



**Chris Butler MfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Evaluation and  
Watching Brief at Pococksgate Farm,  
Frant, East Sussex.**

TQ 5843 3344

by  
Keith Butler PIfA

August 2012

### **Summary**

*Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the interior of the barn at Pococksgate Farm, to try and establish whether the barn had originated as a detached kitchen, and to see if there were any surviving floor levels, archaeological features or evidence for the original east wall of the building. Neither trench produced any evidence of floors, archaeological features or the end wall, and it appears that the floor level inside the barn had been previously reduced, thus removing any evidence for the past use of this building.*

*A second phase of the fieldwork took place in October 2011 and comprised a watching brief during the excavation of two drain runs, no archaeological features were discovered.*

*During both phases only a small number of artefacts were recovered from the excavations all of these dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries.*

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Appendix 1: HER Summary Form

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Godfrey to carry out an archaeological evaluation excavation in the interior of the barn at Pococksgate Farm, Frant, East Sussex (TQ 5843 3344).
- 1.2 Pococksgate Farm is situated on the south-west side of the A267 just to the south of Frant (Fig. 1). Pococksgate Farm consists of a farm house with a barn laying to the west of it, with various outbuildings lying to the west of the barn. Both of the farmhouse and barn originally date to the late Medieval period, and are both Grade II listed buildings. A detailed survey of the barn has been carried out, and has assigned its construction to the late Medieval period, probably around 1510 +/- 25 years<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.3 Both buildings were in a very poor state of repair in 2009, with the barn being in danger of collapse. An evaluation excavation took place before the laying of a limecrete slab and associated formation beds in the barn. This work was a part of the conversion to make the farmhouse and barn/kitchen into a single dwelling; the two buildings to be connected by a single storey link building.
- 1.4 This evaluation work was recommended due to the possibility that evidence of floors, hearths and other archaeological features that could still survive beneath the present floor<sup>2</sup>. The proposed building work inside the barn involved the insertion of a new floor which could potentially have an impact upon any surviving archaeological remains.
- 1.5 The aims of the evaluation excavation were:
1. Was there any evidence surviving for original floor levels or other archaeological features within the barn.
  2. Was there any evidence for the presence of a footing for the original east end wall of the barn.
- 1.6 The geology, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 303) is Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand, with a band of Wadhurst Clay immediately to the south.

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<sup>1</sup> Martin, D. & Martin, B. 2009 *An Archaeological Interpretive Survey of the Barn at Pockocks Gate Farm, Frant, East Sussex*, Archaeology South-East Report 3703.

<sup>2</sup> Martin, D. 2009. *Archaeological Mitigation Strategy for Proposed Alterations to the House and Barn at Pockocks Gate, Frant, East Sussex*. Archaeology South-East.

- 1.7 The archaeological evaluation took place on the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> October 2010 under the supervision of the author and assisted by David Atkin (Plate 1). The second phase watching brief was carried out on the 31<sup>st</sup> October 2011 during the excavation of trenches for the drains to the south of the barn.



**Plate 1: Trench A and the east end of the Barn**

## 2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The earliest indication of human activity in the vicinity of the site was the discovery of a small amount of Mesolithic flintwork at Pococksgate Farm itself, and was made up of three unretouched flakes or blades and a scraper<sup>3</sup>.
- 2.2 Other undated prehistoric flintwork was also found at Earlye Farm, this consisting of a scraper, triangular arrowhead and six flakes. In 1927 a Neolithic greenstone axe found in Eridge Park.
- 2.3 Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by the discovery of flintwork at Lightlands Farm, consisting of a number of flakes, barbed and tanged arrowheads, one triangular arrowhead, flake knives and a scraper. In 1909 there were further finds of a lance-head and two arrowheads. Bronze Age flintwork has also been found near Pococksgate Farm (TQ588334)<sup>4</sup>.
- 2.4 There are two Iron Age hillforts close to Frant; firstly High Rocks, which is a promontory hillfort to the north-west of Frant, and secondly Saxonbury, a contour hillfort which is located to the west of the site, and is a contour hillfort. Both may have originated in the Middle Iron Age, but primarily date to the Later Iron Age<sup>5</sup>. Either or both of these could have dominated the immediate landscape around them, which would have included the Frant area.
- 2.5 A possible Iron Age bloomery site was found at Colegrove Wood (TQ 5867 3316)<sup>6</sup> to the south-east of the site, and evidence of iron working was also found at Saxonbury hillfort, suggesting a connection between the hillfort and the iron industry in the surrounding landscape<sup>7</sup>.
- 2.6 Ironworking became a major industry during the Romano-British period, with large number of iron working sites across the Weald<sup>8</sup>. There are no Roman ironworking sites at Frant, but two bloomery sites have been found in Eridge Park<sup>9</sup>, and others are known in the surrounding area.

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<sup>3</sup> Wymer, J.J. 1977 *Gazetteer of Mesolithic sites in England and Wales*, CBA Research Report No. 22.

<sup>4</sup> *Sussex Notes and Queries* 7, 93.

<sup>5</sup> Hamilton, S & Manley, J. 1997 'Prominent Enclosures in 1<sup>st</sup> Millennium BC Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 135, 93-112.

<sup>6</sup> Salzman, L. F. 1973 *Victoria County History of Sussex* Vol. 3, 31.

<sup>7</sup> Curwen, E.C. 1954 *The Archaeology of Sussex*, London, Methuen & Co Ltd.

<sup>8</sup> Cleere, H. et al. 1995 *The Iron Industry in the Weald*, Cardiff, Merton Priory Press.

<sup>9</sup> Tebbutt, C.F. 1978 'Reports on Fieldwork', *Wealden Iron*, Bulletin of the Wealden Iron Research Group 1<sup>st</sup> Series 13, 13-14.

