



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Archaeological Watching Brief
at
North Lodge,
Mayfield,
East Sussex**

TQ 58548 27018

WD/2010/2838/F

Project No. CBAS0197

by

David Atkin

September 2011

Summary

A watching brief was maintained during the excavations for the groundworks associated with the construction of an extension at North Lodge, Mayfield, East Sussex. All excavations were carried out using a 1.6 tonne machine with a 450mm toothless ditching bucket. The footprint of the new build was 3.9m in width by 3.10m in length and adjoined the west wall of the current house. The footings were 450mm in width and 1.32m to 1.51m deep and cut some 130mm-230mm into the natural. Some metal working slag of a possible medieval date along with one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil (Context 2) A small assemblage of unstratified post-medieval material and a single sherd of a medieval jug handle and was recovered from the topsoil.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr. Lionel Robinson (the client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of single storey extension to the west elevation of North Lodge, Royal Oak Mews, Mayfield, TQ 58548 27018 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority had put a condition on the planning consent for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.3 The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area, defining the Medieval and Post Medieval town of Mayfield (Fig. 1). The Mayfield EUS¹ located the site in an area of the town that formed in the 12th century as irregular tenement plots.
- 1.5 The geology according to the British Geological Survey sheet 303 is Upper Tunbridge Wells Sandstone with Wadhurst Clay to the south and to the north.
- 1.6 The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Specification prepared by ESCC², comprised an archaeological watching brief to monitor the ground works connected with the construction of single storey side extension to the west elevation of North Lodge.
- 1.7 The fieldwork was undertaken on the 17th May 2011 by the author.

¹ Harris, R. 2005 *Mayfield: Historic Character Assessment Report*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

² *Specification for an Archaeological Watching Brief during the construction of a single storey side extension to North Lodge, Royal Oak Mews, High Street, Mayfield, East Sussex (WD/2010/2838)*
Archaeology Section ESCC

2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background (Fig. 2)

- 2.1 There has been very little archaeological work in the vicinity of the site with only a single archaeological watching brief carried out at St Dunstons Church, and a recent evaluation and recording work on land adjacent to Atherden to the rear of the High Street³. A targeted historical and architectural study of the village centre at Mayfield was carried out in 2005⁴.
- 2.2 There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the immediate area of Mayfield, and there are only a handful of artefacts known to have a provenance in the Weald⁵. Such discoveries are normally linked to specific geological conditions, such as tertiary deposits and gravels, which are not normally found in this area.
- 2.3 There is a great deal of evidence for Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups exploiting the resources of the High Weald woodland for hunting and gathering throughout the Mesolithic period. Although no Mesolithic flintwork has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, there have been many discoveries in the wider landscape⁶. The evidence for this period suggests that there is some possibility of Mesolithic activity being present on the site, and it is possible that artefacts and features may be present.
- 2.4 A number of scatters of later Neolithic flintwork and individual finds of Neolithic axes have been identified in the High Weald. These are unlikely to represent settlements or agriculture, but are more likely to be occasional exploitation of the natural resources available in this area. The only Neolithic artefact to be found in the area is a partly polished flint axe found near the River Rother⁷.
- 2.5 The Bronze Age saw continued clearance of the woodland in the High Weald, although there is little evidence for complete clearance or widespread agriculture. The period of greatest exploitation appears to have been in the Later Neolithic and early Bronze Age, which may suggest that the soils became exhausted and settlement retreated subsequently⁸. The only Bronze Age artefact known from Mayfield is a copper-alloy Middle Bronze Age palstave⁹.

³ Butler, K. 2007 Archaeological work at Land adjacent to Atherden, Mayfield, East Sussex, CBAS0107

⁴ Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2005 *A targeted historical and architectural study into the village centre at Mayfield, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report **1914**.

⁵ Pope, M. 2003 'The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 17-28, Fig. 2.8.

⁶ Tebbutt, C.F. 1974 'The Prehistoric Occupation of the Ashdown Forest area of the Weald', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **112**, 34-43.

⁷ Tooth, S. 1933 'Reports from Local Secretaries', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **34**, 244.

⁸ Needham, S. 1987 'The Bronze Age' in *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, 97-137 Guildford, Surrey Archaeological Society.

⁹ Grinsell, L.V. 1931 'Sussex in the Bronze Age', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **72**, 30-68.

