



Chris Butler
Archaeological
Services Ltd



**An
Archaeological Watching Brief
at
34 Hurst Road,
Hassocks,
West Sussex,
BN6 9NL**

TQ 29590 15656

Planning Ref: DM/25/0310

Project No: CBAS1600

**By
David Atkin**

April 2026

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9NL, in relation to the groundworks associated with proposed erection of 1 No. single storey self-build dwelling house, with new access and parking on garden land to the east side of Twinham.

The archaeological monitoring followed an earlier evaluation excavation which had located a Roman pit and pottery. The monitoring recorded the presence of a straightforward stratigraphy of topsoil over subsoil, and the presence of a possible quarry edge at the northeast corner of the site, with two small, abraded sherds of Roman pot coming from the colluvium fill of the quarry pit.

Report by:	David Atkin	Project Manager	Stewart Angell
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Butler	Date Issued:	23/4/26
Version:	V1		

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) were commissioned by John Bullivant (the Client) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9NL (hereafter the Site; Figs. 1 & 2), in connection with a planning application (Ref: DM/25/0310) for the proposed erection of 1 No. single storey self-build dwelling house, with new access and parking on garden land to the east side of Twinham (Fig. 3). This follows an earlier archaeological evaluation excavation.
- 1.2 The Site (centre point: TQ 29590 15656) is located on the north side of Hurst Road, in the western outskirts of Hassocks and comprises a rectangular garden plot to the east of Twinham. The site boundaries are defined by hedges and fencing, while a cluster of trees stands in the southern part of the Site. Houses and gardens stand to the west, north and east of the Site.
- 1.3 The Site lies on a north-facing hillslope at the northern edge of the South Downs and slopes from a height of c. 67m aOD in the south to c. 65m aOD in the north¹. According to the British Geological Survey² the geology of the Site is sandstone of the Folkestone Formation.
- 1.4 The Site lies just north of a confluence of multiple Roman roads running through Mid Sussex, which are denoted by Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs; DWS8607, DWS8680 & DWS8725; Fig. 4). This confluence of roads is surrounded by an area of multi-period activity (DWS8193) including Roman building remains to the southwest of the Site (MWS7316 & MWS883) forming part of a Roman settlement site (MWS4415). A cemetery associated with this settlement has also been uncovered (MWS3204), which included the discovery of Bronze Age (MWS891) and Saxon burials (MWS892), suggesting occupation in this area for a substantial period of time.
- 1.5 All ground reductions associated with the development hold potential to impact upon any archaeological horizons present within their footprint. For this reason, the following condition were placed on the planning permission³:

5. *Archaeological trial trenching and mitigation*

- i. *No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until a programme of archaeological investigation has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted by the applicant, for approval by the Local Planning Authority.*

¹ <https://www.daftlogic.com/projects-find-elevation-on-map.htm>

² https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.170632741.484708419.1739982008-1590086387.1739982008

³ Permission: Reference DM/24/2505. 26th March 2025.

ii. No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the completion of the programme of archaeological investigation identified in the WSI defined in 1 above, and any subsequent mitigation has been agreed.

iii. The applicant will submit a final archaeological report or (if appropriate) a Post Excavation Assessment report and/or an Updated Project Design for approval by the Local Planning Authority. This shall be submitted within 6 months of the date of completion of the archaeological fieldwork unless otherwise agreed in advance by the Local Planning Authority

Reason: The site is of archaeological significance, and it is important that it is recorded by excavation before it is destroyed by development and to accord with Policy DP34 of the Mid Sussex District Plan 2014 - 2031 and para 218 of the NPPF.

- 1.6** An archaeological evaluation excavation was carried out on the Site by CBAS Ltd in June 2025⁴. A large Romano-British pit was identified and excavated, while Romano-British pottery was also recovered from the subsoil.
- 1.7** A WSI was produced in response to a brief issued by the Historic Environment Consultant to Mid Sussex District Council⁵ (hereafter MSDC) and covered an archaeological watching brief to monitor the groundworks associated with the new development and approved by Mid Sussex District Council.
- 1.8** This report outlines the results from an archaeological watching brief that monitored all groundworks associated with the proposed development. This report will be submitted to MSDC, and their archaeological advisors for approval
- 1.9** The fieldwork was carried out by the author from the 24th March to 8th of April 2026.

⁴ Atkin, D. 2025. *Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9NL*. Project No. CBAS1600.

⁵ Brief for Archaeological Trial Trenching and Excavation at Twinham, 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks. 11/04/2025. Planning Ref: DM/25/0310.

2.0 Aims and Objectives

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

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

2.2 The specific research aims were to recover evidence relating to:

1. the identified Roman settlement activity to the south; and
2. the Roman industrial activity identified to the west; and
3. any other settlement activity.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1** The results of a previous Historic Environment Record search (HER Ref. No: 117413-018-025; Fig. 5) are summarised below and supplemented with information from the CBAS archive. The locations of fieldwork discussed in the text are presented in Figure 6.
- 3.2** A fragment of a Palaeolithic handaxe is recorded as being found in Hassocks (MWS745). Large quantities of Mesolithic flintwork have been found at Hassocks in the past⁶. The Greensand seems to have been an environment which attracted the hunter gatherer groups, leaving evidence of their activities. Possible pits of Mesolithic date were recorded by Toms in the Hassocks sandpit⁷. Mesolithic flintwork was also recovered at Friars Oak to the north-east of the Site⁸.
- 3.3** A leaf-shaped arrowhead and fragment of a polished flint axe were recovered at Friars Oak⁹ indicating continued activity in the area. Neolithic clay spoons have also been found at The Dell, close to Belmont Lane c. 400m northwest of the Site.
- 3.4** Six large cordoned cinerary urns, one "Ashford" type urn and cups of Middle Bronze Age date (MWS891) were found during works in the Hassocks sandpit, which covers an area between London Road and Belmont Lane to the south of Hurst Road. Bronze Age flintwork has been recovered from Friars Oak and other sites close to the Site. The hilltop enclosure on Wolstonbury Hill, 2km to the southwest was constructed in the later Bronze Age¹⁰. There is little evidence for Iron Age activity around the Site.
- 3.5** Two Roman roads cross at Hassocks. The Greensand Way is an east-west orientated road running along the Greensand ridge which passes to the south of Hurst Road to the south of the site. The London-Brighton Roman Road approaches Hassocks from Friars Oak where it was found in 1994¹¹. It passes to the east of the Site and enters a roadside settlement at Ham Farm¹².
- 3.6** The Roman cemetery at Hassocks (MWS3204) was first discovered in the last decade of the 19th century when a sand pit was opened on the west side of the A273 London-Brighton

⁶ Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Mesolithic Site and later Flintwork from Hassocks, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**, 230-235

⁷ Toms, H.S. 1907 'Pigmy flint implements found near Brighton', *Brighton & Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society* 1-10.

⁸ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Russell, M. 2021 'Excavations at Wolstonbury Late Bronze Age hilltop enclosure' *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **159**, 47-64.

¹¹ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

¹² Shields, G 1999 'The course of the London to Brighton Roman road south of Burgess Hill' *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **137**, 81-90

Road¹³, to the south of the Site. By 1949 the sandpit had extended to the south of Talbot Field recreation ground, and westwards beyond Crossways Lane, where the sand was extracted until the late 1950's. All of the burials appear to have been cremations and associated grave goods (predominantly pottery vessels) were found in an unsystematic way by the sandpit workers. The pottery vessels and other finds recovered from the cemetery have been fully reported on by Malcolm Lyne who established that the majority of the pottery vessels (60.1%) were from the period 150-270AD, with 32% from the period 43-150AD, and only 7.9% from post 270AD¹⁴.

