



Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services



**An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation
at
The Granary, Chiddingly Place,
Chiddingly, East Sussex.
(WD/2009/2626)**

Project No. CBAS0117

by
Keith Butler PIFA

September 2010

Summary

An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at The Granary, Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex, in advance of the construction of a new three-bay garage. This was subsequently followed by a watching brief during the excavation of the foundation trenches.

During the excavation of a single evaluation trench a ditch on a north-south alignment with an approximate width of 1.3m was revealed. The ditch was also noted during the subsequent watching brief. Ceramic Building Material from the upper ditch fill suggests a mid to late C17th to mid C18th for the in-filling of this ditch. No other archaeological features were noted, but the earliest artefactual evidence retrieved from the site comprised three sherds of pottery dating to between the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services (CBAS) was commissioned by Mr Robin Lacey (The Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation excavation in advance of the construction of a new three-bay garage (WD/2009/2626) at The Granary, Chiddingly Place, Highlands Lane, Chiddingly, East Sussex (Fig. 1).
- 1.2 As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority (Wealden District Council) in consultation with the County Archaeologist, have put a condition on the planning consent for the development requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken. A Written Scheme of Investigation¹ was prepared, and approved by the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council.
- 1.3 The site for the proposed garage is located to the south of The Granary, which is situated on the east side of Chiddingly Place (Place Farmhouse) and centred on TQ 5540 1143. Chiddingly Place is a short distance to the west of Chiddingly village on the south side of Highlands Lane.
- 1.4 The proposed development is within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area, defining the Post Medieval manor of Chiddingly Place. The current manor was constructed in 1574, but may have replaced an earlier high status complex. Chiddingly Place is a Grade II* Listed Building, whilst a barn is also Grade II* Listed. The stables/granary (now The Granary) is a Grade II Listed Building.
- 1.5 The Planning History for The Granary shows that permission was given for the conversion of a redundant agricultural building to a two-bedroom dwelling in 1991. This was subsequently renewed in 1998. Permission was granted in 2003 for the reconstruction of a lean-to building and the chimney stack, together with internal alterations. Permission was granted in 2005 for the erection of a three-bay garage with enclosed log store (WD/2004.3205)².
- 1.6 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319/334), comprises Tunbridge Wells Sand with outcrops of sand, and Head deposit.
- 1.7 The fieldwork consisted of the excavation of a single evaluation trench over the footprint of the proposed new garage; this took place on the 17th March 2010, and was carried out by the author. A watch brief was maintained on the excavations of the footing trenches for the garage by Chris Butler on the 18th March 2010.

¹ Butler, C. 2010 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at The Granary, Chiddingly Place, East Sussex*. CBAS.

² Wealden District Council: Planning History for The Granary, Chiddingly Place.

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 There is little current evidence for Mesolithic activity at or near the site, although a tranchet adze was found ‘one mile east of Chiddingly Bank’³. There is a great deal of evidence for Mesolithic hunter-gatherer groups exploiting the resources of the Weald woodland for hunting and gathering throughout the Mesolithic period. Such sites, comprising scatters of flint debitage and tools, are sometimes extensive, suggesting either longer-stay camps or short-stay camps which were being visited repeatedly over a period of time⁴.
- 2.2 There are no local finds of Neolithic flintwork in the area of Chiddingly, although evidence for Neolithic settlement is very rare. The presence of Neolithic long barrows and Combe Hill causewayed enclosure on the north scarp slope of the South Downs to the south of the site suggests that there was Neolithic activity in this area.
- 2.3 There is significant evidence for Roman activity a few kilometres to the south of site, where an east-west Roman road and Roman villa and settlement sites have been found at Ripe and Arlington. A single Roman coin of Severus was found in the south of the parish in 1830⁵.
- 2.4 Ironworking became a major industry during the Romano-British period, with large numbers of iron working sites across the Weald⁶. There are no certain Roman ironworking sites at Chiddingly, but a number of undated bloomery sites are known from the immediate area⁷.
- 2.5 The place name Chiddingly is Old English, and may derive from ‘the leah or wood of Citta’s people’. Chiddingly lies in the hundred of Shiplake, which is in the Rape of Pevensey. The Domesday Book tells us that Aelmer held Chiddingly from the King, and after 1066 it answered for 1 virgate, and had land for 3 ploughs. There were two villagers with one plough, with another plough in lordship, and a mill with a miller⁸.
- 2.6 Chiddingly is mentioned in documents of c.1236, whilst the parish church (Grade I Listed Building) dates from the 13th century. This suggests that there was a settlement at Chiddingly, and the surrounding landscape had been largely cleared for agriculture. A tower and spire were added to the church in the 15th century.

³ Wymer, J.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic Sites in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report 22.

⁴ Holgate, R. 2003 ‘Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex’, in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

⁵ Lower, M.A. 1862 ‘Parochial History of Chiddingly’, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 14, 206-252.

