



Chris Butler MCI(A)
Archaeological Services Ltd

**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an
Archaeological Evaluation Excavation
at
50 Hurst Road,
Hassocks,
West Sussex,
BN6 9NL.**

TQ 29415 15761

Planning Ref: DM/24/2505

Project No: CBAS1597

**By
Emily Walsh**

April 2025

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Unit 12, Mays Farm
Selmeston
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TS

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) has been commissioned by Wooj Property Ltd (the Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation excavation at 50 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9NL (hereafter the Site; Figs. 1 & 2), in connection with a planning application (Ref: DM/24/2505) for proposed tennis court to rear garden (Fig. 3, Appendix 1).
- 1.2** The Site (centre point: TQ 29415 15761) is located on the north side of Hurst Road, in the western outskirts of Hassocks and comprises a rectangular plot containing no. 50 in the south with garden to the rear. The site boundaries are lined with hedge and fencing and the garden is laid to lawn. Further residential plots are present to the east and west, a recreational ground, Talbot Field, is present across Hurst Road to the south and agricultural land is present to the north.
- 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. 60m aOD in the north. According to the British Geological Survey¹ the geology of the Site is sandstone of the Folkestone Formation.
- 1.4** The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA; DWS8193) associated with multi-period activity including prehistoric sites, Roman settlement and Anglo-Saxon burials. The Site lies to the west of a confluence of multiple Roman Roads, which are denoted by several ANAs (DWS8607, DWS8680 & DWS8725). Additionally, the line of a possible Roman Road runs through 50 Hurst Road on a north-south alignment. Recent excavations at 36 Hurst Road, to the east, have uncovered evidence for Roman quarrying activity. The development site lies within an area with the potential for surviving archaeological remains, primarily those of a Roman date.
- 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 was placed on the planning permission².

7. *With regards to Archaeological Monitoring and Recording:*

- i) No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until a programme of archaeological monitoring has been secured in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, for approval by the Local Planning Authority.*
- ii) The applicant will submit a final archaeological report or (if appropriate) a Post Excavation Assessment report for approval by the*

¹ https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.170632741.484708419.1739982008-1590086387.1739982008

² Permission: Reference DM/24/2505. 26th March 2025.

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: To protect heritage assets on the site in accordance with Mid Sussex District Plan Policy DP34.

- 1.6** This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlines a programme of archaeological works to comprise an archaeological evaluation excavation which will determine the archaeological potential of the Site and its implications for the proposed development. An addendum to the WSI outlining any additional phase of work at the Site (e.g. Strip, Map & Sample) may be required in due course.
- 1.7** The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*³ and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*⁴, Sussex County Council's *Sussex Archaeological Standards*⁵; and the *Treasure Act*⁶.
- 1.8** Ten days notice of the evaluation excavation will be provided to the Historic Environment Consultant. The field officer allocated to the project will be notified to the Historic Environment Consultant at least 24 hours in advance of the evaluation excavation commencing. The project timetable is to be agreed with the Client once the WSI has been approved.

³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2019. *Code of Conduct*.

⁴ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

⁵ Chichester District Council, East Sussex County Council & West Sussex County Council 2019. *Sussex Archaeological Standards 2019*.

⁶ UK Parliament 1996. *Treasure Act 1996*.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 A Historic Environment Record search (Fig. 4; 202425-081) was supplied by the client, the results of which are summarised below and supplemented with information from the CBAS archive. The locations of fieldwork discussed in the text are presented in Figure 5.
- 2.2 Large quantities of Mesolithic flintwork have been found at Hassocks in the past⁷. 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 sandpit⁸. Mesolithic flintwork was also recovered at Friars Oak to the north-east of the Site⁹.
- 2.3 A leaf-shaped arrowhead and fragment of a polished flint axe were recovered at Friars Oak¹⁰ indicating continued activity in the area. Neolithic clay spoons have also been found at The Dell, close to Belmont Lane.
- 2.4 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 some 2km to the southwest was constructed in the later Bronze Age¹¹. There is little evidence for Iron Age activity around the Site.
- 2.5 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 1994¹². It passes to the east of the Site and enters a roadside settlement at Ham Farm¹³.
- 2.6 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

⁷ Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Mesolithic Site and later Flintwork from Hassocks, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**, 230-235

⁸ Toms, H.S. 1907 'Pigmy flint implements found near Brighton', *Brighton & Hove Natural History and Philosophical Society* 1-10.

⁹ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ Russell, M. 2021 'Excavations at Wolstonbury Late Bronze Age hilltop enclosure' *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **159**, 47-64.

¹² Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

¹³ Shields, G 1999 'The course of the London to Brighton Roman road south of Burgess Hill' *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **137**, 81-90

Road¹⁴, 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 workmen. 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 270AD¹⁵.

- 2.7** 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 Road¹⁶ (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 1993¹⁷ found settlement evidence and overall, the evidence suggested the presence of a Roman settlement which may have existed into the 3rd century AD¹⁸. 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.
- 2.8** At 36 Hurst Road^{19& 20} 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.
- 2.9** The north-south route of the Coldharbour to Clayton Wickham Road Roman Road is projected to extend into the Site. This road was first identified in c.1925 and is seemingly important, being well-made: well-cambered, with flint metalling. The road runs north from Coldharbour Farm, where Couchman²¹ recorded it as being 27ft (8m) wide with a 5" (130mm) thick flint metalling. The road was found to be based on large blocks of stone with a hard rubble surface where it crosses the Hassocks to Hurstpierpoint road directly south of the Site. Recent geophysical surveys at Talbot Field and south of Crossways Barn (Fig. 6) show a north-south road on an alignment suggested by Couchman. If this is followed north

¹⁴ Couchman, J.E. 1925 'A Roman cemetery at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeol. Collect.* **66**, 34-61

¹⁵ Lyne, M.A.B. 1994(2) 'The Hassocks Cemetery', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **132**, 53-86

¹⁶ Couchman, J.E. 1925 'A Roman cemetery at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **66**, 34-61

¹⁷ Wood, W. K. 1993 *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Crossways, Ham Farm, Clayton, South Eastern*
Archaeological Services Project 1993/69

¹⁸ Butler, C. forthcoming *The Roman Settlement at Hassocks. BAR*

¹⁹ Butler, C. 2024. An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at 36 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex. Project No: CBAS 1493

²⁰ Butler, Chris (2024) Archaeological Investigations at 36 Hurst Road, Hassocks, West Sussex (Chris Butler Archaeological Services) Project No. CBAS 1493

²¹ J. E. Couchman. 1925. A Roman Cemetery at Hassocks. Sussex Archaeological Society.

the projected route passes through the Site, it can then be seen as an agger to the right of the modern track at c. TQ295162 to the north of the Site, and then follows the track (also the Parish boundary) to Clayton Wickham Farm. The potential route of the Roman road can be seen at the sharp right-hand turn in the modern track some 100 metres further on, and can then be traced along the line of hedgerows northwards. Its possible progress northwards can also be traced on the map as it follows the parish boundary, although none of this has been proven yet by excavation²².

