



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological Watching Brief
at
1, Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex**

LW/09/0672

Project No. CBAS0227

by
Keith Butler PIFA

October 2011

Summary

A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the footings for five houses constructed at 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex. Two evaluation trenches had previously been excavated on the site in 2009, but since this time the site had been landscaped creating two platforms and the former house had been demolished, also a quantity of soil had been imported onto the site. The footings at the northern end of the site were excavated in the backfill of the demolished house, with the ground level of the southern end of the site being raised with the spoil from the previously excavated footings. This increase in the ground level meant that there was only a shallow impact on the original ground surface. The footings were sterile of archaeological features, with only a small assemblage of Post Medieval artefacts being recovered.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Simon Wiley (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief during the erection of four x two bed houses and one x three bed house, together with one garage, five parking spaces and four cycle spaces at 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex.
- 1.2 As a result of the site's location, the local significance of the existing building, and the archaeological potential of the area, Lewes District Council (LDC) have put a condition on the planning consent (LW/09/0672) for the development, requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.3 The site is situated at TV 4858 9878 (Fig. 1), and is located at around 5m OD. The ground slopes gently up to the north of the site, and slopes down to the south. It is situated on the corner of Cricketfield Road and Steyne Road, and to its east side is the playing field for Seaford Head Community College. The site is within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area.
- 1.4 Until 2009, a two-storey 19th century house of timber frame construction occupied the northern part of the site with a grassed garden occupying the southern part of the site. The house was demolished after having been surveyed, and an archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out in the southern part of the site. This established the presence of a possible 17th century in-fill of the silted-up harbour, together with a chalk block constructed drain, and an area of chalk hardstanding, both possibly also of 17th century date¹.
- 1.5 The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319/334), comprises Culver Chalk on the northern part of the site, with a band of alluvium (clay, silt and sand with gravel) to the south (Fig. 2). There is a large outcrop of Woolwich and Reading Beds to the south and east, and a smaller outcrop of the same to the north overlying the Chalk.
- 1.6 The appropriate programme of archaeological work comprises an archaeological watching brief. A written scheme of investigation² covering was prepared and agreed with the archaeological team at East Sussex County Council, and submitted and approved by the local planning authority.

¹ Butler, C. 2009 *A Standing Building Survey and Evaluation Excavation at 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex*, CBAS Report CBAS0089.

² Butler, C. 2011. *A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 1 Cricketfield Rd, Seaford, East Sussex*. CBAS.

- 1.7 A watching brief was maintained during the groundworks on the 25th and 26th July 2011. The fieldwork was carried out by the author, with the project being managed by Chris Butler for CBAS.

2.0 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 2.1 A number of Palaeolithic handaxes have been found to the north of Seaford³ whilst others have come from East Blatchington and the Cuckmere Valley. It has been suggested that this material may derive from local tertiary deposits⁴. Some Mesolithic flintwork has been found close to the site (MES1702) and much of the evidence for Mesolithic and Palaeolithic activity in the area has come from tertiary outcrops such as the Clay-with-Flints and Woolwich & Reading Beds, such as those close to the site.

- 2.2 Evidence for Early Neolithic activity has also been found close to the site (MES1702) and at other sites nearby (e.g. MES1718). At Rookery Hill, Bishopstone⁵ there may have been a settlement, and near Alfriston⁶ flintwork was recovered around the Early Neolithic *Long Burgh* long barrow. Later Neolithic flintwork was also found at Valley Dip⁷, and in the area of Seaford Head⁸, and between South Hill and Cuckmere Haven⁹.

- 2.3 Bronze Age flintwork and pottery has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site (MES1702, MES1706 & MES1718). The presence of these finds would suggest that a Bronze Age settlement may be located nearby. Other finds of Bronze Age date have been made to the north of Seaford at Rathfinney Farm where flintwork was recovered¹⁰, whilst flintwork was also found at Valley Dip and around Seaford Head. Another feature of the Bronze Age landscape are the burial mounds (Barrows). None are recorded at the site, although at least one is noted on Seaford Head, with others on the Downs to the north of the site¹¹.

³ Woodcock, A 1981 *The Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Periods in Sussex*, Oxford, BAR **94**.

⁴ Wymer, J. 1999 *The Lower Palaeolithic Occupation of Britain*, Vol. **1**, Wessex Archaeology & English Heritage, p171.

⁵ Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

⁶ Butler, C. 2001 'Horned scrapers and other prehistoric flintwork from Alfriston, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 215-223.

⁷ Butler, C. 1996 'Later Prehistoric flintwork from Valley Dip, Seaford, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **134**, 219-224.

⁸ *Sussex Notes & Queries* 1950-3 Vol. **13**, 193-7

⁹ Holden, E.W. 1979 'Flint artefacts from Seaford', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **117**, 224-7.

¹⁰ Butler, C. 2001 'Horned scrapers and other prehistoric flintwork from Alfriston, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 215-223.

¹¹ Grinsell, L.V. 1931 'Sussex in the Bronze Age', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **72**, 66.

