



**Chris Butler MCIfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief  
at 4 Hastings Road,  
Homestead,  
Battle,  
TN33 0TA**

TQ 75835 15233

Planning Ref: RR/2018/502/P

Project No. CBAS1005

by

Emily Walsh

November 2018

***Summary***

*An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 4 Hastings Road, Battle, East Sussex to monitor ground reductions and excavation of footings trenches for an extension to the existing house. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded, and a small finds assemblage, dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is likely to be associated with the existing building, and with the 18th century cottages to the east.*

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) has been commissioned by Mr S. Cornford (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at 4 Hastings Road, Homestead, Battle, TN33 0TA (hereafter, the Site; Figs. 1 and 2) in connection with planning permission (RR/2018/502/P) to construct a conservatory to the side of the property (Figs. 2 and 3).

1.2 The Site lies within a newly created Archaeological Notification Area defining an historic farm settlement<sup>1</sup>. A number of historic domestic and former agricultural buildings still survive within the settlement, including 6 Hastings Road (Starrs Green Cottage), a Grade II Listed 17th century building (List Entry No. 1044207) and formerly a pair of cottages, which stands to the immediate east of the Site. 4 Hastings Road is a non-designated built heritage asset. Historic maps reveal it to have been built sometime between 1859 and 1874. As there is, therefore, potential for the Site to contain below ground archaeological remains, the following archaeological conditions were placed on the planning approval:

3. *No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework.*

4. *A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework.*

1.3 The Site is a residential plot located at a T-junction between Hastings Road and The Spinney in the village of Starr's Green, to the immediate southeast of the historic town of Battle (centre point TQ 75835 15233; Figs. 1 and 2). The residential building on Site is a semi-detached building and stands to the rear of the Site, against the southwest boundary shared with 2 Hastings Road.

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<sup>1</sup> Email (dated 15/05/2018) from Greg Chuter, ESCC County Archaeologist, to the Client.

- 1.4** The Site lies at a height of *c.*89m - 93m aOD on gentle sloping land located on the upper north-facing slope of a ridge. The underlying geology of the Site is siltstone, mudstone and sandstone of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.5** A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering an archaeological watching brief to monitor all groundworks associated with the development, including the excavation of the footings was prepared in response to an archaeological brief<sup>3</sup>, issued by the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council (ESCC) and was submitted to the Archaeology Team and Rother District Council, the Local Planning Authority, for formal approval. The east elevation of the existing building was also to be photographed as part of the watching brief.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>; accessed June 2018

<sup>3</sup> Email (dated 15/05/2018) from Greg Chuter, ESCC County Archaeologist, to the Client.

## **2.0 Aims and Objectives**

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

1. establish the presence of any archaeological features within the footprint of all groundworks; and
2. ensure the excavation and recording of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the groundworks.

**2.2** The specific research aims were to expose any below ground archaeological remains relating to:

1. any prehistoric, Roman or Saxon activity, as very little is known about the area of the Site prior to the medieval period;
2. medieval activity, in particular a hospital which may have stood at the junction of Hastings Road and Starrs Green Lane; and
3. the construction and phasing of the 19th century building on Site; the use of the land immediately adjacent to the building; and the use of the Site prior to the construction of the building.

### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1** The East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 533/17; Fig. 4) was consulted for the background to this chapter. The results are discussed below if relevant to the Site.
- 3.2** Very little is known of the area around Battle prior to the medieval period. A possible prehistoric or Roman track may have followed the route of the Fairlight - Netherfield ridgeway (MES3434). The possible location of the Battle of Hastings (MES3354) - fought in 1066 between the Saxons under King Harold and the invading Normans led by William Duck of Normandy - is thought to have taken place to the south of Battle Abbey (built to commemorate the battle).
- 3.3** The Site is located to the east of the historic town centre and Battle Abbey. The Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) for Battle<sup>4</sup> does not extend as far as the Site and places it outside the area of regular burgage plots laid out along the High Street, Upper Lake and part of Lower Lake between 1066 and 1149. According to the EUS, Battle Hill, the continuation of Lower Lake, had been laid out by this time; today, this road continues east as Hastings Road. The EUS does, however, note that a medieval hospital was located on the southern edge of the town, probably around the junction of Hastings Road and Starrs Green Lane and thus within the immediate vicinity of the Site. This appears to have been the hospital of the 'blessed Thomas the Martyr', recorded in relation to a theft in 1345. Pottery of possible medieval has been found at Starrs Green (MES3410).
- 3.4** The Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778-1783 (Fig. 5) shows a small hamlet (the unnamed Starrs Green). Starrs Green Lane is seen to detach itself off from Hastings Road, to encircle a parcel of land occupied by buildings. Other buildings stood to the south side of Hastings Road and a track ran behind them and a rectangular plot with buildings, including one that may have been a large barn. The exact location of the Site is uncertain. One of the buildings depicted must represent the pair of 17th century cottages (MES20373 and MES20374; List Entry No. 1044207), which now comprise Starrs Green Cottage to the immediate east of the Site.
- 3.5** At the time of the tithe map and accompanying apportionment, dated 1859 (Fig. 6), the location of the current building on Site (i.e. No. 4 Hastings Road) was within woodland (or a shaw) located at the rear, south end of a residential plot occupied by a cottage and garden (Plot 1207). The cottage stood against the west boundary of the plot and backed onto the woodland. The plot was owned and occupied by Samuel Carter, who owned a number of other plots within the locality, occupied by or in use as cottages/houses and gardens (Plots 1200a, 1205-1209, 1218 and 1220); fields of arable, pasture and meadow (Plots 1194, 1199, 1200, 1222, 1223 and 1224); plantations (Plots 1210 and 1212); and

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<sup>4</sup> Harris, R.B. 2009. Battle Historic Character Assessment Report. Sussex Extensive Urban Survey.

woods (Plot 1194a). There was still a large rectangular enclosure behind the Site, with an agricultural building at its east end. Southeast of this was the parkland of a large country house called Quarry Hill.

