



**Chris Butler MCIfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**Archaeological Watching Brief  
at  
Methersham Manor,  
Hobbs Lane,  
Beckley,  
TN31 6TX**

Centre Point TQ 86326 26846

Planning Ref. RR/2017/2579/L

Project No. CBAS0991

by  
Dr Caroline Russell

January 2019

## Summary

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site during the hand excavation of five foundation pits for wall support piers within the cellar. No archaeological remains were uncovered relating to the medieval grange. A brick floor was recorded, dating to the 18th - 19th centuries, and it incorporated a shallow gully along the outer side wall of the cellar. Fine sand was used for bedding material, with a later cinder-like bedding material having been encountered beside the southeast wall of the cellar. An earlier building survey identified the cellar as having belonged to Period C of the building's development, which dates to the mid - late 17th century. A fresh brick fragment from the fill of this wall's foundation cut dates to the 18th - mid 19th centuries, which is comparable to the date of the brick floor and may date a rebuild of the cellar wall, or suggests the cellar is of a later date than originally thought.*

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## 1. Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Pinder (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at Methersham Manor, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, East Sussex (hereafter, 'the Site'; Fig. 1) to record any archaeological remains in connection with planning applications (RR/2017/2579/L) for strengthening works to the cellar (Figs. 2 and 3). The following archaeological condition was placed on the approval:

*4. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.*

*REASON: To ensure the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework and in compliance with Policy EN2 of the Rother District Local Plan Core Strategy.*

1.2 Methersham Manor stands at the southwest end of a promontory of the Rother valley, overlooking the Rother Levels to the north and Knelle wood to the south. The Site is located at the northern extent of a track, which runs north from Hobbs Lane (centred at TQ 86326 26846; Fig. 1). The Site is surrounded by open fields, with the river Rother c.200m to the north. The Site lies at a height of c.16m aOD. According to the British Geological Survey Sheet 304, the underlying geology of the Site is Wadhurst Clay, with Alluvium in the Rother valley to the north and east and along the line of a small stream to the south. Further south there is Tunbridge Wells Sand and to the north is a broad area of Tidal Flat Deposits.

1.3 Methersham Manor (MES3463) is the site of a grange of the Cistercian Abbey of Robertsbridge. It is surrounded by a moat which is traceable either as earthworks or as a water-filled pond (MES3469). The grange appears to have been in use from the second half of the 13th century until 1538. Methersham Farmhouse is a Grade II Listed Building (List Entry Number. 1044148), described in the listing as 'C17th or earlier. Two storeys. Three windows. Ground floor weatherboard, above tile-hung with an overhang and bellcast between. Half-hipped tiled roof. Casement windows.' The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA No. 726) which defines the site of the medieval grange.

- 1.4** The proposals<sup>1</sup> were restricted to essential remedial work to strengthen the bowing cellar walls and supporting structure of the cellar ceiling joist ends. In recent years, extra timber supports were added, comprising wooden poles that supported a beam beneath the joists the southeast end of the cellar. As part of the proposal, these structurally inadequate poles and beam were removed prior to the watching brief commencing. The watching brief was required to monitor the hand excavation of five pad footings for replacement brick piers; these piers are to replicate existing ones located at the northwest end of the cellar, which may date to the construction of the cellar.
- 1.5** A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)<sup>2</sup> for the archaeological watching brief was prepared, and approved by the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council and Rother District Council, the Local Planning Authority. The watching brief was carried out by the author on 26 June 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> DESIGN AND ACCESS STATEMENT - 1M-01 - 01/11/2017

<sup>2</sup> Butler, C. 2018. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at Methersham Manor, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, East Sussex. Unpublished report. CBAS0991.

## **2. Aims and Objectives**

**2.1** The aims and objectives of the watching brief were to:

1. establish the presence of any archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed groundworks; and
2. ensure the excavation and recording of any archaeological remains affected by the proposed groundworks.

**2.2** The specific aims were to:

1. establish whether there are any archaeological remains that may relate to the medieval grange, which may assist in understanding its history and development;
2. determine from any material culture recovered, the dating and use of any features found and their relationship to the history and function of the grange; and
3. record any fabric of the standing building that is exposed or affected during the works that may further assist in the understanding of the building's history and development.

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 4 - 6)

- 3.1 The East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) had previously been consulted for a 1km area around the site centre (searched 05/07/2010) and following consultation with the County Archaeologist, it was agreed that this data could be used in connection with this project (Fig. 4). The HER entries are discussed below if relevant to the Site.
- 3.2 There is some evidence for prehistoric activity within the area. A small group of Mesolithic flintwork, including a tranchet adze, was collected from a location to the south of the Site<sup>3</sup>, and Neolithic and Bronze Age arrowheads were also found within the same area. A Neolithic axe (MES3464) was discovered to the east of the Site, whilst a Bronze Age bronze spear (MES3466) was found close by in the River Rother<sup>4</sup>.
- 3.3 Little evidence of Roman activity is known from the area. On the east side of the Rother at Wittersham Manor in Kent, a Roman ironworking site was investigated and Roman pottery and coins were recovered<sup>5</sup>. Another undated, but possibly Roman, ironworking site is situated at Lossenham Farm, Kent. A Roman lead weight has also been found nearby (MES10844).
- 3.4 The name Beckley is derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'Beccanleah', to mean 'the woodland cleared by Becca'. In 880AD, it was recorded as Beccanlea and the manor was bequeathed by Alfred the Great in his will to Osferthe as Beccanleagh<sup>6</sup>, although this identification is unconfirmed and there is no later manor of Beckley<sup>7</sup>.
- 3.5 Methersham Manor was granted by Gervase de Osp' to William de St. Martin in 1185. The manor was leased to Robertsbridge Abbey in 1190 and in 1296 the owner, William de Northey, granted it to Robertsbridge Abbey<sup>8</sup>. Methersham became a grange of Robertsbridge Abbey, until the dissolution of the abbey, after which Methersham Manor, together with other lands of Robertsbridge Abbey, was granted to Sir William Sidney in 1539. Methersham Manor has little surviving of its medieval origin<sup>9</sup> and the current building can be divided into three phases dating from the medieval period through to the 17th century. Although not described in the report, the cellar is mentioned as belonging to Phase C dating to the mid to late 17th century.

