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Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Seaford Constitutional Club,
Crouch Lane, Seaford
East Sussex**

Project No. CBAS0354

by
Dr Caroline Russell

February 2013

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of five residential units. Three evaluation trenches were opened. A medieval boundary ditch was recorded in the trench at the south end of the site, beneath a considerable depth of made ground. In contrast, the north end of the site had little made ground, having clearly been terraced, and so only the deepest cut features may have survived in the two trenches excavated here. These cut features comprised a possible post-hole of unknown date and medieval construction material that had been dumped within a cut. The archaeological evidence strongly suggests that a substantial medieval building stood within close proximity to the site.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Seaford and District Constitutional Club Ltd to carry out an evaluation excavation at Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex (Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of five residential units (Fig. 2).
- 1.2** The site is a sub-rectangular plot of land located at the junction between Crouch Lane and East Street and is centred at TV 48506 98872, directly to the east of Seaford town centre (Fig. 1). It is bound by Crouch Lane to the west; Crooked Lane and a sub-triangular area of lawn beside East Street to the north; the flats of Crouchfield Close to the east; and a house plot that fronts Steyne Road to the south. The Club building stands within the east side of the site, and has car parking at its north end and a lawn at its south end. The site lies between 11m OD at its north end and 8m OD at its south end, and is sited on the gentle south-facing slope of a spur that radiates southwest from the South Downs to the coastline.
- 1.3** The site lies in an Archaeological Notification Area that covers the historic medieval and Post Medieval core of Seaford; the former channel of the Ouse; the as yet unidentified medieval harbour; and the prehistoric and Roman activity that extends out onto Seaford Head. The site stands outside Seaford Town Centre Conservation Area¹, which bounds it to the immediate north and west. The closest Listed Building to the site is Stone House (Grade II), a late 18th century or early 19th century building on Crouch Lane, opposite the northwest corner of the site.
- 1.4** According to the British Geological Survey², the geology of the site comprises the Lambeth Group; more specifically, the Lambeth Group is Woolwich and Reading Beds at this location³. This small outcrop of clay, silt and sand is surrounded by the Culver Chalk Formation, which has a superficial deposit of Alluvium to the south of Steyne Road.
- 1.5** A Desk-based Assessment⁴ was prepared on the site, and has established that the site may have been located close to the River Ouse in the medieval period, with the land lower down Crouch Lane having perhaps fronted a harbour. The medieval town may have extended as far east as the site, but this has yet to be archaeologically proven. By the late 18th century, the site was part of a pasture field sited to the immediate south of a distinct open space at the eastern end of the town. The site was first built upon between 1839 and 1874, and this building was extended and modified by the end of the 19th century. After

¹ http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_CAA_SeafordTownCentreMap.pdf

² http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

³ Williams, R. 2003. 'Geology', in Leslie, K. and Short, B. (Ed), *Historical Atlas of Sussex*. Chichester: Phillimore & Co. Ltd, 2-3.

⁴ Russell, C. 2012. A Desk-based Assessment at Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex. CBAS0355.

serving as a hotel, the building was demolished to make way for the Seaford Constitutional Club building in 1973.

- 1.6** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by East Sussex County Council (ESCC), comprised an archaeological evaluation excavation. The purpose of the evaluation excavation was to assess the impact of the foundations and other groundworks on the potential below-ground archaeology. A written scheme of investigation⁵ for the fieldwork was prepared and agreed with the Archaeology Team at ESCC.
- 1.7** The evaluation excavation was carried out on the 15th and 16th January 2013 by Dr Caroline Russell (Field Officer) and Dave Atkin (Assistant Field Officer).

2.0 Archaeological & Historical background

- 2.1** A full archaeological and historical background to the site is available in the Desk-based Assessment report⁶.

⁵ Butler, C. 2013. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex*. CBAS0354.

⁶ Russell, C. 2012. *A Desk-based Assessment at Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex*. CBAS0335.

3.0 Methodology

- 3.1** The evaluation excavation involved the excavation of three evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-3). Each trench was opened in their pre-determined location (Fig. 3); Trench 1 was excavated in the car park to the north of the Club building, within the proposed footprint of Units 1-3 and their rear gardens; Trench 2 was excavated in the adjacent car park to the west, within the proposed footprint of Unit 5, its private parking area and the re-arranged parking area to its south; and Trench 3 was excavated on the lawn along the southwest side of the site, within the proposed footprint of the new parking area.
- 3.2** The L-shaped trench (Trench 1) measured *c.* 7m x 5m, as planned. Trenches 2 and 3 were opened to lengths of 7.5m and 4.2m respectively, and so were each slightly short of their agreed lengths of 8m and 5m. Each trench was at least 1.5m wide, as proposed.
- 3.3** The machine employed for the excavations was a wheeled JCB excavator (a 3CX Sitemaster). It was fitted with a breaker to pierce the tarmac hardstanding in Trenches 1 and 2, and then with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket to lift the tarmac and excavate the trenches. Each trench was thoroughly CAT scanned prior to its excavation. All spoil was piled next to each opening, with the tarmac having been kept separate so that it could be backfilled last. During excavation, the spoil was visually searched for finds on a frequent basis.
- 3.4** A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM) was established at the west side of the undercroft entrance to the Club building, at the junction between wooden panelling and a wall of flint and brick construction. This TBM was used for all levels recorded during the evaluation excavation. It was tied into the nearest OS bench mark (5.04m OD) on Steyne Road, and has a level of 11.82m OD. The levels register is included as Appendix 2 to this report.
- 3.5** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with the use of a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.6** Unlike Trenches 1 and 2, which were shallow, Trench 3 had a maximum depth of 1.42m. Therefore, for safety reasons, this trench was almost fully backfilled by the end of the first day. The tarmac of Trenches 1 and 2 was backfilled after the spoil, and compacted with a two drum mechanical roller. The area around these two trenches was then swept clean for re-use as car parking.
- 3.7** A digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd presently holds the archive, which will be deposited in Lewes Museum (Accession number being obtained). A site reference of SCC13 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

