



**Chris Butler MCIfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at
The Parlour, Manor Farm,
Greatham,
West Sussex**

Planning Ref. SDNP/15/05125/FUL

Project No. CBAS0680

by

Steffan Klemenic

July 2016

Summary

A watching brief was commissioned on the Parlour, Greatham during works to convert the redundant parlour into a dwelling. Unfortunately we were unable to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches as arranged, however the excavation of some test pits and other monitoring that we were able to complete did not recover any evidence of activity on the site before the 18th to 19th centuries. Some posts and a possible chalk surface are associated with this later post medieval activity, and most likely relate directly to the buildings that appeared on the site in the mid 20th century.

The evidence from the work undertaken suggests that there was no earlier activity on the site that has left any archaeological evidence, and ties in with the early map evidence which shows that the site was a field.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Mr I. Eldred (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at The Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex (Fig. 1) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains, in connection with a planning application (SDNP/15/05125/FUL) for the proposed conversion of redundant farm building into a single dwelling including a proposed new extension and new outbuildings and the demolition of existing sheds and outbuildings.
- 1.2 The Site is located on the north side of Book Lane, centred at TQ 04265 16018 (Fig. 1). It comprises the westernmost buildings of Manor Farm, and is surrounded by open fields. The Site lies on the northeast slope of a hill, with the River Arun c.150m to the north.
- 1.3 The Site lies within the Archaeological Notification Area of Greatham (ANA No. 083; Fig. 4); the Site also lies within Greatham Conservation Area. The proposed works were granted planning permission subject to two conditions requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work.

15. *No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This shall include the following provision:*

- An archaeologist to be present during the relevant stages of development to ensure that any archaeological remains are recognised and recorded.

REASON: To enable sites of archaeological interest to be adequately investigated and recorded, in accordance with Policy DC2 of the Horsham Local Development Framework 2007, NPPF and National Park purposes.

16. *The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 15; and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of structures on the site is properly safeguarded and recorded to comply with Policy DC2 of the Horsham Local Development Framework 2007, NPPF and National Park purposes.

- 1.4** The underlying geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Marehill Clay Member, with superficial deposits of sand and gravel, Arun Terrace Deposits, 3 Member.¹
- 1.5** The programme of archaeological works comprised an archaeological watching brief to monitor all groundworks for the proposed development. A Written Scheme of Investigation covering the watching brief was prepared and upon submission, it was approved by the local planning authority prior to the commencement of fieldwork.²
- 1.6** The fieldwork was carried out by the author on the 6th of May 2016.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.htm>; accessed 04/03/2016

² Klemenic, S. 2016. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at The Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex*. Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd CBAS0680

2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 2.1** The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) was consulted for a 1km radius search area (the Study Area) around the Site centre (HER Ref. 26596-16-020). A Heritage Statement for the Milking Parlour was also used.³ The HER entries are discussed below where relevant to the Site, and located on Fig. 5.
- 2.2** There have been several implements dated to the Prehistoric Period from within the Study Area, the oldest being (MWS2919), which comprised of Palaeolithic material such as flakes and an ovate handaxe, found in a pit to the east of Greatham Church, opened in 1904. A watching brief as part of Hardham Tidal Abstraction Scheme, north of the river (MWS10045) found a near complete Mid to Late Bronze Age vessel. Further sherds of Late Bronze Age date were recovered within a post-medieval wall foundation. Tentative evidence was found to suggest that a possible Middle to Late Bronze Age cremation cemetery may have existed to the east of the present village. If this is true a settlement nearby is also possible. 36 hand struck worked flints were recovered from across the site and it is thought some may be of similar date to the pottery.
- 2.3** There is a small amount of Iron Age or Roman Activity within the Study Area, evidenced by the findings of an archaeological evaluation (MWS12078), undertaken prior to the installation of a Southern Water pipeline in Hardham. One trench contained a late Iron Age/Early Roman pit;
- 2.4** The Village of Greatham developed in the Medieval Period, The Domesday Book refers to Greatham, held by Ernucion for Earl Rodger, no church is mentioned. Greatham church (MWS3695) was built in the 12th century and has 13th and 17th century modifications. Greatham church is a single roomed church, with a bell turret hung with slates and rubble ironstone walls. In plan the church is an irregular quadrilateral, the walls are relatively low in proportion to the width of the church and this, like most surviving detail, points to early 12th century construction.
- 2.5** Manor Farm, Greatham (MWS2925), is a 17th century or earlier house, refaced in the 18th century . The three storey south front is faced with Roman cement. It has two gables with ball finials. Horsham slab roof. South window with glazing bar intact. Cartouche in centre having 'R.M. 1672', and arms of Mille family. The Granary (MWS9297) is probably a late 18th century building with some later 19th century and 20th century modifications. It forms part of a group with some 19th century farm buildings and three listed buildings comprising Greatham Manor, which originally owned the farm, a cottage and the parish church.

³ MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage.

- 2.6** In addition to Manor Farm, there are three other Post-Medieval Farmsteads in the Study area these are: Greatham, Parham (MWS10968), Humphrey's Homestead, Parham (MWS11814), and the Site of Outfarm South of Church Farm, Coldwaltham (MWS13084), all of which date to the 19th century.
- 2.7** The historic map regression draws on the combined work of Dr. Annabel Hughes and Richard MacCullagh, found in a Heritage Statement for this Site.⁴ There is nothing shown on the footprint of the Parlour in the c.1680 *'Plan of the Mannor of Great Ham'* (Fig. 6). The manor is shown in red with 3 chimneys with the church to its southeast. A further building is shown to the southwest of the manor near the lane and this is shown in brown, so it is assumed this is a barn or stable. Another red building with a central chimney is shown in the field to the southwest, the location of the current farm building. Two further buildings are shown in brown on this site, so presumably these are farm or outbuildings.
- 2.8** The 1827 Greatham Estate Map (Fig. 7) shows a long building in a NNE-SSW orientation, which is likely the present granary with a building abutting its northeast corner and a further building to the east of the barn and adjacent to the lane leading to the Manor House.⁵
- 2.9** The 1st Edition OS map of 1876 (Fig. 8) shows extensions to the granary to the north and east, forming an 'n' shaped building, the basic shape of which remains until 1973. The 2nd Edition OS map of 1897 (Fig. 9) shows a south wing has been added to the Granary. A building shown along the farm track in the 1827 and 1876 maps is no longer present at this time.
- 2.10** Manor Farm was built after the 1897 OS, after the farm buildings were sold off and separated from the Manor. The new farmhouse and track leading to the farm buildings is shown on the 3rd Edition OS Map of 1911 (Fig. 10). There is a gap in the 1:2500 scale maps until 1973, and there is no map evidence of any structure being on the site of the current parlour until that time; however the linear building shown to the west of the dairy building on a 1947-49 RAF Aerial Photograph (Fig. 11) is likely the parlour building.⁶
- 2.11** A concrete gun emplacement (MWS5575) hidden amongst the buildings at Quell Farm facing NW to cover the road bridge over the Arun was erected during WWII⁷. The 1973 Edition OS map (Fig. 12) shows the farm much as can be seen today, the trackway has been repositioned around 30m to the west of the position shown in the 1973 map, some buildings have come down, and more modern buildings erected.

