



# Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



## **An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Bonners Primary School, Maresfield, East Sussex.**

WD/2010/0567 & WD/2899/CC

TQ 73494 26738

by

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### ***Summary***

*An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at Bonnors Primary School, Maresfield, East Sussex in advance of the construction of a new pre-school building. Two linear features, possibly ditches, were found, together with a pit and two possible tree bowls, all of which dated to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, corresponding with the use of this site for a school from this time.*

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## *Contents*

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Historical & Archaeological Background	4
3.0	Archaeological Methodology	6
4.0	Results	7
5.0	Finds	9
6.0	Discussion	12
7.0	Acknowledgements	13

## *Figures*

Fig. 1	Map showing the site and archaeological notification areas
Fig. 2	Map showing the site and sites on the HER
Fig. 3	1783 map (ESRO Acc 3412/4/6)
Fig. 4	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS map
Fig. 5	Site plan showing location of evaluation trenches
Fig. 6	Plan of the evaluation trenches
Fig. 7	Sections
Fig. 8	Photograph Trench 1 looking north
Fig. 9	Photograph Trench 2 looking west
Fig. 10	School writing slate drawing
Appendix 1	HER Summary Form

## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Gleeds Management Services Limited for East Sussex County Council (The Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation excavation in advance of the construction of a new Pre-School at Bonnors C of E Primary School, Maresfield, East Sussex (WD/2010/0567 & WD/2899/CC). As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, East Sussex County Council put a condition on the planning consent for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.2** The site at Bonnors C of E Primary School is situated adjacent to an Archaeological Notification Area defining the supposed location of a Medieval manor house (Fig. 1), and there are other Archaeological Notification Areas to the north and west of the site. The Historic Landscape Characterisation Survey shows the site to be just to the south of the historic core of the Medieval and Post Medieval village of Maresfield.
- 1.3** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey sheet 319/334, is Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand, with Alluvium immediately to the east of the site.
- 1.4** Bonnors C of E Primary School is situated to the south of Maresfield village centre, and is on the east side of the High Street/School Hill. The site for the new Pre-School building is situated on the north-east side of the existing school buildings, towards the northern boundary, between the existing netball court and football pitch. To the north of the site is a strip of ancient woodland, identified as being Medieval in origin in the Historic Landscape Characterisation Survey.
- 1.5** An appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by the Archaeology Team at ESCC, comprised an evaluation excavation. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)<sup>1</sup> for an evaluation excavation was prepared and agreed with the Archaeology Team at ESCC, and approved by East Sussex County Council.

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<sup>1</sup> Butler, C. 2009 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Bonnors School, Maresfield, East Sussex*, CBAS.

## 2.0 Archaeological & Historical background

2.1 There are six known archaeological sites recorded on the HER in the immediate vicinity of Bonnars C of E Primary School, and these are listed in the following table, and shown on Fig. 2. In addition to the above sites, there are some 25 Listed Buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site, mostly in Maresfield village.

**Table 1 Sites on the HER**

HER Ref.	Name	NGR	Period
MES4556	St Bartholomew's Church	TQ46592402	Medieval
MES4557	The Chequers Inn	TQ46622404	18 <sup>th</sup> Century
MES4597	Manor House	TQ46952369	Medieval
MES8049	Farmstead	TQ46542369	Medieval
MES12218	Token	TQ47702340	Post Medieval
MES16284	Maresfield Village	TQ46572404	Medieval

2.2 There is a substantial amount of evidence for Mesolithic activity in the Maresfield area. At The Rocks, to the west of Uckfield, an excavation produced a large assemblage of some 10,000 pieces of Mesolithic flintwork, possibly associated with the use of the rocks as hunting camp shelters<sup>2</sup>, whilst recent investigations at Butcher's Wood have revealed Mesolithic flintwork at a rock shelter site associated with a C14 date towards the end of the Mesolithic period<sup>3</sup>.

2.3 There is virtually no archaeological evidence in the vicinity of the site for later prehistoric activity, whilst the discovery of a possible corn drying oven associated with pottery dating to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (MES2847) approximately 1km to the south-east of the site is the only evidence for Romano-British activity in the area.

2.4 Maresfield was a demsne manor of the honor of Pevensey<sup>4</sup>. In about 1230 Gilbert Aquila established a free chapel in the manor house, which had recently been moved to a new site. On his death in 1235 Maresfield, with the honor, passed into the hands of the crown. The honor passed to John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster in 1372 and Maresfield with its manor-house and chapel remained part of the duchy's possessions until the crown sold it to Sir John Gage in 1545, at which date the manor-house was said to be in ruins<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Hemmingway, M.F. 1980-82 *Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletters* 31, 34 & 38

<sup>3</sup> Butler, C. (Forthcoming) A Mesolithic rock shelter site at Butcher's Wood, Uckfield.

<sup>4</sup> Information from Christopher Whittick

<sup>5</sup> ESRO SAS/G 19/4, 6/61, 62.

- 2.5** The manor-house was probably situated immediately to the south of the site (MES4597), and has previously been confused with a possible royal hunting lodge or palace. Edward II dated letters from Maresfield in 1325<sup>6</sup>, but these are likely to have been sent during a stay at Maresfield Manor-house, which at that time belonged to the crown<sup>7</sup>.
- 2.6** Maresfield village is of Medieval origin; the church having parts dating to c.1080, c.1260 and the 14<sup>th</sup> century, with a 15<sup>th</sup> century tower (MES4556). Park Farm situated to the west of the site is also of Medieval origin, and formed the manorial farm (MES8049).
- 2.7** The surrounding area is rich in sites connected with the Wealden iron industry<sup>8</sup>. Langley Furnace was situated to the west of Maresfield (TQ45102390), Maresfield Forge was situated to the south-west (TQ46002280), with Maresfield Furnace a little further north (TYQ46202320). All of these were operating in the 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, with Maresfield Forge continuing in use to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Ponds located to the east of the site, may have been header ponds for Maresfield Forge.
- 2.8** An estate map of Park Farm and Mill Farm of Lord Viscount Gage in the Parish of Maresfield by Thomas Budgen (1793)<sup>9</sup> shows the site to be a field called ‘School House Field’ with School House Shaw to the north. No buildings are shown, and the strip of land adjacent to the road is labelled as ‘Charity Land’ (Fig. 3).
- 2.9** The Tithe map (1840) shows the site to be a field with the school buildings fronting onto the road. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1874) shows the National School; a path crosses the site from north to south, and a stream appears to follow the eastern field boundary (Fig. 4).
- 2.10** Later OS maps show little change, although part of the northern part of the site appears to have been a separate field. The ‘charity land’ remains separate, and in the 20<sup>th</sup> century the School Cottages have been built on this land.