- 2.7** Both the farmhouse and barn at Pococksgate Farm are Grade II listed buildings. The farmhouse dating to the late 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> century and in its earliest form was a four-bay, three cell, open hall house with an end jetty to the east. At the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> or early 17<sup>th</sup> century the house was modified with the insertion of a smoke bay in the western bay of the hall and a ceiling in the remaining bay. A number of comb decorated daub panels survive in the interior of the house<sup>10</sup>.
- 2.8** The barn is situated immediately to the west of the farmhouse. The western three bays of this building were constructed in the late medieval period, probably around 1510, and were not designed to function as a barn — it was either intended as a detached kitchen/service block or as an industrial building, or perhaps both<sup>11</sup>. It had a fully-hipped crownpost roof and external walls of exposed framing incorporating headbraces. There were windows. Internally, part of one bay was floored and the original timbers are sooted.
- 2.9** At some uncertain subsequent date the structure was converted into a barn by removing the infill framing from the central bay, thereby forming opposed full height wagon entries. Except for the insertion of a threshing floor, no structural alterations were needed to accommodate its new use. During the opening years of the 19th century an additional crop-storage bay was constructed at the eastern end, probably with a southern outshut (outshut since removed). Although the medieval frame survives in a very complete state, lack of repairs throughout the 20th century has left the frame of this important and significant building in a poor structural condition<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> Martin, D. 2009. *Archaeological Mitigation Strategy for Proposed Alterations to the House and Barn at Pococks Gate, Frant, East Sussex*. Archaeology South-East.

<sup>11</sup> Martin, D & Martin, B. 2009. *An Archaeological Interpretative Survey of Barn at Pococksgate Farm, Frant, East Sussex*. Archaeology South-East, Project Ref. 3703.

<sup>12</sup> Martin, D. 2009. *Archaeological Mitigation Strategy for Proposed Alterations to the House and Barn at Pococks Gate, Frant, East Sussex*. Archaeology South-East.

### **3.0 Archaeological Methodology**

- 3.1** On arrival at the site on the 20<sup>th</sup> October the concrete floor had been broken up by the owner of the property over the area of Trench A. The floor material was removed from the interior of the barn by wheelbarrow and piled up with other hardcore to the rear of the barn. Trench A was situated between the wooden threshing floor and the eastern wall of the barn, and measured 6m in length, with a width of 1m (Fig. 3). A second trench (Trench B) originally measuring 1m square was positioned between the west wall of the barn and the western edge of the wooden threshing floor and the western wall of the barn (Fig. 3). The floor of the barn at the eastern end was not covered by the concrete floor.
- 3.2** Trench A was excavated first, with the spoil from the excavations being piled up on the northern side of the trench, as this was going to be reinstated at a later date. After the concrete and the associated layer of cinders had been removed the surface was scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector. The excavated surface was also scanned, as was the spoil from the excavations of both trenches.
- 3.3** All of the excavations were carried out using hand tools. The north facing section of Trench A was cleaned back by trowel before being recorded by drawing and photography. Trench B was recorded using photography, and no section was drawn due to the shallow depth revealed.
- 3.4** On 31<sup>st</sup> October 2011 a watching brief was maintained on the excavation of two drain runs (Fig. 6). The main trench was located between the barn and the house and running to the south. The second was from the centre of the southern side of the barn running into the main trench. On arrival at site the main trench had already been excavated with the spoil being piled up in the south eastern corner of the site. The trench was inspected for archaeological features, and the spoil was scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector, and also visually inspected for artefact recovery.
- 3.5** The main drainage trench had been excavated to a depth of 800mm at the northern end of the trench which increased to 1.4m at the southern end. The second trench was 1.4m deep, both trenches being 700mm in width. The excavation of the drain runs was carried out using a 2.5 tonne digger with a 300mm wide ditching bucket. The excavation of the second trench was carried out under archaeological supervision, with the soil being removed in shallow spits.
- 3.6** A temporary bench mark was established on a surveyor's nail located to the north west of the northern entrance to the barn.



- 3.7** 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.
- 3.8** 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, and will be deposited in Lewes Museum in due course. A site reference of PFF10 has been allocated.

## 4.0 Results

### (a) Evaluation

- 4.1 Trench A was very shallow before the natural sandstone was reached, being excavated to a depth of 170mm at its eastern end, and a depth of 370mm at the western end (Fig. 5 and Plate 2). Context 1 was a layer of concrete flooring having a thickness of 80mm. The concrete was a mid grey in colour and having inclusions of small pebbles (10%).
- 4.2 Below Context 1 was Context 2, a layer of very dark greyish-brown clinker with a thickness of up to 100mm. The only inclusions in this layer were the fragments of two bricks, these were retained (see Section 5 below).
- 4.3 Below Context 2 was Context 3, which was a layer of orange-brown clayey silt with a loose consistence. This was up to 70mm thick and was apparent in the four metres from the eastern end of the trench. Inclusions in this layer comprised straw and small pieces of wood shavings (5%), pieces of sandstone up to 30mm (<1%) and ceramic building material (CBM) (<1%). Artefacts recovered from this layer comprised CBM and metal.



