# Prehistoric and medieval environment of Old Town, Eastbourne

## STUDIES OF HILLWASH IN THE BOURNE VALLEY, STAR BREWERY SITE

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## 1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE BOROUGH OF EASTBOURNE

### SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE BOROUGH

In order to understand the significance of the presence and quantity or artefacts recovered from the colluvial and 'floodplain' deposits it is necessary to understand their potential origin; that is the distribution of archaeological sites within the sediment catchment areas and beyond. This summary is based on a gazetteer and series of distribution maps (Figs 5–8) produced in 1983 combined with data presented in *The Vigil and the Morrow* (Stevens 1980). A gazetteer of those sites and its bibliography are presented in section 3 of this supplement.

**Geology** (Fig. 4)

The geology and topography of the wider area of the Bourne valley is very simple, and is located at the junction of the South Downs ands the Weald. The site lies on the margins of the South Downs which lie to west and southwest and comprise Upper, Middle and Lower Chalk forming the east-facing scarp slope fringed by a chalk 'bench'. To the east of the chalk is the Upper Greensand that is inundated in the south by geologically Recent alluvial deposits, and beyond which are the Wealden Series clays and sandstones. The Bourne valley itself is situated on the chalk 'bench' and is cut into the chalk at the mapped junction of the Middle and Lower Chalk (Fig. 4 & text Fig. 2). The valley floor is masked by Devensian periglacial solifluction deposits.

**Palaeolithic–Mesolithic** (Fig. 5)

Two Pleistocene sites (nos 1& 2) produced animal bones typical of Hoxnian interglacial deposits of southern Britain (Ward 1876; L. Stevens 1980; Mellars 1974, 43). There are few Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites, and their location is not always been recorded precisely. Much of the distribution of finds in urban Eastbourne is a product of urbanization.

**Neolithic** (Fig. 5)

There is little evidence of Neolithic activity in urban Eastbourne. The three 'settlement' sites (nos 8, 9 & 13) are situated on the downland where there is also a causewayed enclosure at Combe Hill (no. 10; Musson 1950). Most of the sites are artefacts find-spots and although one cremation site (no. 12; Drewett 1982a) and two inhumations (no. 11; Ray 1909) are recorded, no long barrows have been identified in this area (L. Stevens 1980).

**Bronze Age** (Fig. 6)

The Bronze Age monuments are predominantly tumuli, of which there are 58 within the study area (Fig. 6). Their distribution is exclusively confined to the downland ridge, although Bronze Age inhumations are not. Extended burials are present not only on the Downs (no. 30; Drewett

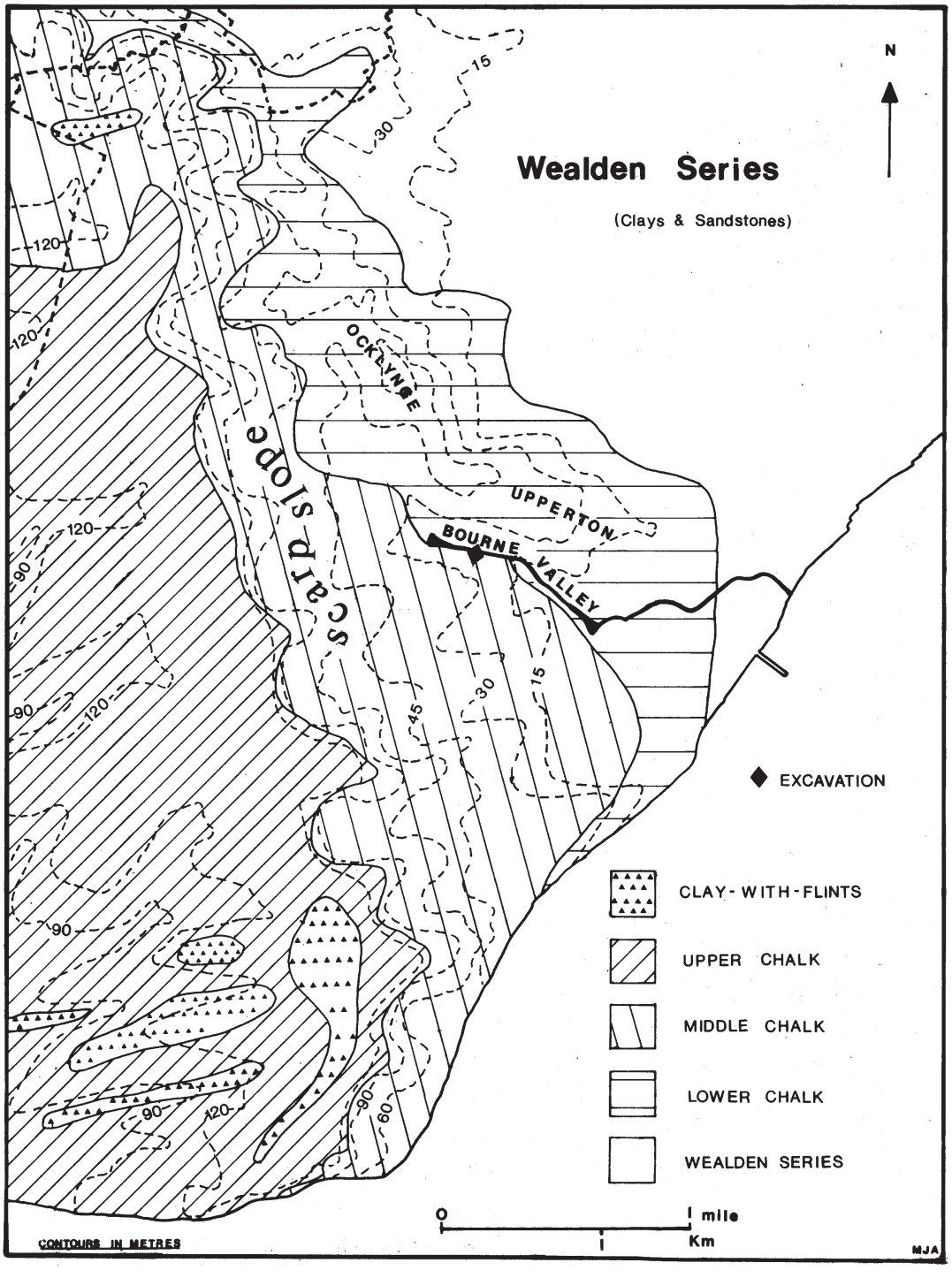


Fig. 4. Geology of the Bourne Valley area.

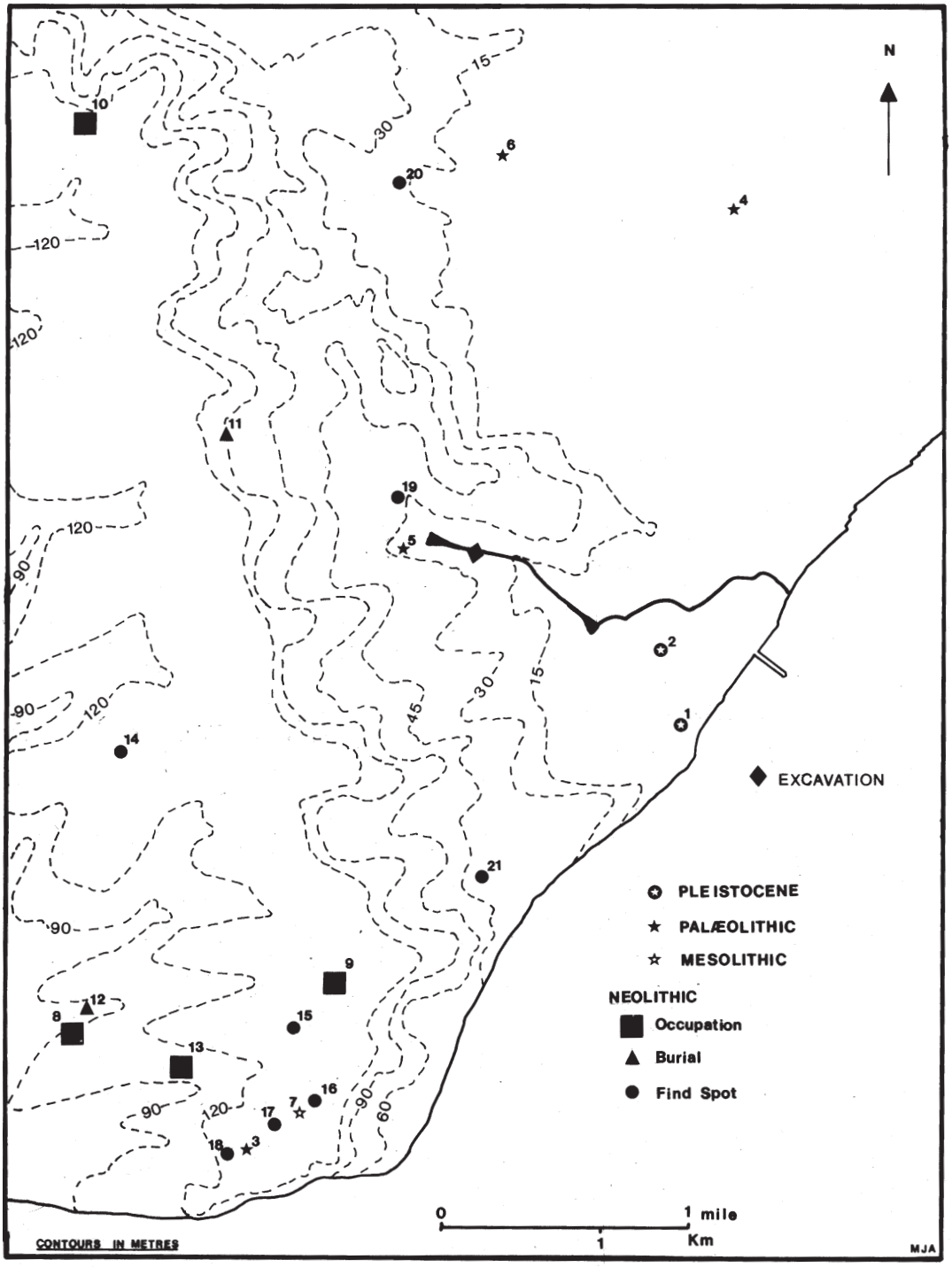


Fig. 5. Distribution map of archaeological sites for the Pleistocene to Neolithic periods.

