



Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



An Archaeological Watching Brief at Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green, East Sussex (Cart Lodge)

TQ 6409 1816

by
Chris Butler

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks associated with the lowering of the ground level in the Cart Lodge and a new driveway at Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green, East Sussex.

The watching brief resulted in the discovery of a number of lime kilns, which although undated are probably associated with later modifications and building work at The Priory rather than the original monastic complex. A number of other Post Medieval features were recorded, and Post Medieval artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.

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Cover picture: Warbleton Priory

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Everill to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the Cart Lodge and a new driveway at Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green, East Sussex (TQ64091812).
- 1.2** Warbleton Priory is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and has been designated an Archaeologically Sensitive Area. The Cart Lodge and a new driveway are situated within the Archaeologically Sensitive Area, with part of the driveway entering the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (Fig. 1).
- 1.3** As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority put a condition on the planning consent for the development (WD/2007/1950/LB), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.4** A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared for a watching brief to be undertaken during the groundworks¹, and was agreed with the Archaeology Team at ESCC. English Heritage also agreed the WSI, and gave Scheduled Monument consent under section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 for the proposed works.
- 1.5** The site is situated on a gentle slope facing south, which descends to a stream to the south of the site. The cart lodge and drive are situated immediately to the north of the extant Priory buildings with further earthworks and remains of walls located to the south west of the site, whilst some converted barns are situated to the north of the cart lodge. Two ponds are located to the east of the cart lodge. The easternmost pond is shown on earlier OS maps and may have originated as a fishpond, however the other pond appears to be a later addition.
- 1.6** The geology, according to the British Geological Survey sheet 319, is Ashdown Beds, a fine-grained sandstone.
- 1.7** The fieldwork was undertaken between 11th and 13th August 2008 by the author assisted by Keith Butler, despite torrential rain over the night of the 12/13th and intermittent showers on the final day.

¹ Butler, C. 2008 *Written Scheme of Investigation or a watching brief at Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green, East Sussex (Phase 2 Cart Lodge)*

2. Historical & Archaeological Background

- 2.1** The Augustian Priory was founded at the site in 1413, and was dissolved in 1536. Elements of the priory buildings remain as part of The Priory, and remains of the Church wall footings have been exposed as a garden feature. The Priory church was a cruciform structure 130 feet long, and all that remains are the south, east and part of the north walls of the chancel. The Priory may have originated from the gatehouse range with lodging chambers of the Medieval Priory².
- 2.2** A map regression exercise has shown that the Cart Lodge is present on all of the early Ordnance Survey maps, although its presence on the 1838 tithe map is not certain. An 18th or early 19th century date seems likely for this building.
- 2.3** An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment has recently been undertaken in connection with a separate planning application for a Manege at Warbleton Priory³. The desk based assessment showed that there are currently 21 archaeological sites (including the Priory remains) within a 2km radius of the site, recorded on the East Sussex HER.
- 2.4** The known sites include find spots for Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, Roman and Early Medieval bloomery sites, and Medieval and Post Medieval buildings. Details of all of these sites can be found in the Desk Based Assessment⁴.
- 2.5** In addition to the presence of some Roman bloomery sites in the area, the Warbleton Priory Furnace is recorded as being in operation in 1574⁵. This is located to the south of the Priory (TQ644174), and comprises a pond bay, water systems and remains of a working area. A recent visit by WIRG has shown that this is a complex site with numerous surface indications of the iron working complex and its water systems⁶.
- 2.6** There has not been any recorded recent archaeological work undertaken on the Priory remains, and the extant buildings are the result of additions and alterations that have taken place during the Post Medieval period. Although they may have earlier origins, the arm buildings to the north of the Priory appear to be predominantly of 18th and 19th century date.

² Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey (Report No. 0004, revised 1976)

³ Youngson, E. 2008 *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment: Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green*, Parker Dann

⁴ *Ibid*

⁵ Cleer, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Merton Priory Press.

⁶ J. Hodgkinson pers. com.

3. Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** The fieldwork involved a watching brief in two different parts of the site. The first involved the reduction in ground level within the Cart Lodge building, whilst the second involved the stripping of topsoil along the route of a new drive between the Priory and the Cart Lodge. In both cases the objective was to observe the operation and to record any archaeological remains encountered.
- 3.2** The ground level in the Cart Lodge was initially reduced by hand, although the compacted clay proved to be difficult to dig. Three slots were excavated by hand through the clay, which showed that there was no change in its make-up for a depth of at least 300mm. It was therefore agreed that a small mini-digger could be used to remove the remaining soil within the Cart Lodge.
- 3.3** The route of the driveway was across an area of lawn. The topsoil along the driveway route was reduced by a depth of 200mm initially using a tracked mini-digger, but later a three ton 360° tracked digger was used. All excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 3.4** The exposed ground surface was inspected during the removal of the topsoil and soil for archaeological features and artefacts, and on the discovery of a feature mechanical excavation was halted whilst the feature was investigated.
- 3.5** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards, using context record sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** A 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 and, after any further analysis, will be offered to a suitable local museum. A site reference of WAR08 has been allocated.