⁶ Cleere, H. et al. 1995 *The Iron Industry in the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

⁷ www.wirgdata.org

⁸ Morris, J. 1976 *Domesday Book: Sussex*, Chichester, Phillimore

- 2.7** A number of later Medieval and early Post Medieval houses exist in the local area, including Pokes (1400-1480) and Pilgrims (1590-1600), whilst Chiddingly Place was built in 1574. A full documentary and constructional history of Chiddingly Place can be found in the Archaeological Desk-based assessment produced by Wessex Archaeology⁹.
- 2.8** The complex of Chiddingly Place comprises the present farmhouse, which is part of a large E-shaped C16 mansion built in 1574 by Sir John Jefferay, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who died in 1577. A barn to the north-east of the farmhouse was originally the east wing of the mansion, and the stables (now The Granary) to the south-east of the farmhouse were also once part of the mansion. A barn, also to the south-east of the farmhouse, is probably 17th century. A Tudor well house (TQ 5388 1472) was built to the north-west of Chiddingly Place to supply water to the property through a lead conduit.
- 2.9** A forge was established at Chiddingly in the 16th century, with documentary evidence for a forge and furnace in the mid 17th century. It appears to have gone out of use by the early 18th century¹⁰. The pond bay and location of the forge and furnace is at Stream Farm (TQ 5550 1550), approximately 1km to the north-east of the site.
- 2.10** The Chiddingly Tithe map and award of 1839 shows that Chiddingly Place was owned by Thomas Guy, and is occupied by himself and David Guy. The map shows Place Farmhouse, the barn and stables, together with further buildings to the south. A small building is also shown adjacent to the site of the proposed garage.
- 2.11** The 1st Edition OS map shows a similar layout, although a number of the buildings have been extended, and this situation remains largely unchanged through the later 19th (Fig. 3) and early 20th century maps.
- 2.12** Very little archaeological work has been undertaken in the Chiddingly area, with almost all of the work being on Chiddingly Place. A buildings survey of Chiddingly Place was carried out in 1991¹¹, a building survey on the barn was carried out in 2000¹², and a desk-based assessment of Chiddingly Place was carried out in 2001¹³.
- 2.13** An Archaeological Baseline Survey and Evaluation Excavation was carried out in 2001¹⁴. The evaluation excavations found evidence for the robbed out foundations of the Lodging Range and Gatehouse Range of the original house.

⁹ Walker, K. 2001 *Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex: Desk Based Assessment*, Wessex Archaeology Report No 48791.3

¹⁰ www.wirgdata.org

¹¹ Martin, D. & Martin, B. 1991 *A survey of Chiddingly Place*, ESRO HBR/1/1146

¹² Webster, S. 2000 *Lorry Barn, Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex*, Wessex Archaeology Report No. 48791.2

¹³ Walker, K. 2001 *Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex: Desk Based Assessment*, Wessex Archaeology Report No 48791.3

¹⁴ McCulloch, P. *Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex: An Archaeological Baseline Survey and*

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** On arrival at the site on the 17th March 2010 the area for the evaluation trench had to be initially cleared of building rubble that had been piled up in this area of the site. The footprint of the trench was then CAT scanned for services, and then scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector.
- 3.2** A trench measuring 10m in length, with a width of 1.5m was marked out with spray paint, over the footprint of the proposed garage (Fig. 4). All the excavations were carried out using a 3 ton 360° tracked digger with a 1.5m toothless bucket. The spoil from the excavations was piled up on the side of the trench, this was also metal detected as were the machined surfaces and any archaeological features.
- 3.3** The south eastern end of the trench had to be bailed out due to it flooding from a spring running into the trench through the south eastern end baulk, this operation had to be repeated during the excavation and recording of this trench. The ditch was first half sectioned and then fully excavated for complete finds recovery. A section was then cleaned back and recorded. The western side of the ditch was not fully excavated due to lack of space for the digger to manoeuvre because of a brick wall at the end of the trench.
- 3.4** On the 18th March 2010 a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of the 'E' shaped trench for the footings of the garage (Fig. 0). The trench was 500mm in width and had a depth of 1.5m at the western end with the eastern end being shallower at 1.2m at the eastern end. Three pits 1m square were also excavated for posts.
- 3.5** A temporary bench mark was established at ground level of the north eastern corner of the garden wall of The Granary.
- 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 TGC 10 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

- 4.1 The evaluation trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 800mm at which point the natural was reached. The trench was sterile of archaeological features except at the north-west end of the trench where a ditch was discovered.
- 4.2 There were four layers apparent in the evaluation trench, with the upper one being a layer of mid brown silty clay made ground (Context 1) approximately 100mm thick of soil that has derived from the clearance of the site and natural build up of soil, and included the remains of a layer of hard standing of cinder. The inclusions comprised cinders (15%), ceramic building material (2%) and chalk flecks and pieces up to 20mm (1%). No artefacts were recovered from this layer.
- 4.3 Only apparent at the north western end of the trench above the cinder hard standing was Context 8, which was above Context 1, and was a thin layer of mid grey silty clay with a loose consistence. This layer had inclusions of mortar (5%) and ceramic building material (<1%). No artefacts were recovered from this layer, which was up to 60mm thick.
- 4.4 Context 2 was below Context 1 and was a layer of hard standing constructed of large pieces of irregular chalk blocks, with the largest piece measuring 400mm by 250mm. This layer was up to 100mm in depth and had inclusions of sub angular pieces flints up to 80mm. No artefacts were recovered from this layer which had been laid down in the 20th century when the area was in use as a farm yard.
- 4.5 Context 3 was below Context 2, and was a layer of mid to dark brown silty clay, with a thickness of up to 600mm. This layer was much deeper at the north-western end of the trench. It had inclusions of ceramic building material (<1%), mortar (<1%) and chalk pieces up to 40mm (<1%). The artefacts recovered from this layer were of ceramic building material, pottery with a broad Post Medieval date range, and iron working slag.
- 4.6 Context 4 was below Context 3, and was the natural silty clay. This was an orange-buff colour with thin bands of mid grey. This layer was first encountered at a depth of 400mm but was excavated to a deeper depth to confirm that this was the natural. This layer had no inclusions and no artefacts were recovered from it.
- 4.7 Context 5 was the cut of a ditch within Context 4 and below Context 3, situated at the north-western end of the trench, with north to south alignment. The cut was linear in plan with a width of 1.3m at its upper edges, and had a depth of up to 750mm. Initially the ditch was not seen in the upper part of Context 4, but could be seen in section (Fig. 0).