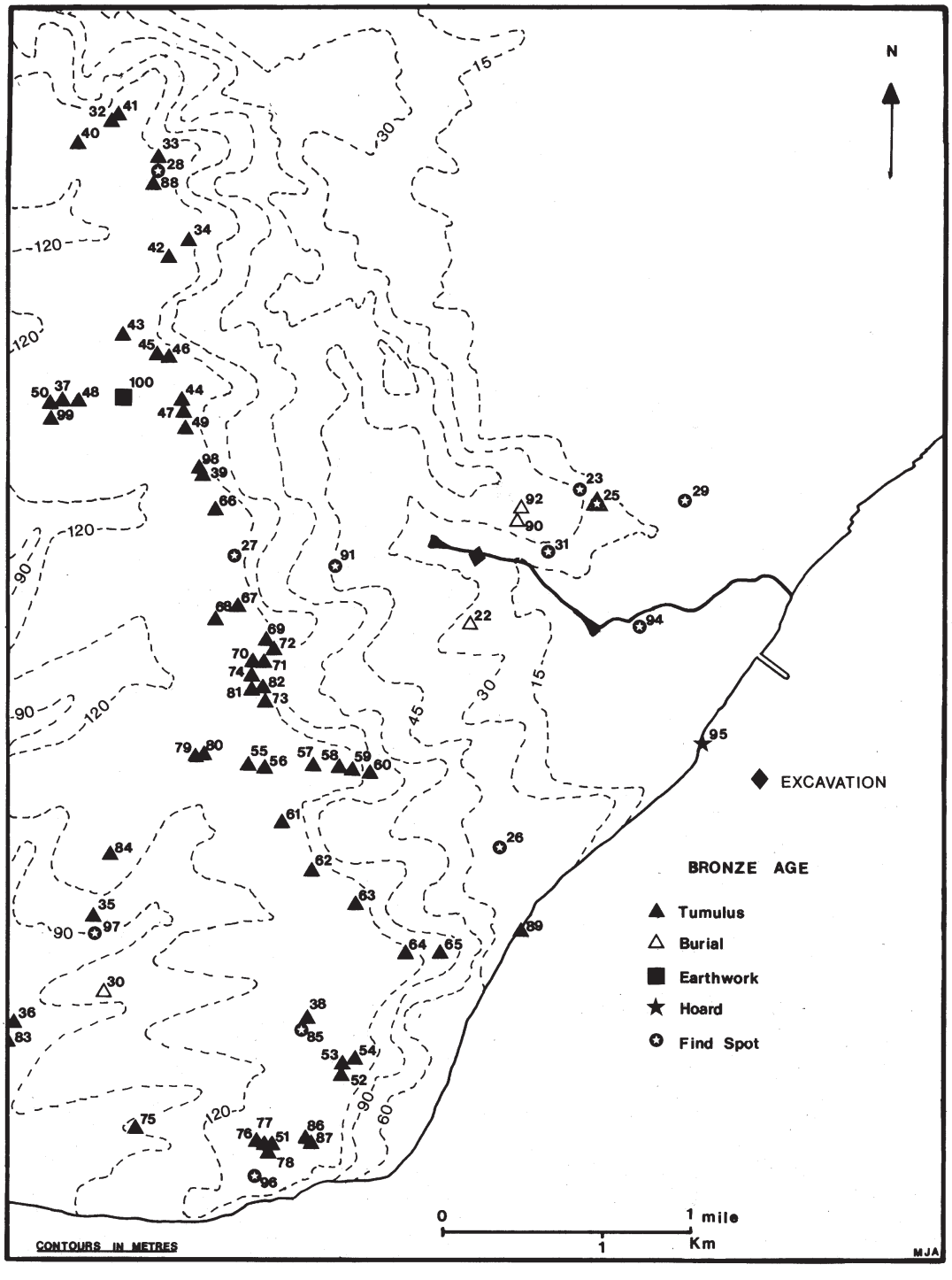


Fig. 6. Distribution map of archaeological sites of the Bronze Age.

1982b), but also in urban Eastbourne and include two inhumations from the Dental Estimates Board (no. 22; L. Stevens 1980). Various flint and metal artefacts are scattered over the area including a hoard of metal objects (no. 95; Chambers 1862), but only one possible occupation site has been identified (no. 25; Whitley 1890a,b) in Arundel Road, which also included a burial.

**Pre-Roman Iron Age** (Fig. 7)
The distribution of Iron Age sites is mainly confined to the northwestern sector of the scarp 'bench' and the lower slopes of the Downs. Site 101 (Green Street) produced evidence of a kiln (Budgen 1922a,b; Hodson 1962) which may indicate the presence of settlement in the proximity. Indeed site 105 (Old Town Recreation Ground) close by produced a large mealing stone (Budgen & Gray 1933). One certain Iron Age occupation site is that at Heathy Brown on Bullock Down (no. 102; Bedwin 1982). Apart from two burial sites and a few find-spots the Iron Age is not well represented in this area, however, the Star Brewery site in the Bourne valley has provided evidence of settlement and agriculture. Indeed, another Iron Age and Romano-British lynchet (no. 116) has been excavated not far away in Gildredge Park (Stevens 1987).

**Romano-British** (Fig. 7)
The distribution of Romano-British sites intermingles with that of the Iron Age suggesting perhaps continued occupation and continuity. Two farmsteads (nos 120, 128; Rudling 1982a,b) and six large coin hoards are recorded on the Downs. Romano-British settlements are recorded in urban Eastbourne at Eldon Road/Baldwin Avenue (no. Whitley 1898) and possibly Upperton Road (no. 135; Evershed 1871); both are possibly farmsteads (Heys 1980). The main Romano-British structure is the Eastbourne Roman villa and bathhouse complex on the coast (nos 128, 131; Stevens & Gilbert 1973; Sutton 1952). The distribution of Roman-British sites is characterised by small-finds, some of which may represent possible occupation locations, but much of these are confined to nineteenth-century records.

**Anglo-Saxon** (Fig. 8)
Most of the Anglo-Saxon evidence comes from two cemeteries; one situated on Upperton Ridge being sixth-century and the other, a large ninth-century cemetery, on Ocklynge Hill (Meaney 1964; P. Stevens 1980; Welch 1983). Near the sixth-century cemetery on Upperton Ridge, however, is 'possibly the most complete sequence of Anglo-Saxon occupation on downland that has been uncovered …' (Bell 1978a, 49). Occupation can be seen at Prideaux Road, Kitcheners Furlong, and Eyns Road (nos 170, 171 & 173; Whitley 1893; 1894; Bell 1978a). the latter two produced loom-weights and on the Kitcheners Furlong site (no. 171) the pottery was deemed to be Saxon (Bell 1978b, 66–7), however, their form is more typical of early medieval types in Sussex.

**Medieval** (Fig. 8)
The medieval distribution is concentrated around the Bourne valley at Old Town around St Mary's parish Church (Bell 1978b). In this cluster of medieval buildings around the church are '*The Lamb*' (no. 186), Glidredge Manor House (no. 183), a dwelling site in Pashley Road (no. 176) and the site of the EUMEP excavations in Church Street (L. Stevens 1978; 1980). The Bourne stream became more important and two water-mills are known to have operated on it (nos 191, 192; Spears 1975). Various chapels are known as well as medieval clinker-built boat on the old medieval shore-line (no. 178; Gilbert 1964). The Downs contain evidence of medieval farms at Kiln Combe and Bramble Bottom (Bell 1974; Musson 1955).

## 2. THE SOIL AND SEDIMENT DATA

### INTRODUCTION

Three columns of contiguous samples and a single spot sample were taken for land snail analysis. Subsamples were removed for laboratory analysis to characterize the sediments and aid in the interpretation of their origin and the agencies responsible for their deposition, though as Bell (1975) points out, this can be dangerous on the basis of sediment analyses alone. These aims were similar to those outlined for other studies of dry valleys (Bell 1981a), and the procedures adopted were those that would provide results that were directly comparable to those obtained by Bell for sedimentological work of three dry valleys in Sussex; namely Kiln Combe, Itford Bottom and Chalton (Bell 1981b). These procedures are outlined in Avery and Bascombe (1974), with modifications to comply with Bell (1981b). Analysis undertaken and presented here are: particle size, alkali-soluble organic matter, soil reaction (pH), and calcimetry.

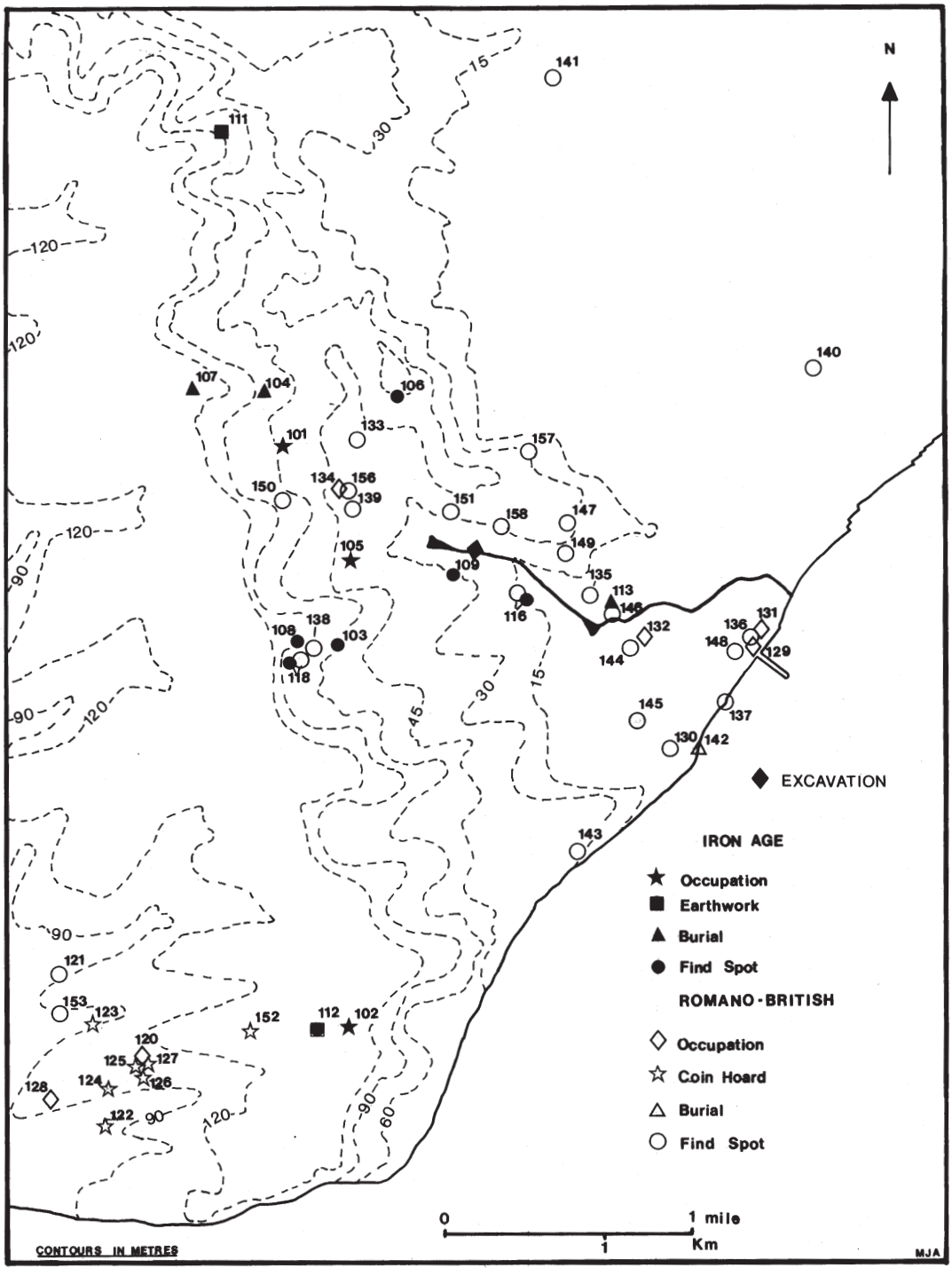


Fig. 7. Distribution map of archaeological sites of the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

