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**A Heritage Statement
for
Brookfield Farm, Old Wokingham Road
Crowthorne, Wokingham,
Berkshire, RG40 3PU**

SU 83762 66533

Project No. CBAS1661

by

Sarah Vine

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Summary

A Desk-based Assessment has been carried out at Brookfield Farm, Crowthorne, Wokingham, Berkshire in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed change of use of the Site to a natural burial ground.

Based on the available evidence, the assessment has established that there is a low to moderate probability for archaeology of all periods, although as no intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place close to the Site the probability for all periods is better described as unknown. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeological remains have been recorded in the surrounding area of the Site, while features related to post medieval agriculture may be present on the Site. Undated cropmarks have been identified within the Site which may be associated with prehistoric settlement and activity.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd has been commissioned by Stuart Brooks (the Client), to prepare a Heritage Statement for Brookfield Farm, Old Wokingham Road, Crowthorne, Wokingham, Berkshire (Figs. 1 & 2) in order to establish the likely presence and importance of any heritage assets that may be affected by the proposed change of use of land to a natural burial ground to include parking area, access to Easthampstead Road, single storey pavilion and retention of workshop for storage of plant and machinery for grave digging and maintenance of the land, plus landscaping and biodiversity net gain enhancements to include new tree planting, ponds and wildflower meadow (Planning Ref: 252896; Fig. 3). The southeast portion of the Site is included in this report but will be covered by a separate planning application.
- 1.2** The Site (centre point SU 83762 66533) comprises land associated with Brookfield Farm, and is largely occupied by open fields while buildings and yards are located in the southern and eastern parts of the Site. The Site is bounded by Easthampstead Road to the north and Old Wokingham Road to the east. An access road runs from Old Wokingham Road towards the southeast corner of the Site. The north and east boundaries of the Site are lined by trees and hedgerows while more open fields lie to the west. The Emm Brook stream runs along the southern Site boundary.
- 1.3** The Site lies at a height of c. 65-69m aOD. The geology of the Site is sand of the Bagshot Formation with overlying sand and gravel (River Terrace Deposits 6) in the north of the Site¹.
- 1.4** The Site is not located in a Conservation Area. The Site is located in an area of archaeological potential due to cropmarks identified from aerial photographs in the surrounding area of the Site². Three Listed Buildings are recorded in a 1km radius of the Site (Fig. 4). A 17th-18th century barn (Grade II; List Entry No. 1313124) and stable (Grade II; List Entry No. 1135841) are recorded at Sutton Court Farm to the west of the Site. An 18th-19th century wall and gates (Grade II; List Entry No. 1390332) are recorded c. 1km northeast of the Site.

¹ https://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html?_ga=2.61964524.1569898265.1768488495-920640526.1768488495

² Fiona MacDonald, Principal Archaeologist, Berkshire Archaeology. Comments on planning application Ref No: 203627.

2. Objectives & Scope of Report

- 2.1** The objective of this report is to gain information about the known or potential heritage resource of the site and its immediate area. This will include information relating to the presence or absence of any heritage assets, their character, extent, date, integrity and state of preservation, and the relative quality of the heritage resource.
- 2.2** This will allow an assessment of the merit of the heritage assets in context to be made, leading to the formulation of a strategy for the recording, preservation and management of the resource or, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined, the formulation of a strategy for further investigation.
- 2.3** The report will consider the heritage resource within a 1km radius around the Site (hereafter, called the Study Area), whilst also taking into account sites further afield where these may be considered to have an impact or relevance to the Site in its landscape setting.
- 2.4** The report will assess the impact of the development on the setting and significance of Listed Buildings and other designated and non-designated historic assets in line with Historic England's Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note in Planning No. 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets

3.0 Methodology

3.1 This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2021) and the *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment* (CifA 2014).

3.2 The research for this report has included an analysis of the following resources:

- Berkshire Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 120126)
- The National Heritage List for England (NHLE)
- Historic mapping
- CBAS library resources
- Aerial imagery
- Online resources; and
- British Geological Survey.

3.3 The following maps were used:

- John Cary's Map of Berkshire (1787)
- Enclosure map (1817)
- Wokingham Tithe Map (1842)
- 1st Edition OS map (1876)
- 2nd Edition OS map (1898)
- 3rd Edition OS map (1912)
- Later OS maps

Information gained from the map regression exercise is contained in Section 4.

3.4 No historical aerial imagery was available for the Site.

3.5 Monuments recorded on the HER are shown on Fig. 5.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.0.1 This section considers each archaeological period in turn, reviewing the known archaeological resource of the Study Area, briefly defining its location, extent, character, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality.
- 4.0.2 The review of each period will also bring in evidence 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 of the Site. This evidence will include that taken from similar landscapes and geologies.
- 4.0.3 Two intrusive archaeological events are recorded in the Study Area, comprising two phases of archaeological evaluation at the Transport Research Laboratory c. 1km southeast of the Site (ERM2052 & ERM2134). The evaluations found four undated ditches, a possible pit and up to four possible burnt mounds containing fire-cracked flint. A single sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered during these evaluations. A geophysical survey (ERM1783) at The Hideout to the east of the Site found linear anomalies which may be of archaeological origin. The non-intrusive East Berkshire Archaeological Survey included fieldwalking at Sutton Court Farm to the west of the Site (ERM278). An evaluation excavation was undertaken in 2016 at Land at Old Wokingham Road c. 1km south of the Site, finding two undated linear features and a pit³. A single undated ditch terminus was found during an evaluation c. 900m north of the Site⁴.
- 4.0.4 A programme of archaeological work was recommended in association with an earlier planning application for the Site (Planning Ref: 203627)⁵. No intrusive archaeological investigations have been carried out within the Site.