- 4.8** The ditch was 'U' shaped with a gradual break of slope at the top, with sides which were steeply sloping on the west side, with the eastern side being slightly more gradual. The break of slope at the bottom was rounded, with the bottom of the ditch being slightly dished.
- 4.9** Context **6** was the upper fill of Ditch **5**, and was a mid brown silty clay. The consistence of the fill was firm; however both this fill and the primary fill (Context **7**) were both water-logged due to the spring which was constantly running into the trench from the eastern corner of the trench. Context **6** had a depth of up to 650mm, and inclusions of ironstone pieces up to 30mm (<1%), chalk pieces up to 40mm (<1%), flint pieces up to 30mm (<1%), sub angular flint pieces up to 30mm (<1%) and sandstone pieces up to 50mm (<1%).
- 4.10** Context **7** was below Context **6** and was the primary fill of Ditch **5**. This was a very dark brown silty clay with gravels. This fill having a depth of up to 100mm and inclusions of manganese pieces (5%). As mentioned above this layer was waterlogged but had a firm consistence. All artefacts recovered from the primary and upper fill of the ditch were given the Context **6** as due to the waterlogged conditions it proved impossible to see exactly which fill they came from. The artefacts recovered comprised ceramic building material, other types of building material and bone, which suggested a mid/late 17th century to mid 18th century date for the infilling of the ditch.
- 4.11** During the subsequent watching brief on the excavation of the 'E' shaped footings of the garage, the same layers as had been found in the evaluation were noted; a thin layer of topsoil (Context **8**) above the layer of chalk (Context **2**), above Context **3** and then the natural (Context **4**).
- 4.12** The only archaeological feature noted was Ditch **5** which was recorded in the south-western corner of the footings and in one of the three pits (Fig. 0). The ditch was seen to have a total width of 1.9m at the top and was 700mm deep, with the same two fills as before, although the secondary fill (Context **6**) appeared to be much shallower than previously recorded, whilst the majority of the fill comprised the much darker Context **7**.

5.0 The Finds.

5.0.1 The archaeological work recovered a small assemblage of finds from the site. All were recovered from one of two contexts and are quantified in Table 1.

5.0.2 The assemblage is too small and mixed, with little early material, to warrant retention for long-term curation. As such the finds are recommended for discard.

Table 1 The Finds

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Deposit Date
3	1350-1550 – 3/37g 1750-1900 – 2/151g	Brick 11/827g Wall tile 1/26g	Slag 14/1,011g Stone 3/440g Render 1/16g Metal 1/8g Marine shell 2/104g Bone 2/69g Wood 15/152g	C20th (mixed residual C15th – 18 th)
6	-	Brick 7/3,772g Peg tile 16/849g	Render 5/162g	mid/late C17th – mid 18 th (possibly some ?intrusive C19th)

Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 All of the pottery came from Context 3. The earliest sherds from the site consist of hard-fired earthenwares, some slightly sandy, and with some iron oxide inclusions, which are likely to be of mid 15th to mid 16th century date. All are bodysherds, the two coarser ones deriving from oxidised vessels while the finer example has a deliberately reduced outer face.

5.1.2 All of the sherds are quite fresh, though the hard-fired nature of this type of ware makes it quite resistant to all but heavy wear. The other two sherds consist of white ironstone china sanitary wares of later 19th to 20th century date.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Context 3 produced 11 fragments of red brick of two different dates. The majority consist of quite well formed low/medium fired fragments tempered with abundant fine sand with voids and iron oxide inclusions to 3mm. A 17th to 18th century date is probably likely. The other fragment (291g) is from a well made and fired 20th century frogged brick with granular fabric with clay pellet inclusions.

5.2.2 The brick fragments from Context 6 are quite uniform in their type. All are quite well made but crudely finished dense bricks tempered with sparse/moderate fine sand with moderate iron oxides to 5mm. A number of dimensions are present with widths of 109 and 111mm and heights of 52, 57 and 59mm being present. A mid 17th to mid 18th century date is considered to be the most likely though a slightly later date cannot be ruled out. One example has wear on a stretcher face showing it to have come from a floor though none of the other pieces show signs of wear on any faces. As such the bricks, although similar, have derived from more than one structural element.