- 2.4** Pottery dating to the Iron Age has been found close to the site (MES1702), and there is a possibility that artefacts or evidence for settlement could be present at the site, especially given its location close to the Iron Age hillfort on Seaford Head.
- 2.5** There has also been evidence for Roman activity nearby (MES1702), and cremation burials of probable Roman date were found at Hawks Brow c.1900 (MES1714). The possibility of a Roman road connecting Seaford with Firle and Glynde (MES2667) may suggest the presence of farmsteads in the area¹².
- 2.6** There is no evidence for Saxon activity at the site, and evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement is difficult to find, with the discovery and excavation of larger settlements, such as Bishopstone¹³, being comparatively rare, as is the occasional discovery of isolated Saxon buildings, such as the Sunken Featured Building at Itford Farm to the north of Newhaven¹⁴. It is therefore considered unlikely that any evidence for Saxon activity will be encountered.
- 2.7** Seaford is located in Flexborough Hundred, but was not mentioned in the Domesday Book. It may well have been connected to the settlement and Minster Church at Bishopstone, or the Manor at Sutton¹⁵. Seaford was located at an important strategic position at the mouth of the River Ouse, controlling access up river to Lewes, and seems to have been a settlement prior to 1058¹⁶. The Medieval coastline was very different to that of today, with the mouth of the River Ouse located close to Hawks Brow to the south-east of the Medieval town¹⁷, and it has been suggested that a harbour or quay was situated in the area of Steyne Road.
- 2.8** Evidence for Medieval settlement has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site (MES14). An excavation in Steyne Road in 1977 located a Medieval floor, well and fence line that dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries, and challenges the idea that Steyne Road was the site of the Medieval harbour quay¹⁸. Excavations in Church Street located pits and a well dating to the 13th and 14th centuries¹⁹, and a recent excavation in Saxon Lane discovered a timber frame building and rubbish pits dating to the 13th-14th centuries (MES7341).

¹² Bedwin, O. 1986 'Excavations at Seaford Head Camp, East Sussex, 1983' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **124**, 25-33.

¹³ Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

¹⁴ James, R. 2002 'The excavation of a Saxon *grubenhau*s at Itford Farm, Beddingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 41-7.

¹⁵ Combes, P. 2002 'Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 49-56.

¹⁶ Drewett, P. & Freke, D. 1982 'The Medieval Farm on Bullock Down c.1250-1550' in Drewett, P. *The Archaeology of Bullock Down, Eastbourne, East Sussex*, Sussex Archaeological Society.

¹⁷ Woodcock, A. 2003 'The Archaeological implications of Coastal Change in Sussex' in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

¹⁸ Freke, D.J. 1979 'Excavations in Steyne Road, Seaford, 1977', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **117**, 233-4.

¹⁹ Freke, D.J. 1977 'Excavations in Church Street, Seaford, 1976', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **116**, 199-224

- 2.9** In 1347 the Poynings family took possession of Seaford and its adjacent lands. As Seaford had been ravaged by pestilence and French raids in 1357, Lord Poynings decided to build a new town to the west of Seaford on high ground overlooking Cuckmere Haven. It is likely that the new settlement of Poynings Town would have been located adjacent to the current Chyngton Farm, and may itself have succumbed fairly quickly to French raids, with the town then being re-established on its original site at Seaford²⁰.
- 2.10** The River Ouse was diverted through Newhaven in the 16th century, but there were extensive floods recorded in 1579, and again in 1703 when the floodwater reached within 40 metres of the church, and would therefore have almost certainly covered over this site. A geoarchaeological assessment at Seaford Head Community College, just to the east of the site, confirmed the presence of a former marine inlet which has undergone a process of progressive intertidal silting and eventual isolation from the sea. This is regionally significant as the inlet currently represents the best candidate as the location of the Cinque Port Harbour at Seaford, the definitive position of which is hitherto unknown²¹.
- 2.11** The evaluation excavation at 1 Cricketfield Road in 2009 encountered a wide range of artefacts ranging including prehistoric flintwork, a Roman coin and Medieval pottery. The excavations revealed a deep stratigraphy, which included possible 17th century in-fill of the silted-up harbour, together with a chalk block constructed drain, and an area of chalk hardstanding, both undated, but possibly also of 17th century date.
- 2.12** An Estate Map of 1772²² shows that the area of the site appears to be open ground on the south side of a track (the later Steyne Road), and well to the south-east of the town. The 'Old Fort' is shown to the south of the site, and is presumably either the Battery constructed in 1760 or the earlier 16th century battery²³. A drawing dated 1821 from Splash Point looking west to Seaford Town shows the Martello Tower built in 1808 on the seafront, and the apparent remains of the early harbour on the low ground to its rear²⁴.
- 2.13** The Seaford Tithe map (1839) shows the site to be still located in an area of arable land (136) called Lower Brook, which was owned by John Fitzgerald and occupied by a Miss Smith (Fig. 4). The area to the west (161) is Common and owned by the Corporation of Seaford. Corsica House (142) to the south is also owned by John Fitzgerald and occupied by Miss Smith.

²⁰ Burleigh, G.R. 1973 'An Introduction to Deserted Medieval Villages in East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **111**, 45-83.

²¹ Porteus, S. et al. 2010 An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at Seaford Head Community College, Seaford, East Sussex. ASE Report No: 2010001

²² ESRO (AMS 3430 EB)

²³ Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd.

²⁴ Taylor, D. (Ed) 2001 *A Seaford Sketchbook: The drawings of H.H. Evans 1849-1926*, S.B. Publications