4.1 Trench 1 (Plates 1-2)

- 4.1.1 Trench 1 was excavated to a depth of 420mm - 570mm. The tarmac hardstanding of the car park (Context **1/001**) was 20mm - 70mm thick and overlay a layer of light grey crush (Context **1/005**), generally 40mm thick but up to 170mm thick at the north corner of Trench 1.
- 4.1.2 With the exception of this north corner, Context **1/005** was recorded above sand (Context **1/002**), 40mm - 130mm thick and bright orange in colour at the southwest end of the trench. This sand lay above Context **1/003**; a mid to dark orangey brown sand that contained occasional small stones, chalk inclusions and light grey crush (concrete) and fragments of degraded brick and tarmac. This deposit was 90mm - 250mm thick and got deeper towards the north corner where it contained more building rubble (brick, slate and flint nodules) and chalk inclusions. Here, the light grey crush (concrete) had become a distinct layer (Context **1/006**), at least 2.1m long and 100mm thick, which rested below the crush of Context **1/005** and above the made ground of Context **1/003**.
- 4.1.3 The natural deposit (Context **1/004**) was recorded below Context **1/003**. This was a pale to mid yellowy and orangey brown sand, which contained sparse patches of mid orangey brown sandy clay in Trench 1 only. The natural had been excavated into by up to 130mm at the southwest end of Trench 1 and 200mm at its southeast end.



Plate 1: Trench 1; looking northeast



Plate 2: Trench 1; looking northwest

4.1.4 Trench 1 contained no archaeological features, deposits or finds. A north-south aligned drain was exposed just within the southwest half of the longer arm of the trench. The cut for this service (Context **1/006**) was 340mm - 380mm wide and backfilled with mid orange sand (Context **1/007**).

4.2 *Trench 2* (Fig. 4; Plates 3-6)

4.2.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 320mm - 480mm. The upper three layers of Trench 2 comprised tarmac hardstanding (Context **2/001**), 40mm - 60mm thick, a layer of sand (Context **2/002**) and a deposit of crush (Context **2/003**). Context **2/002** was mostly a pale yellow and orange sand, 40mm thick; it was the equivalent of Context **1/002** in Trench 1. The underlying crush of Context **2/003** contained pale pink and brown sand, fragments of Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and slate, and frequent small stones of grit. It had a depth of 70mm - 150mm, and increased in depth downhill to the south.

4.2.2 Context **2/004** was recorded below Context **2/003** and was the same as Context **1/003** in Trench 1. It was 70mm - 180mm thick and did not extend into the south half of Trench 2. At *c.*300mm from the north end of the trench, this layer contained a lens of dark reddish and blackish brown material at its base, associated with a layered burnt deposit of ash and charcoal.



Plate 3: Trench 2; looking north



Plate 4: Close up of cut (Context **2/006**) in Trench 2, filled with probable construction material (Context **2/007**); looking west

- 4.2.3 The natural sand of Context **2/005** (see Context **1/004**) lay below Context **2/004**. It had been machined into by up to 210mm.
- 4.2.4 Two features (Contexts **2/006** and **2/010**) cut the natural deposit (Context **2/005**) in Trench 2. At the south end of the trench, a cut (Context **2/006**) had been filled with a dump of probable construction material (Context **2/007**). This feature was only partly exposed in plan and measured at least 1.3m x 1.15m x 0.28m deep. It had a gentle sloping north side and a base that was perhaps slightly curved. The sole fill (Context **2/007**) comprised abundant flint nodules and occasional large pieces of chalk in a mid brown sand matrix.
- 4.2.5 A small discrete cut feature (Context **2/010**) was located in the northeast corner of Trench 2. It was sub-oval in plan and measured 330mm x 310mm x 110mm deep. The edges were ill defined, particularly at the base, and the sides varied in steepness. The feature may have been a truncated post-hole or indentation. Its fill (Context **2/011**) was a mottled mid brown and orangey / blackish / pinkish brown sand that contained frequent burnt clay fragments, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and sparse oyster shell.
- 4.2.6 A service cut (Context **2/010**) ran west-east across the north half of Trench 2. It had been partly truncated by the machine and was 900mm wide at the base of the trench. It was backfilled with a mix of natural sand and dark greyish black ashy sand (Context **2/009**), which contained several sherds of white refined ware (not retained) and numerous plastic-coated graphite discs.