- 3.7** Evidence for Roman settlement (MWS4415) in the form of wells and rubbish pits was found in the early 20th century to the south of Hurst Road, and the remains of a building was recorded in the garden of 29 Hurst Road¹⁵ (MWS7316 & MWS883). Small scale excavations to the west of Crossways Lane also located Roman rubbish pits. Excavations at Talbot Field in 1999 located the Greensand Way roadside ditch, which appeared to have been filled in and overlaid by Roman settlement activity including pits and post holes. A watching brief at Crossways Barn, to the east of the Site, in 1993¹⁶ found settlement evidence and overall, the evidence suggested the presence of a Roman settlement which may have existed into the 3rd century AD¹⁷. The settlement appears to have been situated along both sides of the Greensand Way. An excavation in the garden of 33 Hurst Road located the Greensand Way and finds of Roman pottery.
- 3.8** At 36 Hurst Road^{18&19} a large pit containing small quantities of Roman pottery was interpreted as a probable sand quarry. The pottery suggests the pit was infilled in the late 3rd into the 4th century. A ditch, which may be contemporary with the quarry, was also present. Until this discovery all the evidence for Roman settlement and activity had been found to the south of Hurst Road. This activity appears to be later than the main focus of Roman activity at Talbot Field and Crossways Barn.
- 3.9** A dozen Saxon urns (MWS892), several containing bones were also found during excavation of the sandpit c. 150m southeast of the Site. Occupation of the roadside settlement had ceased by this time and the Saxon settlement had shifted further north to Friars Oak, where sunken featured buildings and post hole buildings were found during archaeological monitoring at Friars Oak golf course²⁰.

¹³ Couchman, J.E. 1925 'A Roman cemetery at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **66**, 34-61

¹⁴ Lyne, M.A.B. 1994(2) 'The Hassocks Cemetery', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **132**, 53-86

¹⁵ Couchman, J.E. 1925 'A Roman cemetery at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **66**, 34-61

¹⁶ Wood, W. K. 1993 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Crossways, Ham Farm, Clayton, South Eastern*
Archaeological Services Project 1993/69

¹⁷ Butler, C. 2026 *The Roman Settlement at Hassocks. BAR*

¹⁸ Butler, C. 2024. An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 36 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex. Project No:
CBAS 1493

¹⁹ Butler, Chris 2024 Archaeological Investigations at 36 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex CBAS 1493

²⁰ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British
Series **295**

- 3.10** It has been suggested that the mound at Ham Farm is where the Saxon Hundred Courts were held in Buttinghill Hundred²¹. When the adjacent farmyard was enlarged, in about 1856, part of the mound was cut away and revealed an urn and fragments of others, together with bones and the teeth of animals, however Couchman records that three or four holes excavated into it had shown it to be a natural mound²².
- 3.11** At Land at London Road multiple ditches that formed a large field system splitting into separate enclosures was recorded. Finds indicate the field system dates from the 12th-14th century. A small amount of medieval (MWS5199) and post-medieval (MWS5200) pottery was recovered during the monitoring works at Kings Garden Centre.
- 3.12** Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, 1778-1783 (Fig. 7) shows the Site to be located in an open field to the west of Ham Farm. Hurst Road can be seen to the south of the Site, while more fields are shown to the west and north. The surrounding area of the Site is sparsely populated, although a settlement is shown at Hurstpierpoint to the northwest.
- 3.13** Ham Farm immediately to the east of the Site is recorded as a 19th century farmstead with extant buildings of this date (MWS11100).
- 3.14** The 1st Edition OS Map (1879; Fig. 8) shows the Site within a small field or enclosure to the west of Ham Farm. A pond is shown in the southwest corner of the Site, while the southern site boundary is lined with trees. The trees had been removed from the Site by the 2nd Edition OS Map (1899; Fig. 9) but no other changes are shown.
- 3.15** The 3rd Edition OS Map (1909; not reproduced) does not show any changes to the Site. The Site has the same appearance on the 1950 OS Map (Fig. 10). A possible house had been built on the plot to the west of the Site, and more houses are shown along Hurst Road. Several pits are shown in the area to the south of the Site, and the location of the Roman cemetery is labelled.
- 3.16** An evaluation excavation was carried out on the Site in June 2025²³. Two trenches were opened (Fig. 11), revealing a stratigraphy of topsoil and subsoil overlying the natural geology. A single large pit was encountered in Trench 2, measuring c. 2.45m in diameter and 0.85m deep (Fig. 12). This pit contained five fills, which produced a small quantity of 2nd-3rd century AD and residual 1st-2nd century AD pottery. Four pieces of possibly Mesolithic flintwork were also recovered during the evaluation, along with Romano-British pottery from the subsoil and late post medieval pottery from the subsoil. The results of this evaluation add to the understanding of Roman settlement and activity around Hassocks.

²¹ VCH 1940

²² Couchman, J.E. 1925 'A Roman cemetery at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **66**, 34-61

²³ Atkin 2025. An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex. CBAS1600.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct²⁴ and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs²⁵, Sussex County Council's Sussex Archaeological Standards²⁶; and the Treasure Act²⁷.
- 4.2 The topsoil was removed over the footprint of the new dwelling prior to the watching brief starting. The footings for the bike store storage area were excavated first (see Plate 1) with the spoil been spread out upslope and levelled to create a more level digging platform (see Plate 2). The rest of the footings and drainage were then marked out and excavated to a depth of between 650mm and 1.25m and between 500 and 650mm wide using a Kubota KX080-4a2 rubber tracked excavator using toothless ditching buckets (see Plates 3 & 4).



Plate 1: Excavation of footings.

- 4.3 The spoil was visually inspected on a frequent basis for the recovery of any artefacts of archaeological interest. A Garrett Ace 150 metal detector was used to scan the spoil and deposits revealed. All deposits were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour Chart. A
- 4.4 The site was surveyed and levelled to using a Emlid Reach GNSS receiver.

²⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019. *Code of Conduct*.

²⁵ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief*.

²⁶ Chichester District Council, East Sussex County Council & West Sussex County Council 2019. *Sussex Archaeological Standards 2019*.

²⁷ UK Parliament 1996. *Treasure Act 1996*.



Plate 2: Redeposited natural & digging platform.



Plate 3: Looking North showing the completed footings.



Plate 4: Southern SE corner footing showing stratigraphy.

- 4.5** A digital photograph record of the fieldwork was taken and will be kept as part of the site archive, along with the onsite paperwork (Table 1). The archive will include all finds and is presently held by CBAS Ltd. The HER at West Sussex County Council will be provided with a CD containing the report in PDF Archive format and a selection of digital photographs. A site reference of LFG25 was allocated and an accession number will be requested from the chosen museum.

4.6 Paper Archive:

Sheets	No. of Pages
Context Register	1
Context Record Sheet	5
Levels Record Sheet	1
Photographic Index	1
Metal Detecting Form	1
Total	8

Table 1: Paper Archive

5.0 Results

- 5.1** The results were fairly uniform throughout the footings with a sequence of the topsoil, subsoil, which survived better towards the northern boundary above the underlying natural geology. The exception was in the soakaway excavation where a deep deposit, possibly derived from colluvium, that contained two small sherds of Roman Pottery and may be the result of hillwash filling a late Romano-British quarry.
- 5.2** Where the sandy-silt of the topsoil, Deposit 1, survived in the footing trenches it was 60mm, reaching a maximum depth of 360mm towards the northern boundary. It had previously been disturbed in places by the archaeological evaluation and the subsequent movement of excavation machinery.
- 5.3** Below the topsoil deposit was a clayey-silt subsoil, Deposit 2. This was a dark greenish-grey deposit with slight orange and yellow mottling yellow and was 200mm to 300mm in depth and had a diffuse edge with Deposits 1 and 4 and it produced no artefacts.
- 5.4** Last in the stratigraphic sequence for the footings excavations was the clean natural, Deposit 3. This was a firm mottled mid yellow and light grey with orange sandy clay and was approximately 320mm to 1.1m to the limit of excavation (hereafter LOE). The deposit changed colour as the trench went deeper becoming more of a uniform grey.
- 5.6** Deposit 4 was only found in the soakaway excavations situated between the subsoil and the natural, although the natural wasn't fully exposed at the LOE immediately adjacent to the northern boundary of the soakaway due to the slope. It was interpreted as a second subsoil development which due to its depth is probably a colluvium/hillwash that has infilled a postulated quarry on the north facing slope (Figs. 13 & 14). There was a clear demarcation where the stepped-in quarry edge (Cut 5) cut the natural and the retrieval of two Romano-British pottery sherds from this infill suggests the infill may have been developing in the Romano-British period.
- 5.7** No other archaeological features or deposits were noted during the archaeological monitoring.



Plate 5: Showing terraced soakaway excavations.



Plate 6: SW facing soakaway section showing Deposit 4.



Plate 7: Deposits 1, 2 & 4 in section.

