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**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at
The Yews, Ringmer, East Sussex.**

(LW/10/1328)

Project No. CBAS0196

by
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Summary

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of footing trenches for a replacement extension at The Yews, Ringer, East Sussex on the 1st June 2011. The excavations produced evidence for past activity in the form of pottery sherds dating to both the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The ground had been badly disturbed by the construction of a milk cellar in the late 19th century and its subsequent demolition, together with a later extension on this part of the site.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Mr & Mrs Phillips (The Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the demolition of an existing garage and the construction of a new extension, garage and workshop at The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer, East Sussex BN8 5ET (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 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 (LW/10/1328), requiring a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken.
- 1.3 The site is located at TQ 44559 12244, on the south side of Lewes Road in the centre of Ringmer village. The site is not a Scheduled Ancient Monument but is located within the Ringmer Conservation Area and is within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) that defines the historic core of the medieval and post-medieval village of Ringmer.
- 1.4 The Yews is a Grade II Listed Building (TQ 41 SW 10/573), and is an L-shaped 17th century timber-framed building, although substantially rebuilt in the 18th century.
- 1.5 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319/334), comprises Gault Clay, with Head deposit and Lower Chalk a short distance to the south.
- 1.6 The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprised an archaeological watching brief. A written scheme of investigation¹ covering the watching brief was prepared and agreed with the archaeological team at East Sussex County Council, and submitted and approved by the local planning authority.
- 1.7 A watching brief was maintained during the groundworks connected with the extension on the 1st June 2011. The groundworks for the garage were not monitored. The fieldwork was carried out by the author, with the project being managed by Chris Butler for CBAS.

¹ Butler, C. 2011. *A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at The Yews, Ringmer, East Sussex*. CBAS.

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background (Fig. 2)

- 2.1 There is little evidence for Mesolithic activity at or near the site, and very little Mesolithic flintwork has been collected in the surrounding landscape. A microlith and axe were found Stoneham Farm to the west of the site², whilst there are pieces of Mesolithic flintwork from fieldwalking undertaken around Clayhill to the north.
- 2.2 A Neolithic long barrow burial mound is situated on Malling Hill and overlooks the lower ground to the north, including the Ringmer area. The presence of this long barrow might suggest that there are Neolithic settlements situated on the lower ground, although these are more likely to be situated along the river valley. A number of scatters of later Neolithic flintwork and individual finds of Neolithic axes have been identified in the area, although none are in the immediate vicinity of the site.
- 2.3 No Bronze Age sites or artefacts are known from Ringmer, and no round barrows are recorded on the lower ground at Ringmer, however many are situated on the Malling-Caburn block of Downland to the south, and overlook the Ringmer area.
- 2.4 Although there are no Iron Age enclosures or field systems currently known from the vicinity of the site, they exist immediately to the south on the Malling-Caburn block of Downland³. An enclosure resembling a hillfort is situated on The Caburn, located a few kilometres to the south of Ringmer, although the presence of numerous pits containing ritual deposits suggests it may have had some other purpose⁴. Occupying the highest point on the Malling-Caburn block of Downland it has an outlook to the south, and therefore it is unlikely that its sphere of influence covered the Ringmer area.
- 2.5 Recent archaeological work to the south-west of Ringmer revealed an extensive raft of archaeological features, most of which belonged to either the Mid to Late Iron Age or to the Late Iron Age⁵. Most notable was a probable co-axial field boundary ditch which had its origins in the Late Iron Age. A significant number of Mid to Late Iron Age features were also recorded, including possible posthole alignments, a curvilinear enclosure ditch and a number of discrete features. Further work in 2010 confirmed the presence of these and other features⁶.

² Wymer, J.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report 22.

³ Russell, M. 2002 *Prehistoric Sussex*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

⁴ Hamilton, S. 1998 'Using elderly data bases: Iron Age pit deposits at the Caburn, East Sussex, and related sites', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 136, 23-40.

⁵ Network Archaeology Ltd. 2009. Ouse Valley Transfer Scheme: Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Design; Unpublished Grey Literature Report

⁶ Meaton, C. 2010 *An Archaeological Evaluation on the Route of the Proposed Cycle Way Between Ringmer and Lewes (Eastern Section)*, Ringmer, East Sussex, CBAS Report