- 2.6** A major feature of the Iron Age is the hillfort, of which 25 are known from Sussex. Many of these also appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age, but become important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age. The nearest hillfort is the site at Saxonbury, located some 6km to the north of Mayfield. This is a contour hillfort, which may have originated in the Middle Iron Age, but primarily dates to the Later Iron Age¹⁰. Evidence of iron working was also found at Saxonbury hillfort, suggesting a connection between the hillfort and the iron industry in the surrounding landscape¹¹.
- 2.7** Ironworking became a major industry during the Romano-British period, with large numbers of iron working sites across the Weald¹². There are a number of Roman ironworking sites in the Mayfield area, including Brickhurst Wood (TQ 5900 2776), together with numerous undated bloomery sites which may be Roman in date¹³. A Roman ironworking site has recently been excavated at Little Furnace Wood (TQ 5910 2430) to the south of Mayfield, revealing two furnaces and an ore roasting pit¹⁴.
- 2.8** In the early Post-Roman period there was a change in the economy and land-usage with any areas that had been previously cultivated reverting to woodland, although the Weald remained an important area of grazing for pigs and other animals¹⁵. Mayfield was part of the Manor of Malling, which was given by King Egbert around 838 to the See of Canterbury¹⁶. Before the Norman invasion, Mayfield was held by Godwin, and was assessed at 4 hides¹⁷. The name Mayfield is probably derives from the Anglo Saxon Maegoa feld (Heather field), or Maghefeld, or Maid's Field¹⁸.
- 2.9** In 1086 Mayfield was held by the Count of Mortain; it had land for two ploughs of which one was in lordship. There were four villagers and five smallholders. There was one mill, and from woodland 30 pigs. It had a value of 40s¹⁹. Mayfield was situated within Rotherfield Hundred which was within the Rape of Pevensey.
- 2.10** The village of Mayfield was becoming established as a central place by 1260 when Archbishop Boniface obtained a charter to hold a market there, and by 1388 the market was well established as a memorandum attached to the accounts describes 'various houses and shops burnt in the town of Mayfield after 29th September 1388'²⁰.

¹⁰ Hamilton, S & Manley, J. 1997 'Prominent Enclosures in 1st Millennium BC Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **135**, 93-112.

¹¹ Curwen, E.C. 1954 *The Archaeology of Sussex*, London, Methuen & Co Ltd.

¹² Cleere, H. et al. 1995 *The Iron Industry in the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

¹³ WIRG Iron Site database (www.wirgdata.org/)

¹⁴ Butler & Hodgkinson forthcoming

¹⁵ Gardiner, M. 1990 'The Archaeology of the Weald – A Survey and a Review', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 33-53.

¹⁶ Mayfield Local History Society 2005 *A short guide to Mayfield; past and present*.

¹⁷ Morris, J. 1986 *Domesday Book: Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore.

¹⁸ <http://www.villagenet.co.uk/esussex-iron/villages/mayfield.php>

¹⁹ Morris, J. 1986 *Domesday Book: Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore.

²⁰ Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2005 *A targeted historical and architectural study into the village centre at Mayfield, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report **1914**.

- 2.11** The Archbishops Palace at Mayfield (MES4636) was built *c.*1350, although probably replacing an earlier building, and was used as a summer palace by the Archbishops of Canterbury for the following 200 years. After the dissolution the Lordship and Manor of Mayfield were granted to Sir Edward North who subsequently sold it to Sir Thomas Gresham²¹. The presence of the Palace appears to have stimulated the local economy as in 1388/9 a fire damaged 85 shop places²²
- 2.12** A 1498 rental survey records the number of shop-places making up the individual holdings within the core of the settlement. It also records that by 1498 small additional areas of land (called forelands) had been acquired in front of many plots, intruding into the highway, whilst areas of new assart had been acquired at the rear of the properties on the southern side of the street, extending down to Back Lane²³.
- 2.13** Mayfield continued to be an important place for ironworking, with some 20 ironworking sites known within a 2km radius of the village²⁴. Although most of these are currently undated, and some are likely to be Roman, it is likely that many, including Woolbridge, will have been in operation during the Medieval period²⁵.
- 2.14** The parish church of St. Dunstan has a 13th century tower, suggesting an early construction date, although most of the church can be dated to the 15th century. A number of the other buildings in the village have 14th or 15th century origins (see Appendix 2).
- 2.15** Although there had been growth and development of the settlement ever since its initial foundation, by 1558 the settlement was shrinking, with properties being abandoned at the eastern end of town, away from the market area. At this date the reduction was not large, with the loss of between 3 and 8 houses only. However, by 1602 the palace was in severe decline, and this may explain the continued contraction of the settlement. The number of houses within the settlement declined from 46 or 47 in 1558 to between 41 and 43 by 1602.
- 2.16** The population of Mayfield appears to have grown steadily at this time, with the average annual conception rate for 1621-1640 being 2.8, consistent with other market centres in the north-eastern Weald²⁶. The decline in properties seems at odds with the increase in population, although by the latter part of the 17th century many of the properties in Mayfield had been subdivided up into two dwellings²⁷.

²¹ Mayfield Local History Society 2005 *A short guide to Mayfield; past and present*.

²² Harris, R.B. 2008 *Historic Character Assessment Report: Mayfield*, Sussex Extensive Urban Survey

²³ Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2005 *A targeted historical and architectural study into the village centre at Mayfield, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report **1914**.

²⁴ WIRG Iron Site database (www.wirgdata.org/)

²⁵ Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Merton Priory Press.

²⁶ Brent, C.E 1978 'Rural Employment and Population in Sussex between 1550 and 1640: Part 2', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **116**, 41-55.

²⁷ Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2005 *A targeted historical and architectural study into the village centre at Mayfield, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report **1914**.