⁴ MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage.

⁵ *ibid*

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ Butler, C. 2008 *West Sussex under Attack*, Tempus Publishing Ltd

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

3.1 The Site was visited on the 6th of January 2016. All of the groundworks associated with the extension to the Parlour and the new outbuildings had been completed in the absence of CBAS, despite paragraph 4.3 from the Written Scheme of Investigation:

4.3 Any concrete surface can be carefully removed prior to archaeological monitoring commencing; the revealed surface will then be inspected by an archaeologist prior to the groundworks starting. The groundworks will be excavated in careful spits by machine using a flat-bladed bucket or by hand under constant archaeological supervision, in accordance with the Sussex Archaeological Standards. If any archaeological deposits are encountered which will be disturbed or destroyed by the groundworks, they will be archaeologically excavated and recorded in accordance with Section 5 below. Reasonable time will be provided by the Client and site contractors to permit the adequate recording of any such archaeological deposits.⁸

3.3 In an attempt to mitigate the damage caused by not informing CBAS of the intended groundworks, it was agreed to excavate three test pits, around the Site to assess whether any potential archaeology had been disturbed by the groundworks (Fig. 13). Prior to the excavation of the test pits, all of the spoil heaps from the unmonitored work were inspected for artefacts and subjected to a metal detector survey using a Garrett ACE 150 metal detector. Where possible all unmonitored excavation areas were inspected and recorded photographically, and an area inside the parlour building was cleaned with a trowel to determine whether there were any surviving deposits.

3.4 The three test pits were excavated by a 13 ton 360° tracked excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket. All deposits within these test pits 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.

3.5 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 Horsham Museum, or such other repository as agreed with the SDNP Archaeological Advisor. This will be done at the expense of the client. The West 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 TPG16 has been allocated.

3.6 The Site was levelled from two Temporary Bench Marks (TBM) established at ground level on the corner of the L shaped building to the east of the Parlour (TBM1; Fig. 13), and at the southwest corner of the extension to the Parlour building (TBM2). The levels for these TBMs were tied into the Ordnance Survey grid system, from a levels plan produced by T2 architects.

⁸ Klemenic, S. 2016. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at The Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex*. Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd CBAS0680

4.0 Results

4.0.1 A walkover survey was conducted on arrival at the Site. The three buildings were inspected in turn, with any visible excavations associated with them, being photographed and recorded on the Site plan. No excavations went beyond a depth of 1m.⁹

4.1.0 The Parlour Building

4.1.1 The Parlour building was a rectangular structure on a northeast-southwest alignment, the new extension extends northwest from the northwest corner, making the Parlour into an L shaped building. The roof, doors and windows had been removed from the Parlour, with many of the doorways were in the process of being bricked up at the time of visit. The ground surface was not metal detected as the large amount of tiles and roofing nails would have made this impractical (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Internal view of the Parlour Building, facing north

⁹ I. Eldred, 2016: Pers. Comm.

4.1.2 Six services trenches had been excavated within the Parlour building, three of these connecting to manholes, positioned outside (Plate 2), and three internal walls had been erected in the centre of the northern end of the Parlour (Plate 1). A small area was cleared at the south east corner of the Parlour building (Plate 3), exposing a mid orange-brown, silty sand subsoil of indeterminate depth (**001**).



Plate 2: Manhole in east wall of parlour building, facing east



Plate 3: Clean up of Context **001**, at southeast corner of the Parlour building, facing south

4.1.3 Outside the Parlour building, the concrete ground level was reduced to the south and west, with repairs to the south wall having been made with steel below ground level, and brick and block work above (Plate 4).¹⁰ The footings trenches for the extension at the southwest corner of the Parlour had all been filled, meaning that there was no useful information about the stratigraphy within them available (Plate 5).



Plate 4: South wall of the Parlour, facing northeast



Plate 5: View of footings, northwest corner of Parlour extension, facing east

¹⁰ I. Eldred, 2016: Pers. Comm.

4.1.4 In the yard to the northwest of the parlour are three distinct groups of posts, cut off at ground level. These were revealed with the removal of the concrete floor layer. While these are most likely modern, as in places they show through the concrete (Plate 6), however, given their layout (Fig. 13) they may possibly relate to an earlier farm building such as a post barn. These postholes have been described as Context **002**, and consist of a northern linear group of four round posts in a northwest-southeast alignment (**002a**), two square posts at 90° to the southwest of group **002a**, referred to as **002b**, and a southern group of three round posts in a northwest-southeast alignment (**002c**). These posts are all of 200-350mm diameter and are of unknown depth.



Plate 6: Easternmost of group **002c** posts, facing east

4.2.0 The Store Building

4.2.1 The new Store building is a rectangular structure on a northeast-southwest alignment, situated north of the Parlour, between the Parlour and the new Stables. The concrete floor layer was left in place between the Store and the Parlour, only being lifted around the footprint of the new build (Plate 7). As with the Parlour building, there was no information to be gained from an inspection of the visible footings, with only c.100-150mm of these left open (Plate 8).



Plate 7: Southwest corner of the Store, facing east



Plate 8: View of footings, northeast corner of the Store, facing north

4.3.0 The Stables

4.3.1 The Stables building is an ‘L’ shaped structure on a northwest-southeast alignment, with a short eastern wing on a northeast-southwest alignment, situated just north of the Store between the Parlour and the new Stables. The concrete floor layer was removed across the whole area on which the Stables was built, just north of the Store (Plate 9), although it did not extend across the whole of the Stables’ footprint, evidenced by grass along the northern wall of the stables (Plate 10). Again there was no information to be gained from the visible footings, with only the upper c.50-100mm of these left open (Plate 10).



Plate 9: Southwest corner of the Stables’ east wing, facing east



Plate 10: View northwest across the west wing of the Stables

4.4.0 Test Pit 1

4.4.1 Test Pit 1 (Plate 11) was located 4m west of the extension to the Parlour building (Fig. 13); it was 3m long, 2m wide and 0.9m deep. The Natural Context **1/002** was encountered 200mm below the surface, but the Test Pit was deepened to check this. A head deposit of flints was revealed at 0.8m depth, and after tidying up loose spoil in the bottom of the Test Pit, excavation ceased. The topsoil covering this area is presumed to have been stripped prior to laying the previous concrete surface that had been removed at the start of the groundworks. The subsoil (Context **1/001**), had possibly also been truncated by this topsoil strip. Context **1/001** was a firm, light reddish brown sandy silt, with inclusions of *c.*5% fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) up to 50mm in size. This deposit was found to a depth of 200mm across Test Pit 1.