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<sup>3</sup> Wymer, J.J. 1977. *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report 22.

<sup>4</sup> Devenish, D. 1979. 'A Barbed Spearhead from the Rother', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 117

<sup>5</sup> [www.wirgdata.org](http://www.wirgdata.org)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.villagenet.co.uk/rotherlevels/villages/beckley.php>

<sup>7</sup> *Victoria County History: Sussex* Vol. 9.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>9</sup> Martin, D & Martin, B. 1991 Rape of Hastings Architecture Survey Report 1039

- 3.6** The Knelle Dam (MES3468) was constructed for 2.7km across the valley of the River Rother in 1332, to the west of the Site, in an effort to prevent flooding and had an associated quay by 1357 for loading and unloading vessels<sup>10</sup>.
- 3.7** In 1600, the Knelle Dam gave way with the pressure of flood water in the Rother valley, but since the structure gave benefit to the Wittersham levels it was repaired<sup>11</sup>. A Commission of Sewers was set up to manage the river from Bodiam down to Rye. Several projects to drain the valley failed costing over £11,000 and £6,000 by 1621. Early in the 17th century, 1200ha of the Rother levels were described as deeply drowned land and 800ha were summer lands and in 1609, the Commission for the Upper Levels of the Rother was set up to drain the deeply drowned land. The Knelle Dam was finally breached in 1635.
- 3.8** Methersham Farmhouse is a listed building (DES2523; List Entry No 1044148). It dates to the 17th century or earlier<sup>12</sup> and probably replaced an earlier house on the same site. The building is surrounded by a moat which is traceable either as earthworks or as a water-filled pond. Methersham Oast is situated a short distance to the west of the farmhouse.
- 3.9** The tithe map of 1839 shows Meathersham Farm comprising a centrally placed house, with a number of smaller buildings arranged along the southern edge of the Site.
- 3.10** The 1st Edition OS map of 1878 (Fig. 5) shows much more detail, including the ponds and earthworks which form the surviving evidence for the moat, and a number of small buildings to the north and northeast of the manor. The 2nd and 3rd Edition OS maps of 1898 and 1910 show little change. The 1947 aerial photograph also shows little change to the buildings on Site, although a possible L-shaped earthwork may form an enclosure within the southeast corner of the Site.
- 3.11** An archaeological watching brief was maintained on groundworks at Methersham Farm<sup>13</sup>. The works comprised the reduction of the ground surface for the relocation of a stable block and the excavation of the footings for a garage and tool store on the site of the former stables (Fig. 6). No archaeological features were noted and only a small quantity of artefacts was recovered. Most finds were of a recent date, other than the three peg tiles of probable late medieval or early Post-Medieval date, which were recovered from the subsoil.

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<sup>10</sup> Gardiner, M. 1995. Medieval Farming and Flooding in the Brede Valley' in Eddison, J. (Ed) *Romney Marsh: the Debatable Ground*, OUCA Monograph 41.

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.yates.clara.net/changes.html>

<sup>12</sup> Martin, D and Martin, B. 1993. Beckley - Methersham Manor. Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey. Report No. 1039

<sup>13</sup> Butler K. 2011: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Methersham Farm, Beckley, East Sussex. CBAS0147



- 3.12** An archaeological watching brief was maintained at Methersham Oast during the reduction of the ground surface and the excavation of the footings in association with the construction of a proposed swimming pool and associated pool house (Fig. 6)<sup>14</sup>. Three foundation trenches were discovered during the groundworks for the swimming pool, most likely related to the footings of the former pig house out buildings dating to the Post-Medieval period. The earliest artefact recovered was a probable prehistoric flint flake.
- 3.13** A trench measuring 4m x 1.3m was excavated in the hardstanding to the south of Methersham Manor in advance of the construction of a detached garage (Fig. 6)<sup>15</sup>. It was hoped that the trench would locate the moat that was associated with the former use of the site as a grange. The trench was archaeologically sterile of features. A very small number of artefacts were recovered, none of these dating to earlier than the 19th or 20th century.
- 3.14** A watching brief was maintained during the construction of an oak-framed orangery extension to the east side elevation of the manor house, following the demolition of the existing porch<sup>16</sup>. A series of made ground deposits were recorded, from which numerous potsherds, bone, pieces of clay tobacco pipe and metal objects were recovered, all of which date to between the late 17th to early 19th centuries. Of particular significance was the discovery of a buried soil beneath the foundations of the east wing of the manor house, from which High Medieval (c.1200/25-1350/75 AD) potsherds were recovered, indicating a likely date for the construction of Methersham Manor.

