



Chris Butler MIfA Archaeological Services Ltd



An Archaeological Watching Brief at Parrock Brook, Hartfield, East Sussex

WD/2011/0774

CBAS0221

by
Chris Butler MIfA

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Summary

An archaeological watching brief and targeted building recording was carried out during the construction of a new extension.

The watching brief resulted in the recovery of a small number of Post Medieval artefacts dating to the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The only archaeological feature found was an undated oval area of burning. The parts of the existing building affected by the new extension and other modifications were all shown to be of recent date.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services was commissioned by Mr & Mrs D Neyland (The Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks associated with the construction of an extension and targeted building recording during the demolition and rebuild work at Parrock Brook, Parrock Lane, Upper Hartfield, Hartfield, East Sussex, TQ 45398 34896 (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority have put a condition on the planning consent for the development WD/2011/0774 (Fig. 5), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.3** The site is situated within a designated Archaeological Notification Area defining an area of Medieval and Post-Medieval activity including occupation and industrial activity relating to iron ore processing (Fig. 1). Parrock Brook is a Grade II Listed Building (296354) dating to c1800 with extensions added in the 1970's (WD/1976/3072) and 1980's (WD/1988/0021 & 0277).
- 1.4** Parrock Brook is situated on the south side of Parrock Lane, to the west of Upper Hartfield in the parish of Hartfield. The ground rises up to a ridge to the south of the site, and falls away to the north into the valley of the River Medway. The site is situated at approximately 70m OD.
- 1.5** The geology, according to the British Geological Survey sheet 303, is Ashdown Sand, with an outcrop of Wadhurst Clay situated immediately to the south of the site. This isolated outcrop of Wadhurst Clay was important as it contained iron ore and marl, and both of these natural resources were exploited from Roman through to Post Medieval times.
- 1.6** The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprises an archaeological watching brief as specified in a brief issued by the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council. A written scheme of investigation to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches for the new extension and any other associated groundworks, and also targeted building recording during the demolition and rebuild work affecting the original house was approved by the Archaeology Team at ESCC and by Wealden District Council.
- 1.7** The watching brief was carried out on the 29th June by the author, and completed by Keith Butler, who also carried out the targeted building recording.

2. Historical & Archaeological Background (Fig. 2)

- 2.1 Early archaeological evidence is found in the form of a small group of Mesolithic flintwork (MES3210) found to the north of the site. A Roman road (MES5286) running between Coleman's Hatch and Wych Cross was identified by Margary, and is situated to the south of the site.
- 2.2 The parish of Hartfield was part of the hundred of Hartfield, in the rape of Pevensey, and is situated between East Grinstead and Tunbridge Wells. Hartfield appears in the Domesday Book as 'Hertevel'¹.
- 2.3 Parrock ('Apedroc') also appears in the Domesday Book, and is recorded as having land for two ploughs, with two villagers with 1½ ploughs and woodland for 40 pigs. The Count of Mortain holds ½ hide in Parrock, and there is also one virgate where the Count has his hall².
- 2.4 There are a number of references to Parrock, including one to 'Parrockrowe' during the 13th century, whilst the Lay Subsidies of the late 13th and early 14th centuries suggest a population for Parrock of between 50-100 people in 1296, rising to 150-200 by 1332³.
- 2.5 The presence of an iron furnace and forge at Parrock (MES5204) is first recorded in the 16th century, although iron working in the area had almost certainly started in the Medieval period. The pond bay and other features associated with the furnace and forge are located at TQ458357, approximately 1km to the north-east of the site⁴. A 16th century pottery kiln was also excavated nearby in 1977 (MES5264)⁵.
- 2.6 In 1513 Robert Scorer was the lessee of Lower Parrock. His will, made on the 9th of November in that year, left to his brother Richard the guardianship of his children, and also "all and as many gunstones of iron as be now redy made as well at London as at my fferme of Parok or any other place in Sussex, which I will shall be delivered to him by myn executrix"⁶.

¹ <http://theweald.org>

² Morris, J. (ed.) 1976 *Domesday Book*, Chichester, Phillimore.

³ Tebbutt, C.F. 1975 'An Abandoned Medieval Industrial Site at Parrock, Hartfield' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **113**, 146-151.

⁴ Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

⁵ Freke, D.J. 1979 'The excavation of a 16th-century pottery kiln at Lower Parrock, Hartfield, East Sussex, 1977', *Post-Medieval Archaeology* **13**, 79-126.

⁶ Straker, E. 1931 *Wealden Iron*, G. Bell & Sons.