Plate 11: East facing Section of Test Pit 1 (1m scales)

4.4.2 The Natural (Context **1/002**), was a mid-firm dark green grey sandy clay. This deposit was found to a depth of 0.7m across Test Pit 1, the bottom 100mm of this was formed of a flint gravel head deposit. No finds or features were observed in Test Pit 1.

4.5.0 Test Pit 2

4.5.1 Test Pit 2 (Plate 12) was located 5m south of the Parlour building (Fig. 13); it was 3.3m long, 2m wide and 0.9m deep. The Natural Context **2/002** was encountered 300mm below the surface, but the Test Pit was deepened to check this. A head deposit of flints was revealed at 0.85m depth, and after tidying up loose spoil in the bottom of the Test Pit excavation ceased. The top and subsoils covering this area is presumed to have been stripped prior to laying the concrete surface that was removed at the start of the groundworks. A layer of made ground (Context **2/001**) consisting of a very firm, off white crushed and compacted chalk, with chalk block inclusions of to 260mm by 100mm in size. This deposit was found to a depth of 0.6m across Test Pit 1, and is interpreted as an earlier possible floor surface, replaced by the concrete layer.



Plate 12: East facing Section of Test Pit 2 (1m scales)

4.5.2 The Natural (Context **2/002**), was a mid-firm dark orange sandy clay. This deposit was found to a depth of 300mm across Test Pit 2, the bottom 50mm of this was formed of a flint gravel head deposit. No finds or features were observed in Test Pit 2.

4.6.0 Test Pit 3

4.6.1 Test Pit 3 (Plate 13) was located 5m west of the Stables (Fig. 13); it was 3.5m long, 2m wide and 1.5m deep. No natural deposits were observed in this Test Pit, it being filled by four layers of made ground. Context **3/001** consisted of a firm, mid yellow-brown to grey, silty sand with c.50% cement rubble inclusions to a depth of 0.5m. Context **3/002** is below Context **3/001**, and consists of a firm, dark grey brown, sandy silt with c.30% CBM inclusions to a depth of 200mm. Context **3/003** is below Context **3/002**, and consists of a soft, mid yellow brown, sandy with c.20% CBM inclusions to a depth of 200mm.



Plate 13: East facing Section of Test Pit 2 (1m scales)

4.6.2 Context **3/004** is below Context **3/003**, comprising c.90%, dark grey concrete slab and CBM rubble to a depth of 0.5m. a disconnected plastic land drain ran through this layer, which flooded quickly. No finds or features were observed in Test Pit 3.

5.0 The Finds.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief, and are described below. None of the finds require any further analysis and do not require retention in a museum. The finds have therefore been discarded.

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from Spoilheap 3 (6g). This consists of a fairly fresh glazed fine red earthenware sherd from a cup with simple upright rim. An 18th to early 19th century date is likely.

5.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

Spoilheap 3 produced an 80g fragment of 10mm thick peg tile. The tile is tempered with sparse fine quartz, common iron oxides to 0.5mm and occasional marl streaks and pellets. It is well formed and fired, with a partial stamp on its underside ('.NTLEY'). A late 19th to mid 20th century date is suspected.

5.3 Metal by Jan Oldham

A single broken large screw/bolt stamped N/B/D on the head, weighing 88g was found on Spoilheap 3. NBD stands for No Pinch Bolt Design, and the bolt dates from the 20th century.

5.4 Glass by Jan Oldham

A complete SHIPPAMS paste jar in clear glass 93mm tall and weighing 146g was found in Spoilheap 3. Also from Spoilheap 3 was an aqua medicine bottle fragment weighing 147g. This had bar measurement markings and part of the inscription [] E-SPOONS on one side, and '8' on the base. Both of these bottles date to the early to mid part of the 20th century.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** It was unfortunate that we were unable to monitor the excavation of the foundation trenches as arranged, as this may have provided a more complete picture of the archaeological background to the site.
- 6.2** The excavation of the test pits and other monitoring that we were able to complete did not recover any evidence of activity on the site before the 18th to 19th centuries. The posts and possible chalk surface are associated with this later post medieval activity, and most likely relate directly to the buildings that appeared on the site in the mid 20th century.
- 6.3** The evidence from the work undertaken suggests that there was no earlier activity on the site that has left any archaeological evidence, and ties in with the early map evidence which shows that the site was a field.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr I. Eldred for commissioning this archaeological watching brief, and his on-site contractors for their assistance and co-operation. I would also like to thank Luke Barber and Jan Oldham for reporting on the artefacts.
- 7.2** The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler MCIfA.

