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**Heritage Statement  
for  
1 South Bank Cottages,  
Westmeston,  
East Sussex**

CBAS0396

By

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June 2013

## ***Summary***

*This Heritage Statement has been prepared for 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston, East Sussex*

*The report has established that there is some evidence for prehistoric and activity in the broader area of the site. Therefore, the likelihood of archaeological features from these periods being found on the site is generally low, as with the Saxon period, although there is a medium likelihood that archaeology from the Roman period is present.*

*Given the proximity of the site to the church, and the evidence for other medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, there is a high probability that archaeological remains dating to this period may be found. Similarly activity in the Post Medieval period is likely to be present, especially given the likely 18<sup>th</sup> century date of the Cottages.*

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## Contents

1.0	Introduction	3
2.0	Objectives & Scope of Report	4
3.0	Methodology	5
4.0	Archaeological & Historical Background	6
5.0	Impact of Development	12
6.0	Conclusions	13
7.0	Acknowledgements	13

### Figures:

Fig. 1	Site location map and Archaeological Notification Areas
Fig. 2	Map showing Monuments recorded on the HER
Fig. 3	Yeakell & Gardiner map 1778-83
Fig. 4	1 <sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map
Fig. 5	3 <sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map
Fig. 6	Development Plan

### Appendix:

Appendix 1	Archaeological Sites Recorded on the HER
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## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Mr & Mrs Haynes to prepare a Heritage Statement on 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston, East Sussex BN6 8RH, TQ 3381 1373 (Fig. 1), in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development. This Heritage Statement meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.2** The site is situated on the west side of the Lewes Road in the centre of Westmeston. It forms the southern part of a pair of semi-detached cottages, with No. 2 also known as Lily Bank. The property is not a Listed Building, but a building first appears on a map of 1778-83 at this site.
- 1.3** The site lies partly within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area, which covers the historic core of the Medieval and Post Medieval settlement of Westmeston (Fig. 1). It also lies partly within Westmeston Conservation Area. There are three Listed Buildings within close proximity to the site.
- 1.4** The geology of the site, according to the British Geological Survey<sup>1</sup>, comprises Lower Chalk.
- 1.5** This report initially covers the objectives and scope of the survey, the methodology used, and the archaeological and historical heritage of the area. Finally a conclusion assesses the past impacts and the potential impact of the proposed development.

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey map 318/333

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

- 2.1** The objective of this Heritage Statement is to gain information about the known or potential archaeological resource of the site and its immediate area. 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. This report meets the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.
  
- 2.2** This information 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 0.5km around the site, whilst also taking into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact on 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 Heritage Statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework, the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001), and the *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording and Post Excavation Work in East Sussex* (ESCC 2008).

**3.2** The research for this Heritage Statement has included an analysis of the following resources:

- ESCC Historic Environment Record (HER ref 092/13)
- Historic mapping
- British Geological Survey
- Personal library resources
- Online resources

**3.3** The following maps were used:

- Yeakell & Gardiner 1778-83
- OS Draft
- 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1875)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (1899)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS Map (1910)
- 1958 OS Map

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

**3.4** The Archaeological Sites and Listed Buildings recorded on the HER are listed in Appendix 1 to this report and mentioned in the text where relevant. The Monuments are shown on Fig. 2, and historical and other sources are given as footnotes as appropriate.

#### **4. Archaeological & Historical Background (Fig. 2)**

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the area, briefly defining its location and extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation, and quality.
- 4.0.2 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.
- 4.0.3 There has been very little archaeological work carried out in Westmeston due to the modest level of development that has occurred in the area. An archaeological watching brief (EES14795) took place in 2010 at Michelbornes, a short distance to the north of the site<sup>2</sup>. During the groundworks associated with the installation of a swimming pool, decking and patio on the west side of the property. During the excavation a modern service trench was the only feature noted. No features of an earlier date were present and no artifacts were recovered from this watching brief as most of topsoil and subsoil had been removed due to previous groundworks. The natural, contained only a modern pipe trench and was otherwise undisturbed.

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

- 4.1.1 This period covered a huge expanse of time, during which early hominid occupation of Southern Britain was intermittent. The period is divided into warm and cold periods, with the evidence suggesting that hominid occupation occurred during some of the warm periods. Apart from a small number of exceptional sites (e.g. Boxgrove), most of the evidence for human activity in this period comes from isolated finds of stone tools, often in secondary deposits.
- 4.1.2 There have been no discoveries of Palaeolithic artefacts in the immediate area of Westmeston and there are only a handful of finds known to have a provenance in the area<sup>3</sup>. Such discoveries are normally linked to specific geological conditions, such as tertiary deposits and gravels, which are not normally found in this area. The likelihood of in-situ Palaeolithic archaeology being present on the site is considered to be low.