- 2.6** The Roman road, The Greensand Way crosses the River Ouse at Barcombe Mills and heads eastwards, probably following the line of Green Lane, to the north of Ringmer before heading towards the settlement at Arlington. The London to Lewes Roman road runs through the river valley to the west of Ringmer.
- 2.7** The recently excavated villa at Barcombe on the west of the river, is likely to have had a twin villa on the east side of the river near Ringmer. The field name of 'Dunstalls' at Little Norlington (as at Barcombe villa) may provide a clue to the location of this villa, whilst Roman tile was recovered during excavations at the Clay Hill Motte.
- 2.8** Evidence for Roman settlement was found at Saddlers Way (MES1891) to the south-west of Ringmer, whilst Roman pottery, suggesting manuring, was recovered during an evaluation excavation nearby (MES7186). Roman tile may also have been recovered in Potter's Field (MES1902).
- 2.9** There is no evidence for Saxon activity at Ringmer, although it is likely that the Medieval settlement may have had earlier origins, and the name may have a Saxon origin. Saxon cemeteries such as the small cemetery at Earwig Corner, between Ringmer and Lewes, and the cemetery on Saxon Down are known from the area. Ringmer was originally known as 'Ringmere' or Hring Mere (Old English meaning a ring of pools)⁷. Clay Hill, just to the north of Ringmer, was the site of a fortification in the 11th to 12th centuries⁸, and Ringmer may have had a market from 1283⁹.
- 2.10** Ringmer is best known for its extensive Medieval pottery industry. In 1349 there were six potters working at Ringmer; this reduced to one by 1396, but thereafter there were six or seven until 1457 when there were none until 1485¹⁰. A fine of 9d a year for digging clay was introduced in 1312 and continued at the same rate for some 200 years¹¹. A number of kiln sites have been excavated, including those at Potters' Field (MES1902), where two kilns were excavated in 1894, and probably date to the 14th century¹². A further kiln was excavated at Barnett's Mead and C14 dating showed it had been in use from the late 12th to the early 13th century¹³.

⁷ <http://www.kstarnes.mistral.co.uk/ringmer1.htm>

⁸ Jones, R. 2003 'Hastings to Herstmonceux: The Castles of Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd.

⁹ Letters, S. 2005 'Gazetteer of Markets and Fairs in England and Wales to 1516', Centre for Metropolitan History, www.british-history.ac.uk.

¹⁰ Le Patourel, H.E.J. 1968 *Documentary Evidence and the Medieval Pottery Industry*, http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/adldata/arch-769-1/ahds/dissemination/pdf/vol12/12_101_126.pdf

¹¹ *Ibid*

¹² Martin, W. 1902 'A forgotten industry: pottery at Ringmer' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 45, 128-132.

¹³ Hadfield, J.I. 1981 'The Excavation of a Medieval Kiln at Barnett's Mead, Ringmer, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **119**, 89-106.

- 2.11** A kiln and waster heaps dating to the late 13th and early 14th century were excavated at Norlington (MES1914) in 1994¹⁴, whilst wasters were found nearby at Fowway House (MES1913). Further evidence for pottery production dating to the 13th to 14th century was found in Christie Avenue during house construction (MES1912).
- 2.12** An assemblage of 13th century pottery was recovered at the former Police House¹⁵, whilst recent excavations to the east of Ringmer Community College have revealed large quantities of Medieval pottery, suggesting the presence of further kilns¹⁶. An evaluation excavation in Bishops Lane to the east of the site was undertaken in 2002 revealing a kiln, patches of chalk, together with 13th- 14th century pottery¹⁷. A ditch containing 12th to early 13th century pottery was recorded during a recent watching brief at South Norlington House in Bishops Lane¹⁸. Documentary evidence suggests that Ringmer continued to be a centre for pottery production into the 16th century¹⁹, although none of the excavated kilns have been dated to this later period, and the location of any later kilns remains uncertain.
- 2.13** In 2005 an excavation in advance of a new development (MES7186) recorded features that appear to relate to a small 13th century roadside settlement associated with the earliest phase of a field system, thought to continue at least into the 14th century. To the north of this were other features dating to the mid 13th to 14th century. The central part of the site contained a number of large, irregularly-shaped pits, interpreted as clay extraction pits for ceramic production and also dated as mid 13th to 14th century. The final phase of activity occurs adjacent to the Lewes Road, where chalk rubble surfaces and a pit containing 14th and 15th century pottery prior to the last stages of infill and is also thought to have been associated with clay extraction²⁰.
- 2.14** Much of the land around Ringmer was used as farmland throughout the Medieval period, with an open field strip system suggested for Norlington to the north of the site²¹, whilst hedges around Ashton to the south of the village were also suggested as being Medieval in origin, with possible drove road (Week Lane) connected to pasture on Saxon Down. To the north there were deer parks situated at Plashett and the Broyle, whilst a smaller park was situated at Ringmer Park to the west of the site²².

¹⁴ Gregory, D.I. in prep Excavations of a Medieval Pottery Production Centre at Norlington Lane, Ringmer, East Sussex.

¹⁵ Gregory, D. 2008 'An assemblage of medieval pottery found at the former Police House, Lewes Road, Ringmer, East Sussex (TQ453127)', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **146**, 206-210.