Plate 5: West-facing section of possible post-hole
(Context **2/010**) in Trench 2

4.3 *Trench 3* (Fig. 5; Plate 6)

- 4.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated to a depth of 940mm - 1.42m. The topsoil (Context **3/001**) was a light brown clayey or silty sand, 110mm - 260mm thick, which contained occasional small stones, including chalk.
- 4.3.2 At the south end of the trench, Context **3/001** overlay a 80mm thick layer of mid reddish pink sand (Context **3/002**). Context **3/002** rested above Context **3/003**; a pale to mid pinkish brown sand, up to 280mm thick, with frequent small stones and occasional fragments of concrete and CBM or mortar, and small patches of sand similar to Context **3/002**. A pale grey and mid greyish black layer of ash and charcoal (Context **3/004**) underlay the north end of Context **3/002**. This 40mm thick layer of burnt material was recorded over a mid greyish brown clayey sand (Context **3/007**), 20mm - 30mm thick, which contained occasional small stones and patches of mid orangey brown sand like the natural deposit (Context **3/010**; see Context **1/004**). Plastic sheeting was seen in section within this deposit, revealing that Context **3/007** and the layers of made ground above it are probably of recent date.
- 4.3.3 The most substantial layer of made ground (Context **3/011**) lay below Context **3/007** and above the natural sand (Context **3/010**). This layer was up to 520mm thick and was a mottled pale to mid greyish brown and yellowy brown clayey sand, which contained frequent chalk inclusions and sparse charcoal inclusions, flint nodules and shell (periwinkle).
- 4.3.4 The natural deposit (Context **3/010**) was cut by a west-east aligned medieval linear feature (Context **3/008**). This ditch was over machined and the upper half of its south side was poorly defined in section. The feature appears to have been *c.*1.42m wide and *c.*660mm deep. It had gentle sloping sides, a rounded base and a single step profile which may suggest that the linear was recut. The sole fill (Context **3/009**) was very similar to Context **3/011**; it contained occasional small stones and sparse fragments of mortar, slate and shell.
- 4.3.5 To the south end of Trench 2, the made ground of Context **3/011** was cut by Context **3/005**. This steep sided feature was not fully exposed in section but was at least 960mm wide and 600mm deep. The fill (Context **3/012**) comprised a pale grey ash-like deposit exposed towards the base of the trench, and the overlying fill that was the spoil of the cut (Context **3/005**). The lower fill contained plastic, polystyrene, glass, concrete and burnt material.



Plate 6: East-facing section of Trench 3, showing medieval ditch
(Context **3/008**)

4.3.6 There were no other archaeological features or deposits noted during the evaluation excavation.

5.0 The Finds

5.0.1 The archaeological work recovered a relatively small assemblage of finds from the site. These are summarized in Table 1.

5.0.2 The assemblage as it stands is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis, although the artefacts recovered from the soil samples should be added to the finds report before any final publication. However, if future work is undertaken at the site the current medieval material will need to be reviewed in the light of any new material from the site.

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

Context	Pottery (by date group)	Ceramic Building Material	Bone and Shell	Other	Deposit Date
2/007	-	-	Shell 6/208g	Stone 9/560g Glass 1/48g Plastic 1/6g	Medieval stone, ?intrusive C20 th glass & plastic
2/011	-	Burnt clay 1/10g	Shell 1/47g	Metal 2/6g	Not datable
3/009	1050-1225 – 3/8g 1225-1350 – 7/120g	-	Bone 4/45g Shell 9/324g	Stone 5/704g Mortar 2/174g Flint 3/16g FF Flint 3/34g	c. 1275-1350
3/011	1225-1350 – 1/8g	-	-	Stone 1/20g	c. 1200-1300

5.1 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber

5.1.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of pottery from the site, all of which dates to the medieval period. The earliest sherds consist of three small slightly abraded oxidised cooking pot sherds, residual in Context **3/009**. One of these is in a coarse flint tempered fabric typical of the later 11th to mid 12th century, while the other two are in finer flint-tempered wares with sand, more in keeping with a mid 12th to early / mid 13th century date. The remaining sherds from Context **3/009** are notably larger, fresher and later. All are in well fired, usually oxidised fabrics tempered with moderate fine/medium sand and sparse flint grits that suggest a later 13th to early / mid 14th century date.

5.1.2 This small group is quite typically domestic and includes cooking pots (one with a stabbed club rim), a frying pan and at least two sparsely glazed jugs. The condition of the material certainly suggests this material has not travelled far from where it was originally deposited.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.2.1 A single piece of dull orange red fine silty burnt clay was recovered from Context **2/011**, and further examples were noted in the soil sample residue from the same context. Unfortunately its amorphous shape and lack of associated dating does not allow any meaningful comment to be made on it.