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<sup>2</sup> Atkin, D. 2010 'An Archaeological Watching Brief, at Michelbornes, Westmeston, East Sussex. CBAS0154

<sup>3</sup> Pope, M. 2003 'The Earliest Occupation of Sussex: Recent Research and Future Objectives', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 17-28, Fig. 2.8.

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

- 4.2.1 The start of the Mesolithic period saw Britain largely covered by pine and birch woodland, which was gradually replaced by a mixed deciduous woodland that provided an ideal environment for the bands of hunter-gatherers who exploited the resources on a seasonal basis<sup>4</sup>.
- 4.2.2 The Lower Greensand ridge running east-west through Hassocks, Ditchling and on to Plumpton has produced a large number of Mesolithic sites, including a large site at Lodge Hill, Ditchling<sup>5</sup>, Keymer<sup>6</sup> and Hassocks<sup>7</sup>. A Mesolithic site dating to the later seventh millennium BC was excavated at Streat Lane (TQ352146) in 1996/7, and produced evidence for a shelter and four pits containing large quantities of burnt flint, together with a large assemblage of flintwork<sup>8</sup>. Evidence for Mesolithic activity is also known from the South Downs to the south of the site.
- 4.2.3 The evidence for this period suggests that there is some possibility of Mesolithic activity being present on the site in the form of artefacts and features.

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

- 4.3.1 A number of changes occurred during the Neolithic, some of which may have had an impact on the local area. Environmental evidence suggests that some of the woodland was being cleared and small scale agricultural activities are likely to have started. However, it is likely that hunting and gathering will have continued in the Weald where the woodland probably remained dominant<sup>9</sup>.
- 4.3.2 Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period included the construction of large-scale monuments and the first industrial activity. However, all of these sites are located on the South Downs which suggests that they had little influence over this area<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>4</sup> Holgate, R. 2003 'Late Glacial and Post-glacial Hunter-gatherers in Sussex', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd, 29-38.

<sup>5</sup> Garrett, S. 1976 'A Mesolithic Site at Lodge Hill, Ditchling', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 326.

<sup>6</sup> Garrett, S. 1976 'Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Keymer', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 326.

<sup>7</sup> Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Mesolithic Site and Later Flintwork from Hassocks, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**, 230-234.

<sup>8</sup> Butler, C. 2007 'A Mesolithic site at Streat Lane, Streat, East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **145**

<sup>9</sup> Drewett, P. 2003 'Taming the Wild: The first farming Communities in Sussex, in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd,

<sup>10</sup> Oswald et al. 2001 *The Creation of Monuments*, Swindon, English Heritage.



4.3.3 Neolithic activity is represented by a single find of a stone axe found at Westmeston in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (MES2059). It is possible that Neolithic artefacts could be present on the site and if so may indicate the presence of underlying Neolithic features, although evidence for Neolithic settlement is very rare and the likelihood of finding Neolithic artefacts is considered to be low.

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

4.4.1 The Bronze Age saw continued clearance of the woodland in the High Weald although there is little evidence for complete clearance or widespread agriculture. The period of greatest exploitation appears to have been in the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, which may suggest that the soils became exhausted and settlement retreated subsequently<sup>11</sup>.

4.4.2 Elsewhere in Sussex, such as the South Downs and Coastal Plain, there is extensive evidence for the landscape being densely populated by small farming settlements in the Middle and Later Bronze Age. Although there is growing evidence for agriculture in the Weald during the Bronze Age, hunting presumably continued in parallel with farming<sup>12</sup>.

4.4.3 Another feature of the Bronze Age landscape is the burial mound (or barrow). Numerous round barrows (burial mounds) located on the north scarp slope of the South Downs (e.g. MES2028). On Western Brow there is a group of some 20 Bronze Age round barrows (MES2065), whilst another was located on Home Brow (MES2063) until it was ploughed out in recent times. A number of Later Bronze Age settlements are known from the South Downs to the south and east of 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 continued. A number of field systems are known from the South Downs (MES1285, 1336 & 16248), although these may have originated in the Later Bronze Age and continued in use into the Roman period.

4.5.2 One major feature of the Iron Age is the hillfort, of which 25 are known from Sussex. Many of these appear to have originated in the Later Bronze Age and became important central places for control and redistribution in the Middle and Later Iron

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<sup>11</sup> Needham, S. 1987 'The Bronze Age' in *The Archaeology of Surrey to 1540*, 97-137 Guildford, Surrey Archaeological Society.

<sup>12</sup> Gardiner, M. 1990 'The Archaeology of the Weald – A Survey and a Review', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 33-53.

Age. An enclosure on Ditchling Beacon (MES1289) probably originated in the Later Bronze Age, and appears to have been in use throughout the Early Iron Age<sup>13</sup>. Although its function is unclear, it is possible that it was a hillfort, and if that was the case it would have dominated the area to the north of the South Downs, including Westmeston. A well-defined terrace way (MES2027) is situated to the south-east of the site may also date to the Iron Age.