¹⁶ Butler, C. Forthcoming MSFAT Report

¹⁷ *Land at Bishops Lane, Ringmer, East Sussex*, Foundations Archaeology Report **250** (2002)

¹⁸ Butler, R. 2010 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Norlington House Ringmer East Sussex*, CBAS Report CBAS0123

¹⁹ Hodges, R. 1980 'Potters, Pottery and Marketing, A.D. 700-1000', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **118**, 95-104.

²⁰ Wallis, S. 2005 Thames Valley Arch. Services. project no. 03/61

²¹ Maloney, M. & Howard, E. 1986 'The Botanical examination of hedges in East Sussex as a tool in historical research', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **124**, 129-139.

²² Kay, J.E. 2000 'The Broyle Enclosure, 1767-71', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **138**, 165-189.

- 2.15** Although the pottery industry continued into the early Post Medieval period, little is known about either its kilns or its markets²³. It appears to have been replaced by a thriving brick making industry, the earliest kilns of which were recorded in the 17th century, and continued through to the end of the 19th century²⁴. Of the 11 or so brick kilns operating at Ringmer throughout this period, one was situated adjacent to Delves House in the 17th century, just to the north of the site, whilst Potters Field to the north of Bishops Lane was used as a source of clay in the later 19th century²⁵.
- 2.16** The earliest part of the present house (The Yews – MES1905) is a two-bay northern cross-wing which was built c.1700, although it almost certainly was attached to an earlier main range which stood to the south of the northern range²⁶. The main range appears to have been rebuilt c.1750. A chimney stack with wrap-around attic staircase was added as part of the c.1750 rebuild²⁷. There are other 17th and 18th century houses situated to the north and east of The Yews (MES1894, MES1918).
- 2.17** The 1st Edition OS map (1878) shows The Yews as an L-shaped building fronting onto the road, with an extension added to the southern end at the rear (Fig. 3). A narrow long building is shown to the rear of the house, with other buildings located on the north and south sides of the house.
- 2.18** The situation is largely unchanged by the time of the 3rd edition OS map (1911), although the extension on the southern end is now shown as an integral part of the house. Later OS maps show increasing development along the Lewes Road, and by 1962 the building to the north of The Yews, within the property curtilage, has gone, and the long building to the rear of the house is now shown as a much larger structure.
- 2.19** The 1970's OS map shows that substantial development has occurred to the rear of The Yews around Harvard Road, and opposite at The Elms. More recently the south-east end of the property has been reduced and infill development has taken place, with entrance and garages located along the north side of the property as Stephens Close.

²³ Streeten, A.D.F. 1980 'Potter, kilns and markets in Medieval Sussex: A preliminary study', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **118**, 105-118.

²⁴ Beswick, M. 2001 *Brickmaking in Sussex*, Midhurst, Middleton Press.

²⁵ *Ibid*

²⁶ Martin, D. 1993 *Ringmer – The Yews*, Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey, Report No. 1107.

²⁷ Williamson, A. 2010 *The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer, East Sussex, BN8 5ET: Historic Building Appraisal*, Arch.SE Report 2010180.

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** A watching brief was maintained on the 1st June 2011 during the excavations of the footings for a new extension at The Yews, Ringmer (Fig. 4). Upon arrival at the site the former extension that occupied the site had been demolished, with amounts of rubble piled up on the area of the footings. This was first removed then the footings were marked out. The footings measured 8m by 6m, with a width of 600mm, and a depth of 1m.
- 3.2** A 5 tonne 360° tracked digger with a 600mm toothed bucket was used for all of the excavations, a toothed bucket had to be used due to the large amounts of remaining concrete foundations from the earlier structure.
- 3.3** The spoil was moved to another part of the site by dumper truck, with the spoil being visually inspected for artefacts. The spoil was also scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector, which was also used to scan the ground surface before excavation began, and also at various times during the excavations.
- 3.4** During the excavations the south eastern trench became waterlogged, this was pumped out using an electric pump, the water having collected due to the remains of an earlier structure with its concrete floor remaining *in-situ*. The south eastern facing side of this trench was also very unstable, causing this trench to end up being about 1m wide.
- 3.5** The design for the garage was altered during the development, and was changed to a lighter design with a concrete raft foundation to avoid deep foundations and underpinning the existing adjacent garden wall. The excavation of the raft foundation was to a depth of 250mm through topsoil, but was not monitored archaeologically.
- 3.6** 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.
- 3.7** 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 TYR11 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