- 2.7** In 1518 Richard Warner mortgaged or leased the manor of Parrock to John Carill, including "a parcel of land called the Weke with a myll builded upon the same ground called an yron myll, and all the yronworks builded upon the same p'cell of land; that is to say, a ffurnes, a fyner and a hamer with all many of instrumentes thereunto belongyng." It still belonged to Warner in 1525⁷.
- 2.8** In 1564 William Saunders, Knight, was in peaceable possession, and in 1570 left the iron mill to his son Nicholas. In 1574 the furnace and forge were worked by George Bullen, of Hartfield, for Lord Buckhurst, probably leased from the Saunders family. In 1590 the works were sold to another Nicholas, who again sold them in 1593 to William Garway. They passed to John Garway in 1600⁸. There are no further documentary references to the furnace and forge at Parrock after this date⁹.
- 2.9** The 1795 Gardner & Gream Sussex map shows a building at the site of Parrock Brook. Parrock Brook is shown on the Hartfield Tithe Map¹⁰ of 1842 (Fig. 3) and is described as two tenements and gardens in the apportionment. The property and much of the surrounding area is owned by Augustus Elliott Fuller at this time, and occupied by Stephen Langridge.
- 2.10** Parrock Brook is described as being 18th century or earlier, comprising two storeys, with two windows, faced with weather-boarding on a red brick base. It has a tiled roof with pentice to the south-west half above a stone base. Sprocket eaves and casement windows¹¹.
- 2.11** The 1st Edition OS map (1875) shows Parrock Brook, along with a smaller building immediately to its north on the lane frontage (Fig. 4). The situation remains the same through the 2nd Edition (1898) and 3rd Edition (1910) OS maps. The house remains unnamed on all of these maps.
- 2.12** The HER records were consulted and produced a large number of sites around Parrock Brook (Table 1). The majority of these sites were discovered during a survey of Parrock undertaken in 1973-4, which discovered evidence for a Medieval settlement (MES5237), together with numerous bloomery slag and minepit sites in the immediate vicinity of the site¹².

⁷ Straker, E. 1931 *Wealden Iron*, G. Bell & Sons.

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Cleere, H. & Crossley, D. 1995 *The Iron Industry of the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

¹⁰ ESRO (TD/E 149)

¹¹ English Heritage listing description.

¹² Tebbutt, C.F. 1975 'An Abandoned Medieval Industrial Site at Parrock, Hartfield' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **113**, 146-151.

Table 1: Sites on the HER (Table 1)

MES3175	TQ44533573	Ashdown House	18 th century house
MES3210	TQ45103560	-	Mesolithic flints
MES5187	TQ45903370	Cinder Field	Medieval bloomer slag
MES5204	TQ45743569	Lower Parrock	Post Medieval Forge
MES5233	TQ45803430	Paternoster Wood	Medieval ironworking slag
MES5236	TQ44903460	Lines Farm	Medieval ironworking slag
MES5237	TQ44603450	Lines Farm	Medieval settlement & ironworking slag
MES5238	TQ44603480	Lines Farm	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5239	TQ44703460	Lines Farm	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5240	TQ44703480	Lines Farm	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5241	TQ44903450	Coleman's Hatch	Large Medieval minepit
MES5243	TQ45203420 to TQ45403490	Coleman's Hatch	Medieval trackway and minepits
MES5244	TQ445345	Lines Farm	Medieval Bloomery site
MES5246	TQ45103380 to TQ44903450	Coleman's Hatch	Medieval trackway
MES5247	TQ455343	Paternoster Wood	Minepits
MES5249	TQ45053425	Coleman's Hatch	Brickworks clay pit
MES5250	TQ45303410	Paternoster Wood	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5251	TQ45203410	Coleman's Hatch	Medieval bloomery
MES5252	TQ45403390	Parrock	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5257	TQ45203470	Ashenplat Shaw	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5258	TQ45203440	Ashenplat Shaw	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5264	TQ45603570	Lower Parrock	16 th century pottery kiln
MES5265	TQ447346	Lines Farm	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5272	TQ452341	Parrock	Medieval bloomery slag
MES5273	TQ45253418	Parrock	Medieval minepit
MES5274	TQ45053425	Parrock	Post-medieval clay extraction pit
MES5275	TQ454349	Parrock Lane	Medieval settlement
MES5276	TQ45153460	Parrock	Medieval minepit
MES5277	TQ45323487	Parrock	Medieval minepit
MES5286	TQ44843320	Coleman's Hatch to Wych Cross	Roman Road

3. Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** An existing garden retaining wall was initially removed using a Takeuchi TB016 1.5 tonne mini-digger using a toothed bucket. The same machine then used a 600mm wide ditching bucket to remove the garden soil behind the retaining wall in careful spits under archaeological supervision. The final stage of the excavation involved the removal of the existing patio, exposing the underlying natural.
- 3.2** As the underlying natural had been exposed across the entire site, and no archaeological features had been noted cutting into the natural, it was agreed with Greg Chuter of the ESCC Archaeology Team that monitoring could cease, and that the footing trenches for the new extension did not need to be monitored.
- 3.3** The parts of the existing building affected by the development were inspected, and notes made and photographs taken. This established that all of these parts were of recent construction, and it was agreed with Greg Chuter of the ESCC Archaeology Team that no further recording was required and that the demolition and construction work did not need to be archaeologically monitored.
- 3.4** All archaeological deposits and features were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards using context record sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5** The spoil and revealed ground surfaces were inspected for artefacts, and a Garrett ACE250 metal detector was used throughout the watching brief to recover any metallic items, although only modern items were found.
- 3.6** A photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd and, after any further analysis, will be offered to Lewes Museum if appropriate. A site reference of PBH11 has been allocated.