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<sup>14</sup> Webster J. 2011: *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Methersham Oast, Beckley, East Sussex*. CBAS0155

<sup>15</sup> Butler K. 2013: *An Evaluation Excavation at Methersham Manor, Beckley, East Sussex*. CBAS0257

<sup>16</sup> Baczkowski, J. 2017 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Methersham Manor, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, East Sussex*. CBAS0691

#### 4. Methodology (Tables 1-2 and Fig. 7)

- 4.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014); the Sussex County Councils *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2017); and the *Treasure Act* (2002).
- 4.2 The watching brief involved monitoring the hand excavation of five foundation pits for pier supports to the northeast and northwest walls of the cellar (Fig. 7). The pits were to be of two different sizes, with 0.70m x 0.60m being the largest, and 300mm deep below the base of the brick floor; see Table 1 for measurements. No other groundworks took place.
- 4.3 The bricks of the cellar floor were neatly stacked for later reuse. The spoil was stored beside each foundation pit, and visually inspected on a frequent basis for the recovery of any artefacts of archaeological interest.
- 4.4 All features and deposits were recorded in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell Colour Chart. The cellar floor was levelled to a height of 16.10m a OD by using a previously existing level (18.05m a OD) as a Temporary Bench Mark; this TBM had been surveyed in during construction of the new extension<sup>17</sup>. The level was dropped into the cellar through the skylight. The levels are recorded in Table 1 below.

Foundation pit	Dimensions	Height (m a OD) at base of foundation pit
1	0.70m x 0.54m x 330mm deep	15.77
2	400mm x 360mm x 370mm deep	15.73
3	470mm x 43mm x 380mm deep	15.72
4	0.70m x 0.63m x 400mm deep	15.70
5	0.70m x 0.54m x 360mm deep	15.74

**Table 1:** Measurements of foundation pits

#### 4.5 Archive (Table 2)

- 4.5.1 A full digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the Site archive (Table 2), along with on-site paperwork. All finds have been discarded. The archive is presently held by CBAS Ltd but will subsequently be deposited with Bexhill Museum. An Accession No. has been requested. The East Sussex Historic

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<sup>17</sup> Baczkowski, J. 2017 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Methersham Manor, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, East Sussex*. CBAS0691

Environment Record (HER) will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF/A format and a selection of site photographs. A site reference of MMA18 has been allocated.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>No. of pages</b>
Paper archive (13 pages in total)	Watching Brief Record Form	2
	Context Register	1
	Context Sheets	7
	Photographic Index	1
	Levels Record Sheet	1
	Context Artefact Summary Sheet	1

**Table 2:** Archive quantification

## 5. Results (Fig. 7, Plates 1-6 and Table 3)

5.1 The cellar floor (Context **001**) was built of red bricks, measuring 230mm x 105mm x 65mm thick. The bricks were not frogged, nor were they laid with bonding material. A complete brick was sampled and dated to the 18th - 19th centuries. A shallow gully, 190mm wide, was incorporated into the brick floor alongside the northeast wall (Fig. 7).



**Plate 1:** Gully running alongside the northeast wall

5.2 In Foundation Pit 3, the bedding material for the brick floor (Context **001**) was a black, finely ground cinder-like material (Context **004**), 30mm - 40mm thick. The deposit also extended partly into the adjacent Foundation Pit 5, where it overlay a fine pale orangey and yellowy brown sand (Context **002**). This lower layer of bedding material was up to 50mm thick.

5.3 Context **002** was also recorded in Foundation Pits 1, 2 and 4, directly below the brick floor (Context **001**). It had a depth of 25mm - 55mm and as in Foundation Pit 5, it overlay the firm mid orangey and greyish brown clay of the natural deposit (Context **003**). The natural contained relatively frequent angular stone inclusions (up to several 10mm<sup>3</sup>) and one or more lenses of dark orangey brown stone, up to 30mm thick, in most of the foundation pits. The bedding material of Context **002** did not extend fully across Foundation Pits 2 and 4, and was not present in Foundation Pit 3.

- 5.4** A cut (Context **006**) for the southeast cellar wall (Context **005**) was seen in Foundation Pit 5. It was 215mm wide up to the wall. The mixed backfill (Context **007**) was seen in Foundation Pit 3, opened up in the south corner of the cellar, against the southwest and southeast walls. The backfill in this foundation pit underlay the cinder-like bedding material (Context **004**) and had a depth of 240mm down to a natural deposit (Context **003**). Slightly over two full courses (200mm) of the southwest wall were exposed below the cellar floor (Context **001**).
- 5.5** The backfill (Context **007**) contained brick fragments and of the four samples taken (all from Foundation Pit 3), the only fresh fragment dates to the 18th - mid 19th centuries and may be taken to date the construction of the southeast wall of the cellar.
- 5.6** No cut was observed for the northwest cellar wall. Just over two full courses of this wall (160mm) were exposed below the cellar floor (Context **001**) in Foundation Pit 2.
- 5.7** The water table was reached in Foundation Pits 1 and 4, causing both to fill with water.