- 2.10** A dozen Saxon urns (MWS892), several containing bones were also found during excavation of the sandpit to the south 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 course²³.
- 2.11** It has been suggested that the mound at Ham Farm is where the Saxon Hundred Courts were held in Buttinghill Hundred²⁴. 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 mound²⁵.
- 2.12** 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.
- 2.13** Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, 1778-1783 (Fig. 7) shows the Site to be located within a field to the north of Hurst Road and west of Ham Farm. Hassocks evidently was not a significant settlement at this time, although a nucleated settlement was present at Hurstpierpoint.
- 2.14** The Clayton tithe map of 1838 (Fig. 8) shows the Site to lie within Plot 171, an agricultural field. The 1st Edition OS map of 1879 (Fig. 9) shows Crossways to have been built to the west of the Site at the junction of Hurst Road and Belmont Lane. The Site is featureless. The 1897 2nd Edition OS map (Fig. 10) shows the Site to remain unchanged.

²² Butler, C. forthcoming *The Roman Settlement at Hassocks*. BAR

²³ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

Stevens, S. 2009 *Archaeological Investigations at Hassocks Golf Club, London Road, Hassocks, West Sussex* ASE Report 2009201

²⁴ VCH 1940

²⁵ Couchman, J.E. 1925 'A Roman cemetery at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **66**, 34-61

- 2.15** By 1910 and the edition of the OS map (Fig. 11) housing development had taken place to the east and west of the Site. The Site remained undeveloped in 1946 and 1956 (Figs. 12 & 13).
- 2.16** LiDAR imagery for the Site and its surroundings was reviewed (Fig. 14), but no features potentially relating to the Roman Road were identified.
- 2.17** A visit to the Site²⁶ shows the area of the proposed tennis court to be flat/level when compared to the rest of the garden (Plates 1 and 2). This may indicate the area has been previously landscaped, but it has not been ascertained whether this was achieved through cut and fill methods which would be destructive to underlying archaeological horizons, or by raising the ground which would potentially protect and preserve archaeological features.



Plate 1: Garden looking north



Plate 2: Area of tennis court looking north

²⁶ Chris Butler 30/04/2025

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation excavation are to establish the presence/absence of any archaeological remains on Site and determine their extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date. The results will inform whether archaeological mitigation work is required, which will ensure that any archaeological remains under threat of the proposed development are either excavated and recorded or preserved *in situ* and protected.

3.2 The specific research aims are to recover evidence relating to:

1. the identified Roman settlement activity to the south; and
2. the Roman road project to run through the site; and
3. any other settlement activity.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1** The client shall liaise with CBAS Ltd to ensure that the programme of archaeological work is implemented in full in accordance with the planning conditions (Planning Ref: DM/24/2505) and this WSI. Any significant variations to the works set out in this WSI must be agreed in writing prior to commencement, or at the earliest opportunity once any constraints have been identified.
- 4.2** The Client shall give CBAS Ltd access to the Site to undertake the evaluation excavation and will provide information about existing services. A CAT scan will be undertaken prior to the excavation of the evaluation trenches and in the event of services being detected, the trenches will be repositioned accordingly.
- 4.3** Two trenches each measuring 2m wide by 10m long will be located as shown on Fig. 15. The trenches have been located to target the footprint of the tennis court. The trenches will be excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a machine fitted with a flat-bladed bucket, in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. In the event of obstructions being encountered, the trenches will be repositioned to avoid them. In the event of any archaeological features being encountered at the edge of a trench which cannot be adequately interpreted, the trench may be extended in any direction in agreement with the Historic Environment Consultant.
- 4.4** Excavation will continue until the top of the natural or archaeological deposits are reached, whichever is uppermost. If some trenches need to be excavated throughout to a depth at which the sides of the trench are considered unstable, to reach the natural or archaeological deposits, the sides of the trenches must first be either shored, battered or “stepped back” to allow safe working. Any additional costs of providing a safe working environment is the responsibility of the Client.
- 4.5** A proportion of archaeological features, structures and deposits exposed within the trenches shall be partially excavated by hand. The proportion of features to be sampled within any trench may be increased at the reasonable request of the Historic Environment Consultant. In the case of features within a trench, this could be up to a maximum of 100%. Partial excavation will be defined as follows:
- All linear features will be sampled, using a minimum 1 metre wide section;
 - Sampling of linear features to be at 10 metre intervals or totalling 10% of the length of the linear cut feature (whichever is the greater);
 - All discrete features will be excavated, recorded and sampled to sufficiently clarify their date and character;
 - Where three or fewer pits or probable pits, whether or not evidently datable or ancient (excepting evidently modern features - see 4.10), occur in any trench, all those features will be sampled;
 - Priority is to be given to features with more charcoal-rich fills or anticipated dating evidence;

- Should five or fewer archaeological features of any kind, discrete or linear, be revealed within any one trench, all those features will be sampled; and
 - Where two or fewer buried pottery vessels are present, buried upright or inverted, both should be lifted and removed from site.
- 4.6** The spoil from the excavations will be inspected by archaeologists to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A metal detector will be used at regular intervals to scan spoil derived from the excavations. A record will be kept of which deposits/features are detected and the areas in which objects were found. The make and model of the metal detector will be noted in the final report.
- 4.7** Archaeological deposits or features of local, regional or national significance will be reported to the Historic Environment Consultant at the earliest opportunity. All finds that fall under the definition of the *Treasure Act 1996* will be reported to the Coroner's Office and to the Sussex Finds Liaison Officer. This includes both precious metals and base metals deemed to be of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure the security of finds where removal cannot take place (i.e. from within a human burial).
- 4.8** Environmental samples will be collected from archaeological contexts deemed to hold potential for environmental analysis i.e. those in which palaeoenvironmental data is potentially preserved and the context is datable. Bulk samples of 40 litres, or the entire context where this cannot be achieved, will be taken from archaeological features for the recovery of macrofossils, including fish and animal bone, plant macrofossils, charcoal and wood, and insects and molluscs. An environmental archaeologist may be consulted to prepare a site-specific sampling strategy in cases where potential for preservation of further palaeoenvironmental data is identified (e.g. microfossils such as pollen and diatoms). The proposed sampling strategy is in accordance with those outlined in the CBAS Environmental Archaeology Manual, which is based on those issued by Historic England and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Advice will be sought from the Historic England Scientific Advisor if necessary.
- 4.9** In the event of human burials (both inhumed and cremated) being discovered, a licence will be required from the Ministry of Justice (in accordance with the Burial Act 1857) before the remains can be lifted. *In situ* inhumations and cremations will, however, only be excavated if they cannot be left undamaged in their place of discovery. Inhumations and cremations requiring lifting / removal from site will be excavated completely. CBAS Ltd will submit details of the procedures for the excavation and recording of burials if these are encountered. The Historic Environment Consultant and Coroner's Office will be notified immediately.
- 4.10** Modern features (i.e. post-1947) will only be recorded cursorily, or not at all, unless of unusual intrinsic significance, or where it is necessary to excavate and record them to indicate their impact on features of archaeological interest. All other revealed features will be cleaned, planned, excavated and recorded in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Provision has been made for the excavation and recording of any features which are suitable for scientific dating or analysis. The detail and extent of any scientific dating or

analysis will be agreed with the Client and Historic Environment Consultant at a site meeting if deposits of this nature are encountered during the works. Advice will be sought from the Historic England Scientific Advisor if necessary.