4. Results

The Cart Lodge

- 4.1** A thin upper layer (maximum 100mm depth) of loose grey-brown silty loam (Context **1**) with pieces of sandstone, building material and vegetation covered the floor of the Cart Lodge. Below this was a compact yellow to orange-brown silty clay containing rare pieces of sandstone to 120mm (Context **2**). The artefacts recovered from these two layers date from the 19th and 20th centuries.
- 4.2** The Cart Lodge is a rectangular structure with walls on three sides and an open front, the whole structure appears to be terraced into a bank. A dwarf wall of sandstone blocks, with occasional hand-made bricks incorporated into it, sitting on a foundation of two courses of similar sandstone blocks, in total 1.1m high, forms the base of the wall. Above this is a brick wall of double bricks two courses high, then thinning to a single brick thickness wall to roof height.
- 4.3** The roof is formed from wooden beams and rafters, and has a covering of ceramic tiles. The front of the Cart Lodge is open, and has three vertical timber posts supporting the roof, each sitting on a brick plinth. The structure gives the appearance of having been built in the late 18th or 19th century, and has probably been modified and re-roofed. An oil tank sits in the centre front of the Cart Lodge.
- 4.4** The only features initially noted within the Cart Lodge were two stakeholes, still with their rotted wooden posts in place, in the central part of the building, possibly the remains of an internal division. There were also two copper pipes emerging from the ground against the back wall, probably originally connected to a water trough.
- 4.5** During the reduction of the ground level in the Cart Lodge a small circular cut was found within Context **2** below one of the stakeholes. There was no evidence of the cut in the upper 150-200mm of Context **2**. This cut (Cut **15**) was 200mm diameter and 260mm deep and contained the remains of a wooden bucket from which only the iron fittings survived. The cut (and bucket) was filled with a yellow-brown sandy clay (Context **16**) from which part of a mid 19th to mid 20th century ceramic bowl was recovered.
- 4.6** There were no other features seen within the Cart Lodge. The compact layer of clay within the Cart Lodge (Context **2**) resembled the yellow-brown sandy clay (Context **4**) that made up the bank into which the Cart Lodge appeared to have been terraced. Rather than being a build up of soil within the Cart Lodge as had originally been assumed, it appears that Context **2** was the original natural bank.

- 4.7** An area in front of the Cart Lodge was reduced to form a vehicle turning area, and connected with the new driveway. The soil here was a loose dark brown sandy clay loam (Context 3) with roots (3%) and ceramic building material (<1%), and produced pottery, glass and ceramic building material of 19th and 20th century date. This appeared to be well cultivated soil, and may represent a phase when this area had been used as a garden.
- 4.8** On the northern edge of this area were the remains of a collapsed barn. Part of a collapsed brick wall of mid 18th to 19th date was found under a thin covering of Context 3, together with some sandstone blocks. These probably originated from the collapsed barn.

The Driveway

- 4.9** Below the lawn was a topsoil c.200mm deep comprising a firm mid orange-brown sandy clay loam (Context 5) with small gravel pieces to 20mm (3%), ceramic building material (5%) and sandstone pieces to 100mm (1%). This was immediately above the natural (Context 4).
- 4.10** At the south end of the driveway (Fig. 2) a cut (Cut 9) >3m long and >1.5m wide, and 300mm deep, which extended outside the area of the driveway, was located. It was filled with a mid orange-brown sandy clay loam (Context 6) with sandstone pieces to 250mm (5%) and numerous brick fragments (40%). There were also numerous metal pieces that appeared to come from an old battery, glass fragments and pieces of wood, all of which suggest an early 20th century date for this feature, with the brick fragments being residual 18th to early 19th century.
- 4.11** A shallow cut (Cut 8) measuring >5.5m in length and >1.7m in width and up to 200mm deep was located on the driveway (Fig. 2). It contained a fill of loose dark brown sandy loam (Fill 7) with sandstone pieces to 250mm (3%), smaller sandstone pieces to 100mm (8%) and brick fragments (3%). There were no artefacts recovered from Fill 7, although a single sherd of pottery and some tile fragments were recovered from the upper surface of this fill, and date to the later 18th to mid 19th century.
- 4.12** On the edge of Cut 8, three small lime kilns were discovered, together with a fourth kiln on the northern edge of the driveway cut (Fig. 2). All four kilns had been truncated with the majority of the superstructure missing and only the bottoms remaining. Kiln 13 was roughly circular being 720mm in diameter. It had an orange fired clay base with a remnant of its lime load on the west side. Around the base the surviving superstructure comprised sandstone and ironstone blocks up to 250mm in size, the inner blocks having been burnt, all bonded with a yellow brown silty clay (Figs. 3 and 4). Unfortunately the oil pipe from the tank at the Cart Lodge to the Priory had cut through the kiln. No artefacts were recovered from this kiln.