5.2.3 Context 6 also produced a significant quantity of peg tile fragments. Four of these (187g) are crudely made dull yellow examples, tempered with sparse fine/medium sand with moderate iron oxides to 2mm and square peg holes. These pieces, measuring 14mm thick, are quite likely to be of 15th to 16th century date.

5.2.4 Eleven fragments of red/orange tile are better formed and harder fired, though still relatively roughly finished. They are tempered with sparse to moderate fine sand, some with iron oxide and white clay pellet inclusions to 1mm. Dating these examples is difficult as they could be placed anywhere between the later 16th and early 18th centuries. The final fragment of tile has a circular peg hole and has the finish, firing and sparse fine sand temper of a tile of 18th to 19th century date though it could be of slightly earlier date or indeed intrusive in this deposit.

5.2.5 The work also produced a single fragment from a white press-moulded glazed wall tile of 20th century date (Context 3).

5.3 Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.3.1 Context 3 produced a 24mm thick piece of Horsham Stone roofing slab.

5.4 *Metallurgical Remains* by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The assemblage of slag from Context **3** is of very mixed nature. The majority of pieces (11/742g) consist of unweathered iron slag undiagnostic of process. However, the generally aerated light-weight nature of the pieces would suggest them to be the result of smithing, though surface flow structure on some is also common in smelting slags.

5.4.2 In addition a single piece of weathered dense bloomery smelting slag was recovered (203g). This is almost certainly of medieval or earlier date. The last two pieces consist of post-medieval blast furnace smelting slag. The mixed nature of the slag would suggest that it represents material transported to the site from surrounding ironworks for use in road/track construction, a common phenomenon in the Weald.

5.5 *Other finds* by Luke Barber and Chris Butler

5.5.1 Several fragments of render were recovered from the site. The piece from Context **3** consists of a post-medieval buff sandy example, while those from Context **6** are dull yellow and grey sandy examples of similar date.

5.5.2 Two animal bones were recovered from Context **3**, comprising a cattle phalange and a sheep metatarsal, neither of which exhibited any butchery or other marks. Two oyster shell fragments were also found in Context **3**.

5.5.3 An iron nail fragment was found in Context **3**. This context also produced 15 small fragments of degraded wood, possibly preserved by the wet nature of the ground here, but also hinting at the probable recent date for this deposit.

5.6 *Environmental sample* by Chris Butler

5.6.1 A single soil sample was taken from Context **7**. The sample comprised 10 litres collected in two 5 litre tubs. A sub-sample of 5 litres was initially processed to assess whether the sample had any potential for organic or micro-faunal remains.

5.6.2 The sample was processed using bucket floatation, with the residue being washed through a 1mm mesh sieve. Once the residue was dry it was sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological and environmental interest. A magnet was used to see if there were any magnetic iron fragments in the residues. The results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Environmental Samples

Context	Modern roots	Animal Bone	Charcoal	Magnetic	Residue
7	*	-	***	*	Slag, CBM

Frequency Key: None - ; Very low * ; Low ** ; Moderate *** ; High ****

- 5.6.3** The sample contained minimal quantities of modern roots and other organic material such as straw and wood, indicating that there is some potential for bioturbation and contamination. The flot produced some charcoal, with larger quantities of charcoal coming from the residue, but no seed or other environmental evidence was present. The residue also produced a moderate quantity of small pieces of slag, and a few very small pieces of CBM.
- 5.6.4** The processed residue has been retained in the archive. It is recommended that no further processing of the soil sample is undertaken, and the remaining un-processed sample be discarded.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** During the course of the excavation and the watching brief, the only archaeological feature noted was Ditch 5. This had a 'U' shaped profile and ran in an approximate north to south alignment. The ditch had two fills with a small range of artefacts being recovered comprising ceramic building material, and other building material. These were dated to between the mid to late 17th to the mid 18th century with some possibly intrusive 19th century pieces.
- 6.2** It therefore seems likely that the ditch was filled in between the mid to late 17th century and the mid 18th century, and must therefore have become redundant at that time. Its presence close to the south-east wing of the manor house would suggest that it was not present around the time of the construction of that building in 1574, as it seems unlikely that an open ditch would have been tolerated so close to the house.
- 6.3** The position of the ditch does not correspond to any of the boundaries marked on the Tithe and early OS maps, which suggests that the ditch predates the 19th century layout of Chiddingly Place. Although it may have formed a boundary, it seems more likely that it was used for drainage, and could have drained into the pond shown on some of the earlier maps to the south west of the site, or perhaps more likely it drained the adjacent spring. Perhaps it was in use during the later 17th or early 18th century at which time this part of Chiddingly Manor had been turned over to agricultural use¹⁵.
- 6.4** The earliest pieces of pottery date found (in Context 3) during the evaluation date to between the mid 15th and mid 16th century, and are contemporary with the 16th century manor house.
- 6.5** The evaluation trenches excavated to the north of the house in 2001 found evidence for the robbing out of earlier parts of the manor house complex which had been demolished by 1762, and the insertion of drainage channels¹⁶. The ditch found on this latest evaluation indicates the complex changes that have taken place in and around Chiddingly Manor during the later Post Medieval period.