4.1 Undated

- 4.1.1 A number of sites and findspots of unknown date are recorded in the Study Area. Cropmarks were identified within the Site which may represent a large enclosure or field system with a possible hut circle to the east (MWK478). Two further cropmark enclosures were also identified within the Site (MWK479 & MWK480).

³ Esteves, L. 2016. *Land at Old Wokingham Road, Crowthorne, Berkshire*. Thames Valley Archaeological Services undated report. Site Code: OWR16/144.

⁴ Grden, B. 2021. *Pudner Land, South of Waterloo Road and West of Old Wokingham Road, South Wokingham, Berkshire*. Pre-Construct Archaeology unpublished report. Report No: 14502.

⁵ Fiona MacDonald, Principal Archaeologist, Berkshire Archaeology. Comments on planning application Ref No: 203627.

- 4.1.2 Cropmarks representing an irregular field system are recorded c. 600m northeast of the Site (MBF486). A later regular field system was also identified (MBF487) while a faint circular cropmark may represent a pond (MBF488).
- 4.1.3 An unspecified prehistoric site (MWK4937) with associated flint artefacts was identified during a fieldwalking exercise near Sutton Court farm c. 200m southwest of the Site. The findspot of two flint artefacts (MWK13526) is recorded c. 300m west of the Site.
- 4.1.4 It is likely that the cropmarks indicate prehistoric field systems although this remains undetermined without intrusive archaeological investigation. Any archaeological work that takes place on the Site may help to understand these features.

4.2 Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC - 10,000BC)

- 4.2.1 This period covers a broad 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.
- 4.2.2 Evidence of Palaeolithic occupation has been recorded around Berkshire and the Thames valley⁶. This evidence mainly consists of stone tools including large numbers of flint handaxes recovered from gravel pits in the 19th and 20th centuries. There are no Palaeolithic sites or findspots recorded in the Study Area. An assemblage of late Upper Palaeolithic to Mesolithic flintwork was found during fieldwalking c. 2km northeast of the Site⁷.
- 4.2.3 While Palaeolithic activity is represented in the wider landscape, no evidence from this period has been found in the Study Area. The Site is considered to have low potential for containing Palaeolithic archaeological remains.

4.3 Mesolithic Period (10,000BC - 4,000BC)

- 4.3.1 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 basis⁸.
- 4.3.2 A large number of Mesolithic flint scatters are recorded in the wider landscape, particularly in river valleys and on chalk geology⁹. No Mesolithic sites or findspots are recorded in the Study

⁶ Humphreys, O. 2019. *Archaeology in East Berkshire: A Resource Assessment*. University of Reading.

⁷ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MRM16378&resourceID=1028

⁸ 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 and Publications Ltd, 29-38.

⁹ Humphreys 2019.

Area. A Mesolithic flint scatter was identified during fieldwalking c. 1.2km northeast of the Site¹⁰, while a buried soil containing Mesolithic tools was excavated c. 1.7km northeast of the Site¹¹.

4.3.3 There are no known Mesolithic sites or findspots inside the Study Area, and the Site is considered to have low potential for Mesolithic archaeology.

4.4 Neolithic Period (4,000BC - 2,500BC)

4.4.1 The Neolithic period saw hunter-gatherer economies gradually superseded by more sedentary lifestyles associated with the introduction of arable cultivation and the domestication of animals. Other changes in the earlier part of the Neolithic period include the construction of large-scale monuments and the first industrial activity. Evidence of Neolithic occupation is recorded at a number of sites in Berkshire while funerary monuments have also been identified¹².

4.4.2 No Neolithic sites or findspots have been recorded inside the Study Area. The findspot of a flint blade is recorded c. 1km north of the Site¹³. An assemblage of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age worked flint is recorded c. 1.5km northeast of the Site¹⁴.

4.4.3 Neolithic occupation and activity is represented in the wider landscape, but no evidence from this period has been found in the Study Area. There is low potential for encountering Neolithic archaeological remains on the Site.

4.5 The Bronze Age (2500BC - 800BC)

4.5.1 The Early Bronze Age provides limited evidence for settlement in lowland Britain but the distribution of round barrows is a strong indicator of settled Bronze Age communities at this time. By the Later Bronze Age, the use of bronze tools and weapons is more common, and there is a significant change of focus in the archaeological record towards more visibly sedentary settlement patterns and increasingly developed agricultural exploitation.

4.5.2 A number of Bronze Age settlements, field systems and burial monuments have been identified in eastern Berkshire¹⁵. A bowl barrow is recorded at Woodenhill c. 1km east of the Site

¹⁰ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MBF4936&resourceID=1028

¹¹ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MRM15927&resourceID=1028

¹² Humphreys 2019.

¹³ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWK13525&resourceID=1028

¹⁴ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MRM16026&resourceID=1028

¹⁵ Humphreys 2019.

(Scheduled Monument, List Entry No: 1007929)¹⁶. The burnt mounds and other features at the Transport Research Laboratory were not clearly dated, with just a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery being found¹⁷.

4.5.3 Although several Bronze Age sites are recorded in the wider landscape, there is very little evidence of Bronze Age activity in the Study Area. There is low potential for encountering archaeological remains from this period on the Site.

4.6 The Iron Age (800BC - 43AD)

4.6.1 Social and economic growth increased rapidly during the Iron Age, leading to an increase in population and the need to exploit more marginal environments. In southern Britain, small-scale open farmsteads seem to have been sited within an emerging agricultural landscape, reflecting increasing control and manipulation of the environment. Larger defended hillfort settlements were interspersed between these farmsteads, field systems and trackways.

4.6.2 The nearest Iron Age hillfort to the Site is at Caesar's Camp c. 2.5km to the southeast (Scheduled Monument; List Entry No: 1016334). Iron Age settlements are recorded in the surrounding area, although not within the Study Area. An Iron Age settlement and associated field system was excavated at Peacock Farm c. 1.6km northeast of the Site¹⁸.

