



# Chris Butler MIFA Archaeological Services

A Desk-based Assessment  
and  
Heritage Assessment  
Of the  
Abundant Grace House Site,  
off Firle Road,  
Seaford,  
East Sussex

by  
Chris Butler

August 2010

## ***Summary***

*An archaeological Desk-based Assessment has been carried out at the Abundant Grace House Site, Lexden Road Track, Firle Road, Seaford, East Sussex, where it is proposed to develop the site.*

*This desk-based assessment and Heritage Statement has established that there is evidence for activity from the Palaeolithic period through to the Post Medieval period in the wider surrounding area of the site. The map evidence has shown the more recent landscape in the immediate surroundings does not appear to have altered to any great extent over the last 300-400 years until the construction of Lexden House and the adjacent golf course in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services has been commissioned by Michael Cook Associates for South Coast Nursing Homes Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Heritage Statement of the Abundant Grace House Site, Lexden Road Track, off Firle Road, Seaford, East Sussex, in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed construction, as part of an initial feasibility study.
- 1.2** The site for is located on the east side of Lexden Road Track centred on TQ 4890 0068 (Fig. 1), which is situated on the northern edge of Seaford, on the parish boundary with East Blatchington. The site comprises some 1.1ha, and is situated at around 55m OD on a south-facing slope of the South Downs. The site is not within a designated Conservation Area or Archaeological Notification Area.
- 1.3** The site is currently a three storey property built in 1905 as 'Lexden House' (Fig. 2), and was used as a boarding school until 1924. In 1929 it became a preparatory school called 'Normansal'. A west wing was added in 1932/3 and neighbouring land (subsequently developed) was acquired for playing fields. After the Second World War the school was re-opened in 1948/9, and in 1981 as 'Chalvington School' it became a home for maladjusted children. The school closed in 1992/3 and has subsequently been used as a residential Christian community<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.4** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 319/334), comprises Newhaven Chalk, with a large outcrop of Clay-with-flints encroaching onto the north-west corner of the site. The soil at the site is described as a shallow lime-rich freely-draining soil over chalk<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.5** This report initially covers the objectives and scope of the survey, then discusses the methodology used in the Desk-based Assessment, and then reviews the archaeological heritage of the area. Finally a conclusion assesses the potential impact of the development. A full listing of all the known archaeological sites from the HER is contained in Appendix 1 to this report, whilst other sites are listed in Appendix 2, and archaeological events in Appendix 3.

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<sup>1</sup> Clifford Dann sales particulars (undated)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

## **2. Objectives & Scope of Report**

- 2.1** The objective of this desk-based assessment and Heritage Statement is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the site and its immediate area, and meets the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5). This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any archaeology, its character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, and the relative quality of the potential archaeological resource.
- 2.2** This will allow an assessment of the merits of the archaeology in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where necessary, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be defined.
- 2.3** The report will consider the archaeological resource within a radius of 2km around the site, whilst also taking into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** It should be noted that this report can only take into account the existing known archaeology, and by its nature cannot provide a complete record of the archaeological resource of the site. Its intention is to provide an overview of the known archaeology in the area of the site, from which judgements can be made about the potential archaeological resource of the site itself.

### 3. Methodology

3.1 This Desk-based Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001), and the *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post Excavation Work in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008).

3.2 The research for this Desk-based Assessment has included an analysis of the following resources:

- ESCC Historic Environment Record (HER)
- Historic mapping (including that provided with ESCC HER)
- East Sussex Record Office (ESRO)
- Defence of Britain database
- British Geological Survey
- Aerial Photograph search
- Personal & Public library resources

3.3 The following maps were used:

- 1839 Seaford Tithe map (ESRO - TD/E37)
- 1843 East Blatchington Tithe map (ESRO – TD/E106)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1878/9)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (1899)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map (1911)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map (1929)

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in the Post Medieval section below.

3.4 The Sites and Listed Buildings recorded on the HER and other sources are listed in Appendices 1 and 2 to this report and mentioned in the text where relevant. The Monuments are shown on Fig. 3. Historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate. Three aerial photographs were provided by ESCC. Other aerial photographs were not reviewed, as due to the built up nature of the sites and its surrounding area only immediate post war aerial photographs were likely to be of any use.

## 4. Archaeological & Historical Background

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 4.0.2 There has been very little archaeological work in the immediate vicinity of the site, apart from the recording of burials and the remains of Sutton Church during the 1940's re-developments (EES9326).
- 4.0.3 The review of each period will also bring in evidence for that period from a wider area, especially where there is little known archaeological evidence locally. This will enable a more accurate judgement to be made about the archaeological potential for the site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.

### 4.1 *Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC – 10,000BC)*

- 4.1.1 This period covers a huge period of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent, and most of the evidence for human activity in this period comes from isolated finds of stone tools, often in secondary deposits. A number of Palaeolithic handaxes have been found to the north of Seaford (MES8 & MES58)<sup>3</sup> whilst others have come from East Blatchington and the Cuckmere Valley. It has been suggested that this material derives from the Clay-with-flints deposits<sup>4</sup>.
- 4.1.2 There is a large area of Clay-with-flints deposit on the north-west part of the site, with further similar deposits nearby, and therefore there is a possibility of in-situ Palaeolithic archaeology being present on the site.