4. Results

Watching Brief

- 4.1** The garden retaining wall (Context **1**) running around the southern edge of the existing patio (Fig. 6) was initially removed by the machine. It was of modern construction, 700mm high, and comprised sandstone blocks of varying shapes and sizes, faced on the outer, north, side and laid in irregular courses; bonded with a buff coloured cement. It was a single block thick, with a capping of thin pieces. The garden situated on the south side of the wall was at a higher level, and sloped upwards to the boundary of the property at the south, the house having been cut into a terrace on the slope.
- 4.2** Behind the retaining wall, the topsoil (Context **2**) was a loose dark brown sandy clay loam between 250mm-300mm deep, containing roots (2%), sandstone pieces to 100mm (1%) and charcoal flecks (1%). It contained pottery, CBM and glass of 19th and 20th century date, together with pieces of animal bone.
- 4.3** Immediately behind the retaining wall there was a redeposited natural infill, 300mm wide and >700mm deep (Context **3**). This was a firm yellow-brown sandy clay with sandstone pieces to 100mm (3%). A few pieces of 20th century CBM were found at the bottom of this context. This context had presumably been put in as infill behind the wall when it was constructed.
- 4.4** Below the topsoil was a sub soil (Context **4**) between 150mm and 200mm thick. This was a firm mid orange-brown sandy clay loam, containing roots (2%) and sandstone pieces to 100mm (1%). This context was deepest at the east end of the site, becoming shallower towards the west side.
- 4.5** Within Context **4** and on the east side of the site (Fig. 6) an oval area of burning was discovered (Context **5**). This measured 1.2m x 1m, and was up to 50mm deep, and may have sat in a shallow cut, although this was difficult to determine. It comprised a firm orange-brown sandy clay loam containing numerous small fragments of burnt clay (15%) and charcoal pieces and flecks (10%). No artefacts were found within this feature, and therefore it remains undated, and its function is unclear.
- 4.6** The modern pavers of the existing patio (Context **7**) were removed. They comprised sandstone pieces of variable size and shape bonded with a light grey-brown cement. Below the pavers there was a thin layer of orange sand and <100mm MOT.
- 4.7** Below Contexts **4** and **7** was the firm yellow-brown sandy clay natural (Context **6**), containing pieces of sandstone to 150mm (3%). No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief.

Building Recording by Keith Butler

- 4.8** The building recording was targeted at those parts of the existing building that were affected by the new extension. Other parts of the building were looked at to ensure that the parts surveyed were seen in context to enable them to be fully understood, but were not recorded.
- 4.9** The south facing wall of the main house (Fig. 6: Wall 1) was constructed of sandstone blocks up to 200mm x 500mm in size, laid in regular courses, and bonded with a light yellow-grey mortar. On the top of the wall was a machine cut wooden tie beam, and the rafters exposed above this were also machine cut and nailed. The wall has a modern wooden framed door and a double casement window (Fig. 7).
- 4.10** The existing extension is built from reclaimed timbers (Fig. 8), with the central roof timber being a tie beam with two mortice cuts for a pair of braces. The purlins of the extension are 'decorative', and simply rest on the machine cut wall plate. The floor of the extension was of modern highly-fired bricks, bonded in a light yellow-grey mortar.
- 4.11** The survey also looked at the internal wall (Fig. 6: Wall 2) on the east side of the lobby, which was to be pierced by a new door. This wall was plaster covered with a plain low skirting board. A small area of plaster had been removed, which revealed that the wall was constructed of breeze blocks.
- 4.12** The survey has demonstrated that all of the parts of the existing building that are affected by the new extension are of 20th century date. The OS mapping shows that the existing extension was probably added by 1974, with the bedrooms to the west of the original house added in the 1980's¹³. The proposed development will therefore have no direct impact on the fabric of the original building.

¹³ Purcell Miller Tritton, 2011 Design and Access Statement & Historic Building Assessment

5. Finds

5.0.1 A small assemblage of finds, almost entirely of 19th and 20th century date, was recovered during the watching brief, and is summarised in Table 2.

5.0.2 The entire assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further study and is recommended for discard.

Table 2 The Finds

Context	Pottery	Ceramic Material	Building	Other	Comments
2	45/509g	Peg tile 2/39g Drain 1/153g		Stone 2/217g Slag 1/3g Animal bone 11/208g Ceramic button 1/1g Metal 1/1g Glass 3/42g	c. 1890-1940
4	1/6g	-		Stone 2/139g Flint 1/9g	c. 1850-1940

Quantification: No/weight (grams)

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The site produced a small assemblage of pottery, all of which is of mid/late 19th to mid 20th century date. The material shows little signs of abrasion but sherds are generally small to medium in size (up to 60mm across) suggesting they have been subjected to some reworking.

5.1.2 The assemblage is dominated by plain refined white earthenware with 20 sherds (225g) of this ware being recovered from Context 2. Plates, some with blue lines around the rim, cups (some fluted), saucers, jugs and preserve jars are represented. In addition there are a further five sherds (29g) of refined white earthenware with sponged stencilled decoration: a bowl with red and blue and a saucer with black and green patterns. Context 2 also produced four sherds (26g) of green transfer-printed ware (a cup and saucer) with floral design and a little English porcelain (5/19g: cup and saucer).

5.1.3 Coarser wares in Context 2 are represented by three sherds of glazed red earthenware bowl/jar (107g), two sherds of English stoneware preserve jars (26g) and six sherds (78g) of unglazed earthenware (mainly flower pot but including one jug handle). The only sherd from Context 4 is from an unglazed earthenware flower pot.