- 4.5.3 There are no finds or features from the site or its immediate vicinity that date to the Iron Age. Therefore, the likelihood of artefacts or evidence for Iron Age settlement being discovered at the site is low.

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

- 4.6.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic alterations to this island's social and economic environments<sup>14</sup>. It is likely that many of the rural farmsteads and associated field systems that were in existence in the Later Iron Age continued throughout the Roman period. Where they have been excavated elsewhere, they provide evidence for a mixed farming economy of crops and animal husbandry.

- 4.6.2 The Roman period is represented by numerous finds of Romano-British coins including a single find of a coin of Tiberius (MES1283). A hoard of 61 late 3rd century antoniniani and a small, plain bronze ring were discovered in 1984 with the aid of a metal detector on the northern scarp of the South Downs (MES2072). Another hoard of nine silver denari was discovered in 1985, the latest coins showed only slight signs of wear and the hoard is likely to have been buried by c.AD 140 (MES2078). Two other coins were also found in the vicinity of this hoard (MES2076). A third hoard of 12 antoniniani was found in 1985 on the same northern scarp of the Westmeston downs where the two previous hoards had been found. This hoard was dated to c.270-80 AD (MES2077).

- 4.6.3 The Roman road the Greensand Way<sup>15</sup> also runs from east to west to the north of the site, and a short distance to the west along the Greensand Way is the Roman settlement at Hassocks. A Roman villa is known at Plumpton<sup>16</sup>, whilst it is suspected that there were also villas at Streat and Ditchling, and the presence of these Roman coin hoards together with finds of Roman pottery at Ditchling Beacon and other sites nearby would suggest the presence of a Roman site at Westmeston.

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<sup>13</sup> Rudling, D. 1985 'Trial Excavations at Ditchling Beacon, East Sussex, 1983', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **123**, 251-4

<sup>14</sup> Rudling, D. 2003 'Roman Rural Settlement in Sussex: Continuity and Change', in Rudling, D. (Ed) *The Archaeology of Sussex to AD2000*, Kings Lynn, Heritage Marketing & Publications Ltd.

<sup>15</sup> Margary, I. 1948. *Roman Ways in the Weald*. London. Phoenix House.

<sup>16</sup> Allen, M.J. 1987 'Plumpton Roman Villa in its Romano-British Context' *Aspects of Archaeology in the Lewes Area*, Lewes Archaeology Group.

- 4.6.4 Given the presence of some Roman activity in the wider area and the site's location on a potential ridgeway, it is possible that evidence for Roman activity may be found during any fieldwork at the site.

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

- 4.7.1 It is possible that the settlement at Westmeston has its origins in the 8<sup>th</sup> century (MES19499). In AD 765 a grant of land at Stanmer was given by King Eadwulf to Hunlaf<sup>17</sup>. The name probably derives from Westmaestun meaning the 'most westerly tun' (or settlement).
- 4.7.2 The only Anglo Saxon find from Westmeston was a 9th century "Trehiddle style" strap end of copper alloy that was found in 1984 near an old trackway halfway up the hill on the east side of Westmeston (MES2079). To the west of the site an Anglo Saxon cemetery is situated at Coombe Bottom, with evidence for possible settlement in the adjacent field at Park Barn Farm<sup>18</sup>.

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

- 4.8.1 The manor of Westmeston was held before 1066 by Countess Gueda for 12 hides. It was held of her directly by her villeins and there was no hall or demesne land. After the Conquest it was held of William de Warenne by Robert de Pierpoint. The overlordship descended with the barony and rape in the same manner as that of Hurstpierpoint in Buttinghill Hundred<sup>19</sup>.
- 4.8.2 In 1428 the manor was held as half a knight's fee. John de Warenne in 1312 received the grant of an annual fair at Westmeston at Martinmas (11 Nov.). Westmeston descended for some time with Hurstpierpoint, the chief seat of the Pierpoint family, but round about 1284–5 was held in dower by Maud, widow of Robert de Pierpoint. She was still alive in 1296, but her son Simon appears to have been holding it about 1317. In 1412, when Sir William Bowet was lord of the manor, Westmeston was valued at £17. It came, with Hurstpierpoint, into the possession of George Goring, but in 1607–8 was sold by his widow Anne and her son George, to Walter Dobell of Falmer, who also acquired the neighbouring manor of Streat<sup>20</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> BCS 197 [EPN] Sawyer 50

<sup>18</sup> Butler, C. 1998 'Recent Excavations at Keymer', MSFAT Newsletter 35

<sup>19</sup> *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 7: The rape of Lewes* (1940), pp. 116-119

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

4.8.3 Evidence for the medieval settlement comes from St Martin's Church (MES2060) The nave was built soon after 1100 and the original north doorway remains. The chancel was reconstructed probably in the 13th century while the south chapel was added c.1500, while the south and north porches are 14th century. 12<sup>th</sup> century wall paintings were discovered but are not preserved. Earthworks (MES21600) to the east of the village may preserve medieval field boundaries. A number of farms are also thought to have originated in the medieval period; Wick Farm (MES17103); Old Middleton (MES17115) and Gote Farm (MES17116).