### 4.2 *Mesolithic Period (10,000BC – 4,000BC)*

- 4.2.1 There is no evidence for Mesolithic activity at or near the site. However, the majority of the evidence for Mesolithic activity on the South Downs is found on outcrops of Clay-with-Flints, which tend to be found capping some of the highest points of the South Downs, such as those to the north and west of the site.

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

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

- 4.2.2 A small assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork was found on the west side of Seaford at Valley Dip on a Clay-with-flints deposit, and included debitage and three picks<sup>5</sup>, whilst other pieces have been collected between Seaford Head and Cuckmere Haven<sup>6</sup>.
- 4.2.3 The evidence for this period suggests that there is a possibility of significant Mesolithic activity being present on the site, as a Clay-with-flints deposit extends onto the north-west part of the site, and therefore it is possible that isolated artefacts and features may be found.

### 4.3 *Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)*

- 4.3.1 A number of changes occur during the Neolithic, some of which may have had an impact on the local area. Some of the woodland was being cleared and small scale agricultural activities are likely to have started. There is evidence for the continued use of Clay-with-flint outcrops during the Neolithic to procure flint and manufacture axes<sup>7</sup>.
- 4.3.2 Evidence for Early Neolithic activity has also been found close to the site (MES60) and at other sites nearby. At Rookery Hill, Bishopstone<sup>8</sup> there may have been a settlement, and near Alfriston<sup>9</sup> flintwork was recovered around the Early Neolithic *Long Burgh* long barrow. Later Neolithic flintwork was also found at Valley Dip<sup>10</sup>, and near Seaford Head<sup>11</sup>.
- 4.3.3 It is likely that Neolithic artefacts could be present and if so may indicate the presence of underlying Neolithic features, although evidence for Neolithic settlement is very rare.

### 4.4 *The Bronze Age (2500BC to 800BC)*

- 4.4.1 Evidence suggests that the surrounding downland landscape may have been quite densely populated by small farming settlements, surrounded by fields during the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Examples have been found on the Downs to the north of Seaford, with an example fully excavated at Black Patch<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> Butler, C. 1996 'Later Prehistoric flintwork from Valley Dip, Seaford, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **134**, 219-224.

<sup>6</sup> Holden, E.W. 1979 'Flint artefacts from Seaford', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **117**, 224-7

<sup>7</sup> Butler, C. 2001 'A Mesolithic and later prehistoric flintworking site at East and West Hills, Pyecombe, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 7-26.

<sup>8</sup> Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

<sup>9</sup> Butler, C. 2001 'Horned scrapers and other prehistoric flintwork from Alfriston, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 215-223.

<sup>10</sup> Butler, C. 1996 'Later Prehistoric flintwork from Valley Dip, Seaford, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **134**, 219-224.

<sup>11</sup> *Sussex Notes & Queries* 1950-3 Vol. **13**, 193-7

<sup>12</sup> Drewett, P. 1982 'Later Bronze Age downland economy and excavations at Black Patch, East Sussex', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **48**, 321-400.



- 4.4.2 Bronze Age flintwork has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site (MES59 MES60 & 1706). 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 recovered<sup>13</sup>, whilst flintwork was also found at Valley Dip and around Seaford Head.
- 4.4.3 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 and north-east of the site<sup>14</sup>.
- 4.4.4 Given the evidence for substantial activity nearby on the South Downs during the Bronze Age, and the discoveries of Bronze Age material close to the site, there is a high probability that significant remains from this period may be found during work at the site.

#### 4.5 *The Iron Age (800BC to 43AD)*

- 4.5.1 During the Early Iron Age it seems likely that the pattern of settlement and agriculture seen in the Later Bronze Age continues, although Later Iron Age settlements on the South Downs are relatively rare. One major feature of the Iron Age is the hillfort, of which some 20 are known from Sussex. Many of these also appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age, but become important centres of control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron Age.
- 4.5.2 Seaford Head hillfort may have originated in the late Bronze Age<sup>15</sup>, although it seems to have continued in use throughout the Early Iron Age, but had been abandoned by the time of the Roman invasion<sup>16</sup>. This site is almost certainly a central place and would have dominated the local area from its prominent hilltop location. Investigation of the environmental evidence showed that the land on which the hillfort was built had been used for agriculture right up to the time of its construction.
- 4.5.3 There are no finds or features from the site or its immediate vicinity that date from the Iron Age. However, there is a possibility that artefacts or evidence for settlement or field systems could be present at the site, especially given its location close to the hillfort on Seaford Head.

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<sup>13</sup> Butler, C. 2001 'Horned scrapers and other prehistoric flintwork from Alfriston, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **139**, 215-223.

<sup>14</sup> Grinsell, L.V. 1931 'Sussex in the Bronze Age', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **72**, 66.

<sup>15</sup> Hamilton, S. et al. 1997 'Prominent Enclosures in 1st millennium BC Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **135**, 93-112.

<sup>16</sup> Bedwin, O. 1986 'Excavations at Seaford Head Camp, East Sussex, 1983' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **124**, 25-33.