- 2.14** A drawing showing the Great Explosion at Seaford in 1850 shows a panorama of the area between Seaford Head and the Downs beyond Seaford Town. This clearly shows the area of the site, which is situated a field to the north of Corsica Hall²⁵.
- 2.15** The 1st Edition OS map (1875) shows the field now divided into smaller sections, and the Copmmon is now called 'Beame Lands'. By the 2nd Edition OS map (1899) a row of houses has been constructed on a north-south axis, the northernmost one of which is the current property on the site (Fig. 5). The 3rd Edition OS map (1911) shows a road running north-south on the west side of these houses, and by the 4th Edition OS map (1938) it is referred to as Cricketfield Road.
- 2.16** The Great Flood of 1875 flooded the whole of the seafront as far north as the church gate, apart from the shingle bank along the seafront itself. A drawing made at the time shows Corsica Hall sitting on higher ground above flood level, and the area of the site is flooded²⁶.
- 2.17** The Seaford Bay Estate Company was established in 1886 in order to transform the town into a resort, and produced a plan with 12 roads running inland from the esplanade. Around the area of the Cricketfield there were plans for 22 bungalows, which were built at least two storeys high²⁷.
- 2.18** No 1 Cricketfield was built in 1892, and the original owner was a Mr F Kirk, and it may have been at this time that it was called 'Sunny Lodge'. The lease was subsequently returned to Carew Davies-Gilbert who was the main shareholder in the Seaford Bay Estate Company, and was then rented to a number of tenants. In 1929 the building became an annex to nearby Seaford College (based in Corsica Hall) and remained so until 1939 when the College was evacuated²⁸.
- 2.19** English Heritage have recently considered an application to have 1 Cricketfield Road listed, but have decided that the building is not of special architectural or historic interest, and therefore it should not be listed²⁹. The building is currently unoccupied, and is due to be demolished as part of the proposed development at the site³⁰.

²⁵ Taylor, D. (Ed) 2001 *A Seaford Sketchbook: The drawings of H.H. Evans 1849-1926*, S.B. Publications

²⁶ *Ibid.*

²⁷ Information from Kevin Gordon

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ English Heritage letter 27th August 2009.

³⁰ www.lewes.gov.uk/CMISwebPublic/Binary.ashx?Document=2038

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** On arrival at the site on the 25th July 2011, the north end of the site had been cleared of all the rubble from the demolition of the house. The site had been levelled and three terraces created, with the highest being at the northern end of the site on Plot 5 (Fig. 0). The central platform had been constructed for the house to be built on Plot 4. At the southern end of the site was the lowest platform for Plots 2, 3 and 4. Both the platform at the north of the site and the central one had been built up by the importation of spoil from other sites owned by Mr Wiley.
- 3.2** The footing trenches were excavated on the two northern platforms first. These were first measured in and then marked out in sand. The footings were then excavated in shallow spits. The footings measured 600mm in width and had various depths, the deepest being at the northern end of the site over the original basement/cellar. These had a depth of 1.65m, with the footings on Plots 3, 4 and 5 being shallower with a depth of up to 1.1m.
- 3.3** The spoil from the northern trenches was first piled up at the southern end of the site, and then levelled out and compacted by the digger tracking over it. The raising of the ground level was required by the Environmental Agency for flood prevention. This process increased the ground surface level by between 700mm and 800mm.
- 3.4** All of the excavations and other works were carried out with a 5 tonne 360° tracked digger using various sized toothed and toothless buckets. The spoil was transported to the southern end of the site by dumper truck. At the end of the excavations a small amount of spoil was not used to level the ground and was piled up on the north western side of the site adjacent to Cricketfield Road to be transported away from the site.
- 3.5** The ground surface before excavation began was visually inspected and scanned with a Precision Gold metal detector. The metal detector was also used at various times during the excavations, and also to scan the spoil.
- 3.6** 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
- 3.7** 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. A site reference of CFS11 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

- 4.1** In the footings at the northern end of the site the basement/cellar had been backfilled with Context **100**, a mid orange-brown sandy silty loam with a very loose with small voids in consistence. This deposit had a thickness of up to 1.5m. The inclusions in this deposit were of concrete pieces (15%), ceramic building material (5%), chalk flecking and pieces up to 120mm (<1%) and sub angular flint nodules up to 100mm (<1%). In this deposit various metal objects such as angle irons and metal rods and tubing were noted but not retained as they were obviously modern.
- 4.2** To the west of Context **100** was Context **102**, which was a very disturbed deposit containing bands of different materials, with a thickness of up to 1m. The main body of the deposit was a mid orange-brown sandy silty clay with a friable consistence. Inclusions included chalk flecks and pieces up to 50mm (10%), sub angular flint nodules up to 100mm (5%), ceramic building material (1%), and concrete pieces up to 100mm (5%). I was informed by Mr Wiley that this area and the central platform had been used to dump spoil from his other sites (for example Firle Road). The artefacts recovered from this deposit were of pottery, ceramic building material and glass. However, these artefacts although recovered had been imported to the site, with the spoil.
- 4.3** Below Context **100** and **102**, was Context **101** which was apparent over the entire site. This was a firm deposit of sandy clay with pockets of pure sand, of a light buff colour with a firm consistence. The deposit had inclusions of pieces of chalk up to 80mm (<1%). The artefacts recovered from this deposit were of worked flint, pottery, ceramic building material, glass and metal. This deposit was not fully excavated as the depth of excavation had been reached.
- 4.4** Context **103** was a deposit of made ground above the topsoil on the central platform (Plot 4). This was noted due to the turf line that was still viable below the made ground. The deposit of made ground was up to 400mm, and was a mid greyish brown sandy silty loam, with a loose consistence. The inclusions in this deposit were of chalk flecks and pieces up to 40mm (<1%) and sub angular flint pieces up to 60mm (<1%).
- 4.5** Context **104** was below Context **103** and above Context **101**, was the original ground level of the central platform (Plot 4), with a depth up to 400mm. The original topsoil in this area of the site was a mid orange-brown sandy silty loam, with a loose consistence. The inclusions in this deposit were of chalk flecks and pieces up to 30mm (<1%) and pieces of sub angular flint up to 40mm (<1%), with light rooting (<1%). No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

- 4.6** Context **105** was the spoil from the previously excavated footing trenches that had been deposited above Context **101** at the southern end of site, and was a combination of Contexts **100, 101, 102, 103** and **104**.
- 4.7** Context **106** was noted in the sections of the excavated footings from the south trench of Plot 5 through to the south footing trench of Plot 3. This feature was made up of band of chalk pieces running north to south, 2m to the west of the eastern footings trench. The chalk pieces measured up to 200mm, most pieces being smaller, with pieces of sandstone up to 120mm (<1%). The band of chalk had an irregular form, being 1.3m at its widest point. This feature was interpreted as a natural out crop of chalk pieces or the remains of a drain from the original house.
- 4.8** No further archaeological features or deposits were encountered. It was agreed with Greg Chuter of the ESCC Archaeology Team, that the watching brief could be suspended, and monitoring ceased.