- 4.11** Ownership of all artefacts recovered during the evaluation excavation will be assigned to CBAS Ltd by the Client until such time as they are deposited in a museum or discarded. They are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2. On completion of the archaeological post-excavation programme, CBAS Ltd will deposit the site archive and all retained artefacts in a suitable repository, as agreed with the Historic Environment Consultant. This deposition will be at the expense of the Client. A site code of HHS25 has been allocated.

5.0 Recording Systems & Scales and Finds Collection Policy

- 5.1** The recording methodology adopted will conform with industry standards and Section 3, Annexes B, C, D, E, F and G of the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Archaeological features will be recorded at the scale of at least 1:100 in relationship to a fixed point or temporary base lines and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Further plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10 will be drawn as necessary. All plans and sections will be drawn on plastic tracing film.
- 5.2** All relevant trench sections where archaeological deposits and features have been identified and recorded will be drawn, with levels related to the Ordnance Datum. For trenches with only a topsoil/subsoil profile and no archaeological features, a representative section should be recorded with a record of the height of each key horizon at either end of the trench, as well as the ground surface and maximum depths of the trench, and these converted to OD heights.
- 5.3** All features will be photographed in digital format.
- 5.4** The Site will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum or from a Temporary Bench Mark derived from the Ordnance Survey Bench Mark, or by GPS. The position of plans will be located on a copy of the Ordnance Survey base map of 1:2500 scale or greater.
- 5.5** All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using a standard context record sheet. Soil colours will be recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour Chart.
- 5.6** A sample of finds post-dating 1947 will be retained to date deposits and features. Artefacts pre-dating 1947, except as detailed below, will be collected and retained, unless their size and number makes this impracticable. An excavation and on-site retention strategy will be agreed with the relevant specialist. Fire-cracked flint, ceramic building material, burnt clay and iron slag will only be discarded following specialist analysis and on the recommendation of the specialist.
- 5.7** All retained finds will be cleaned, sorted and marked prior to their post-excavation analysis and eventual deposition to the relevant archive or museum. Suitable conservation measures (e.g. packaging with silica gel or with water) will be used to ensure the stabilisation of finds where relevant. Where a higher level of conservation is required, specialist conservator advice will be sought from the relevant specialist.

6.0 Post-excavation Analysis and Report

6.1 A brief summary report will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. A full report will be completed within 60 working days of the completion of the evaluation, unless an alternative timetable is agreed with the Historic Environment Consultant, and will follow formatting guidelines, as recommended in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015) and Section 4 and Appendix 1 of the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. A CD containing the report in PDF/A format, a selection of site photographs and GIS shapefiles, when required, will be supplied to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) and the West Sussex Record Office on approval of the report by the Historic Environment Consultant.

6.2 At the start of work an OASIS online record will be initiated. An OASIS sheet shall be completed at the end of the project and included in the report. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. The digital data from the project will be archived with the Archaeology Data Service.

6.3 All finds analysis is to be carried out by CBAS Ltd in-house specialists or by external specialists. Spot dating of pottery will be employed, where necessary, to inform the onsite methodology. The pottery specialist employed by the CBAS Ltd will be familiar with local pottery types and with a record of publications in the region. The proposed external finds specialists employed include:

- Prehistoric Pottery: Barbara McNee
- Roman Pottery: David Griffiths
- Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery: Luke Barber
- Ceramic building material: Luke Barber
- Geological material: Luke Barber
- Coins: David Rudling.
- Iron working material: Jeremy Hodgkinson
- Environmental: Lisa Gray

6.4 Scientific dating or analysis may be required for any features which are deemed suitable and have been agreed with the Historic Environment Consultant. Advice will be sought from the Historic England Scientific Advisor if necessary. The following scientific techniques may be used:

- Radio-carbon dating
- Archaeomagnetic dating
- Dendrochronology
- OSL dating
- Use-wear analysis

- 6.5** In the event of complex archaeological features being encountered, a programme of post-excavation analysis will be agreed. If the results are considered sufficiently important, an article will be prepared for submission in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, at the expense of the Client.

7.0 Health and Safety

- 7.1** Adherence to standard health and safety requirements, together with any constraints imposed by the Client's health and safety practices, will be paramount. Recording of deep excavations, or which are judged to be unsafe, shall only be undertaken from the ground level, unless the excavations have been stepped or shored, and all necessary health and safety considerations are in place.
- 7.2** In the event of waterlogged deposits being found which have the ability to contain toxins and contaminants, all necessary health and safety measures will be put in place. The risk assessment for the Site will contain full details.

8.0 Monitoring and Standards

- 8.1** CBAS Ltd is to allow the Historic Environment Consultant, or any designated representative of Mid Sussex District Council, to inspect and examine the site's records at any reasonable time, during or after the excavation work.
- 8.2** The project will be managed by Chris Butler who will be responsible for ensuring that the works are implemented correctly in accordance with the following:
1. All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*; and
 2. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014).

9.0 Insurance

- 9.1** CBAS Ltd is insured for public liability to the sum of £5,000,000 for any one occurrence.
- 9.2** CBAS Ltd is insured for Professional Indemnity to the sum of £1,000,000 for any one occurrence.