#### 4.6 *The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)*

- 4.6.1 Romano-British Villa's are rare on Downland landscapes, and there is little evidence for Roman settlement or activity in the local area. Some pottery sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century date, possibly representing domestic debris, was found in the upper ditch fill of Seaford Head hillfort and a discrete scatter of possible Late Iron Age or Roman pottery was recovered at Walls Brow (TV507985) during the 1982-3 fieldwalking survey<sup>17</sup>.
- 4.6.2 In December 1860, two urns of coarse pottery were dug up in the tower of East Blatchington Church (MES1687). The larger of the two was upright and perfect, but the other was broken. They were said to contain charred bones, which were re-buried. These are likely to have been cremation burial from the Romano-British period.
- 4.6.3 This limited evidence and the possibility of a Roman road connecting Seaford with Firle and Glynde (MES2667) may suggest the presence of farmsteads in the area<sup>18</sup>. However, the possibility of encountering Roman remains at the site is considered to be small.

#### 4.7 *The Saxon Period (410AD to 1066AD)*

- 4.7.1 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement is difficult to find, with the discovery and excavation of larger settlements, such as Bishopstone<sup>19</sup>, 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 Newhaven<sup>20</sup>.
- 4.7.2 Saxon cemeteries, such as that found at Alfriston, and individual graves are often found. Burials are probably the most common form of evidence for Saxon settlement and provide us with good evidence for the social structure and nature of Saxon society.
- 4.7.3 There is no evidence for Saxon activity at the site, although it is possible that the Medieval settlement at Sutton may have had earlier origins. However, it is considered unlikely that any evidence for Saxon activity will be encountered.

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<sup>17</sup> Garwood, P. 1985 'The Cuckmere Valley Project Fieldwalking Programme 1982-3', *Institute of Archaeology Bulletin* **22**, 62.

<sup>18</sup> Bedwin, O. 1986 'Excavations at Seaford Head Camp, East Sussex, 1983' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **124**, 25-33.

<sup>19</sup> Bell, M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **115**.

<sup>20</sup> James, R. 2002 'The excavation of a Saxon *grubenhaus* at Itford Farm, Beddingham, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 41-7.

#### 4.8 *The Medieval Period (1066AD to 1500AD)*

- 4.8.1 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 Sutton (Fig. 4)<sup>21</sup>. 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 1058<sup>22</sup>.
- 4.8.2 Both Sutton and East Blatchington have Medieval origins, possibly being villages or hamlets in their own right situated a little further north of Seaford (MES7). The existence of Sutton is confirmed by various documents dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>23</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>24</sup>.
- 4.8.3 East Blatchington church has 12<sup>th</sup> century origins, with parts of the nave being of this date, although the tower was replaced in the 13<sup>th</sup> century<sup>25</sup>. The Hospital of St James of Sutton by Seaford was founded sometime before 1260 (MES1691). A number of sherds of Medieval pottery dating from between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries were found during a recent watching brief<sup>26</sup>. Although these sites are about 0.5km to the south-west of the site, their presence suggests considerable Medieval activity in this area.
- 4.8.4 In 1347 the Poynings family took possession of Seaford and its adjacent lands. As Seaford had been ravaged by pestilence and French raids, 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 Seaford<sup>27</sup>.
- 4.8.5 The Medieval settlement at Sutton is likely to have been located to the south of the site, where Sutton Place (the manor house), church and Farm were located, whilst the village of East Blatchington is situated 0.6km to the west of the site. The area of the site was almost certainly farmland at this time. The likelihood of finding Medieval remains at the site is therefore considered to be possible.

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<sup>21</sup> Combes, P. 2002 'Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 49-56.

<sup>22</sup> 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.

<sup>23</sup> ESRO (SAS-M/1/331)

<sup>24</sup> Combes, P. 2002 'Bishopstone', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **140**, 49-56.

<sup>25</sup> Whiteman, K. & J. 1994 *Ancient Churches of Sussex*, Seaford, S.B. Publications

<sup>26</sup> Butler, R. 2010 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at 21 Blatchington Hill, Seaford, East Sussex*, CBAS Report 0108

<sup>27</sup> Burleigh, G.R. 1973 'An Introduction to Deserted Medieval Villages in East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **111**, 45-83.