¹⁵ Walker, K. 2001 *Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex: Desk Based Assessment*, Wessex Archaeology Report No 48791.3

¹⁶ McCulloch, P. *Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex: An Archaeological Baseline Survey and Evaluation Excavation*, Wessex Archaeology Report No. 48791.4

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr Robin Lacey (the Client) for commissioning this archaeological evaluation excavation and his hospitality during in the fieldwork. We would also acknowledge the co-operation and assistance of his on-site contactor, Mike Basil.
- 7.2** I would also like to thank Luke Barber and Chris Butler who reported on the artefacts, and Jane Russell who prepared the section drawings. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler and monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter.

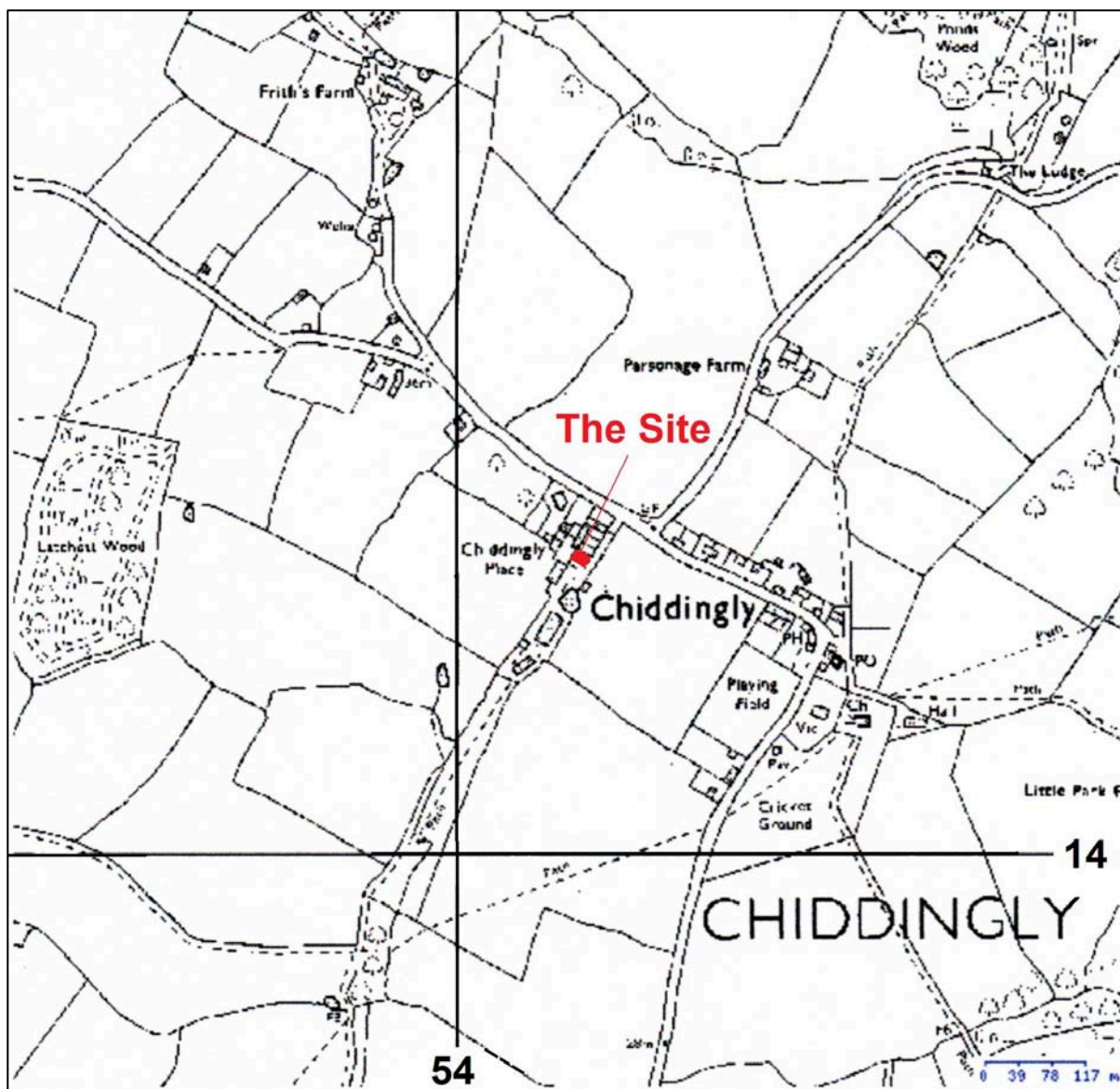


Fig. 1: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: Location of the site.
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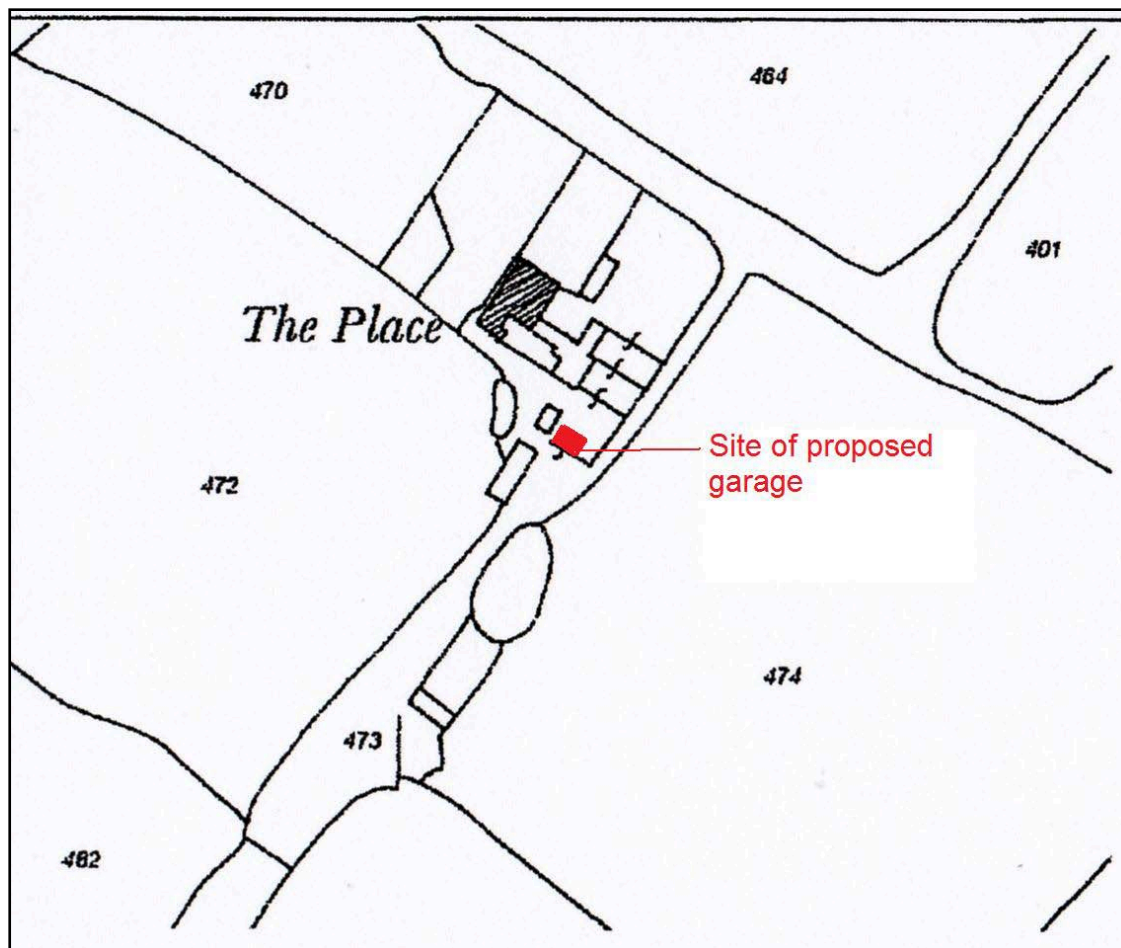


Fig. 2: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: 1839 Tithe map



Fig. 3: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)