Plate 2: Trench A

- 4.4** Context **6** was below Context **2** in the eastern end of Trench A (Fig. 4), and was a small area with a thickness up to 90mm, of orange-buff clayey silt with a firm consistence. Inclusions present in this layer comprised sandstone pieces up to 40mm (<1). This was interpreted as possibly redeposited natural.
- 4.5** Context **3** was replaced by Context **4** for the most westerly 2.2m to the wooden threshing floor at the western end of Trench A (Fig. 4). This was a layer with a thickness of up to 100mm, and was a dark brown silty clay loam with a loose consistence, and had inclusions of pieces of sandstone up to 40mm (<1%) and CBM (<1%) and straw (<1%).
- 4.6** Below both Contexts **3** and **4**, was the natural sandstone (Context **5**). This layer was of large orange-buff sandstone pieces with pockets of sandy clay (5%). This layer was not excavated and had a very uneven interface with the layers above (Contexts **3** & **4**).
- 4.7** No archaeological features were discovered during the excavation of Trench A, but it was noted that at the western end of the trench in its southern baulk there was a void most likely in association with the wooden threshing floor that also had a void beneath it.
- 4.8** In Trench **B** only two layers were apparent. Context **7** was a layer of dark brown silty clay loam with a loose consistence. This layer was only 150mm at its deepest but was much shallower in most of the trench, with the natural sandstone breaking through the surface of Context **7** in places. The inclusions were of sandstone pieces up to 30mm (<1%) and straw and wood shavings (2%). The artefacts were of CBM and metal.



**Plate 3: Trench B**

- 4.9** Below Context 7 was Context 8, which was the same orangey-buff sandstone with a firm consistence as Context 5 in Trench A (Fig. 4), but without the pockets of sandy clay. This context had a very uneven interface with the layer above. No artefacts were recovered from this layer.
- 4.10** Context 9 was within Context 8, and was the remains of a small wooden stake located in the south west corner of the trench. The remains of the stake measured 150mm by 70mm. The stake appeared to have been driven into the natural, although there was no associated cut. From its state of preservation the stake appears to be of a recent date.
- 4.11** There were no archaeological features noted in Trench B, apart from the remnant of the wooden stake.

#### **(b) Watching Brief**

- 4.12** During the archaeological watching brief there were three deposits apparent in both of the of the drainage run trenches. Context 10 was up to 400mm thick and was a deposit of topsoil, which was a dark brown silty clay loam with a loose consistence. This deposit had inclusions of CBM (<1%), sandstone pieces up to 70mm (<1%) and moderate rooting (5%). This deposit was not apparent at the northern end of the main trench as it had been removed in an earlier reduction of the ground surface. Artefacts recovered from this deposit were of pottery and CBM.
- 4.13** Context 11 was below Context 10, and was an up to 600mm thick deposit of subsoil, which was an orange-buff silty clay. This deposit had a firm consistence and was apparent in both of the drainage trenches. The only inclusions noted in this deposit were of sandstone pieces up to 300mm (20%), with no artefacts being recovered from this deposit.
- 4.14** Context 12 was below Context 11, and was the natural silty sandy clay. This deposit had friable consistence, and was still apparent at a depth of 1.4m where the limit of excavation was reached. The deposit had inclusions of sandstone pieces up to 70mm (50%). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

## 5.0 The Finds

**5.0.1** The archaeological monitoring recovered very little pottery, but a relatively large assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the site. All of the pottery can be placed within a mid 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date range, while the vast majority of the metal finds can be placed in a 20<sup>th</sup> to early 21<sup>st</sup> century date range.

**5.0.2** The assemblage does not hold any potential for further analysis and is recommended for discard. The finds are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1: The Finds**

Context	Pottery	Ceramic Building Material	Other	Comment
<b>Metal Detector Finds</b>	-	-	Metalwork 8/558g	C20th
<b>Spoil heap</b>	4/58g	Peg tile 5/223g	Metalwork 4/197g Elastic 1/8g	Late C19th – 20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>1</b>	-	Peg tile 6/672g	Glass 2/18g Stone 2/360g Cloth 1/1g	Late C19th – 20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>2</b>	-	Brick 2/2035g	-	C19th
<b>3</b>	-	Peg tile 2/27g	Metal 4/30g String 2/2g	Late C19th – 20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>5</b>	1/9g	Peg tile 13/446g	Metal 4/23g Glass 2/10g	Late C19th – 20 <sup>th</sup>
<b>10</b>	1/6g	Peg tile 1/31g	Metal 1/434g	Late C19th – 20 <sup>th</sup>

Quantification of finds assemblage (Number/weight in grams)

## 5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

**5.1.1** Most of the pottery was recovered from the spoil: single sherds of glazed red earthenware, blue transfer-printed ware (a willow-patterned plate), green transfer-printed ware (a green floral plate) and refined white earthenware (a preserve jar). Context **5** produced a small fragment from a glazed basalt moulded teapot handle and Context **10** a fragment of a refined white earthenware plate. The latter piece has the very beginning of a brown transfer-printed maker's mark ('AL...') possibly of Alfred Meakin.

## **5.2 The Ceramic Building Material** by Luke Barber

**5.2.1** Two well made 19<sup>th</sup> century floor brick fragments were recovered from Context **2**. One is in a hard-fired heavy/dense fabric tempered with sparse fine sand, common iron oxide inclusions to 3mm and some marl streaks (46mm high) while the other is in a lower fired less dense fabric tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxide pellets to 5mm (36mm high). Both bricks show notable wear on their upper faces.

**5.2.2** The peg tile from the site is all of late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century type. The majority consists of well made and hard-fired fragments tempered with sparse fine sand and sparse/common iron oxides/marl pellets to 1mm, typically measuring 11mm thick with diamond-shaped peg holes. The other type was only recovered from contexts Context **5** (7/359g) and Context **10** (1/31g). This consists of less well finished tiles tempered with sparse fine sand and common marl pellets/streaks to 2mm. These tiles are still hard-fired and probably belong to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5.3 Metalwork** by Luke Barber

**5.3.1** Unstratified finds include the base of an aerosol can, three large bolts (one with circular domed head, the others with hexagonal (nut) heads) and a joiner's dog. There is also a range of machine-made nails and screws from the site, some of which are modern alloy types with no corrosion. Context **3** produced a 32mm diameter iron washer as well as a nail fragment.