#### 4.9 *The Post Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)*

- 4.9.1 The East Blatchington/Seaford parish boundary runs through the site and according to the East Blatchington and Seaford Tithe maps the fields here were pasture and there are a number of small chalk pits in the surrounding area.
- 4.9.6 The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1878/9) shows the area of the site to be open downland, with an area of scrub to the north of the site (Fig. 5). A number of boundary stones and a boundary post are shown marking the parish boundary.
- 4.9.7 By the time of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map (1899) there has been little change, although the Newhaven and Seaford Water Works reservoir has been constructed a short distance to the north of the site (Fig. 6). The 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map (1911) now shows 'Lexden House', built in 1905, with Stones marking the eastern side of the property. The Seaford Golf Club House is shown to the north of the site (Fig. 7).
- 4.9.8 During the First World War two large army camps were established at Seaford<sup>28</sup>. The North Camp was situated near the current North Way and North Camp Lane (TQ 486 001). Initially comprising bell tents, these were replaced by wooden huts<sup>29</sup>, and although the camp does not appear to have extended as far as the site, it is likely that the surrounding area was used for training.
- 4.9.9 By the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS map (1929), the house is now 'Normansal', and the grounds have been extended southwards as a playing field. Lexden Road is shown on the west of the site replacing the earlier track, and a number of houses have been built on the west side of the golf club house (Fig. 8).
- 4.9.10 During the Second World War the area was once again used for training. Houses in the surrounding area were damaged in German bombing raids<sup>30</sup>, and an Heavy Anti-aircraft (HAA) battery was established just over 1km to the west of the site and manned by B troop 583 HAA Battery, with many local houses being requisitioned by the unit<sup>31</sup>. Normansal was apparently requisitioned and used by Canadian troops during the war.
- 4.9.11 After the Second World War the school was re-opened, and in 1981 as 'Chalvington School' it became a home for maladjusted children. The school closed in 1992/3 and has subsequently been used as a residential Christian community<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>28</sup> Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

<sup>29</sup> Longstaff-Tyrrell, P. 2000 *Front-Line Sussex*, Stroud, Sutton Publishing Ltd

<sup>30</sup> Rowland, D. 2001 *Coastal Blitz*, Seaford, S.B. Publications

<sup>31</sup> Seaford Museum (MFN1278)

<sup>32</sup> Clifford Dann sales particulars (undated)

## 5 Impact of the Development

- 5.1** The proposed development at the Abundant Grace House Site is within an area that appears to have been used as fields or open Downland throughout the Post Medieval period, and probably throughout the Medieval period as well. It is therefore unlikely that there will be any remains or features from these periods encountered. Given the evidence for prehistoric activity both in the immediate area and the surrounding landscape, it is likely that evidence for prehistoric activity may be encountered during any work on the site.
- 5.2** The construction of the existing building and other structures and groundworks at the site during the 20<sup>th</sup> century will have led to some damage and destruction of any archaeological remains on those parts of the site affected. It is also possible that some terracing was undertaken to level the site, although the slope in the area of the site does not appear to be very steep.
- 5.3** Given the evidence accumulated during this desk-based assessment, the probability of finding remains from each of the different archaeological periods is shown in Table 1 below:

**Table 1**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Probability</b>
Palaeolithic	Possible
Mesolithic	High
Neolithic	Medium
Bronze Age	High
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Possible
Post Medieval	Possible

- 5.4** It is considered that there will be limited potential for palaeo-environmental remains or geo-archaeological investigations at this site.

## **6 Conclusions**

- 6.1** This desk-based assessment and Heritage Statement has established that there is evidence for activity from the Palaeolithic period through to the Post Medieval period in the wider surrounding area of the site. The map evidence has shown the more recent landscape in the immediate surroundings does not appear to have altered to any great extent over the last 300-400 years until the construction of Lexden House and the golf course in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- 6.2** It has not been possible to establish whether there is below-ground archaeology present on the site, due to the non-intrusive nature of this desk based assessment. Any development at the site is likely to disturb and destroy any buried archaeology.
- 6.3** The development proposal shows that the existing three storey early 20<sup>th</sup> century building will be demolished, together with other structures on the site. A large new building will be erected in the centre of the site, and there will be landscaping and other groundworks undertaken across the site (Fig. 9).
- 6.4** It is therefore recommended that a programme of archaeological work be agreed with the Local Authority and undertaken prior to the commencement of any development. Such a programme of work could be agreed as a Planning Condition and could take the form of a number of evaluation trenches to be excavated across the site to determine whether there is any surviving archaeology present on the site that would be at risk from this development. A decision can then be made on whether any further archaeological works will need to be undertaken to ensure that the mitigation will meet the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

## **7 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1** I would like to thank Adam King of Michael Cook Associates for commissioning this survey on behalf of South Coast Nursing Homes Ltd. Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist at ESCC provided information from the East Sussex HER.