5.3 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The most common stone type from the site is West Country slate. This stone type was used commonly for the roofing of prestigious buildings in Sussex primarily between the 12th and 13th centuries. The trade was coastal and as such ports see the wider use of this roofing material than further inland. Pieces were recovered from Context **2/007** (8/398g), Context **3/009** (3/38g) and Context **3/011** (1/20g), strongly suggesting a building of some substance in the immediate area. Context **2/007** also produced a weathered / well rounded piece of German lava quern, a type common in Saxon and medieval deposits. The only other stone consists of two pieces (666g) of local Tertiary ferruginous flinty breccia, a type frequently used in walling in the town during the medieval and Post Medieval periods (Context **3/009**).

5.4 Flintwork by Chris Butler

- 5.4.1 Context **3/009** produced three pieces of worked flint. A hard hammer-struck flake from a beach pebble is almost certainly prehistoric, but the two other small flakes, both of which appear to be hard hammer-struck, may have derived from wall-knapped flint nodules.
- 5.4.2 The same context also produced three pieces of fire-fractured flint. Small fragments of fire-fractured flint were also found in all of the soil sample residues.

5.5 Animal Bone and Marine Shell by Chris Butler

- 5.5.1 A small group of animal bone was found in Context **3/009**. They comprised a single fragment from a cattle thoracic vertebra, two skull fragments (unidentified species), and one other unidentified fragment. None exhibited butchery marks. Small animal and some fish bone was noted in the soil sample residues.
- 5.5.2 Three contexts produced marine shell (Table 1), and further marine shell was noted in all of the soil samples. The most common shell was oyster, which comprised all of the shell from Contexts **2/007** and **2/011**, and four from Context **3/009**. There was minimal

infestation noted on the shells. Context **3/009** also produced a single fragment of scallop, and four limpets.

5.6 *Other Material* by Luke Barber and Chris Butler

5.6.1 Context **2/011** produced a single iron nail, with a circular head and rectangular shaft, the end of which had broken off. A fragment from a second nail was recovered from the soil sample from this context. These nails could date from the medieval period through to the later Post Medieval period.

5.6.2 Context **2/007** produced two finds of 20th century date: a large piece of thick window glass and a plastic-coated graphite disc, probably from a battery. Considering the medieval stone in this deposit, these modern pieces may be intrusive. Context **3/009** produced two pieces of off-white lime mortar with abundant flint grit (to 4mm) aggregate. This would not be out of place in a medieval deposit, although such mortars continued well into the Post Medieval period.

5.7 *Environmental Samples* by Chris Butler

5.7.1 Bulk soil samples were taken from three deposits. The size of each sample is shown in Fig. 2. The entire sample was processed to assess whether the samples had any potential for organic or micro-faunal remains.

5.7.2 The samples were processed using bucket floatation, with the residue being washed through a 1mm mesh sieve. Once the residues were dry they were sorted by eye to extract material of archaeological and environmental interest (Table 2).

Table 2 Environmental Samples

Context	Sample size	Animal / Fish bone	Marine mollusc	Land mollusc	Charcoal	Seeds	Residue
2/011	5 ltrs	-	*	-	***	*	Fired clay, slate, nail frag, FF flint
3/009	30 ltrs	**	***	*	**	-	Slate, pottery, mortar, FF flint
3/011	20 ltrs	*	**	*	**	-	Slate, FF flint

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

5.7.3 The flot produced charcoal in all samples, with a few seed (cereal grains?) noted in Context **2/011**. Contexts **3/009** and **3/011** had a few land mollusc shells. Context **3/011** was the only context to have modern roots.

- 5.7.4 The residue of Context **2/011** produced further charcoal and charred seeds/grains together with a few very small fragments of marine shell. Small fragments of fired clay, slate and fire-fractured flint were also noted, together with an iron nail fragment.
- 5.7.5 Context **3/009** residue produced further charcoal, together with an assemblage of animal and fish bone. Marine shell (oyster, limpet and periwinkle) were also present. Other material in the residue included two further sherds of medieval pottery, slate, mortar fragments and some fire-fractured flint.
- 5.7.6 The residue from Context **3/011** produced minimal additional charcoal. However the residue also contained a small quantity of animal and fish bone, marine (oyster, periwinkle) shell, and small fragments of slate and fire-fractured flint.
- 5.7.7 It is recommended that the flot and residue from the medieval ditch (**3/009**) is subject to further analysis, and the artefacts from the residues of all three samples are fully integrated into the finds reports. Context **2/011** is undated, although it may be medieval, however there is nothing in the soil sample flot or residue that would confirm a date for this deposit. Context **3/011** has some modern roots and may therefore be subject to contamination. Therefore it is recommended that no further work is carried out on these two samples, but the flot and residue is retained in the site archive.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** The three evaluation trenches opened within the site each contained made ground. Trenches 1 and 2 to the north end of the site were shallow whilst Trench 3 further to the south was considerably deeper. This implied that the natural slope of the site had been terraced uphill and built up downhill to create a level platform for building. Cartographic evidence suggests that this alteration may have first begun as early as 1839-1874, during which time a semi-detached building was built on the site, largely within the footprint of the current Club building.
- 6.2** A topographic survey shows that the north end of the site was possibly truncated by as much as 1m. This truncation may explain the absence of archaeological features in Trench 1 and depending upon their date, the shallow depth of the two cut features recorded in Trench 2. The possible post-hole in this trench could not be dated unlike the dump of construction material to its south, which was medieval in date.
- 6.3** A west-east aligned medieval ditch was uncovered in Trench 3. A small assemblage of domestic pottery dated this feature to *c.*1275-1350, although some of the pottery was at least early / mid 13th century in date. Medieval building material was also seen within the ditch fill, as well as within the layer of made ground directly above it, whilst other domestic rubbish (animal bone and marine shell) was also present in the ditch fill.
- 6.4** The archaeological evidence strongly suggests that a substantial medieval building stood within close proximity to the site, with the ditch most likely having been a boundary division that perhaps ran back from Crouch Lane. This site is of local importance as it substantiates for the first time that the medieval town of Seaford extended further east than the medieval site on Saxon Lane; this idea was postulated by the Extensive Urban Survey (EUS)⁷ in a model of the town for the period 1150-1349. With its evidence of a permanent medieval building, the site stands in stark contrast to the Saxon Lane site with its timber-framed medieval buildings.
- 6.5** The absence of Post Medieval archaeological remains supports the theory presented by EUS that the site lay vacant throughout this period until the 19th century; late 18th century maps show the site to have lain within a field. Plastic within the southern trench has shown that all but the lowest layer of made ground was deposited relatively recently, perhaps when the Club building was under construction in the early 1970's.