Context No.	Type	Interpretation
001	Masonry	Brick floor
002	Deposit	Bedding material for Context 001
003	Deposit	Natural deposit
004	Deposit	Bedding material for Context 001
005	Masonry	Cellar walls
006	Cut	Cuts for cellar walls
007	Fill	Backfill of Cuts 006

**Table 3:** Context register



**Plate 2:** NE-facing section of Foundation Pit 1





**Plate 3:** Foundation Pit 2 and its SW-facing section



**Plate 4:** NE-facing section of Foundation Pit 3



**Plate 5:** SE-facing section of Foundation Pit 4



**Plate 6:** SW-facing section of Foundation Pit 5

## 6. The Finds (Table 4)

### 6.1 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

6.1.1 A small assemblage of brick was recovered during the archaeological work, including a complete sample from the floor of the cellar. The material was generally in good condition, although a few of the pieces from Context **007** show some signs of wear from reworking. The assemblage is summarised in Table 4 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Suggested date	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
001	BJ5: Purple red. Moderate black/red iron oxides to 3mm, moderate 'marl' streaks	C18th-19th	1	2770	234x105x60mm	Fresh
007	BI7: Dull orange red. Common 'marl' streaks and patches, sparse black/purple iron oxides to 1mm	C18th-mid 19th	1	666	?x106x62mm	Fresh
007	BH2: Dull red. Moderate black/purple iron oxides to 5mm, occasional 'marl' pellets to 2mm. Occasionally with very rare buff fine sandstone to 3mm	C17th-mid 18th	2	638	?x102x55mm	Slightly worn
007	BH10: Pale orange to brick red. Moderate-common black iron oxides to 2mm, white crystals in voids. Slightly sugary texture but no quartz visible	C18th-mid 19th	1	414	No surviving dimensions	Slightly worn

**Table 4:** Brick assemblage summary

6.1.2 The bricks from Context **007** show some variety of both fabric and dimensions and clearly suggest more than one source of supply. This is likely to be, at least in part, the result of a slightly mixed chronological range - something hinted at by the two pieces of BH2 brick. However, overall the types present would be in keeping with an 18th century date for the deposit.

6.1.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is small and essentially of later Post-Medieval date. As such it is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. This material has, therefore, been discarded.



## 7. Discussion

- 7.1 An archaeological watching brief was maintained at Methersham Manor, Beckley during the hand excavation of five foundation pits for brick piers to support the northeast and southeast walls of the cellar. No archaeological remains were uncovered relating to the medieval grange. The floor of the cellar was built of brick, dating to the 18th - 19th centuries, and incorporated a shallow gully along the outer northeast wall of the cellar. The brick floor had been laid over bedding material; two types were recorded, with a cinder-like bedding material having been noted within two foundation pits opened against the southeast wall, and the fine sand overlying it having been more widespread. A cut for the southeast cellar wall was observed, and the only fresh piece of brick fragment sampled from its backfill dated to the 18th - mid 19th centuries, which is in keeping with the date of the brick floor.
- 7.2 An earlier building survey of Methersham Manor<sup>18</sup> identified the cellar as having belonged to Period C of the building's development, which dates from the mid - late 17th century. The evidence from this watching brief may suggest a later date for the cellar or more likely, that the southeast wall had been rebuilt, perhaps due to issues of instability and subsidence which the cellar continues to face to this day. The idea of a rebuild would account for the presence of the upper deposit of bedding material, which was only found alongside this wall.

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<sup>18</sup> Martin, D and Martin, B. 1993. Beckley - Methersham Manor. Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey. Report No. 1039

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

- 8.1** We would like to thank Mr and Mrs Pinder for commissioning CBAS Ltd to undertake this archaeological watching brief. Luke Barber reported on the ceramic building material and Kirstie Riley produced the plan of the foundation pits. The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by John Baczkowski.