Fig. 1: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: Location Map  
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Fig. 2: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: Site Plan  
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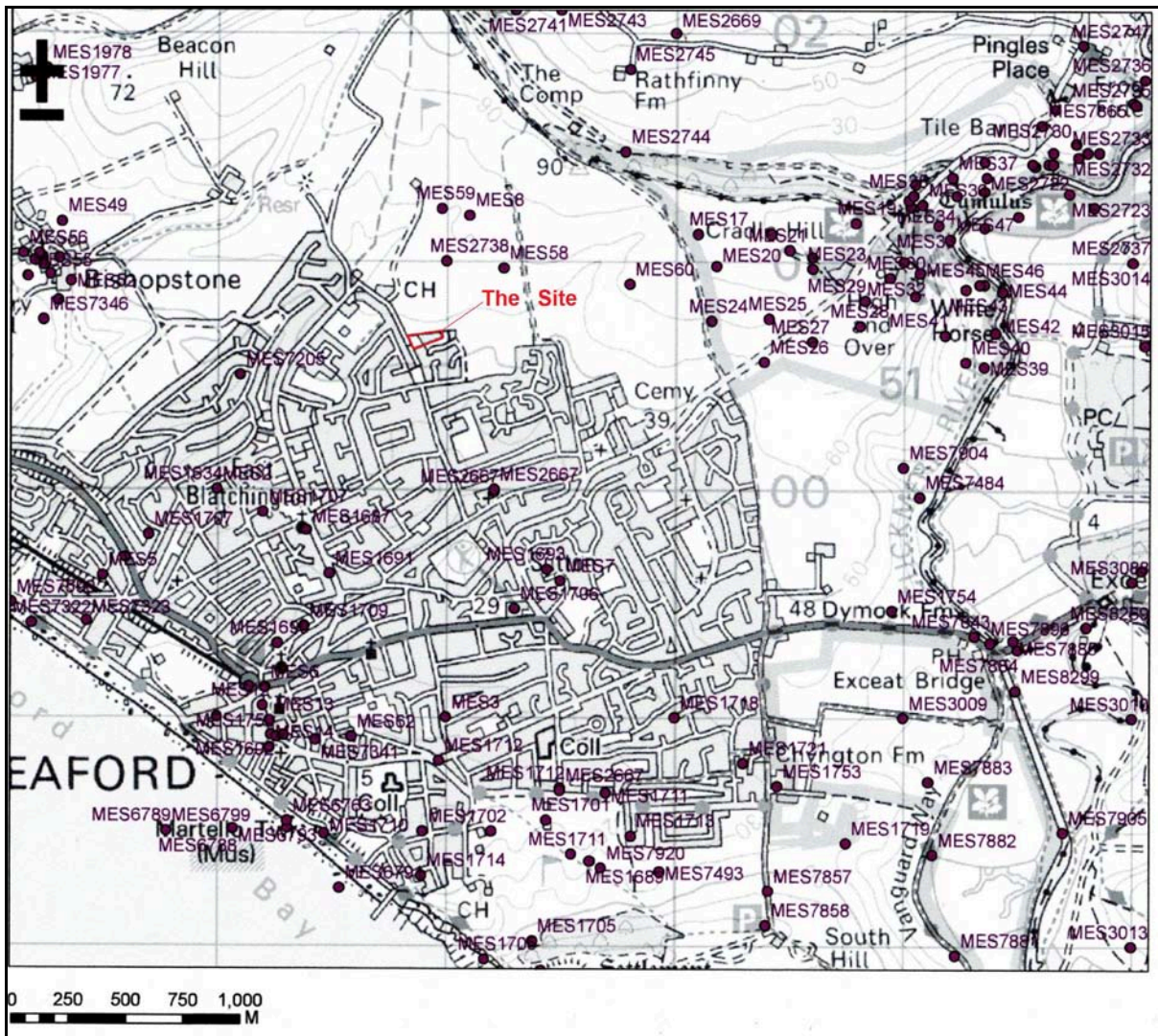


Fig. 3: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: Site Plan  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2004 All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471





