraphy. Associated with gully 1004 ?
29	82	1005	Gully	Medieval ?	Stratigraphy. Associated with gully 1004 ?
30	83	1000	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery.

## APPENDIX 2: Pottery Catalogue and tables

### A> Catalogue by context

Group	Cut	Deposit	Spot date	Fabric	Form	No	Wt (g)	ENV
Subsoil		51	1125-1175	SNL 3a	CP	4	24	2
Subsoil		51	1150-1200	SNL 3d	CP	2	12	2
1000	2	53	1150-1200	SNL 3a		8	108	3
1000	2	53	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	23	238	4
1000	3	54	1150-1200	SNL 3a	SJ	8	788	1
1000	3	54	1150-1200	SNL 3a	PIT	1	34	1
1000	3	54	1150-1200	SNL 5		1	2	1
1000	4	55	1150-1200	SNL 5		1	1	1
	5	56	1150-1200	SNL 5		1	2	1
		57	RB	ESW		2	18	1
		57	RB	Medium quartz		1	2	1
	6	58	1125-1175	SNL 3a	CP	39	516	1
	7	59	1125-1175	SNL 3a		1	2	1
1002	9	61	1150-1200	SNL 3a	CP	13	132	4
1002	9	61	1150-1200	SNL 3d		2	14	1
1002	9	61	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	11	192	2
1002	9	61	1150-1200	SNL 8		2	36	1
1004	10	62	1125-1175	SNL 3a	CP	4	20	2
	12	64	1125-1175	SNL 3a	CP	27	118	3
	12	64	1125-1175	SNL 5		2	2	1
	13	65	1125-1175	SNL 3a	CP	2	8	1
1000	14	66	1150-1200	SNL 3a	CP	3	16	1
1000	14	66	1150-1200	SNL 3a	SJ	1	120	1
1000	14	66	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	2	34	1
1001	15	67	1125-1175	SNL 3a	CP	14	86	3
1001	15	67	1125-1175	SNL 5		2	4	2
1003	16	68	1150-1200	SNL 3a	CP	2	22	2
1003	16	68	1150-1200	HML 1a		1	2	1
1002	17	69	1150-1200	SNL 3a	CP	48	490	2
1002	17	69	1150-1200	SNL 3d	CHMP	1	22	1
1002	17	69	1150-1200	SNL 3d		1	8	1
1002	17	69	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	13	186	2
	18	70	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	1	1	1
	19	71	1125-1175	SNL 3a		3	2	1
	19	71	1125-1175	SNL 5	CP	2	2	1
1001	20	72	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	8	10	1
	23	76	1100-1150	SNL 3a	PIT	188	8160	2
1000	25	78	1100-1150	SNL 3a	CP	21	272	2
1000	25	78	1100-1150	SNL 5	?	1	6	1
1003	26	79	1125-1200	SNL 5	CP	1	62	1
1000	30	83	1150-1200	SNL 5	CP	3	12	2

Forms: CP = Cooking pot; SJ = Storage jar; CHMP = chimney pot; PIT = pitcher

**Table 1:** The Saxo-Norman assemblage

Lewes Fabric	County fabric	Description	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Catalogue Nos
SNL3a	F/M100	Moderate/abundant fine/medium flint to 1m with rare shell. Reduced & oxidized vessels	387	33	10,918	1 & 2a-c
SNL3d	F/M102	As SN L4b but with common red flint grits throughout	6	5	56	-
SNL5	F+q/M101	Sparse/moderate fine/medium flint with sparse/moderate sand. Clay Hill-early Ringmer type. Usually oxidized vessels	72	22	754	3-4
SNL8	C/M3	Moderate/abundant quartz with moderate chalk tempering (West Sussex)	2	1	36	-
HML1a	Q+f/c/M100	Medium/well fired medium sand tempered with rare/sparse flint/calcareous inclusions. Ringmer type	1	1	2	-