⁷ Harris, R.B. 2005. *Seaford: Historic Character Assessment Report*. Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

- 6.6** No further archaeological work will be required concerning the construction of the proposed development, as former terracing of the site has meant that no deposits of archaeological significance were found within the footprint of the residential units, although it is possible that the severely truncated remains of cut features may be found here. The medieval ditch lies protected under made ground, and groundwork for the car park here will have no impact upon it, even on considering that this area will have to be terraced.
- 6.7** Given the importance of this discovery, it is however recommended that the flots and residue from the soil sample taken from the medieval ditch is subject to further analysis and a short report incorporating the results of this analysis published in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr Mike Rogers of Seaford Constitutional Club for commissioning this archaeological evaluation. The project was monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter, the Assistant County Archaeologist.
- 7.2** The project was managed by Chris Butler. Luke Barber and Chris Butler reported on the finds. Andrew Bradshaw prepared the drawings for the report.



Fig. 1: Seaford Constitutional Club: Site location map
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Licence number 100037471

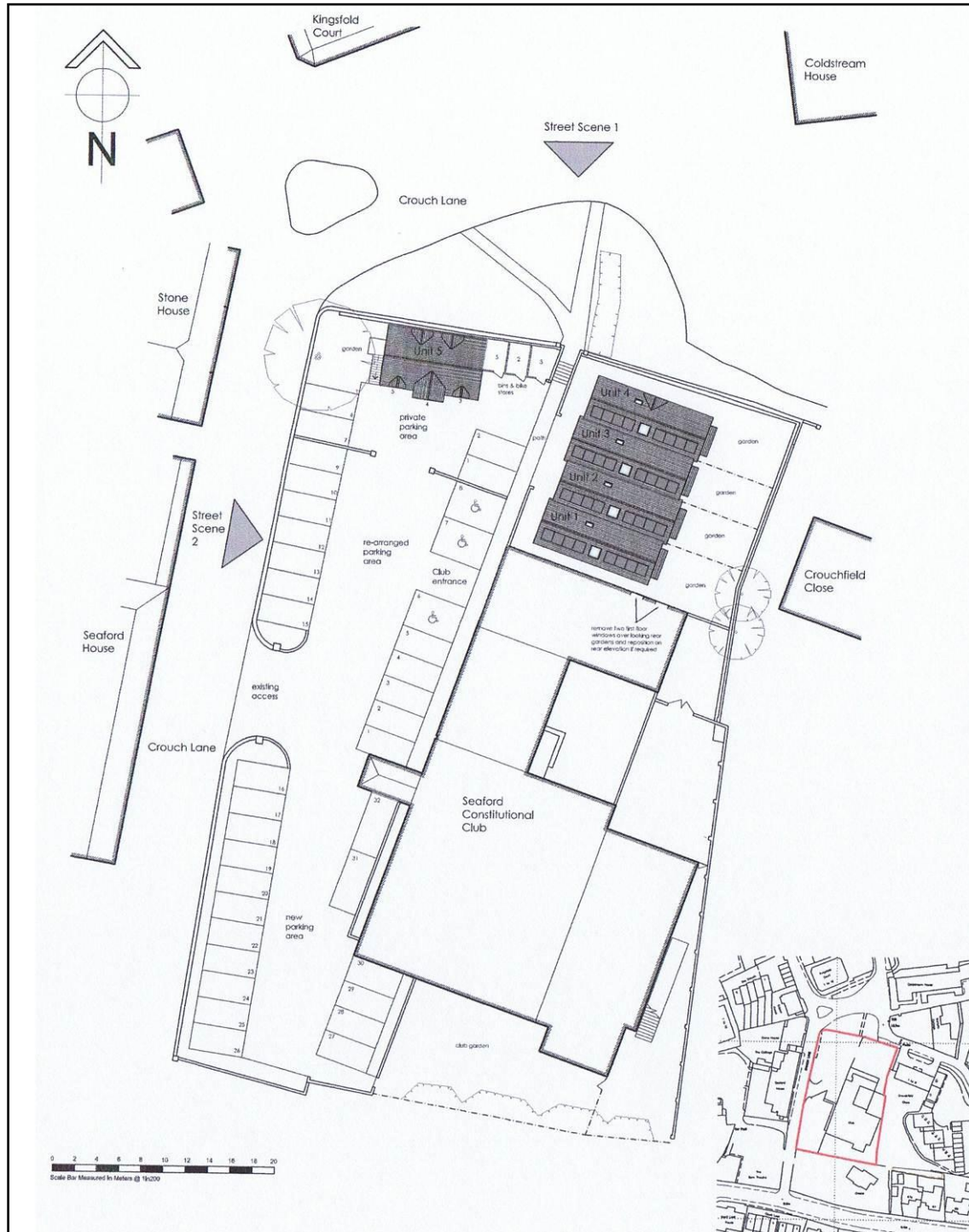
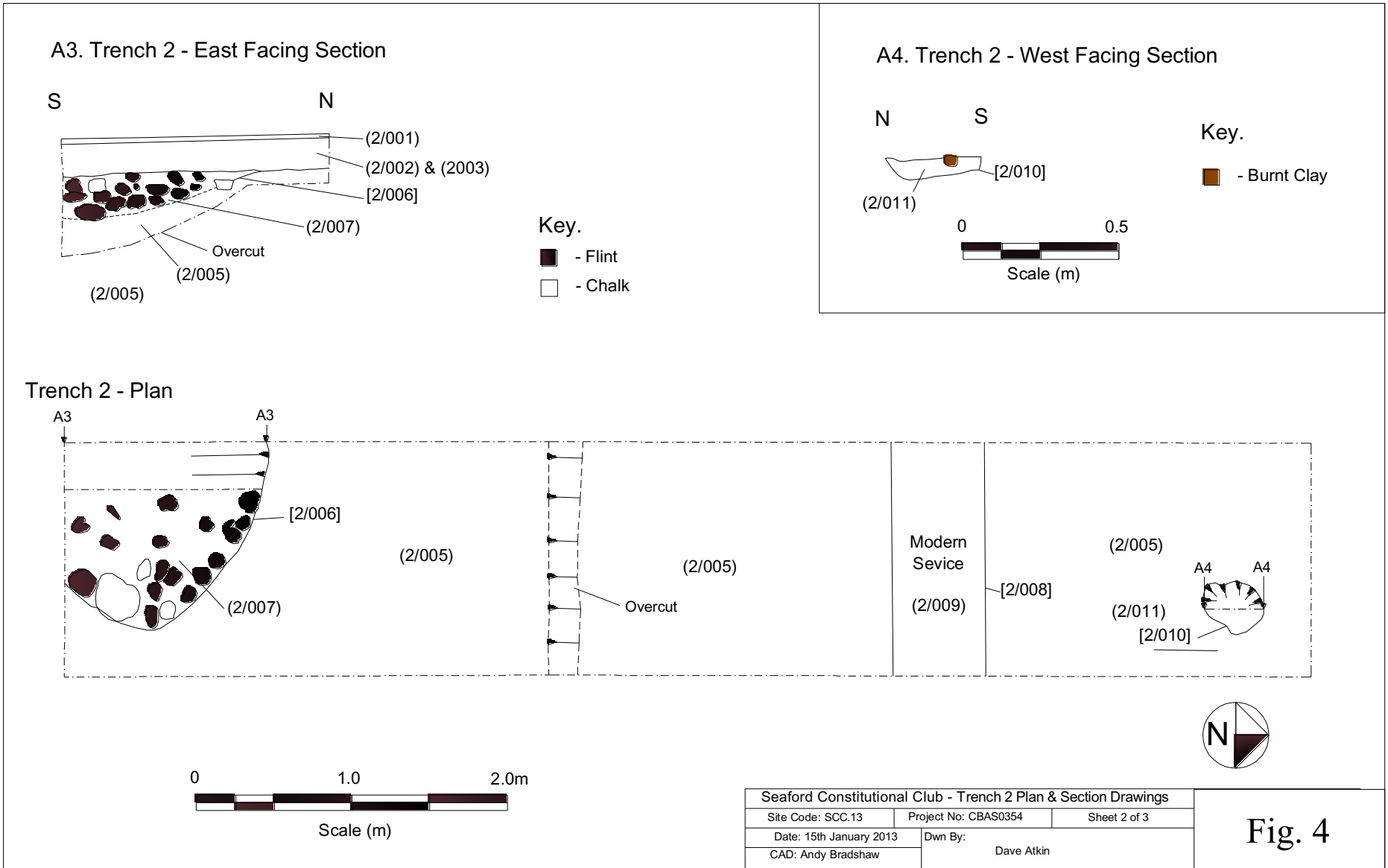
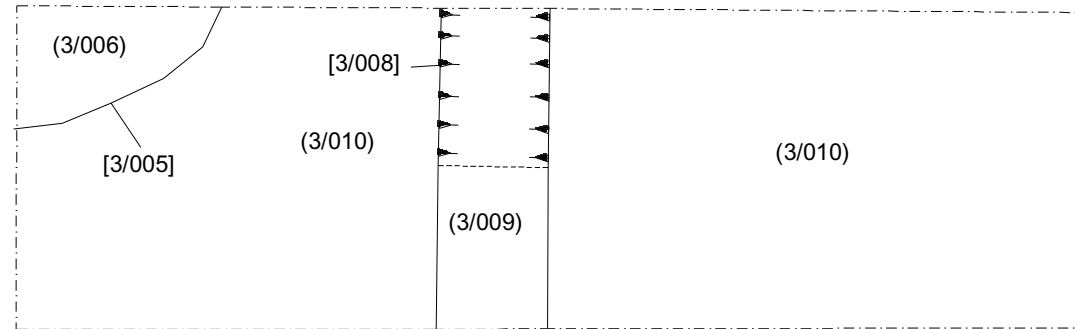