- 4.13** Immediately to the south of Kiln **13** was a second Kiln (Kiln **21**). This survived as a circular dished base of orange fired clay some 500mm in diameter and was edged with sandstone blocks, all of which were burnt (Figs. 3 and 4). This Kiln contained a primary fill of dark brown silty clay loam (Fill **23**) with pieces of lime mortar to 25mm (15%) and charcoal flecks (10%). Above this was a mid brown sandy clay loam (Fill **22**) with small sandstone pieces to 30mm (3%) and fired clay pieces (5%). No artefacts were recovered from this kiln.
- 4.14** A third kiln was immediately south of Kiln **21** (Figs 3 and 4). It comprised a dished oval base of orange fired clay approximately 1m in diameter with burnt sandstone pieces of the superstructure around its edge (Kiln **18**). It had a shallow primary fill of mid brown silty clay loam (Fill **20**) with lime mortar fragments (5%) and charcoal pieces and flecks (10%). Above this was a mid brown silty clay loam (Fill **19**) containing irregular sandstone pieces to 180mm (5%). No artefacts were recovered from this kiln.
- 4.15** The fourth kiln was found on the edge of the driveway cut (Fig. 3), and may have extended outside the area excavated. The kiln comprised a roughly circular orange fired clay structure surrounded by burnt sandstone pieces, approximately 1.1m in diameter (Kiln **24**). As this was below the level that was to be disturbed by excavation, this kiln was recorded, but left un-excavated.
- 4.16** A number of other features were noted along the route of the driveway during the watching brief. The first of these was a narrow linear cut (Cut **11**), which could be traced from the north-east edge of the drive to the south-west where it had been probably been removed by Cut **8** and the kilns. The cut was up to 350mm wide and 120mm deep, and in places was almost straight sided with a flat bottom, but elsewhere had sloping sides and a dished bottom (Fig. 4: Section 3). It was filled with a mid brown silty clay loam (Fill **12**) which contained brick and tile fragments of mid 18th to 19th century date.
- 4.17** An oval cut 1.45m long and 1.07m wide was encountered towards the north end of the driveway (Fig. 2). This cut (Cut **14**) had a shallow shelf on the north side and then became deeper (up to 120mm) on the south side (Fig. 4: Section 4). It was filled with a loose dark grey brown sandy clay loam (Fill **17**) which contained numerous whole and part bricks (15%) and occasional sandstone pieces to 100mm (1%). The bricks date to the 18th to mid 19th centuries, and some had been pushed into the natural in the bottom of the deeper part of the cut.
- 4.18** A similar cut approximately 1m in diameter (Cut **25**) which also contained bricks was situated 2m to the south of Cut **14**, and slightly cut into the linear Cut **11** (Fig. 2). As this was below the level of any further excavation for the driveway, this was left unexcavated. The bricks appeared to be identical to those found in Cut **14**.
- 4.19** Apart from a number of modern drainage pipe cuts in the northern part of the drive (Fig. 2), there were no other features noted during the watching brief.

5. Finds

- 5.1** The watching brief recovered a small assemblage of finds. The Pottery and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and Foreign Stone are quantified in Table 1, whilst the remaining finds are quantified in Table 2.

Table 1: The Pottery, CBM and Foreign Stone
(number of sherds or pieces/weight in grams)

Context	Pottery	Brick	Roof Tile	Wall Tile	Stone	Deposition Date
1 & 2	3/48g	-	1/27g	4/30g	-	Later C19th – mid 20th
3	4/95g	-	-	3/25g	-	Later C19th – mid 20th
4	2/25g	-	-	1/10g	-	Later C19th – mid 20th
5	11/98g	1/2,150g	7/235g	-	-	Mid C19th – mid 20th
6	-	2/3,210g	-	-	-	C18th – early 19th
7 top of	1/8g	-	3/90g	-	-	Late C18th – 19th
10	-	-	3/75g	-	2/2,375g	Mid C18th – 19th
12	-	4/630g	11/145g	-	-	Mid C18th – 19th
16	2/45g	-	-	-	-	Mid C19th – mid 20th
17	-	1/3,140g 1/2,100g	-	-	-	Mid C18th – mid 19th
From wall	-	1/2,620g	-	-	-	Mid C18th – 19th

5.2 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1** The pottery from the site consists of small to medium sized sherds most of which show some signs of slight abrasion suggesting some reworking of the material (Table 1). The earliest sherd consists of a fragment of a glazed red earthenware jar or bowl of probable later 18th to 19th century date (Context 7). The remaining pottery can probably all be placed in the second half of the 19th, or first half of the 20th centuries.

- 5.2.2** A typical range of domestic wares are represented including unglazed earthenware flower pots, glazed red earthenware jars/bowls, an industrial slipware bowl (Context 16), plain china preserve jars (Context 1 & 2), English stoneware bottles (Context 5) and various tea and table wares in transfer-printed china and English porcelain. Other sherds include part of a feldspathic stoneware vase (Context 5) and a piece of sanitary ware (Context 3).