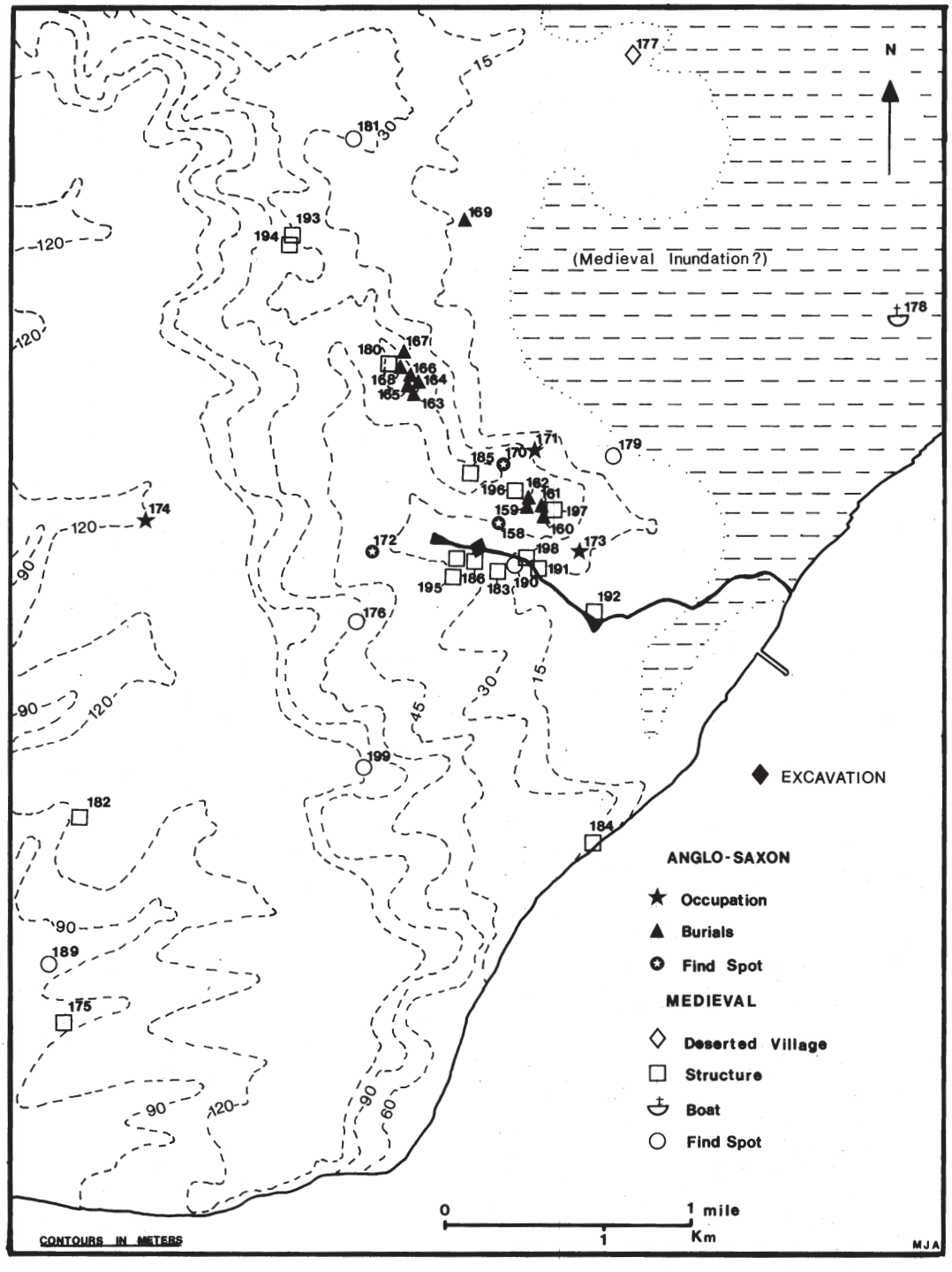


Fig. 8. Distribution map of archaeological sites of the Anglo-Saxon period.

In addition magnetic susceptibility studies were conducted to assess the method as a useful palaeo-environmental tool (Allen 1983; 1986; 1988; Allen & Macphail 1987).

## THE SAMPLES

The location of the samples are given in the main text and their location illustrated in text figures 10, 14 and 20. In summary these were a column of 11 contiguous samples though the prehistoric colluvium of the alluvial edge lynchet (column 1 at 19.04 m, samples 1–11); and an accompanying spot sample (sample 24) from F2 a subsoil hollow below this (Fig. 10). A second series of 9 contiguous samples was taken through the medieval deposits on the 'floodplain' (column 2 at 63.55 m), and a short set of three samples from the medieval stream/midden deposits (column 3 at 74.38 m; *see* text Fig. 19). This constituted a suite of 24 samples (*see* Tables 1 and 2).

## METHODS

Analysis was conducted as a part of an undergraduate dissertation (Allen 1983) and performed in the Department of Human Environment laboratory at the Institute of Archaeology, London between June 1982 and February 1983.

### Particle-size analysis

Particle-size distributions were determined in two ways so that both the coarse (>2 mm) and the fine fraction (<2 mm) were calculated.

*Course fraction (>2 mm) (after Bell 1981b, 86–7)*

The coarse fraction was calculated by sieving and fractionation of the particulate residues of the nominally 1 kg mollusc samples from which the molluscs had been extracted. 1 kg of air dried soil was passed through a nest of 6 mm, 2 mm and 0.5 mm sieves with water and dry weights of the residues calculated as a percentage of the original sample.

*Fine fraction (<2 mm) (–1Φ)*

The fine fraction concerning the particulate material less than 2 mm (–1Φ) was carried out by sieving for the sand fraction, and calculating the percentages of silt and clay, by sedimentation using the hydrometer method (Smith & Atkinson 1975). This is a modified version of the British Standards Institute (1967) Method 1377, test 7D. The samples were broken down physically to its constituent parts, releasing particles held in aggregates.

Pretreatments with 20 ml glacial acetic acid, 20 ml hydrogen peroxide and 100 ml distilled water with 40 g air dried soils as suggested by Avery and Bascomb (1974) were unsatisfactory, because after agitation and transference to a 1000 ml volumetric cylinder, flocculation was observed almost immediately. This was probably due the highly calcareous nature of the deposits and the release of calcium ions into the solution by the action of glacial acetic acid on the calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$) fragments. Initially only 20 ml of 'calgon' (sodium hexametaphosphate) was added to disperse the particles, but due to the high clay content of the samples it was deemed necessary to increase this to 100 ml to eliminate flocculation — a process adopted by Bell (1975) when the same problems were encountered.

The method finally adopted involved using 40 g air-dried soil with 10 ml of 33% hydrogen peroxide and 100 ml distilled water 100 ml of 33% sodium hexamataphosphate was added to disperse the particles. The oven dried residue from the 63 µm sieve was passed through a nest of 1000 µm, 500 µm, 250 µm, 125 µm and 63 µm mechanically shaken sieves.

The results of these analyses were plotted logarithmically as cumulative percentage curves and retained in the archive (Briggs 1977, 23), and histograms of the clay, silt and sand fractions prepared (Fig. 12), so that progressive changes in the sediment constituents could be observed.

### Soil reaction (pH)

Soil reaction (pH) was measured electrometrically with a soil paste of 25 ml distilled water to 10 g soil (<2 mm) to create a standard soil:water ratio of 1:2.5 (Smith & Atkinson 1975, 148). The samples were measured twice and little if any, variation was recorded. The means were calculated and it was assumed that these were a true representation of the reaction of the sediments.

### Alkali-soluble organic matter

Alkali-soluble organic matter content was determined using the method outlined by Cornwall (1958, 176). The alkali-soluble humus content was measured photometrically, with the optical density of each sample recorded at a wavelength of 405 nm, and the readings calibrated against a standard curve (Cornwall 1958) and converted to mg humus/g soil (i.e. p.p.m. × 0.02 × filter factor).

### Calcimetry

Calcium carbonate content (calcimetry) was measured by acid reaction (Briggs 1977, 36). A few drops of 10% hydrochloric acid were added to 10 g of soil and the presence, strength and audibility of the reaction recorded.

### Magnetic susceptibility

This was recorded on 100 g air dried soil (<2 mm) using a Barrington MS1 magnetic susceptibility meter coupled to a MS 1B sensor coil calibrated for 100 g of soil. The results were recorded in c.g.s. units and converted to SI units $10^{-8}m^3kg^{-1}$. The results are presented graphically in Figure 14 and in Table 5.

## RESULTS

### Particle-size analysis

The technique was employed to quantify the observed differences between, and integral changes of, the layers to augment the soil profile descriptions. The percentage of material in each fraction from the three columns is presented in Figure 12, where the analysis comprises two sets of results for each sample. The first was the coarse fraction which was obtained by sieving, and the second was the fine fraction (<2 mm) obtained by the hydrometer method. There is an overlap between these two sets of data and the fine fraction, although divided into percentages, is itself a differing percentage of the total sample. Results are given in Table 2.

*Prehistoric colluvium (column 1)*

The entire profile contained very high percentages of material less than 0.5 mm (60–90%) of which between 30 and 50% was clay; this phenomenon is discussed below.

The basal Pleistocene deposits (layer 8) of pieces of chalk set into a chalk mud matrix contain very small amounts of material greater than 2 mm (6.1%) and fraction less than 0.5 mm, concerning 86%, contained a very high clay (46%) and silt (50%) content and only 4% sand. This compares favourably with the periglacial solifluction material analysed by Bell (1981b, 158) at Klin Combe. Overlying this Pleistocene deposit is its weathered surface (layer 7) which displays similar characteristics to the periglacial solifluction material but has an increase in the coarser sands and gravel.

Layer 14, the overlying Pleistocene deposits, was provisionally interpreted in the field as a clay accumulation layer (Bt) of an argillic brown earth (*sol lessivé*) as it was stone-free and seemed to have

Table 2. Weight of the coarse particle size in grams.

| Sample information | | | Original weight | Coarse fraction (g) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| layer | depth | sample | | >6 mm | 2–6 mm | 0.5–2 mm | <0.5 mm |
| ***Lynchet Colluvium: column 1 @ 19.04 m*** | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 76–86 | 11 | 988 | 64.55 | 31.17 | 29.21 | 863.07 |
| 5 | 86–100 | 10 | 915 | 94.52 | 55.86 | 27.48 | 737.14 |
| 5 | 100–110 | 9 | 1000 | 100.87 | 67.93 | 26.29 | 804.91 |
| 5 | 110–120 | 8 | 1000 | 81.8 | 44.6 | 24.29 | 849.31 |
| 5 | 120–130 | 7 | 1000 | 108.8 | 59.6 | 15.68 | 815.92 |
| 5 | 130–140 | 6 | 1000 | 78.5 | 47.5 | 17.4 | 856.6 |
| 5 | 140–149 | 5 | 1000 | 92.7 | 48.6 | 19.8 | 838.9 |
| 13 | 149–154 | 4 | 630 | 131.7 | 40.6 | 33.6 | 424.10 |
| 14 | 154–159 | 3 | 613 | 34.5 | 18.5 | 10.63 | 518.17 |
| 7 | 159–172 | 2 | 1000 | 65.7 | 68.5 | 58.61 | 807.19 |
| 8 | 172–182 | 1 | 1000 | 15.3 | 46.1 | 81.53 | 857.07 |
| F2 | - | 24 | 1000 | 111.42 | 42.77 | 30.89 | 814.92 |
| ***Colluvial edge alluvium: column 3 @ 63.55 m*** | | | | | | | |
| 51 | 105–115 | 20 | 1000 | 80.58 | 49.04 | 36.89 | 833.44 |
| 51 | 115–130 | 19 | 1000 | 66.47 | 37.79 | 126.8 | 768.94 |
| 51 | 130–145 | 18 | 1000 | 56.03 | 37.78 | 19.28 | 886.91 |
| 51 | 145–155 | 17 | 1000 | 68.82 | 65.79 | 45.11 | 820-28 |
| 51 | 155–162 | 16 | 900 | 134.0 | 90.1 | 53.80 | 622.10 |
| 52 | 162–170 | 15 | 1000 | 286.7 | 125.2 | 35.90 | 552.20 |
| 52 | 170–180 | 14 | 1000 | 148.5 | 135.9 | 51.26 | 664.34 |
| 52 | 180–189 | 13 | 500 | 58.52 | 57.50 | 12.65 | 371.33 |
| 7 | 189–194 | 12 | 657 | 64.28 | 27.63 | 19.47 | 545.62 |
| ***'Floodplain' alluvium in the valley centre: column 4 @ 74.38 m*** | | | | | | | |
| 83 | 115–126 | 23 | 475 | 46.95 | 159.0 | 23.29 | 245.76 |
| 81 | 126–149 | 22 | 1000 | 258.7 | 171.9 | 33.45 | 535.95 |
| 83 | 149–156 | 21 | 1000 | 78.9 | 40.1 | 26.65 | 854.35 |