4.6.3 There are no known Iron Age sites or findspots in the Study Area, and the probability of finding Iron Age archaeological remains on the Site is low.

4.7 The Roman Period (43AD to 410AD)

4.7.1 The Roman invasion of Britain in 43AD resulted in dramatic alterations to this island's social and economic environments¹⁹. 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.

4.7.2 Archaeological work in the wider region has been focused on larger settlements such as the urban centre of Silchester. The Site is located outside the main areas of settlement in a rural landscape where evidence of farmsteads, agricultural activity and burials have been recorded²⁰.

¹⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1007929?section=official-list-entry>

¹⁷ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MRM18299&resourceID=1028

¹⁸ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MRM15928&resourceID=1028

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Humphreys 2019.

4.7.3 There is no clear evidence of Roman settlement within the Study Area. Small quantities of Roman pottery were recorded during a fieldwalking survey c. 800m-1km north of the Site²¹. A Roman coin is recorded as being found at Crowthorne²².

4.7.4 Given the sparse evidence of Roman activity in the Study Area, there is low potential for encountering Roman archaeological remains on the Site.

4.8 The Saxon Period (410AD - 1066AD)

4.8.1 The fall of the Roman Empire appears to have resulted in a decline of national and regional economies in Britain, and the archaeological record suggests that there was a significant decline in population numbers. Archaeological and documentary sources indicate the presence of settlements in the broader landscape²³, but no evidence of Saxon activity is recorded in the Study Area.

4.8.2 Wokingham has been interpreted as an Old English place-name meaning ‘homestead of the people of Wocc’ but there is no record of a settlement during this period²⁴. Given the low level of evidence from this period in the surrounding area, the Site has low potential for containing Saxon archaeological remains.

4.9 The Medieval Period (1066AD - 1500AD)

4.9.1 The town of Wokingham was developed as a planned town in the late 12th-13th century²⁵. The Site is located to the southeast of the town and is likely to have lain within an area of agricultural land rather than a settlement. The broader landscape was largely occupied parkland and forest as well as farmland²⁶.

4.9.2 Easthampstead Park (MBF483) c. 900m northeast of the Site was first recorded as a royal hunting park in 1320. The remains of a moat may survive as earthworks. Medieval pottery was recorded during fieldwalking c. 300m west of the Site (MWK13949 & MWK14199).

4.9.3 Medieval settlement and activity in the vicinity of the Site is suggested by the finds of pottery to the west of the Site, but no conclusive evidence of settlement is recorded in the Study Area.

²¹ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWK14131&resourceID=1028

²² https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWK8130&resourceID=1028

²³ Hey, G. and Hind, J. (eds). 2014. *The Early Medieval Period: Resource Assessment*. Solent-Thames Archaeological Research Framework.

²⁴ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MWK491&resourceID=1028

²⁵ https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=c68d650e-abf4-46ca-8266-ff798118229f&resourceID=19191

²⁶ Humphreys 2019.

There is low to moderate potential for encountering medieval archaeological remains on the Site.

4.10 The Post-Medieval Period (1500AD to the Present Day)

- 4.10.1 In the post medieval period the Site was located outside the town of Wokingham in an area consisting of arable land, permanent grass, and woods and plantations²⁷.
- 4.10.2 A possible post medieval field system is represented by cropmarks c. 500m northeast of the Site near Easthampstead Park (MBF485). The Grade II Listed 19th century building of Easthampstead Park College stands c. 900m northeast of the Site (MRM18561; List Entry No: 1390331).
- 4.10.3 A scatter of post medieval pottery was discovered at Sutton Court Farm c. 800m northwest of the Site in the 1960s (MWK7204). Two post medieval buildings are recorded at Sutton Court Farm c. 150m west of the Site: a timber-framed barn dating to c. 1680-1720 (DRM2420; List Entry No: 1313124) and a stable originally built in the 18th century and altered in the 19th and 20th century (DRM2198; List Entry No: 1135841).
- 4.10.4 Old Wokingham Road is shown on John Cary's Map of Berkshire (1787; Fig. 6) while Easthampstead Road is shown as a track or path. Easthampstead Park is shown to the northeast of the Site.
- 4.10.5 An enclosure map of 1817 (Fig. 7) shows the Site to occupy a group of irregular fields. These are labelled as belonging to Lord Downshire. A farmstead including the barn and stables at Sutton Court Farm is shown to the west of the Site. The Emm Brook stream can be seen to the south of the Site.
- 4.10.6 Wokingham Tithe Map (1842; Fig. 8) shows the Site to extend across three large open fields. Easthampstead Road and Old Wokingham Road are shown in the same positions as the present day.
- 4.10.7 The field boundaries on the Tithe Map are not shown on the 1st Edition OS Map (1876; Fig. 9) and the Site occupies a single large field. The farmstead to the west of the Site is named as Rouse's Farm (now Sutton Court Farm). A large pond had been constructed to the south of the Site and is named as Grebe Pond. Buildings are shown along the east side of Old Wokingham Road.

²⁷ <https://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/berks/vol3/pp225-236#fnn3>

- 4.10.8 No changes are shown to the Site on the 2nd Edition OS Map (1898; Fig. 10) or 3rd Edition OS Map (1912; Fig. 11). The Site has the same appearance on the 1934 (Fig. 12) and 1944 (Fig. 13) OS Maps.
- 4.10.9 Lidar imagery for the Site shows disturbance corresponding with existing field boundaries, roads and buildings (Fig. 14).
- 4.10.10 A satellite image from 2003 (Fig. 15) shows the western part of the Site as an open field while the eastern part is made up of smaller fields and enclosures containing buildings. The access road leading from Old Wokingham Road can be seen. More buildings had been constructed in the southern part of the Site by 2023 (Fig. 16), and the existing layout of the Site had been formed.
- 4.10.11 The Site lies in a post medieval agricultural landscape while buildings from this period survive in the Study Area. Archaeological features relating to former field boundaries may be present on the Site. Given these factors, there is moderate potential for finding post medieval archaeological remains on the Site.