- 2.17** Although the land around Mayfield was relatively poor, agriculture formed an important source of wealth in the village, with fruit production noted²⁸. Woodland remained common comprising 37% of Hawksden in Mayfield²⁹, although this provided resources for coppicing and charcoal production. Between 1596 and 1650 1,000 to 1,500 acres of common were allotted to manorial tenants or leased out in Mayfield and Wadhurst³⁰.
- 2.18** The largest industry of the area continued to be iron production, with iron works noted on the Archbishop of Canterbury's lands at Mayfield in 1545³¹. The Mayfield Furnace (TQ 5930 2820) was acquired by Thomas Gresham by 1570, perhaps when he acquired the rest of the Archbishop's lands. It was still working in 1653 and was repaired in 1664³². Mayfield Forge (TQ 5940 2810) was probably associated with the Mayfield Furnace.
- 2.19** A map of c.1665, showing the contents of Mayfield Place and Farm³³, shows the church and houses along the north side of the High Street, with other houses shown to the east and north-east of the church, perhaps in the area of the site. A later map of 1691³⁴ does not show these latter houses.
- 2.20** The 1st Edition OS map (1875) shows the area of the site to be within a garden to the rear of the High Street (Fig. 3), and there is little change through the 2nd Edition (1899), 3rd Edition (1910) and 4th Edition (1931). The 1970 OS map also shows the site to be garden with the existing property having been built after this date.

²⁸ Brent, C.E 1976 'Rural Employment and Population in Sussex between 1550 and 1640', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 27-48.

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ Brent, C.E 1976 'Rural Employment and Population in Sussex between 1550 and 1640', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 27-48.

³¹ Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Merton Priory Press.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ ESRO AMS 5831/3

³⁴ ESRO Acc 4656/7

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1** The site had already been prepared for excavation with the removal of the existing paving slabs from the footprint of the extension, and the footings had been marked out.
- 3.2** The area of excavation was 3.10m by 3.9m (Fig. 4) with the footing trench being 450mm in width and between 1.32 and 1.5m deep. All excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision by the contractors using a 1.6 tonne 360 excavator with a 450mm wide ditching bucket over one day.
- 3.3** The spoil from the excavations was visually inspected on a regular basis to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A Garrett ACE150 metal detector was also used to scan the spoil. This was also used to carry out a pre- excavation scan, and during the course of the excavation.
- 3.4** 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.
- 3.5** The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. A site reference of NLM11 has been allocated, and after any further analysis, will be offered to the appropriate museum.

4 Results (Figs 5 & 6)

- 4.1 Context 1 was a silty-clay loam, mixed with modern builders sand throughout. It was dark grey and yellow in colour and comprised of approximately 1% of CBM, along with glass (<1%) and 19th and 20th century pottery (<1%). There was also evidence of bioturbation in the form of roots (10%). The overall depth of Context 1 was approximately 700mm.
- 4.2 In the north facing section of the northern most E-W footing, it was just possible to make out the surviving topsoil which survived to a depth of approximately 120mm, however, this deposit had been badly disturbed by the building of the existing house and, as noted above, had builders sand mixed in with it.
- 4.3 The north-south footing revealed the same mixed deposit for Context 1 in its east facing section. However, the west facing section gave a much clearer picture of the stratigraphy before the building of the current house with the made-ground being 300mm in depth and the topsoil surviving to a thickness of approximately 300mm. It was felt prudent to keep the made-ground and topsoil together under one context number as the artefacts from the footing trenches were from the mixed deposit relating to the footprint of the new extension.
- 4.4 Context 2 was a yellowish-brown silty-clay subsoil underneath Context 1. This was a firm deposit containing charcoal (1%), roots (<1%) and sandstone pieces up to 20mm in size (3%). This varied between 280mm deep in the east facing section of the N-S footing and 580mm deep in the north facing section of northern E-W footing trench.
- 4.5 Below Context 2 lay the firm, mid-yellow sandy-silt natural (Context 3) of the Tunbridge Wells Sandstone and varied in the depth exposed, the east facing section of the N-S footing had 130mm exposed in section and 230mm in the north facing section of the northern E-W footing trench .
- 4.6 No features were encountered during the watching brief, and there were no other deposits or layers noted.

5 Finds

5.1 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered during the watching brief, and is summarised in Table 1. The relative lack of medieval pottery from the Maresfield area means it is considered worth retaining the two medieval/Transitional sherds from the site. The remaining finds are recommended for discard.

Table 1: Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

| Context | Pottery (by date group) | Ceramic Building Material | Other | Deposit Date |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 1225-1350: 1/14g 1550-1750: 1/12g 1750-1900+: -10/60g | Peg tile 1/42g | Glass 4/61g Metal 1/8g | Mixed: mainly c. 1850- 1900 |
| 2 | 1350-1550: 1/18g | Peg tile 1/9g | Slag 2/226g | Pot c. 1325-1450 but tile could be later |

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Although the site produced a small assemblage of pottery the material has a wide chronological spread. The earliest sherd consists of a heavily abraded fragment from a jug strap handle from Context **1**. The handle is decorated with thumbing down its edges and ring and dot stamping in its centre. Although no glaze is present it is possible this has been eroded off by the acidic ground conditions and later abrasion through reworking. The oxidised medium sandy fabric, together with the decoration, would be in keeping with an early/mid 13th to mid 14th century date.