- 3.6** The pair of semi-detached buildings (2 and 4 Hastings Road) had been built by the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1874 (Fig. 7). The building was symmetrical, having comprised a central rectangular element with a narrower rectangular element to either side. It looks to have had rectangular enclosures attached to its rear southeast side; if these were backyards it may suggest that the building was occupied by four households. Some of these possible yards ran up to one of three buildings, presumably agricultural, which enclosed a courtyard (the building defining the west side of the courtyard was possibly standing by 1859). This map shows that the proposed conservatory will be built over a plot boundary surrounding the pair of 17th century cottages to the northeast (MES20373 and MES20374; List Entry No. 1044207).
- 3.7** By the 2nd Edition OS map of 1899 (Fig. 8), rear extensions had been built onto either side of the building and the northeast wall of the existing rear projection may have been moved inwards; the land behind the building had been spatially rearranged reducing the number of possible yards (and thus the number of households down to two perhaps); and the plot boundary to the north, leading up to the building, had been realigned.
- 3.8** Little change had taken place to the building by the 3rd and 4th Edition OS maps of 1909 and 1930 (Figs. 9 and 10). The plot boundary attached to the northeast end of the building appears to have been removed by 1909. Part of the extension to the rear east side of the building looks to have been partly demolished by 1959-1961 (Fig. 11) as it had less of a projection. This projection also looks to have been squared off to the northeast, in line with the northeast end of the building. The building had clearly become two residencies sometime between 1962 and 1976, with 4 Hastings Road having become known as Homestead. The garage had been built on Site by 1976.



#### 4.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 4.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (December 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), East Sussex County Council's *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2017); and the *Treasure Act* (1996).
- 4.2 Archaeological monitoring consisted of watching the excavation by machine (Kubota 360 mini-excavator) of footing trenches for an extension to the eastern elevation of the existing building (Fig. 12).
- 4.3 The footing trenches measured 450mm wide and were up to 0.7m in depth (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Footing trenches, looking west. 1m scale

- 4.4 All deposits were recorded according to accepted professional standards and to the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell colour chart.
- 4.5 A Garrett Ace 150 metal detector was used during the monitoring to scan the revealed surfaces and spoilheaps. No archaeological metal was recovered.
- 4.6 The Site was levelled from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM) established at the western gatepost to the Site entrance. As near-by benchmarks could not be located, the TBM was tied in to a spot height of 89.5m aOD located on the road in front of the house (Fig. 12). The levels are shown in Appendix 1.

- 4.7** A full digital 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 but will subsequently be deposited with Bexhill Museum, or such other repository as agreed with the ESCC County Archaeologist. This will be done at the expense of the client. An accession number has been requested from Bexhill Museum but had not been received at the time of writing this report.
- 4.8** The East Sussex Historic Environment Record will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF (archive) format and a selection of site photographs. A site reference of HRB18 has been allocated.

## 5.0 Results

- 5.1 Context **001** consisted of a friable, dark brown sandy silt topsoil containing occasional inclusions of small sandstone fragments. This deposit measured up to 400mm in depth and was recorded across the area of excavations. This context has been spot-dated from the pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from it to 1850-1900.



Plate 2: West-facing section of Trench 1 showing topsoil (Context **001**) over disturbed natural (Context **002**). Modern cut for water pipe visible in foreground. 0.5 and 1m scale.

- 5.2 Context **002** consisted of a deposit of friable, mid-yellowish brown sandy silt disturbed natural containing occasional sandstone fragments. This deposit measured up to 400mm deep and was recorded across the extent of excavations. This context has been spot-dated from the pottery and CBM recovered from it to 1790-1830.



Plate 3: East-facing section of foundation wall to existing building (Context **004**). 0.4m and 0.5m scale.

- 5.3** Context **003** was recorded in the north-east corner of the footings trenches and consisted of a firm, light brownish-yellow silty sand deposit of undisturbed natural containing no inclusions. The deposit measured up to 90mm deep to the limit of excavations. No finds were retrieved from this context.
- 5.4** A cut for a water pipe was noted in Trench 1, and cuts for drainage pipes were noted in Trenches 2 and 3. These are likely to account for much of the disturbance to the natural deposit, and no archaeological features or deposits were recorded on Site.
- 5.5** Context **004** represents the foundation wall to the eastern elevation of the existing building exposed in the western end of Trench 3 (Fig. 13). The wall is constructed of brick, in an approximation of English Garden Wall bond with closure bricks visible. The exposed section measured 430mm wide by 490mm deep while individual whole bricks measured 225mm long by 60mm deep and were bonded with mortar (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Exposed foundation (Context **004**) of existing building

- 5.6** A photographic record of the buildings' eastern elevation was made (Plates 5-7). The northern end of the elevation is constructed in Flemish Garden Wall bond with closure bricks at either end. The brickwork of the 'lean-to' southern end of the elevation is a more recent addition, and is constructed in Stretcher bond. The French door is also likely to be a more recent addition as the surrounding brickwork appears to have been cut.



Plate 5: Eastern and northern elevations of existing building. Looking southwest.