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

4.9.1 Westmeston Place (MES2064) is mainly of 16th century date<sup>21</sup>. The house retains a wing with 14th century windows, but the main building, with its hall and oriel window, is the work of John Michelborne who bought the property in 1538<sup>22</sup>, and whose initials are on the stone fireplaces. Michelbornes Barn is a Grade II Listed (DES10781) large timber-framed aisled barn originally in the ownership of Westmeston Place. It retains much late 16th century fabric up to tie beam level, with probable 18th century roof structure, fronted in local flintwork in the early 19th century and with some 19th century windows and eastern lean-to. April Cottage (MES7194) dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century or earlier.

4.9.2 Yeakell and Gardiner's map of 1778-83<sup>23</sup> shows a building located at the site (Fig. 3), as does the OS Draft map of 1813. The 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1875 (Fig. 4) shows a pair of cottages on the site, with possible extensions on the north, south and east sides a situation unchanged by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map of 1899. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map (1910) shows the cottages as a single unit with no internal division (Fig. 5). The 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS map (1939) for the site is not available. A 1946 aerial photograph<sup>24</sup> shows the site unchanged.

4.9.3 It seems likely that the cottages were initially built during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. A brief external viewing suggests that the form and character of the cottages is consistent with a Georgian date of construction.

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<sup>21</sup> *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 7: The rape of Lewes* (1940), pp. 116-119

<sup>22</sup> ESRO SAS-M/1/524

<sup>23</sup> [http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell\\_36.htm](http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm)

<sup>24</sup> 3G/TUD/UK/157 19APR1946

## 5. Impact of the Development

- 5.1** Prehistoric activity in the area appears to be largely confined to the South Downs immediately to the south of the site, although isolated finds have been made in the area. The exception to this pattern comes in the Mesolithic period when activity is found alongside streams and at springs, neither of which are found at the site.
- 5.2** There have been numerous finds of Roman coins close to the site, and with the Greensand Way a little further north and the evidence for a possible villa landscape along the north side of the Downs, there is a reasonable chance that finds and features of Roman date may be found at the site.
- 5.3** Settlement at Westmeston originates in the Saxon period, and during the Medieval period is likely to have been centred around the church, although it is possible that the settlement has always had a small core and mostly comprised dispersed farms. This pattern continued into the Post Medieval period, and the 18<sup>th</sup> century cottages are the first evidence for definite activity at the site.
- 5.4** Given the evidence accumulated during this Heritage Statement, 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	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Medium
Saxon	Low
Medieval	High
Post Medieval	High

- 5.5** There is consequently some potential for archaeological remains being found at the site during the excavation of foundation trenches for the new extension at 1 South Bank Cottages.
- 5.6** 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 Heritage Statement has established that there is some evidence for prehistoric and activity in the broader area of the site. Therefore, the likelihood of archaeological features from these periods being found on the site is generally low, as with the Saxon period, although it is medium for the Roman period.
- 6.2** Given the proximity of the site to the church, and the evidence for other medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, there is a high probability that archaeological remains dating to this period may be found. Similarly activity in the Post Medieval period is likely to be present, especially given the likely 18<sup>th</sup> century date of the Cottages.
- 6.3** The development will have no impact on any nearby Listed Building or Scheduled Ancient Monument.
- 6.4** It may therefore be prudent to consider a watching brief during the development so that any archaeological remains present on the site, that are likely to be damaged or destroyed, can be recorded.

## **7 Acknowledgements**

- 7.1** I would like to thank Mr D Haynes for commissioning this Heritage Statement, and Michael Alderton for making the arrangements.