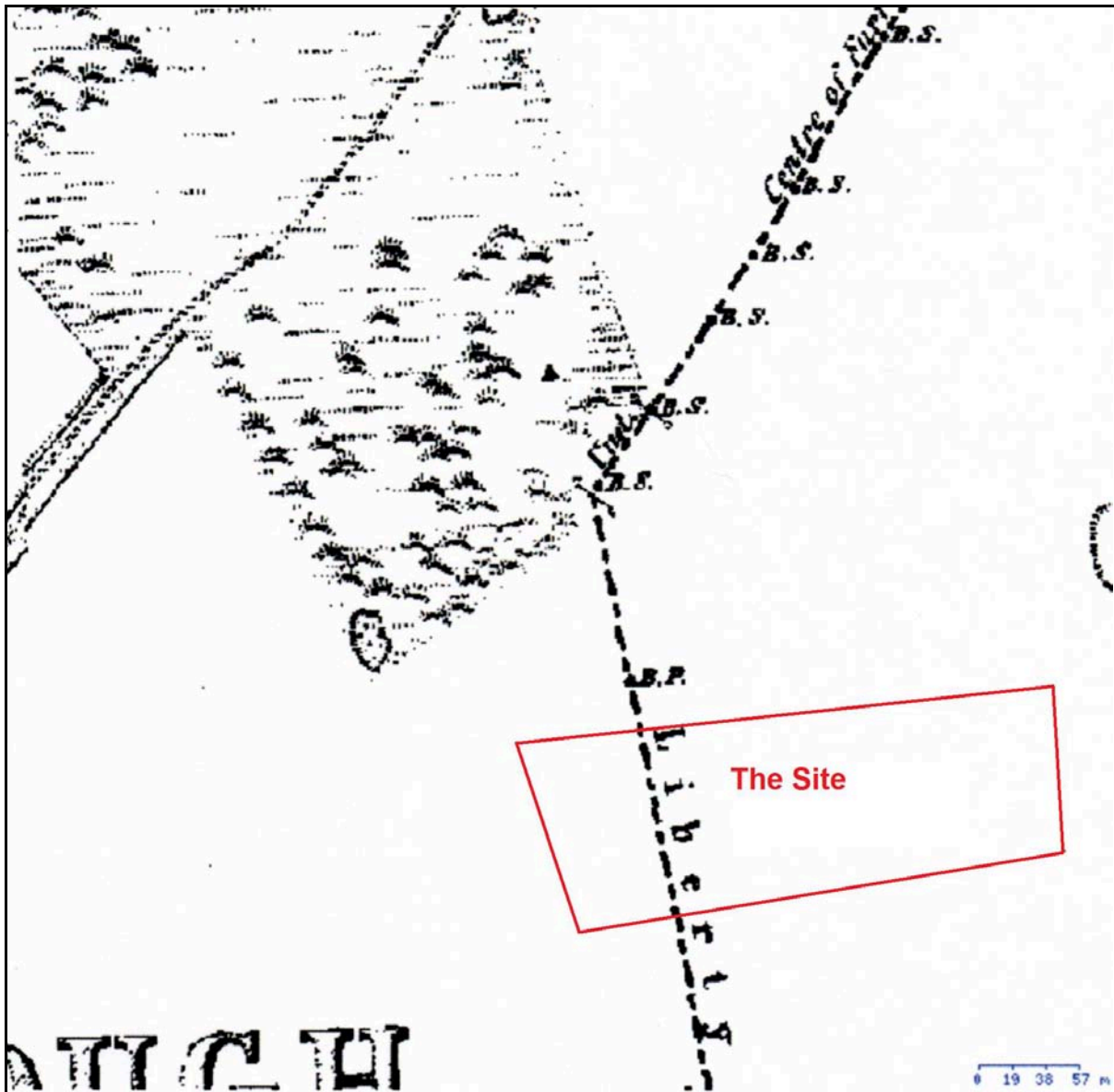


Fig. 5: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1878/9)

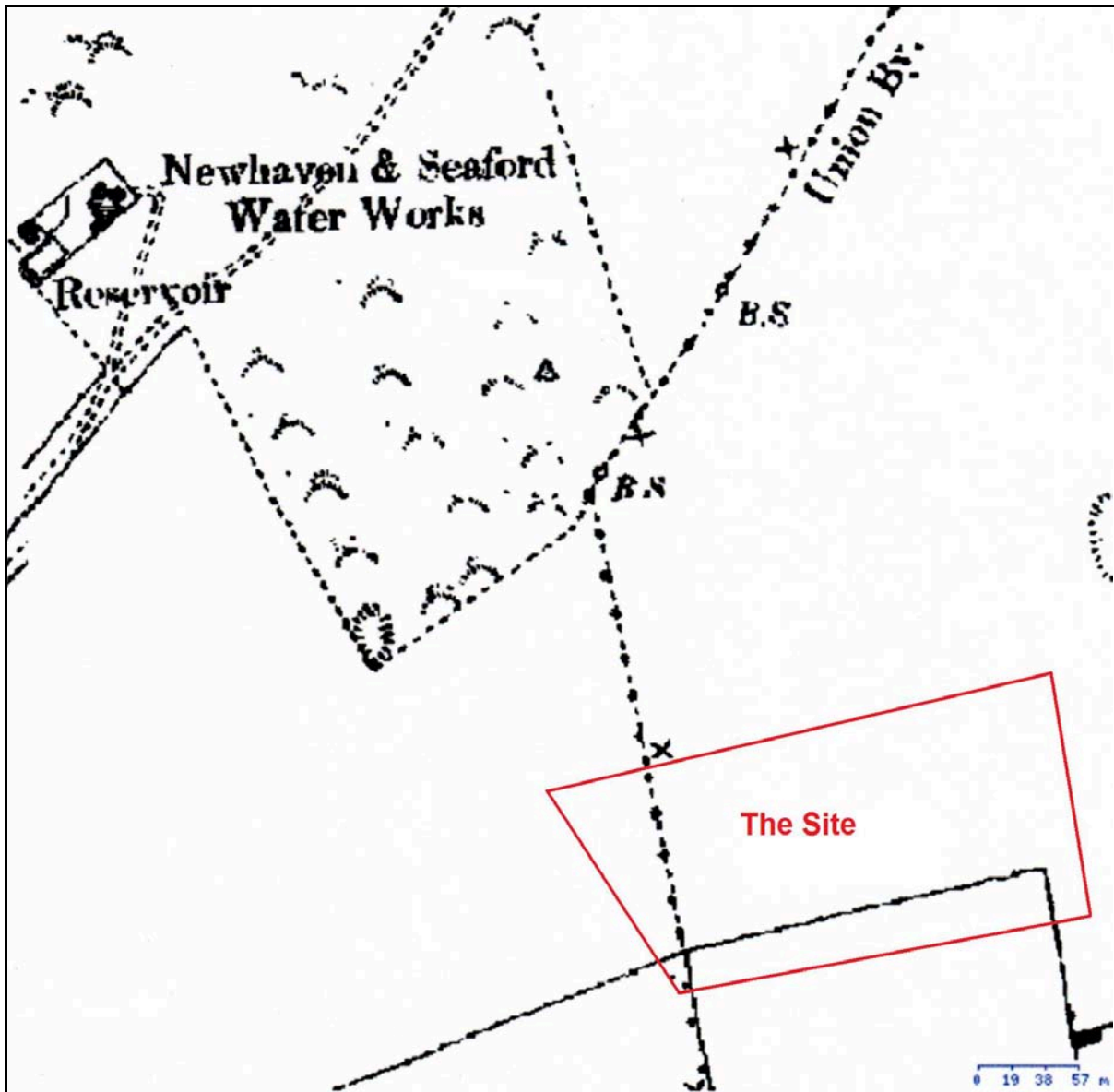


Fig. 6: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (1899)