Plate 6: Eastern elevation of existing building. Looking west. 1m scale.



Plate 7: Brickwork detail of eastern elevation. Looking west. 1m scale.

## 6.0 Finds

6.0.1 A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil during the monitoring work and are discussed further below.

6.0.2 Spot Dates

Context	Spot Date
001	1850-1900
002	1790-1830

## 6.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

6.1.1 The archaeological work recovered 11 sherds of pottery, weighing 336g, from two individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed by common ware name in Table 1 as part of the visible archive. Overall the pottery consists of medium-sized sherds with no or limited signs of abrasion. As such the material does not appear to have been subjected to any significant reworking.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented)
001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	2	Flower pot x1
001	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	64	Undiagnostic of form x2 (clear glaze internally)
001	Yellow ware	LPM	2	82	Oven dish x1; mixing bowl x1 (externally moulded, internal white slip)
001	Pearlware	LPM	1	10	Lidded jar x1
001	Refined whiteware	LPM	1	16	Jug x1 (external foliage moulding highlighted in blue)
002	Creamware	LPM	2	8	Undiagnostic of form x2 (hollow vessel)
002	Pearlware	LPM	1	78	Dish/bowl x1 (expanded rim)
002	English stoneware	LPM	1	76	Bottle x1 (100%: Base 35mm di, rim 21mm di, height 71mm. Iron wash, salt glaze)

**Table 1:** Pottery assemblage (LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

6.1.2 The earliest material was recovered from subsoil (Context **002**) and probably dates to between c. 1790 and 1830. The overlying layer contained an assemblage of the mid/late 19th century with the Yellow Ware mixing bowl likely to be of the late 19th century or even early 20th. There are too few sherds to draw any firm conclusions but there is nothing that suggests anything other than a low to middling class household.

6.1.3 The pottery assemblage is small, late in date and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum. As such it has been added to the pool of material held for handling/teaching.

## 6.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

6.2.1 A relatively large assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was generally in quite fresh condition though quite fragmented. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 2 (fabrics) and 3 (quantification).

Fabric	Description	Comments	Suggested date
BH5	Brick red. Slightly 'sugary' texture but no quartz grains visible. Sparse to moderate black (occ. red) iron oxides to 10mm (most to 3mm), occasional traces of 'marl'	Quite well formed, medium fired	C18th – 19th
BH12	Pale brown orange. Moderate iron oxide pellets (black) to 1mm, rare/sparse fine buff sandstone to 30mm (most to 4mm), no/rare coarse quartz grains	Quite well formed, medium fired	?Mid C17th - 18th
BI1	Pale/dull orange. Moderate to common 'marl' streaks, swirls and patches to 7mm, sparse black and brown iron oxides to 4mm	Quite well formed, medium fired	C17th - 18th
BJ5	Purple red. Moderate black/red iron oxides to 3mm, moderate 'marl' streaks	Well formed. Well fired	C18th - 19th
BJ6	Pale orange red. Sparse black iron oxides to 1mm, sparse dull yellow 'marl' smears/patches	Well formed. Well fired. Rather non-descript fabric	C18th - 19th
TH6	Dull red orange. Moderate black iron oxides to 0.5mm, rare/sparse fine quart and sparse fine buff sandstone to 1mm (most to 0.5mm)	Well formed. Well fired. Related to TN2	C19th
TI3	Red-purple. Moderate to common 'marl' streaks and patches to 5mm, sparse to moderate black/purple iron oxides to 2mm, occasional fine buff sandstone pellets to 5mm	Quite well formed, well/hard fired	C18th-19th

**Table 2:** Ceramic Building Material fabrics

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Weight (g)	Comments
001	Brick	BH12	1	412	60mm thick
001	Brick	BH5	1	2762	100% complete: 228 x 110 x 65mm. Stack marks
001	Peg tile	TH6	11	360	10-12mm thick. Diamond peg hole 7 x 7mm tapering down to 5 x 5mm
001	Peg tile	TI3	1	28	12mm thick. Hard fired
002	Brick	BH12	4	292	Amorphous
002	Brick	BI1	1	184	Amorphous
002	Brick	BJ5	1	2480	90% complete: 225 x 105 x 55mm
002	Brick	BJ6	1	612	60mm thick
002	Mortar	fine sand	3	2	Amorphous
002	Peg tile	TH6	1	34	12mm thick
002	Peg tile	TI3	6	642	10-11mm thick. Diamond peg hole (8 x 7mm > 5 x 5mm) set 14mm down from top edge and 50mm in from side (dimensions are to the middle of the peg hole).

**Table 3:** Ceramic Building Material assemblage

6.2.2 Although some pieces could be as early as the late 17th century it is considered more likely that the earliest in reality belong to the 18th century. Although there is some variation in brick fabrics the tile appears in just two – evidence of perhaps two main phases of roofing or repair. There is nothing that needs post-date the mid-19th century.

6.2.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is small, from open contexts and is late in date. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. This material has been discarded though one previously unrecognised fabric has had samples retained for a county series.

### 6.3 The Animal Bone by Jan Oldham

6.3.1 A quantity of animal bone was recovered during the archaeological investigation which has been recorded by bone type, species where identifiable and weight.

6.3.2 From Context **001**, the distal end of a sheep (*Ovis aries*) humerus with damage to the outer margins and a clear butchery cut mark across the bone shaft, weighing 21g, also the partial proximal end of a sheep radius, weighing 18g.

6.3.3 Additionally a bird femur in two halves, total length 18mm, indicating this is from a small wild bird similar to the size of a sparrow, negligible weight <1g.