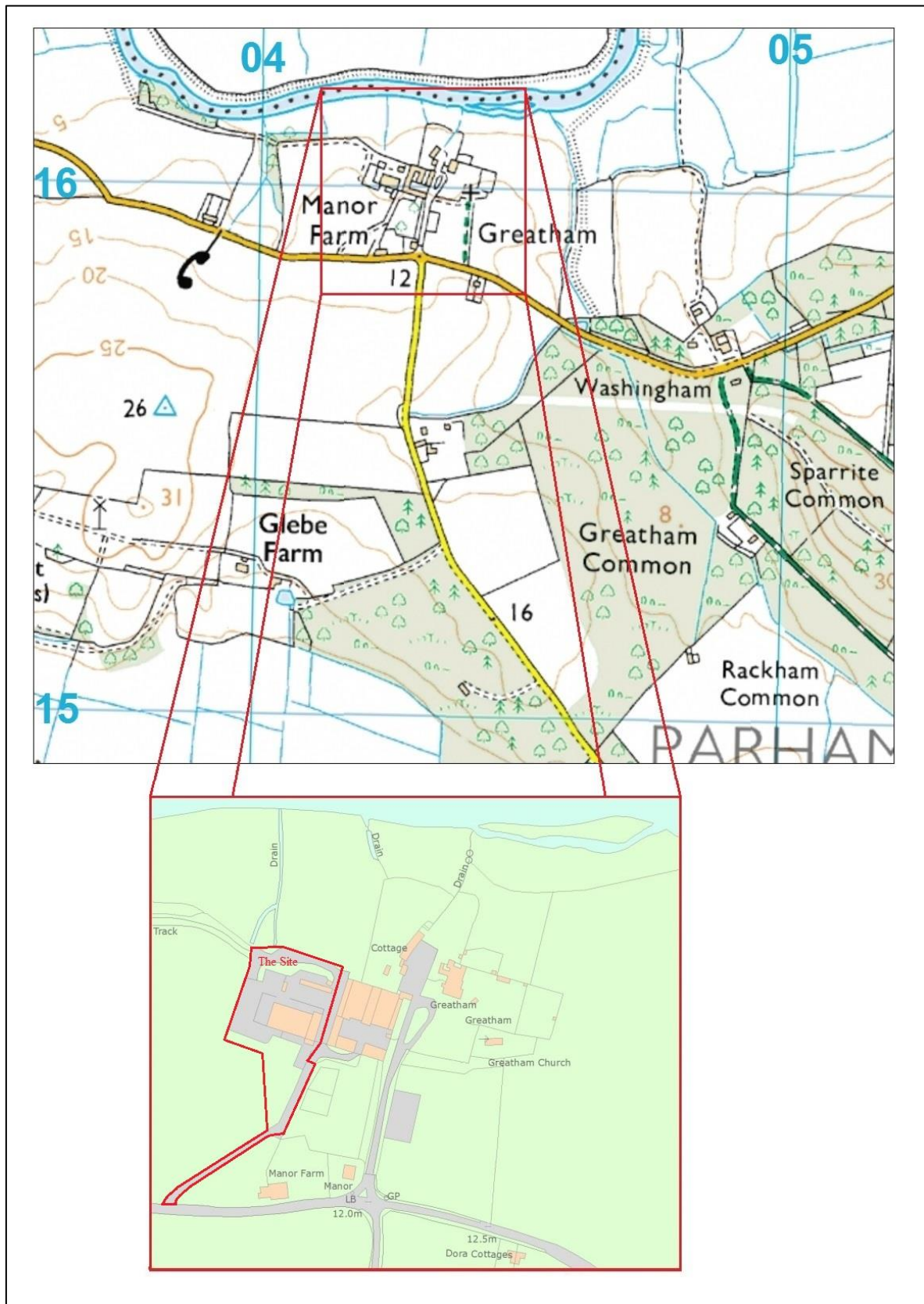


Fig. 1: The Parlour, Greatham: Site location

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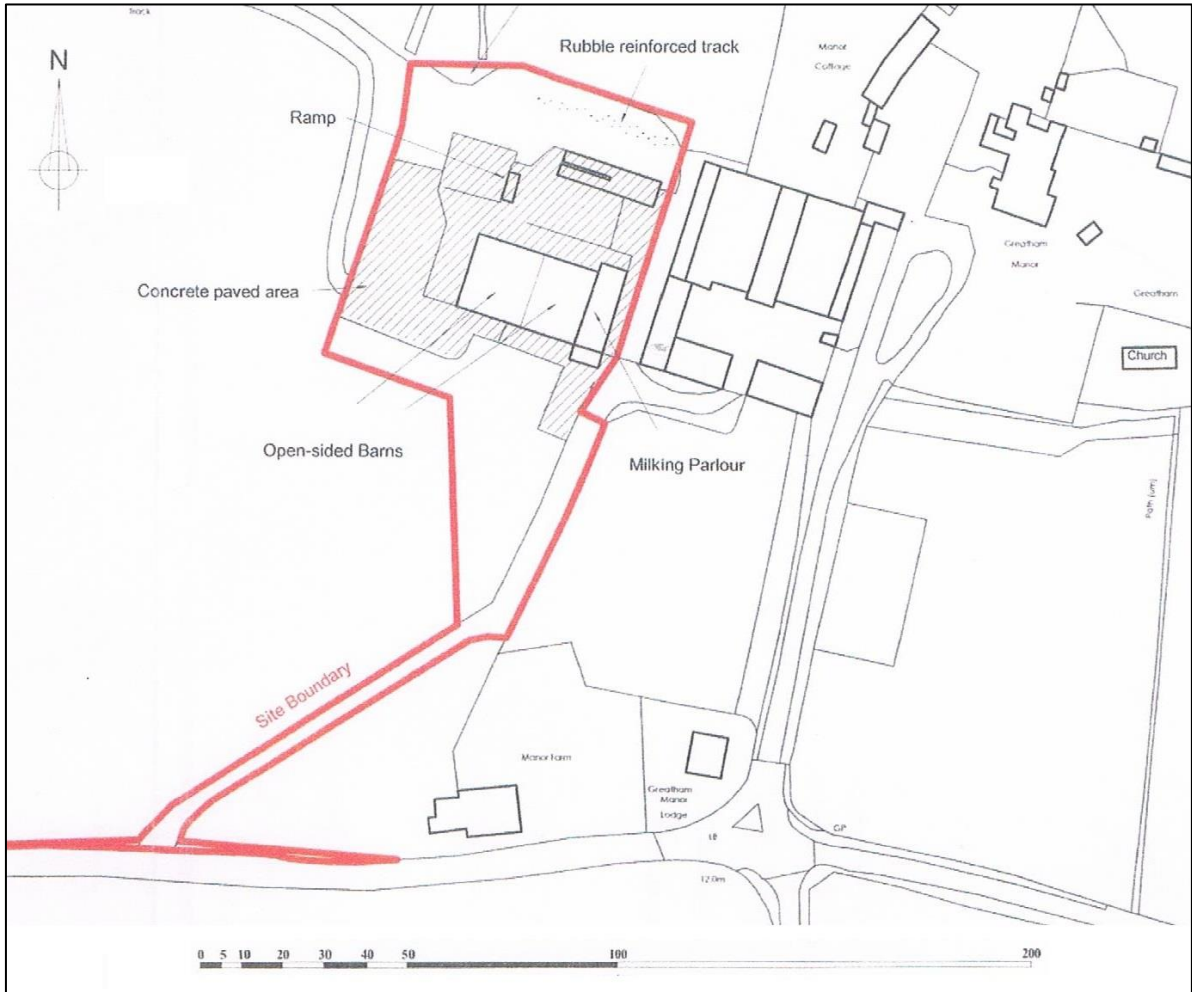


Fig. 2: The Parlour, Greatham: Existing Site Layout

Adapted from architect's plan.