5.2 *The Ceramic Building Material* by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Context **2** produced a single peg tile fragment tempered with fine sand and rare iron oxide inclusions to 2mm. It is well made and fired and probably dates to between the late 18th and early 20th centuries. Context **2** also produced a piece of hard-fired orange earthenware unglazed drain. The fabric is tempered with moderate/abundant iron oxide and marl pellets to 2mm. A late 19th to 20th century date is probable.

5.3 *Other Material* by Chris Butler and Luke Barber

5.3.1 A total of 11 fragments of animal bone were recovered from Context **2**. These were all from cattle, and comprised predominantly fragments of rib and pelvis. Cut marks were noted on many of the bones, which were probably kitchen refuse.

5.3.2 A single prehistoric hard hammer-struck flint flake was found in Context **4**. This was a mottled grey colour, with no cortex, and had previous removals on the dorsal side. It had been broken in antiquity.

5.3.3 Three pieces of glass were found in Context **2**. These comprised part of a 36mm diameter white glass bottle with SIMON embossed on its front (rest broken off), and two pieces of 20th century brown bottle glass.

5.3.4 Local ferruginous Wealden sandstone pieces were recovered from Contexts **2** (204g) and **4** (139g). The only other stone consists of a small fragment of Welsh roofing slate. Context **2** also produced an aerated piece of lightweight black clinker from late post-medieval coal-burning.

5.4.5 Other finds from Context **2** comprised a ceramic shirt button 11mm in diameter with four central holes, and a fragment from a copper-alloy safety pin. Both of these are probably earlier 20th century in date.

6. Discussion

- 6.1** Parrock Brook is described as being 18th century or earlier, and it appears on the 1795 Gardner & Gream Sussex map and is also shown on the Hartfield Tithe Map of 1842 (Fig. 3) when it comprised two tenements and gardens. No artefactual evidence dating to the 18th or early 19th century was found during the watching brief.
- 6.2** The watching brief showed that the area of the new extension had previously been disturbed by the construction of the existing patio and adjacent flower bed and retaining wall. All of the artefacts recovered from here dated to the later 19th and early 20th century, suggesting that this area had been extensively disturbed and the development has not impacted on any significant archaeological remains.
- 6.3** The only feature encountered was an oval area of burning (Context 5). This measured 1.2m x 1m, and was up to 50mm deep, and may have sat in a shallow cut, although this was difficult to determine. No artefacts were found within this feature, and therefore it remains undated, and its function is unclear.
- 6.4** The standing building survey has demonstrated that all of the parts of the existing building that are affected by the new extension are of 20th century date. The OS mapping shows that the existing extension was probably added by 1974, with the bedrooms to the west of the original house added in the 1980's¹⁴. The proposed development will therefore have no direct impact on the fabric of the original building.
- 6.5** The methodology adopted for this watching brief proved to be satisfactory, and the confidence rating should be considered to be very reliable.

7. Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr and Mrs D Neyland for commissioning the watching brief, and their builders for their cooperation during the watching brief.
- 7.2** Keith Butler carried out the building survey, and Luke Barber reported on the finds. The project was monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter.

¹⁴ Purcell Miller Tritton, 2011 Design and Access Statement & Historic Building Assessment