5.0 The Finds.

5.0.1 The excavations at 1 Cricketfield Road produced a small assemblage of artefacts from two contexts, only the artefacts recovered from Context **101** could possibly be residual to the site. However, even these could possibly have been imported to the site and incorporated into the construction of the two platforms and general levelling of the site. The finds are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: The Finds

Context	Pottery	Flint	CBM	Others
101	1 / 65g 19 th -20 th century	3 / 155g	3 roof tiles fragment & 2 white glazed tile 450g	9 metal 215g 5 glass 145g 13 shell 705g
102	2 / 25g 19 th -20 th century		3 sanitary war 115g	5 shell 115g 1 glass 115g 1 2p coin

Quantification of finds (no./weight in grams)

5.0.2 Context **101** produced the earliest artefacts from the site which consisted of three pieces of humanly struck flint (155g), two of which may be prehistoric. The mollusc shells recovered from this deposit comprised eleven oyster shells (705g) and two limpet shells (5g). A single pottery base sherd from a red earthenware vessel (65g) with a glazed interior surface, dating to the 19th or early 20th century was also recovered. The ceramic building material comprised three pieces of modern roof tile, and two pieces of white glazed ceramic bathroom tiles also of a 20th century date (450g).

5.0.3 A number of metal objects were also recovered from Context **101**. These comprised three nails (35g), part of a spring (25g), small piece of curved iron (25g), a window fixing (30g), two small pieces of cast iron drain pipe (100g) and an oval shaped name tag with both letters and number stamped on it (illegible) (25g). There were also five fragments of glass (145g) recovered, comprising a modern bottle neck and body fragment in clear glass, two fragments of window glass and a fragment of dark brown bottle glass.

5.0.4 Context **102** produced a small number of artefacts; these were recovered but not retained as they all came from soil that had been imported to the site. They comprised two small sherds of pottery (25g); a piece of burnt blue transfer-printed ware, and a sherd of earthen ware with an off white glaze, both of 19th / 20th century date. Other finds were of a small bottle of clear glass, five oyster shells (330g), three pieces of sanitary ware (115g), one iron nail (5g), a plastic toothbrush and a 2p coin of QEII dated 1993.

6.0 Discussion

- 6.1** As predicted in the report on the evaluation excavation³¹ the northern end of the site had been badly disturbed by the construction and later demolition of the two-storey 19th century house. The concrete and red brick foundations were found in all of the footing trenches for the new houses on both plots 4 and 5. The basement of the former building had been in-filled with the rubble from the demolition. The interpretation of the site was also hampered by the fact that Mr Wiley had been using the site as a free tip for the spoil from his other sites (e.g. Firle Road).
- 6.2** The ground level at the southern end of the site was also increased to meet the requirements of the Environment Agency to prevent the site flooding. This had the effect of making the impact on the original ground surface and below ground deposits encountered during the evaluation minimal. Although a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from two contexts, only those from Context **101** possibly originate from the site, but these could also have been foreign to the site and tracked in by the digger when the site was platformed and levelled.
- 6.3** The only feature noted appear in the sections of the footings of the houses to be built on two terraces at the northern end of the site, and consisted of a band of chalk pieces running on a north south alignment (Context **106**). No artefacts were recovered in association with this feature, which prevented dating it. This was interpreted as the possible remains of a drain from the demolished house, and may have been the same feature (Context 23) as was encountered in Trench B during the evaluation.