**Table 2:** Quantification of pottery from Groups 1000 and 1002.

Fabric	Ditch 1000 (2, 3, 4, 14, 25)			Gully 1002 (9, 17)		
	No	Wt (g)	Forms	No	Wt (g)	Forms
SNL 3a	42	1338	Cooking pots x3, storage jars x2, pitcher x1, uncertain x3	61	622	Cooking pot x6
SNL 3d	-	-	-	4	44	Chimney pot x1, uncertain x2
SNL 5	31	293	Cooking pots x5, uncertain x3	24	378	Cooking pot x4
SNL 8	-	-	-	2	36	Uncertain x1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1631</b>		<b>91</b>	<b>1080</b>	

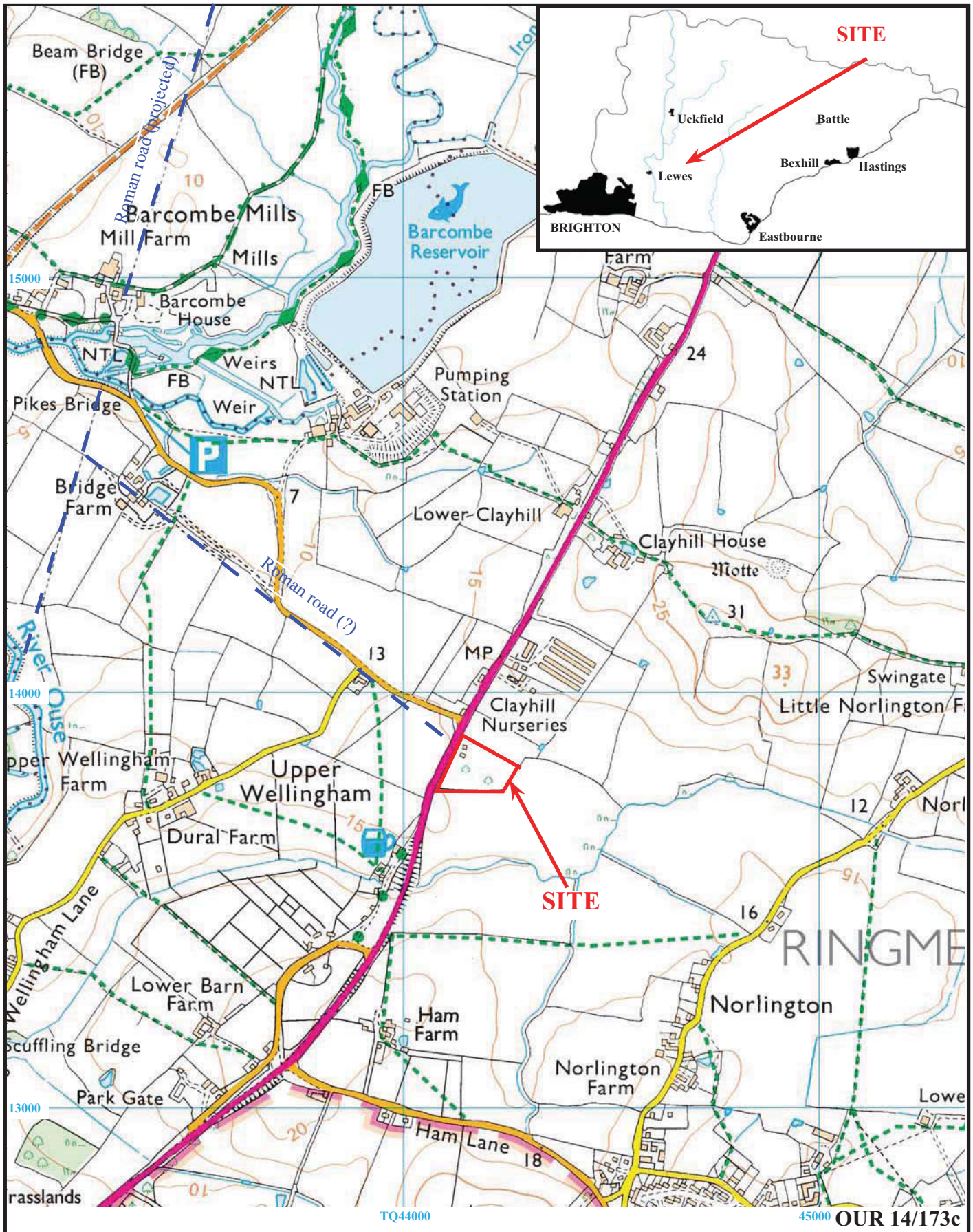


### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Struck Flint

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
1000	2	53	Core
1004	10	62	Intact Flake
1000	14	66	2 Broken flakes
1002	17	69	Broken Flake
	22	75	Intact Flake

#### APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
		57	Road	235
	6	58	Pit	90
	7	59	Post-hole	240
1002	9	61	Gully	334
1004	10	62	Gully	45
1000	11	63	Ditch	34
1000	14	66	Ditch	56
1001	15	67	Gully	157
1003	16	68	Gully	50
1001	20	72	Gully	48
	22	75	Gully	110
1000	25	78	Ditch	195
1005	29	82	Gully	328

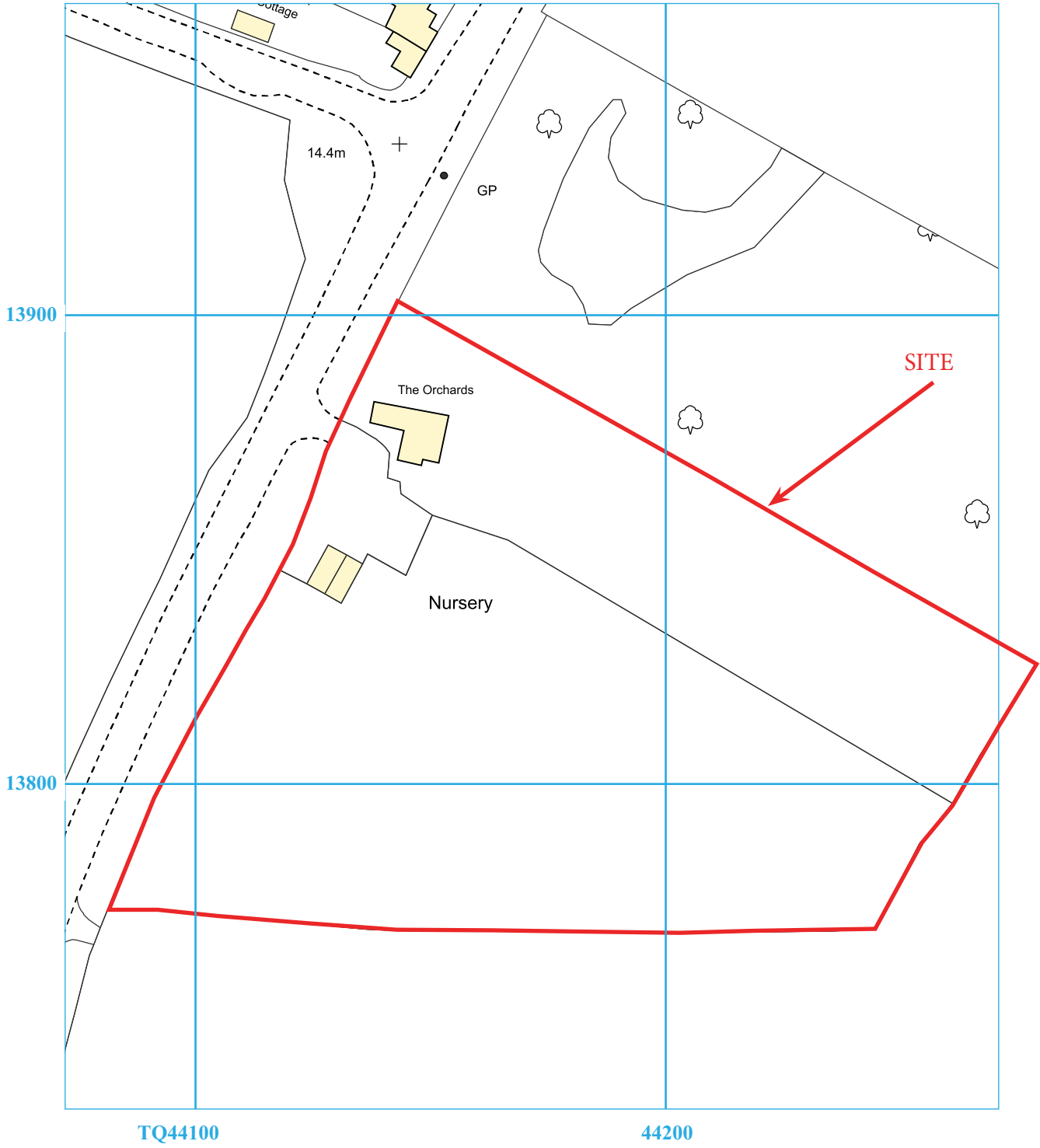


**Land at The Orchards, Uckfield Road,  
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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Ringmer and East Sussex.

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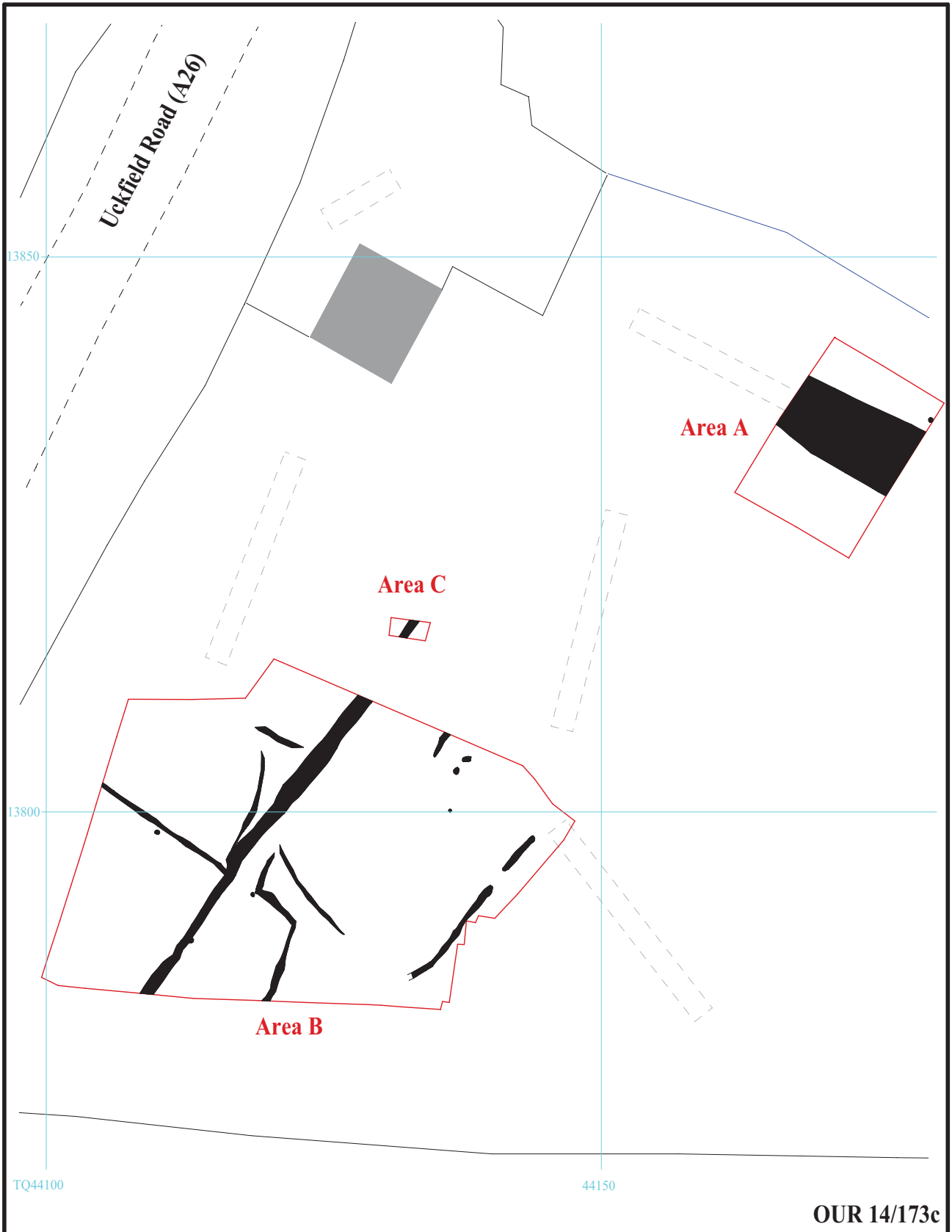