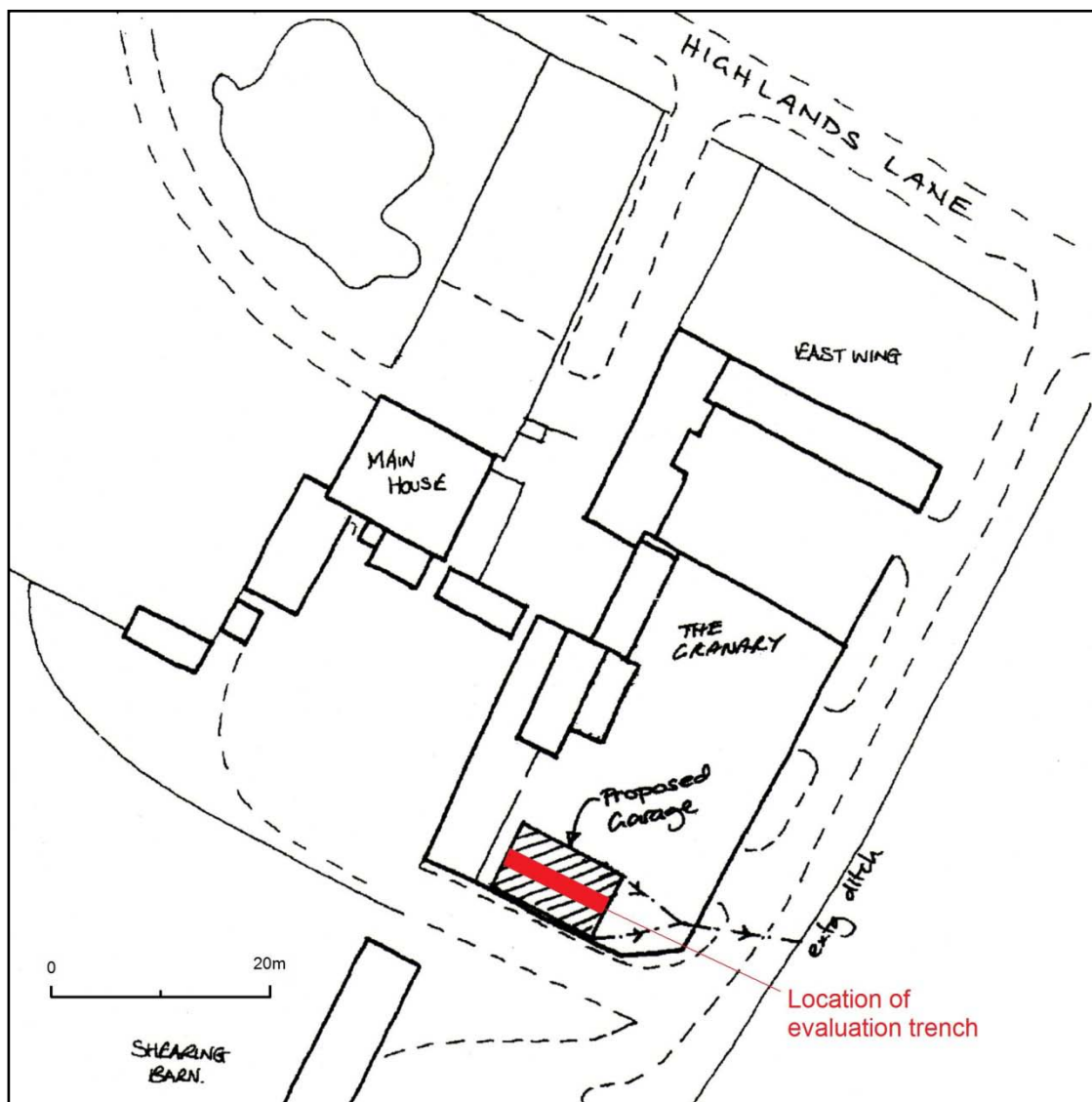


Fig. 4: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: Location of garage and evaluation trench (adapted from architects plan)

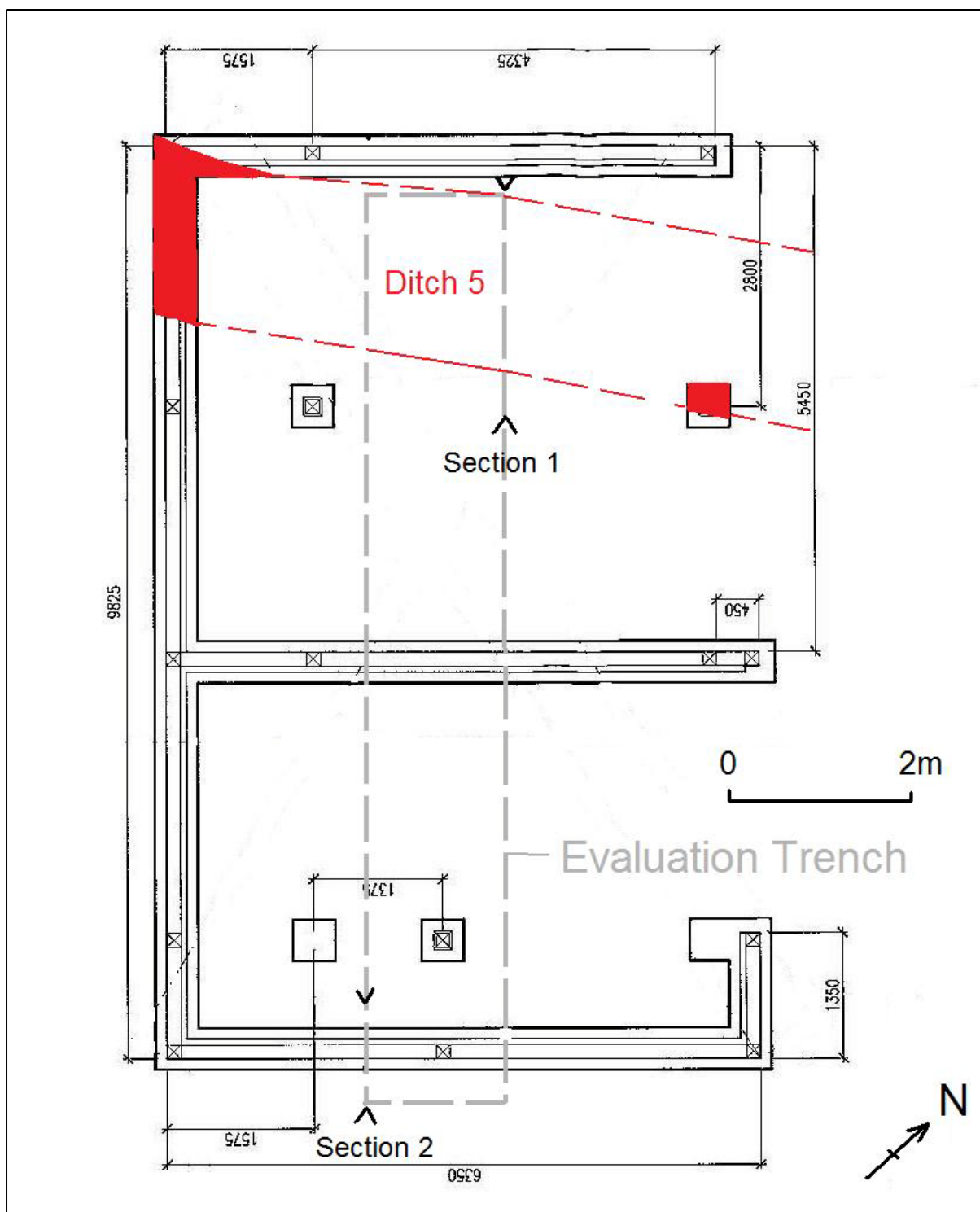


Fig. 5: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: Site plan showing garage footings, location of evaluation trench and Ditch 5.