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<sup>6</sup> *Calendar of Close Rolls 1323-7*, pp404-7

<sup>7</sup> Chris Whittick Pers. com.

<sup>8</sup> [www.wirgdata.org](http://www.wirgdata.org)

<sup>9</sup> ESRO Acc 3412/4/6

### **3.0 Archaeological Methodology**

- 3.1** The outline of the proposed new building had been marked out, and a T-shaped trench was re-positioned slightly from that proposed in the WSI at the request of the architect, so that one of the trenches followed to line of the footing trench for the new building (Fig. 5). Trench 1 was aligned northeast-southwest and was 10m in length, whilst Trench 2 was aligned northwest to southeast, and was also 10m long. Both trenches were 1.35m wide.
- 3.2** The machine used for the excavations was a 3 tonne 360° Kubota KK101-3 tracked excavator, using a 1.35m wide toothless bucket. The resulting spoil from the excavation was piled on one side of each trench. The evaluation trenches were initially CAT scanned, which confirmed that there were no services present.
- 3.3** Before the removal of the turf, the ground surface was scanned using a Garrett ACE 250 metal detector. The machined surface was then scanned after the removal of the turf, and was further scanned at regular intervals thereafter during the evaluation excavation. The spoilheaps were also scanned and visually inspected for artefacts.
- 3.4** A temporary bench mark (TBM) had already been established at the site (45.23m OD) by the surveyors, and this was used as a basis for all levels taken during the evaluation.
- 3.5** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** A full photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. A site reference of BPS10 has been allocated.

## 4.0 Results

- 4.1** Trench 1 was excavated first, revealing two layers. The upper layer below the turf was a firm light grey-brown sandy loam topsoil, with patches of yellow sand (Context 1). It contained sandstone pieces to 100mm (1%), roots (1%), charcoal flecks (<1%) and ceramic building material (CBM) (<1%). This topsoil varied in depth between 250mm and 350mm, and its interface with the underlying Context 2 was unclear due to bioturbation.
- 4.2** Context 2 was a firm yellow-brown sandy clay loam with more compact patches of grey-brown sandy clay loam in its upper part. The upper part of this layer tends to be darker and is very bioturbated, but as it becomes deeper it becomes cleaner and more sandy. It contains sandstone pieces to 100mm (2%) and charcoal flecks (<1%) in its upper part. This layer was interpreted as the natural, and all features were cut into this layer.
- 4.3** It was very difficult to identify the archaeological features due to the bioturbation in the upper part of Context 2, as the features appeared to have the same fill as the darker bioturbated soil. The nature of the machine excavation meant that some features were only fully identified in section once excavation had been completed. However the careful collection of artefacts during the excavation meant that these could be correctly placed into the fill of a particular feature with a high level of certainty.
- 4.4** The first feature identified was a linear feature (Cut 3) which curved across the north end of Trench 1 from northwest to southeast, before swinging south to cut across the top of Trench 2 (Fig. 6). In section it could be seen to be U-shaped, and was 900mm wide and 300mm deep with sloping sides, the northern side being steeper, with a rounded base (Fig. 7: Section 4).
- 4.5** The fill of Cut 3 was a loose mid grey-brown sandy loam (Fill 4) containing sandstone pieces to 50mm (2%) and charcoal flecks (2%). This was the only fill in this cut, and produced artefacts of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date with a single residual sherd of 17<sup>th</sup> century date.
- 4.6** To the south of Cut 3 was a rectangular shaped cut (Fig. 6: Cut 5). This was encountered during the excavation within Context 1; half sectioned and then fully excavated prior to its removal. It measured 650mm x 500mm and varied between 160mm and 200mm in depth. It had a sharp upper break of slope with vertical sides and a flat base; although at the north end it slopes into a shelf and then drops again into the base. There was a central circular depression cut into the base of the feature (Fig. 7; Section 2).



- 4.7** The single fill of Cut **5** was a dark brown sandy loam (Fill **6**), containing sandstone pieces to 40mm (2%) and charcoal pieces/flecks (1%), The fill contained a single sherd of mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The northern end of Trench 1 was excavated to a deeper level to ensure that there were no further features.
- 4.8** The same topsoil (Context **1**) and natural (Context **2**) were noted in Trench 2. Context **1** varied between 250mm and 350mm in depth. At the southeast end of Trench 2 a horizon of burning (Context **14**), up to 120mm deep, was noted at the base of Context **1**. This comprised a dark brown sandy loam with charcoal pieces and flecks (3%) together with small pieces of clinker and slag (2%). Pottery, glass and CBM of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from this horizon.
- 4.9** At the northwest end of Trench 2 a shallow oval cut was recorded (Fig. 6). This feature (Cut **7**) measured 700mm x 600mm and was 120mm deep. It had steeply sloping sides into a rounded base (Fig. 7: Section 1), and contained a single fill (Fill **8**). The fill comprised a loose mid grey-brown sandy loam containing roots (3%) and sandstone pieces to 40mm (2%), together with pottery of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and a single residual sherd of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery. This feature was interpreted as a tree root bowl.
- 4.10** During the machine excavation another area of burning, which produced a number of artefacts, was noted within Context **1**, and continued on down into Context **2**. The edges of this feature (Cut **9**) were very indistinct and irregular, and it became deeper in the centre of the trench (not shown in section), having a probable depth of c.600mm. It had dimensions of c.1m x 1.2m but also extended outside the trench (Fig. 6).
- 4.11** The upper fill of Cut **9** was a firm mid grey-brown sandy loam (Fill **10**) up to 120mm deep, containing numerous charcoal pieces and flecks (5%), cinder and slag pieces (2%) and sandstone pieces (2%), together with pottery, glass and other artefacts of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The primary fill (Fill **11**) was a firm mid brown sandy loam containing sandstone pieces to 30mm (2%) and charcoal flecks (2%). It produced 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass, together with a rusted metal vessel (small pot or bucket) which disintegrated during the excavation.
- 4.12** The final feature recorded was an indistinct linear feature (Cut **12**) which crossed Trench 2 in a north-east to southwest orientation (Fig. 6). It was U-shaped in section (Fig. 7: Section 3) 1.3m wide and 420mm deep, with sloping sides into a rounded base. It had a single fill (Fill **13**), which comprised a firm to loose mid brown sandy loam, containing sandstone pieces to 30mm (2%), charcoal flecks (1%), CBM/fired clay flecks (<1%), together with pottery of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The relationship between Cuts **9** and **12** was unclear, but it appeared that Cut **13** was later and had truncated Cut **9** at its east end. No other features were noted in Trench 2.

## 5.0 The Finds.

**5.0.1** The archaeological work recovered a relatively small assemblage of finds from the site. These are summarized in Table 2.

**5.0.2** The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis or long-term curation in a museum. The artefact assemblage has been returned to the school.