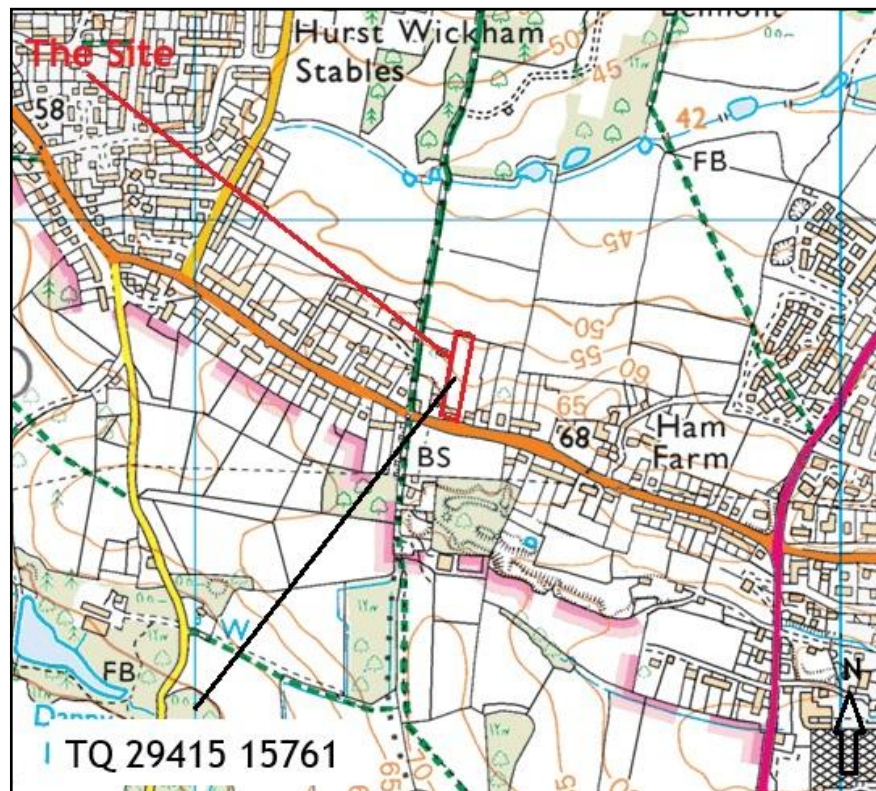


Fig. 1: Site location

Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471

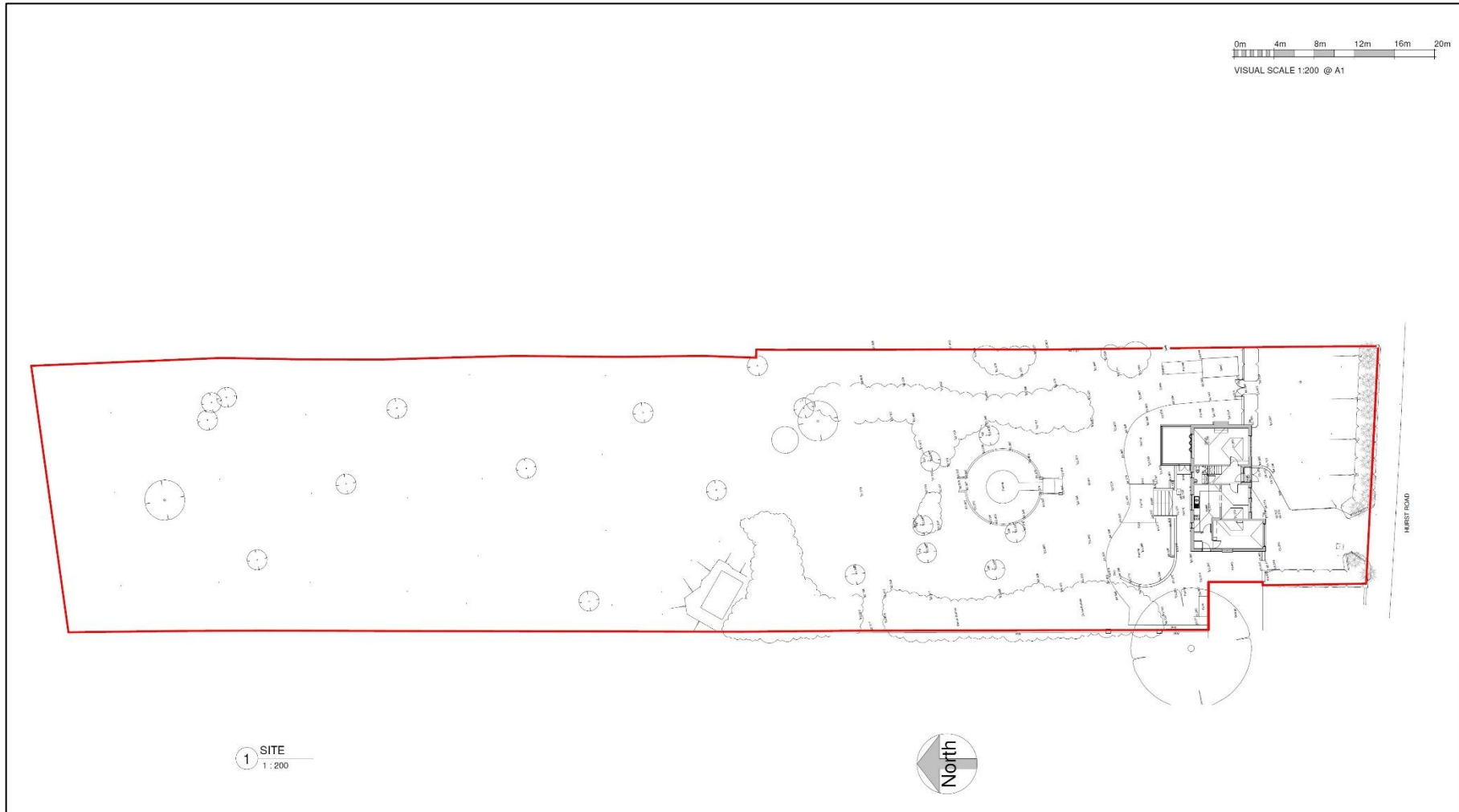


Fig. 2: Existing Site Plan
(provided by client)