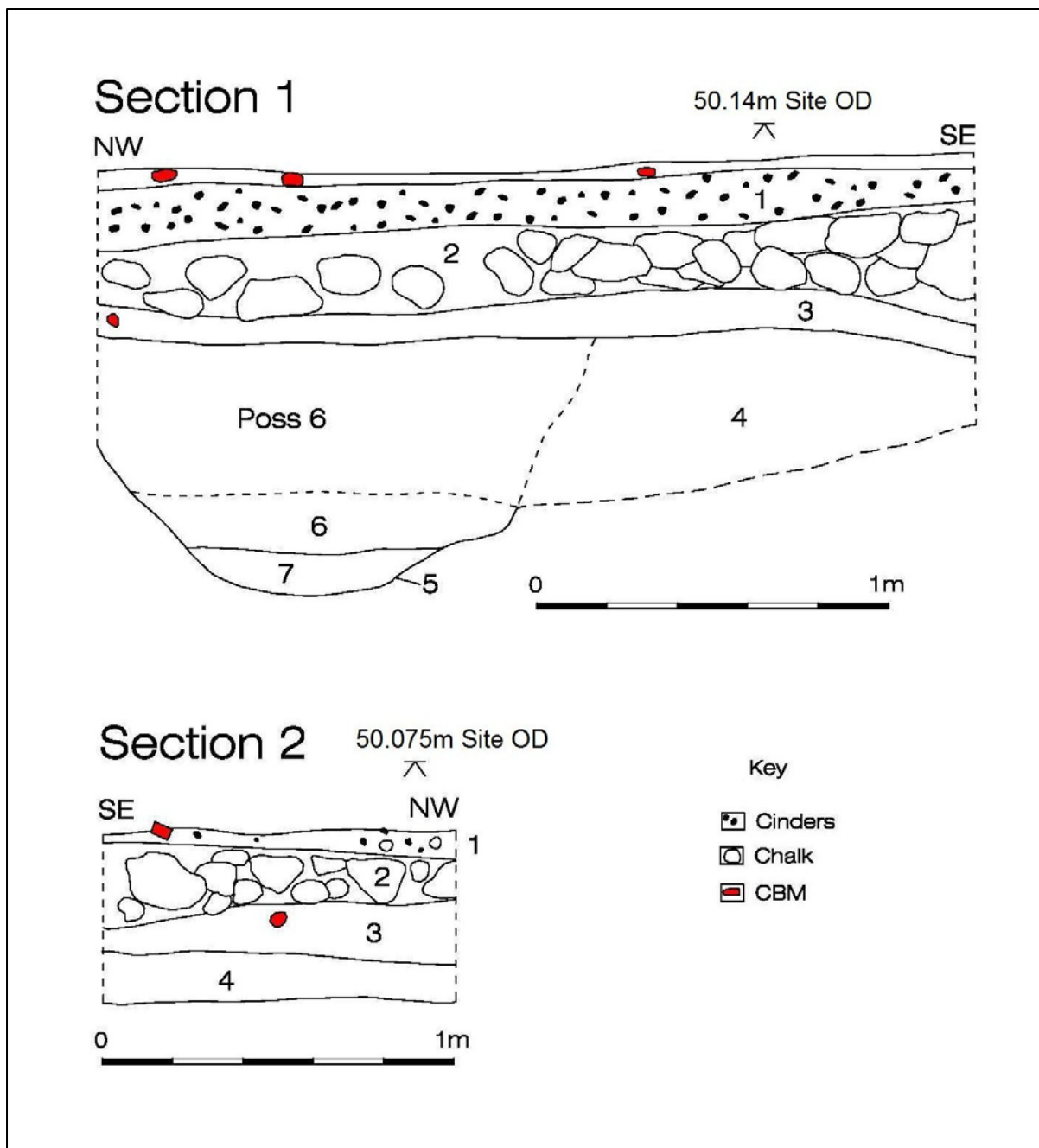


Fig. 6: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: Sections 1 & 2 (see Fig 5 for locations)



Fig. 7: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: Photograph of Ditch 5 section



Fig. 8: The Granary, Chiddingly Place: Watching brief

HER Summary Form

Site Code	TGC 10					
Identification Name and Address	The Granary, Chiddingly Place, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 5540 1143					
Geology	Tunbridge Wells Sand with outcrops of sand and Head deposits.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 17.03.10	Excav.	WB. 18.03.10	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr Robin Lacey					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PIFA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out at The Granary, Chiddingly Place, Chiddingly, East Sussex, in advance of the construction of a new three-bay garage. This was subsequently followed by a watching brief during the excavation of the foundation trenches.</i></p> <p><i>During the excavation of a single evaluation trench a ditch on a north-south alignment with an approximate width of 1.3m was revealed. The ditch was also noted during the subsequent watching brief. Ceramic Building Material from the upper ditch fill suggests a mid to late C17th to mid C18th for the in-filling of this ditch. No other archaeological features were noted, but the earliest artefactual evidence retrieved from the site comprised three sherds of pottery dating to between the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries.</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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