**5.3.2** Context **3** also produced two parts from a copper alloy object thought most likely to be from a 19<sup>th</sup> century scale/balance though it has not been possible to find a parallel. Context **10** produced a large U-shaped iron suspension loop measuring 170mm long by 100mm wide that is likely to also be of 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

## **5.4 Stone** by Luke Barber

**5.4.1** Context **1** produced a piece of dull yellow Tunbridge Wells sandstone (292g), a piece of fine-grained ferruginous Wealden sandstone (40g), a piece of brown-orange chert, and a piece of coal (68g). Context **3** produced four pieces of medium-grained ferruginous Wealden sandstone (18g) and two pieces of 19<sup>th</sup> century Welsh roofing slate.

## **5.5 Other Material** by Luke Barber

**5.5.1** Context 1 produced a fragment of colourless glass jam jar and fragment from an opaque white glass sheet, both of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date. Context 5 produced two colourless 2mm thick window glass fragments of probable 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The only other finds consist of a piece of hessian sack from Context 1 and part of an elasticated bungee strap from the spoil. Both are of 20<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century date.

## 6.0 Discussion

- 6.1 The evaluation excavation achieved its aims by providing conclusive answers to the two questions posed in Section 1.5 above.
- 6.2 No archaeological features were discovered during the course of the excavation of the two trenches in the interior of the barn, except for a modern wooden stake. Both trenches were very shallow with both Contexts **3** and **4** in Trench A and Context **7** in Trench B containing amounts of straw and wood shaving, which would indicate a modern date.
- 6.3 There was no evidence for the original east wall of the barn, or any archaeological feature that would relate to the earlier use of the barn as a detached kitchen block or industrial building. This could be due in part to the construction of the threshing floor with its associated void below removing any archaeological evidence. Also the shallow depth of the excavations before reaching the natural sandstone and the height of the building's sole plates above the level of the concrete floor (see Plate 1) would appear to confirm that the floor levels within the barn had already been reduced at some time in the past. Given the recent date of all of the deposits found during the excavation, it seems likely that the floor level was reduced at some stage during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.4 It can therefore be concluded that there is a very small chance of any archaeological deposits being damaged or destroyed by the proposed changes to the barn, as any surviving deposits and features appear to have been removed during the earlier reduction of the internal floor level.
- 6.5 The watching brief maintained on the excavation of two connecting drain runs also produced no evidence of archaeological features, and very few artefacts were recovered from this stage of the fieldwork. I was informed by the owner<sup>13</sup> that this area had previously been used as a garden which would explain its relatively undisturbed state.
- 6.6 Disappointingly, all the artefacts recovered from both phases of the fieldwork were of a recent date, which was surprising considering the date of the barn and the farmhouse. It is therefore suggested that there has been significant disturbance of the interior of the barn and the areas around the house and barn which have removed any evidence for medieval and early post medieval activity.

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<sup>13</sup> Pers com. Mr Godfrey



## **7.0 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1** We would like to thank Mr and Mrs Godfrey for commissioning this archaeological evaluation excavation and watching brief, and we would also like to thank their on-site contractors for their co-operation. Dave Atkin assisted on the evaluation excavation. We would also like to thank Luke Barber for reporting on the artefacts, and Jane Russell who prepared the drawings for the report.