7.0 Acknowledgements

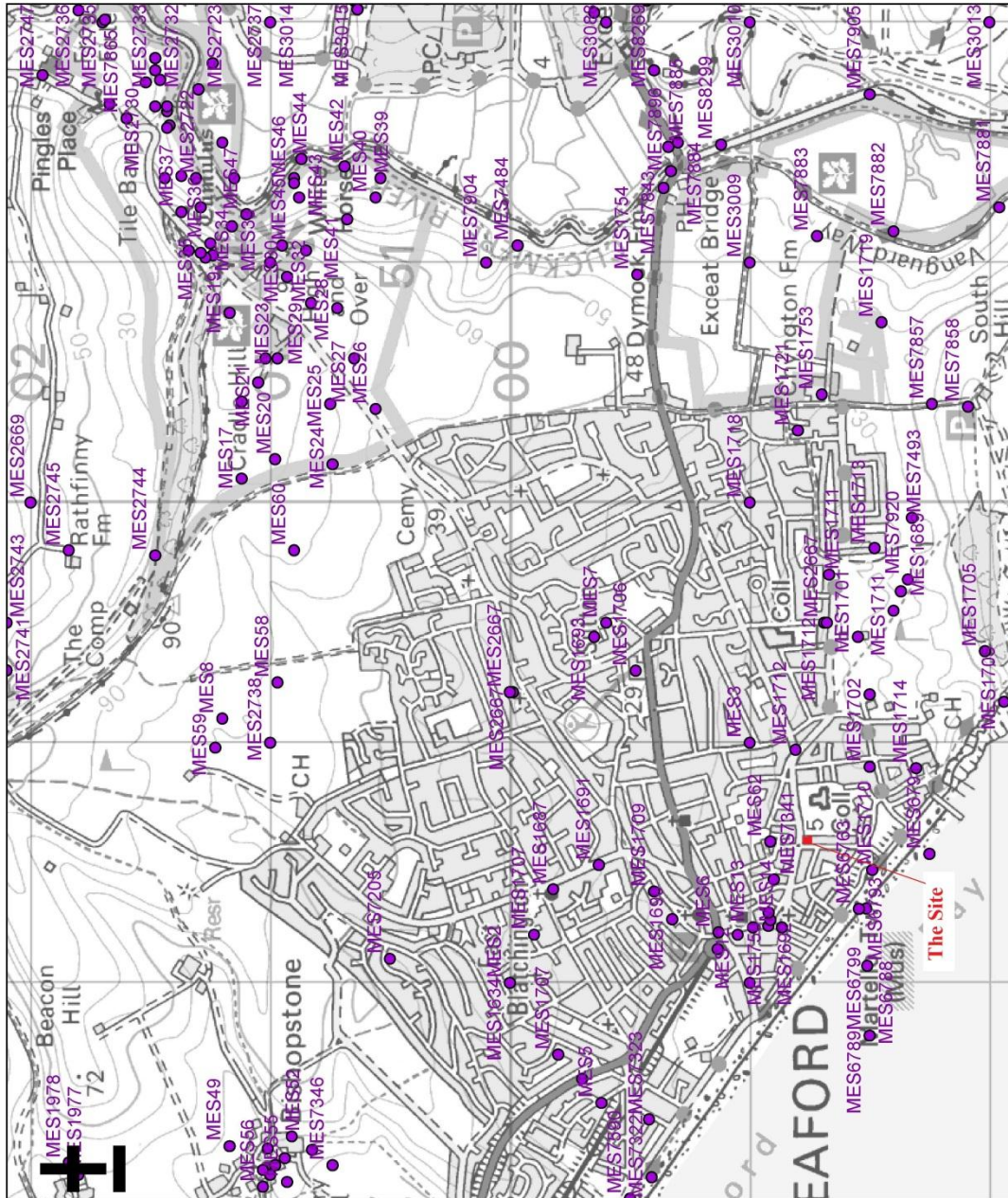
- 7.1** We would like to thank Mr Wiley for appointing CBAS Ltd to undertake the watching brief, and his on-site contractor for their co-operation and assistance during the excavation for the footings. The project was managed for CBAS by Chris Butler, and monitored for ESCC by Greg Chuter.

³¹ Butler, C. 2009 *A Standing Building Survey and Evaluation Excavation at 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex*, CBAS Report CBAS0089.

**Fig. 1: 1 Cricketfield Rd,
Seaford: Location
of the site and
monuments on the
HER.**

Legend

- Mon (point)



Based on map provided by ESCC
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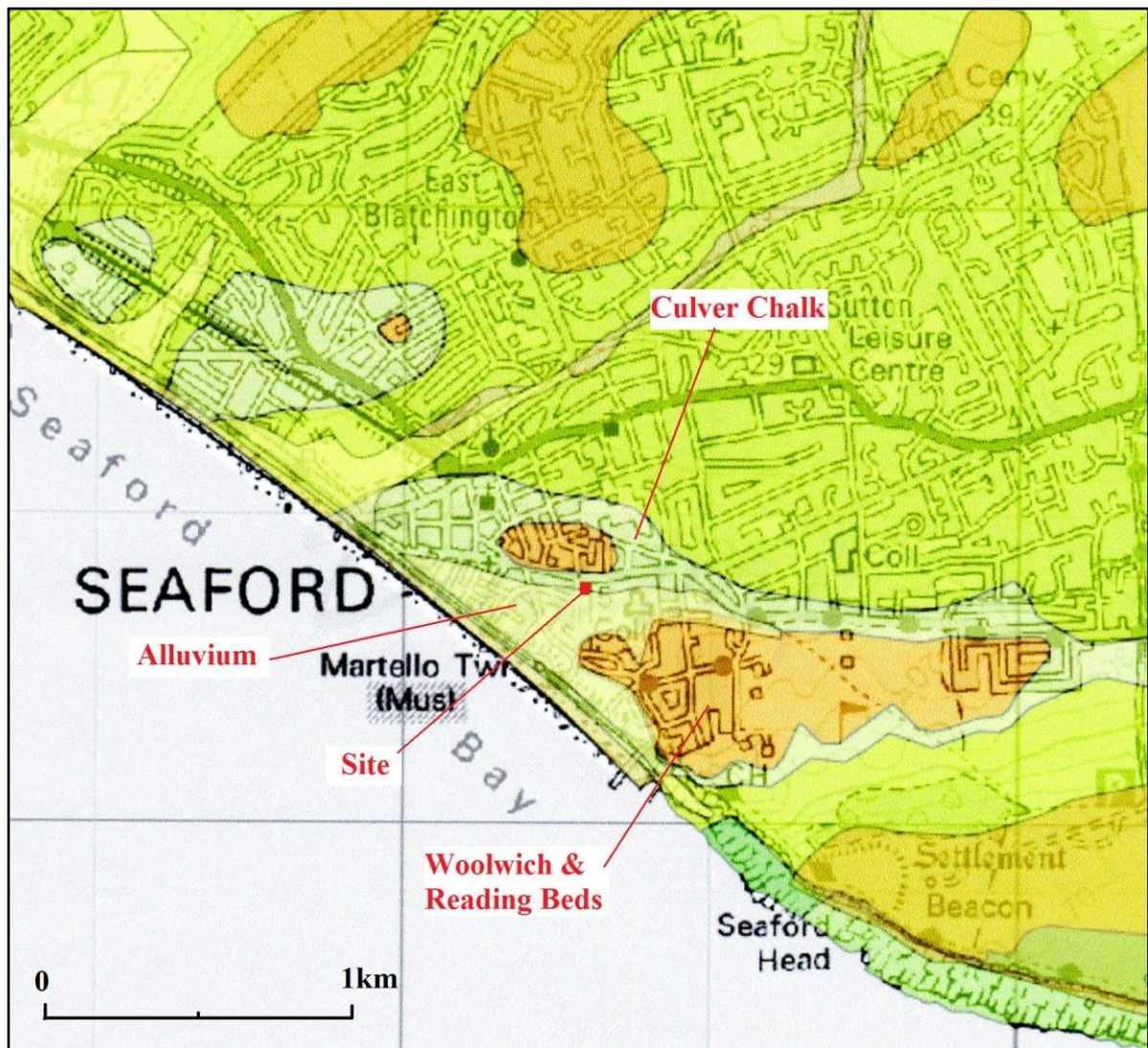