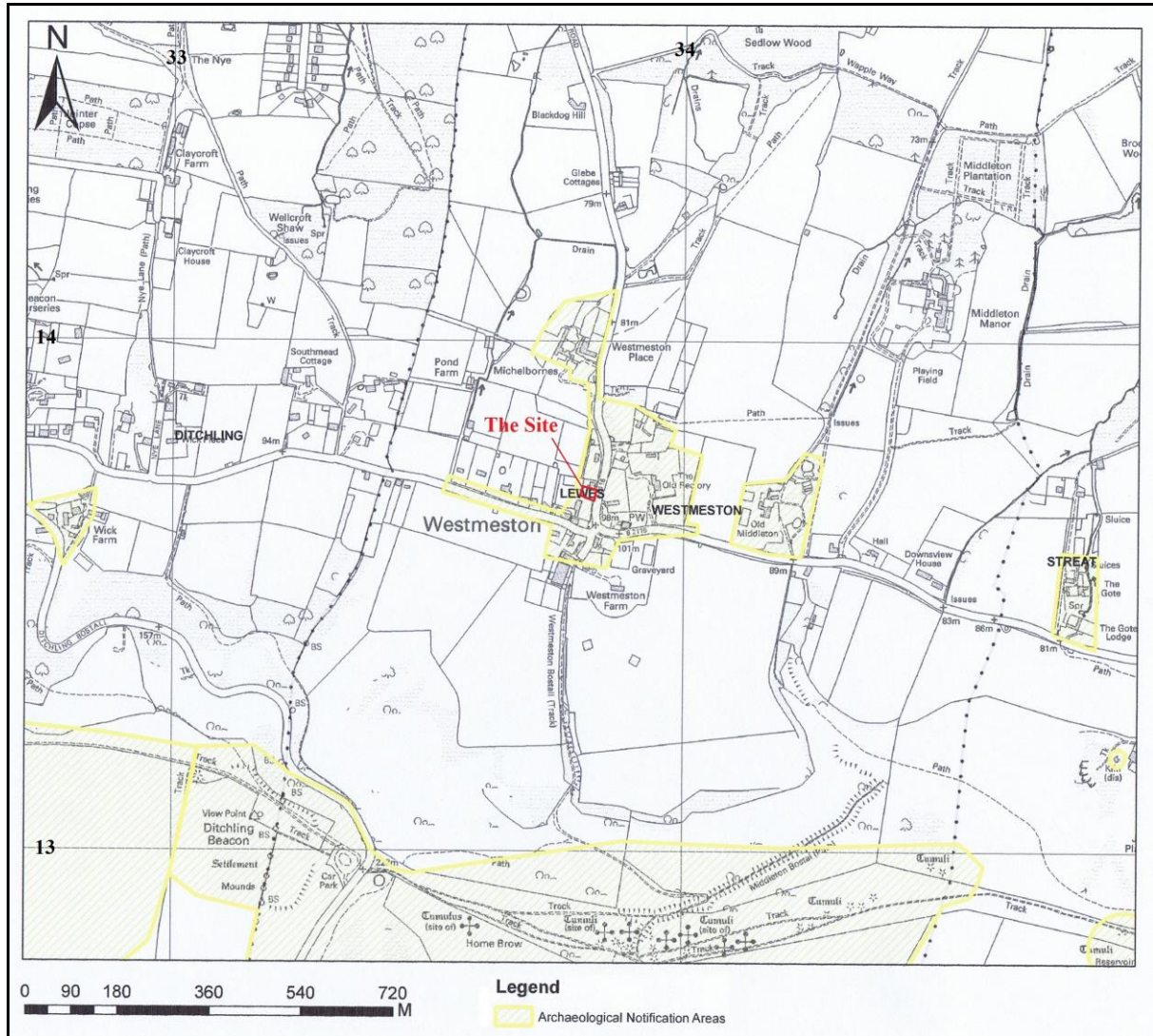


Fig. 1: 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston: Site location map and  
Archaeological Notification Areas  
(adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
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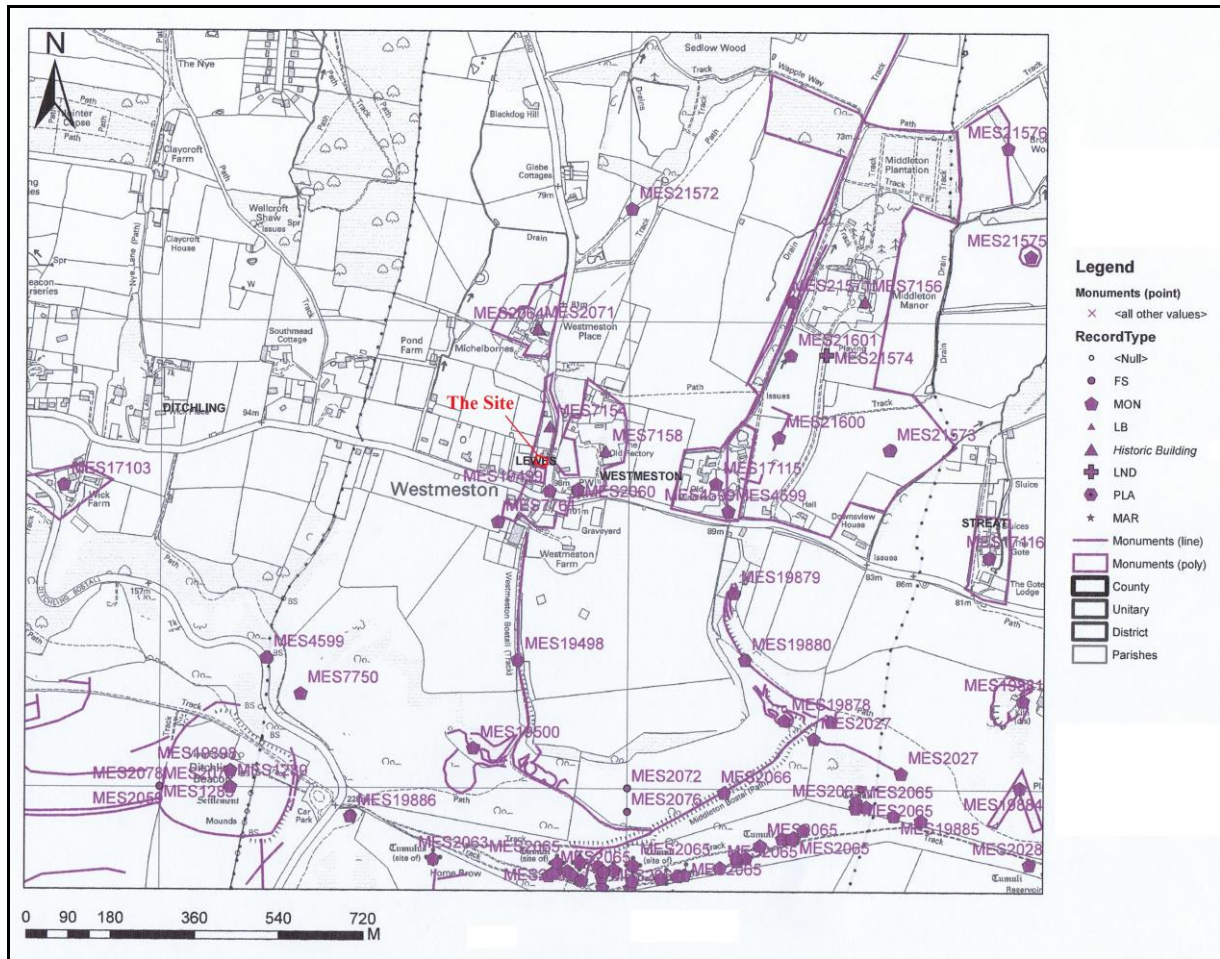


Fig. 2: 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston:  
 Map showing sites on the HER  
 (adapted from map provided by ESCC)  