5.2.2 Context **2** produced a single unabraded bodysherd from an oxidised cooking pot in moderate/abundant medium sandy ware. The exterior is knife-trimmed and shows evidence of sooting. Although not hard fired the sherd appears to show some later medieval characteristics, particularly in its finish. As such a date between 1325 and 1425/50 is considered most likely.

5.2.3 The early post-medieval period (1550-1750) is represented by a single bodysherd from a German stoneware (Frechen) bottle of mid 16th to 17th century date (Context 1).

5.2.4 Ten sherds from Context 1 are of the late post-medieval period. Two can probably be placed in the second quarter of the 19th century – a hand-painted pearlware saucer with polychrome colours and a purple transfer-printed late pearlware plate. The remaining pieces can be placed in the second half of the 19th century. These include sherds from blue and green transfer-printed wares (a blue floral plate and green floral bowl respectively), unglazed earthenware (flower pot), Rockingham-type fine red earthenware, refined white earthenware and English porcelain (a fluted tea cup).

5.3 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The peg tile fragment from Context 1 is a well formed and fired example, tempered with sparse fine sand, of 19th century date. The example from Context 2 is small and more difficult to date. It is tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxides to 1mm and is considered to probably be of post-medieval date.

5.4 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context 2 produced two pieces of slightly magnetic iron slag. The pieces are quite dense, though with notable aeration, have rust-coloured surfaces and pieces of charcoal adhering. It is likely the slag has been derived from iron smithing.

5.5 Glass by Chris Butler

5.5.1 Four pieces of glass, all probably late 19th or early 20th century in date, were found in Context 1. They comprised a fragment from a green mineral water or wine bottle, a plain piece of window glass, and another piece of thick window glass with a decorative raised corrugated surface. The final piece of glass was a small round pale green opaque bead 9mm diameter with a central hole of 3mm diameter. The hole was worn through use, but the bead is otherwise undateable.

5.6 Metal by Chris Butler

5.6.1 A single piece of an iron nail was recovered from Context 1.

6 Discussion

- 6.1** What would have been the topsoil had been badly disturbed by the building of the current house and, to a lesser extent, the patio. The matrix of this deposit was therefore a very mixed deposit with a large amount of builders sand and detritus and it was impossible to separate the original surface and the disturbance caused by the construction of the house. A small assemblage of post-medieval material was recovered from this deposit (Context 1). However it was possible to pick up the last remnants of the original deposit at the very base of Context 1 and so we can say that Context 2 is reasonably secure with no intrusive material from Context 1.
- 6.2** The presence of any archaeological material from a secure stratigraphic context is always interesting. The two pieces of medieval pottery (dated 1225-1350 and 1325-1450 respectively) and the two pieces of metal working slag from the subsoil (Context 2) suggests that medieval iron working, most probably iron smithing, may have taken place very near the site, possibly on a small scale. There is nothing to suggest that post depositional factors may have come into play.
- 6.3** Context 2 also had charcoal throughout, again indicative of possible industry, possibly connected with the iron industry, perhaps nearby during the building and upkeep of the nearby Archbishops Place, or as a service industry to the thriving market nearby.
- 6.4** It appears that the construction of the house in the 1980's may have impacted upon any surviving archaeological deposits or features in this area. We should therefore temper our conclusions in using these results to come to any definitive conclusions other than confirming that there is the possibility of small scale medieval iron industry and activity very close to the site.
- 6.5** The methodology adopted for this watching brief proved to be satisfactory, and the confidence rating should be considered to be very reliable.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** We would like to thank Mr Lionel Robinson for appointing us to undertake this project, and for his building contractors for their co-operation throughout.
- 7.2** Luke Barber and Chris Butler reported on the finds. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler, who also produced the Archaeological & Historical Background, and was monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter, who also produced the specification.