6.0 Finds

6.0.1 The watching brief produced only two pieces of pottery which are described below.

6.1 Pottery by Chris Butler.

- 6.1.1 Two sherds of Roman pottery weighing 5gms. were recovered from Deposit 4 during the watching brief. The larger sherd was grog tempered East Sussex Ware (R1b), whilst the second sherd was an oxidised sand tempered sherd, possibly from the Arun Valley industry.
- 6.1.2 Neither sherd was a feature sherd, so it is not possible to say anything further regards the vessels or dating, however they are consistent with the pottery recovered from the evaluation, where a total of 98, predominantly Roman, sherds were recovered, suggesting a mid-2nd to 3rd century date for activity here.

7.0 Discussion

- 7.1 The watching brief can be classed as successful in meeting its aims and objectives. Although no further archaeological features or major deposits were present within the footings associated with the build, the deposit in the soakaway excavation indicates the possible presence of a Roman quarry, which combined with the pit and artefactual evidence from the evaluation provides further evidence for activity associated with the roadside settlement extending further north than previously recorded.
- 7.2 The lack of further pits or other settlement activity or any significant assemblages of artefacts confirms that the main focus of domestic activity is situated to the south of Hurst Road, with the settlement extending south to Crossways Barn (Fig. 6), and the cemetery situated to the southeast²⁸.
- 7.3 Evidence from the adjoining property at 36 Hurst Road where an excavation over the footprint of a new build confirmed the presence of a large quarry pit measuring in excess of 8m north-south and 4.2m east-west, and up to 0.9m deep (Fig. 15). It contained a primary and secondary fill, both of which produced small assemblages of Roman pottery, suggesting a date in the late 3rd to early 4th century AD date for the infilling of the quarry pit.
- 7.4 While we did not have the same level of evidence at No. 34, the deep deposit in the northern section of the soakaway and the topography of the landscape to the north of the boundary fence does suggest we have something similar. Although it was not possible to fully investigate this within the constraints of the watching brief, the ground does appear to be unnaturally lower, perhaps having been quarried for the natural sands that occur here which may have provided temper in pottery production or for other purposes.
- 7.5 The dating of the possible quarrying and other activity of a mid-2nd to 3rd century date is consistent with the peak of activity at the Hassocks settlement and suggests that quarrying and other possible industrial activity may have been located outside the settlement in the area of Nos 34 and 36 Hurst Road, although further research will be required to confirm this.

²⁸ Butler, C. 2026 *The Roman Settlement at Hassocks, West Sussex, and its Anglo-Saxon Successor*. BAR

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 8.1** We would like to thank John Bullivant for commissioning CBAS Ltd to undertake the evaluation. for commissioning CBAS Ltd to undertake this archaeological watching brief. The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by Chris Butler and Stewart Angell, and Kirstie Riley produced the illustrations. The excavations were monitored by Mark Baister, Historic Environment Consultant, Place Services, Essex County Council on behalf of Mid Sussex District Council.

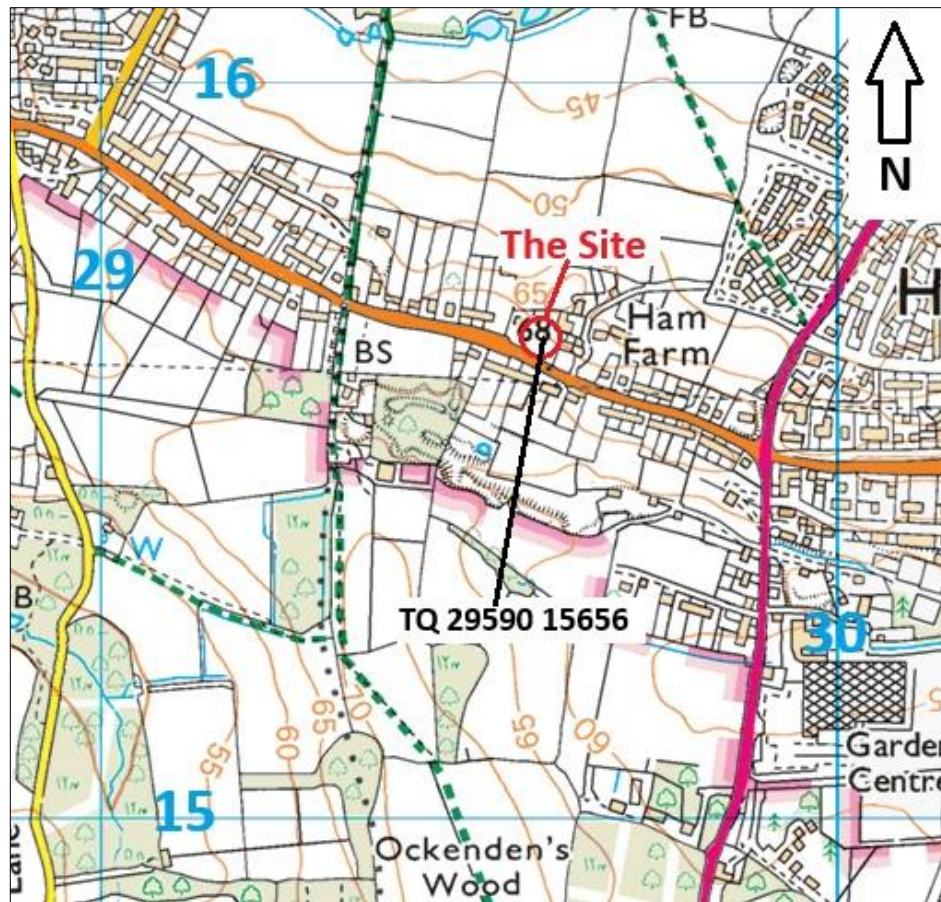


Fig. 1: Site location

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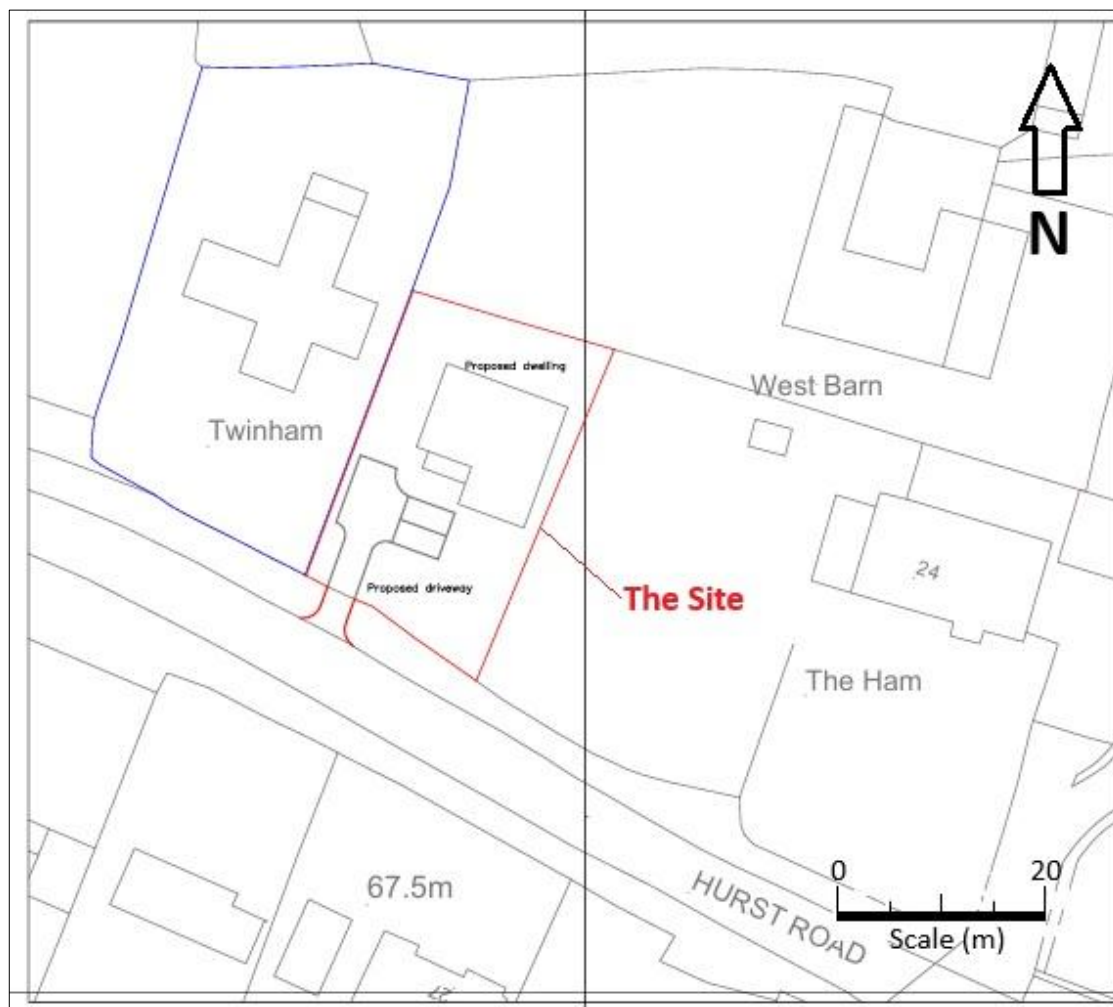