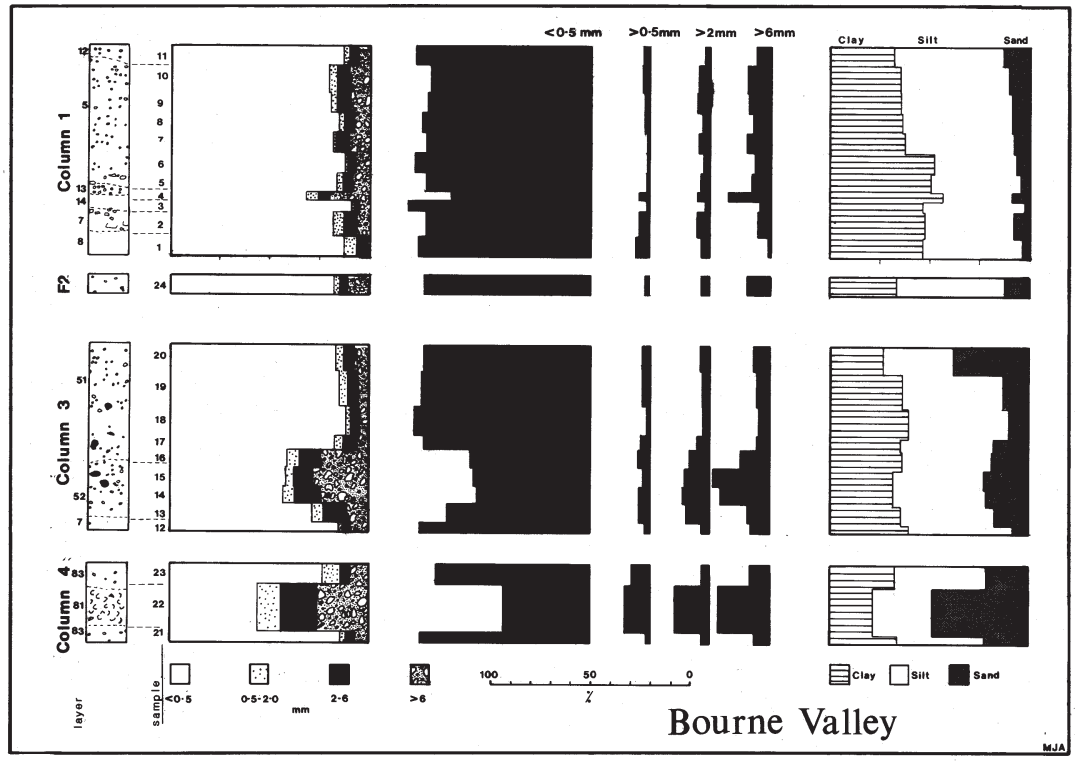


Fig. 12. Histograms of particle-size distributions.

a high clay content (Bell pers. comm.). Although subsequent analysis showed a decrease in the material greater than 0.5 mm in the overlying layers, it contained similar, not increased, clay contents to the overlying stratigraphy. The silt fraction was, however, significantly greater, and this may relate to slaking following early agriculture (Jongerius 1970).

Layer 13, the stony layer above the stone-free horizon contained a high density of small chalk nodules which is reflected in the marked increase in the fraction greater than 6 mm, representing 21%. Slight increases in the fraction larger than 0.5 and 2 mm can be detected, but the fine fraction (<2 mm) shows a relative decrease of 35% in the silt fraction, and confirm the presence of slaked, translocated silt in the layer below.

Above the stone lens is the main colluvium (layer 5) which is unsorted and contains small chalk pieces in a silty clay matrix. It is has little coarse material (0.5 mm to 6 mm fractions), averaging a total of *c.* 15%, whilst the fine fractions (<2 mm) contains a very high clay and silt content (*c.* 40 & 50% respectively) but shows a progressive increase in sand content up profile.

The main colluvium is overlain by the 'upper colluvium' (layer 12) whose particle size characteristics are similar to the main colluvium, although a marginal increase in the sand fraction is recorded.

*Deposits on the 'floodplain' (column 3)*

The deepest layer analysed in this sequence was the weathered periglacial surface (layer 7) which showed similar characteristics to the same layer sample in column 1, and the underlying Pleistocene layer (layer 8) sampled there. Overlying the Pleistocene deposits on the valley floor is layer 52 which contained a relatively high proportion of the coarse fractions (2 mm & 6 mm) at 14% and 29% respectively. The fine fraction displays a high sand content (*c.* 23%) whilst the clay content was comparatively low (31%) and silt content (40%), typical of the section as a whole. The overlying layer (layer 53), shows a marked increase in the coarse fractions (2 mm & 6 mm) and a moderate increase in the clay and silt fractions.

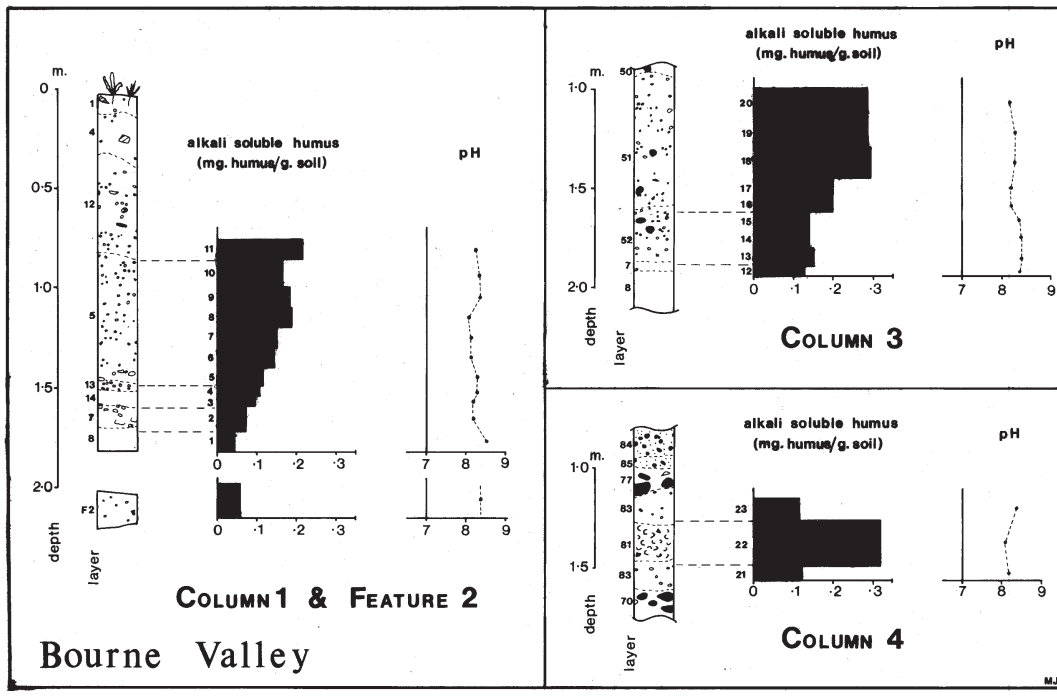


Fig. 13. Basic soil analysis results: alkali soluble humus content and pH value.

*The Midden/channel deposits (column 4)*

Samples of layer 83 (samples 21 & 23) which underlies and overlies the midden/channel layer 81, have similar particle size composition. The proportions of the >0.5 mm, >2 mm and >6 mm fractions are 9%, 4% and 8% respectively, and the fine fraction (<2 mm) shows a relatively large proportion of sand (23%) and a high clay and silt content (37% and 40% respectively). The Midden/channel (layer 83) has a significantly different particle size characteristics. Increases to 17%, 13% and 5% are seen in the coarser material, and the fine fraction displayed a marked increase in the sand component to 27% and a commensurate decrease in the silts and clays.

**Soil reaction (pH) and calcimetry**

Minimal fluctuation in pH values with depth was noted (Table 3 & Fig. 13) and the deposits are characterised by a high pH of 8.0 to 8.5 due to the calcareous nature of the deposits and indicating the lack of the effect of less calcareous Tertiary (clay-with-flint) deposits in former soil profiles. Although pH is an ephemeral characteristic the results imply that decalcification has not occurred, and that the stone-free basal colluvial layer (layer 14) is not non-calcareous translocated material. The highly calcareous nature of the sediments was confirmed by crude acid-soluble test (calcimtery) which showed that every deposit was 'very calcareous', and therefore contained >10% $CaCO_3$ content (Briggs 1977, 36). This high acid-soluble content may, in part, be due to calcium carbonate coatings to the larger soil aggregates (slaking) as noted in the field.