Fig. 2: Seaford Constitutional Club: Development plan
(Adapted from architects drawing)

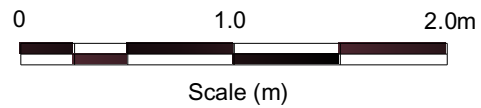
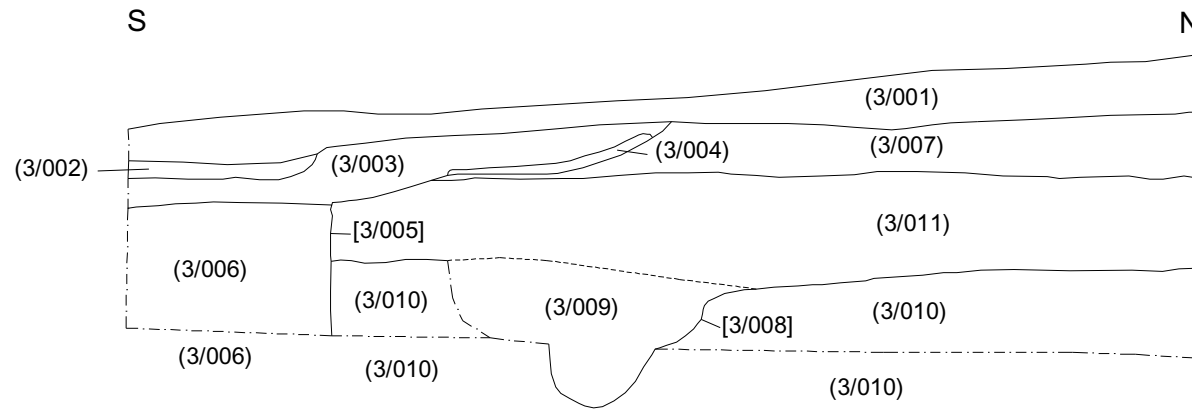




Trench 3 - Plan



Trench 3 - East Facing Section



Seaford Constitutional Club - Trench 3 Plan & Section		
Site Code: SCC.13	Project No: CBAS0354	Sheet 3 of 3
Date: 15th January 2013	Dwn By: Dave Atkin	
CAD: Andy Bradshaw		

Fig. 5

Appendix 1 Context Register

Trench 1		
Context No.	Interpretation	Description
1/001	Made Ground	Tarmac hardstanding of car park.
1/002	Made Ground	Sand. Bright orange at SW end of Tr. 1.
1/003	Made Ground	Mid to dark slightly orangey brown sand with occasional small stones (under 10mm ³) and chalk inclusions (up to c.15mm ³). Contained fragments of degraded brick and tarmac and occasional light grey crush (concrete). At N corner of Tr. 1, it contained more building rubble (brick, slate and flint nodules) and chalk inclusions.
1/004	Natural	Clean pale to mid yellowy and orangey brown sand. Contained one patch of mid orangey brown sandy clay.
1/005	Made Ground	Light grey crush.
1/006	Made Ground	Light grey crush (concrete), 2.10m long.