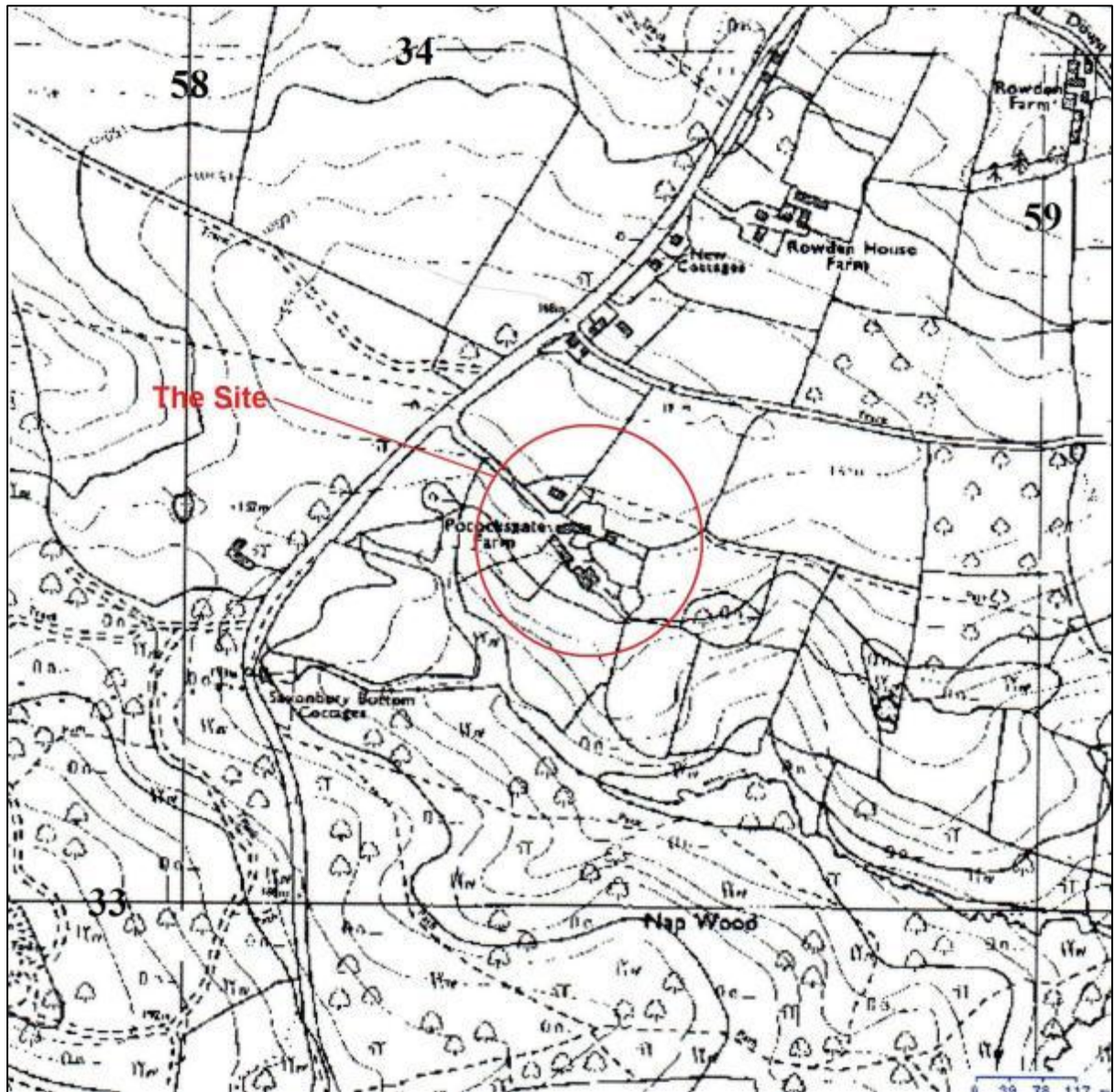


Fig. 1: Pococksgate Farm: Map showing location of Site  
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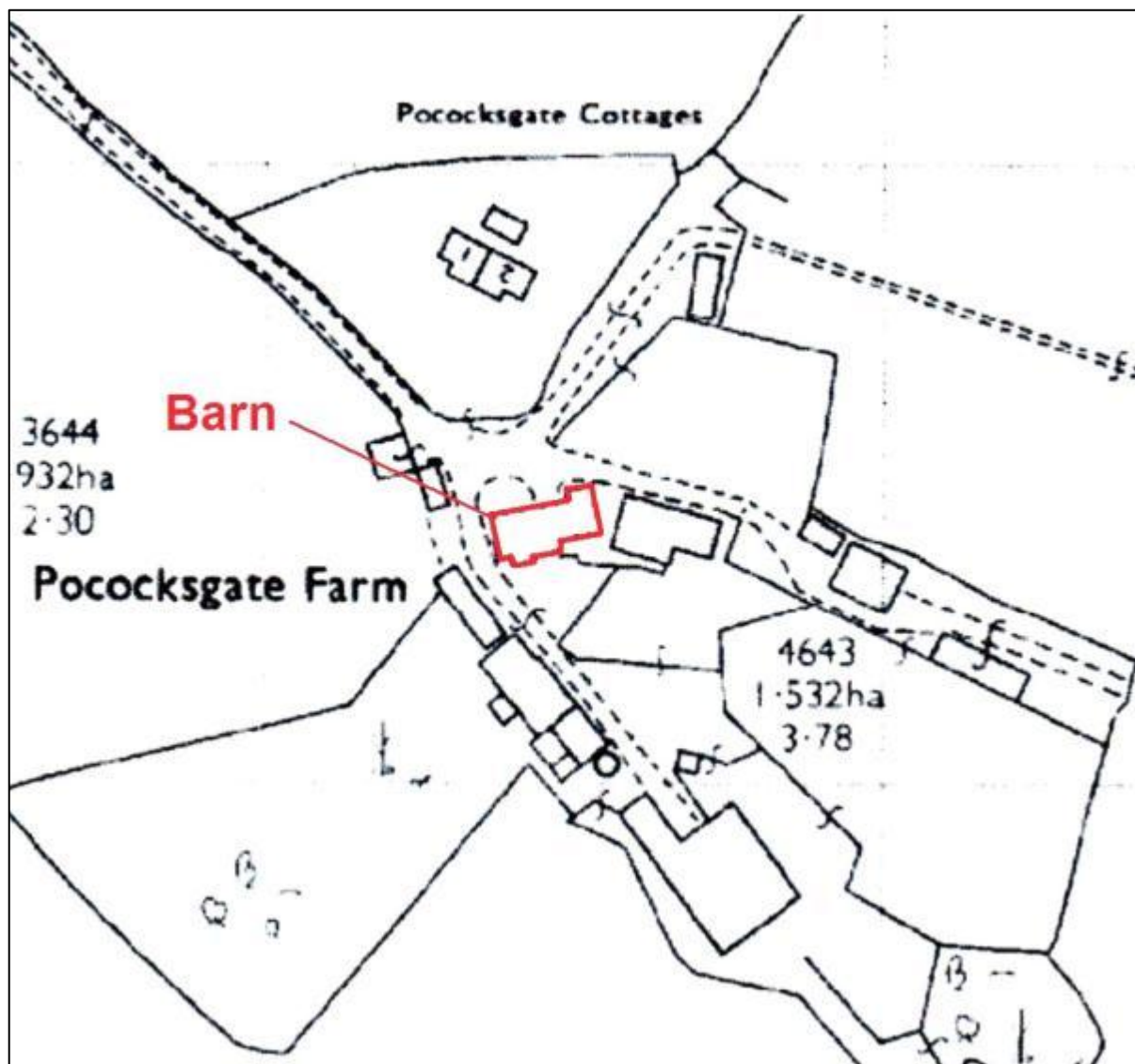