**Alkali-soluble organic matter**

The possibility of identifying buried soil horizons was investigated by analysis of the alkali-soluble organic matter content using the method. All of the profiles (except column 4) displayed no increase in organic matter, thus giving no indication of, or evidence for, any buried soil horizons (Fig. 13; Table 3). If the colluvium represented a truncated lynchet, then the continual aeration of the deposits by tillage and the high level of microbiological activity would rapidly break down organic material which might account for the very low humus content recorded here (cf. Clark 1980; Bell 1981b; Evans 1972). The deposits on the 'floodplain'

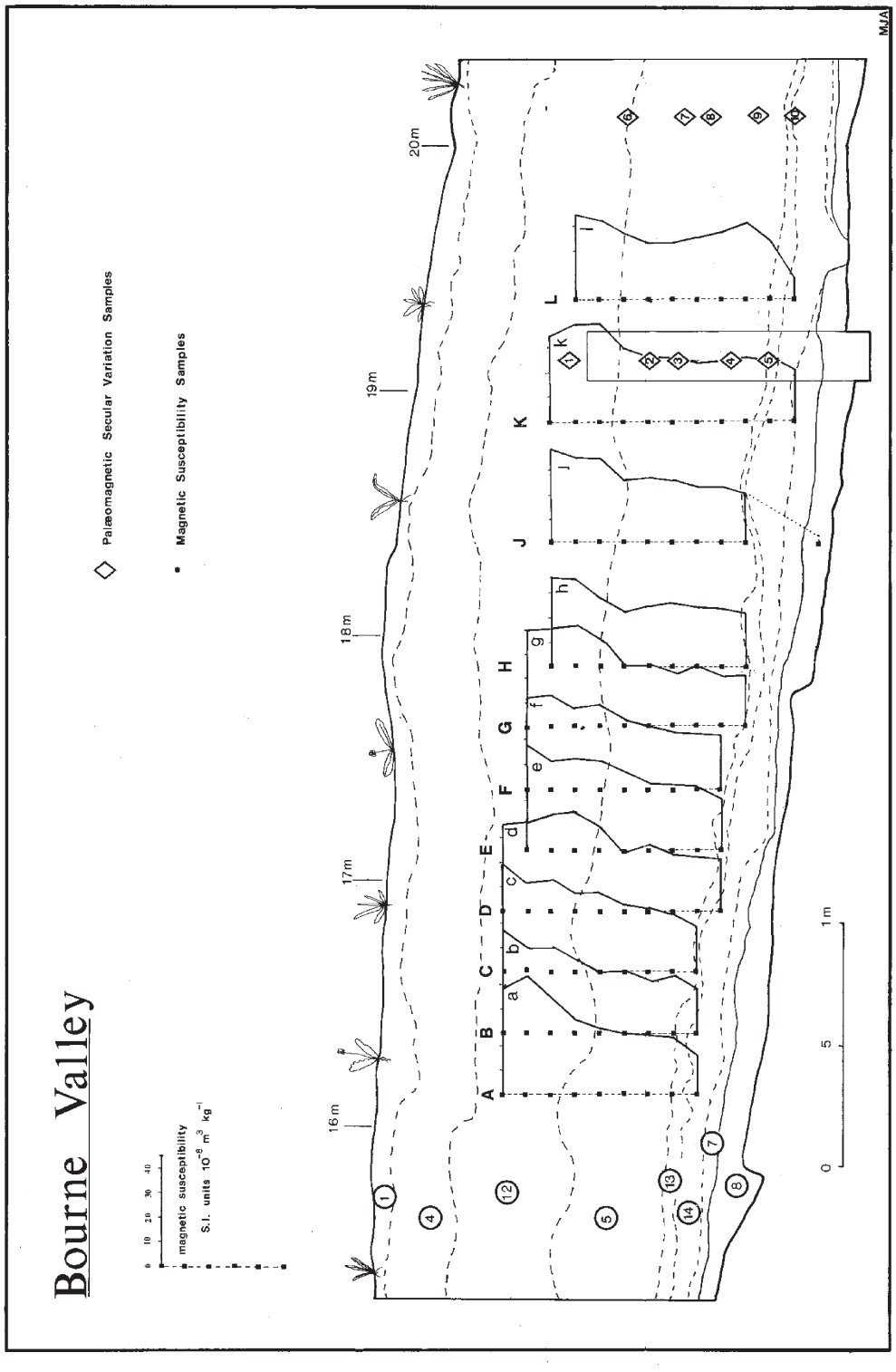


Fig. 14. Magnetic susceptibility results plotted against the Iron Age lynchet, and the location of the 10 archaeomagnetic samples.

have very similar characteristics to the colluvium, although the humic content was marginally higher. This higher organic matter content may be due to a combination of overbank flood deposits input and medieval and post-medieval anthropogenic reworking of the deposits, possibly as garden or orchard soils.

The midden/channel deposit shows a 150% increase in alkali-soluble organic matter, indicating the deposition and presence of organic matter, over and above the deposition of the marine shells recorded.

**Magnetic susceptibility**

Most of the archaeological literature is concerned is concerned with magnetic susceptibility enhancement due to heating (Tite & Mullins 1971; Longworth & Tite 1977; Hackman 1977) and little is concerned with magnetic susceptibility enhancement due to pedogenic 'fermentation' i.e. the organic break down of humic matters, with the exception of Limbrey (1975, 325) and more recently Allen (1986; 1988; Allen & Macphail 1987). The geographical literature, however, covers this better, especially in association with lacustrine sediment studies and the detection of different erosional episodes acting within a lake catchment (e.g. Thomson *et al.* 1975; Oldfield *et al.* 1978; Dearing *at al.* 1981).

The magnetic susceptibility from soils on a chalk lithology should produce sound results as chalk contains very little background susceptibility (Tite 1972) and concentrations of iron oxides in chalk soils vary greatly improving the possibility of detecting magnetic susceptibility enhancements.

The results of magnetic susceptibility reveal low background readings of 5.06 SI units $10^{-8}$ $m^3$ $kg^{-1}$ for the calcareous periglacial solifluction material as

Table 3. Basic soil data: pH and alkali-soluble humus content.

| | | | pH | | | alkali-soluble humus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **layer** | **depth** | **sample** | **1st reading** | **2nd reading** | **mean** | **mg humus/g soil** |
| ***Lynchet Colluvium: column 1 @ 19.04 m*** | | | | | | |
| 12 | 76–86 | 11 | 8.25 | 8.3 | 8.275 | 0.2176 |
| 5 | 86–100 | 10 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.35 | 0.164 |
| 5 | 100–110 | 9 | 8.25 | 8.4 | 8.325 | 0.176 |
| 5 | 110–120 | 8 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0.1872 |
| 5 | 120–130 | 7 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.15 | 0.152 |
| 5 | 130–140 | 6 | 8.1 | 8.2 | 8.15 | 0.148 |
| 5 | 140–149 | 5 | 8.35 | 8.4 | 8.75 | 0.116 |
| 13 | 149–154 | 4 | 8.35 | 8.4 | 8.75 | 0.1064 |
| 14 | 154–159 | 3 | 8.15 | 8.3 | 8.225 | 0.0984 |
| 7 | 159–172 | 2 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.45 | 0.0792 |
| 8 | 172–182 | 1 | 8.5 | 8.55 | 8.525 | 0.044 |
| F2 | - | 24 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 0.0576 |
| ***Colluvial edge alluvium: column 3 @ 63.55 m*** | | | | | | |
| 51 | 105–115 | 20 | 8.2 | 8.25 | 8.225 | 0.288 |
| 51 | 115–130 | 19 | 8.3 | 8.35 | 8.325 | 0.288 |
| 51 | 130–145 | 18 | 8.35 | 8.4 | 8.375 | 0.296 |
| 51 | 145–155 | 17 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.25 | 0.200 |
| 51 | 155–162 | 16 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.25 | 0.200 |
| 52 | 162–170 | 15 | 8.45 | 8.5 | 8.475 | 0.14 |
| 52 | 170–180 | 14 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.14 |
| 52 | 180–189 | 13 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 0.152 |
| 7 | 189–194 | 12 | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.45 | 0.128 |
| ***'Floodplain' alluvium in the valley centre: column 4 @ 74.38 m*** | | | | | | |
| 83 | 115–126 | 23 | 8.2 | 8.15 | 8.175 | 0.132 |
| 81 | 126–149 | 22 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 0.32 |
| 83 | 149–156 | 21 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.35 | 0.116 |

Table 5. Magnetic susceptibility results converted from cgs to SI units $10^{-8}$ $m^3kg^{-1}$, as presented in Figure 14.

| distance | 16.00 m | | 16.25 m | | 16.50 m | | 16.75 m | | 17.00 m | | 17.25 m | | 17.50 m | | 17.75 m | | 18.25 m | | 18.75 m | | 19.25 m | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| layer | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result | sample | result |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | A9 | 42.84 | B18 | 41.58 | C27 | 44.10 | | | | | F55 | 39.06 | G65 | 40.32 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | A8 | 47.88 | B17 | 35.28 | C26 | 36.54 | D37 | 35.28 | E46 | 42.84 | F54 | 39.06 | G64 | 40.32 | | | J82 | 39.06 | K93 | 36.54 | | |
| 12 | A7 | 39.06 | B16 | 35.28 | C25 | 37.80 | D36 | 36.54 | E45 | 36.54 | F53 | 34.02 | G63 | 41.58 | H74 | 36.54 | J81 | 35.28 | K92 | 40.32 | L105 | 42.84 |
| 12 | | | B15 | 28.98 | C24 | 32.76 | D35 | 39.06 | E44 | 37.17 | F52 | 35.38 | G62 | 36.54 | H73 | 35.28 | J80 | 35.28 | K91 | 40.32 | L104 | 39.06 |
| 5 | A6 | 30.24 | B14 | 25.20 | C23 | 32.76 | D34 | 30.02 | E43 | 36.54 | F51 | 28.98 | G61 | 25.20 | H72 | 27.72 | J79 | 26.46 | K90 | 30.24 | L103 | 32.76 |
| 5 | A5 | 25.20 | B13 | 25.20 | C22 | 27.72 | D33 | 34.02 | E42 | 31.50 | F50 | 25.20 | G60 | 25.20 | H71 | 23.94 | J78 | 37.72 | K89 | 28.98 | L102 | 28.98 |
| 5 | A4 | 23.94 | B12 | 21.42 | C21 | 25.20 | D32 | 23.94 | E41 | 27.72 | F49 | 23.94 | G59 | 22.68 | H70 | 25.20 | J77 | 26.46 | K88 | 26.44 | L101 | 23.94 |
| 5 | A3 | 22.68 | B11 | 23.94 | C20 | 23.94 | D31 | 26.46 | E40 | 26.46 | F48 | 23.94 | G58 | 25.20 | H69 | 26.46 | J76 | 23.94 | K87 | 25.20 | L100 | 23.94 |
| 5 | A2 | 22.68 | | | | | D30 | 22.68 | E39 | 25.20 | F47 | 22.68 | G57 | 21.42 | H68 | 22.68 | J75 | 23.94 | K86 | 25.20 | L99 | 25.20 |
| 5 | | | | | | | D29 | 21.42 | | | | | G56 | 21.42 | H67 | 23.94 | | | K85 | 26.46 | L98 | 27.72 |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | L97 | 31.50 |
| 13 | | | | | | | | | E38 | 20.16 | | | | | H66 | 22.68 | J74 | 20.16 | | | L96 | 25.20 |
| 14 | A1 | 15.12 | B10 | 18.90 | C19 | 18.90 | D28 | 20.16 | | | | | | | | | | | K84 | 26.46 | L95 | 10.08 |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | K83 | 20.16 | | |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 5.06 | | | | | |