**Table 2:** Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Glass	Other	Deposit Date
<b>1</b>	1550-1750: 2/14g 1750-1900+: 30/470g	Brick 2/1,426g Peg tile 3/128g	12/155g	Stone 2/32g Metal 2/41g Slag 2/52g	Mid/late C19th (x2 residual C17th- sherds)
<b>4</b>	1550-1750: 1/4g 1750-1900+: 6/20g	-	2/3g	Stone 1/4g Mortar 1/282g Bone 1/1g	Mid/late C19th (x1 residual C17th- sherds)
<b>6</b>	1750-1900+: 1/6g	-	-	-	Mid/late C19th
<b>8</b>	1550-1750: 1/2g 1750-1900+: 4/10g	Peg tile 1/46g	-	Flint 1/65g	Mid/late C19th (x1 residual C18th- sherd)
<b>10</b>	1750-1900+: 2/12g	Peg tile 2/166g	10/140g	Clay pipe 1/1g Copper alloy 1/1g Slag 1/48g Stone 1/258g	Mid/late C19th
<b>11</b>	1750-1900+: 1/114g	-	6/89g	Bone 2/194g Metal 8/108g	C19th
<b>13</b>	1750-1900+: 4/146g	Peg tile 1/6g	-	Stone 1/28g FF Flint 1/6g Metal 1/10g Slag 1/10g	Mid/late C19th
<b>14</b>	1750-1900+: 8/326g	Peg tile 1/250g	3/65g	Stone 2/86g	Mid/late C19th

## 5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

**5.1.1** The earliest pottery from the site consists of a few slightly abraded sherds of 17<sup>th</sup> century material. These consist of a German stoneware (Frechen) sherd and local glazed red earthenware from Context **1** and a sherd of oxidised fine earthenware with deliberately reduced black surfaces from Context **4**. The only other early post-medieval sherd consists of a tiny chip of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware from Context **8** which probably belongs to the early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of this material demonstrates at least some activity, perhaps related to manuring, was occurring close-by in the 17<sup>th</sup> to early/mid 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- 5.1.2** The remaining pottery from the site is all of the late post-medieval period and shows little signs of abrasion/reworking. The earliest of this material is likely to have been deposited in the early/mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. This material includes a little pearlware from Context **8** (a plate with blue shell-edge decoration) and Context **13** (a transfer-printed plate). Other wares, such as the scatter of yellow ware, unglazed earthenware flowerpots and English stoneware and porcelain are more generic for the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.1.3** However, there appears to be a notable increase in the amount of pottery that can be attributed to the mid/late part of the century. There are notable quantities of transfer-printed ware with blue and green decoration (willow pattern and floral) as well as a few pieces of late 19<sup>th</sup> century refined white earthenwares (most notably from Context **1**. An English stoneware preserve jar from the same context is typical of types in use in the later 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The quantity of material involved certainly suggests that by the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation/refuse disposal was established at the site.
- 5.1.4** A single 19<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recovered from Context **10**.

## **5.2 Glass** by Chris Butler

- 5.2.1** A small assemblage of glass was collected from five different contexts. The majority of the glass was from bottles of various types, with only two pieces of window glass being recovered. The bottle glass included pieces from dark green coloured bottles, light green and aqua coloured bottles together with clear and dark blue glass, with a single example of brown glass.
- 5.2.2** Recognisable forms included fragments from mineral water bottles, with a neck fragment from Context **14** having an applied lip, and a fragment of a clear glass ink bottle from Context **10** with an embossed '[I]NK' on the side. Context **10** also produced six fragments from the same cobalt blue bottle of granula citrate of magnesia (the predecessor of Milk of Magnesia), one fragment having CITRATE/[MAG]NESIA embossed on it. This bottle probably dates to the 1890's, and most of the other glass in the assemblage would fit a later 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **5.3 Ceramic Building Material** by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1** Two brick fragments were recovered from Context **1**. Both of these are crudely made but well fired and tempered with sparse fine sand and abundant iron oxide and white clay/siltstone inclusions to 3mm (100mm wide by 50-51mm tall). A late 16<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

**5.3.2** All of the peg tile from the site is of types typical of the later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. They are quite well made, if a little crudely finishes, and well fired. Tempering consists of sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxides to 2mm. Only one fixing hole is present – a diamond-shaped type from Context **10**. A single piece buff fine sandy mortar was recovered from the site (Context 4). A 19<sup>th</sup> century date is probable.

#### **5.4 Stone by Luke Barber**

**5.4.1** With the exception of two pieces of Wealden sandstone from Context **14** all of the stone from the site consists of Welsh slate of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Although one piece of roofing slate was recovered from Context **1** the remaining slate is all derived from polished school slates with scribed lines on one or more of their surfaces.

**5.4.2** The most notable piece is from Context **10** which measures 190mm wide and has two 6mm diameter suspension holes near the top set in 62 and 65mm from each side respectively (Fig. 10). Both faces are polished with one having plain ruled lines alternating at 6-7mm and 14mm spacing while the other side has the remains of a weekly timetable, with days down the left hand side and ‘AM’ and ‘PM’ across the top.

#### **5.5 Other Finds by Chris Butler & Luke Barber**

**5.5.1** Two iron fragments were recovered from Context **1**, one of which may have been part of a hook. An iron nail was found in Context **13**, and the remains of a very degraded iron vessel was found in Context **11**. Context 10 produced a 4-hole dome-backed button of mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The button is stamped ‘SUSPENDER’ around its frontal rim.

**5.5.2** Pieces of blast furnace slag were recovered from Contexts **1** and **10**. Although probably relating to iron smelting of the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries such material was frequently quarried from ironwork slag-heaps and transported to make roads/tracks throughout the Weald. As such its presence here is not unexpected.

**5.5.3** A small flint core fragment was found in Context **8**. It utilised a grey mottled flint, and had evidence of a number of removals, possibly from two different platforms, with one edge having been abraded, perhaps through use as a hammerstone. A single fragment of fire-fractured flint was found in Context **13**. Both of these pieces are evidence for prehistoric activity.

**5.5.4** Two fragments of cattle long bone, which have been processed in the same manner, were found in Context **11**. The bones have both been chopped and split in a similar way, which suggests that they were covered with linen and boiled to extract the bone marrow.