- 4.1** The north-eastern footing trench was excavated first, and at the northern end of this trench there were two deposits apparent. Context **1** was present at the northern end of the site, and comprised a very disturbed layer with a mixture of the topsoil and subsoil, and included large amounts of demolition material, probably as a result of the recent tracking of machinery over the site. The layer was a mid greyish-brown sandy silty loam with a very loose consistence, and was up to 600mm thick with inclusions of chalk flecks and pieces up to 40mm (1%), pebbles (1%), pieces of concrete (3%), and ceramic building material (CBM) (5%). Also were noted six worked chalk blocks, each measuring up to 350mm in size; these were all located near the surface of this layer and probably derived from the demolition of the former building. Artefacts recovered from this layer were of pottery, bone, CBM, metal and glass.
- 4.2** Below Context **1** was Context **2**, this was the assumed natural Gault Clay, and was a orange-brown silty clay with inclusions of pieces of sub-angular flint up to 40mm (1%). This layer was excavated to a depth of 400mm, until the limit of the excavation was reached. No artefacts were recovered from this layer.
- 4.3** At 5.9m in from the northern end of the eastern footing trench (Fig. 5), a brick built structure was discovered (Context **3**). This cut both Contexts **1** and **2** to the full depth of the excavated footing trench (>800mm and had a width of 1m) It was constructed from frogless bricks which measured 230mm stretchers, 120mm headers with a depth of 90mm. The bricks were laid in a random bond, but with large proportion were laid in stretcher bond, to a height of eight courses, and bonded with a mid grey mortar. The structure was apparent across the whole width of the trench on an east west alignment. Across the upper surface of the structure there was an orange plastic pipe running on an east-west axis. Only a small area of this feature was uncovered during the excavations making interpretation very difficult, but with a thickness of 1m, it appeared to be too thick for a wall, but may have been a plinth in association with Context **4**.
- 4.4** Context **4** comprised the remains of three walls of a brick-built structure, and was located at the southern end of the footing trenches (Fig. 5). The southern wall of the structure was running along the baulk of the south-eastern trench, and was preserved in section to its full extent of 5.2m. The eastern wall had been badly damaged, most likely during the demolition process. The remains of the walls were 900mm high and 130mm wide, with the southern wall being cement rendered. The interior of the western wall had a complicated construction of bricks laid in stretcher bond with a cement rendering. The cement render also bonded a layer of red ceramic tiles to it. The outer surface of the tiles was then cement rendered, with a layer of slates as a final layer, however only fragments of the slate covering were noted during the excavations. The structure had a concrete floor at a depth of 1m, with a circular hole of 350mm diameter being discovered at the western end of the floor surface.

- 4.5** Context **5** was material that had been used to backfill Context **4**; this was a very dark brown sandy silty loam with a loose consistence containing many voids. The inclusions were of CBM (25%), mortar (5%) and metal sheeting (2%). Artefacts recovered from this deposit comprised pottery, other building materials and glass; also noted but not recovered was a tiled fireplace surround possibly belonging to the scar of a fireplace noted on the south-eastern elevation of the building.
- 4.6** Context **6** was only apparent in the western section of the east trench (Fig. 5), and was possibly a remnant of the north wall foundation of the structure (Context **4**). This was constructed of red brick with a bonding material of mid grey mortar. Although badly damaged the foundations of this wall would appear to be 130mm in width.
- 4.7** No other archaeological features or deposits were noted during the watching brief.

5.0 The Finds.

5.0.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered a small assemblage of artefacts, these are summarised in Table 1. The assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard. The assemblage is being returned to the client at their request.

Table 1 The Finds
Quantification of finds assemblage

| Context | Pottery (by date bracket) | Ceramic Building Material | Glass | Other | Comments |
|----------|--|--|----------|--|--|
| 1 | 1225-1350: 3/48g 1550-1750: 3/182g 1750-1900: 4/94g | Peg tile 2/248g | 8/359g | Clay pipe 1/4g Bone 7/333g Shell 3/83g | Mixed C13th – 18 th |
| 4 | - | Brick 1/3200g | - | - | C18th – 19 th |
| 5 | 1550-1750: 2/8g 1750-1900: 2/88g | Peg tile 1/64g Floor tile 1/282g | 8/1,246g | - | Later C19th (residual C17th – mid 18 th) |

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of pottery spanning the 13th to 19th centuries. On the whole the assemblage is characterised by relatively large sherds with no/slight signs of abrasion. As such most pieces do not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking. Context **1** produced the earliest pottery. A single sherd (28g) from an oxidised cooking pot tempered with medium sand and sparse white flint and chalk grits to 1mm is probably from the Ringmer industry and dates to between 1225 and 1275/1300. There are also two fine/medium sandy cooking pot sherds in Context **1** likely to date to between 1275 and 1375.

5.1.2 Three early post-medieval sherds were also recovered from Context **1**. The largest of these is from a glazed red earthenware dish (122g) with bulbous rim and good internal glaze. A late 17th to mid 18th century is probable for this vessel. Sherds from two other glazed red earthenware vessels were recovered from Context **1**: an internally green glazed example of mid 16th to 17th century type and a brown/black glazed piece of 17th to early 18th century date. Two 17th to mid 18th century glazed red earthenware sherds were also recovered from Context **5**.