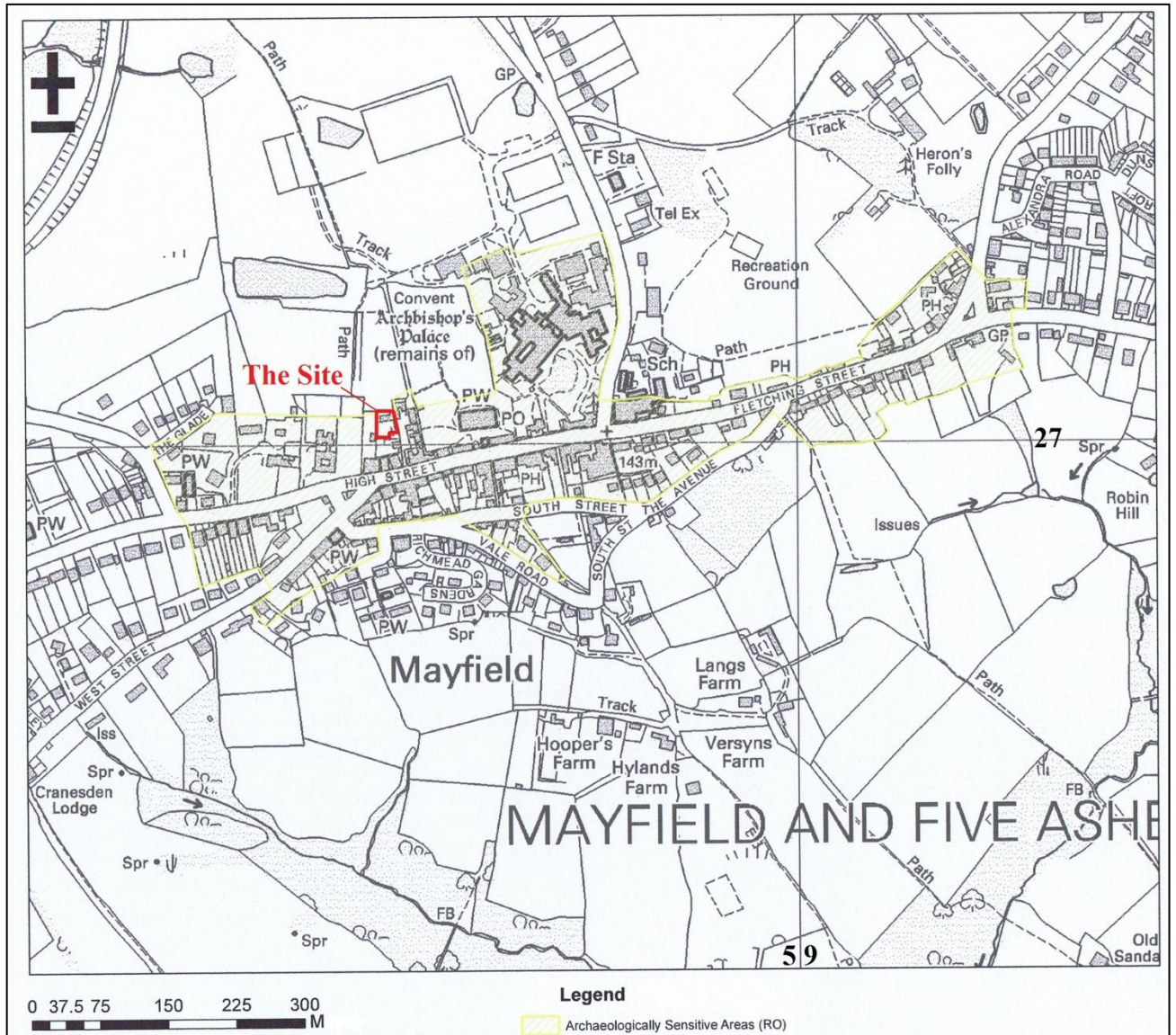


Fig. 1: North Lodge, Mayfield: Location of Site and Archaeologically Sensitive Areas
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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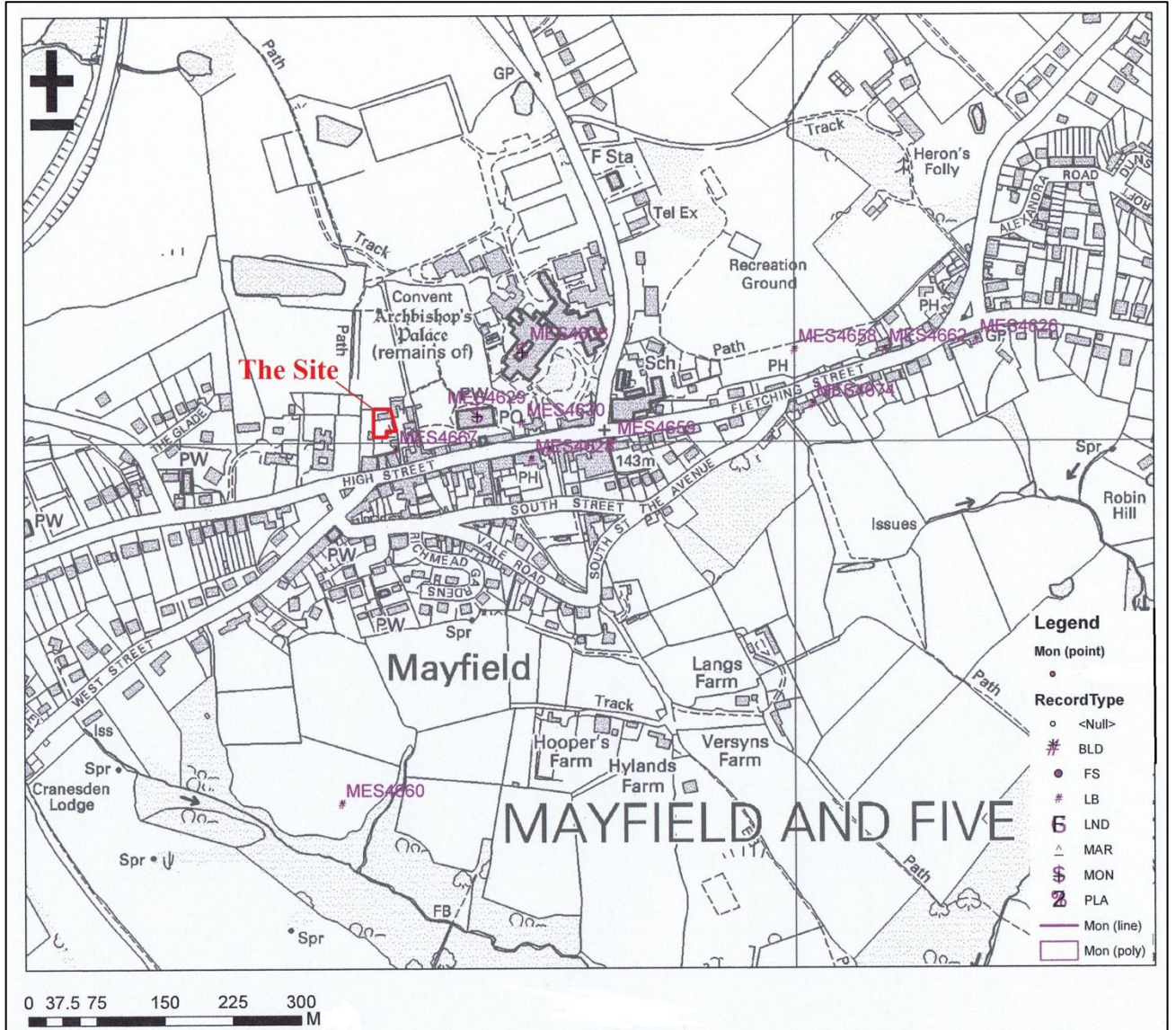