Fig. 2: Site location plan
Adapted from architect's plan

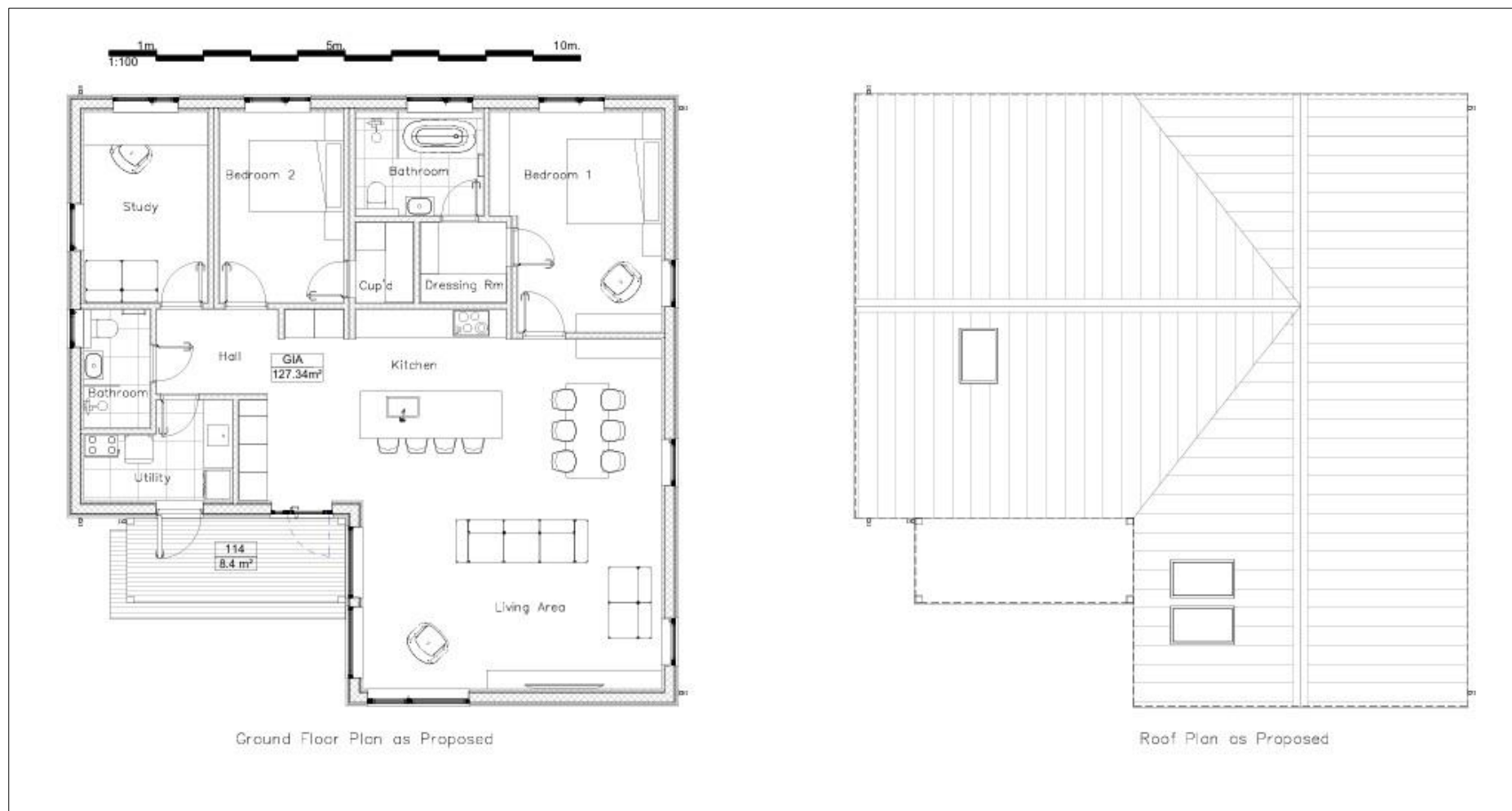


Fig. 3: Proposed Ground Floor and Roof plans
Adapted from architect's plan

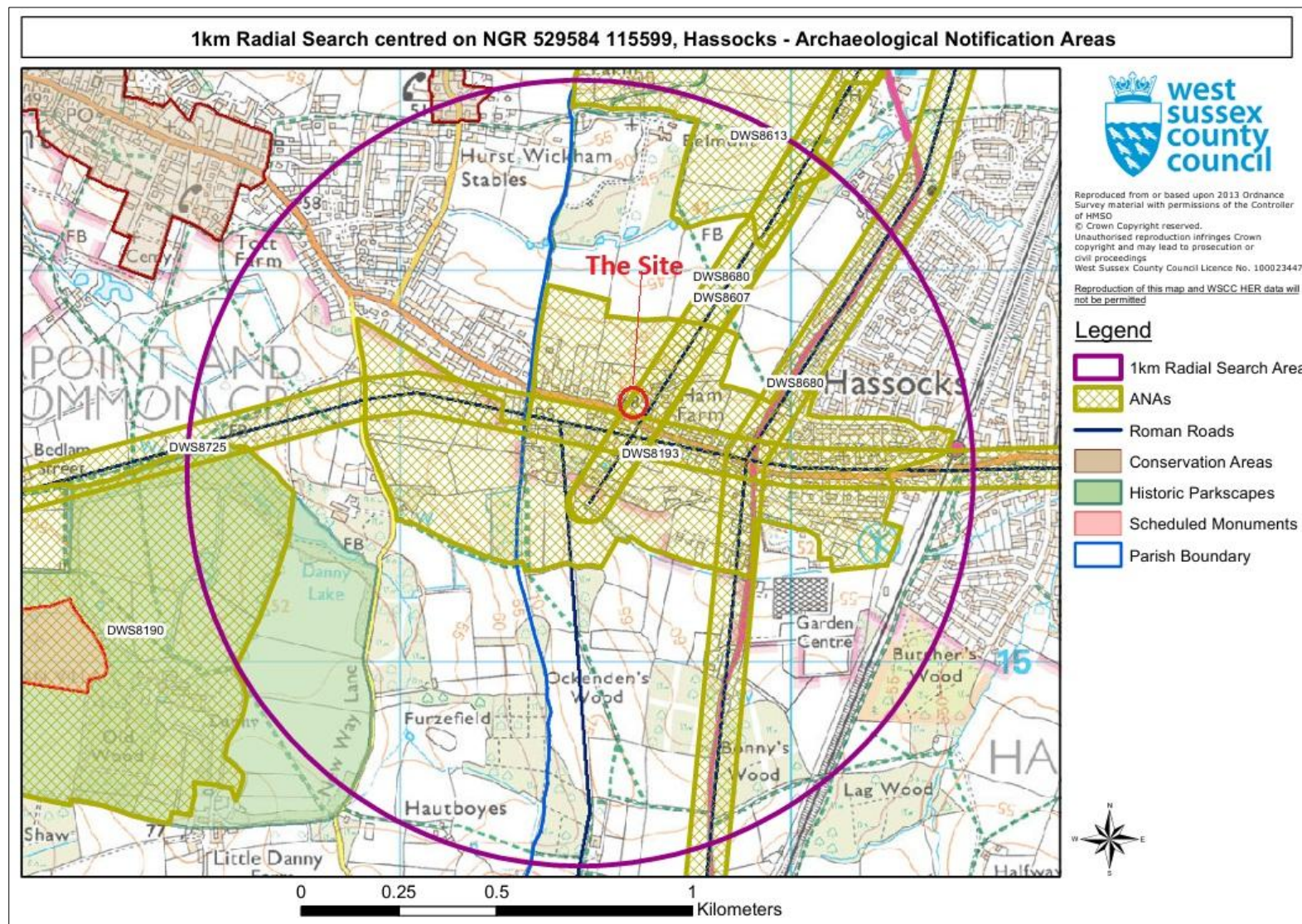


Fig. 4: Archaeological Notification Areas. Adapted from a map provided by WSCC. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