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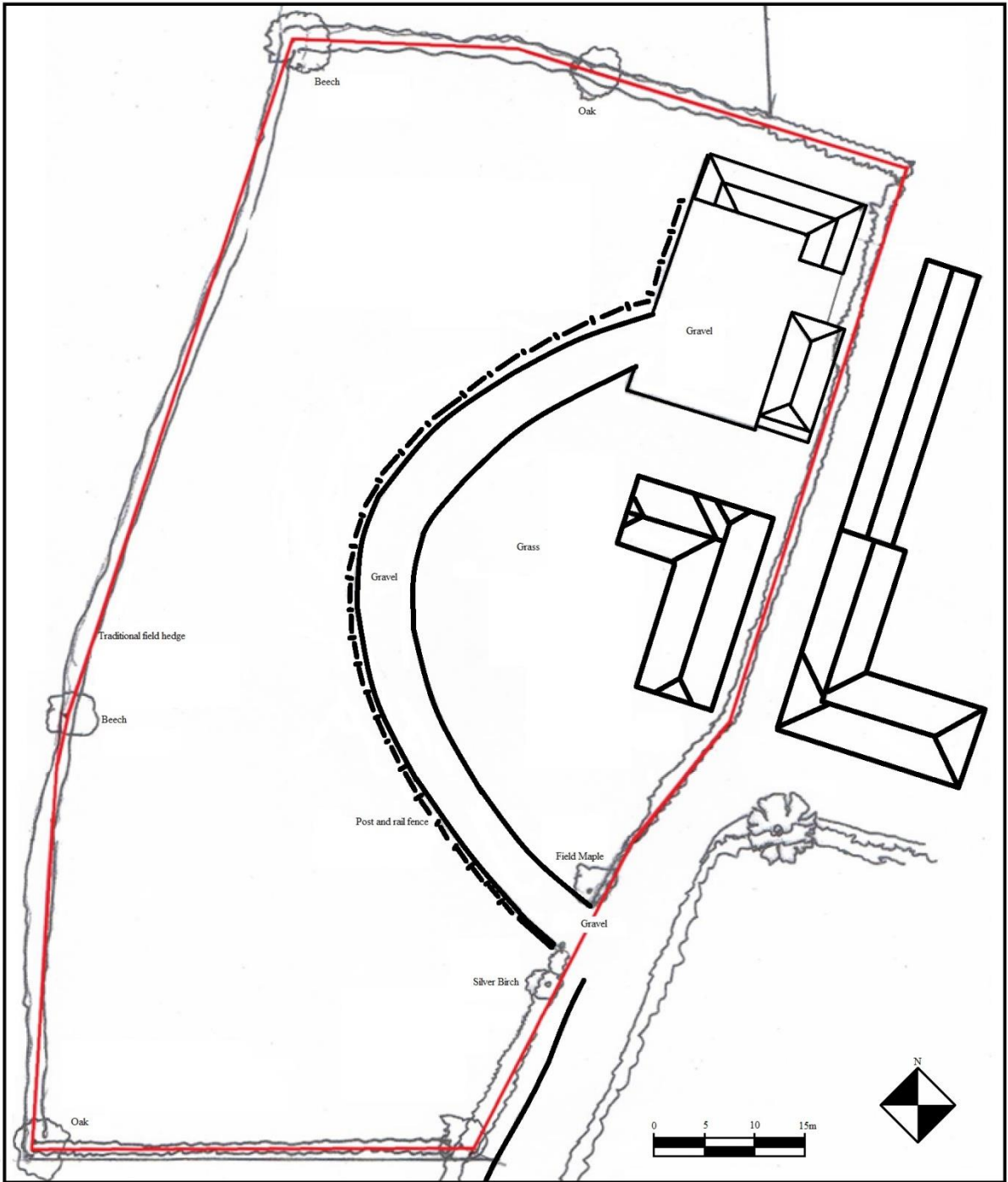


Fig. 3: The Parlour, Greatham: Proposed Development

Adapted from architect's plan.

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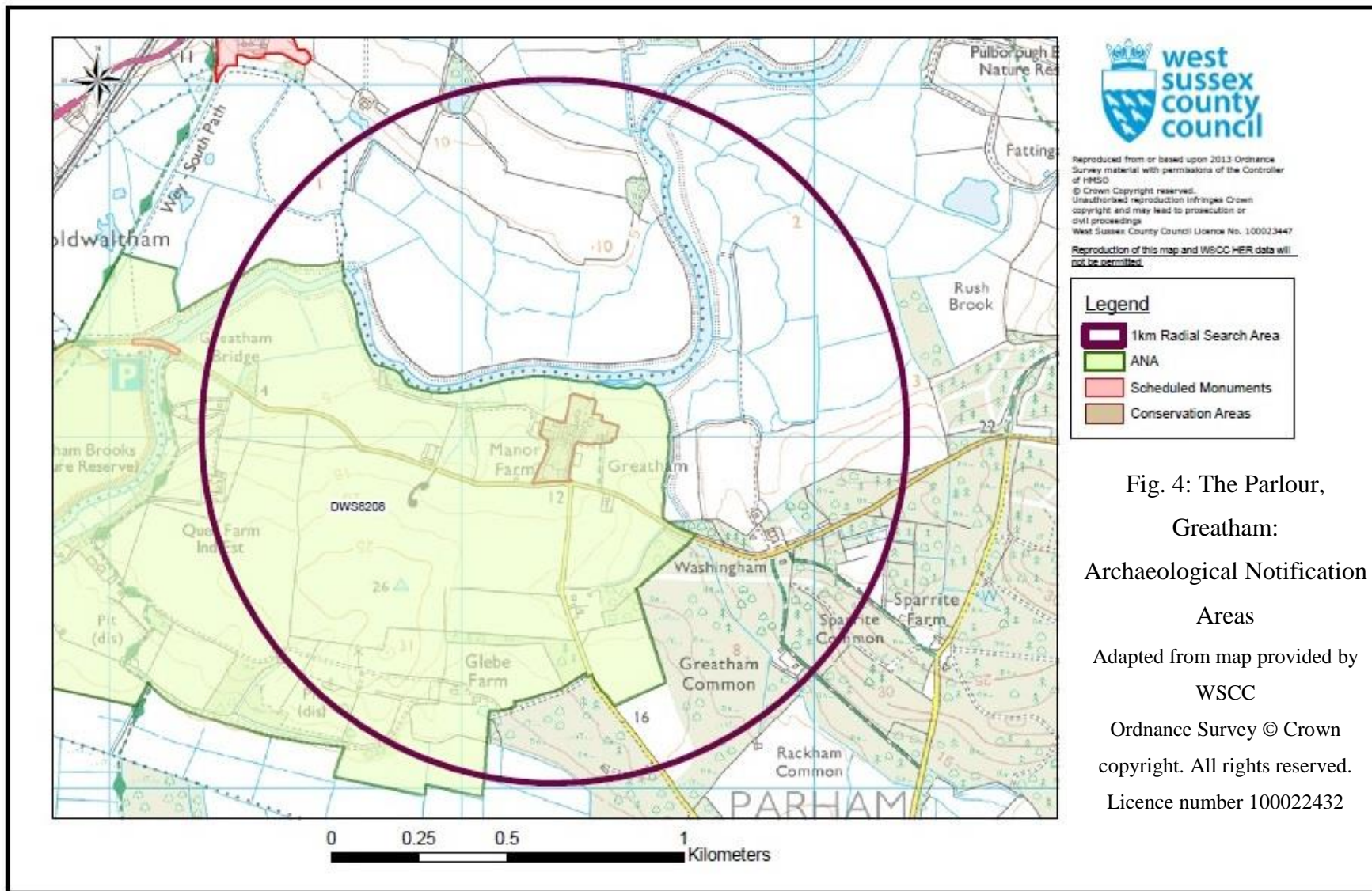