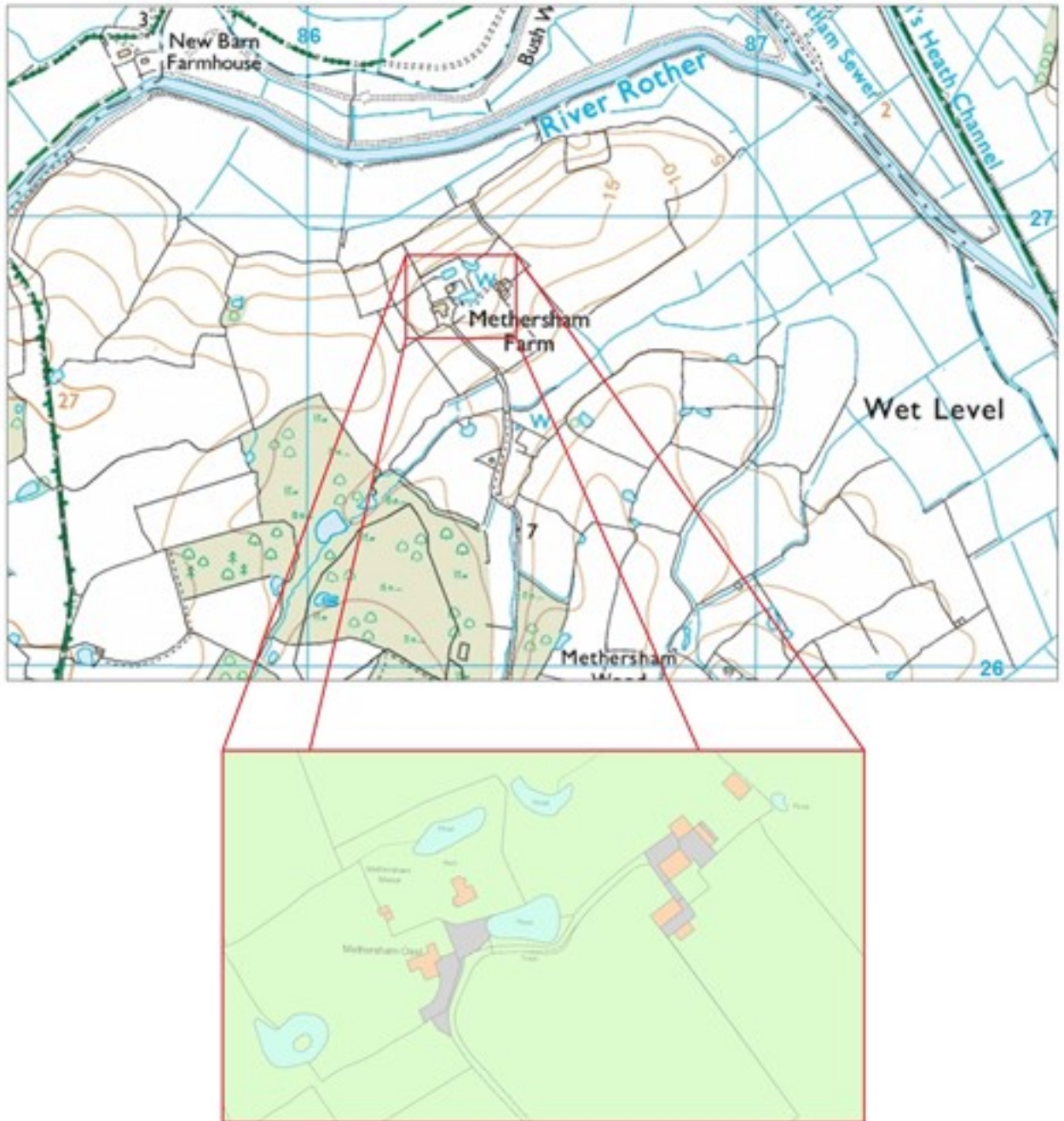


Fig. 1: Site location  
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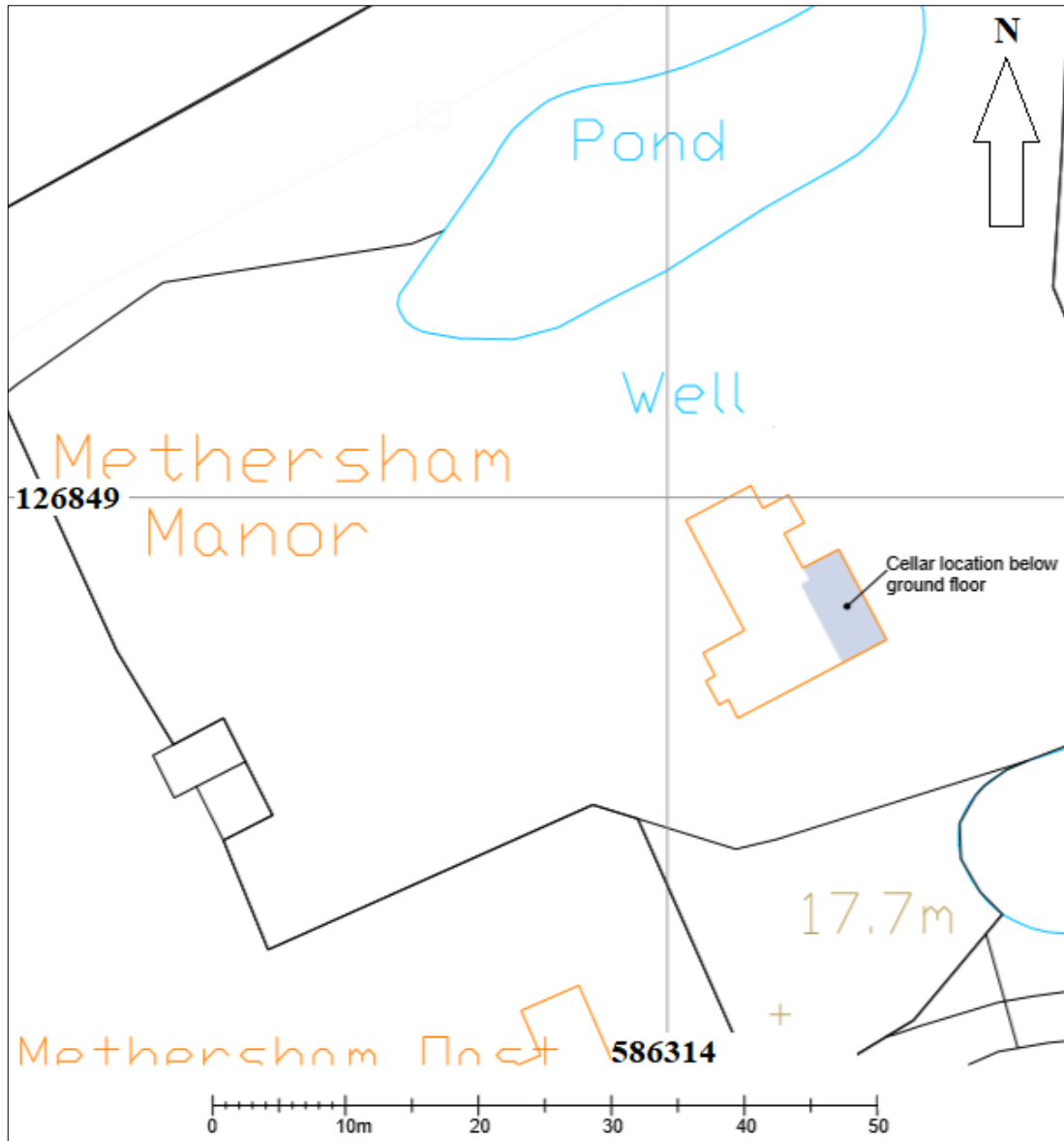