5.0 Impact of Development

- 5.1** This Heritage Statement has found that the Site has low to moderate potential for containing archaeological remains from all periods. As no previous archaeological investigations have taken place within the Site, it may be more accurate to say the archaeological potential of the Site is unknown.
- 5.2** Cropmarks have been identified within the Site which may be associated with prehistoric agriculture and settlement. These have not been investigated and their date is uncertain, but they contribute to the archaeological potential of the Site.
- 5.3** While a low level of archaeological evidence is recorded within the Study Area, there is evidence for settlement and activity in the wider landscape throughout the prehistoric and Roman periods. Archaeological remains from the medieval and post medieval periods are also recorded. Given the evidence from the Study Area and wider local area the Site has higher potential for post medieval than other periods.
- 5.4** Historic mapping shows the Site to have been composed of agricultural fields during the post medieval period. Changes to field boundaries are shown, most significantly between the 1817 enclosure map and the 1842 Tithe Map. Former field boundaries may be represented as linear features within the Site. No buildings are shown on the Site, and any existing buildings are later than 1944.
- 5.5** The proposed development involves the change of use of the Site to a natural burial ground²⁸; including the construction of a one-storey reception building, a new carpark, a natural edge lake, new footpaths, landscaping including the construction of mounds and new tree planting. These development impacts all have the potential to disturb or remove any below-ground archaeological remains that may be present on the Site.
- 5.6** The proposed development is not considered to impact on the setting of any heritage assets, including the listed buildings at Sutton Court Farm. The proposed reception building is modest in scale and will be shielded from view by the surrounding landscaping and trees.
- 5.7** 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:

²⁸ *Planning, Design and Access Statement for Brookfield Farm, Old Wokingham Road, RG40 3BU*. PROwe Planning Solutions.

Period	Potential
Undated	Moderate
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Low
Saxon	Low
Medieval	Low to moderate
Post Medieval	Moderate

Table 1: Potential by archaeological period

6.0 Conclusion

- 6.1** This Heritage Statement has established that based on the available evidence there is a low to moderate potential for archaeology of all periods on Site but given the lack of intrusive archaeological investigation within the Study area the probability is better described as unknown. Surface finds of prehistoric flintwork and medieval and post medieval pottery have been recorded in the surrounding area. Archaeological remains relating to post medieval agriculture may be present, while there is also potential for finding features of unknown date indicated by cropmarks. The Site is likely to have been impacted by activities such as ploughing and groundworks for the existing buildings, which may have disturbed any below-ground archaeological remains.
- 6.2** All groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to disturb any below-ground archaeological remains that may be present on the Site. To assess the archaeological potential of the Site, the Principal Archaeologist for Berkshire Archaeology may request a programme of archaeological work, prior to determination of the planning application.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** I would like to thank Stuart Brooks for commissioning this report. Thanks, are extended Berkshire Archaeology for providing the Historic Environment Record data.