Fig. 4: The Parlour,
Greatham:
Archaeological Notification
Areas

Adapted from map provided by
WSCC

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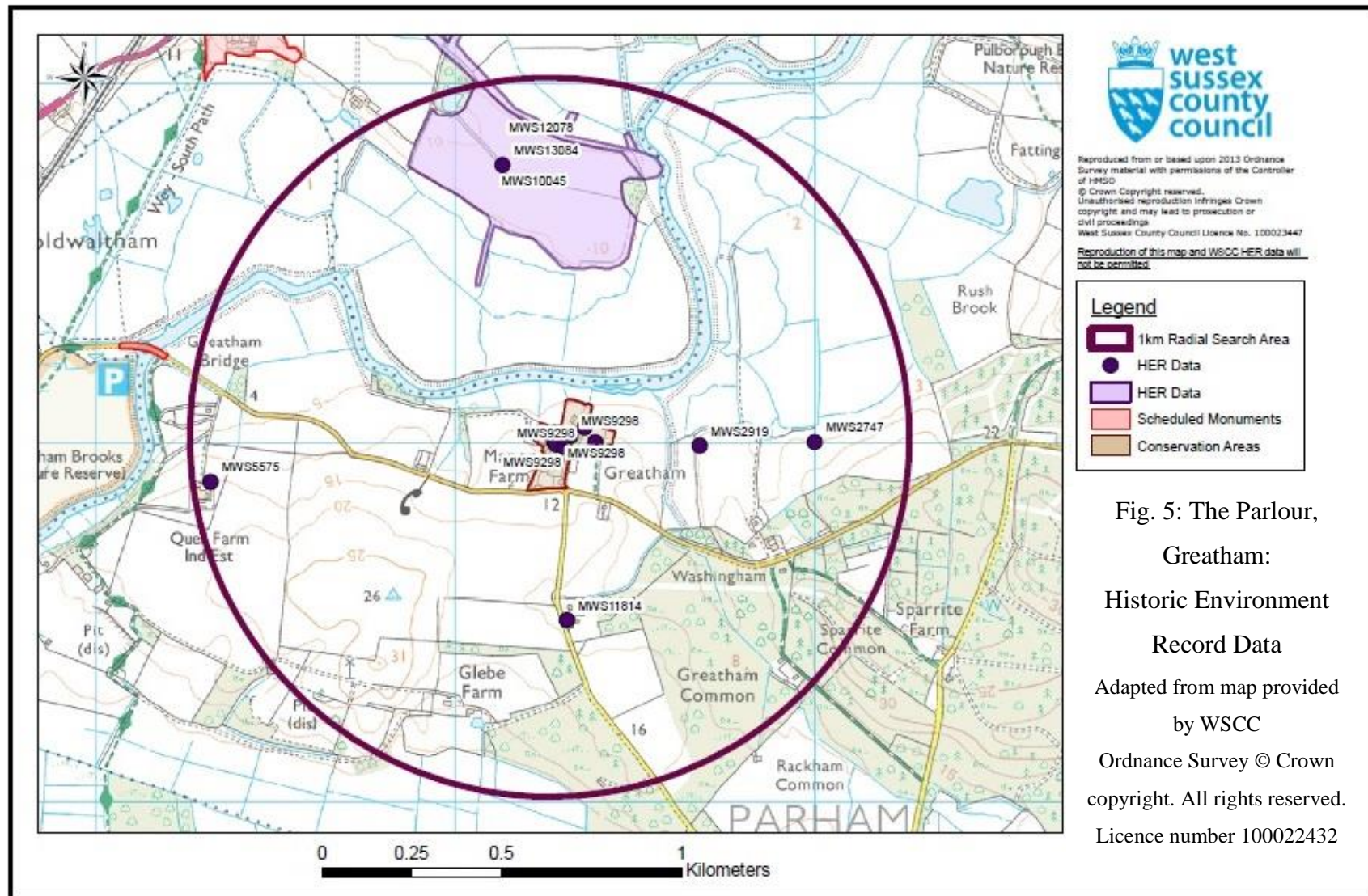




Fig. 6: The Parlour, Greatham: *'Plan of the Mannor of Great Ham'* (c. 1680)
(Source: MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage)

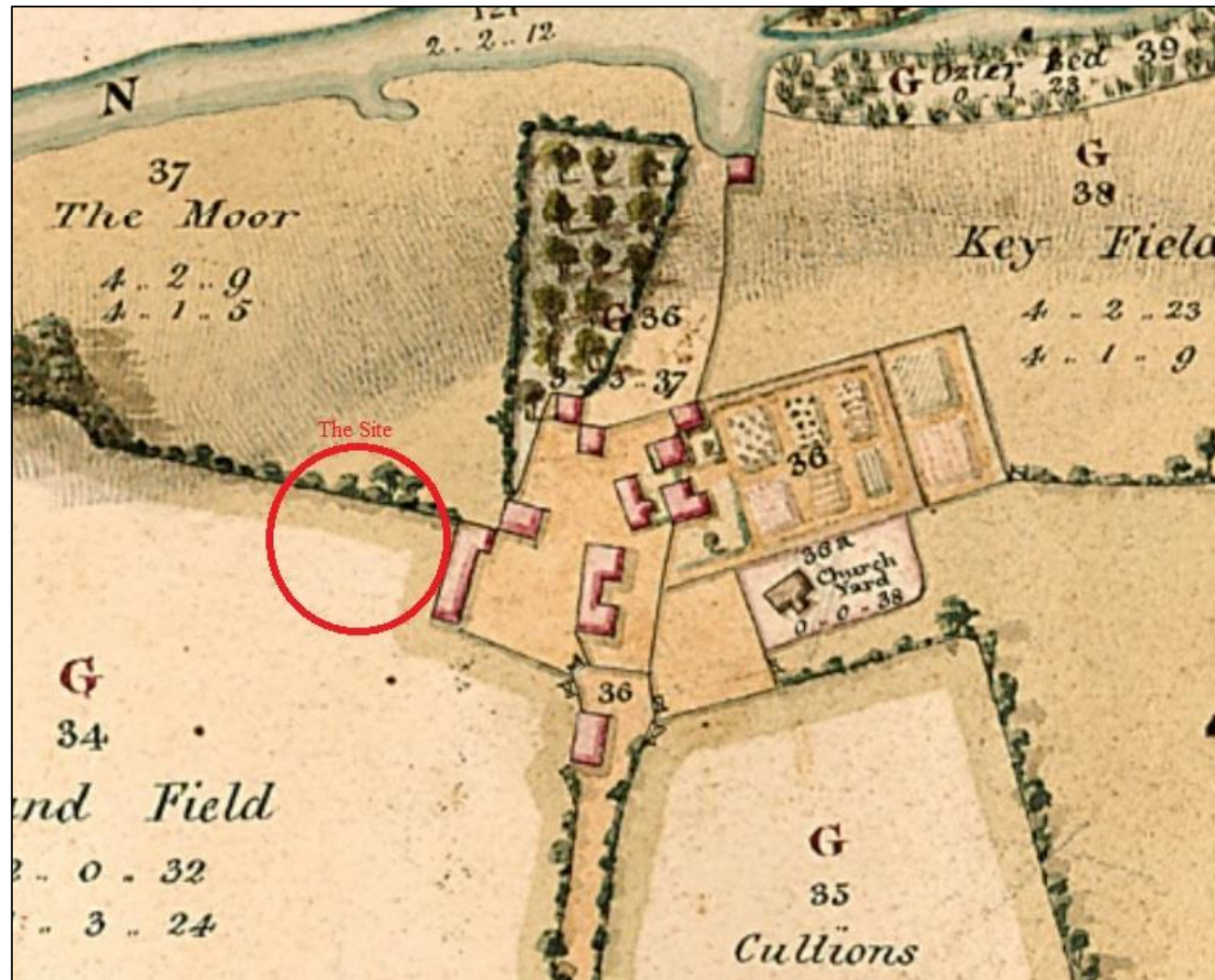


Fig. 7: The Parlour, Greatham: Greatham Estate Map (1827)
(Source: MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage)