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Fig. 3: 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston: Yeakell & Gardiner Map  
1778-83  
([http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell\\_36.htm](http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm))

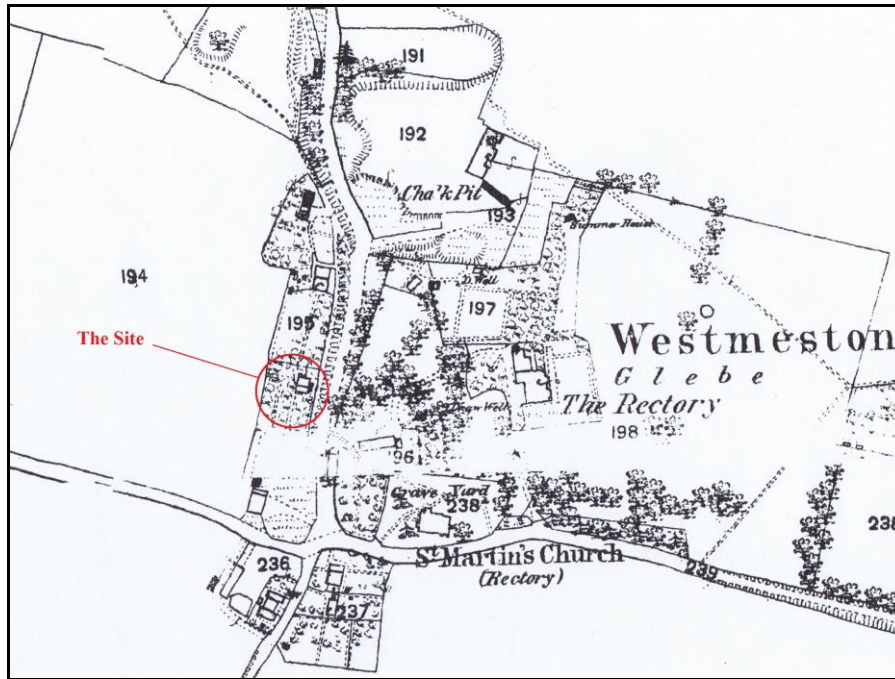


Fig. 4: 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston: 1<sup>st</sup> Ed OS Map