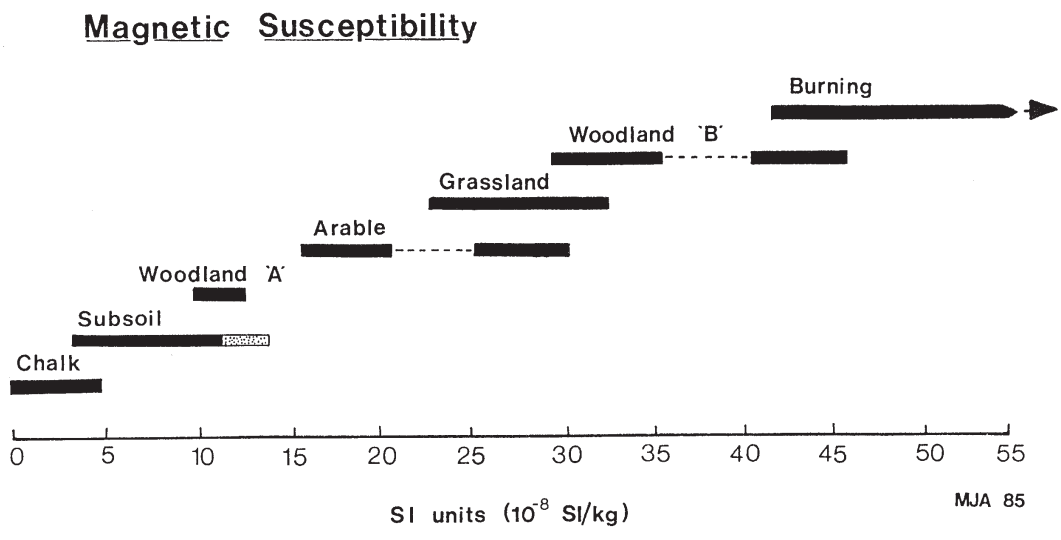


Fig. 15. Summary diagram of magnetic susceptibility variation under modern chalkland regimes (compiled from *c.* 2000 readings). Note dashes indicate less than 1% of the readings recorded in the range, and stippled areas indicate few (i.e. <7.5%) of the measurements recorded.

expected, and a significantly higher susceptibility (700% higher) in the colluvium (Fig. 14; Table 5). The results from thecolluvium were surprisingly high. According to Hackman (1977) subsoils generally have susceptibility levels between 2.52 and 25.2 SI units $10^{-8}$ $m^3$ $kg^{-1}$, and topsoils levels of between 6.30 and 1260 SI units $10^{-8}$ $m^3$ $kg^{-1}$. These general statements were confirmed by the measurement of over 2000 readings from modern chalkland soils (Allen 1988; 1994), and if these can be applied to archaeological examples then this suggests that the colluvial sediments are topsoil derived (i.e. largely A horizon material). Although all the profiles show a decrease in susceptibility with depth, none are low enough to suggest anything but topsoil. More elaborate analysis (Allen 1988; 1994) may suggest that these are in the upper end of the range for arable environments and mid range for grassland environments (Fig. 15).

*Discussion*

Dearing *et al.* (1981) and Oldfield (1982) have indicated that it is possible to detect and differential a suite of erosional processes contribution to lacustrine sediments using fluctuations in magnetic susceptibility. In particular Oldfield (1982) has indicated that it is possible to differentiate between sediments originating from bank erosion, first phase deforestation, arable erosion, and subsoil erosion from intensive arable activity. Detection of such environments should be detectable in terrestrial sediments (Dearing pers. comm.; Oldfield pers. comm.) and this has been suggested from work conducted on chalkland soils (Allen 1986; 1988; 1994).

Although Dearing *et al.* (1981) describe the problems of mis-matching magnetic susceptibility fluctuations due to variations in particle size composition, this is not relevant to the Bourne valley sediments where particle size distribution of the less than 2mm fraction is comparatively constant (Fig. 12). The results here confirm that changes can be detected in the terrestrial (colluvial) deposits and indicate that these reflect differing and identifiable past environments.

## SEDIMENTOLOGICAL DISCUSSION

### Prehistoric lynchet colluvium (Column 1)

The colluvial sequence is almost entirely devoid of flint with the exception of those that occur as artefacts. This provides a major contrast with Kiln Combe, Itford Bottom, Charlton (Bell 1983), and Ashcombe Bottom (Allen 2005) all of which contained lenses of large flint nodules. At the Bourne valley, unlike other excavated valleys, there is no immediately local source material of Tertiary deposits of clay-with-flints (Fig. 4).

The main colluvium (layer 5) is an unsorted calcareous hillwash typical of a sediment resulting

from the erosion of highly calcareous, and relatively thin soils subjected to a prolonged period of arable agriculture. This colluvium is fairly uniform, perhaps suggesting steady accumulation under constant conditions.

There are various possibilities that can be considered for the basal Holocene stone-free (layer 14) and stony (layer 13) horizons at the base of the colluvium. The stone-free layer was interpreted in the field as the clay accumulation layer (Bt) of an argillic brown earth (sol lessivé) (Bell pers. comm.). However, particle size analysis and pH tend to indicate that this may relate to slaking resulting in silt translocation following early agriculture; a hypothesis supported by Macphail's soil micromorphological analysis (*see* main text and Macphail *et al.* 1987). Although silt translocation (lessivage) generally requires some degree of, and is greatly accelerated by, decalcification (Limbrey 1975, 183; Evans 1972), which is not demonstrated in these sediments, translocation as a result of slaking does not require decalcification. The general high slit content present may indicate the presence of a reworked loessic component; the majority of the silts did not display a modal distribution of medium silts (*c.* 35 μm) indicated by Catt as the norm for this area (1978, 16).

The stone-free horizon (layer 14) was artefact free, indicating either some antiquity, or that is developed as a result of post-depositional processes such as slaking. The colluvium has a very high clay content (*c.* 35–55%) perhaps indicating very ancient and now wholly eroded local sources of clay-with-flints or other tertiary deposits, combined with clay derived from the periglacial solifluction deposits.

**Toe of the lynchet and edge of the 'floodplain' (Column 2)**

The column here was described only; no analytical work was undertaken. The colluvium of the toe of the lynchet overlain by post-medieval gravels. At its downslope extremity there is no distinct horizon boundary with the darker deposits on the 'floodplain'. This suggests mixing, either due to downslope movement on the part of the lynchet material, or biotic reworking of the two adjacent deposits within a soil. When the Bourne flooded on 7 July and 15 August 1980 the level of the water in the open excavated trench, coincidentally, rose to precisely the position of the junction of the colluvium the deposits on the 'floodplain'.

**Deposits on the 'floodplain' (Column 3)**

Apart from they darker and greyish colour, the deposits on the 'floodplain', especially the upper deposit, layer 51, bears a strong resemblance to the prehistoric colluvium. It is likely that the origin of the sediment is in part a colluvial one. No laminae or fluvial sedimentation structures were noticed in the field, but the proximity of the course of the Bourne stream does indicate the likelihood of a fluvial component to its deposition or reworking. It is probable that this deposit derived from prehistoric colluviation, and has been subjected to wetting on the valley floor, and anthropogenic mixing (higher organic content and admixture of prehistoric and medieval artefacts) — possible as a garden soil. The lower deposit here (layer 52), again shows similar characteristics but has significantly more coarse components (Fig. 12) and less alkali-soluble organic matter (Fig. 13) (*see* Tables 1 and 2), however a similar interpretation can be given to this, but with, perhaps, less pronounced anthropogenic mixing.

**Midden/channel deposits (Column 4)**

The midden/channel fill (layer 81) displays physical characteristics of a small channel in its shape, and some indication of fluvial sediment is also suggested. High sand and gravel components may be taken to indicate fluvial rather than colluvial or anthropogenic deposition, although it is clear that discard of waste in the form of the marine shells undoubtedly occurred.

## 3. ARCHAEOMAGNETIC DATING (SAMPLED 1982)

A series of 10 samples were taken through the Iron Age lynchet colluvium in two columns (*see* text Fig. 14), two years after the excavation. The excavated trench and grid pegs were extant; the open face was vigorously cleaned back before sampling. Measurement was undertaken at the former Ancient Monuments Laboratory using a Digico Micro M16E and a balanced fluxgate spinning magnetometer calibrated using a standard calibration sample Sediment samples were orientated on the sample platform and lowered into the fluctuate magnetometer which is screened from ambient magnetism, and spun at about seven revolutions per second in two planes at 90° to each other. A series of results (128 per revolution) are built up over a number of revolutions of the

Table 4. Location, depth and context of the archaeomagnetic dating samples.

| context | column 1 at 19.15 m | | column 2 at 20.15 m | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | sample | depth | sample | depth |
| 12 | 1 | 0.62 | - | - |
| 5/12 | - | - | 6* | 0.67 |
| 5 | 2 | 0.95 | 7* | 0.91 |
| | 3 | 1.07 | 8 | 1.04 |
| | 4 | 1.29 | 9* | 1.26 |
| 13 | 5 | 1.42 | - | - |
| 14 | - | - | 10 | 1.40 |

* unstable samples; poor Stability Factor

sample in one plane. Finally the sample is rotated through 180° to eliminate ambient magnetic field. The declination and inclination of the magnetic domains were calculated and printed from the Digico console teletype ASR.33 (Digico 1975). Weak domains were removed by demagnetisation to isolate the magnetically stable component (Tarling 1971; 1975) in an alternating magnetic field at 10, 25 and 50 oersted intervals in a Molyneux H/Q demagnetiser. The inclination and declination of the domains re-measured on the fluxgate magnetometer which also enabled recording of the sample stability. Further details of the measurement procedures are given in Allen (1983). The intensity and direction of the ten samples was measured a normal remnant magnetism (NRM) to give a provisional result and evaluate magnetic intensity. The intensity of all the samples was high, and a programme of degmanetisation and measurements undertaken.

The stability factor (S.F.), which is based on changes of direction and intensity during incremental demagnetiZation was calculated ($S.F._i = R_1/R_i + r$), and the fall of intensity with increasing field ($M/M_o$ vs H) plotted (Thompson *et al.* 1974). Where the resultant curve is convex this indicates the sediments hold a stable remanence (Tarling 1967). When plotted for the suite of ten samples, three (samples 6, 7 & 9) were unstable, and this was confirmed when their plotted inclination and declinations did not lie on the Ancient Monuments archaeomagnetic curve (Fig. 17a). The remaining seven samples showed fair stability and were plotted against the archaeomagnetic curve (Fig. 17b).

The sample from layer 14 (sample 10) although stable, seemed bear no relationship with the archaeomagentic curve (Fig. 17b), however when

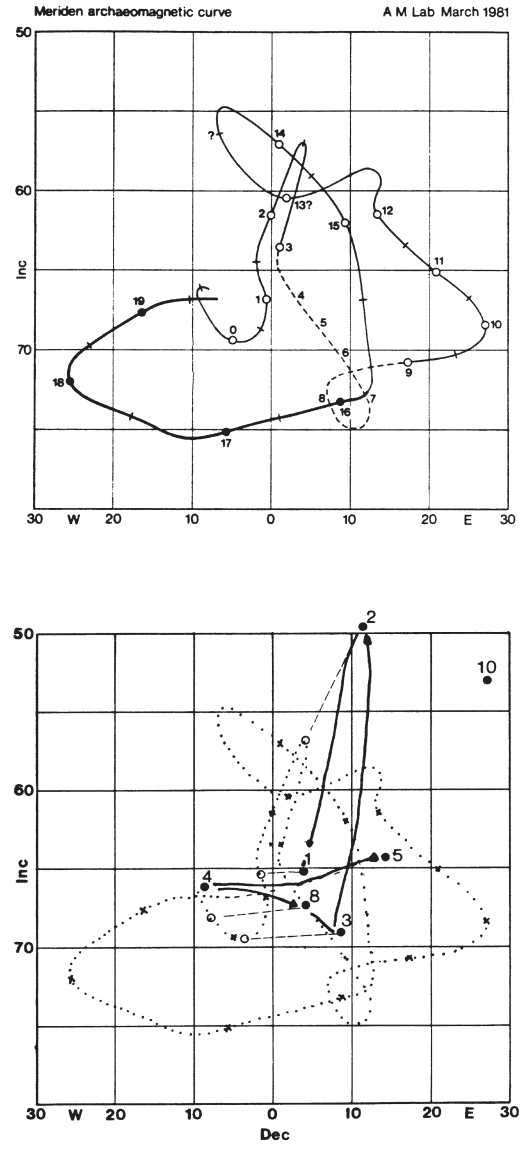


Fig. 17. (top) Archaeomagnetic curve (courtesy of A. Clark, DoE, Ancient Monuments Laboratory; (bottom) Archaeomagnetic curve showing the results plotted (●) and their likely position on the archaeomagnetic curve (○).

compared with geomagnetic secular variations given by Turner and Thompson (1979; 1981; 1982), is fell on a peak in their curve dated as *c.* 7000 BP (Turner & Thompson 1982, 791, fig. 2b). This is not however, considered reliable, and much of the fine material in this deposit was translocated down profile (see Macphail,

soil micromorphology). None of the remaining stable samples gave a good individual result, but when plotted against the archaeomagnetic curve show a general chronological trend (Fig. 17b). In summary samples from layer 13 and the base of the colluvium layer 5 (samples 5 and 4) both have an inclination of 66–64°, but show a swing from *c.* 250–300 BC (mid/Late Iron Age) at a declination of 14° east, to the first century BC (*c.* 50 BC) at a declination of 10° west. These were compared with data from Turner and Thompson (1982, figs 1 & 2a), by the late Dr A. Clark, as at the time of measurement no archaeomagnetic curve was available prior to *c.* 50 BC.