5.1.3 Late post-medieval pottery was also recovered from Context **1** and includes a well made dish in glazed red earthenware of early to late 18th century date, a sherd of glazed buff earthenware and the top of an English stoneware bottle (probably London) of later 18th century type. Context **5** produced 19th century sherds in the form of a 56g base from an unglazed earthenware flower pot and a 36g fragment from a polychrome transfer-printed tureen.

5.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.2.1 A single bowl fragment of later 17th century date was recovered from Context **1**.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 A complete 18th to 19th century brick, measuring 225 x 100 x 62mm, was recovered from Context **4**. It is a well formed and fired example tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxides to 2mm. The original bonding agent consists of an off-white fine sandy lime mortar, however, a brown grey chalk-flecked cement has been butted to one stretcher face of the brick, presumably where a wall has been butted to it.

5.3.2 The few peg tile fragments from the site are all in the same sparse fine sand tempered fabric with moderate marl specks and swirls. The tiles are quite well made and hard-fired suggesting a similar date to the brick. The final piece of ceramic building material consists of a complete unglazed slate-grey floor tile measuring 101 x 101 x 12mm (Context **5**). This has been mould-made with the maker's name on the underside in relief: Maw & Co, Broslely, Floreat Salopia. This mark was in use between c. 1880-1891.

5.4 The Glass by Chris Butler

5.4.1 The glass from Context **1** comprised a single piece of clear window glass, and seven pieces of bottle glass. Most of the bottle glass was from the same (?) brown bottle, and was probably mid 20th century in date. A dark green bottle base was dated to the later 19th century.

5.4.2 The glass from Context **5** comprised three pieces of clear window glass, two pieces from a kilner jar, one being a lid embossed 'KILNER BROS LTD MAKERS', the base of a green coloured jar and two pieces of bottle glass. One dark green bottle base may be later 19th century, but the remaining pieces are likely to date to the 20th century.

5.5 The Bone and Shell by Chris Butler

5.5.1 Seven pieces of animal bone were recovered from Context **1**. These comprised two sheep tibia fragments and a sheep rib fragment, a cattle leg bone fragment, together with two other fragments probably from cattle, and an unidentified tooth fragment.

5.5.2 Three oyster fragments were found in Context 1, comprising two upper and one lower shells, one of which is infested.

6.0 Discussion

6.1 The excavation of the footing trenches for a replacement extension against the south-eastern wall of The Yews produced evidence for activity from the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. Unfortunately, due to the construction of an earlier structure, probably that appearing on the 1st Edition OS map dating to 1878 (Fig. 3), and the later extension, both of which had recently been demolished, the ground had been very badly disturbed, and it is likely that any earlier archaeological features would have been removed.

6.2 However, evidence was discovered for one of these earlier buildings that had occupied the site. The remains of this structure (Context **4**) comprised the south wall and parts of the east and west walls. The south wall had been cement rendered internally, but details of the complicated construction of the west wall could also be seen. On a sketch drawn by a former employee of The Yew, and in the owners' possession (Fig. 6), this part of the site is shown to be occupied by a barn, store and stables with a milk cellar below. The presence of a milk cellar is further suggested by the construction of the wall which would have kept the cellar cool for storage of the milk. The watching brief revealed that the concrete floor to the cellar was intact and had a circular hole, most likely for drainage, at its western end. The larger brick-built structure (Context **3**) on the east side of the building appears to be butted against the east wall of **4**, and appears too substantial for a wall, and may therefore have been a buttress.

6.3 The artefactual evidence in the form of pottery sherds dating to both the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods is not surprising considering Ringmer is already well known as a centre for pottery production in the Medieval period. A number of archaeological interventions nearby have produced evidence for both pottery and pottery kilns. This watching brief recovered three sherds dating to between 1225-1350 which show little sign of abrasion, and would suggest that the activity in the Medieval period was quite close to the site. The five sherds dating between 1550-1750 may date to the early history of the site and The Yews.

7.0 Acknowledgements

7.1 I would like to thank Mr and Mrs Phillips for commissioning the watching brief and their on-site staff for their assistance and co-operation during this project. I would also like to thank Luke Barber for reporting on the artefacts, The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler, and Greg Chuter monitored the project for ESCC.