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site

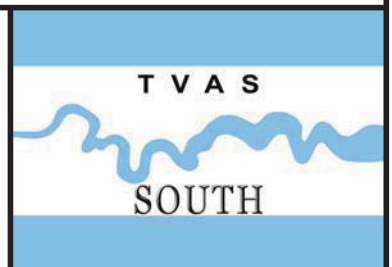
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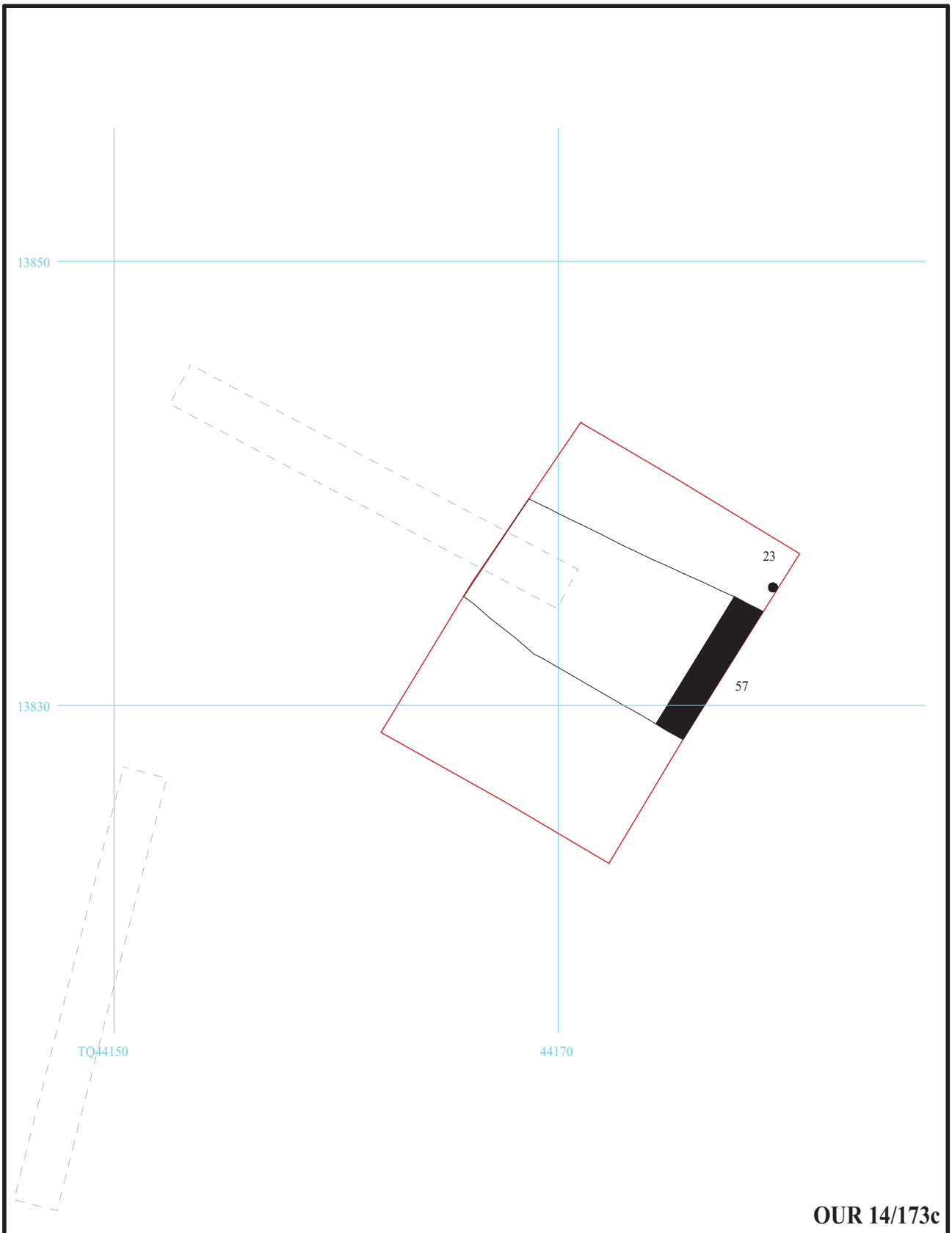