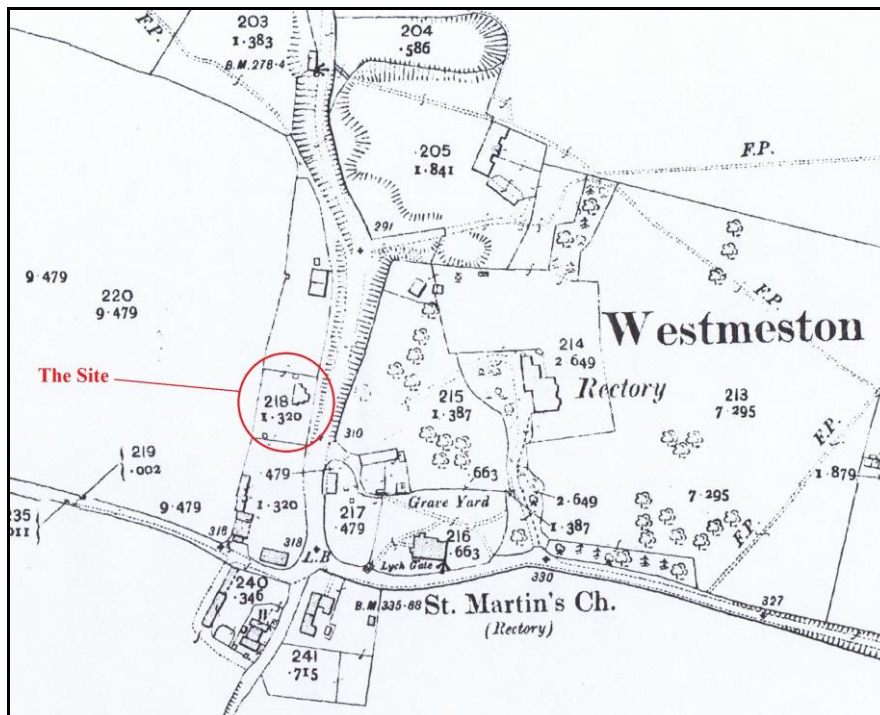


Fig. 5: 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston: 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed OS Map