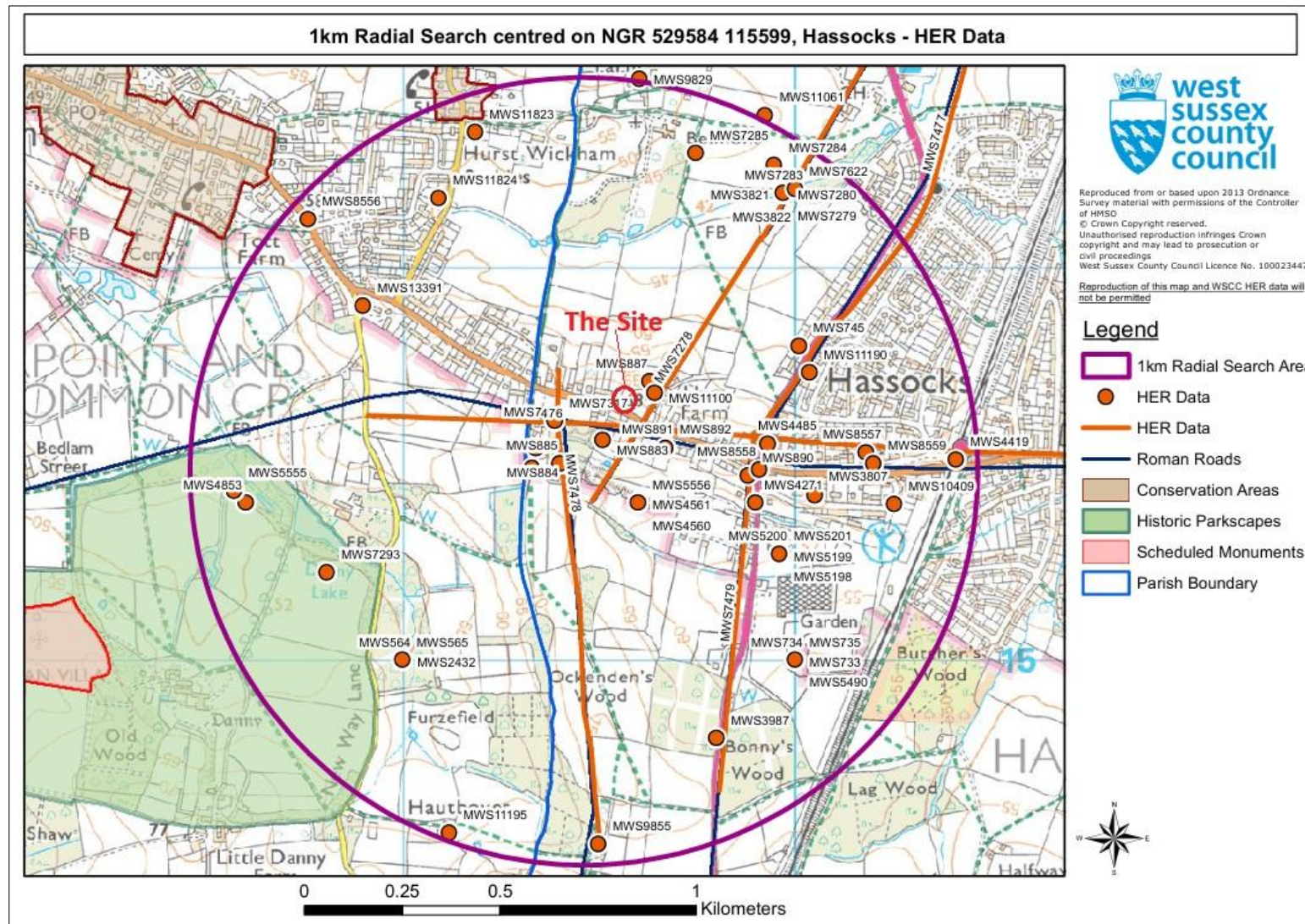


Fig. 5: Historic Environment Record.
Adapted from a map provided by WSCC.
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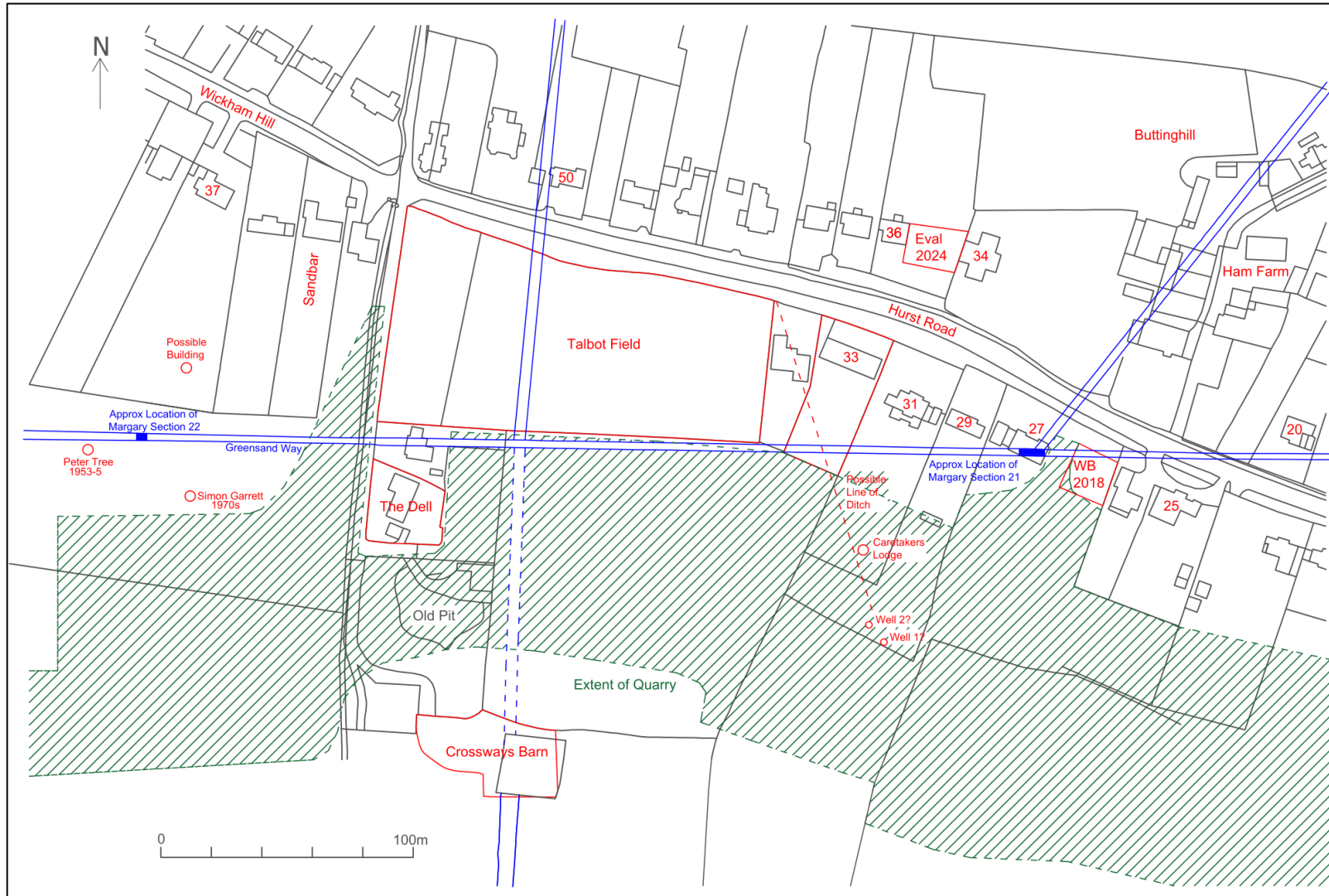