6.3.4 The sheep bone is likely to be present as the result of domestic disposal due to food preparation and consumption. The bird bone is unrelated and is a surface find. No further analysis is required.

#### **6.4 The Glass by Jan Oldham**

6.4.1 A single glass fragment was retrieved from Context **002**, this being the partial base of a dark green heavy vessel, probably a wine/mineral water type bottle and weighing 68g. The glass is likely to be of 20<sup>th</sup> century date and likely to be present as the result of domestic discard, it requires no further scrutiny.

## **7.0 Discussion**

- 7.1** No archaeology pre-dating the Late Post-medieval period was recorded on Site, the earliest finds dating to the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and possibly derive from the 17<sup>th</sup> century cottages of 6 Hastings Road.
- 7.2** 4 Hastings Road was built by 1874, and the later finds may be derived from domestic activity within. The ceramics and other finds suggest a low to middling class household.
- 7.3** The features of the buildings' eastern elevation are consistent with the findings of the map regression, i.e. a Victorian date of construction for the main body of the building with a modern (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century) 'lean-to' extension to the rear.
- 7.4** The aims and objectives of the watching brief have been met in that the watching brief has provided some information on the Late Post-medieval development of the Site, but evidence for use of the Site in preceding periods was not recovered.

## **8.0 Acknowledgements**

- 8.1** I would like to thank Simon Cornford commissioning this archaeological watching brief. I would also like to thank Luke Barber and Jan Oldham for reporting on the artefacts and Andy Bradshaw for the drawings and observations on the standing building.
- 8.2** The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by Dr Caroline Russell, and the report proof read by Chris Butler.