Fig. 8: The Parlour, Greatham: 1st Edition OS (1876)

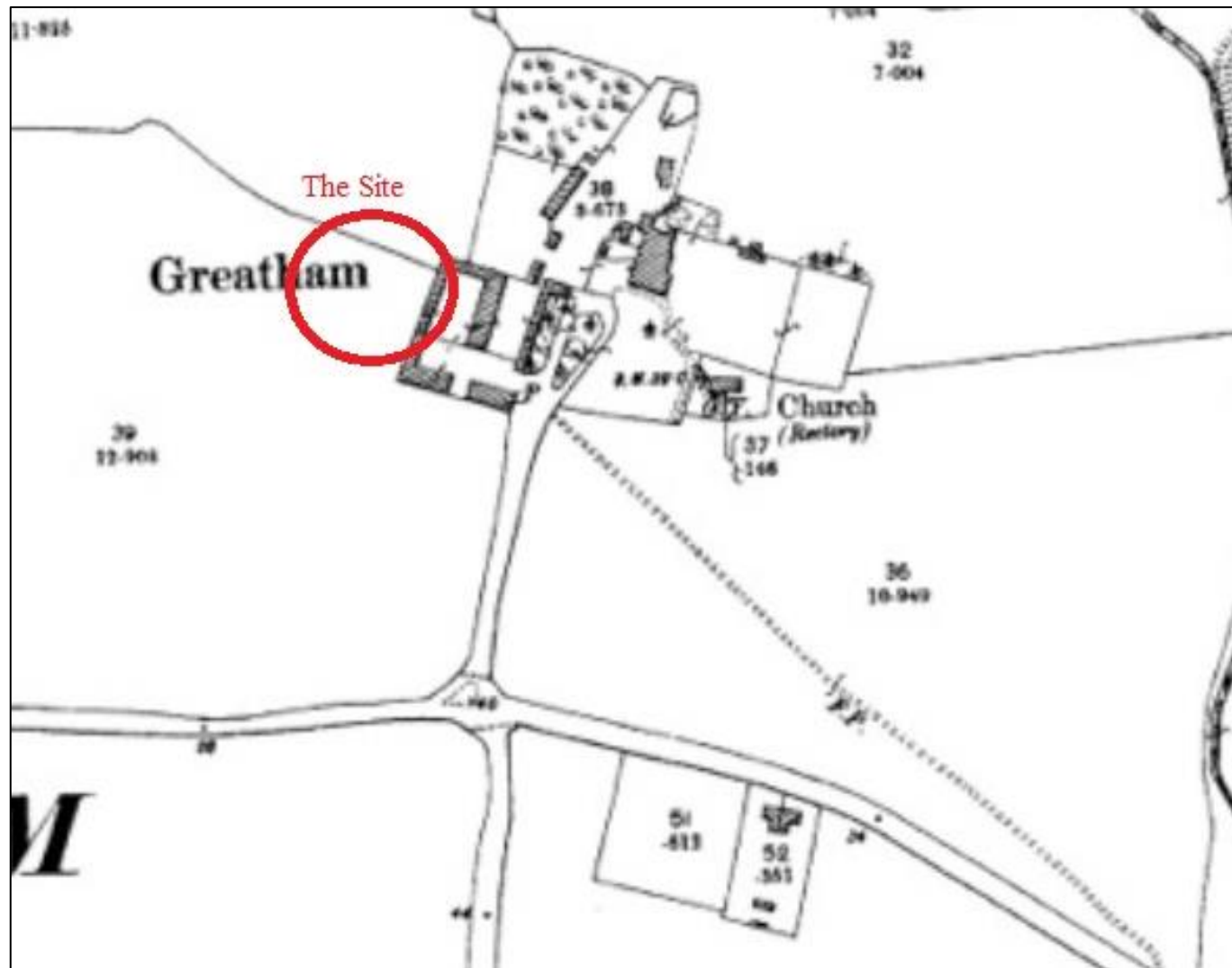


Fig. 9: The Parlour, Greatham: 2nd Edition OS (1897)



Fig. 10: The Parlour, Greatham: 3rd Edition OS (1911)