Fig. 6: Roman Hassocks: Location of sites
From Butler, 2026



Fig. 7: Yeakell and Gardner's Sussex 1778-1783

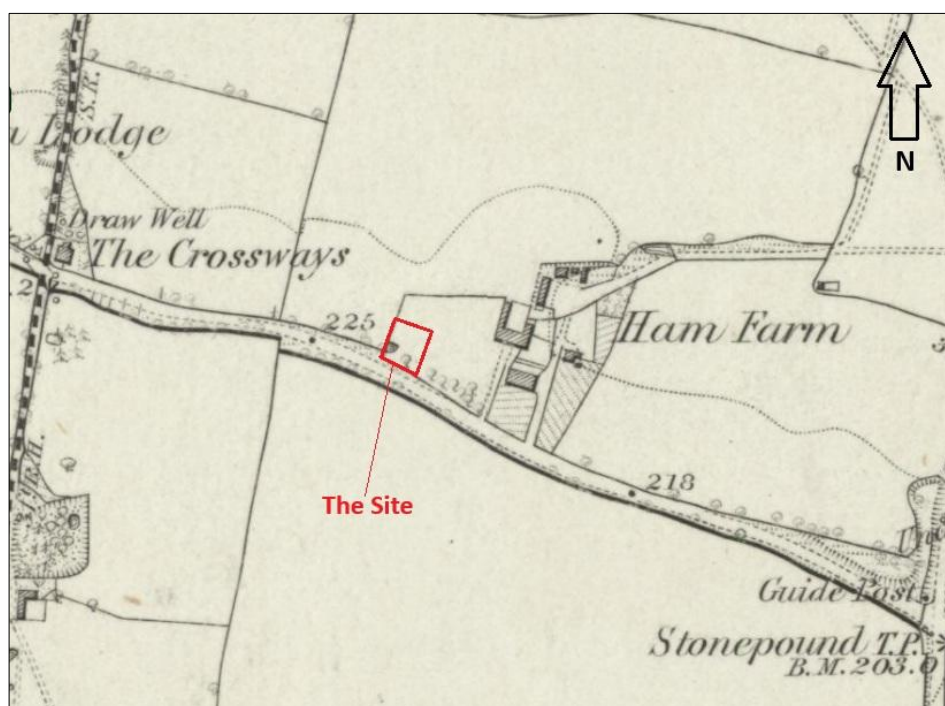


Fig. 8: 1st Edition OS Map (1879)

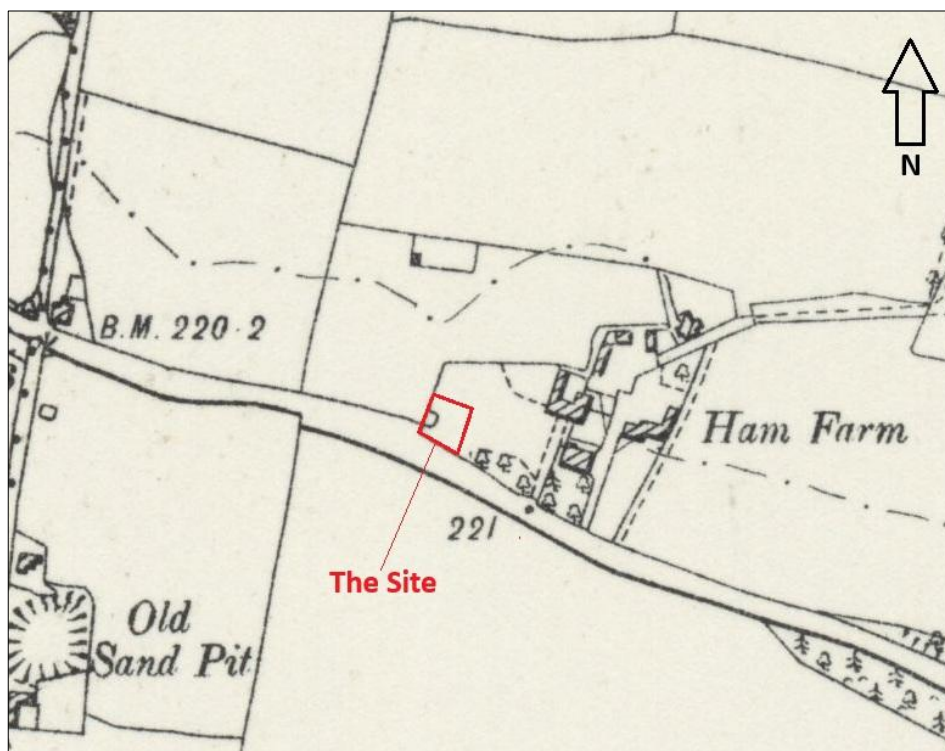


Fig. 9: 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)