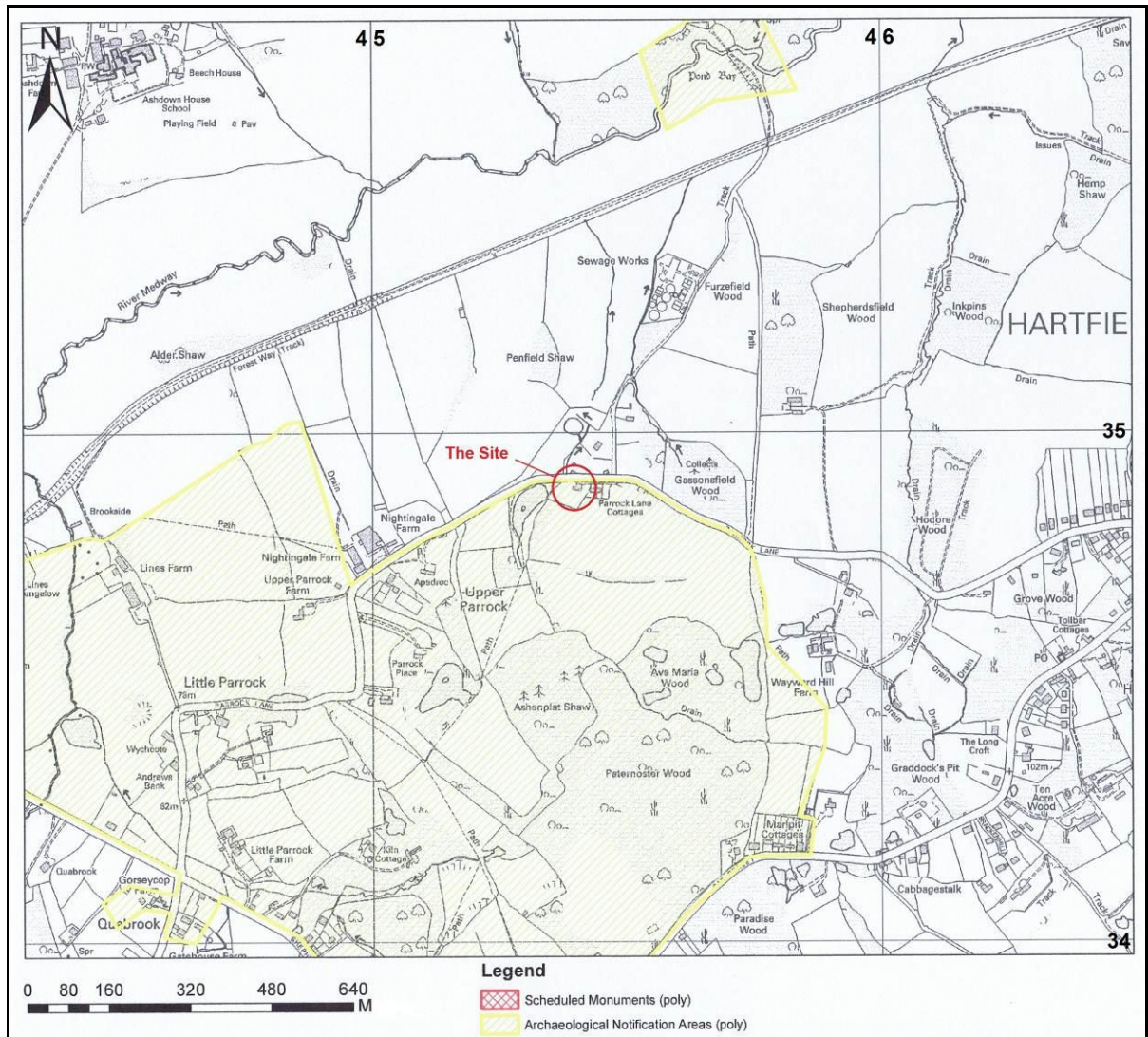


Fig. 1: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: Archaeological Notification Area and site location
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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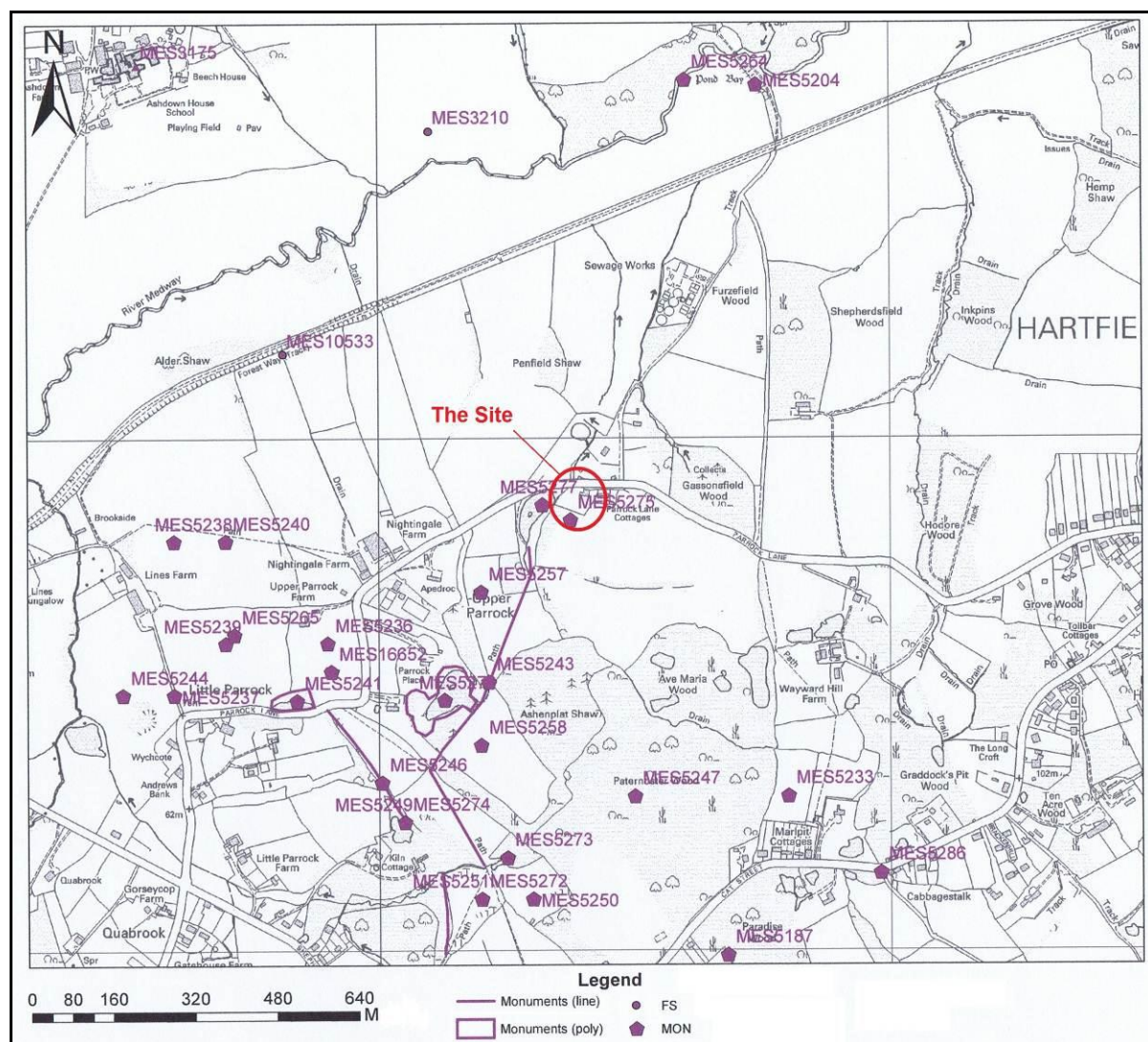