Fig. 2: North Lodge, Mayfield: Sites on the HER
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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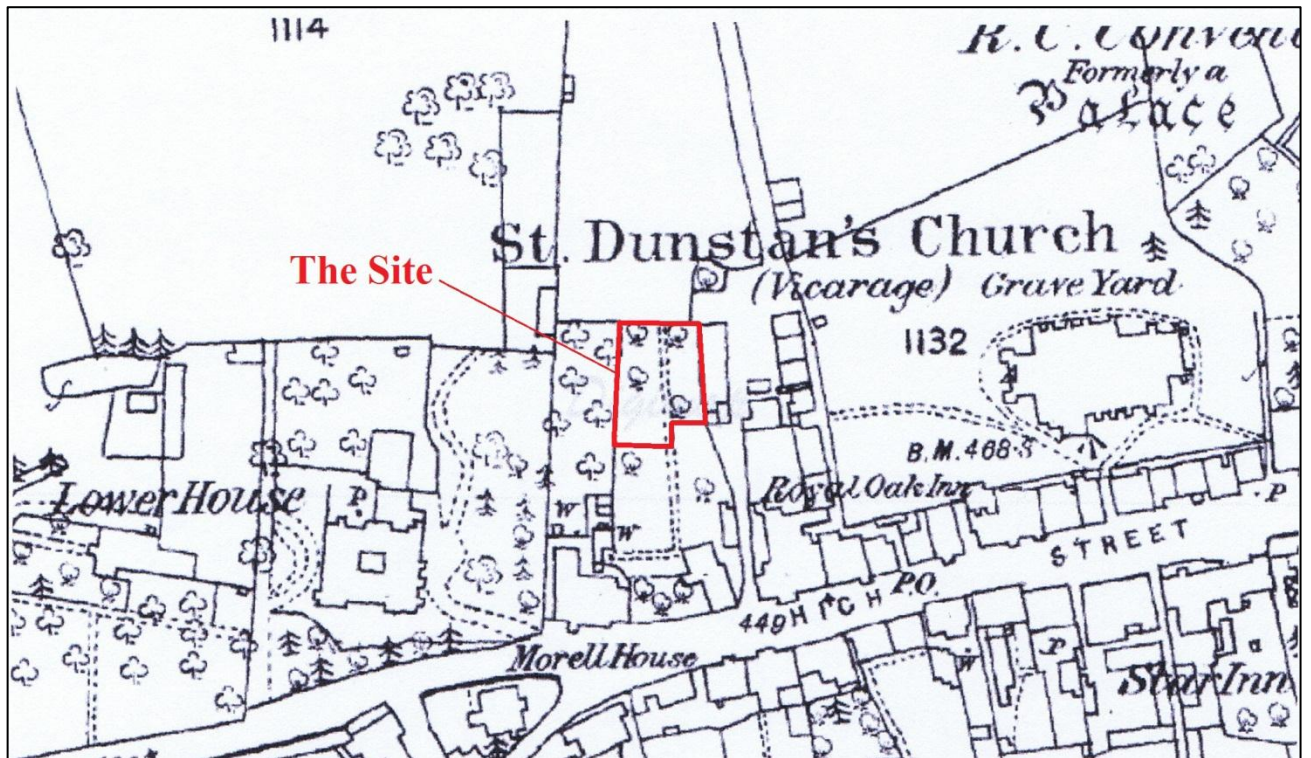