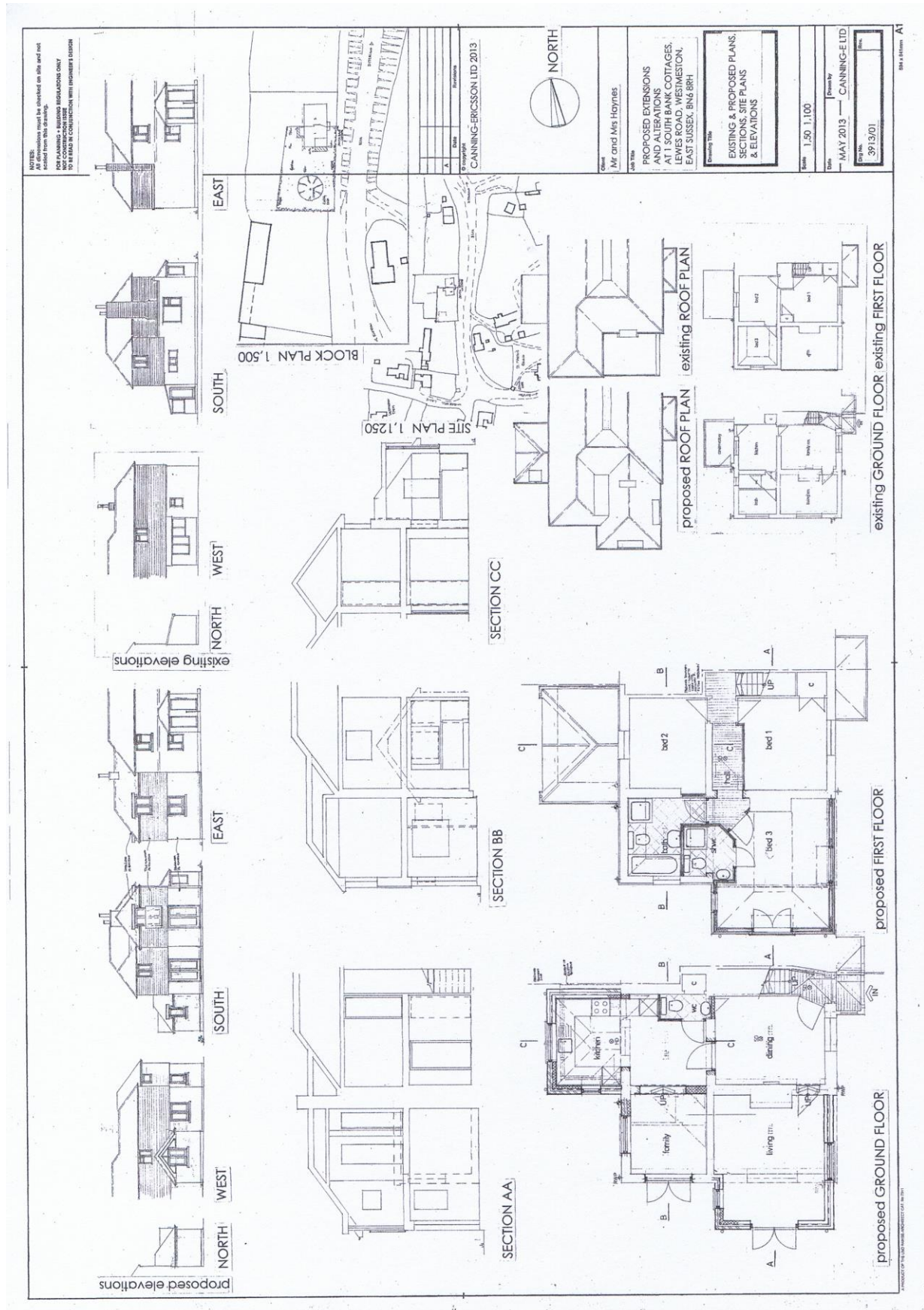


Fig. 6: 1 South Bank Cottages, Westmeston: Development Plan

### Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites Recorded on the HER

HER No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES1283	TQ 33 13	Roman	Coin of Tiberius	
MES1285	TQ 320126	Iron Age	Celtic field system	Bronze Age to Roman?
MES1289	TQ 3315 1300)	Iron Age	Hillfort	Ditchling Beacon
MES1336	TQ 32701130	Iron Age	Celtic field system	Bronze Age to Roman?
MES2027	TQ 3449 1307	Iron Age	Terrace way	
MES2028	TQ 3488 1283	Bronze Age	2 Bowl Barrows	
MES2059	TQ 33 13	Neolithic	Stone axe	
MES2060	TQ 33891364	Medieval	Church	St Martin's Church
MES2063	TQ 3358 1285	Bronze Age	Bowl Barrow	
MES2064	TQ 3378 1399	Medieval	Manor House (14 <sup>th</sup> century)	Westmeston Place
MES2065	TQ 3417 1287	Bronze Age	Group of 20 round barrows	
MES2066	TQ 3414 1298	Prehistoric	Terrace way	
MES2071	TQ 3380 1398	15 <sup>th</sup> Century	House	Westmeston Place
MES2072	TQ 34 13	Roman	Hoard of 61 coins and ring	
MES2076	TQ 3400 1295	Roman	Hoard of 9 coins	
MES2077	TQ 345 130	Roman	Hoard of 12 coins	
MES2078	TQ 33 13	Roman	Hoard of 9 coins	
MES2079	TQ 33 13	Saxon	9 <sup>th</sup> century strap end	
MES4599	TQ 3836 2715	Post medieval	Trackway	
MES7194	TQ 33830 13772	Post medieval	17 <sup>th</sup> century or earlier house	April Cottage (Listed)
MES7156	TQ 34502 14046	Post medieval	19 <sup>th</sup> century house	Middleton Manor
MES7158	TQ 33950 13722	Post medieval	19 <sup>th</sup> century former Rectory	The Old Rectory
MES7750	TQ 33300 13200	WW2	Unknown site at Ditchling Bostall	
MES7761	TQ 33720 13570	WW2	Aircraft crash site	
MES16248	TQ 3241 1289	Iron Age	Celtic field system	Bronze Age to Roman?
MES17103	TQ 3278 1362	Medieval	Farm site	Wick Farm
MES17115	TQ 3418 1368	Medieval	Farm site	Old Middleton

### Appendix 1: Archaeological Sites Recorded on the HER (Cont)

HER No.	NGR	Period	Type of Site	Notes
MES17116	TQ 3476 1349	Medieval	Farm site	Gote Farm
MES19398	TQ 3315 1303	Post medieval	Beacon site	Ditchling Beacon
MES19498	TQ 3390 1322	Prehistoric	Bostal trackway	Westmeston Bostal
MES19499	TQ 3384 1382	Saxon	Westmeston village	8 <sup>th</sup> century
MES19500	TQ 3374 1305	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Chalk pit and kilns	Westmeston Farm
MES19878	TQ 3436 1317	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Chalk pit	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES19879	TQ 3422 1340	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Chalk pit	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES19880	TQ 3431 1329	Post medieval	Hollow way	
MES19881	TQ 3482 1319	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Chalk pit and kiln	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES19884	TQ 3483 1297	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Plantation commemorating Queen Victoria	
MES19885	TQ 3459 1293	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Dew pond	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES19886	TQ 3340 1293	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Dew pond	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES21571	TQ 3433 1401	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Avenue of trees	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES21572	TQ 3400 1424	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Well	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES21573	TQ 3455 1372	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Clump of trees	1 <sup>st</sup> Ed OS map
MES21574	TQ 3447 1403	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Designed park	Middleton manor
MES21600	TQ 3429 1373	Medieval	Earthworks	Possible field boundaries
DES10781	TQ 3378 1395	Post medieval	16 <sup>th</sup> century barn	Listed Building

## **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 was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught 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 Ltd** 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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