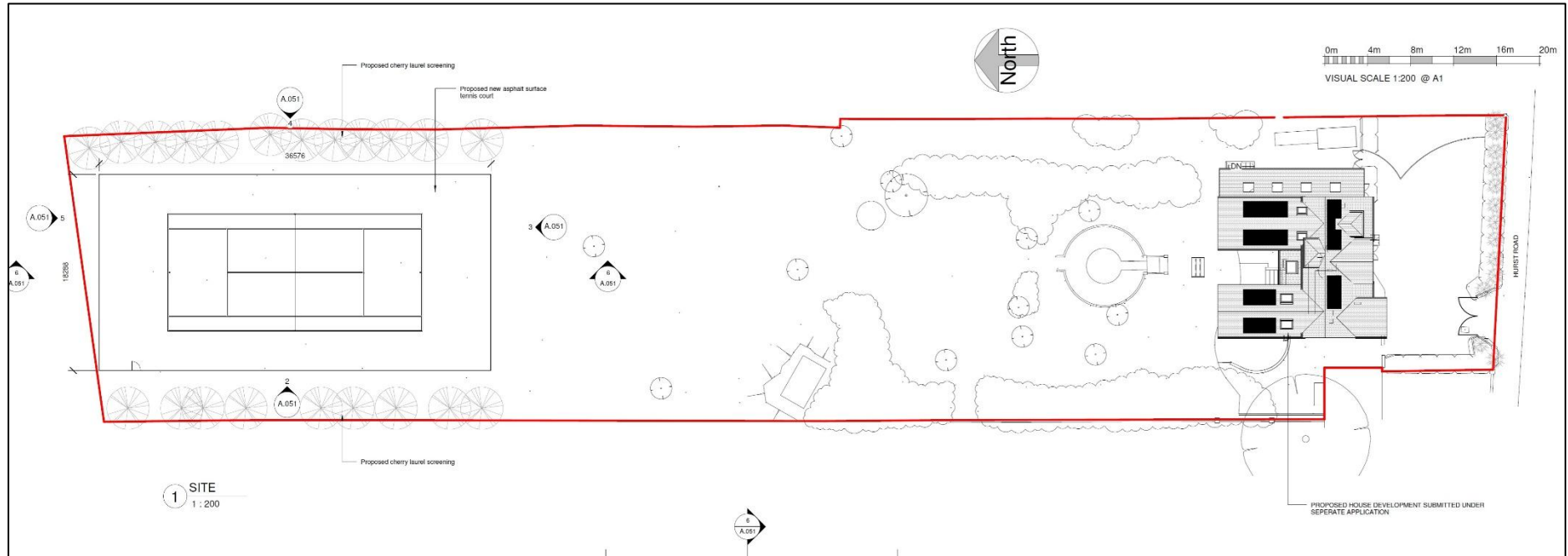


Fig. 3: Proposed Site Plan
(provided by client)

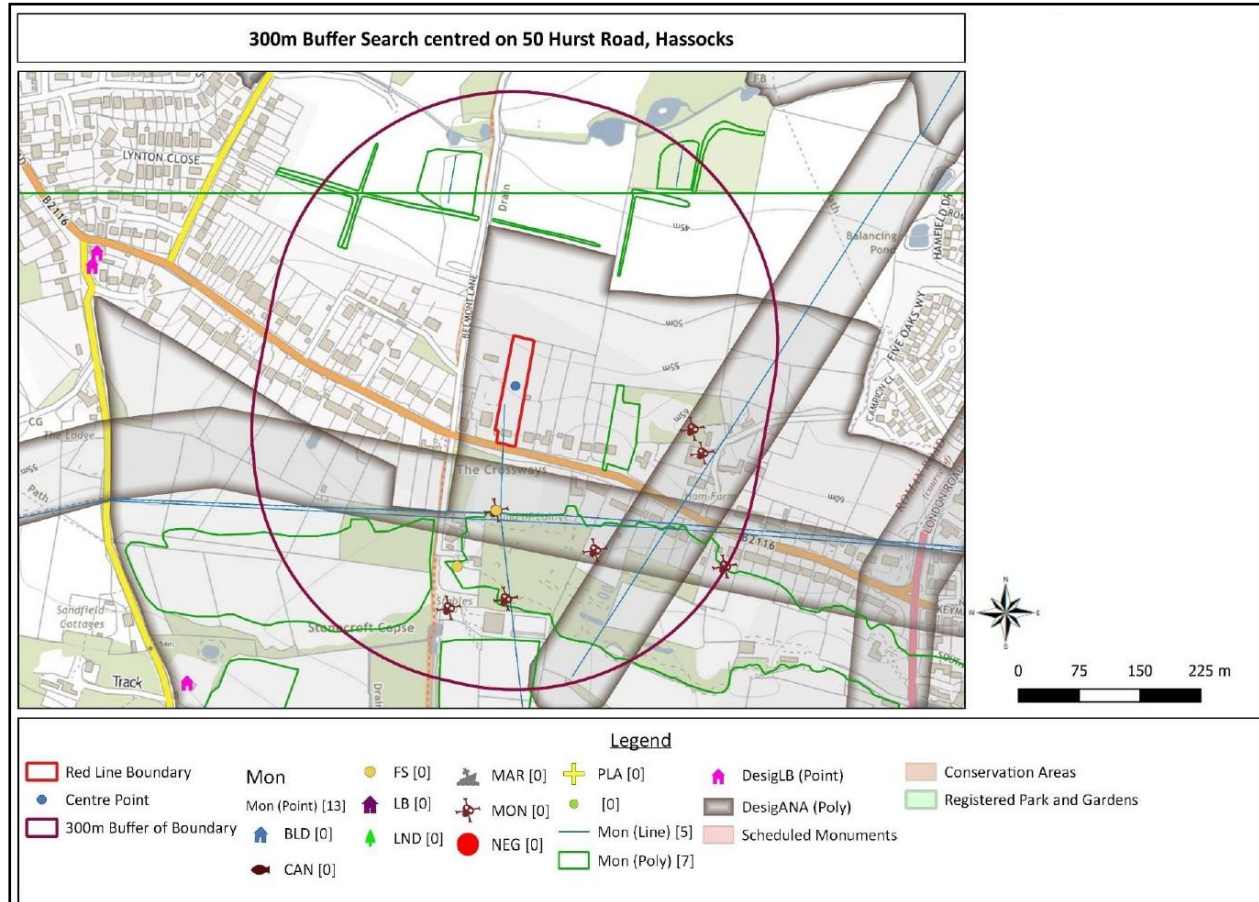
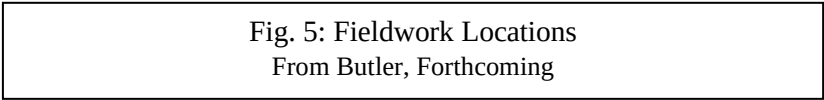


Fig. 4: Historic Environment Record. Adapted from a map provided by ESCC. Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