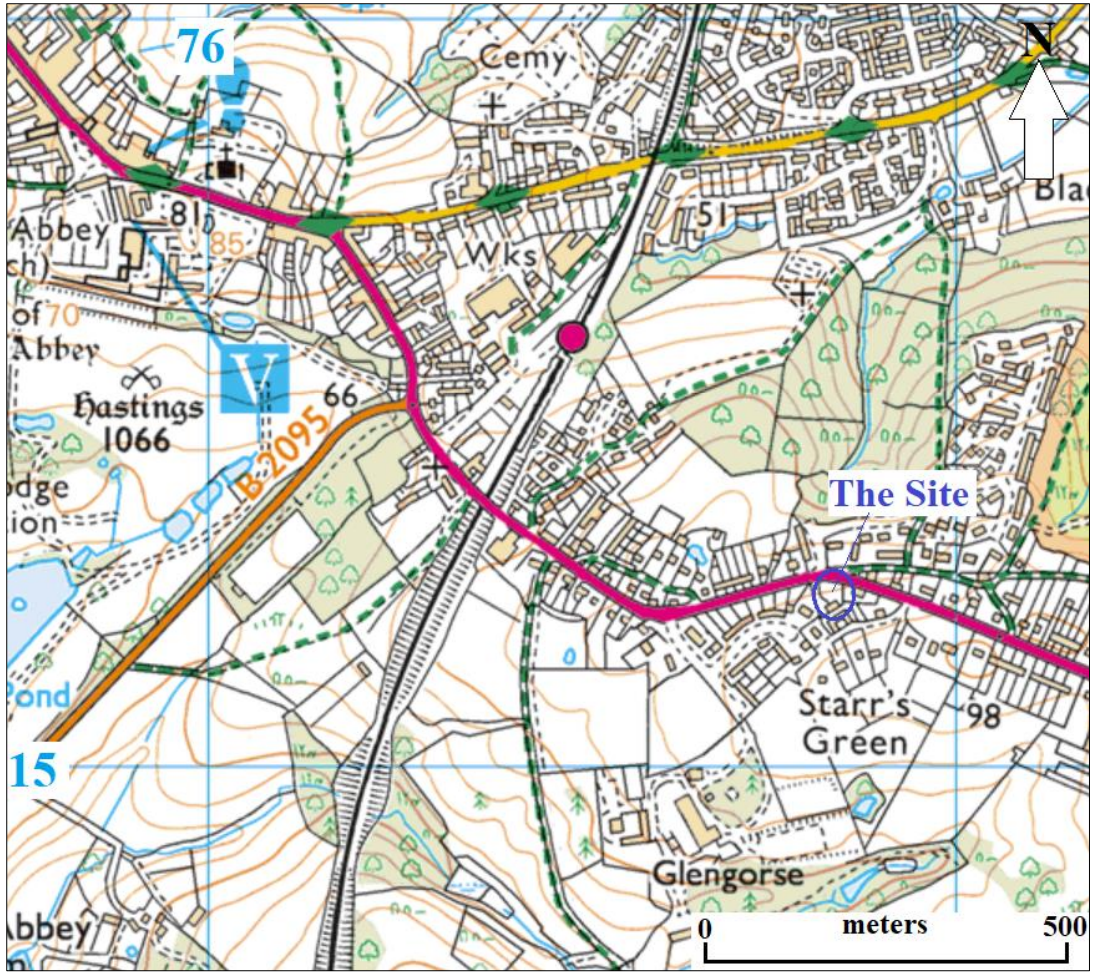


Fig. 1: Site location  
Ordnance Survey © 2018. Licence number 100037471

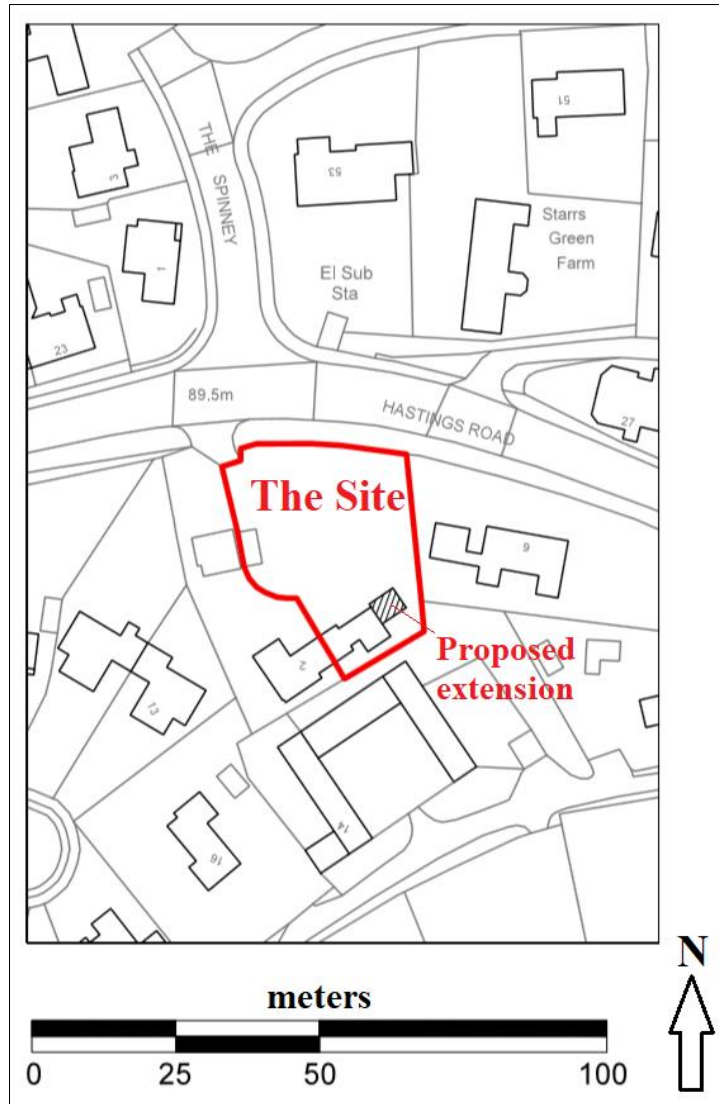
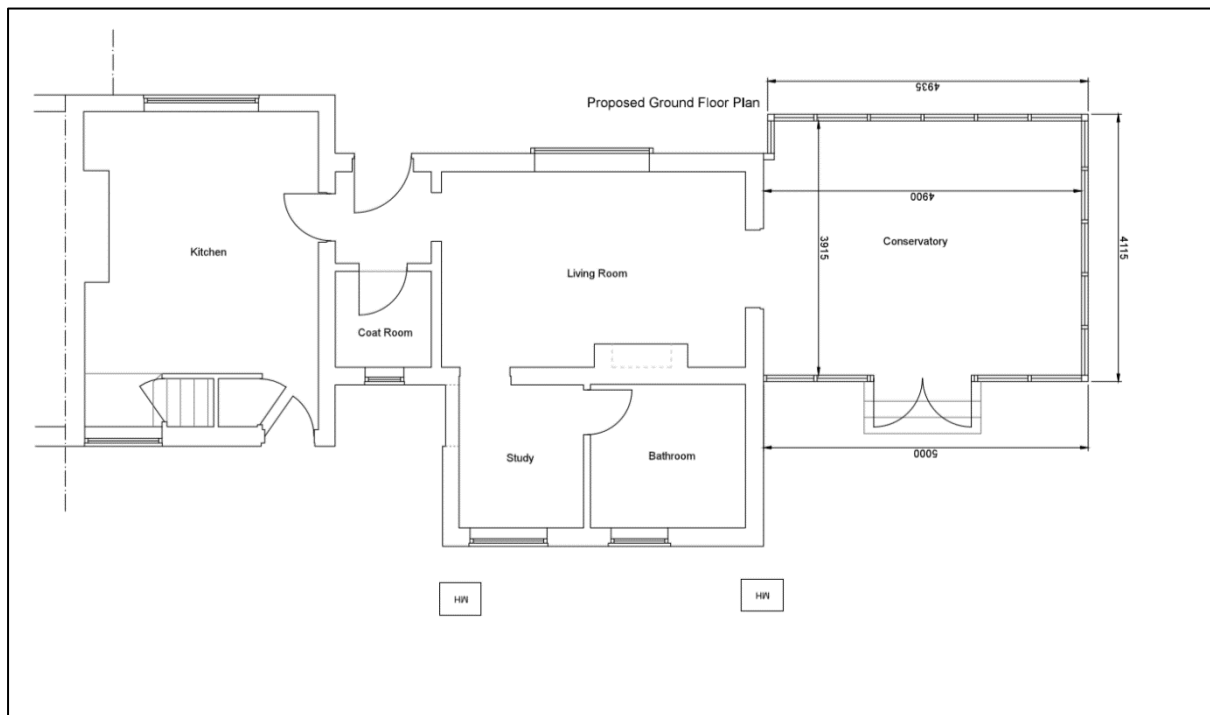
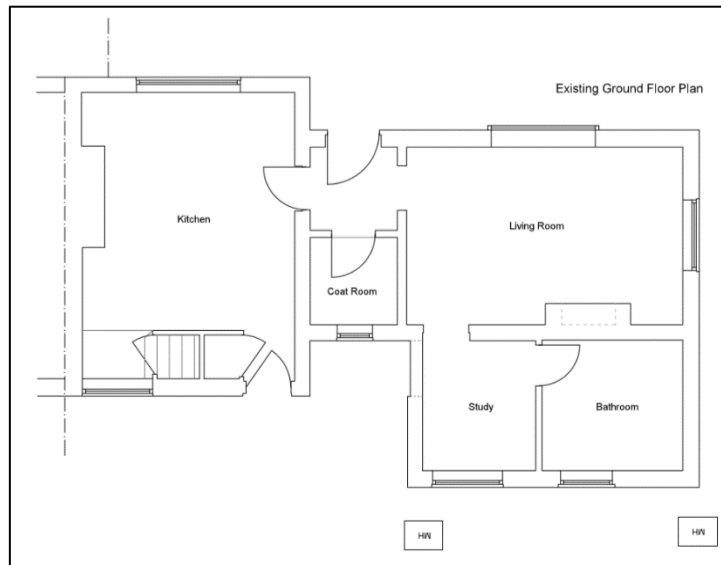