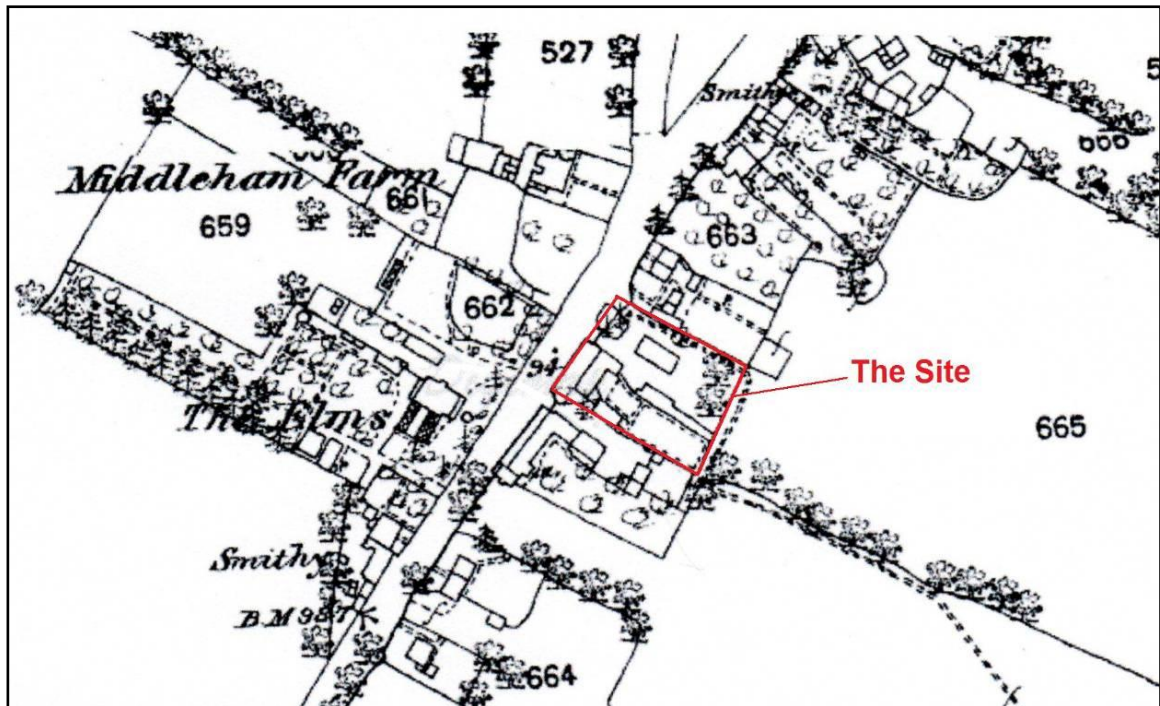


Fig. 3: The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer: 1st Edition OS Map (1878)

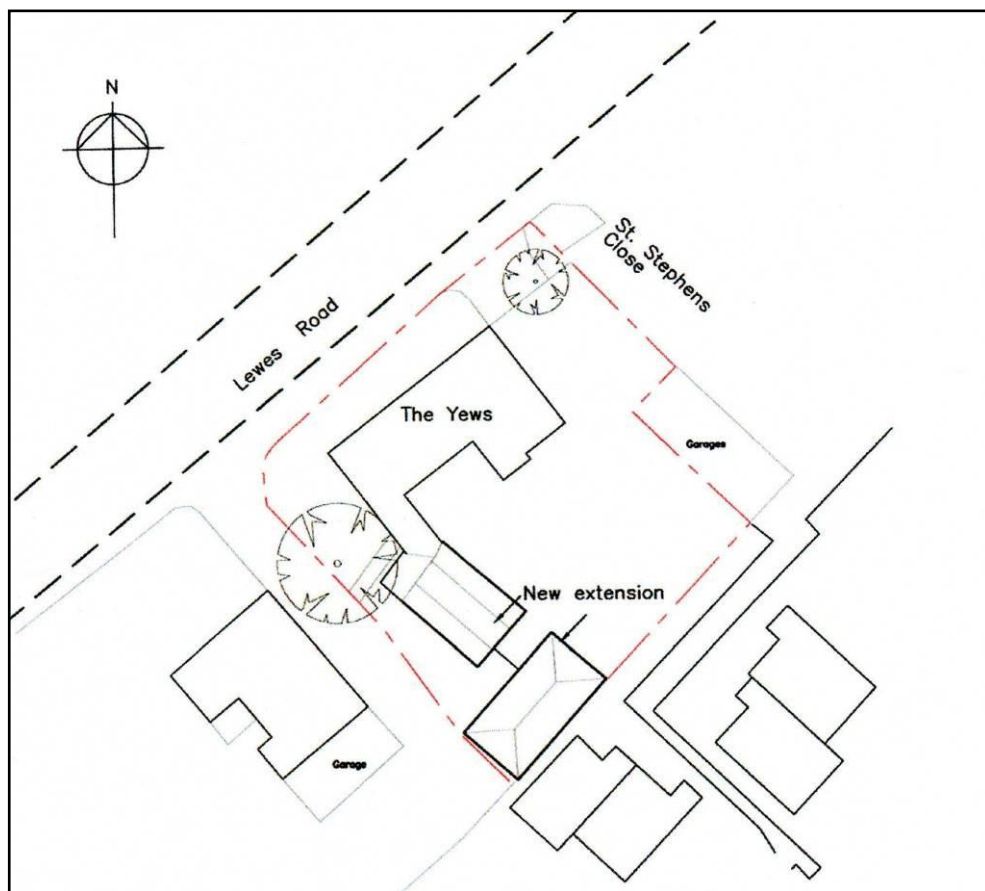


Fig. 4: The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer: Site development Plan
(Adapted from architects drawing)