Fig. 1: Site Location
Google Earth

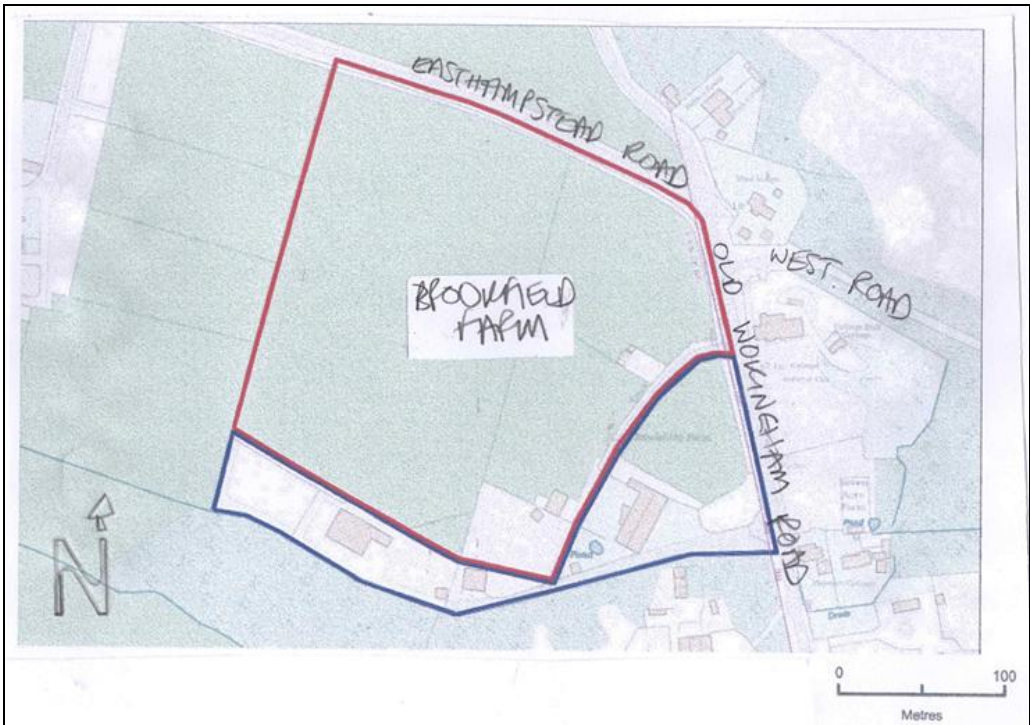


Fig. 2: Location Plan
Provided by the Client



Fig. 3: Proposed Site Plan
Adapted from Architects' Drawings

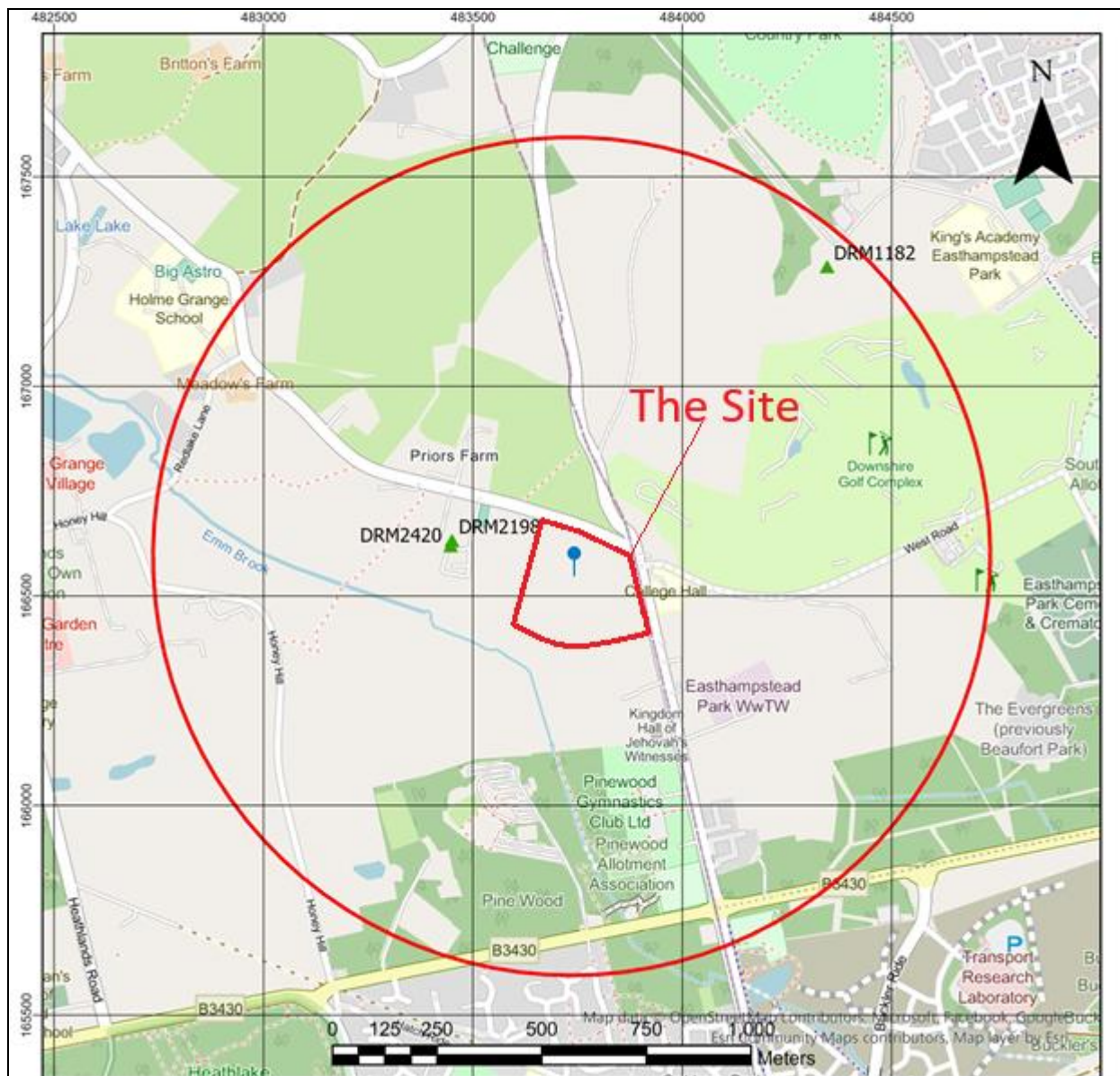


Fig. 4: Listed Buildings

(Created from data provided by Berkshire Archaeology)