Fig. 2: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: Geology map
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

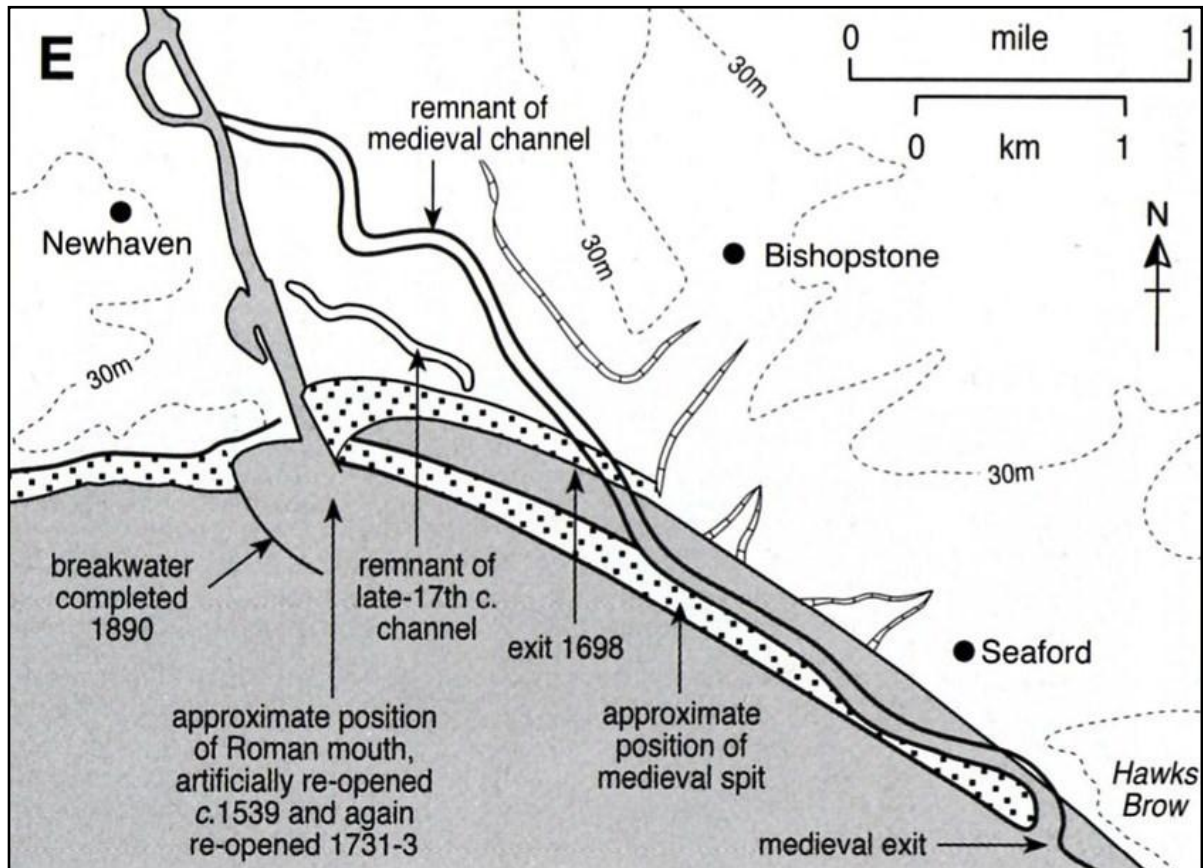


Fig. 3: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: Map showing the changing coastline, and the course of the River Ouse
(Adapted from Woodcock 2003)