Samples from the middle of the main colluvium, layer 5, (samples 8 & 3) show a drop in inclination and seem to follow the archaeomagnetic curve westwards through 0 BC. The samples from the top of the main colluvium layer 5 (sample 2) show a rapid rise in inclination to 56° which may be compared with the peak seen at about AD 250. The latest sample from the upper colluvium, layer 12, (sample 1) showed a drop in inclination to 65° which compares well to about AD 300 (Fig. 17b). These dates, therefore, suggest a commencement of colluviation in the mid/late Iron Age (*c.* 250–300 BC) and continuing until at least *c.* AD 300 (Clark pers. comm.). Although provisional, these results provide a very good comparison with the chronology derived from the artefacts assemblages. If, therefore, depositional remnant magnetism is fossilised within the samples it indicates both a potential dating mechanism, but also suggest that the magnetic domains were 'fluid' at the time of deposition, as also suggested by the soil micromorphology.

## 4. CHARRED PLANT REMAINS (AND CHARCOAL)

**INTRODUCTION** (Michael J. Allen)

The sieving of bulk samples used 2 mm mesh and no charcoal of charred seeds were recovered, however the processing of the small (≤1 kg) did produce a surprising number of charred remains, considering these were from 'deposits' rather than archaeological features. During the processing of the samples some of these items were identified by Sue College, the remaining charred remains were identified by Joy Ede in 1983 and checked by Dr Chris Stevens in 2006.

**IDENTIFICATIONS** (Joy Ede) and
**COMMENTS** (Chris J. Stevens & Michael J. Allen)

A total of nine charred cereal grains were recovered from the main colluvium (Table 8), largely wheat (or wheat/barley) and one oats. The concentration of charred grains in the upper sampled deposit on the 'floodplain' was higher, but the species present was again restricted to wheat.

It is notable that most of the grains of wheat appear to be free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum* sl) in one case *Triticum aestivum* subsp. *compactum* (layer 51) and so suggestive either of Saxon/medieval or possibly much earlier and Bronze Age. There is some possibility of free-threshing wheat existed in the Romano-British period although generally this has been dismissed.

Table 8. The charred plant and charcoal remains (*identified by S. College) from the snail samples.

| | colluvium (column 1) | | | | | | | | 'floodplain' (col. 3) | | | col. 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **layer** | **14** | **13** | **5** | | | | | | **51** | | | **81** |
| **depth (cm)** | **154–150** | **149–154** | **140–149** | **130–140** | **120–130** | **110–120** | **100–110** | **86–100** | **130–145** | **115–130** | **105–115** | **126–149** |
| **sample** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **18** | **19** | **20** | **22** |
| **wt (g)** | **613** | **630** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** | **1000** |
| ***Cereal grains*** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Triticum aestivum* subsp *compactum* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| *Triticum* cf. *aestivum* | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| *Triticum* sp. | - | - | 1 | 1* | 2* | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| *Triticum/Hordeum* sp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| *Hordeum* sp. | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| *Avena* sp. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cereal indet. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| **charcoal** | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | + | - | 2 | 2 | ++ | ++ | 3 |
| *Ilex/Prunus* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |

## 5. SAXON AND EARLY MEDIEVAL POTTERY FABRICS
by Ben Jervis

The fabric groups are based upon those initially defined by Dove and Steven's visual inspection but have been redefined by microscopic examination of hand specimens. Fabrics are described using the terminology published by Orton *et al.* (1993).

**FABRIC A**
This fabric is fairly hard and rough to the feel. Fracture is irregular. Inclusions are of moderate shell and limestone or chalk and sparse flint and iron stone/hematite. There are also a number of vesiculations indicating burnt out or dissolved shell or organic matter. The majority of inclusions are fine-medium in size. It is usually fired to black on both the interior and exterior surfaces. Although not identical through the presence of shell the fabric shares some similarities with handmade fabric A from Phoenix Brewery, Hastings (Vahey 1991, 6). Shell and grit tempered fabrics are common in this area, for example at Pevensey (Lyne unpub., 356–60), Battle Abbey (Streeton 1985, 105) and Udimore (Seager Thomas 2003, 22).

**FABRIC A2**
This fabric is fairly hard. The exterior is smooth but the interior is rough to the feel. The fracture is irregular. Inclusions are of sparse quartz and iron stone/hematite with moderate flint and limestone/chalk. The majority of inclusions are fine-medium in size. The firing ranges from black to greys. Inclusions are most visible on the interior.

**FABRIC B**
This fabric is very hard and abrasive to the feel, particularly on the interior. The fracture is irregular. There are moderate inclusions of quartz, ironstone/hematite, limestone/chalk and flint. All of the pieces are coarse. The surfaces are various shades of grey. The clay is fairly micaceous. The presence of mica could suggest a greensand source however this would need to be confirmed through thin sectioning. This fabric has certain similarities with handmade fabric B from the Phoenix Brewery site, Hastings (Vahey 1991, 6).

**FABRIC B2**
Has the same characteristics as fabric B however the inclusions are finer.

**FABRIC C**
This fabric is hard and abrasive to feel. Inclusions are of moderate, well sorted flint, chalk/limestone and quartz. The surfaces are various shades of greyish-brown.

**FABRIC D**
This fabric is similar to fabric B in terms of inclusions but is richer in ironstone/hematite content. All of the inclusions (flint, quartz, ironstone/hematite) are profuse and well sorted. A number of the inclusions are iron stained. The surfaces are particularly unevenly fired exhibiting a full range of colours from black to oranges. Some pieces include large but sparse pieces of chalk/limestone.

**FABRIC F**
This fabric exhibits similarities with fabrics 1 and 13 from Bishopstone. These fabrics are believed to have a source local to Bishopstone, possibly with the clay deriving from the London bed outcrop at Newhaven (Jervis forthcoming). The inclusions are of moderate flint, chalk/limestone and sparse ironstone/hematite and shell. The pieces range in size from fine-coarse. The fabric is a hard, rough coarseware with irregular fracture.

**FABRIC F2**
This fabric has a soapy clay but is abrasive to feel due to the profuse inclusions present through both surfaces. These are of quartz, flint and chalk/limestone and a number of the pieces are iron stained.

**QUANTIFICATION**

Table 12. Quantification of Late Saxon/Early medieval pottery by fabric.

| Fabric | Sherd count | Sherd weight (g) |
|---|---|---|
| A | 8 | 170 |
| A2 | 2 | 40 |
| B | 3 | 20 |
| B2 | 6 | 40 |
| C | 5 | 60 |
| D | 9 | 70 |
| D2 | 2 | 10 |
| F | 7 | 50 |
| F2 | 2 | 30 |
| Total | 44 | 490 |

Table 13. Rim sizes (measurable rims only) of Late Saxon/Early medieval pottery.

| Sherd number | Fabric | Context | Rim diameter (mm) | Rim per cent | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7488 | A2 | 81 | 75 | 12 | Simple everted, tournette finished |
| 7500/7498 | A | 81/83 | 105 | 12.5 | Simple everted |
| 7499 | A | 81/83 | 95 | 12.5 | Simple everted |
| 4899 | F2 | 5 lynchet | 75 | 10 | Rolled over to form a rounded flange on the exterior |

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## 7. GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

### INTRODUCTION

This gazetteer was compiled in 1983 to produce Figures 5–8 and those in Allen (1983, figs 5–8), and comprised a desk-based study and the collation of data presented in the *Vigil and the Morrow* (L. Stevens 1980a). The sites and distribution maps presented here are ordered by chronological period and given unique numbers. A concordance with those numbers given in the *Vigil and the Morrow* (the Ratton Survey, RS numbers) is given in the gazetteer. The gazetteer is followed by its own bibliography.