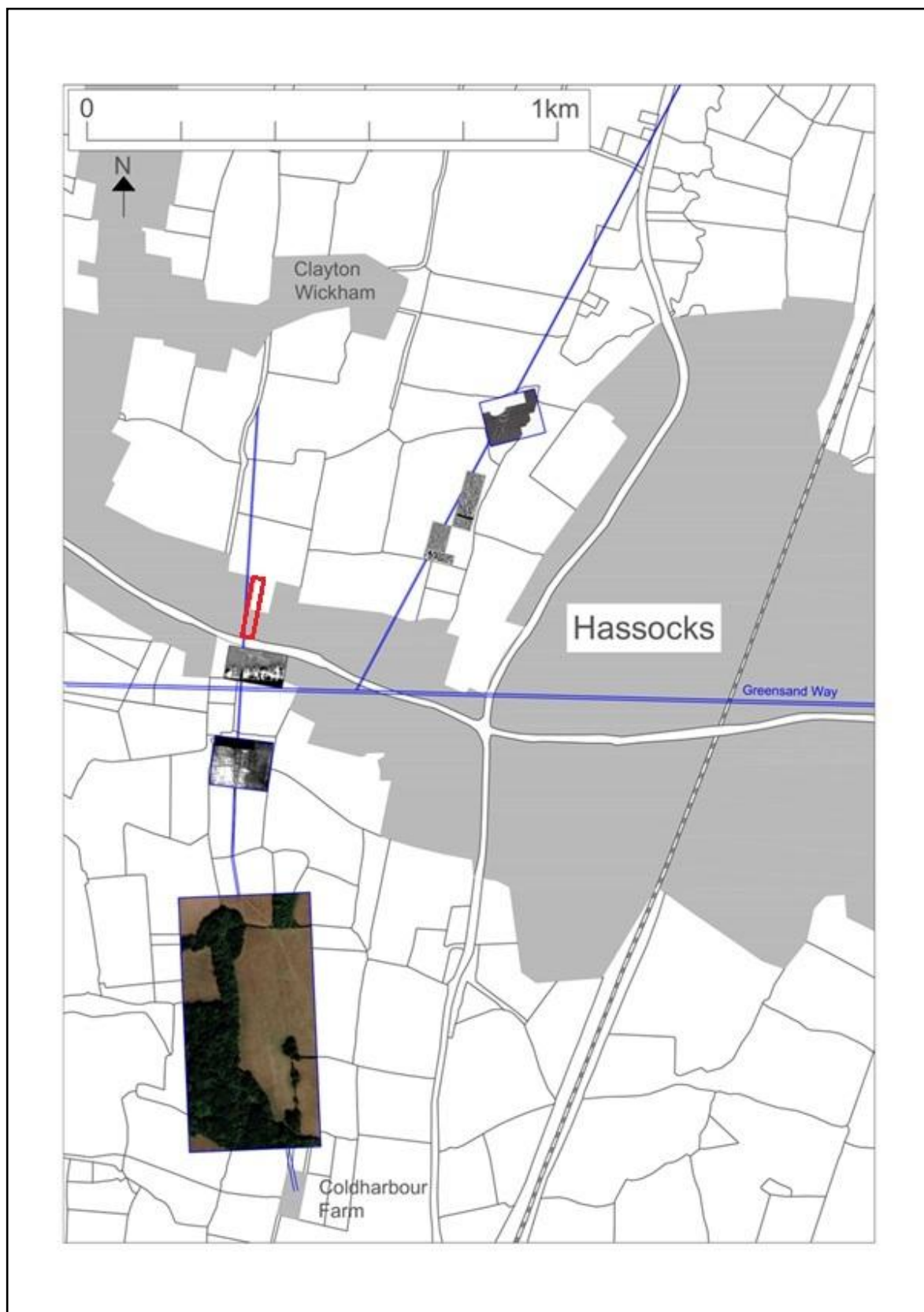


Fig. 6: Roman Roads
From Butler, Forthcoming



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

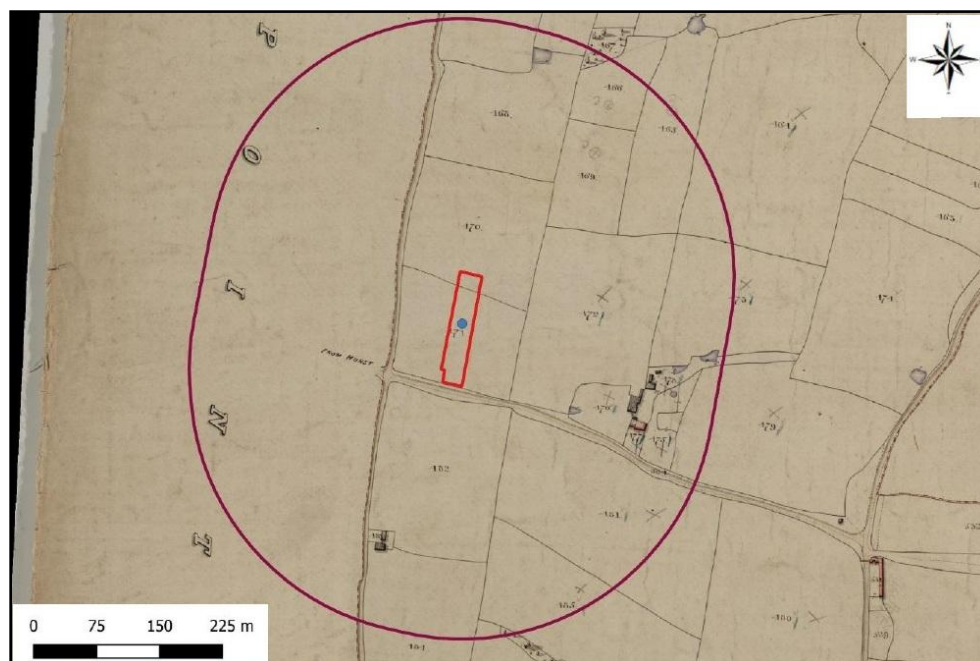


Fig. 8: Clayton Tithe Map (1838)