## 6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** Apart from the two pieces of flint, the oldest material in the assemblage appears to relate to low levels of 17<sup>th</sup> to mid 18<sup>th</sup> century activity in the general vicinity. Although this may relate to agricultural usage of the land it may equally be related to activity associated with the iron industry. Although there is a hint at early 19<sup>th</sup> century activity all of the material could relate to on-site occupation/refuse disposal from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onward.
- 6.2** The features recorded during the evaluation comprised a short length of curving ditch (Cut **3**), and a much larger north-south orientated ditch (Cut **12**). Both of these features date to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and therefore probably relate to the school, although it is not possible to suggest a function for them. It is possible that Context **12** may have been a large pit rather than a ditch.
- 6.3** The two smaller cut features (Cuts **5** and **7**) are probably tree bowls; a number of small trees were growing in the vicinity of the site at the time of the evaluation, and therefore these features may be relatively recent, with the artefacts found within them being residual.
- 6.4** Probably the most interesting feature was the rubbish pit (Cut **9**) with its two fills (Fills **10** & **11**). These produced an interesting range of artefacts, some of which may be directly related back to the school in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. These include the ink bottle, writing slate, copper alloy button and the granula citrate of magnesia bottle. It is also possible that the chopped cattle bone pieces are the residue of a meal or snack.
- 6.5** Although the number of features found suggests a significant amount of activity taking place here in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, it would seem unlikely that this would have removed all traces of an earlier manor house, if this had been situated on or near to the site. However, the complete lack of Medieval pottery and other artefacts would suggest that the manor house was not located in the immediate vicinity of the site.

## **7.0 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1** I would like to thank Daniel Miller of Gleeds Management Services Limited and Michael Terry of Michael Cook Associates who made the arrangements for the evaluation excavation on behalf of East Sussex County Council, and the on-site staff for their assistance and co-operation.
- 7.2** Luke Barber reported on the pottery, CBM and geological material, Jane Russell prepared the plan and section drawings for the report, and Annalie Seaman drew the writing slate. I would also like to thank Christopher Whittick for his help in researching the manor house, and obtaining information at ESRO. The project was monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter.