Fig. 2: Site plan showing the proposed extension  
Adapted from Lusted Design, Drawing No. 1802/05



**Fig. 3: Existing and proposed ground floor plans**  
Adapted from Lusted Design, Drawing No. 1802/2 and 1802/4  
(North at top)

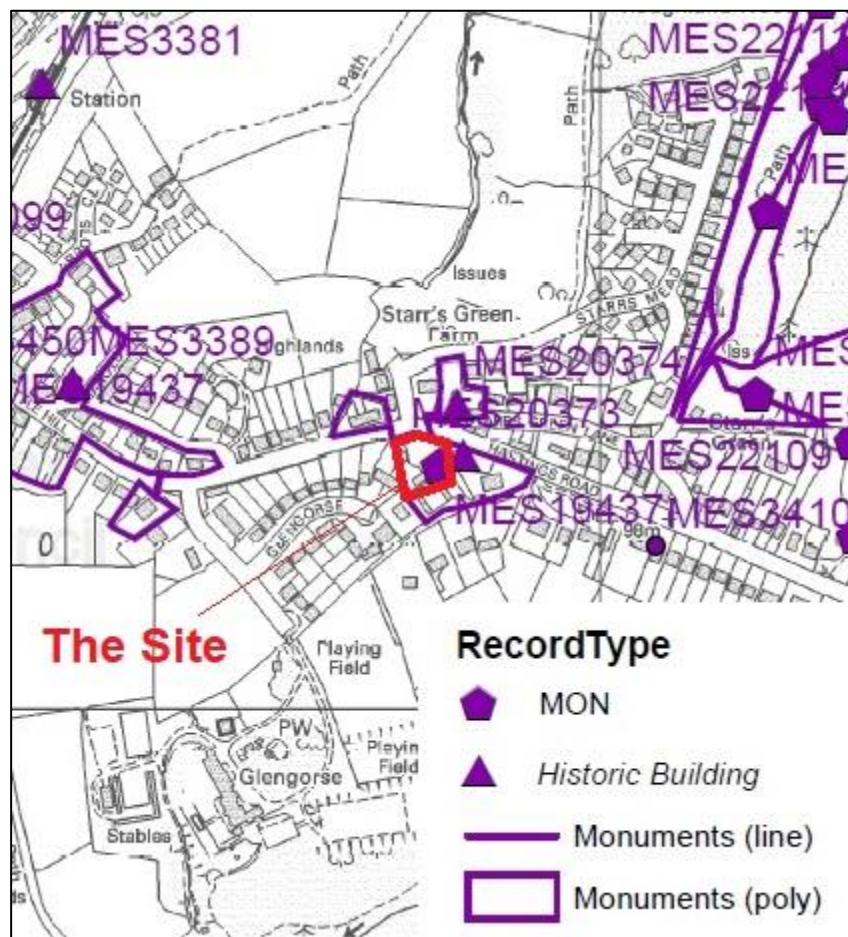


Fig. 4: Historic Environment Record  
Adapted from a map provided by ESCC. Ordnance Survey © Crown  
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Fig. 5: Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex (1778-1783)

Source: [http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell\\_36.htm](http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm)





Fig. 6: Tithe map (1859)  
(ESRO TD/E158)



Fig. 7: 1st Edition OS map (1874)