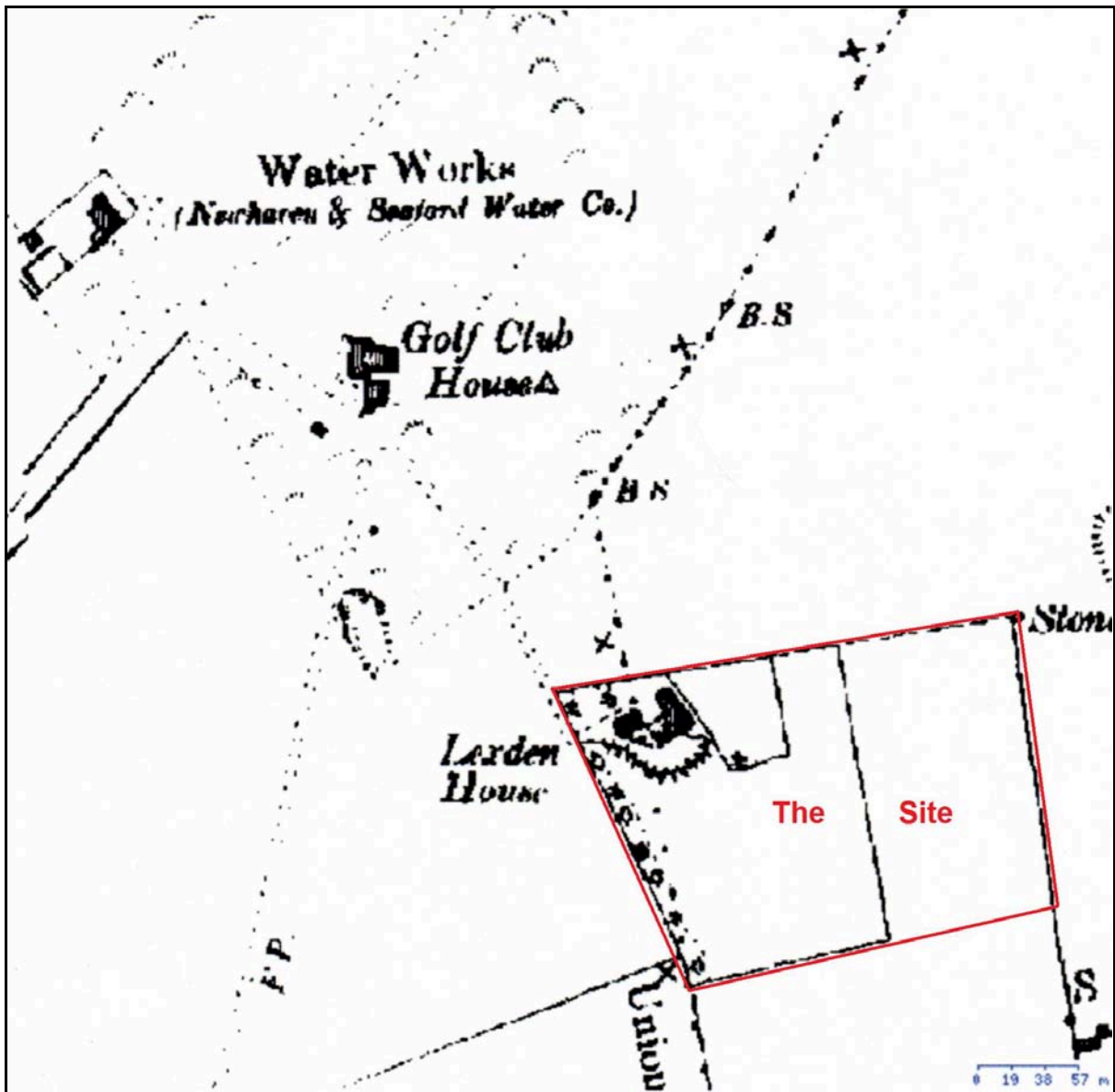


Fig. 7: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map (1911)