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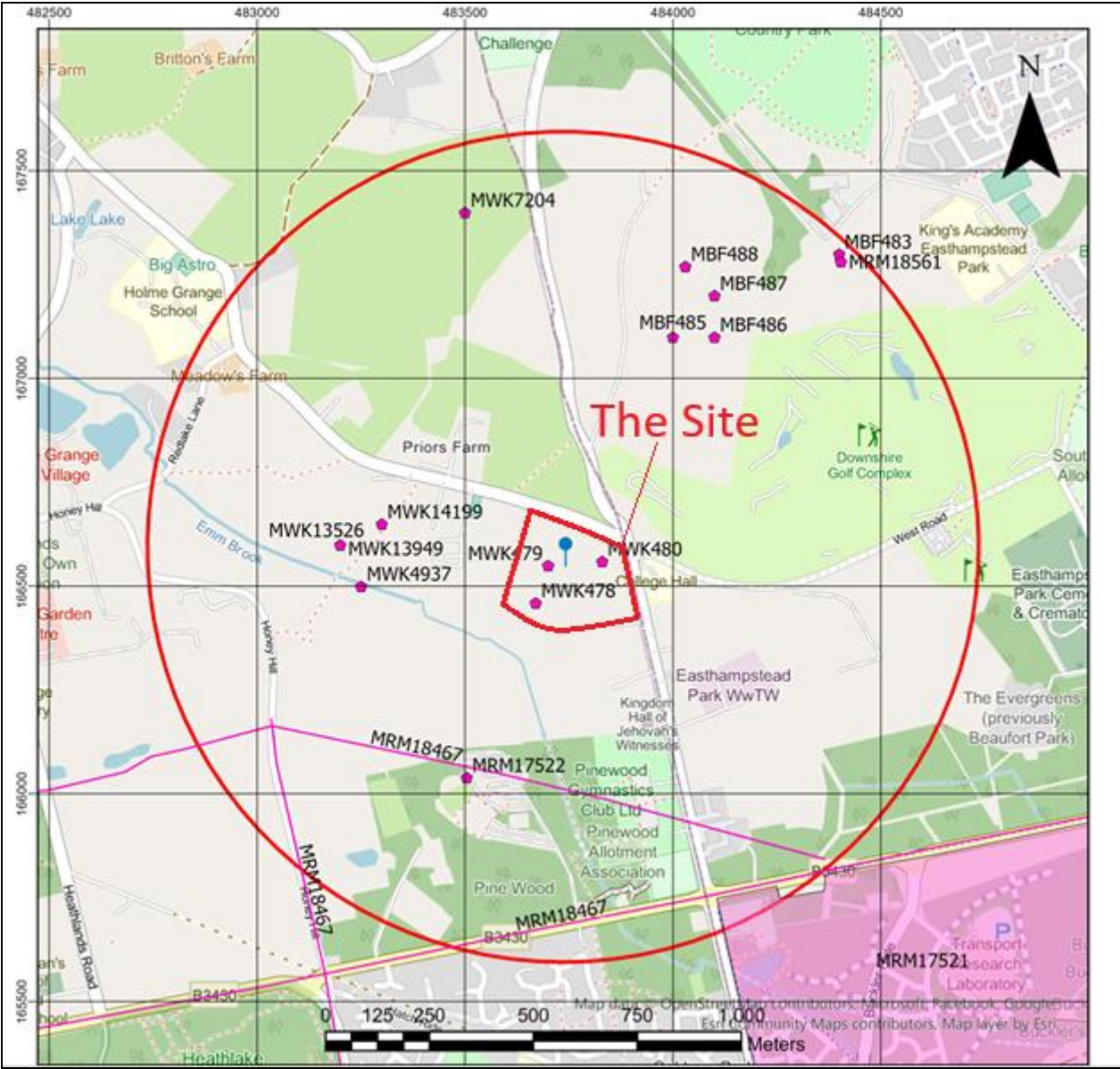


Fig. 5: Historic Environment Record
(Created from data provided by Berkshire Archaeology)
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



Fig. 6: John Cary's Map of Berkshire (1787)