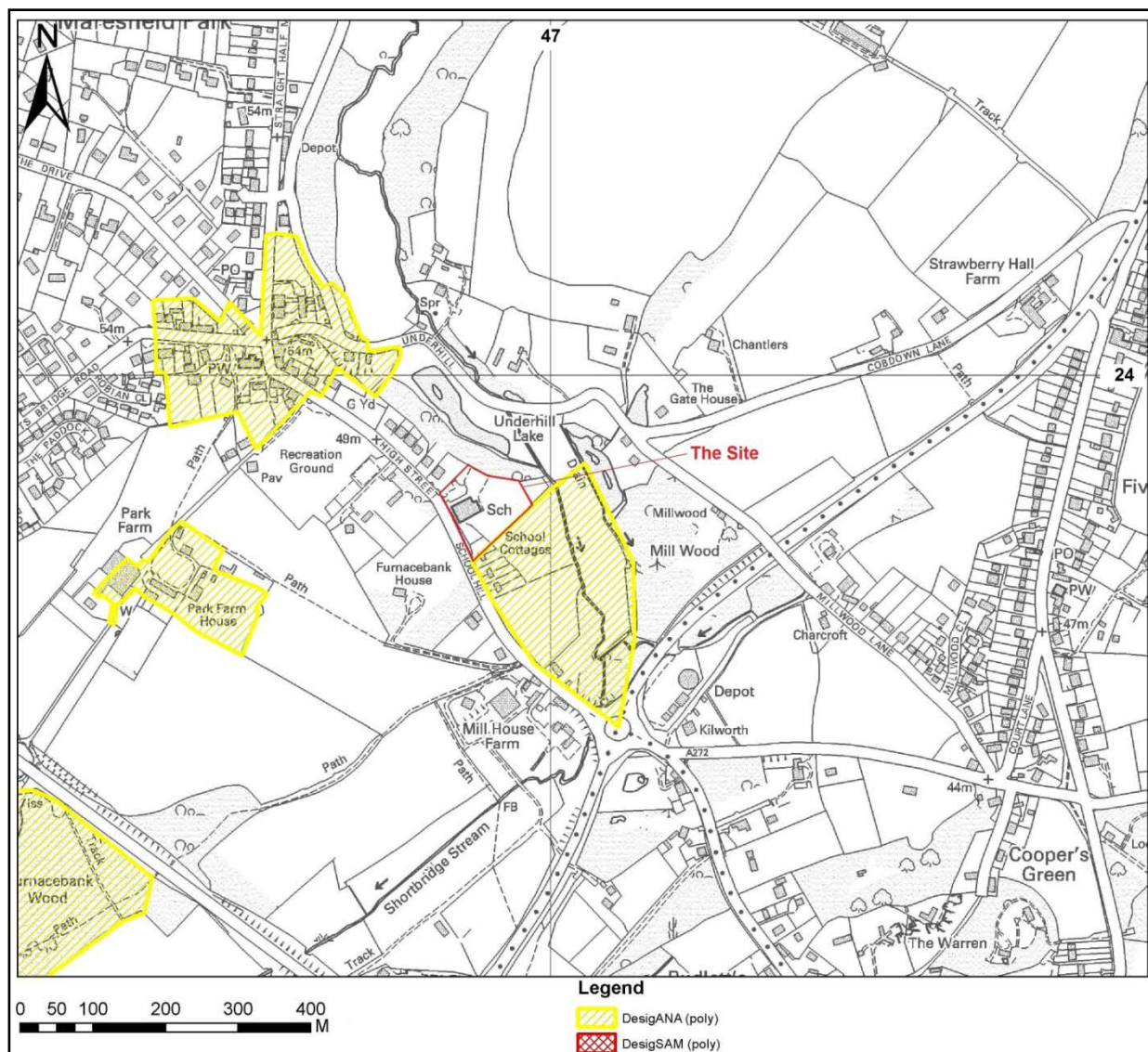


Fig. 1: Bonners School, Maresfield: Map showing the site and archaeological notification areas  
(Based on map provided by ESCC)  
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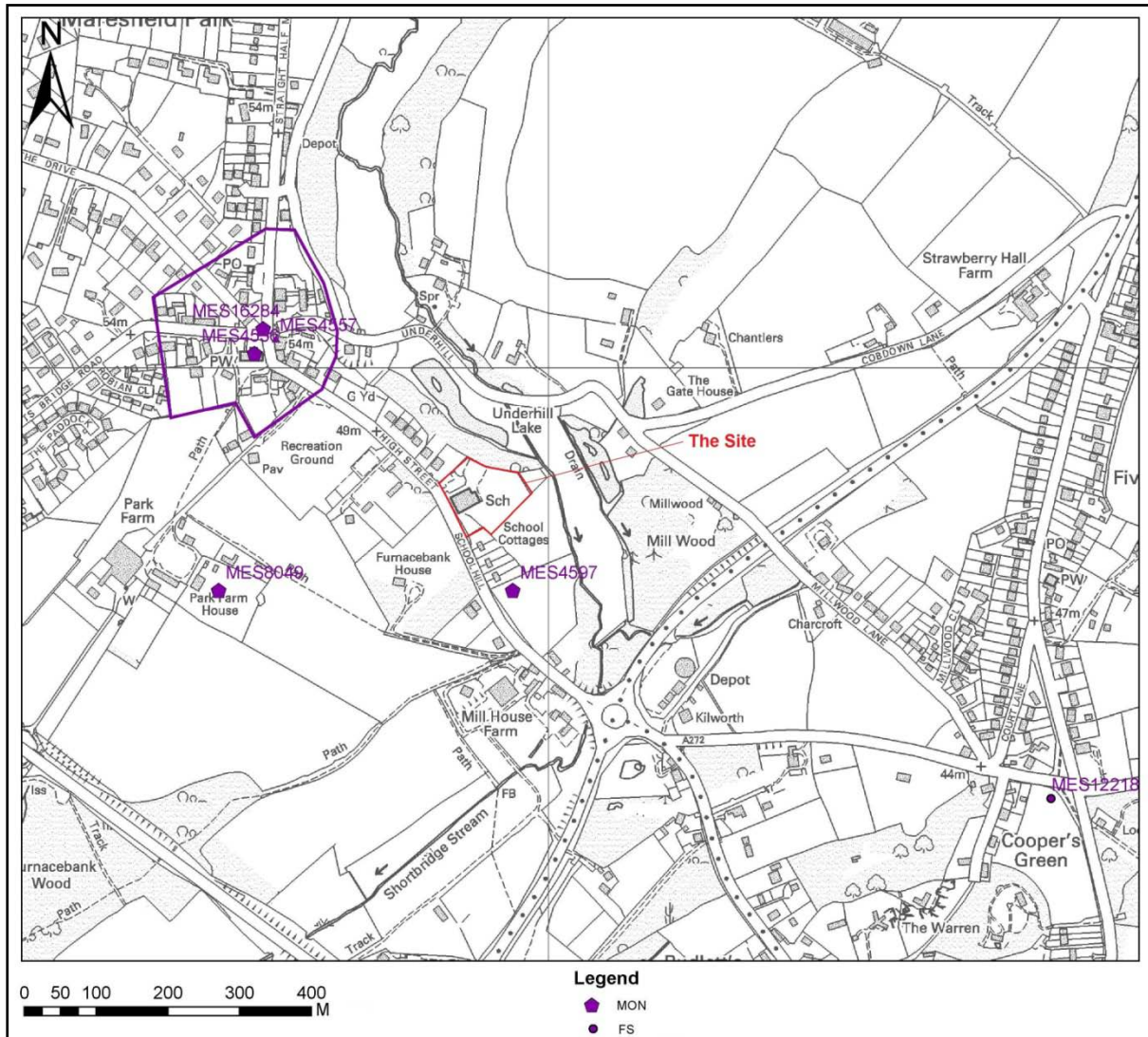


Fig. 2: Bonners School, Maresfield: Map showing the site and Sites on the HER  
(Based on map provided by ESCC)  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



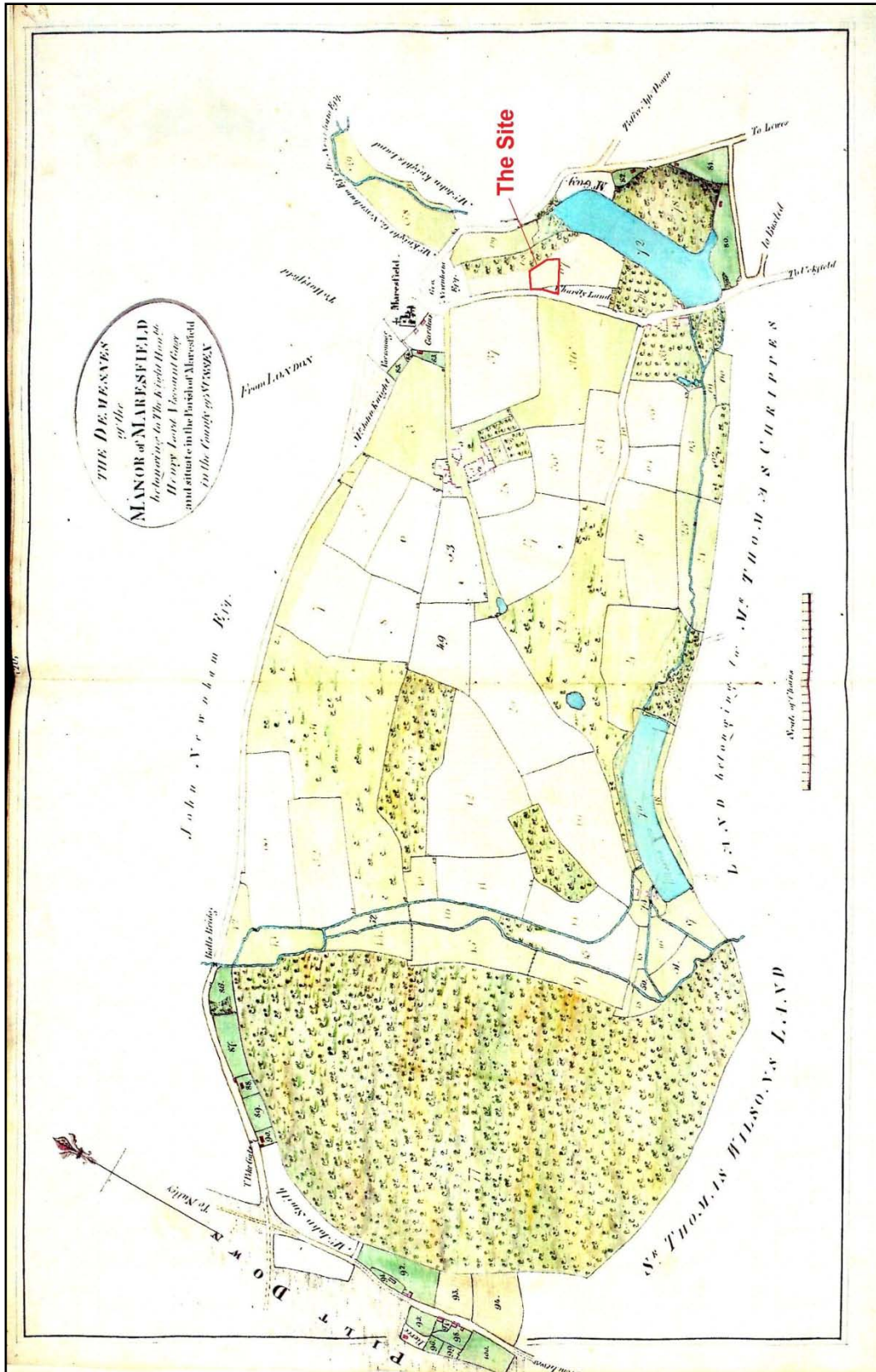


Fig. 3: Bonnars School, Maresfield: 1783 map (ESRO Acc 3412/4/6)  
(Reproduced with permission of ESRO)