Fig. 9: 1879 OS Map

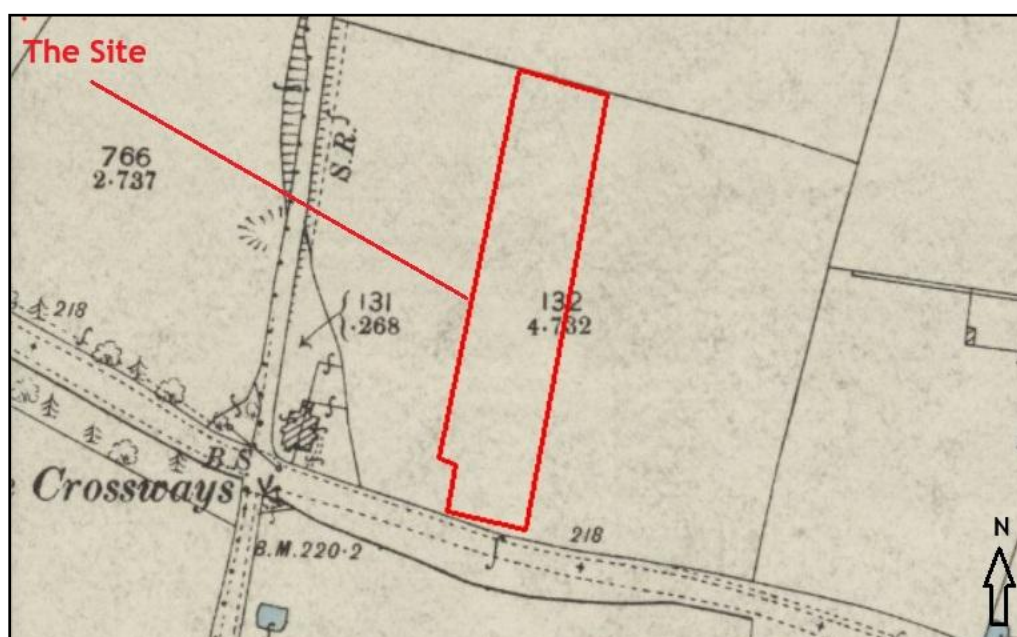


Fig. 10: 1897 OS Map

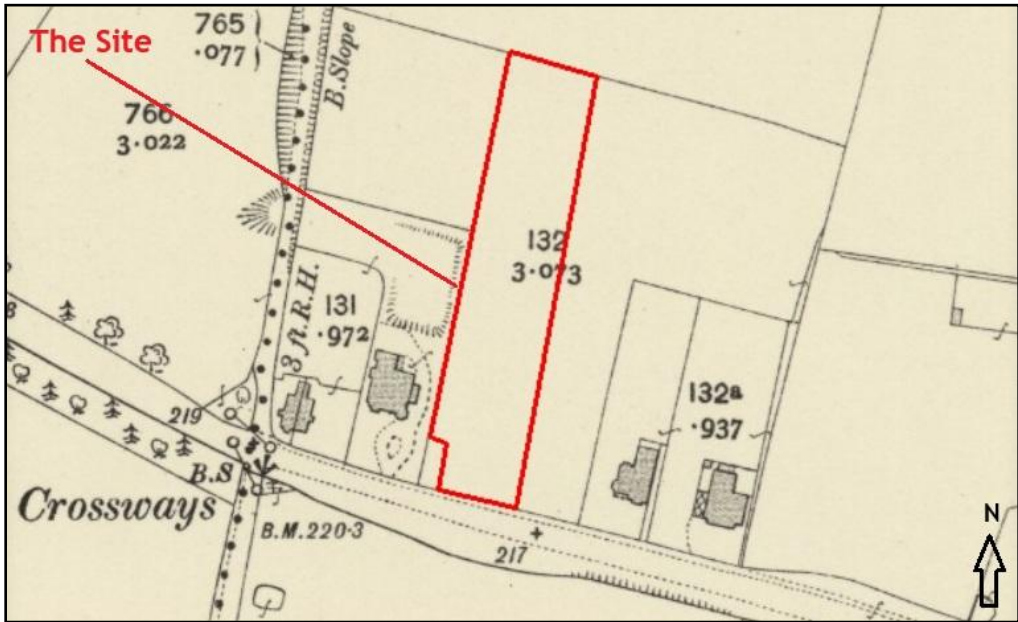


Fig. 11: 1910 OS Map

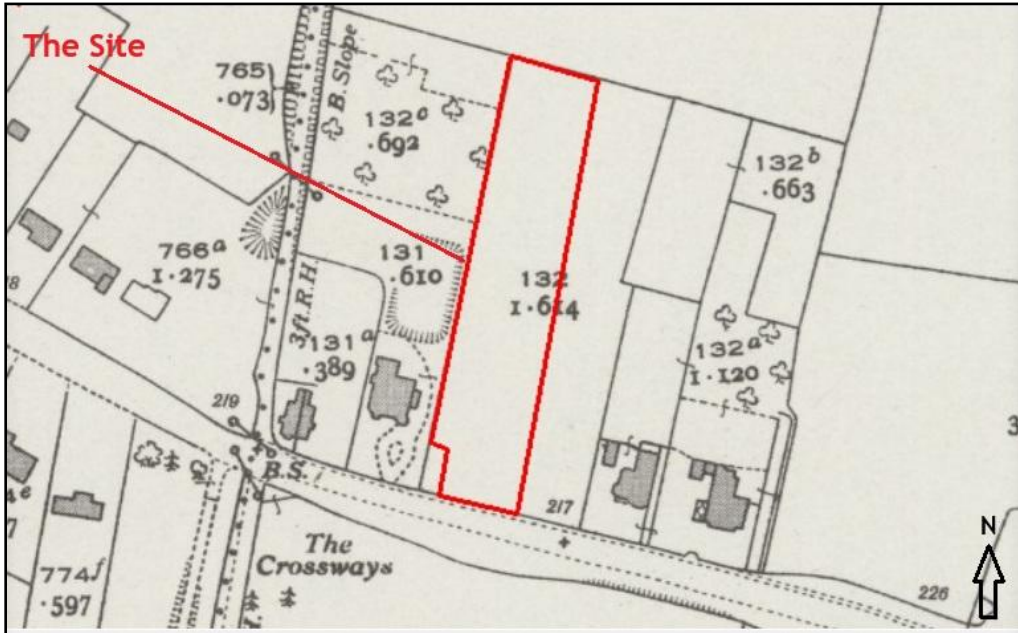


Fig. 12: 1946 OS Map



Fig. 13: 1946 OS Map

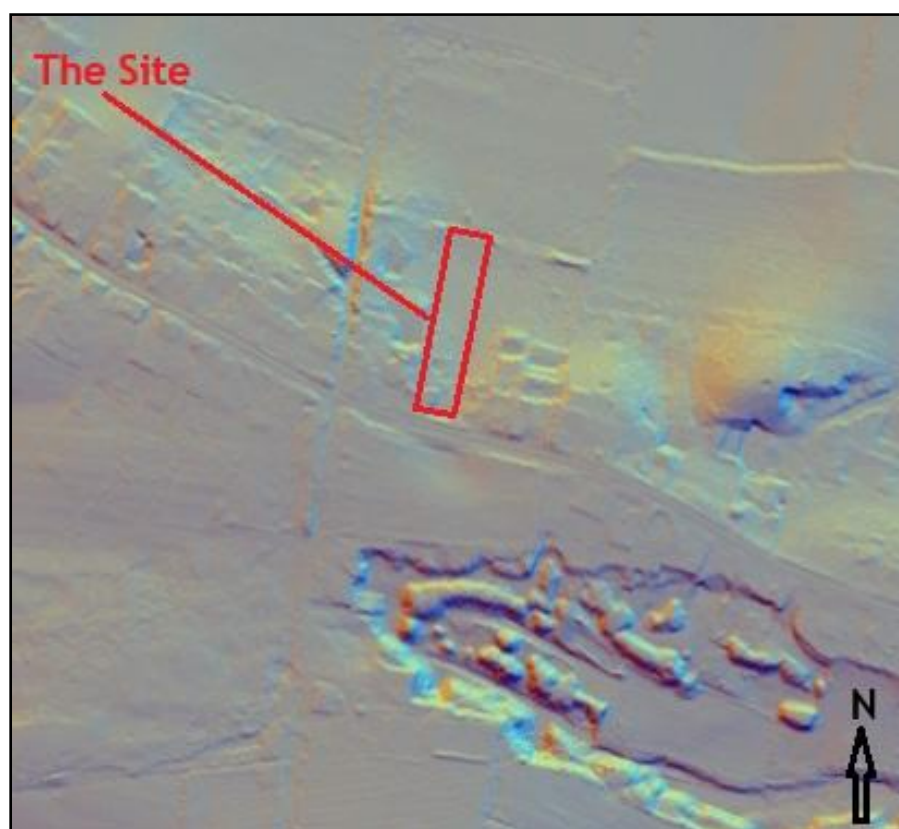


Fig. 14: LiDAR Image
<https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore>