Fig. 3: North Lodge, Mayfield: 1st Edition OS map (1875)

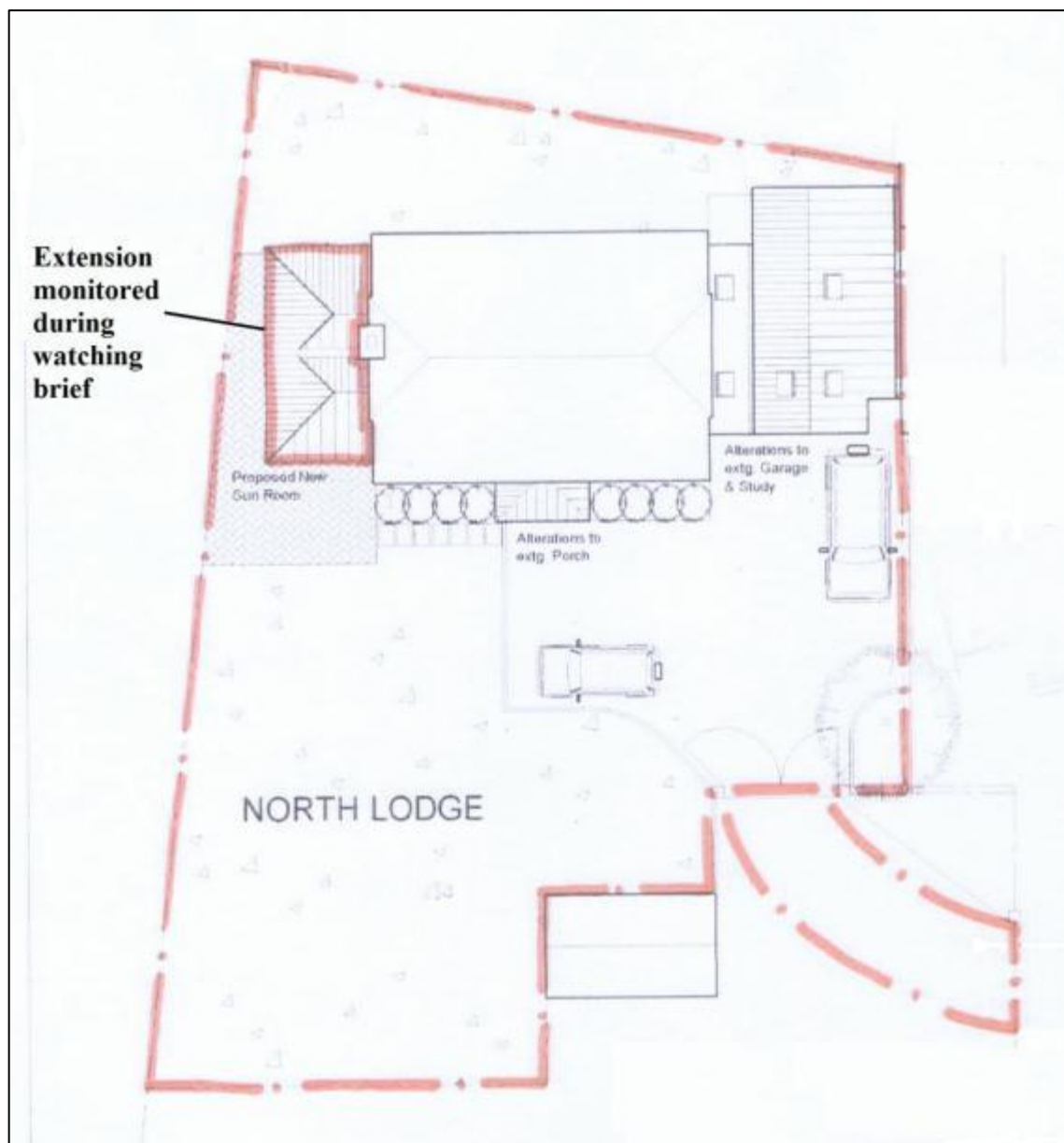


Fig. 4: North Lodge, Mayfield: Site plan showing area monitored
(Adapted from map provided by architect)



Fig. 5: North Lodge, Mayfield: Photograph of footing trench showing mixed nature of topsoil/made ground