Fig. 10: 1950 OS Map

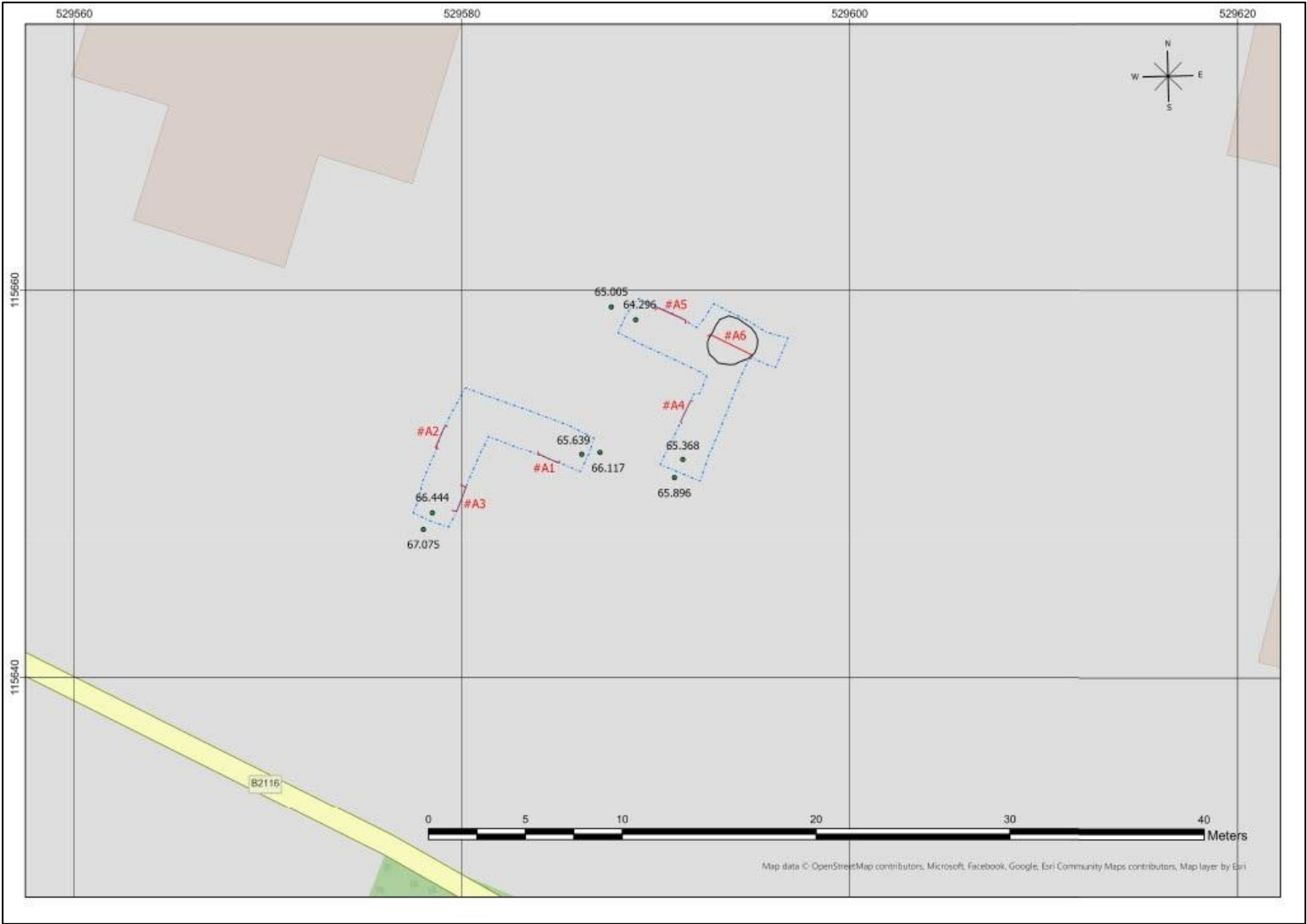


Fig. 11: Evaluation trench locations

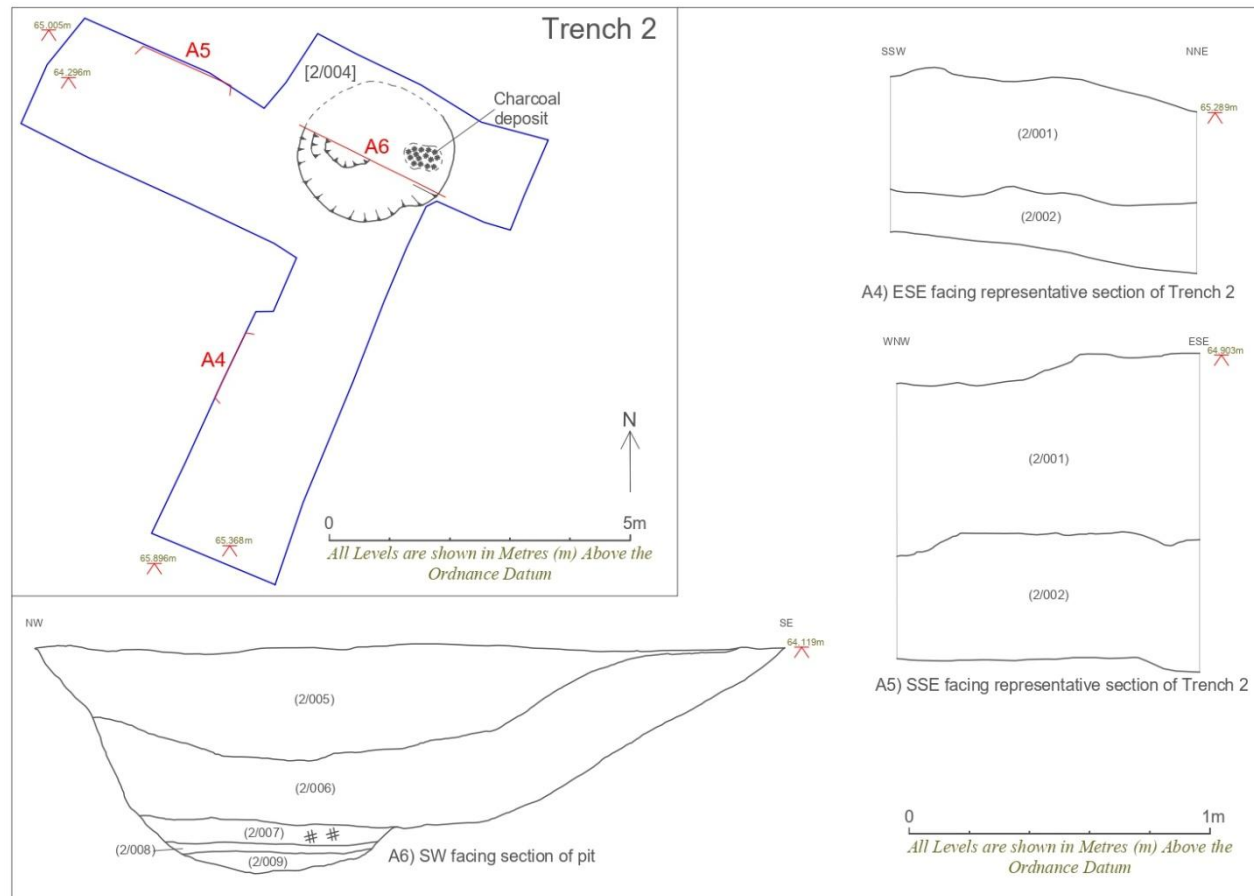


Fig. 12: Evaluation Trench 2 plan and sections

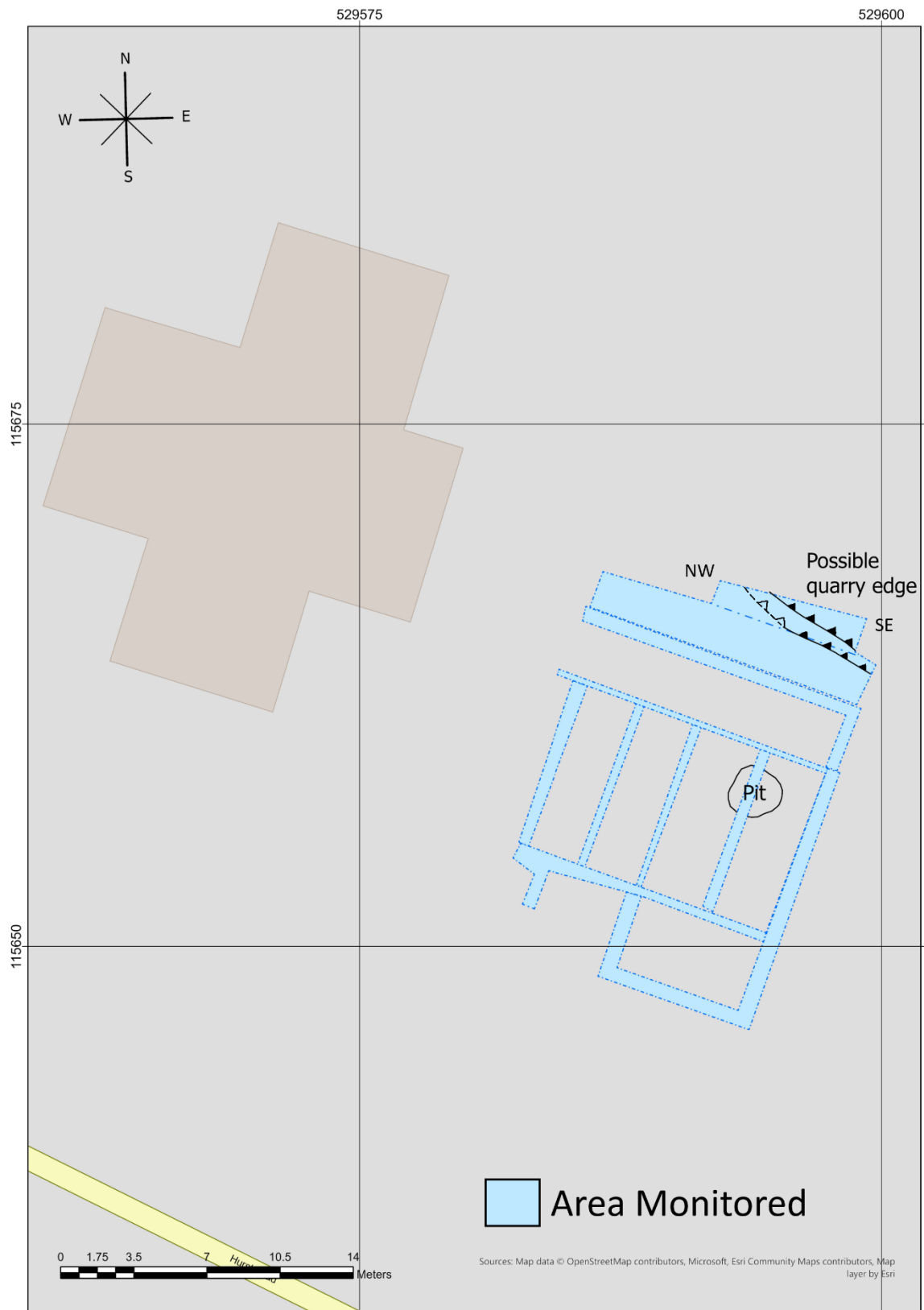


Fig. 13: Site plan showing areas monitored together with the postulated quarry edge and location of Pit found during the evaluation