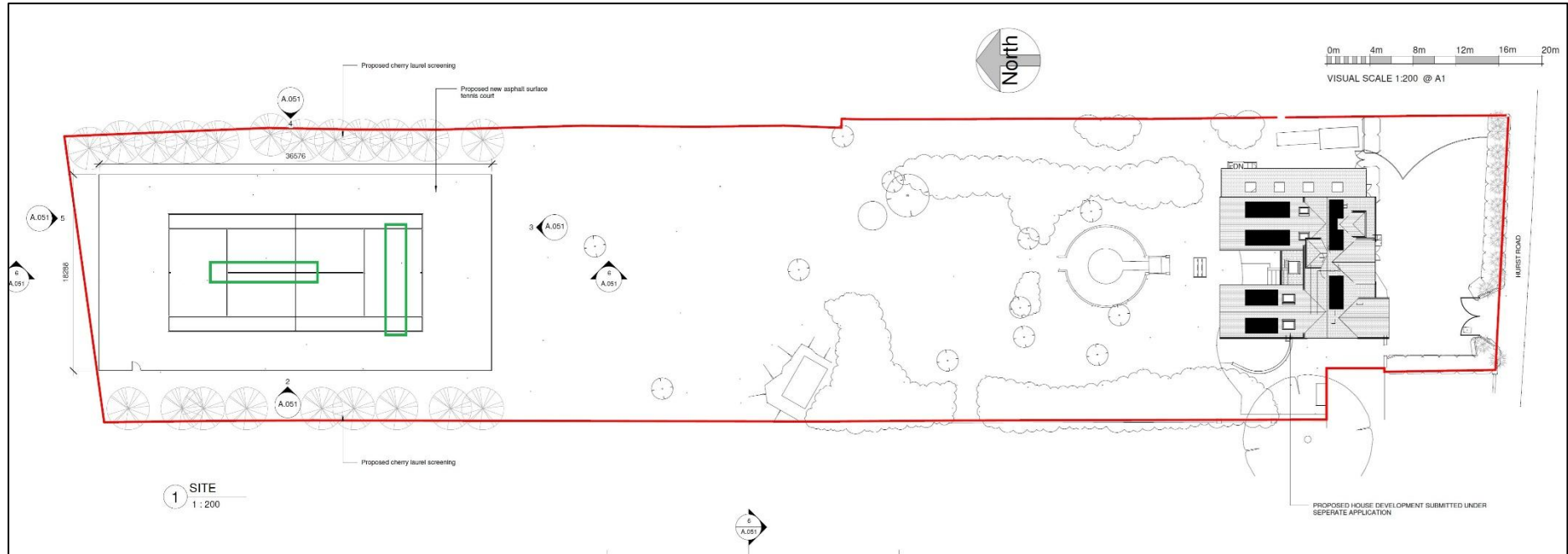
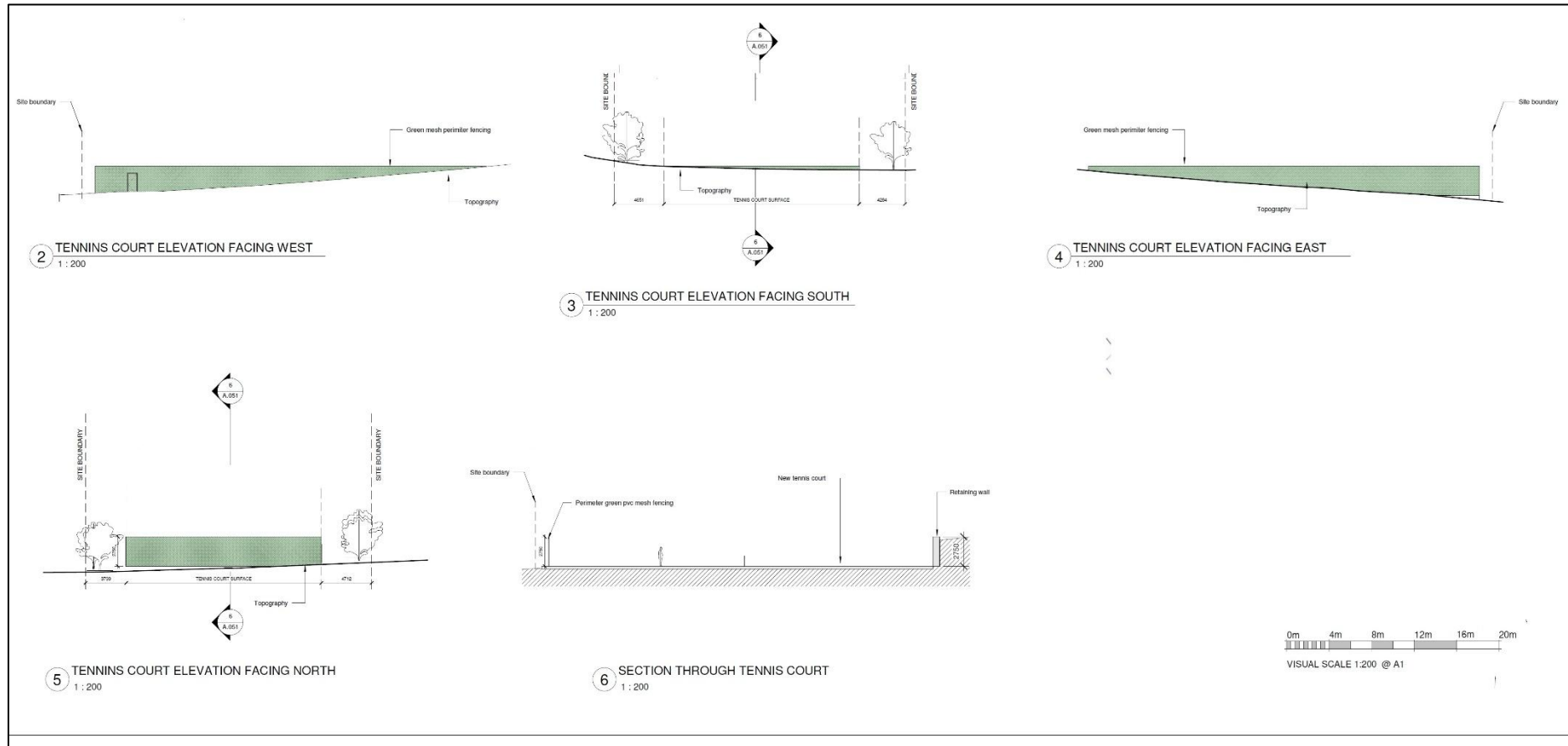


Fig. 15: Trench Location

Appendix 1: Proposed Sections



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.

Chris Butler MCIfA Archaeological Services Ltd

Prehistoric Flintwork Specialist

Unit 12
Mays Farm
Selmeston
Polegate
East Sussex
BN26 6TS

Tel: 01323 811785

e mail: chris.butler@cbasltd.co.uk