Fig. 2: Location of cellar  
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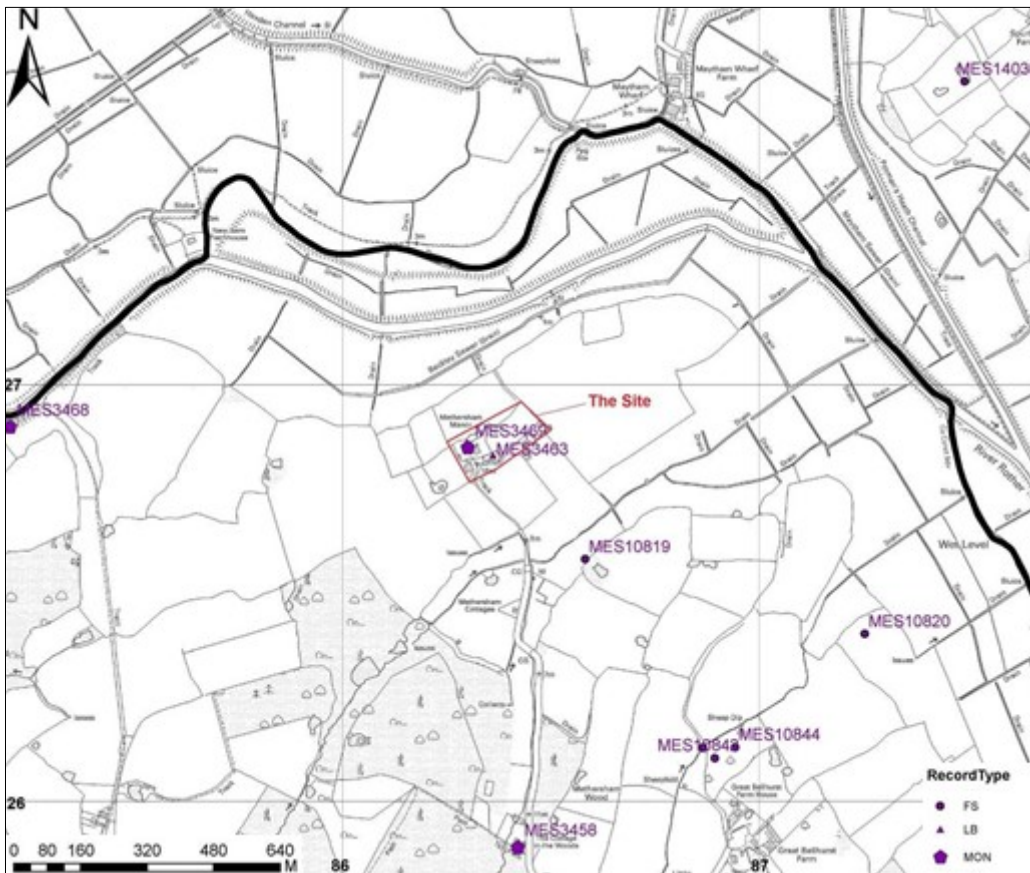


Fig. 4: Historic Environment Record  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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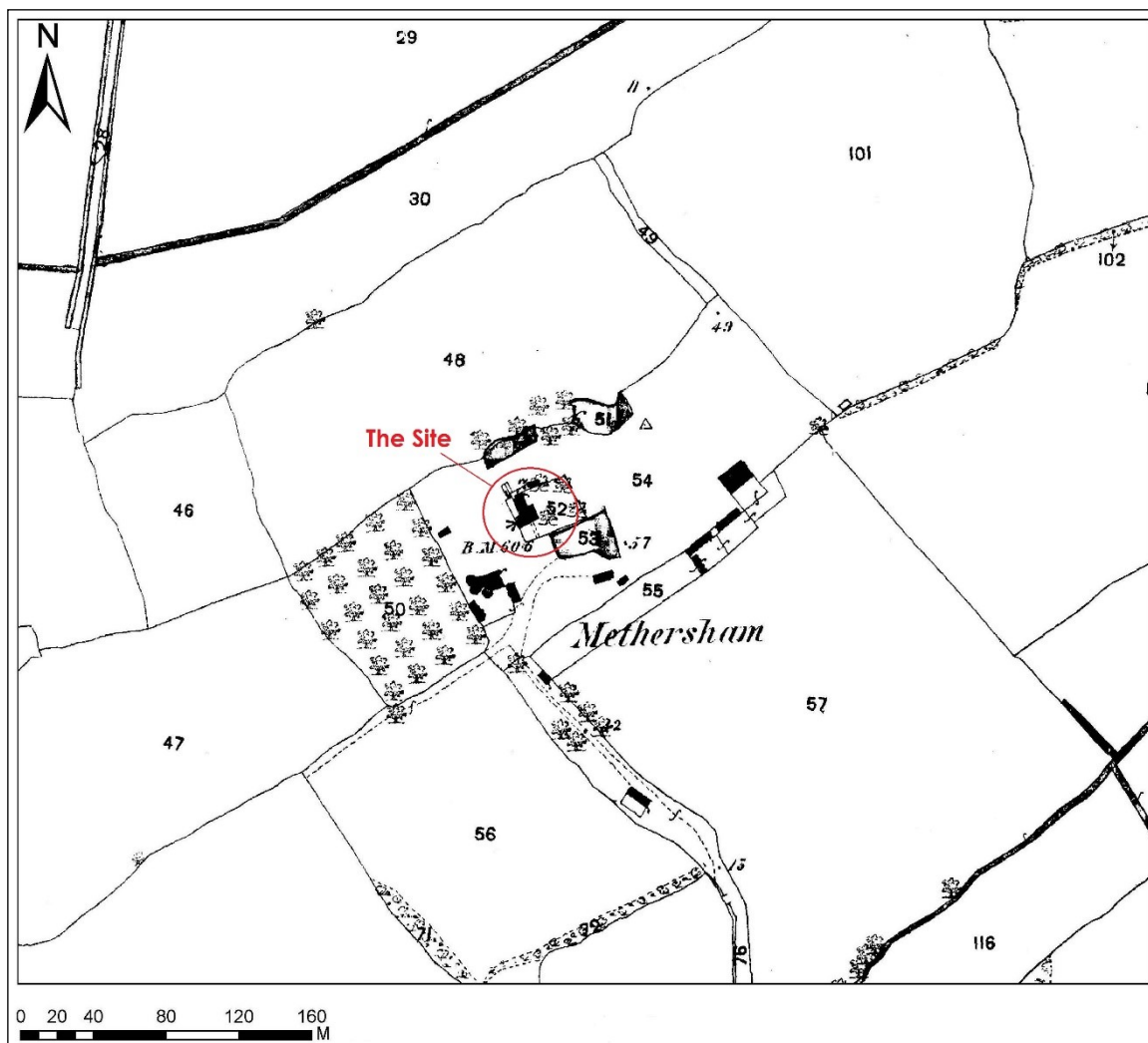