Fig. 2: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: Sites on the HER
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)

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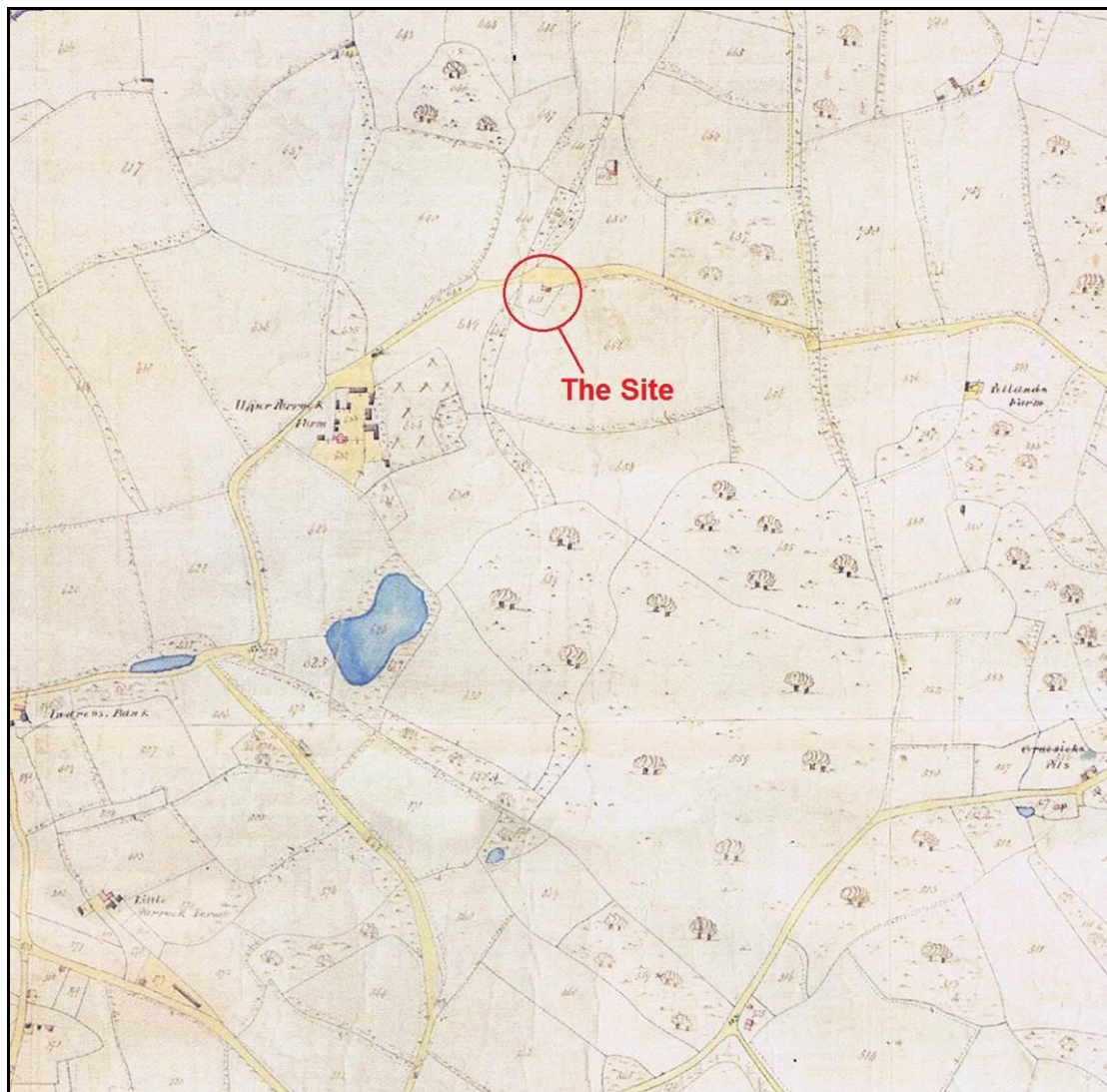


Fig. 3: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: 1842 Tithe Map
(Reproduced with permission ESRO - TD/E 149)