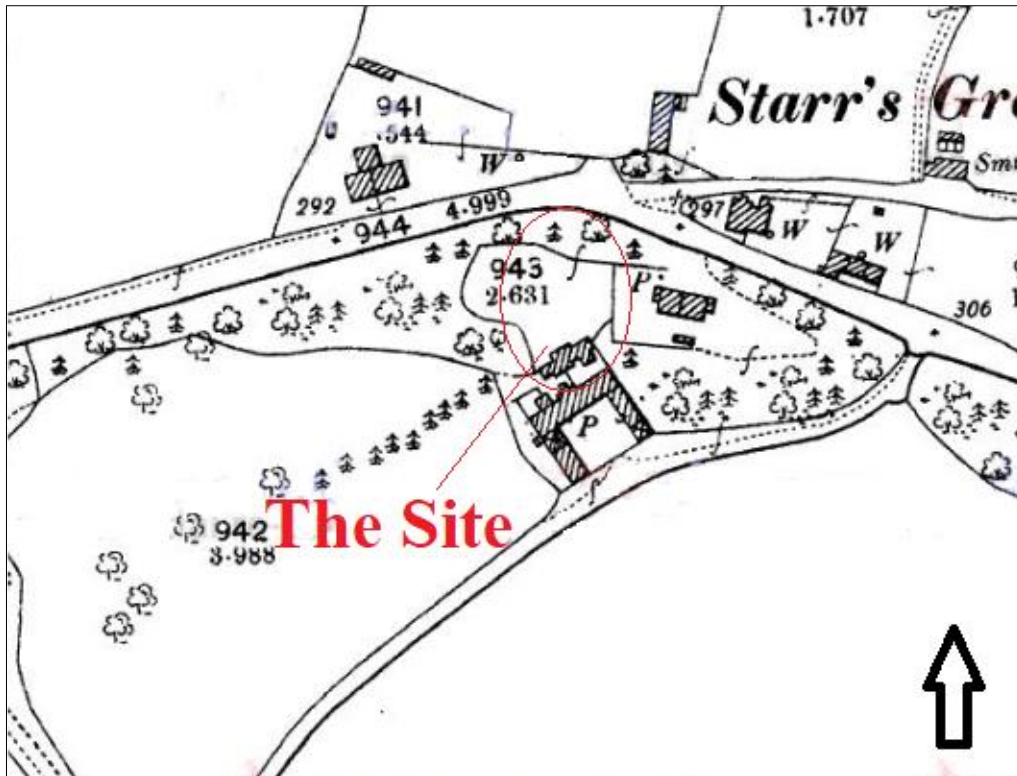


Fig. 8: 2nd Edition OS map (1899)



Fig. 9: 3rd Edition OS map (1909)



Fig. 10: 4th Edition OS map (1930)