Fig. 2: Pococksgate Farm: Map showing location of the Barn  
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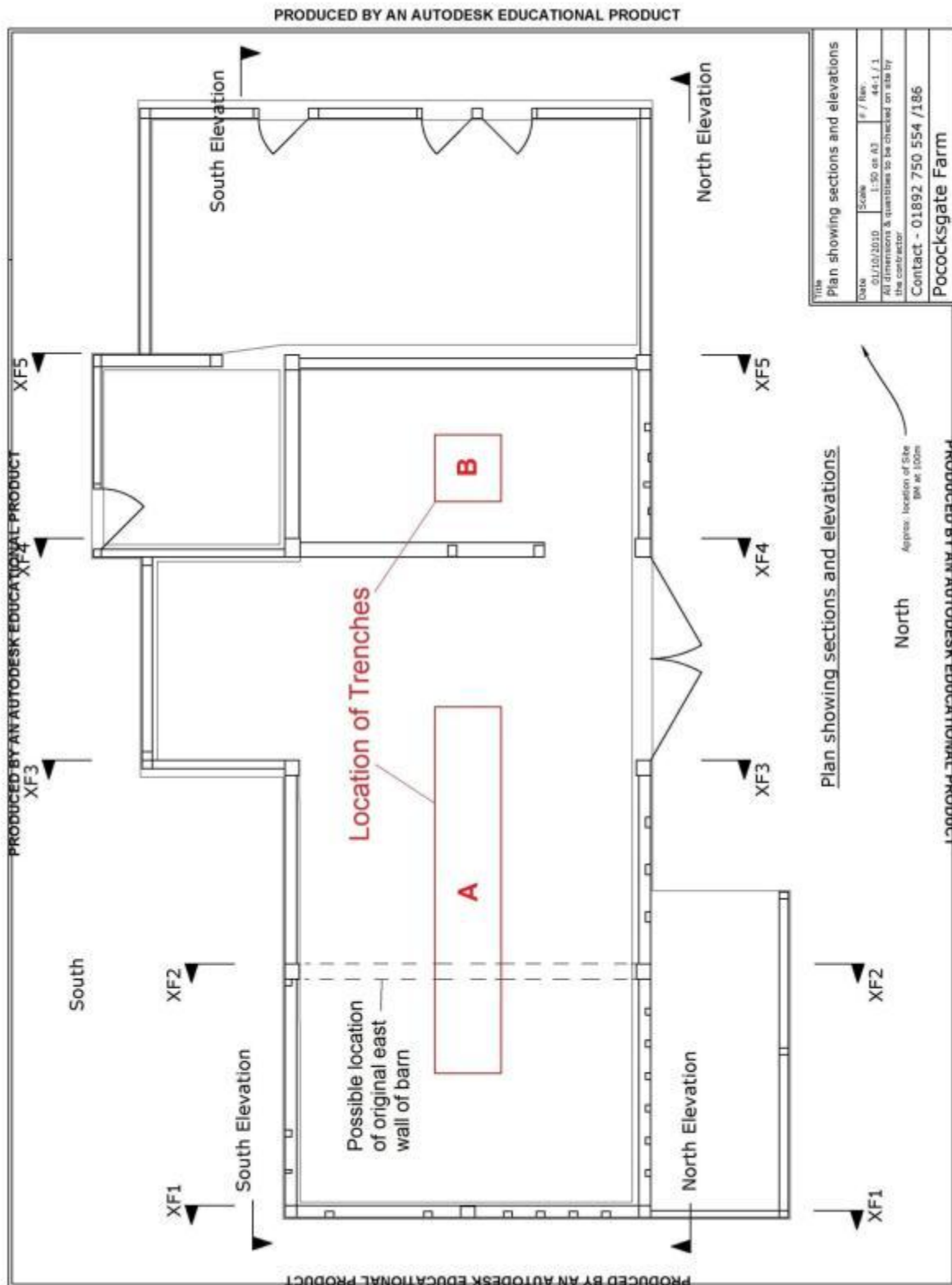


Fig. 3: Pococksgate Farm: Plan of barn showing locations of trenches  
(adapted from architects drawing)