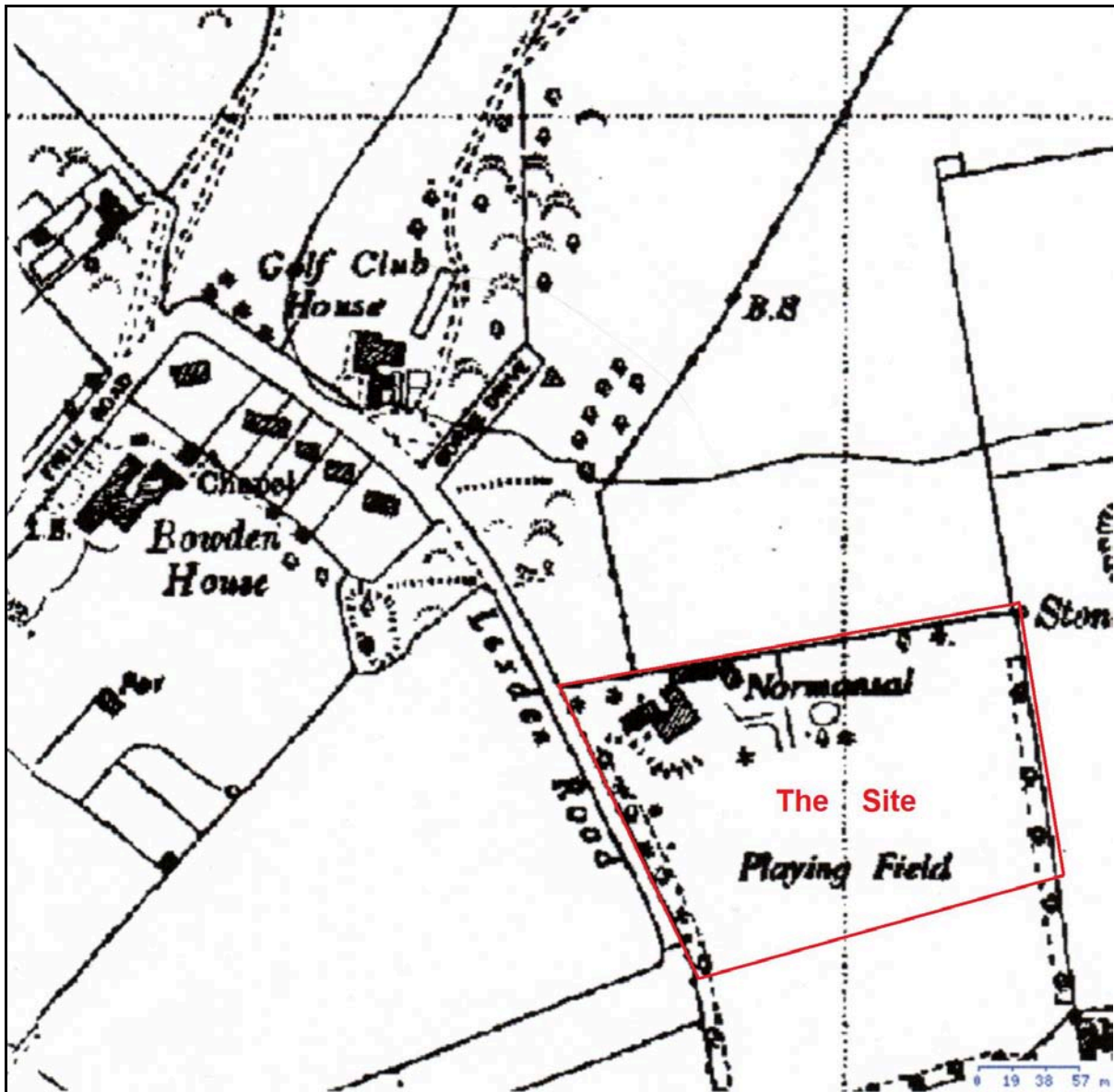


Fig. 8: Abundant Grace House Site, Seaford: 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map (1929)





### Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites Recorded on HER

SMR No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES7	TV 495 996	Saxon	Settlement	Sutton
MES8	TQ 491 012	Palaeolithic	Handaxe	
MES58	TQ 4925 0097	Palaeolithic	Acheulian Handaxe	
MES59	TQ 4898 0123	Late Neolithic/EBA	Horned scraper	
MES60	TQ 498 009	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Flintwork	
MES1687	TV 4839 9982	Roman	Cremations	At East Blatchington Church
MES1691	TV 4849 9963	Medieval	Hospital of St. James	
MES1693	TV 4944 9965	Medieval	Church	Sutton
MES1706	TV 48 99	Early Bronze Age	Flint dagger	
MES2667	TQ 4894 0282	Roman	Road	Margary RR144
MES2738	TQ 50 01	Medieval	Boundary bank	For Frog Firle

### Appendix 2: Archaeological sites from other Sources

Source	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map	TQ 491 001	Post Medieval	Old Chalk Pit	Also on Tithe map
1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map	TQ 489 002	Post Medieval	Boundary stones	On Parish boundary
2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map	TQ 492 005	Post Medieval	Boundary stones	At South Down Farm
Butler (2007) <sup>33</sup>	TQ 486 001	First World War	North Camp	Hutted camp
Butler (2007)	TQ479 000	Second World War	HAA Battery	4 x 3.7" HAA Guns

### Appendix 3: Archaeological Events from the HER

Reference	NGR	Type	Comments
EEES9326	TV 4944 9965	Sutton Medieval Church	Recorded during development in the 1940's

<sup>33</sup> Butler, C. 2007 *East Sussex under Attack*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd



## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services**

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, and teaches A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys, watching briefs and evaluations, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp. Chris is Co-Director of the Barcomvbe Roman Villa excavations. He has also recently undertaken an archaeological survey of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren.

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

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