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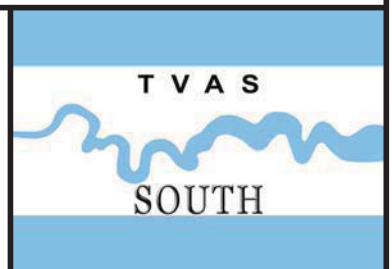
Figure 3. Excavation areas and archaeological features.

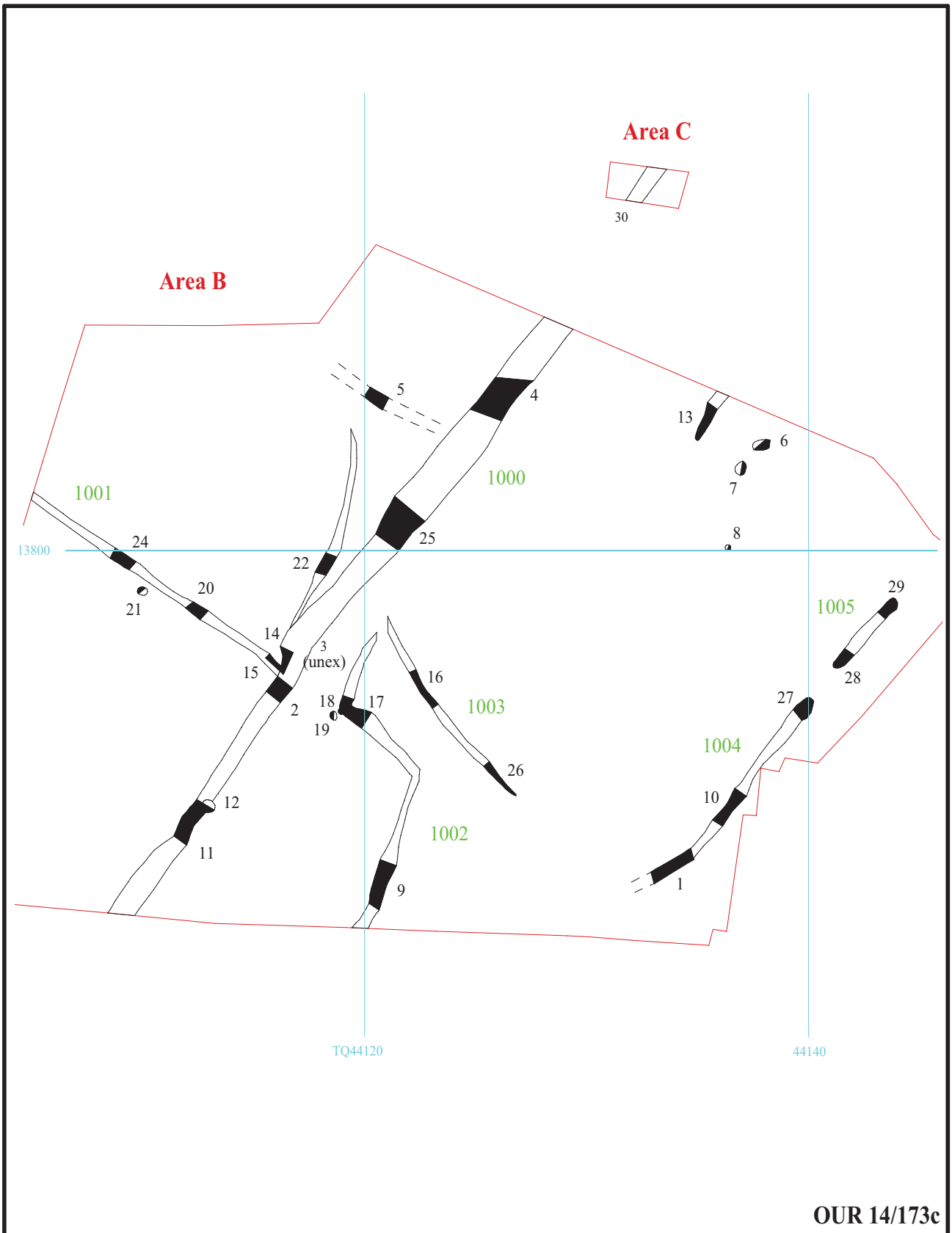




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Figure 4. Excavation Area A, showing archaeological features.