Trench 2		
Context No.	Interpretation	Description
2/001	Made Ground	Tarmac hardstanding of car park.
2/002	Made Ground	Pale yellow and orange sand with occasional patches of pale pink sand.
2/003	Made Ground	Crush. Varied in colour. Contained pale pink and brown sand, fragments of tile and CBM, including tile (several 10mm ³ max.), and frequent small stones of grit (under 5mm ³).
2/004	Made Ground	See Context 1/003 . At c.300mm from the N end of Tr. 2, it contained a lens of dark reddish and blackish brown material at its base, associated with a layered burnt deposit of ash and charcoal.
2/005	Natural	See Context 1/004 .
2/006	Cut	Cut for a dump of construction material (Context 2/007). Measured at least 1.33m x 1.15m x 0.28m deep. Gentle sloping N side. Gradual break of slope at top and bottom. Slightly curved base.
2/007	Fill of Context 2/006	Dump of construction material. Contained abundant flint nodules (180mm x 140mm x 70mm max.), frequent chalk flecks (several 10mm ³) and occasional chalk inclusions (430mm x 230mm x 70mm max) in a mid brown sand matrix.
2/008	Cut	Cut for a W-E aligned service. Measured 900mm wide at the base of Tr. 2.
2/009	Fill of Context 2/008	Backfill of service (Context 2/008). Comprised a mix of natural sand and dark greyish black ashy sand. Contained several sherds of white refined ware (not retained) and numerous plastic-coated graphite discs.
2/010	Cut	Discrete sub-oval feature. Measured 330mm x 310mm x 110mm deep. The edges were ill defined, particularly at the base. The sides varied in steepness; the N side is the most gentle and the S side is the steepest. Possible truncated post-hole or indentation.
2/011	Fill of Context 2/010	Mottled mid brown and orangey / blackish / pinkish brown sand with frequent burnt clay fragments and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Contained oyster shell, a nail and burnt clay. For measurements, see Context 2/010 .

Appendix 1 Context Register (cont.)

Trench 3		
Context No.	Interpretation	Description
3/001	Topsoil	Loose to friable pale brown clayey / silty sand with occasional small stones (60mm x 50mm x 15mm max.), including chalk (<i>c.</i> 30mm).
3/002	Made Ground	Friable clean mid reddish pink sand.
3/003	Made Ground	Friable pale to mid pinkish brown sand with frequent small stones (20mm ³ max.) and occasional fragments of concrete (over 50mm ³) and CBM or mortar (50mm x 30mm x 20mm max.) and small patches of sand like Context 3/002 .
3/004	Made Ground	Layer of burning. Friable pale grey and mid greyish black ash and charcoal.
3/005	Cut	Modern disturbance. Measured at least 960mm wide x at least 600mm deep. Sharp break of slope at top. Straight sides.
3/006	Fill of Context 3/005	The lower fill was a pale grey ash-like deposit with plastic, polystyrene, glass, concrete and burnt material. The main fill above it comprised the spoil of the cut (Context 3/005), including the natural (Context 3/010).
3/007	Made Ground	Friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional small stones (<i>c.</i> 50mm x 40mm x 15mm max.) and patches of mid orangey brown sand like the natural (Context 3/010). Plastic sheeting was seen in section within this deposit.
3/008	Cut	W-E aligned linear feature. Measured <i>c.</i> 1.42m wide and <i>c.</i> 600m deep, with an exposed length of <i>c.</i> 1.5m. The cut was over machined and the upper half of its S side was poorly defined in section. Single step profile with gentle sloping sides and a rounded base.
3/009	Fill of Context 3/008	Friable mottled pale to mid greyish brown and yellowy brown clayey sand with frequent chalk inclusions (<i>c.</i> 100mm x 50mm x 50mm max.) and occasional small stones (several 10mm ³ max.). Contained sparse fragments of mortar, slate and shell (oyster and periwinkle).
3/010	Natural	Friable clean mottled mid yellowy orange, orangey yellow, reddish pink and greyish brown sand.
3/011	Made Ground	Friable mottled pale to mid greyish brown and yellowy brown clayey sand with frequent chalk inclusions and sparse charcoal inclusions (<i>c.</i> 20mm x 10mm max.), flint nodules (<i>c.</i> 100mm x 70mm x 45mm max.) and periwinkles.

Appendix 2 Levels Register

Location	Level (m OD)
Tr. 2, top of N end	12.12
Tr. 2, top of S end	11.88
Tr. 1, top of W end at mid point	11.85
Tr. 1, top of N end	12.06
Tr. 1, top of S end at mid point	11.87
Tr. 3, top of N end	10.00
Tr. 3, top of S end	9.51

Note: The site TBM was established at the west side of the undercroft entrance to the Club building, at the junction between wooden panelling and a flint and brick wall. This TBM was tied into the nearest OS bench mark (5.04m OD) on Steyne Road, and has a level of 11.82m OD.

Appendix 3 HER Summary Form

Site Code	SCC13					
Identification Name and Address	Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TV 48506 98872					
Geology	Woolwich and Reading Beds					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban X	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 15 th and 16 th January 2013	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr Mike Rogers					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	Dr Caroline Russell					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED X	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Seaford Constitutional Club, Crouch Lane, Seaford, East Sussex in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development of five residential units. Three evaluation trenches were opened. A medieval boundary ditch was recorded in the trench at the south end of the site, beneath a considerable depth of made ground. In contrast, the north end of the site had little made ground, having clearly been terraced, and so only the deepest cut features may have survived in the two trenches excavated here. These cut features comprised a possible post-hole of unknown date and medieval construction material that had been dumped within a cut. The archaeological evidence strongly suggests that a substantial medieval building stood within close proximity to 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, and a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society. He was 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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