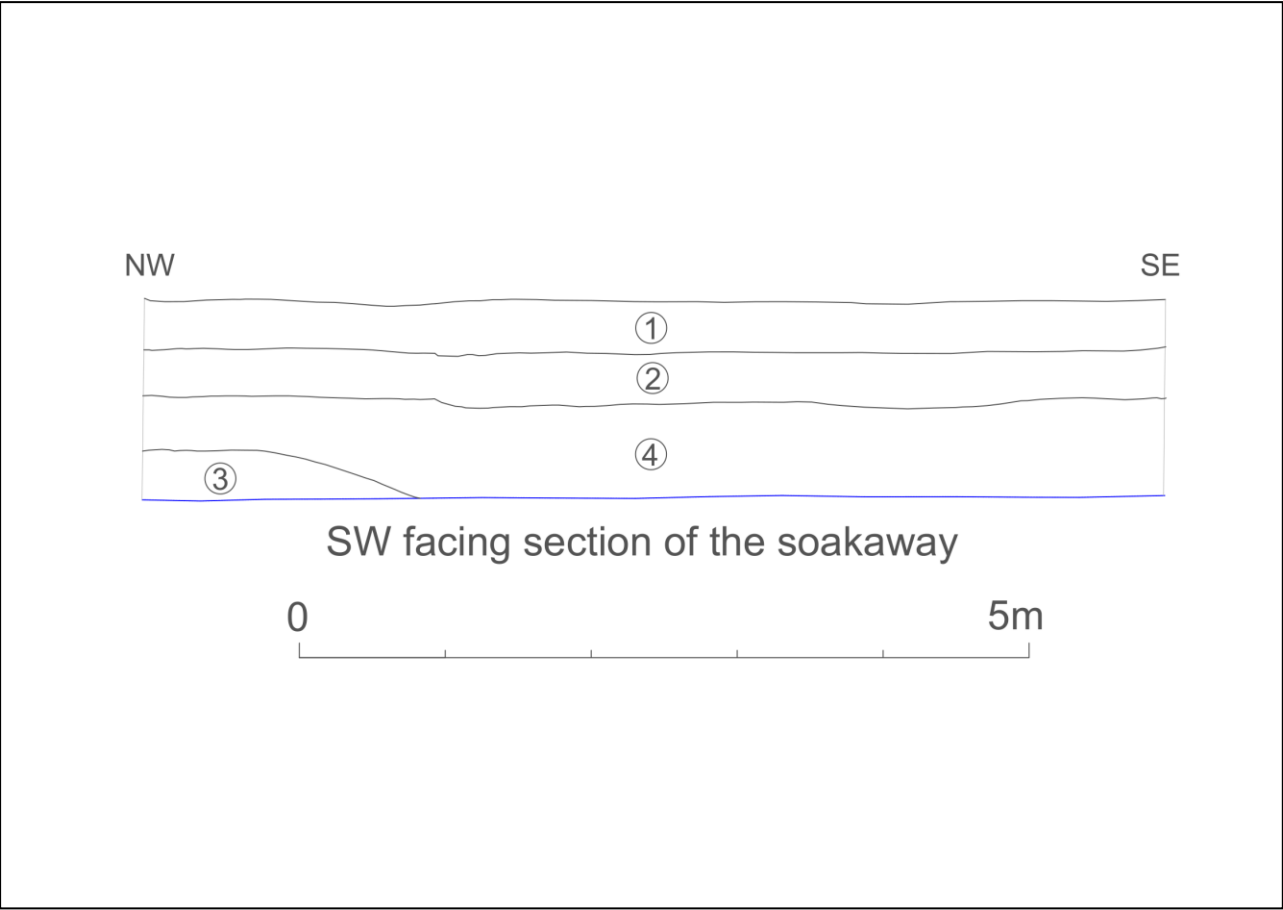


Fig. 14: SW facing section of soakaway

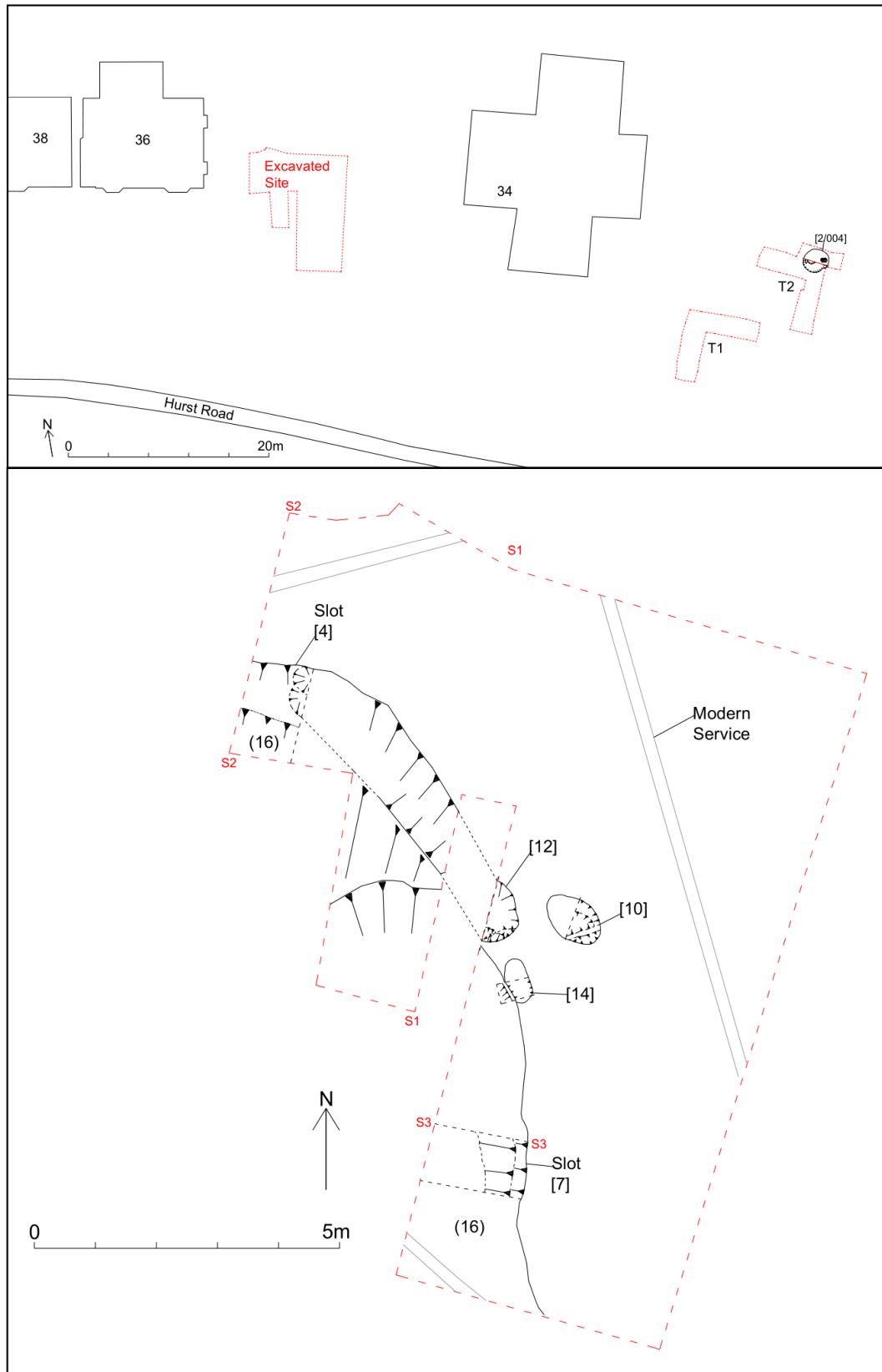


Fig. 15: Relationship with features at 36 Hurst Road

Appendix 1

CBAS Ltd HER Summary Report Form

HER enquiry number	N/A					
Site code	HAS26					
Project code	CBAS1600					
Planning reference	DM/25/0310					
Site address	34 Hurst Rd, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9NL.					
District/Borough	Mid Sussex District Council					
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 29590 15656					
Geology	Sandstone of the Folkestone Formation.					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB X	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	24th March to 8 th April 2026					
Sponsor/client	John Bullivant					
Project manager	Stewart Angell					
Project supervisor	David Atkin					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman X	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other:	
Project summary (100 word max)	<i>An archaeological watching brief was carried out at 34 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9NL, in relation to the groundworks associated with proposed erection of 1 No. single storey self-build dwelling house, with new access and parking on garden land to the east side of Twinham.</i> <i>The archaeological monitoring followed an earlier evaluation excavation which had located a Roman pit and pottery. The monitoring recorded the presence of a straightforward stratigraphy of topsoil over subsoil, and the presence of a possible quarry edge at the northeast corner of the site, with two small, abraded sherds of Roman pot coming from the colluvium fill of the quarry pit.</i>					
Museum/Accession No.	TBC					

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

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

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006.

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. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

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

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