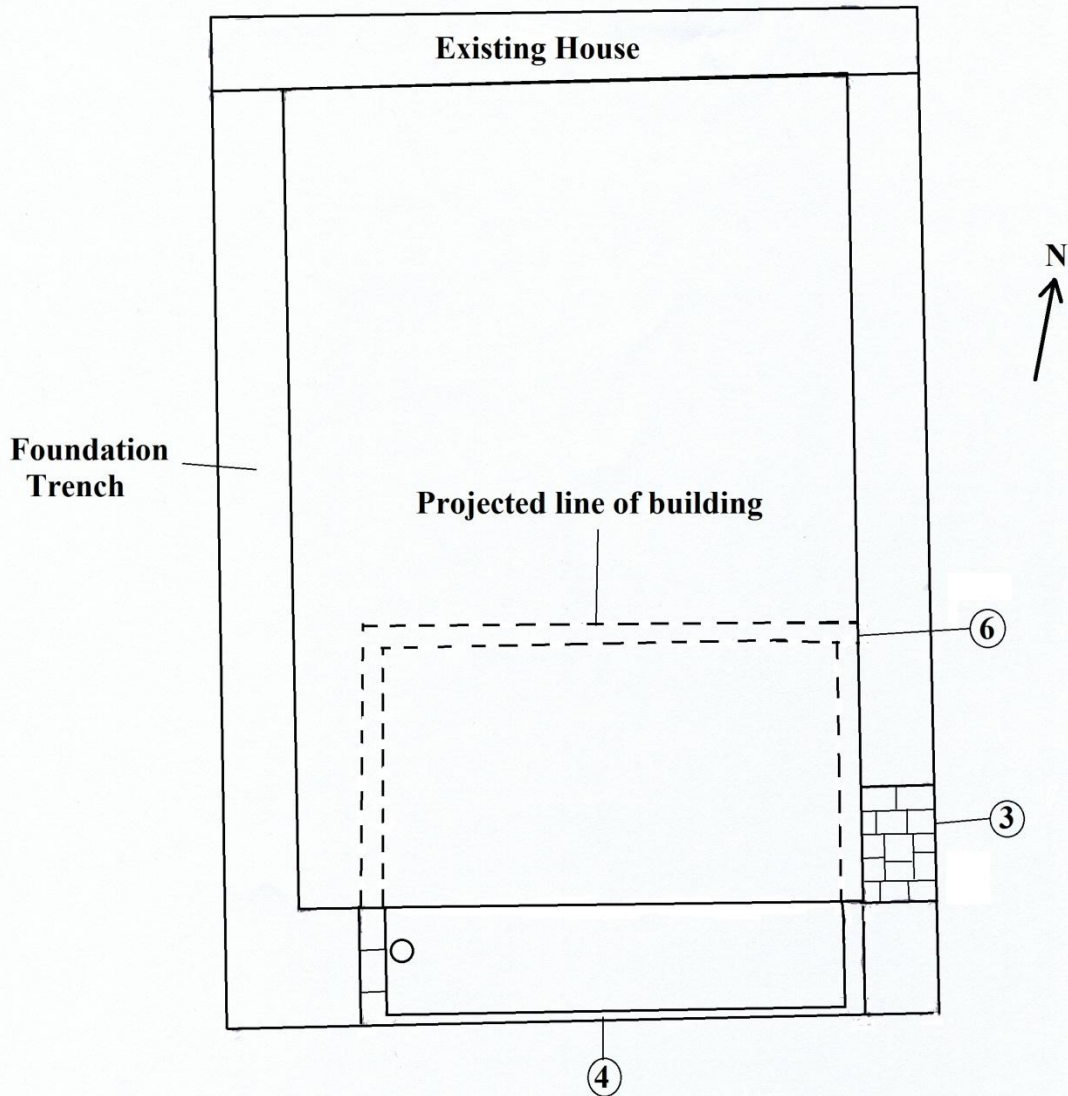


Fig. 5: The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer: Plan of areas monitored, showing features noted in text.