5.3 *Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1** A moderate quantity of brick and tile was recovered from the site including a few complete brick samples (Table 1). Glazed wall tiles (bathroom/kitchen) in a variety of colours were recovered from Contexts 1 & 2, 3 and 4. These are all likely to be of late 19th century date or, more probably, are of the 20th century.

- 5.3.2** Roofing material is represented by a scatter of late Post-Medieval peg tile fragments. These tend to be quite well formed and medium to hard fired. Tempering typically consists of sparse fine sand with sparse to moderate iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and occasionally white clay streaks/pellets to 3mm. Thicknesses vary between 11 and 13mm and where present, peg-holes are of square form (e.g. Context 7). It is probable that these are of mid 18th to 19th century date. In addition a fragment of ridge tile was recovered from Context 5. This piece, measuring 8mm thick, is quite well finished, hard fired and tempered with sparse fine sand with sparse inclusions of iron oxide to 2mm and white clay pellets to 1mm. A mid 18th to 19th century date is probable.
- 5.3.3** The brick from the site includes a number of complete samples. Context 5 produced a quite well formed and well fired paving brick (225 x 105 x 47mm) tempered with sparse fine sand with moderate iron oxide inclusions to 5mm. An 18th - to early/mid 19th - century date is probable.
- 5.3.4** Context 6 produced two near complete bricks. The earliest, probably of 18th to early 19th century date, measures 190mm+ x 112 x 55mm. It is quite well formed, medium/well fired and tempered with sparse fine sand and abundant black slag inclusions/spreads to 7mm. The brick has adhering buff sandy mortar with rare chalk inclusions to 3mm. The other brick from this context is probably slightly later (mid 18th to 19th century) as it is well finished, quite hard fired and measures 105mm wide by 65mm high. It is tempered with sparse fine sand and contains moderate iron oxide inclusions to 5mm. It is possible this example was a 'second' as there is signs of warping and slight vitrification. The mortar adhering to it is the same as that on the other brick from this deposit.
- 5.3.5** The brick fragment from Context 12 is well formed and medium/well fired but only measures 55mm high. It is tempered with sparse fine sand and contains moderate iron oxide and white clay pellet/swirl inclusions to 5mm. An 18th to early 19th century date is probable.
- 5.3.6** Two complete brick samples were recovered from Context 17. Although varying in size (218 x 100 x 50mm, weighing 2,100g and 230 x 111 x 55mm, weighing 3,140g) they are in a similar fabric: sparse fine sand tempered with moderate iron oxides to 3mm and sparse white clay pellets/streaks to 7mm. Both are well formed and well fired and may represent paving bricks. Both are likely to be of the 18th to mid 19th centuries.
- 5.3.7** The final brick sample was from the collapsed barn wall and consists of a well formed, medium/well fired brick of mid 18th to 19th date with a similar tempering to those in Context 17. This brick measures 215 x 107 x 65mm and has traces of a buff sandy mortar adhering which contains rare inclusions of sandstone to 10mm.

5.4 *Foreign Stone* by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The foreign stone comprises two pieces of stone from Context **10**. The stone consists of a small fragment of Wealden sandstone and an abraded fragment from an ashlar block with oblique tooling in an off-white/light grey limestone, possibly a Caen variant.

Table 2: Other Finds

Context Number	Glass No./gms.	Animal bone No./gms.	Metal No./gms.	Other No./gms.
1 and 2	3 Bottle frags (17g)	2 (88g) 1 oyster (95g)	1 Iron nail (5g)	-
3	2 Bottle frags (270g)	1 (48g)	1 Iron nail (34g)	2 Slag pieces (604g)
4	1 Bottle frag (31g)	-	-	-
5	2 Window frags 1 Bottle frag (11g)	2 (22g)	2 Iron nails (51g) 1 Copper-alloy (7g)	1 Slag piece (27g)
6	1 Window frag 1 misc frag (9g)	-	5 Iron nails 5 Iron pieces 1 Copper-alloy (546g)	-
Top of 7	1 Bottle frag (11g)	-	1 Copper-alloy Dividers (76g)	-
12	-	-	-	1 Flint fragment (3g)
16	2 Bottle frags (15g)	-	Bucket fittings (>10g)	-

5.5 *Glass*

5.5.1 A total of 14 glass fragments weighing 364g were recovered during the watching brief (Table 2). Most of the glass derives from green coloured glass bottles, probably for mineral water, which date from the later 19th and early 20th centuries. A few fragments of window glass were also found, and a fragment from Context **6** may have come from a drinking glass.

5.5.2 The earliest piece was from the lip and neck of a clear hand-made glass bottle from the top of Context **7**, which is likely to date from the 18th or early 19th century. Two large fragments including the necks and lips of green mineral water bottle were recovered from Context **3**. These are machine made with applied lips, and probably date from the late 19th century⁷.

5.5.3 A fragment from a 19th century green glass bottle found in Context **1 & 2** had part of an embossed name []Y CO[], and a clear glass fragment from a square bottle from Context **4** had []LASGO[] (presumably 'Glasgow') embossed on its side.