Fig. 11: 1959-1961 OS map

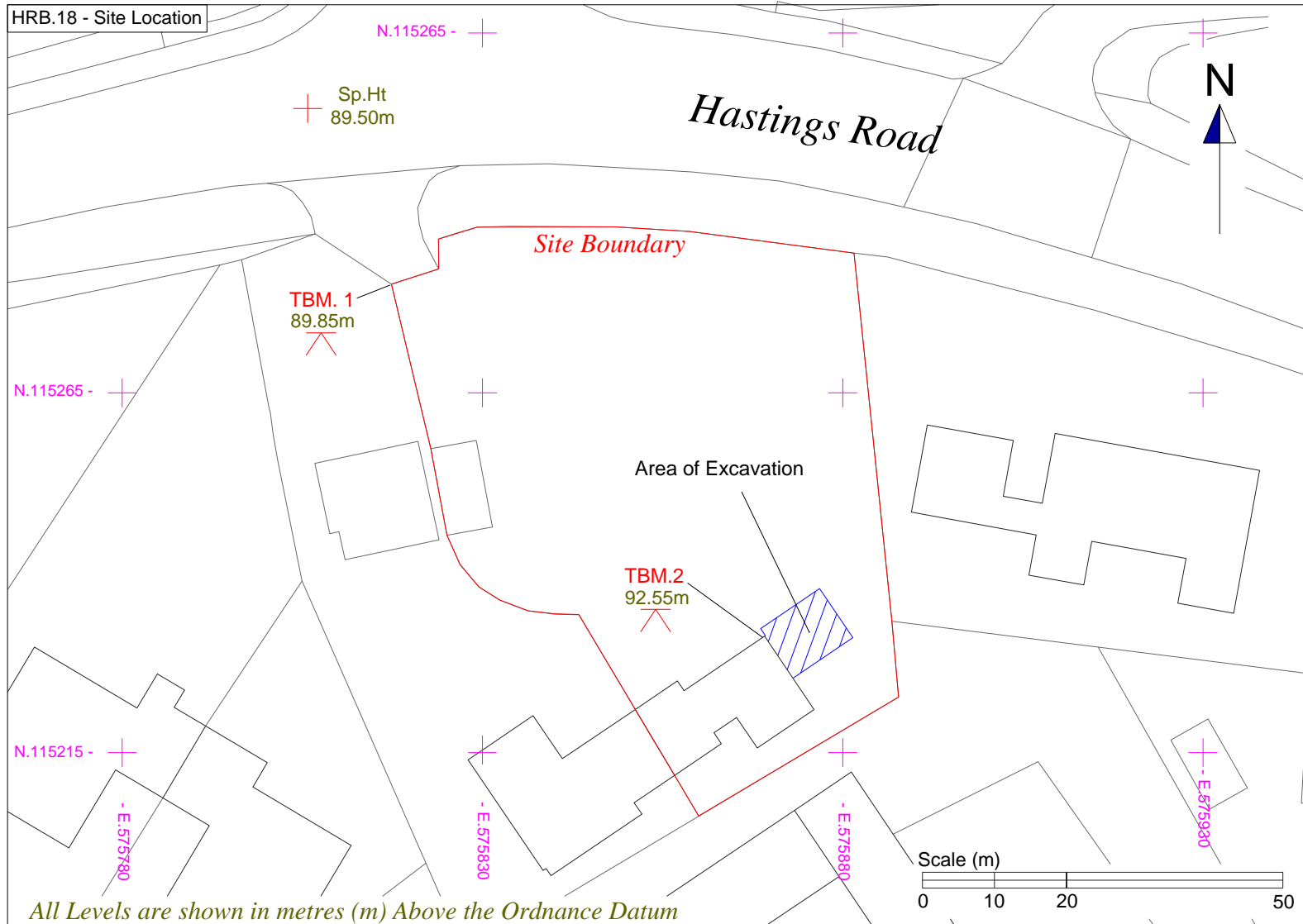


Fig. 12: Location of excavation showing TBM

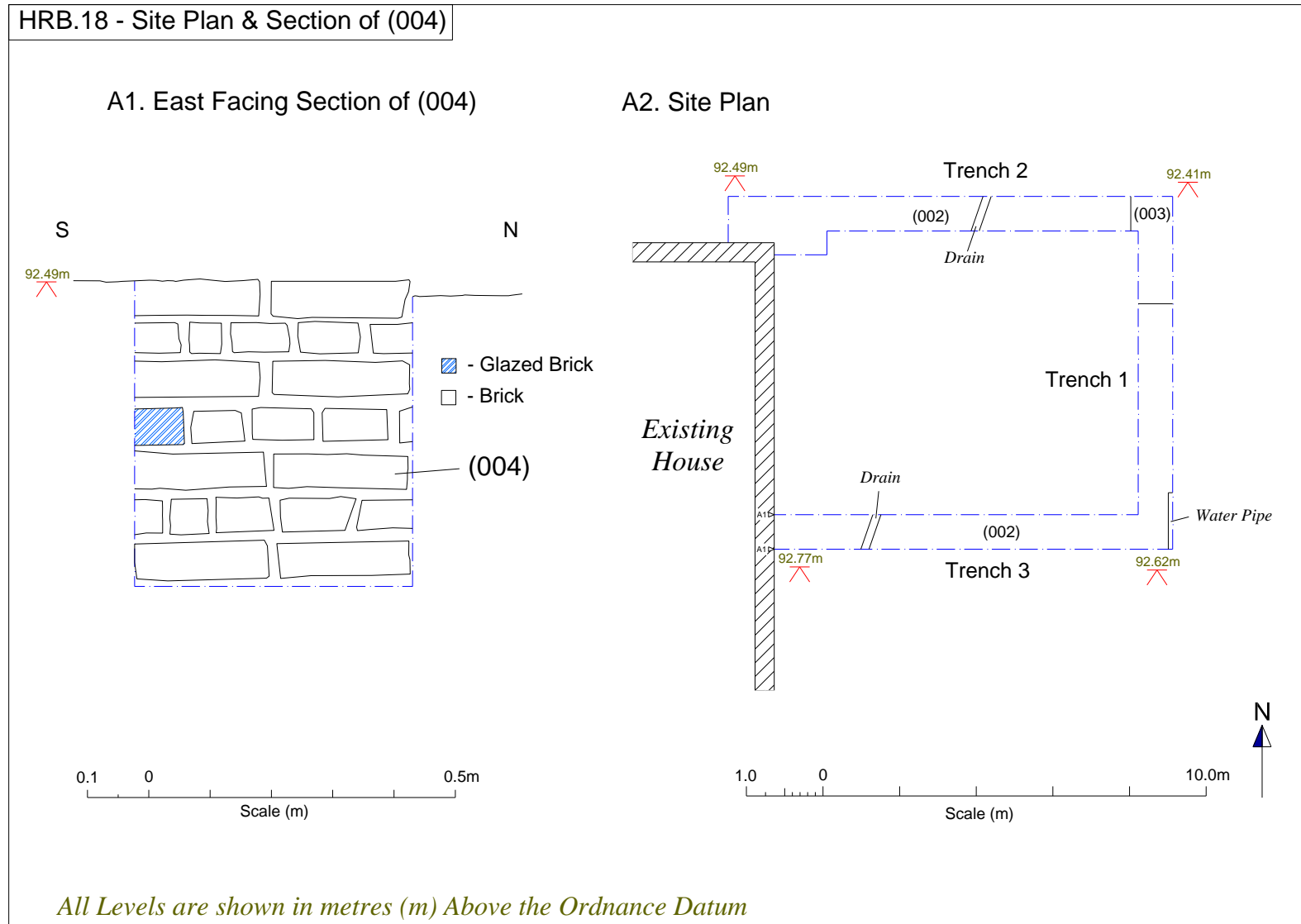


Fig. 13: Plan of excavations and section

### Appendix 1: Levels

<b>Level number</b>	<b>Reduced Level (m aOD)</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1	92.49	Trench 2, top, western end
2	92.41	Trench 2, top, eastern end
3	92.62	Trench 3, top, eastern end
4	92.77	Trench 3, top, western end

### Appendix 2: Context Register

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Context Type</b>	<b>Relationships</b>
001	Deposit	Topsoil
002	Deposit	Disturbed natural
003	Deposit	Natural
004	Masonry	Foundation wall

### Appendix 3: HER Summary Form

<b>HER enquiry number</b>	N/A					
<b>Site code</b>	HRB18					
<b>Project code</b>	CBAS1005					
<b>Planning reference</b>	RR/2018/502/P					
<b>Site address</b>	4 Hastings Road, Homestead, Battle, TN33 0TA					
<b>District/Borough</b>	Rother					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	TQ 75835 15233					
<b>Geology</b>	Siltstone, mudstone and sandstone of the Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval	Excav	WB* <b>X</b>	HBR*	Survey	Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	17/07/18					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Simon Cornford					
<b>Project manager</b>	Dr. Caroline Russell					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Emily Walsh					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval <b>X</b>	Other	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 4 Hastings Road, Battle, East Sussex to monitor ground reductions and excavation of footings trenches for an extension to the existing house. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded, and a small finds assemblage is likely to be associated with the existing building, dated to the 19th century, and with the 18th century cottages to the east.					
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	Requested					

\*WB – Watching brief; HBR – historic building recording

#### Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Ceramic	Post-Medieval	11x
Ceramic building material	Fired ceramic	Post-Medieval	31x
Bottle	Glass	Post-Medieval	1x
Animal bone	Bone	Post-Medieval	3x

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd**

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

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

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