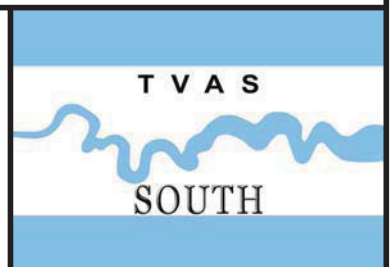


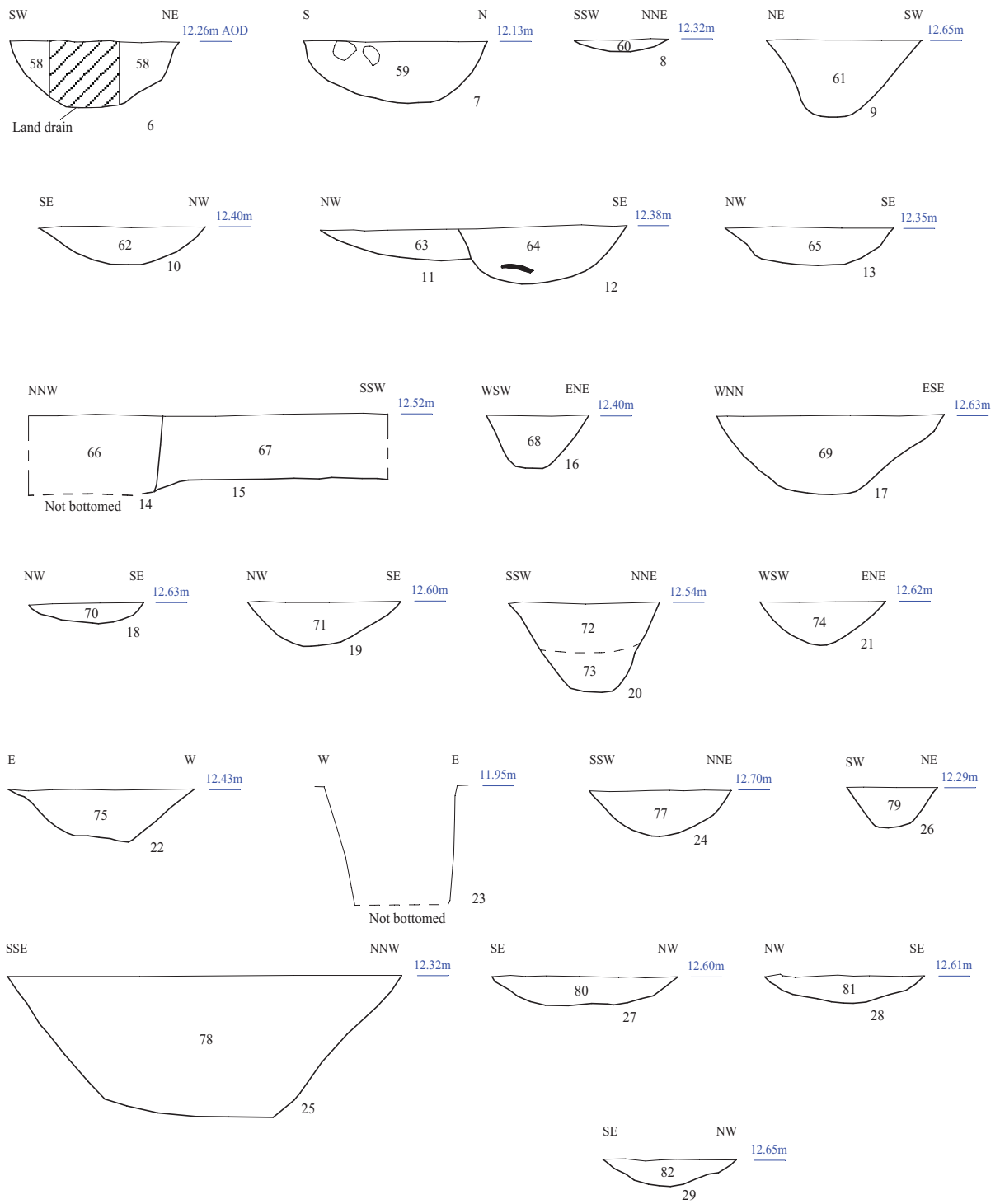


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Figure 5. Excavation Areas B and C, showing archaeological features.





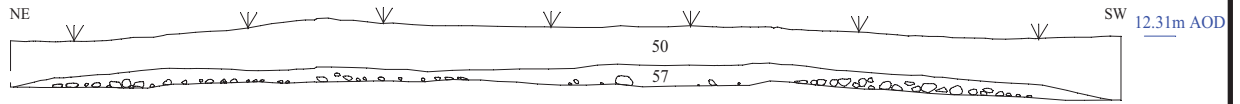
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Figure 6. Sections.



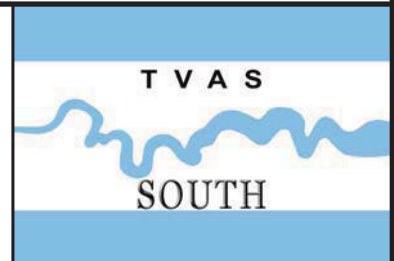




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Figure 7. Section across road 57.



*Jar*



1

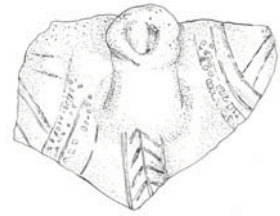
*Pitcher*



2a



2b



2c

*Cooking pots*



3



4

Figure 8. Medieval Pottery

0 100mm

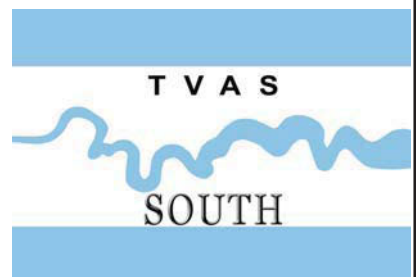




Plate 1. General view of Excavation Area A, looking South-east.



Plate 2. Road 57 after stripping, looking West.  
Scales: 2m x 2.



Plate 3. Excavation of sondage through road 57, looking East.



Plate 4. Road 57 showing sondage, looking East.  
Scales: 2m and 0.30m.



Plate 5. General view of Excavation Area B, looking South-east.