Fig. 6: North Lodge, Mayfield: Photograph of footing trench showing stratigraphy

Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Site Code | NLM11 | | | | | |
| Identification Name and Address | North Lodge, Royal Oak Mews, Mayfield, East Sussex. | | | | | |
| County, District &/or Borough | Wealden District Council | | | | | |
| OS Grid Refs. | TQ58548 27018 | | | | | |
| Geology | Tunbridge Wells Sandstone. | | | | | |
| Type of Fieldwork | Eval. | Excav. | Watching Brief X | Standing Structure | Survey | Other |
| Type of Site | Green Field | Shallow Urban | Deep Urban X | Other | | |
| Dates of Fieldwork | Eval. | Excav. | WB. 17.05.11 | Other | | |
| Sponsor/Client | Mr L Robinson | | | | | |
| Project Manager | Chris Butler MIFA | | | | | |
| Project Supervisor | David Atkin | | | | | |
| Period Summary | Palaeo. | Meso. | Neo. | BA | IA | RB |
| | AS | MED X | PM X | Other | | |
| <p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A watching brief was maintained during the excavations for the groundworks associated with the construction of an extension at North Lodge, Mayfield, East Sussex. All excavations were carried out using a 1.6 tonne machine with a 450mm toothless ditching bucket. The footprint of the new build was 3.9m in width by 3.10m in length and adjoined the west wall of the current house. The footings were 450mm in width and 1.32m to 1.51m deep and cut some 130mm-230mm into the natural. Some metal working slag of a possible medieval date along with one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil (Context 2) A small assemblage of unstratified post-medieval material and a single sherd of a medieval jug handle and was recovered from the topsoil.</i></p> | | | | | | |

Appendix 2 Archaeological Sites Recorded on HER

| <i>HER No.</i> | <i>NGR</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Type of Site</i> | <i>Notes</i> |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| MES4626 | TQ 5920 2711 | 16th Century | Yew Tree Farmhouse | Listed Building DES5395 |
| MES4627 | TQ 5873 2699 | 15th Century | Walnut Tree House | Listed Building DES6617 |
| MES4628 | TQ 5871 2698 | 16th Century | Middle House Hotel | Listed Building DES4730 |
| MES4629 | TQ 5865 2703 | Medieval | St. Dunstan's Church | Listed Building DES6619 |
| MES4630 | TQ 5870 2702 | 18th Century | Convent Guest House (Stone House) | Listed Building DES4700 |
| MES4636 | TQ 587 271 | 14th Century | Archbishops Palace (The Old Palace – Convent of The Holy Child Jesus) | Listed Building DES6068 |
| MES4658 | TQ 590 271 | 16th Century | Courtney & Pound End Cottages | Listed Building DES5394 |
| MES4660 | TQ 585 266 | 17th Century | Gable End & Ancient Cottage | Listed Building DES4713 |
| MES4662 | TQ 591 271 | 17th Century | Rose Cottage | Listed Building DES4711 |
| MES4667 | TQ 5856 2699 | 17th Century | Royal Oak | Listed Building DES5745 |
| MES4674 | TQ 5902 2704 | 14th Century | 2 Fletching Street | Listed Building |
| DES4731 | TQ 58654 26972 | 17th Century | Church View | Listed Building |
| DES5403 | TQ 58486 26977 | 16th Century | Aylwins Listed Building | |
| DES4698 | TQ 58510 26948 | 18th Century | Crossways | Listed Building |
| DES6129 | TQ 58611 26989 | 19th Century | Flowepets & Sussex House | Listed Building |
| DES6049 | TQ 58628 26975 | 18th Century | Hamilton House | Listed Building |
| DES5399 | TQ 58611 26970 | 17th Century | Inglenook Cottage & Oak Cottage | |
| DES4582 | TQ 58625 26994 | 17th Century | London House | Listed Building |
| DES4697 | TQ 58534 26944 | 18th Century | Malcolm Marney | Listed Building |
| DES4703 | TQ 58655 27001 | 17th Century | Premises occupied by Hair Salon & Post Office | Listed Building |
| DES4704 | TQ 58585 26983 | 17th Century | Premises occupied by H Buck, Newsagents | Listed Building |
| DES6200 | TQ 58766 26999 | 18th Century | Premises occupied by Holmwood Gardens, ano | Listed Building |
| DES6066 | TQ 58574 26957 | 18th Century | Premises occupied by Nappers, Ironmongers | Listed Building |
| DES6618 | TQ 58587 26962 | 18th Century | Premises occupied by Rogers & The Armoury | Listed Building |
| DES4696 | TQ 58562 26956 | 18th Century | Premises occupied by Rogers & Estate Office | Listed Building |
| DES6048 | TQ 58675 26980 | 16th/17th Century | Shirley Cottage & The Old Cottage | Listed Building |
| DES5397 | TQ 58672 26979 | 17th Century | Stone Court | Listed Building |
| DES4705 | TQ 58557 26982 | 18th Century | Tandridge | Listed Building |
| DES4702 | TQ 58685 27007 | 18th Century | Taylor's Building | Listed Building |
| DES4699 | TQ 58769 27025 | 15th Century | Gatehouse to The Old Palace | Listed Building |
| DES5404 | TQ 58670 27005 | 17th Century | The Old Brewhouse | Listed Building |
| DES4706 | TQ 58534 26975 | 17th Century | The Smokery & Woodburning Centre | Listed Building |
| DSE4732 | TQ 58604 26967 | 17th Century | The Vicarage | Listed Building |
| DES6681 | TQ 58805 26996 | 15th Century | Yeomans | Listed Building |

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 for 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.

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