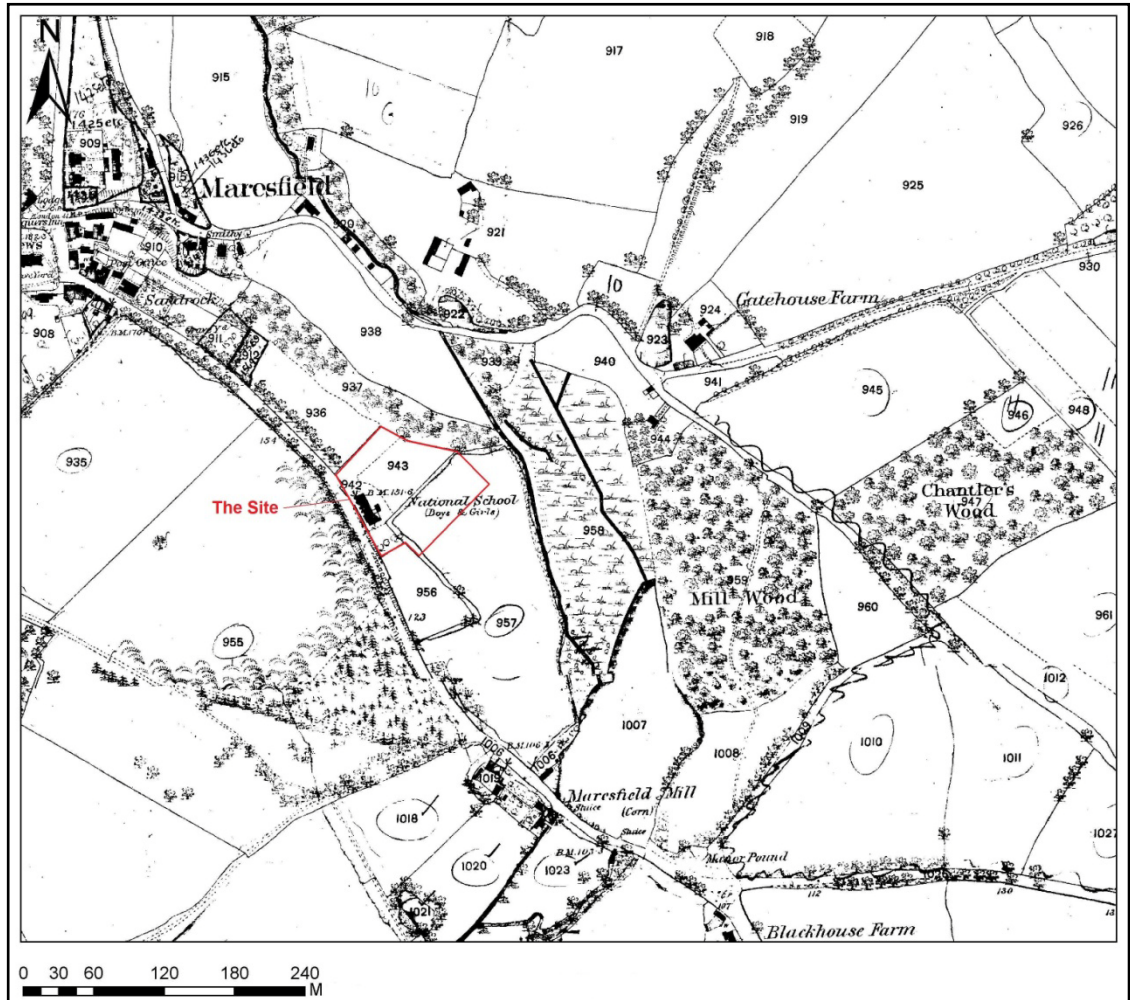


Fig. 4: Bonners School, Maresfield: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map

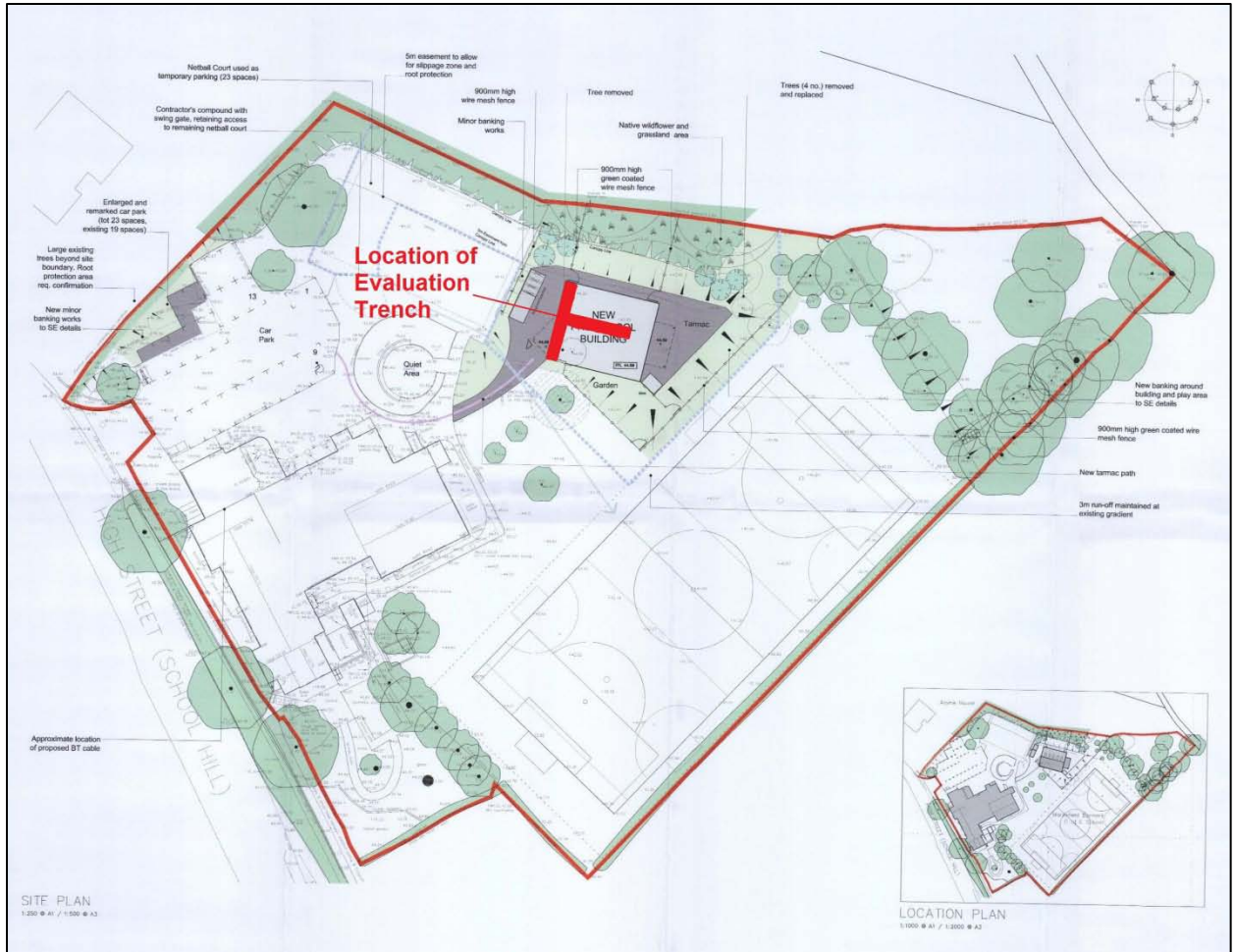


Fig. 5: Bonners School, Maresfield: Site plan and location of the evaluation trench