Plate 6. Pit 6 showing medieval pottery, looking North-west. Scale: 0.10m.

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**Land at The Orchards, Uckfield Road,  
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Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 1 - 6.**





Plate 7. Gully 1001 (slot 20), looking North-west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 8. Ditch 1000 (slot 25), looking North-east.  
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 9. Ditch 1000 (slot 11) and pit 12,  
looking North-east. Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 10. Pit 23 during excavation showing medieval  
pottery, looking North-east. Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

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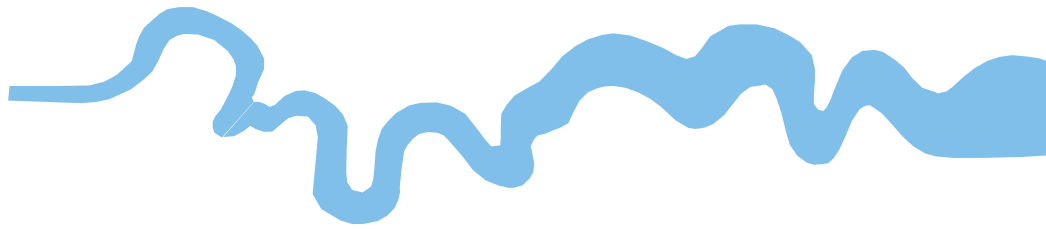
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Archaeological Excavation  
Plates 7 - 10.**



## TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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