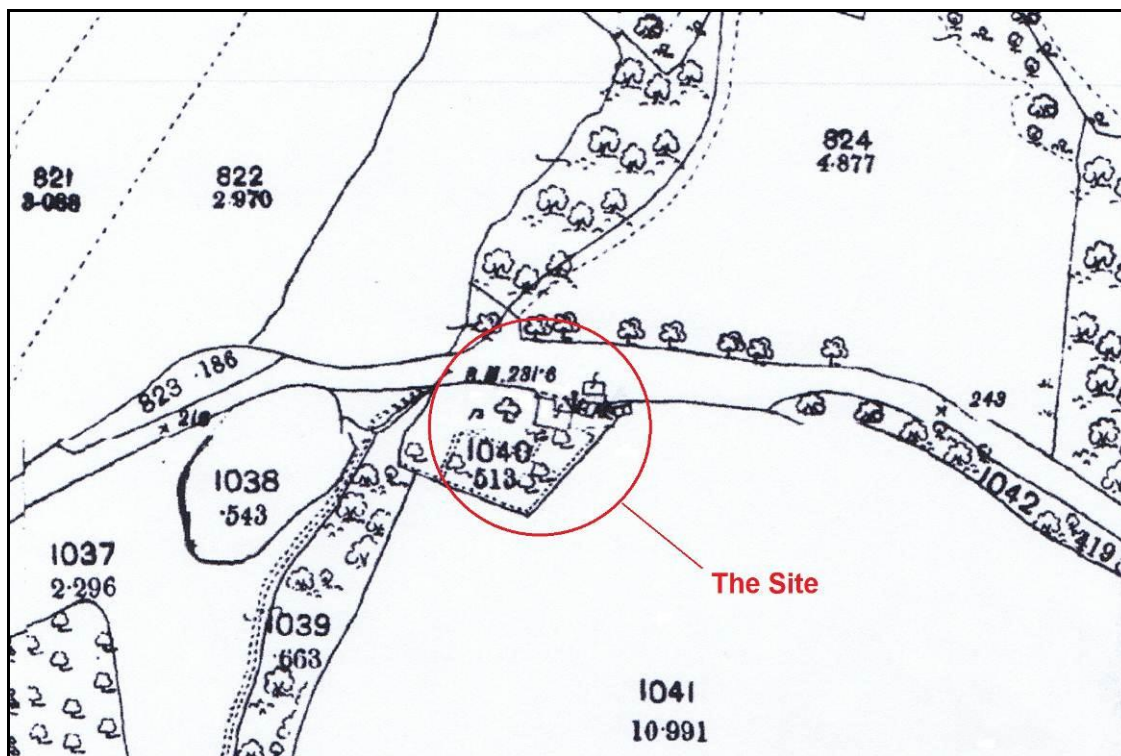


Fig. 4: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: 1st Edition OS Map (1875)