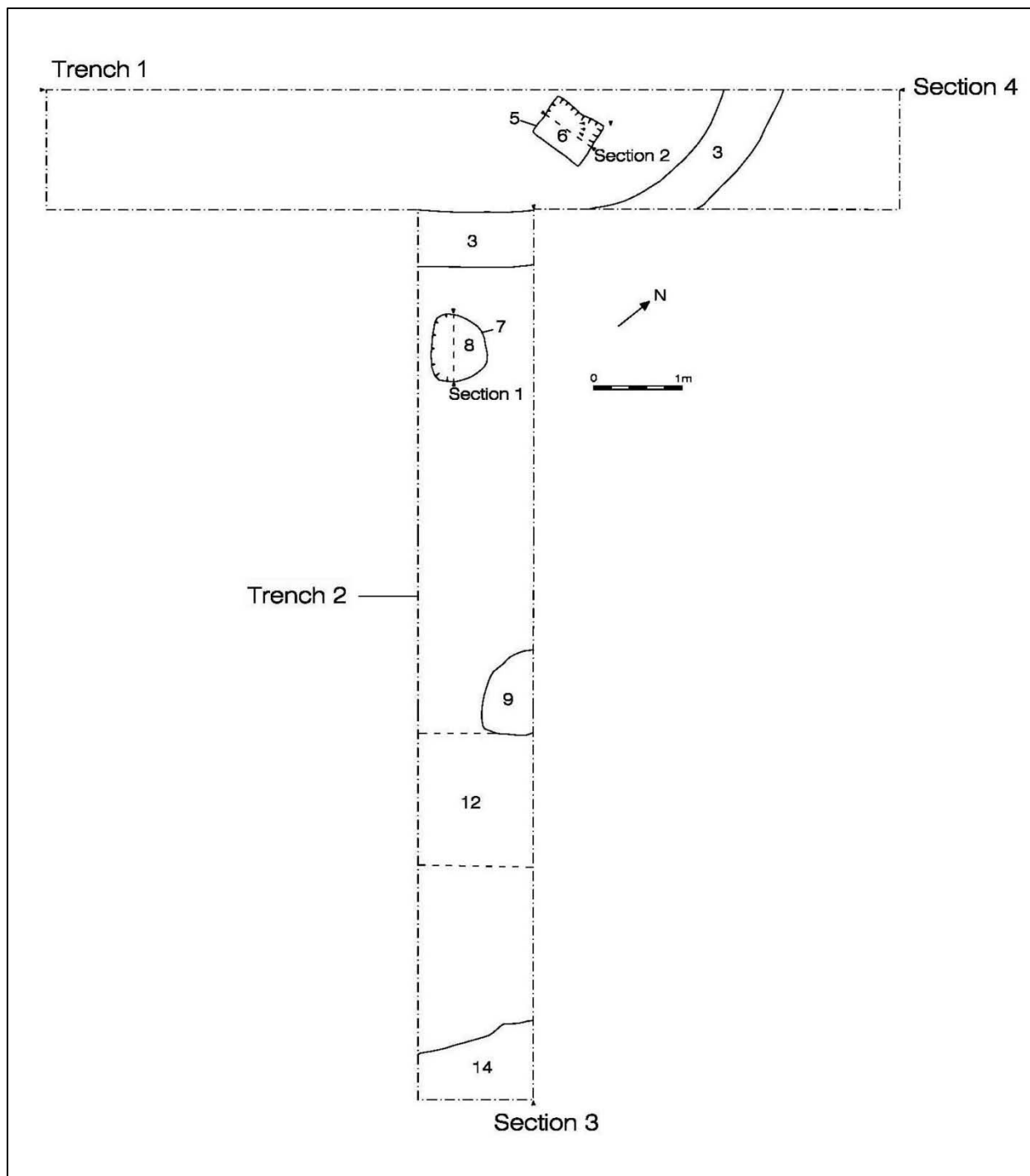


Fig. 6: Bonners School, Maresfield: Plan of the evaluation trenches

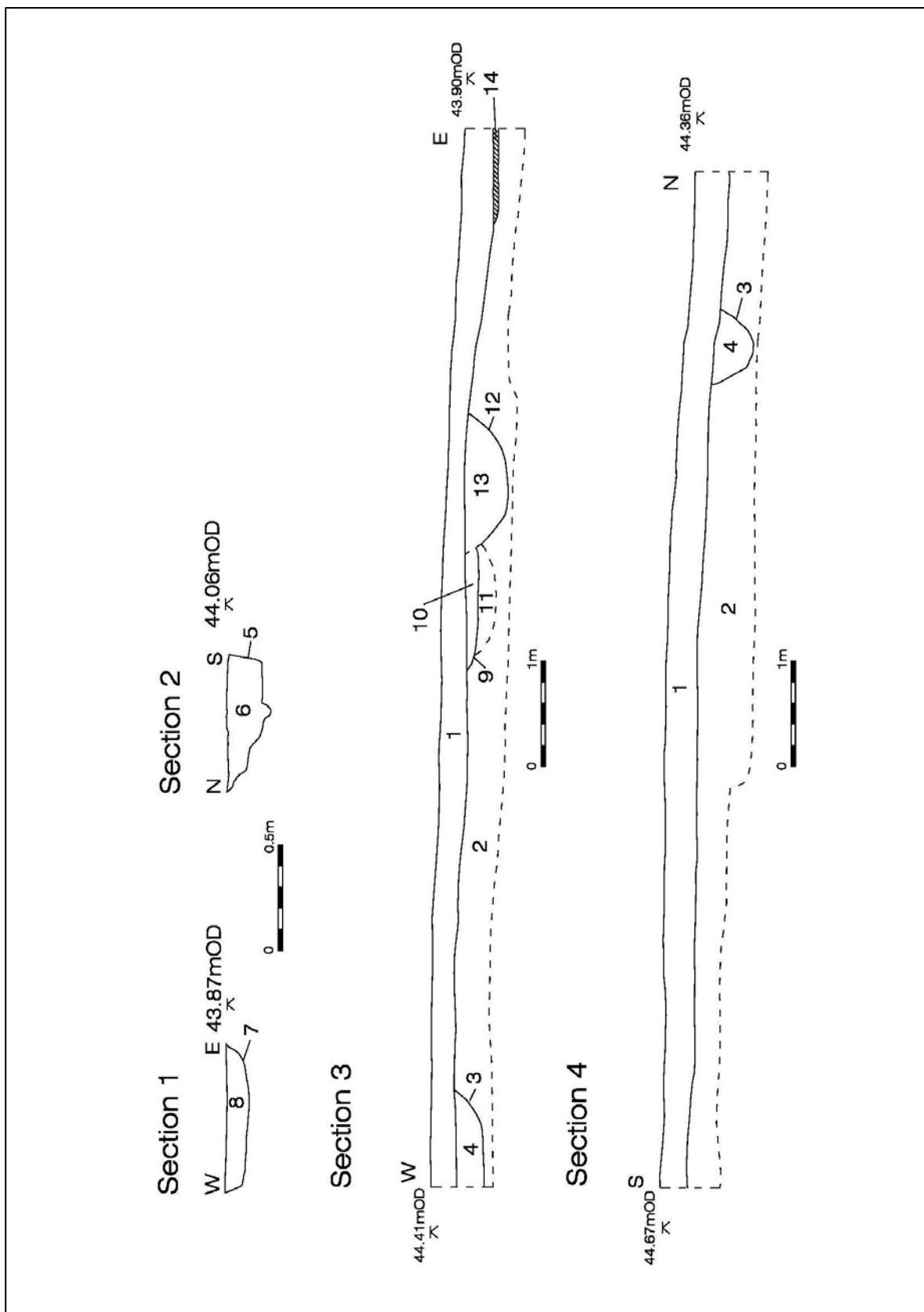


Fig. 7: Bonnars School, Maresfield: Sections (see Fig. 6 for locations)



Fig. 8: Bonners School, Maresfield: Trench 1 looking north;



Fig. 9: Bonners School, Maresfield: Trench 2 looking west

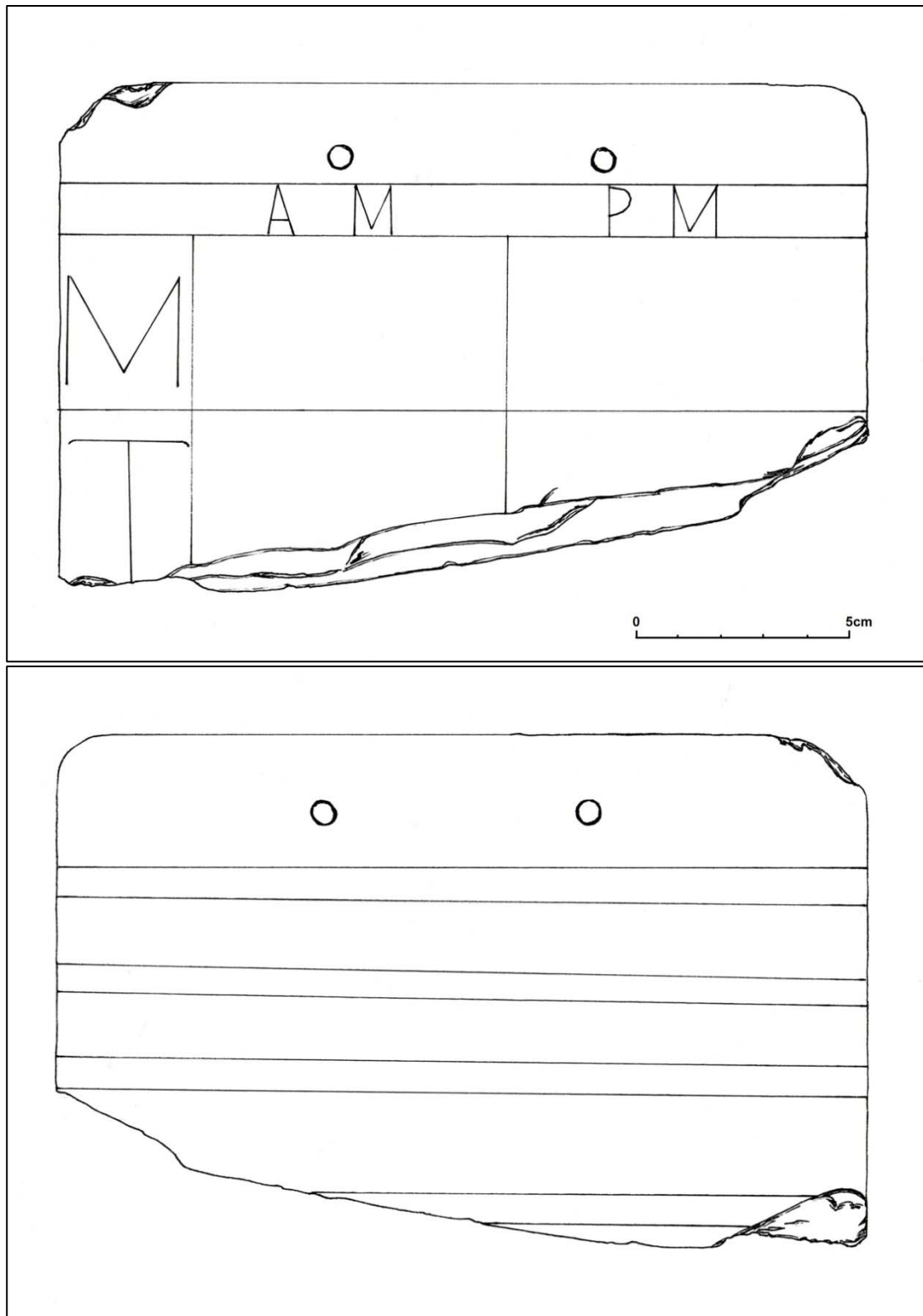


Fig. 10: Bonnars School, Maresfield: School writing slate:  
Top = front; Bottom = back

### Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

Site Code	BPS 10					
Identification Name and Address	Bonnors Primary School, Maresfield, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex County Council/Wealden District					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 46923 23854					
Geology	Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <b>X</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 9/8/10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	East Sussex County Council					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	-					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at Bonnors Primary School, Maresfield, East Sussex in advance of the construction of a new pre-school building. Two linear features, possibly ditches, were found, together with a pit and two possible tree bowls, all of which dated to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, corresponding with the use of this site for a school from this time.</i></p>						



## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

**Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd** is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

# **Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services**

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