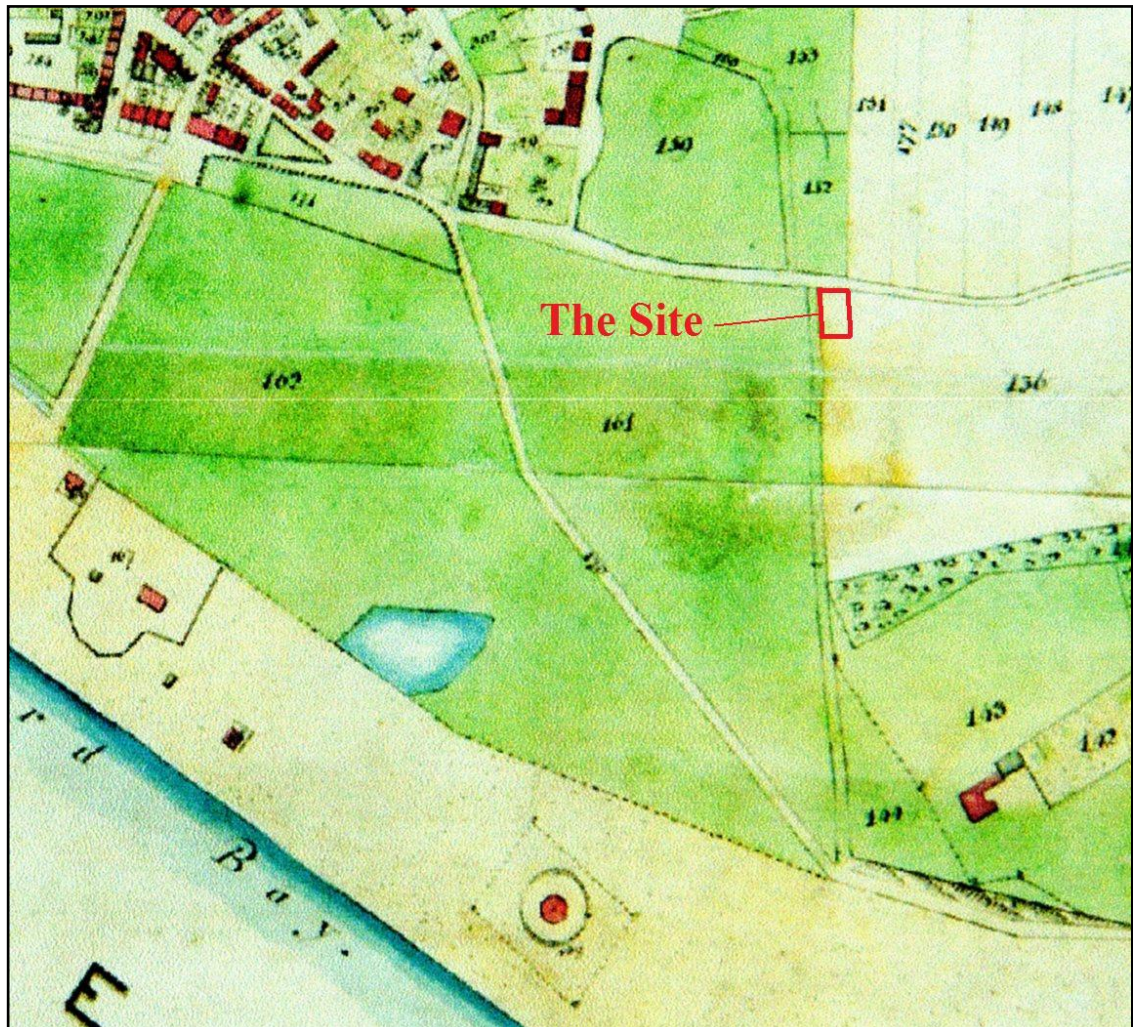


Fig. 4: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: Seaford Tith Map 1839

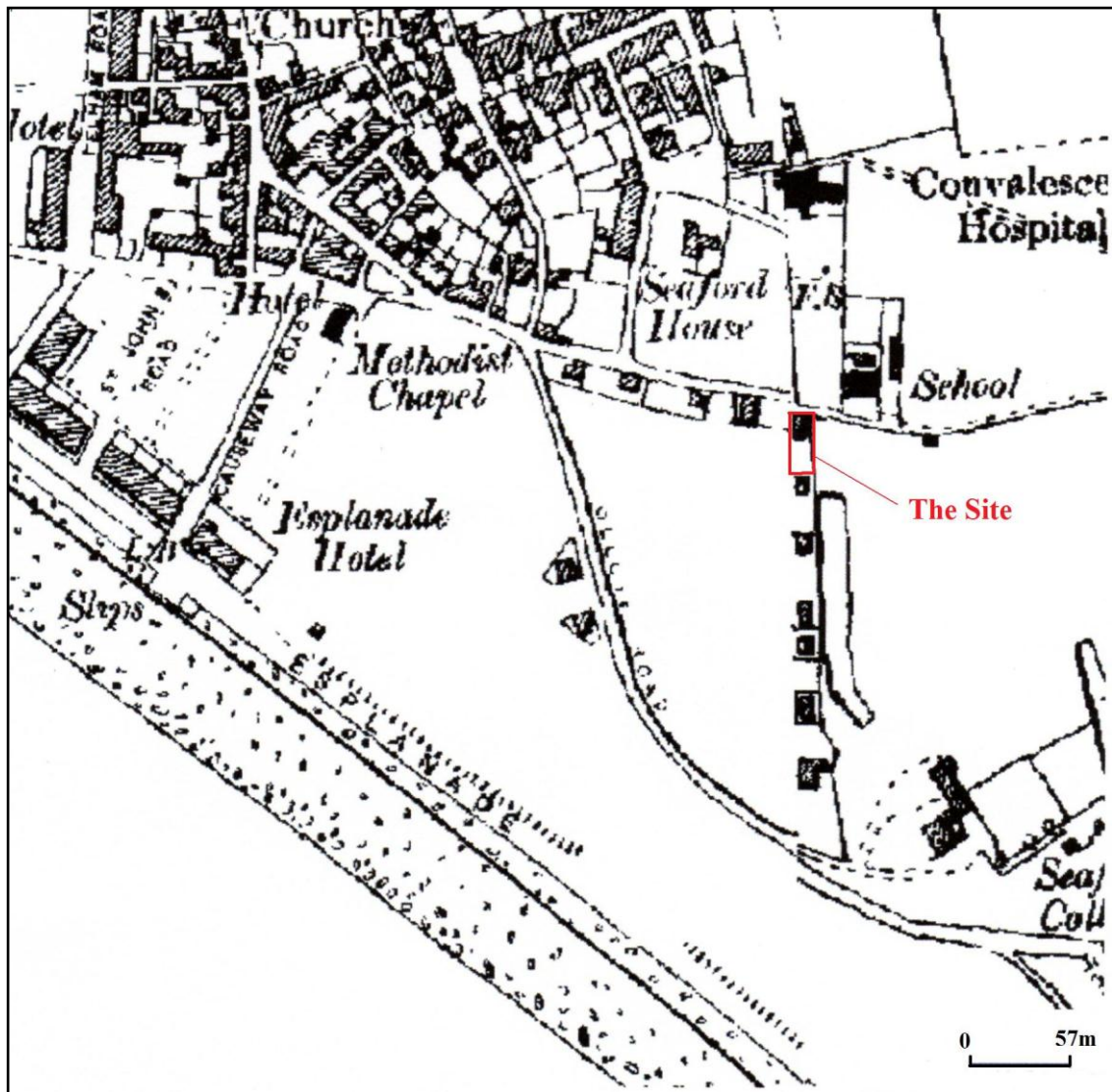


Fig. 5: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: 2nd Edition OS Map 1899