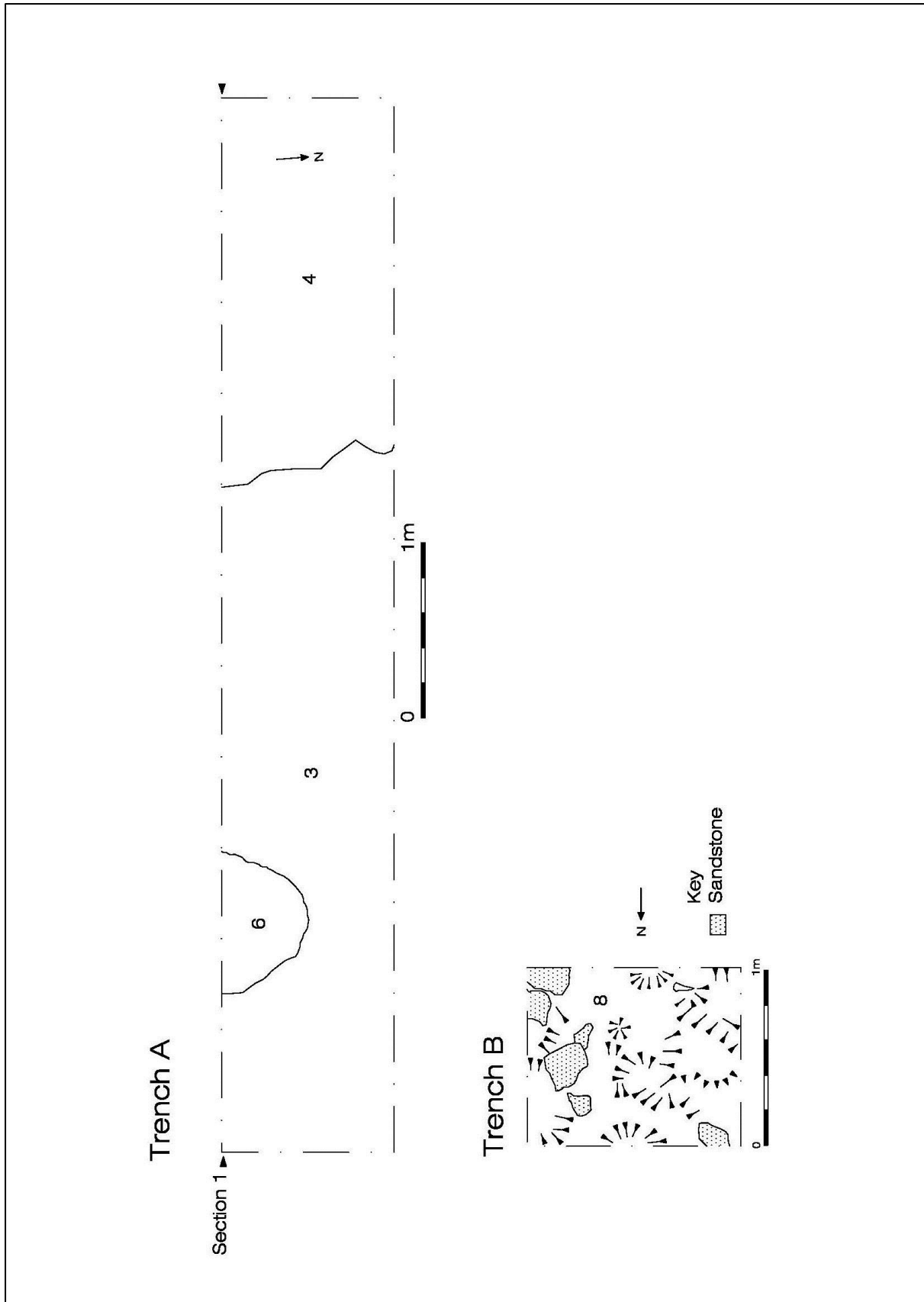


Fig. 4: Pococksgate Farm: Plans of evaluation trenches

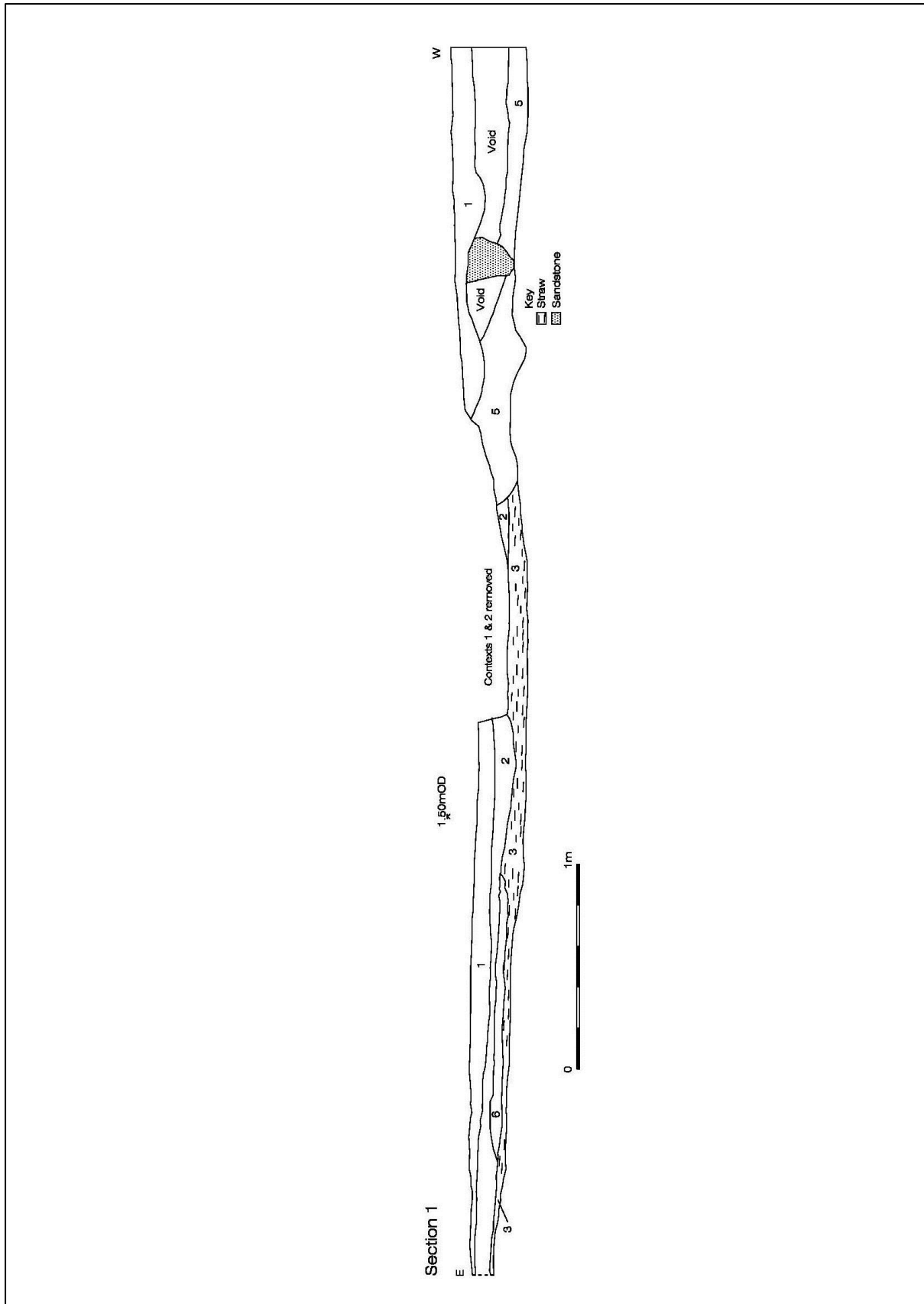


Fig. 5: Pococksgate Farm: Evaluation Trench A: section

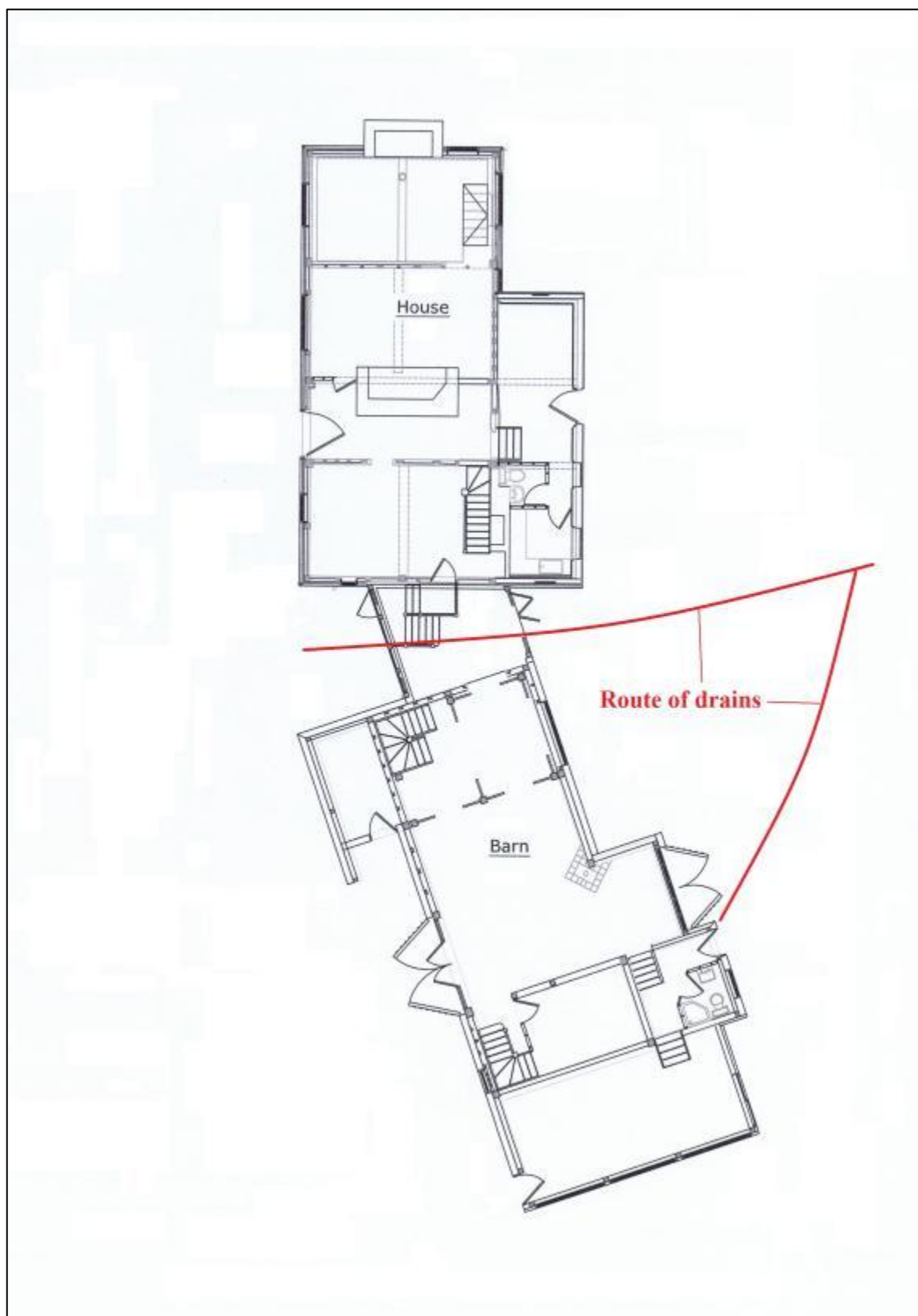


Fig. 6: Pococksgate Farm: Plan showing locations of drainage trenches  
(adapted from architects drawing)

### HER Summary Form

Site Code	PFF 10					
Identification Name and Address	Pococksgate Farm, Frant, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 5843 3344					
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <b>X</b>	Excav.	Watching Brief <b>X</b>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <b>X</b>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 20 & 21 <sup>st</sup> 10-10	Excav.	WB. 31/10/11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr and Mrs Godfrey					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MifA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PifA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM <b>X</b>	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary</p> <p><i>Two evaluation trenches were excavated in the interior of the barn at Pococksgate Farm, to try and establish whether the barn had originated as a detached kitchen, and to see if there were any surviving floor levels, archaeological features or evidence for the original east wall of the building. Neither trench produced any evidence of floors, archaeological features or the end wall, and it appears that the floor level inside the barn had been previously reduced, thus removing any evidence for the past use of this building.</i></p> <p><i>A second phase of the fieldwork took place in October 2011 and comprised a watching brief during the excavation of two drain runs, no archaeological features were discovered.</i></p> <p><i>During both phases only a small number of artefacts were recovered from the excavations all of these dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> to the 21<sup>st</sup> 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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