Fig. 5: 1st Edition OS map (1878)



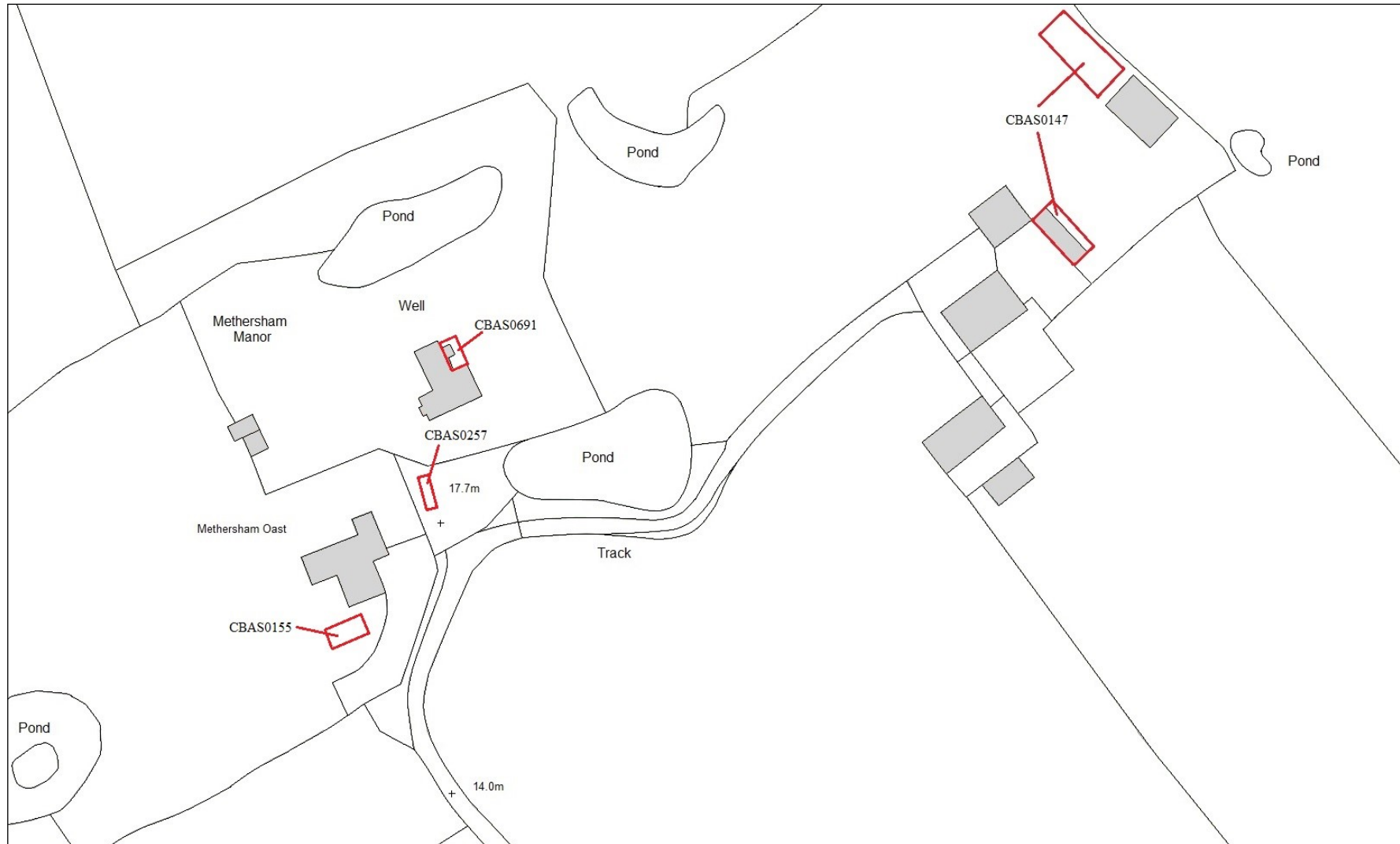


Fig. 6: Previous archaeological works at Methersham Manor



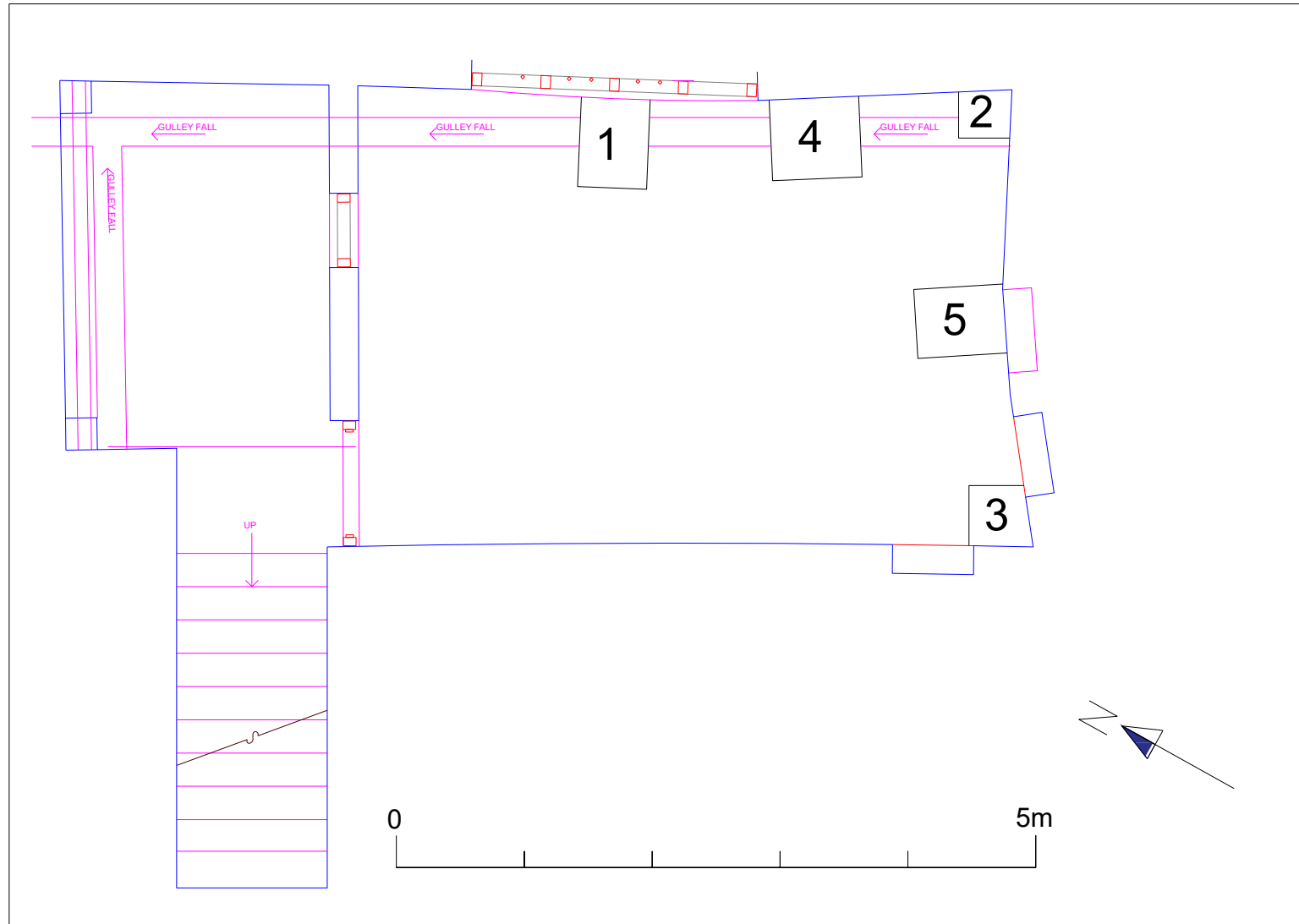


Fig. 7: Plan of cellar showing location of foundation pits

## Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

<b>HER enquiry number</b>	N/A (searched 05/07/2010)					
<b>Site code</b>	MMA18					
<b>Project code</b>	CBAS0991					
<b>Planning reference</b>	RR/2017/2579/L					
<b>Site address</b>	Methersham Manor, Hobbs Lane, Beckley, TN31 6TX					
<b>District/Borough</b>	Rother District					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	TQ 86326 26846					
<b>Geology</b>	Wadhurst Clay					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval	Excav	WB X	HBR	Survey	Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	26/06/2018					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Mr Richard Pinder					
<b>Project manager</b>	John Baczkowski					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Dr Caroline Russell					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval X	Other:	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site during the hand excavation of five foundation pits for wall support piers within the cellar. No archaeological remains were uncovered relating to the medieval grange. A brick floor was recorded, dating to the 18th - 19th centuries, and it incorporated a shallow gully along the outer side wall of the cellar. Fine sand was used for bedding material, with a later cinder-like bedding material having been encountered beside the southeast wall of the cellar. An earlier building survey identified the cellar as having belonged to Period C of the building's development, which dates to the mid - late 17th century. A fresh brick fragment from the fill of this wall's foundation cut dates to the 18th - mid 19th centuries, which is comparable to the date of the brick floor and may date a rebuild of the cellar wall, or suggests the cellar is of a later date than originally thought.					
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	TBC					

### Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Brick	Fired clay	Post-Medieval	x5

## Appendix 2: Photographic Record of Cellar



East wall of Cellar



South wall of Cellar



North wall of Cellar



South-west corner of Cellar

## **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 Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex.

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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