⁷ Hedges, A.A.C. 2000 *Bottles & Bottle Collecting*, Princes Risborough, Shire Publications Ltd

5.6 *Animal Bone & Marine Molluscs*

5.6.1 Five pieces of animal bone were recovered from three different topsoil contexts (Table 2), and include one chicken bone. None have any obvious butchery marks, and are all likely to be 19th and 20th century.

5.6.2 A single oyster shell fragment was found in Context 1 & 2.

5.7 *Metal*

5.7.1 A number of iron nails were recovered from various topsoil contexts (Table 2), whilst Context 6 produced pieces of iron and further iron nails, together with the metallic fragments of an early 20th century battery. The degraded iron fittings from a bucket were recovered from Context 16.

5.7.2 A fragment of copper alloy sheet rolled and shaped to form a fitting, perhaps for a wooden object or furniture, was found in Context 5. Part of a pair of dividers (bronze?) missing its points was found on the top of Context 7. These may have been used by a surveyor or craftsman, and similar tools were utilised in glassmaking and other industries, but are difficult to date as they changed little between the 15th and 18th centuries⁸.

5.8 *Other Finds*

5.8.1 Four pieces of iron slag were found in topsoil contexts (Table 2). These are the residue from iron working, and may indicate the presence of an unknown ironworking site close to the site, or alternatively may have come from one of the known sites nearby.

5.8.2 A single undiagnostic fragment of prehistoric worked flint was found in Context 12.

5.9 The finds assemblage suggests activity in the area dates from the 18th century onwards. The earliest material consisting of ceramic building material and possibly a re-used earlier stone block. The pottery is later still, demonstrating disposal of refuse on a low scale during the later 19th to mid 20th centuries. The finds assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and, apart from the copper-alloy dividers, is not recommended for long-term curation in a museum.

⁸ Bailey, G. 2001 *Detector Finds* 2, Witham, Greenlight Publishing, 68-9.

6. Discussion

- 6.1 There were no artefacts or features found during the watching brief that could be definitely associated with the original construction and use of Warbleton Priory, and apart from the single prehistoric flint flake fragment and iron slag, there is no evidence for earlier activity in the area.
- 6.2 The Cart Lodge and farm buildings to the north probably date to the 18th and 19th centuries and most of the artefacts recovered also date to this period. This together with the disturbance in front of the Cart Lodge (Context 3) and the landscaping that has been undertaken in the gardens, together with the creation of the adjacent pond has probably contributed to the removal of any evidence for earlier activity.
- 6.3 The discovery of the four lime kilns, together with the two small pits filled with bricks provides evidence for a small activity area perhaps associated with the rebuilding or modification of the Priory buildings. Until the middle of the 18th century lime kilns were often temporary structures built solely to meet the immediate demand for lime mortar for building purposes⁹. It is possible that the bricks are surplus or seconds from a nearby kiln that has yet to be located.
- 6.4 Although the kilns are themselves undated, they were lying partly below Context 7, and although there were no dateable finds recovered from Context 7, a number of artefacts were found lying in the upper part of this layer. These include a fragment of an earthenware jar or bowl of probable later 18th to 19th century date, a fragment from a bottle and tile fragments all of similar date. As this context may be associated with the immediate disuse of the kilns, perhaps infilling the working area around the kilns, this may therefore provide a *terminus ante quem* for the kilns of the mid 18th century.

7. Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr and Mrs Everill for commissioning the watching brief and their interest and support throughout the project. I would also thank the building contractors for their co-operation during the watching brief. Greg Chuter, Assistant Archaeologist at East Sussex County Council provided the HER data and, with Casper Johnson, monitored the project for ESSC. Paul Roberts at English Heritage provided approval for the watching brief and monitored the project for English Heritage. Keith Butler assisted during the watching brief, Luke Barber reported on the pottery, CBM and stone, and Jane Russell prepared the illustrations.

⁹ Williams, R. 2004 *Limekilns and Limeburning*, Princes Risborough, Shire Publications Ltd.