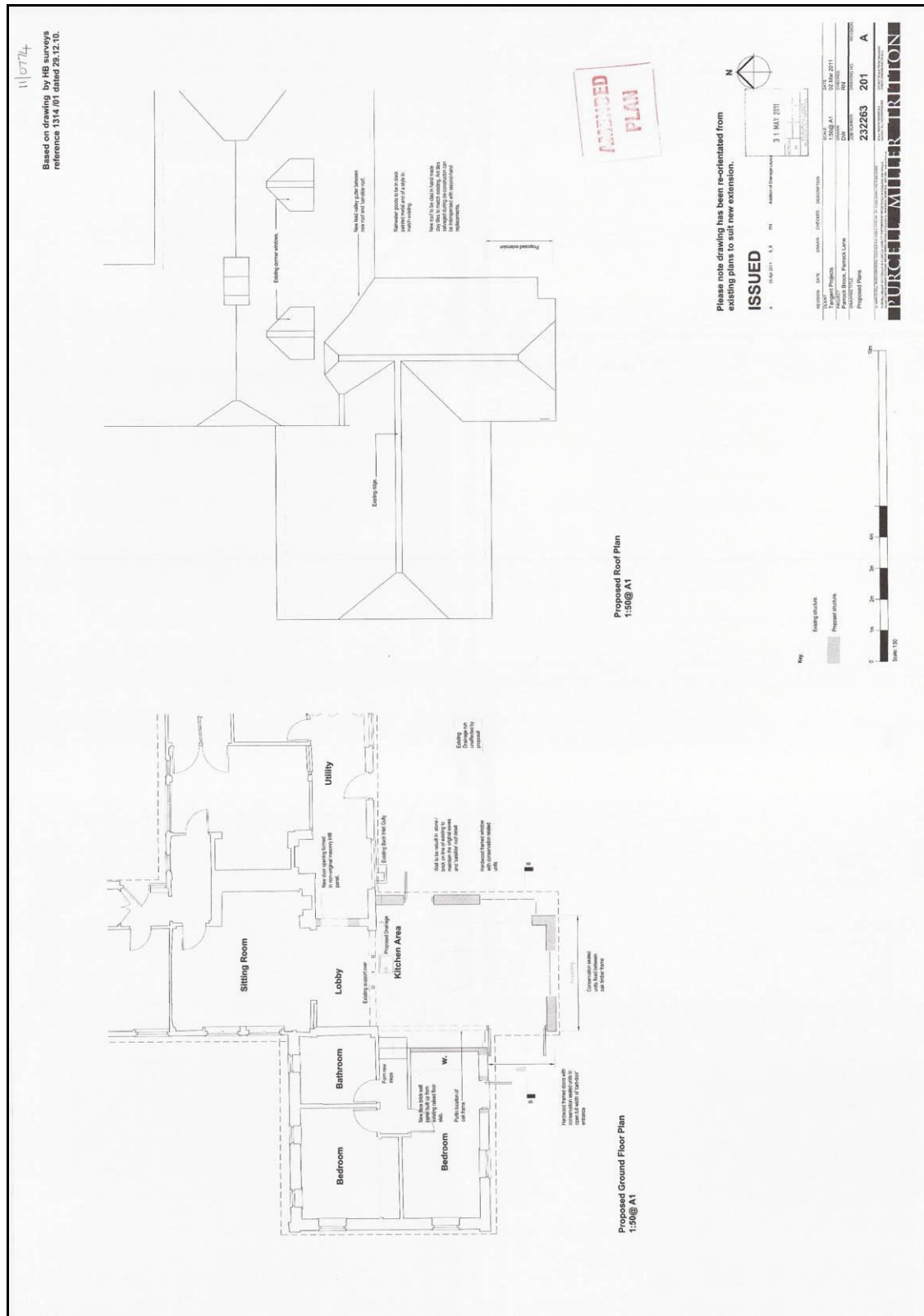


Fig. 5: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: Proposed Development Plan
(Adapted from architects drawing)

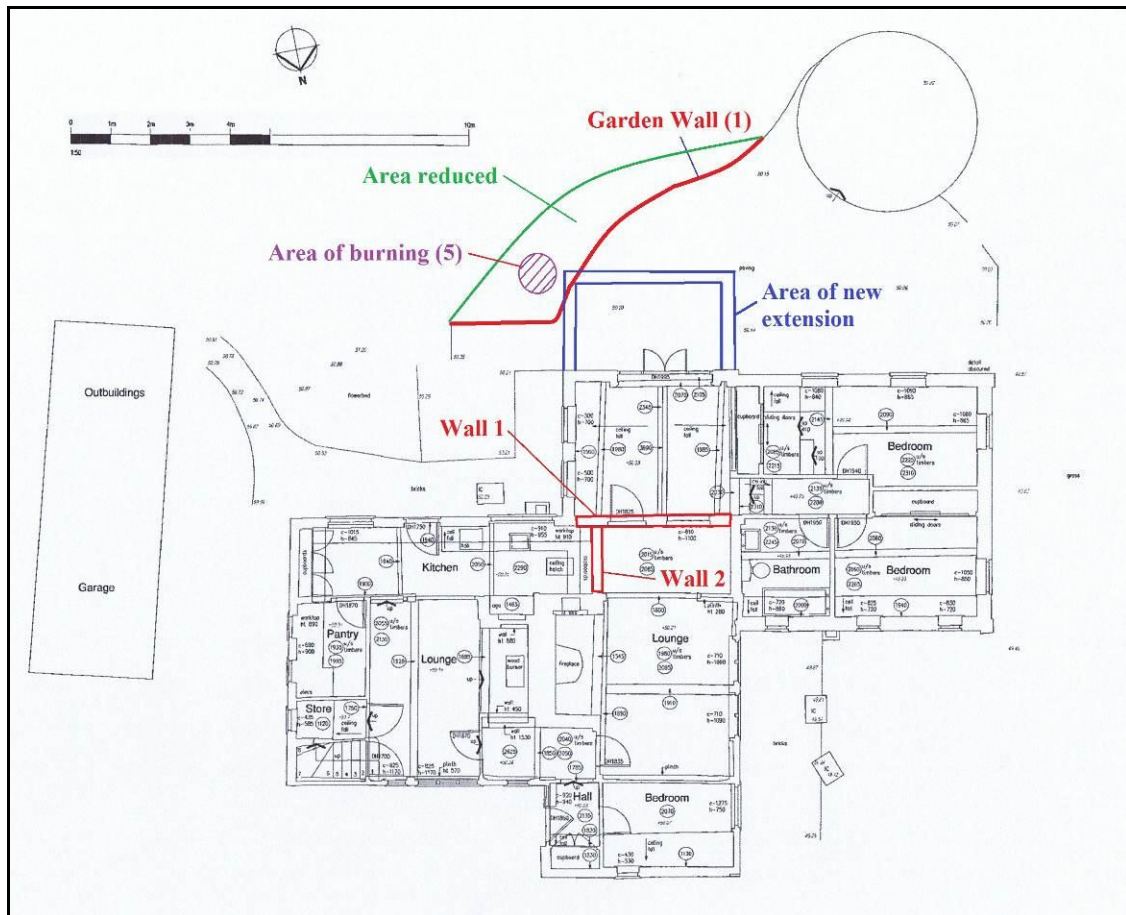


Fig. 6: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: Site Plan showing area monitored and mentioned in Section 4
(Adapted from architects drawing)



Fig. 7: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: South facing wall of the house



Fig. 8: Parrock Brook, Hartfield: Reused timbers in existing extension

Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

Site Code	PBH11					
Identification Name and Address	Parrock Brook, Parrock Lane, Upper Hartfield, Hartfield, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 45398 34896					
Geology	Ashdown Sand.					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure X	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other Listed Building		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 29/6/11	Other Targetted Building Recording 29/6/11		
Sponsor/Client	Mr & Mrs D Neyland					
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 watching brief and targeted building recording was carried out during the construction of a new extension.</i></p> <p><i>The watching brief resulted in the recovery of a small number of Post Medieval artefacts dating to the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The only archaeological feature found was an undated oval area of burning. The parts of the existing building affected by the new extension and other modifications were all shown to be of recent date.</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, and a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society. He is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Landscape and Woodland Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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