Fig. 7: Enclosure Map (1817)
berkshireenclosure.org.uk

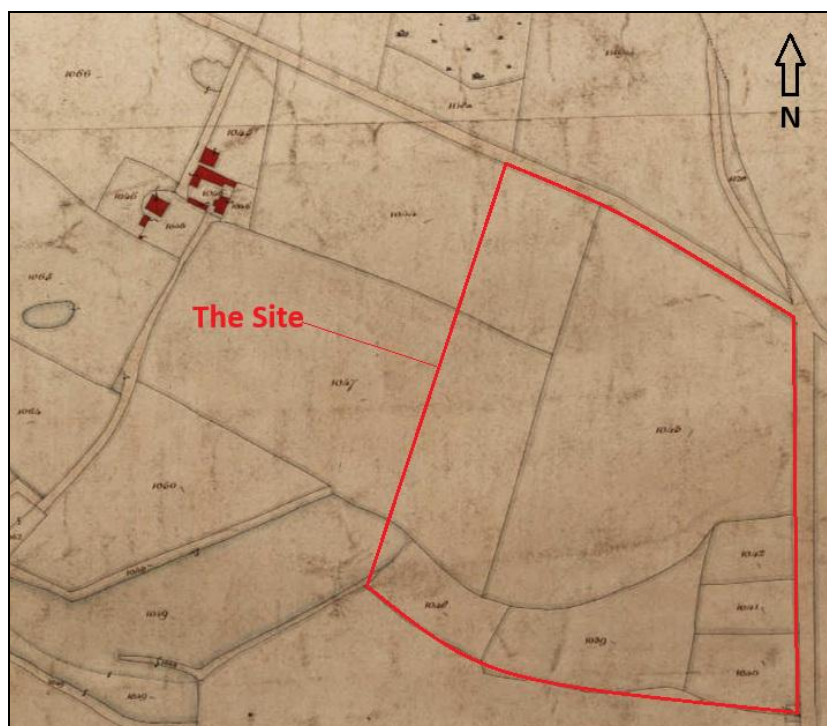


Fig. 8: Wokingham Tithe Map (1842)
Royal Berkshire Archives D.D1.154.1

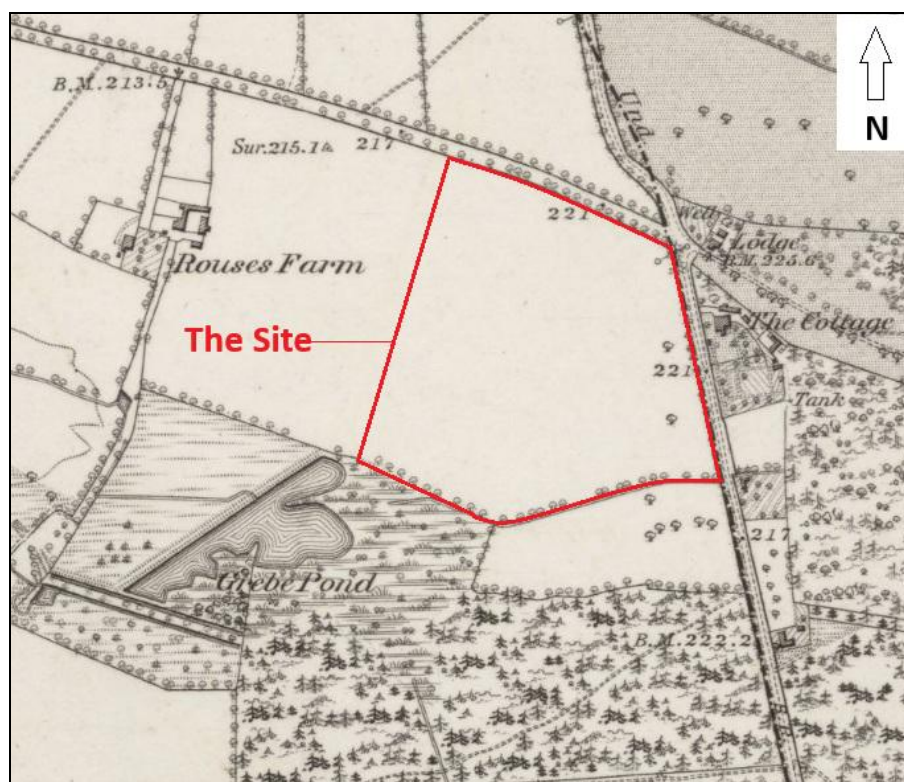


Fig. 9: 1st Edition OS Map (1876)

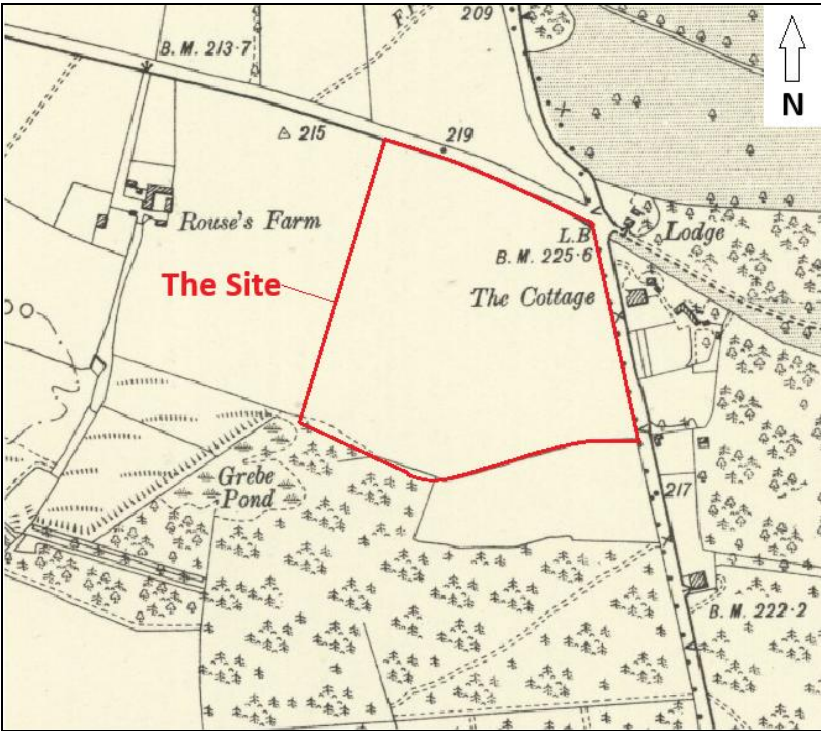


Fig. 10: 2nd Edition OS Map (1898)

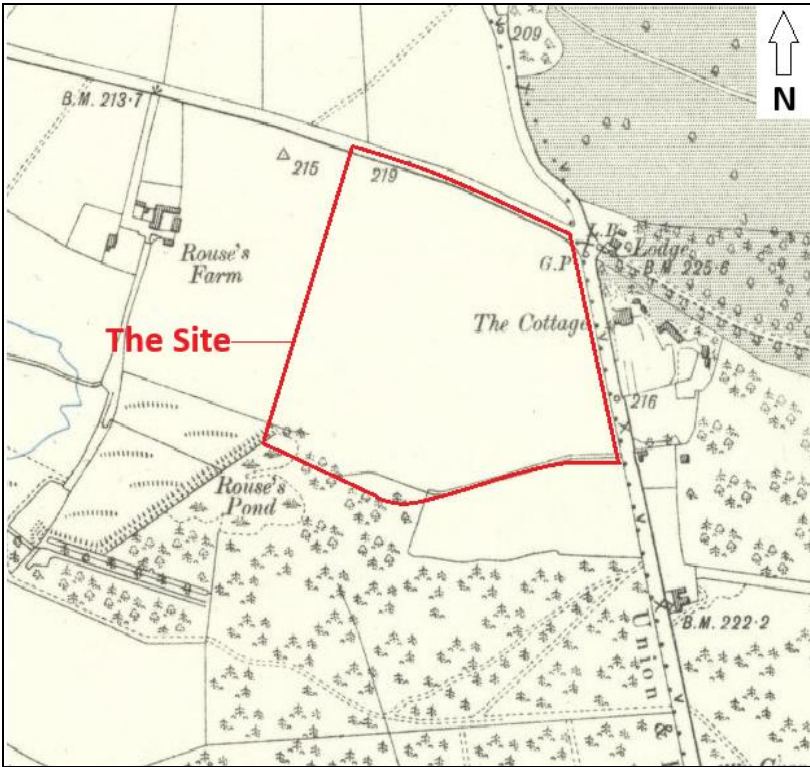


Fig. 11: 3rd Edition OS Map (1912)