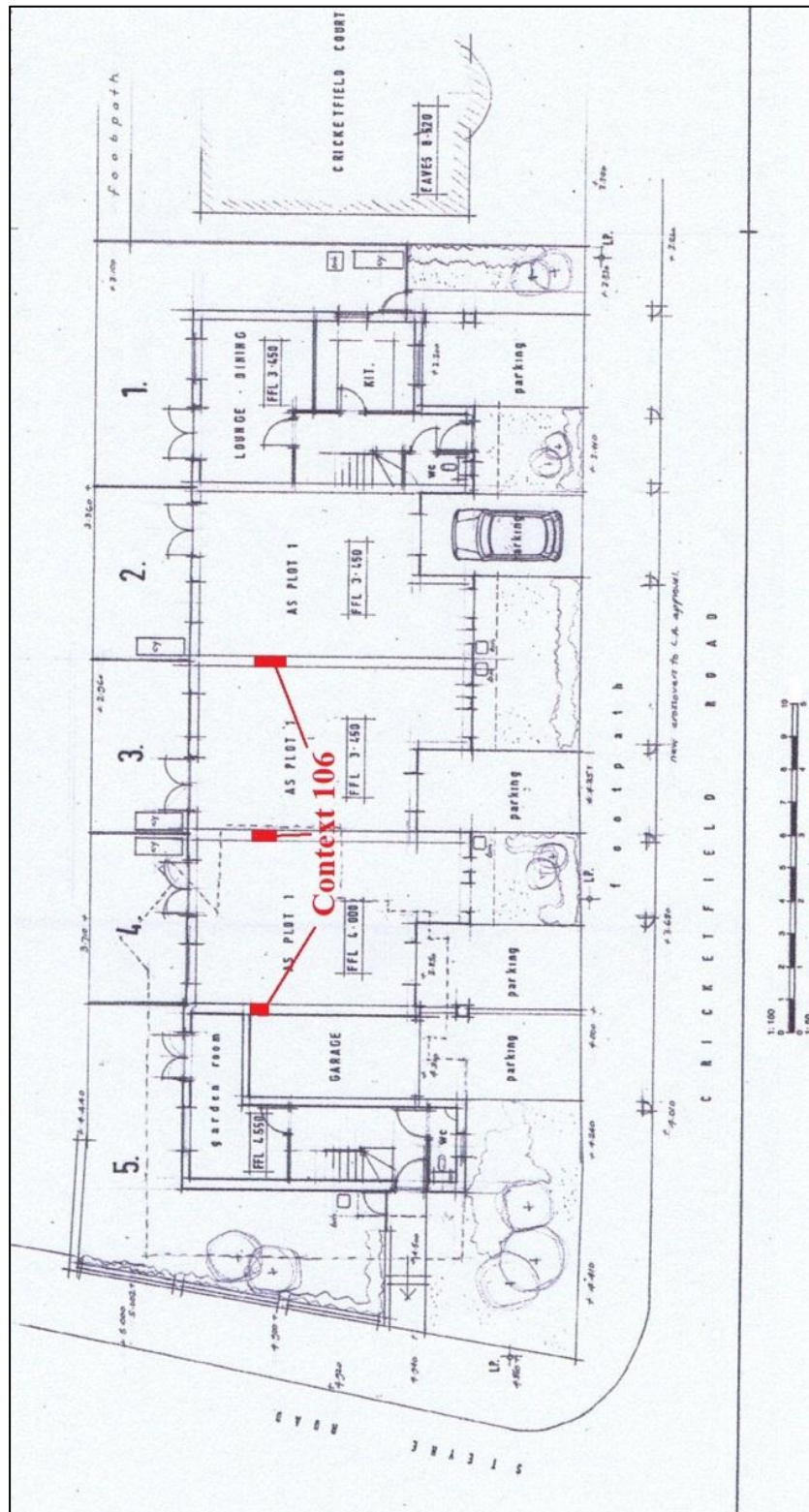


Fig. 6: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: Site development plan showing location of Context 106



Fig. 7: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: General view of site looking south



Fig. 8: 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford: Context 106 in section

HER Summary Form

Site Code	CFS 11					
Identification Name and Address	1, Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	East Sussex County Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 4858 9878					
Geology	Chalk on the northern part of the site, with a band of alluvium (clay, silt and sand with gravel) to the south					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief X	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 25 th &26 th -07-11	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Simon Wiley					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MifA					
Project Supervisor	Keith Butler PifA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the footings for five houses constructed at 1 Cricketfield Road, Seaford, East Sussex. Two evaluation trenches had previously been excavated on the site in 2009, but since this time the site had been landscaped creating two platforms and the former house had been demolished, also a quantity of soil had been imported onto the site. The footings at the northern end of the site were excavated in the backfill of the demolished house, with the ground level of the southern end of the site being raised with the spoil from the previously excavated footings. This increase in the ground level meant that there was only a shallow impact on the original ground surface. The footings were sterile of archaeological features, with only a small assemblage of Post Medieval artefacts being recovered.</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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