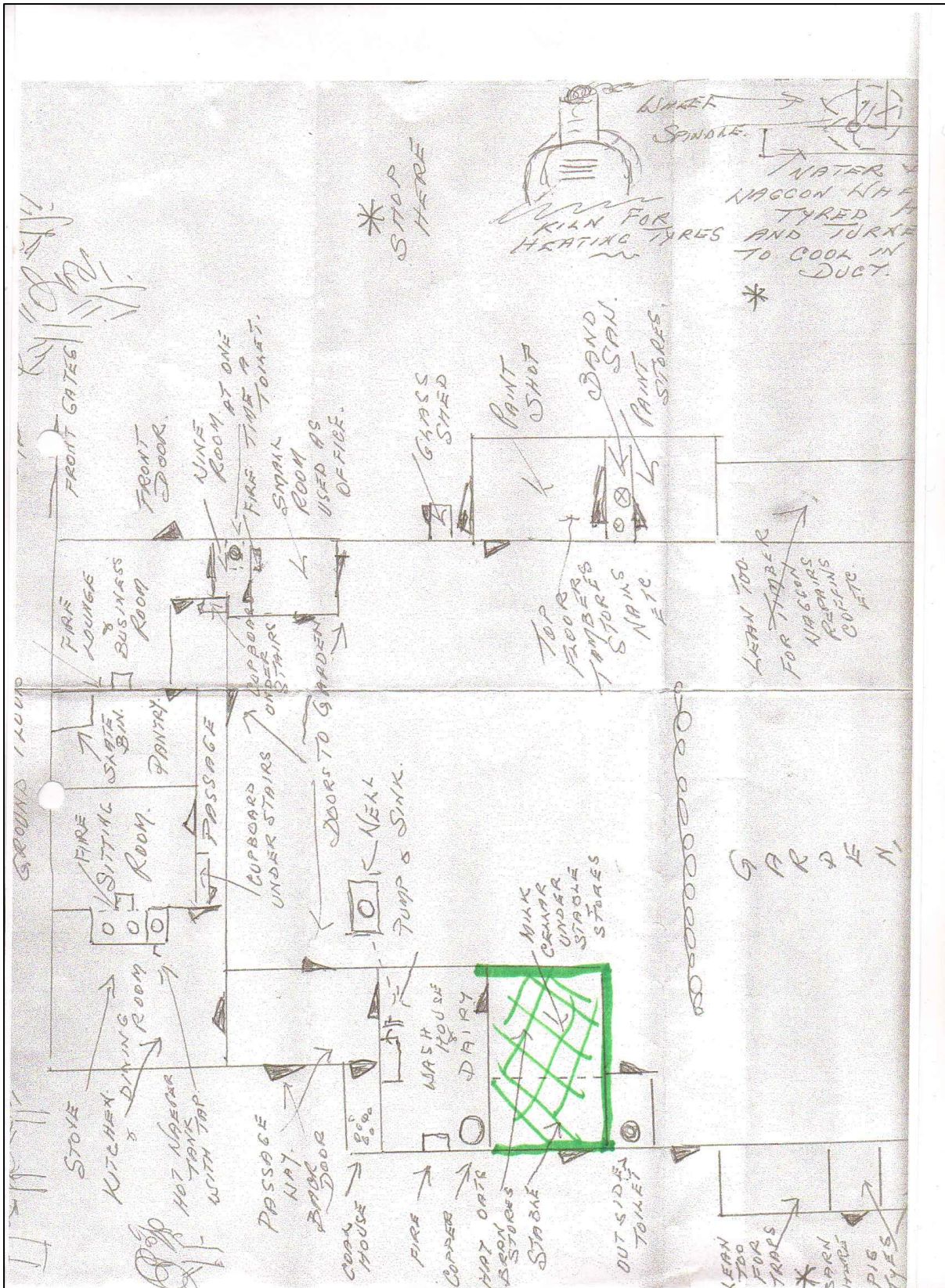


Fig. 6: The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer: Sketch plan made by former employee of The Yews, showing location of former milk cellar and other features.
(Provided by Mr & Mrs Phillips)



Fig. 7: The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer: General view of site



Fig. 8: The Yews, Lewes Road, Ringmer: 19th century milk cellar

HER Summary Form

| | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| Site Code | TYR 11 | | | | | |
| Identification Name and Address | The Yews, Rigger, East Sussex | | | | | |
| County, District &/or Borough | Lewes District Council | | | | | |
| OS Grid Refs. | TQ 44559 12244 | | | | | |
| Geology | Gault Clay | | | | | |
| Type of Fieldwork | Eval. | Excav. | Watching Brief X | Standing Structure | Survey | Other |
| Type of Site | Green Field | Shallow Urban X | Deep Urban | Other | | |
| Dates of Fieldwork | Eval. | Excav. | WB. 01/06/11 | Other | | |
| Sponsor/Client | Mr and Mrs Phillips | | | | | |
| Project Manager | Chris Butler MIFA | | | | | |
| Project Supervisor | Keith Butler PIFA | | | | | |
| Period Summary | Palaeo. | Meso. | Neo. | BA | IA | RB |
| | AS | MED X | PM X | Other | | |
| <p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological watching brief was maintained on the excavation of the footings trenches for a replacement extension at The Yews, Ringer, East Sussex on the 1st June 2011. The excavations produced evidence in the form of pottery sherds dating to both the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The ground had been badly disturbed by the construction of a milk cellar in the late 19th century and its subsequent demolition and also a later extension on this part of the site.</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.

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