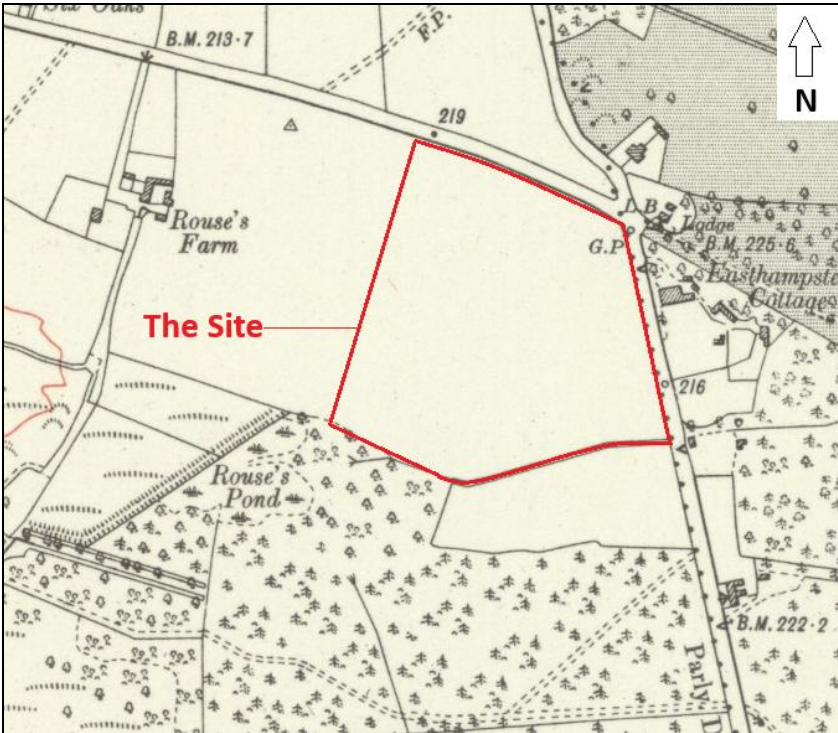


Fig. 12: 1934 OS Map

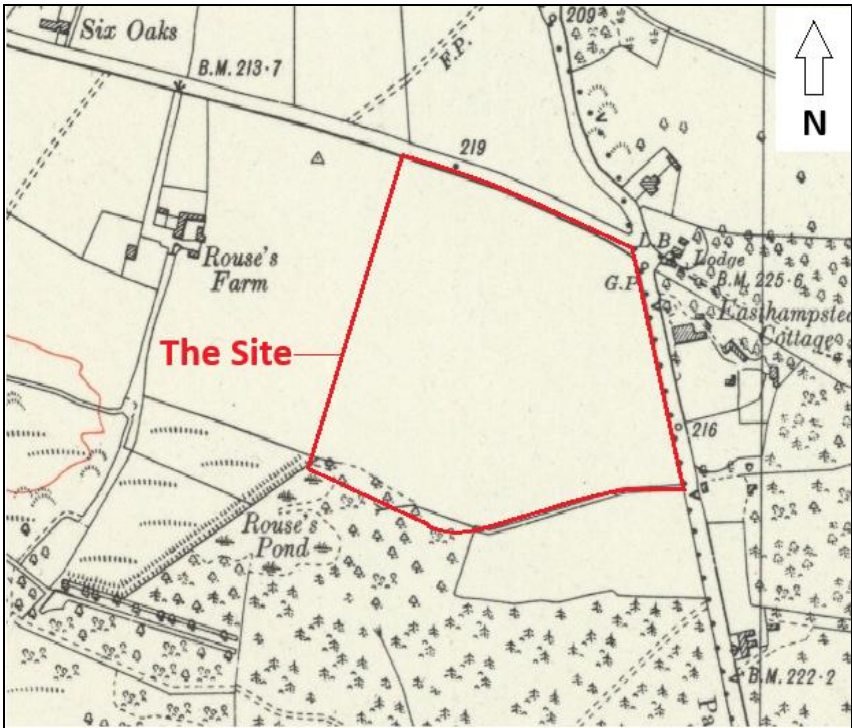


Fig. 13: 1944 OS Map

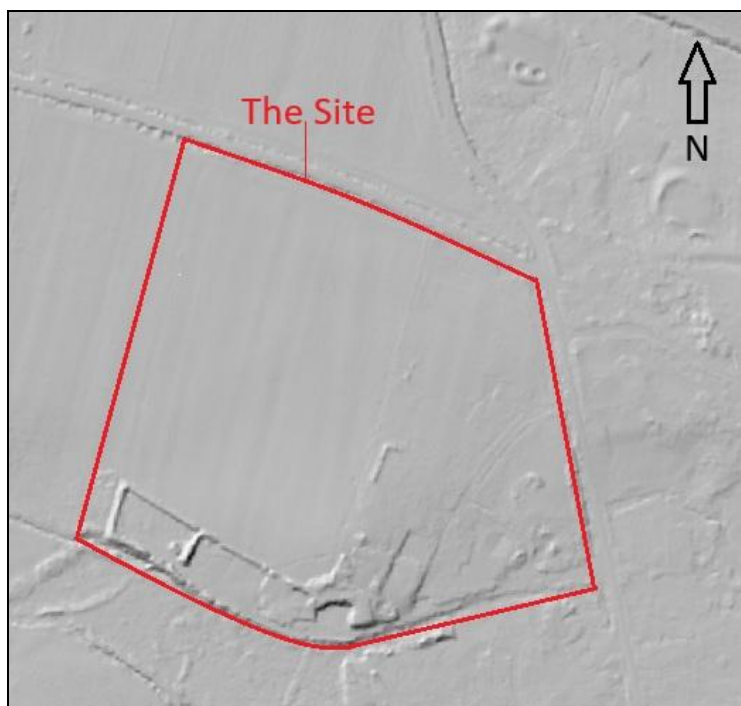


Fig. 14: LiDAR image
lidarfinder.com



Fig. 15: 2003 satellite image
Google Earth



Fig. 16: 2023 satellite image
Google Earth

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 and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and until recently taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6th 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 Barcombe 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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