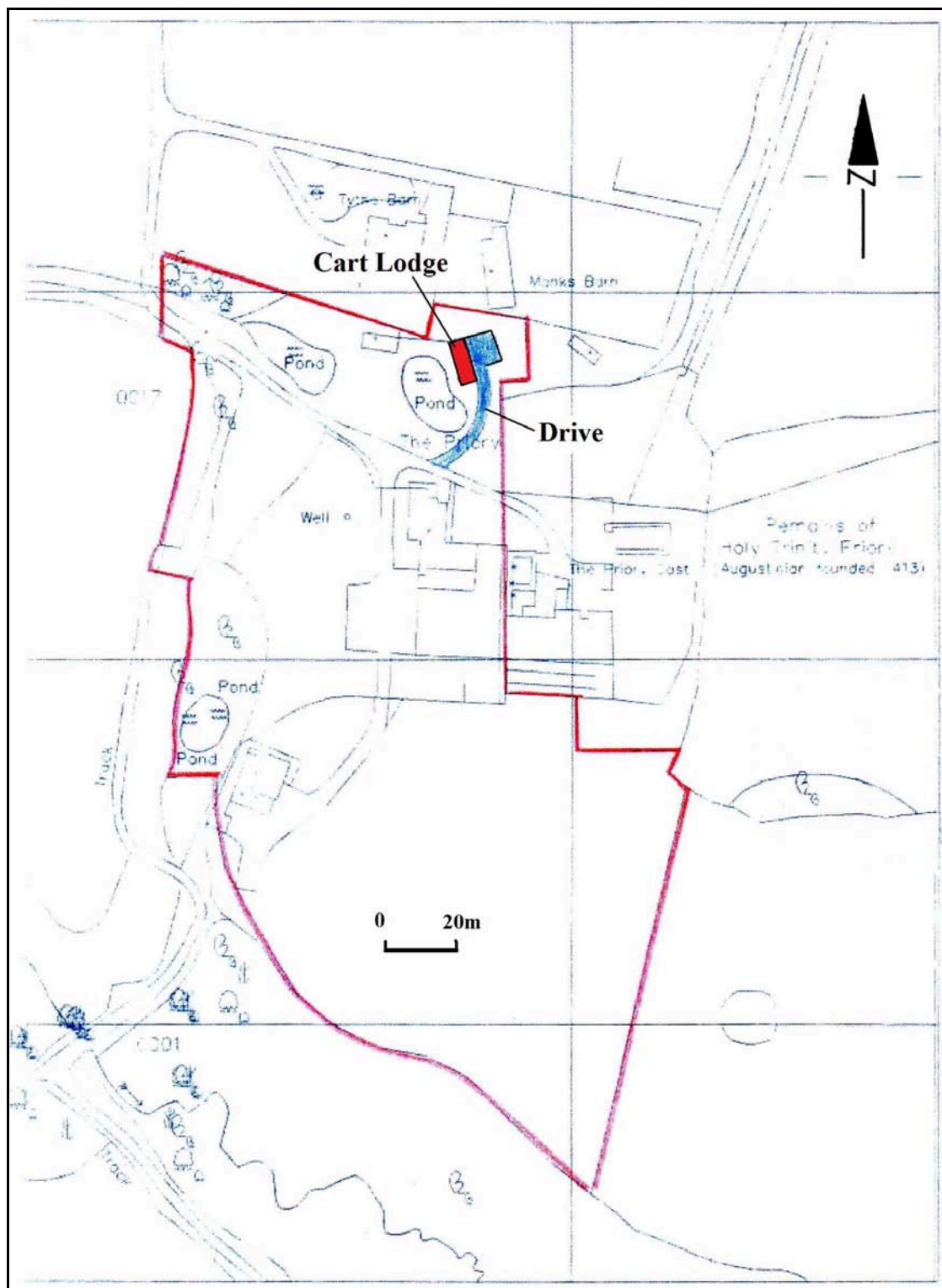


Fig. 1: Warbleton Priory: Location Map showing location of the
Cart Lodge and new drive.