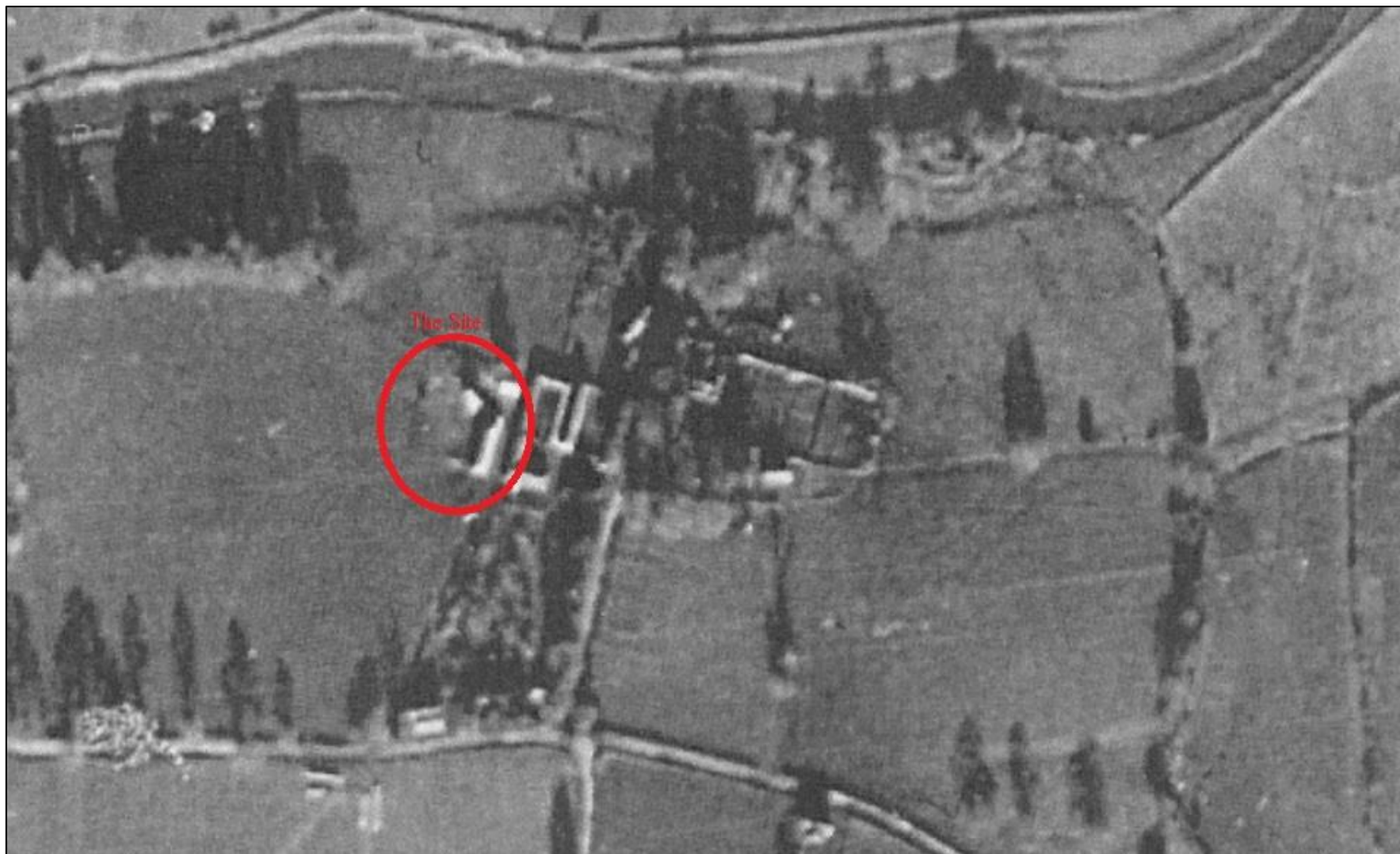


Fig. 11: The Parlour, Greatham: Historic Aerial Photograph (1947-1949) RAF
(Source: MacCullagh, R. 2013: *Greatham Barns Milking Parlour, Manor Farm, Greatham, West Sussex Heritage Significance and Planning Justification Statement*. RMA Heritage)



Fig. 12: The Parlour, Greatham: 1973 Edition OS

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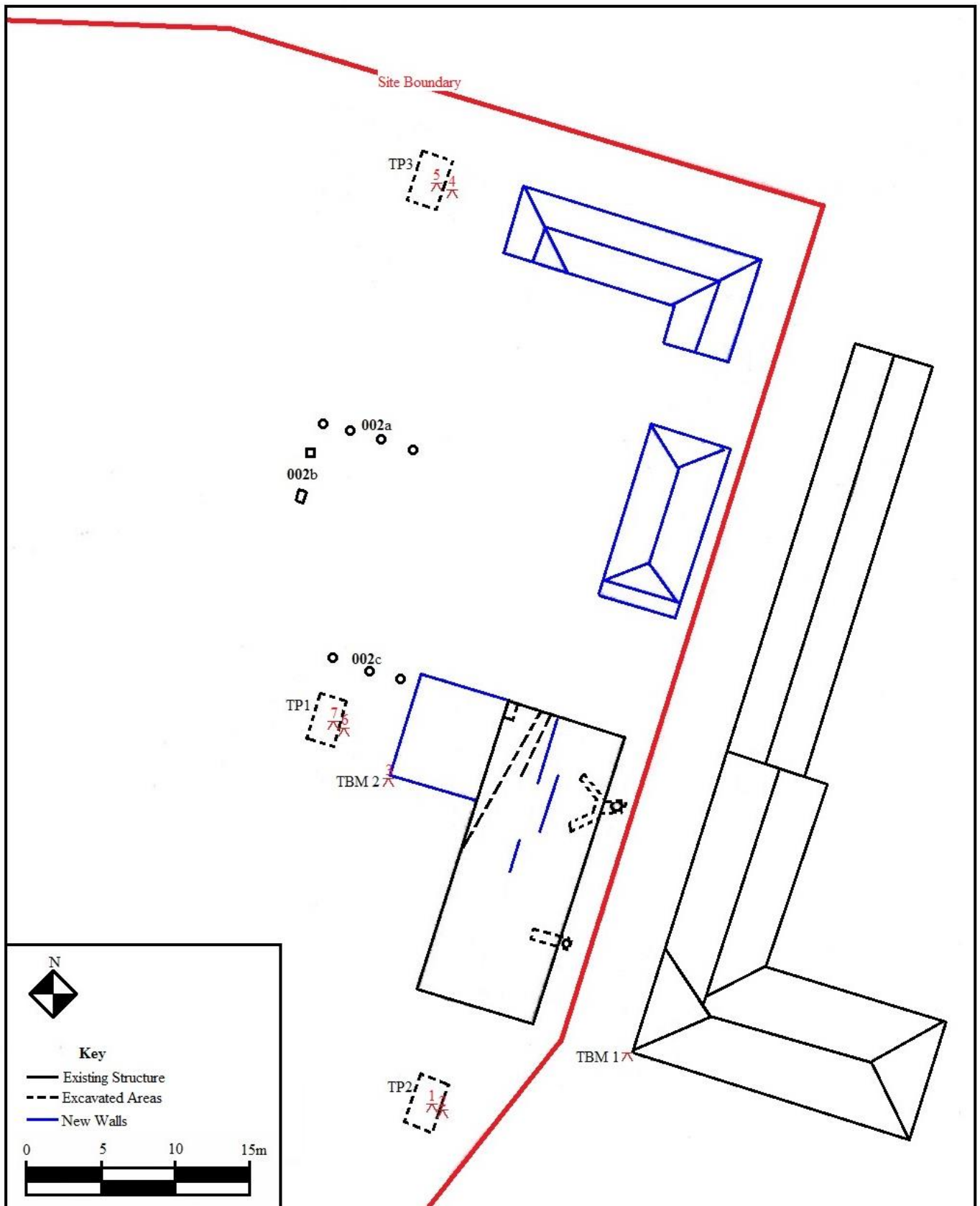


Fig. 13: The Parlour, Greatham: Site Plan
Adapted from architect's plan.
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Appendix 1: Levels Register

Level Number	TBM	Reduced Level	Notes
1	1	8.995	Base of TP2, centre of east side
2	1	9.785	Top of TP2, centre of east side
3	1	8.992	TBM2
4	2	8.067	Top of TP3, centre of east side
5	2	6.702	Base of TP3, centre of east side
6	2	8.852	Top of TP1, centre of east side
7	2	7.967	Base of TP1, centre of east side

Appendix 2: HER Summary Form

Site Name: The Parlour Greatham		CBAS0680
Location: Greatham	NGR: TQ 04265 16018	
Type of Project (delete others or type in): Watching brief		
Dates of fieldwork: 06/05/16		
Brief description of works undertaken: Foundation trenches had already been excavated. Agreed with client that some test pits be excavated to establish whether any archaeological deposits and features were present.		
Description of Archaeology Found: Some posts were located still in situ, probably from 20 th century buildings/fences, and a chalk surface of later post medieval date. No evidence of any earlier archaeology.		
Periods represented	Features	Artefacts
Late Post Medieval	Posts and chalk surface	Pottery, CBM, Glass & metal
Site Supervisor: Steffan Klemenic		Date: 1/8/16

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 of Field Archaeologists, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was 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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