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number
100037471

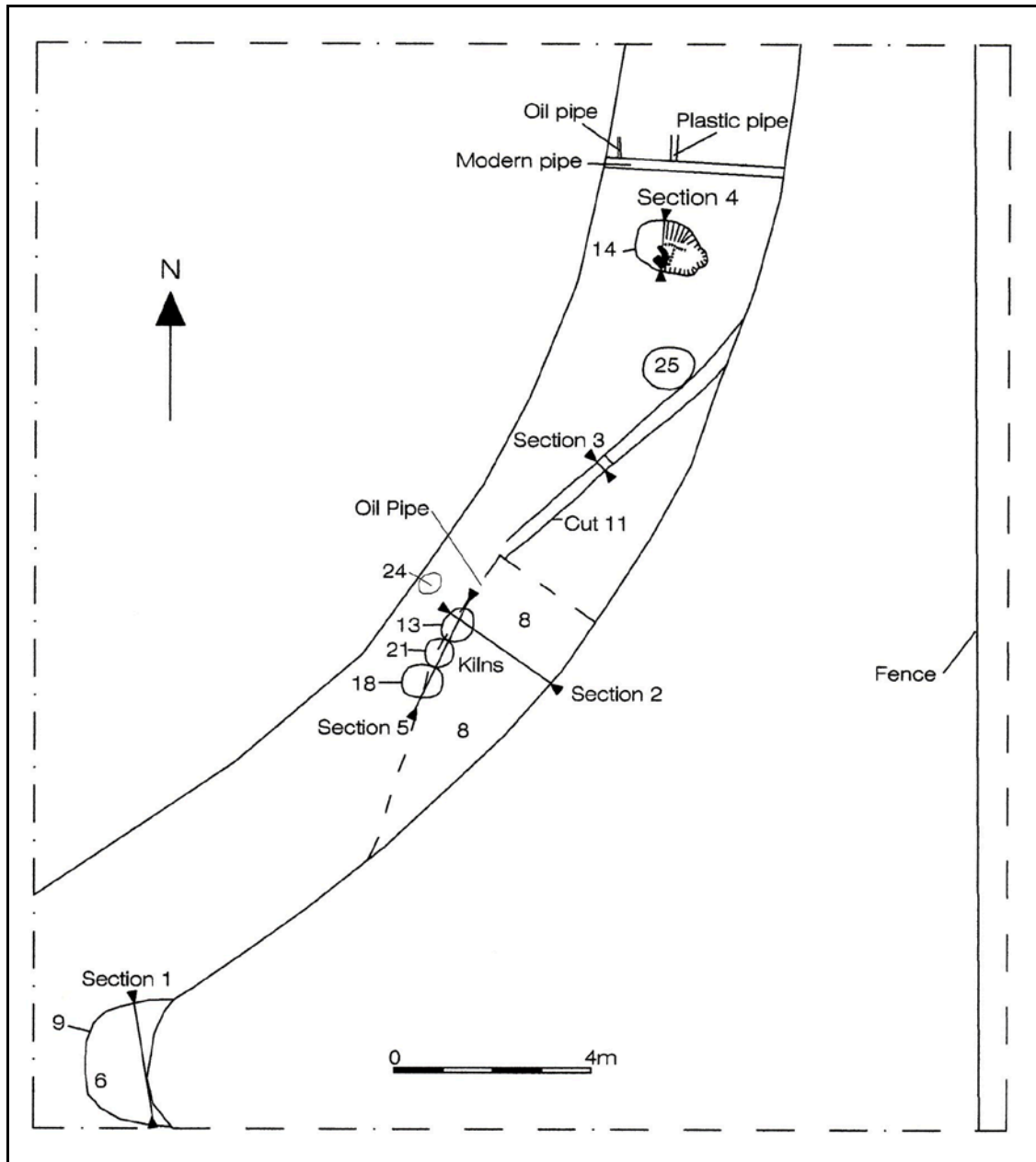


Fig. 2: Warbleton Priory: Plan of the Driveway showing the location of the features

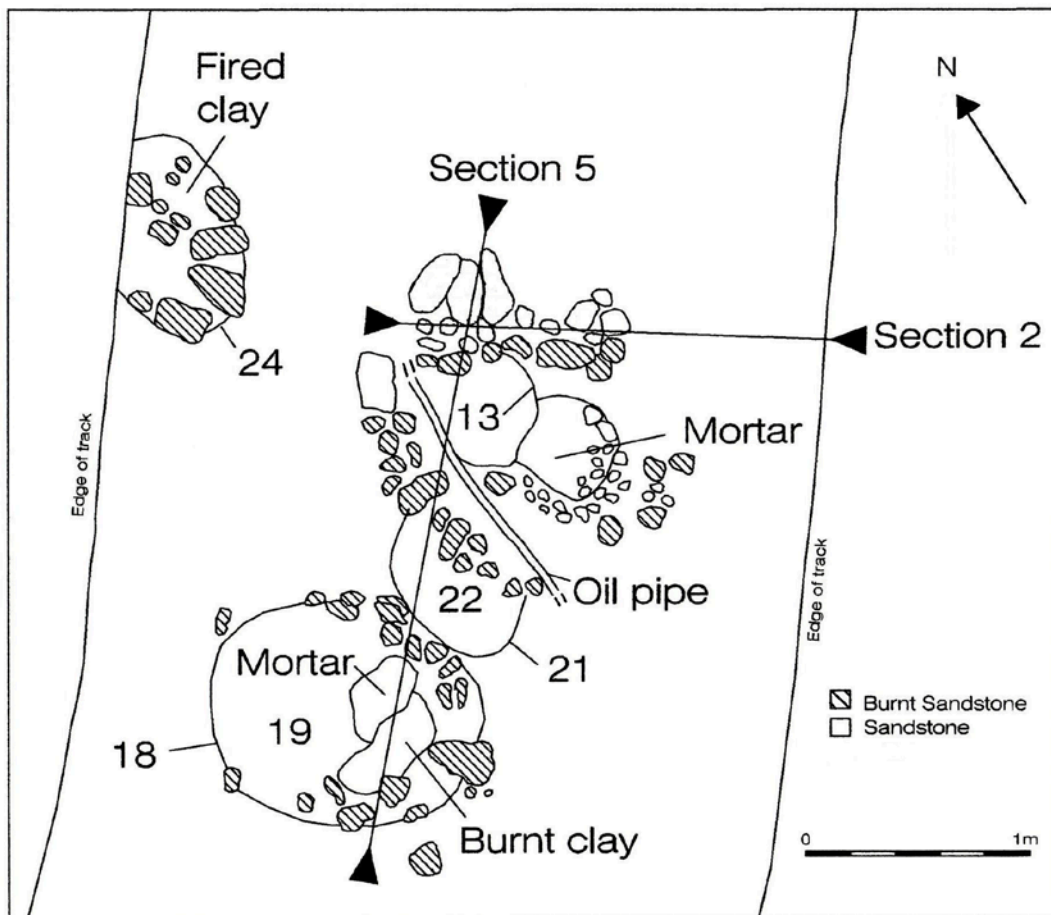


Fig. 3: Warbleton Priory: Detailed plan of the lime kilns

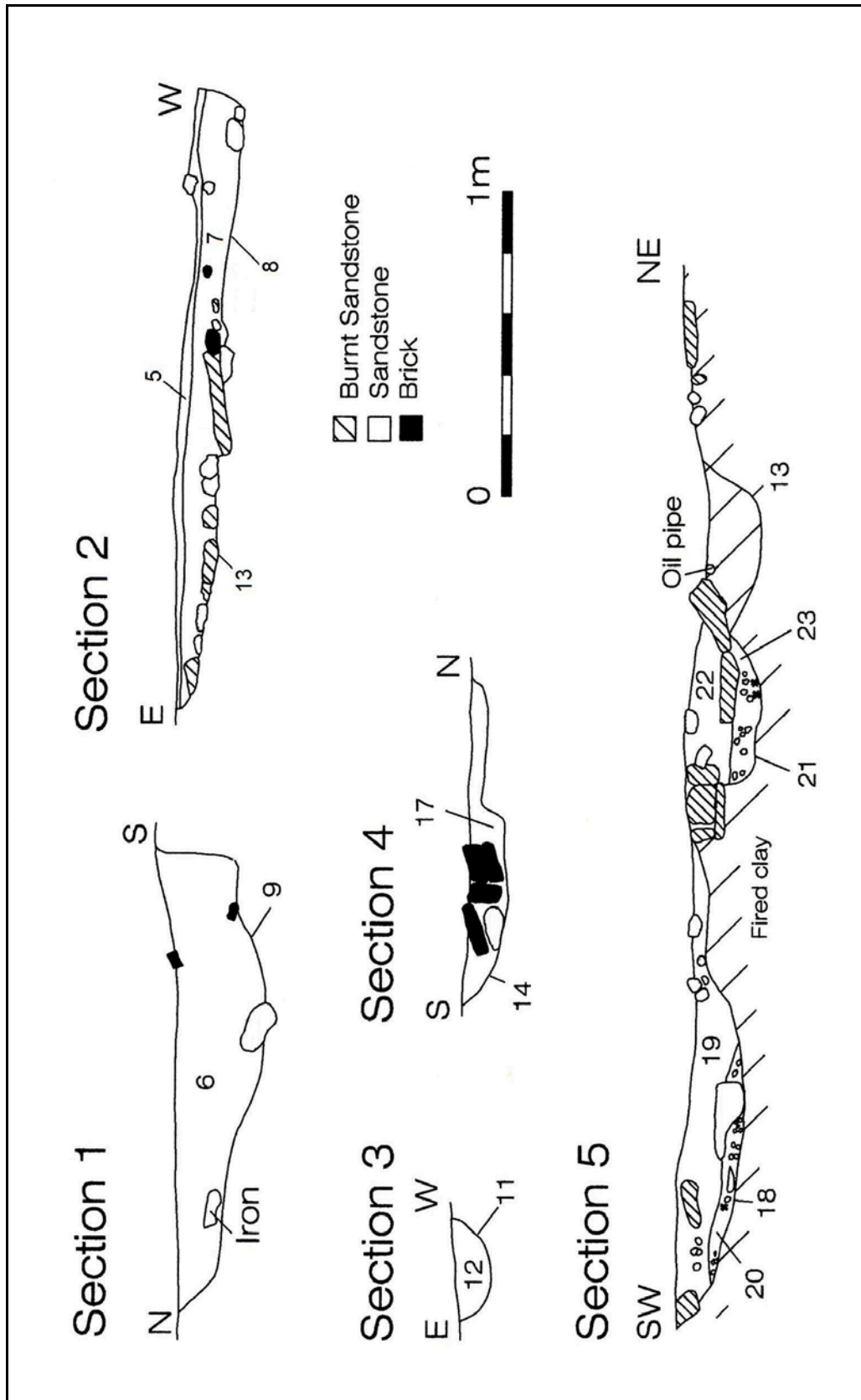


Fig. 4: Warbleton Priory: Sections

HER Summary Form

Site Code	WAR08					
Identification Name and Address	Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 6409 1816					
Geology	Ashdown Beds					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field X	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 11/08/08- 13/08/08	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr & Mrs Everill					
Project Manager	Chris Butler					
Project Supervisor	N/A					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the groundworks associated with the lowering of the ground level in the Cart Lodge and a new driveway at Warbleton Priory, Rushlake Green, East Sussex.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief resulted in the discovery of a number of lime kilns, which although undated are probably associated with later modifications and building work at The Priory rather than the original monastic complex. A number of other Post Medieval features were recorded, and Post Medieval artefacts were recovered during the watching brief.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

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. He has also recently undertaken an archaeological survey of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services 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.

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