### THE GAZETTEER

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLEISTOCENE** | | | | | | |
| 1 | RS 45 | TV 613984<br>Carlisle Rd | Pleistocene | | *Bos* sp., red deep, roe deer, pig, fox, wolf | Ward 1876 |
| 2 | RS 301 | TV612989<br>Terminus Rd/South St. | Pleistocene | stream deposit | hippo, rhino, elephant, horse, deer | Stevens 1980a |
| **PALAEOLITHIC** | | | | | | |
| 3 | RS 224 | TV 5895<br>Beachy Head | Palaeolithic | | 10 axes,<br>1 levallois core | Roe 1968<br>Roe 1981, 201 |
| 4 | RS 303 | TQ 61690170<br>Lotts' Bridge Lottbridge Drove | Palaeolithic | | flint axe | Roe 1968, 298 |
| 5 | RS 304 | TV 595995<br>Wick Farm | Palaeolithic | prob. Upwick Farm | hand axe | Roe 1968, 298 |
| 6 | RS 302 | TQ 605025<br>Hampden Park | ? Palaeolithic | | flint celts | Stevens 1980a |
| **MESOLITHIC** | | | | | | |
| 7 | RS 139 | TV 589959<br>N Beachy Head hotel | ?Mesolithic | 'scoop' in field | pick | Stevens 1980a |
| **NEOLITHIC** | | | | | | |
| 8 | E404 | TV 57309637<br>Kiln Combe | Neolithic | dry valley<br>– settlement site | Beaker sherds | Bell 1981<br>Bell 1982<br>Bell 1983 |
| 9 | RS 190 | TV591967<br>E Bullock Down Farmhouse | Neolithic | occupation site found by ploughing | flint arrows, knives, scrappers, axes | Stevens 1980a<br>Drewett 1982a |
| 10 | RS 84 | TQ 575022<br>Combe Hill | Neolithic | causewayed enclosure | pottery | Curwen 1929a<br>Musson 1950a<br>Preece 1977 |
| 11 | RS 9 | TQ 58390033<br>Foxholes, Motcombe Fm | Neolithic | inhumation burial, crouched | - | Ray 1909<br>Heys 1980 |
| 12 | E521 | TV 57429666<br>Long Down | Neolithic | cremation site | 2 cremation pits, 1 cremation urn | Drewett 1982b |
| 13 | RS 154 | TV 5819626<br>N of Bulling Down | Neolithic | ?flint mine and occupation site | flint artefacts | Stevens 1980a<br>Drewett 1982b |
| 14 | RS 100 | TV 577982<br>Beachy Head Rd, Halfway Cottages | Neolithic | - | 2 greensand axes, 1 'chopper' | Stevens 1980a |
| 15 | RS 136 | TV 588965<br>Bullock Down Farmhouse | Neolithic | - | core | Stevens 1980a |
| 16 | RS 138 | TV 590960<br>Beachy Head WCs | Neolithic | - | 1 polished axe<br>1 flaked axe | Stevens 1980a |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | RS 140 | TV 58679577<br>Beachy Head | Neolithic | - | flaked axe | Stevens 1980a |
| 18 | RS 222 | TV 5895<br>Beachy Head | Neolithic | - | flint scrapper, part of polished celt | SAC 1962, lxi |
| 19 | RS 231 | TV 595 998<br>Milton Rd | Neolithic | - | polished flint celt | SAC 1962, lx |
| 20 | RS 274 | TQ 5945 0183<br>290 Kings Drive | Neolithic | - | 2 partially polished stone axes | Musson 1950b |
| 21 | RS 278 | TV 600974<br>Meads St. | Neolithic | - | flint knife/sickle | Tite 1866<br>Evans 1897, 357<br>Clark 1982 |
| **BRONZE AGE** | | | | | | |
| 22 | RS 6 | TV 599991<br>Dental Estimates Board | Beaker | 2 inhumations | 2 beakers, animal bones | Stevens 1980a |
| 23 | RS 20 | TV 606999<br>Carew Rd/Mill Gap Rd | BA | ?burial | undecorated urn | Whitley 1890a |
| 24 | RS 5 | TV 58759821 to TV 58839835<br>Pashley Down | ?BA | double bank and ditch | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 25 | RS 21 | TV 607998<br>Arundel Rd | BA | burial ?occupation, deep black peat deposit | undecorated urn, bronze chisel oyster, mussel, limpet, cockle, pottery, calcined flint | Whitley 1890a<br>Grinsell 1931, 62<br>Whitley 1890b, 171 |
| 26 | RS 55 | TV 601976<br>Meads area | BA | - | elongated bronze socketed spear-head | Grinsell 1931, 61<br>Evans 1881, 316 |
| 27 | RS 65 | TV 584995<br>W of Old Town Rec. | BA | near barrow | flat copper celt | Grinsell 1831, 42<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 28 | RS 251 | TQ 579020<br>Cold Crouch | BA | 10m south of barrow | flint scrapper, flint flake | Stevens 1980a |
| 29 | RS 269 | TV 61329982<br>Bedfordwell Water Works | BA | - | stone mace head | SAC 1934, lviii |
| 30 | E389 | TV 57579669<br>Long Down | BA | burials | 2 inhumations | Drewett 1982b, site 66 |
| 31 | E505 | TV 595605<br>Selwyn Rd/Enys Rd | BA | - | pottery sherds | found by author |
| 32 | RS 111 | TQ 576023<br>Combe Hill | BA | ring mound bowl barrow (79 NE-23) | - | Grinsell 1934, 273<br>Curwen 1929b, 168 |
| 33 | RS 113 | TQ 579021<br>Cold Crouch | BA | saucer barrow (79 NE-27) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 34 | RS 114 | TQ 581015<br>Beehive Plantation | BA | bowl barrow (cairn like) (79 NE-31) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 35 | RS 98 | TV 575972<br>N of Widgens Bottom | BA | barrow (destroyed) (79 SE-4) | calcined bone, pottery | Grinsell 1934, 274<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 36 | RS 99 | TV 570965<br>Long Down | BA | barrow dome shaped | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 37 | RS 107 | TQ 573005<br>Willingdon Hill | BA | bowl barrow (79 NE-18) | - | Grinsell 1934, 273 |
| 38 | RS 273 | TV 58899651<br>SW Bullock Down Farmhouse | BA | bowl barrow | - | Stevens 1980a<br>Drewett 1982, site 53 |
| 39 | RS 109 | TQ 582000 between Foxholes + Beachy Brow | BA | bowl barrow (80 NW-1) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40 | RS 110 | TQ 574023 Combe Hill | BA | large barrow (79 NE-22) | Neo-BA pottery, 3 axes, R-B pottery, 5 Roman coins | Grinsell 1934, 273 Burstow 1946 Curwen 1937, 170 Stevens 1980a |
| 41 | RS 112 | TQ 576023 Combe Hill | BA | bowl barrow (79 NE-25) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 42 | RS 115 | TQ 580014 S of Beehive Plantation | BA | barrow (dome shaped) (79 NE-29) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 43 | RS 117 | TQ 577009 Willingdon Hill | BA | bowl barrow (79 NE-24) | - | Grinsell 1934, 273 Budgen 1929 |
| 44 | RS 119 | TQ 581005 Foxholes Brow | BA | bowl barrow (79 NE-34) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 45 | RS 122 | TQ 579008 overlooking Foxholes Brow | BA | bowl barrow (79 NE-26) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 46 | RS 123 | TQ 580008 W of Further Plantation | BA | bowl barrow (79 NE-28) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 47 | RS 124 | TQ 581005 Foxholes Brow | BA | barrow (79 NE-33) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 48 | RS 125 | TQ 574005 Willingdon Hill | BA | ?barrow (79 NE-21) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 49 | RS 126 | TQ 581004 Willingdon/Eastbourne boundaries Foxholes | BA | barrow (79 NE-32) | - | Grinsell 1934, 273 |
| 50 | RS 127 | TQ 572005 Willingdon Hill | BA | barrow (site of) (79 NE-12) | urn and human bones | Grinsell 1934, 273 |
| 51 | RS 132 | TV 586957 Forty Acres, Beachy Head | | ?bowl barrow (83 NE-2) | pottery, Kimmeridge slate perforated disc | Turner 1870, 191–2 Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 52 | RS 133 | TV 591962 Heathy Brow | BA | barrow | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 53 | RS 134 | TV 591963 Heathy Brow | BA | barrow (cairn like) (83 NW-8) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 54 | RS 137 | TV 592963 Heathy Brow | BA | barrow (83 NW-7) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 55 | RS 157 | TV 585982 Pashley | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-9) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 56 | RS 158 | TV 586982 Pashley | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-11) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 57 | RS 159 | TV 589982 Pashley | BA | barrow (80 SW-12) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 58 | RS 162 | TV 591982 Pashley Down | BA | double bell barrow (80 SW-16) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 59 | RS 163 | TV 592982 Pashley Down | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-17) | - | Ginsell 1934, 275 |
| 60 | RS 164 | TV 592983 Pashley Down | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-18) | - | Grinsell l934, 275 |
| 61 | RS 165 | TV 587978 Warren Hill | BA | bowl barrow destroyed) | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 62 | RS 166 | TV 587978 S of Warren Hill | BA | bowl barrow (ploughed) | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 63 | RS 168 | TV 592975 NW of Well Combe | BA | bow barrow (80 SW-13) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 64 | RS 170 | TV 585790 S of Well Combe | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-19) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65 | RS 171 | TV 597970 SE of Well Combe | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-20) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 66 | RS 172 | TV 583998 N of Beachy Brow | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-1) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 67 | RS 173 | TV 584992 E edge of Downs Golf Course | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-3) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 68 | RS 174 | TV 583991 E of Downs Golf Course | BA | ?barrow (80 SW-2) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 69 | RS 176 | TV 586990 W of old Downs Golf Club Hs | BA | barrow | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 70 | RS 177 | TV 585989 Downs GolfCourse | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-4) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 71 | RS 178 | TV 586988 Downs Golf Course | BA | bowl barrow (destroyed) (80 SW-7) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 72 | RS 179 | TV 5869889 Downs Golf Course | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-10) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 73 | RS 180 | TV 586986 Downs Golf Course | BA | ?barrow | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 74 | RS 184 | TV 585987 Downs Golf Course | BA | bowl barrow | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 75 | RS 225 | TV 57799581 West Brow | BA | barrow (ploughed) | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 76 | RS 245 | TV 58549573 W of Beachy Head Hotel (Forty Acres) | BA | barrow (exc Evans 1869) (83 NW-1) | - | Turner 1870, 191–2 Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 77 | RS 246 | TV 58589570 W of Beachy Head Hotel (Forty Acres) | BA | barrow (exc Evans 1869) (83 NW-3) | - | Turner 1870, 191–2 Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 78 | RS 247 | TV 58599567 W of Beachy Head Hotel (Forty Acres) | BA | bowl barrow (exc Evans 1869) (83 NW-4) destroyed | - | Turner 1870, 191–2 Grinsell 1934, 275 Stevens 1980a |
| 79 | RS 248 | TV 59199823 Pashley Down | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-14) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 80 | RS 249 | TV 59209823 Pashley Down | BA | bowl barrow (80 SW-4) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 81 | RS 252 | TV 58569863 Entrance to Willingdon Hill Tr. | BA | bowl barrow (83 SW-6) | | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 82 | RS 274 | TV 58579860 Entrance to Willingdon Hill Tr. | BA | bowl barrow (partially dest.) (80 SW-5) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 83 | RS 254 | TV 56959664 Long Down | BA | bowl barrow (79 SE-3) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 84 | RS 271 | TV 576976 Crapham Down | BA | barrow | Bronze Age inverted urn over calcined bones | Budgen & Gray 1933 |
| 85 | RS 273 | TV 58899650 SW Bullock Down | BA | barrow | flint flakes | Stevens 1980a |
| 86 | RS 297 | TV 58929579 SW Beachy Head Hotel | BA | barrow (site of) (83 NW-5) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 87 | RS 298 | TV 58959579 SW Beachy Head Hotel | BA | barrow (site of) (83 NW-6) | - | Grinsell 1934, 275 |
| 88 | RS 263 | TV 579019 S Cold Crouch | ?BA | ?barrow | - | Stevens 1980a |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89 | RS 226 | TV 603971 S end Helen garden | ?BA | ?barrow | pottery, calcined flint, animal teeth | Stevens 1980a |
| 90 | RS 296 | TV 602998 Foredown Close | MBA | - | burial urn | Stevens 1980a |
| 91 | RS 243 | TV 591995 Old Town rec. | MBA | - | barbed + tanged arrowhead | SAC 1948, xxxix Stevens 1980a |
| 92 | RS 230 | TV 602998 College of Further Ed. | MBA | burial | burial urn | SAC 1965, lxvi Stevens 1980a |
| 93 | RS 68 | TV 587986 SW Pashley Rd | LBA | double bank and ditch, cross ridge dyke | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 94 | RS 61 | TV 610991 W side Terminus Rd | LBA | - | 2 bronze socketed celts | Budgen 1920, 144 Grinsell 1931, 69 |
| 95 | RS 17 | TV 614983 Cliff at Wish | LBA | hoard | 4 gold bracelets, 4 brass celts, carps tongue sword hilt, winged axe, 3 lumps of copper | Chambers 1862, 125-7 Turner 1863 Curwen 1937 Way 1849, 59 Archaeologia 1812 Evans 1930 |
| 96 | RS 223 | TV 5895 Nr Beachy Head | LBA | - | 3 globular pottery vessels, calcined bone | Budgen 1927 |
| 97 | RS 272 | TV 57509712 N of Widgens Bottom | BA/EIA | 12ft deep pit | BA pottery, EIA pottery, calcined flint, animal bones | Budgen & Gray 1933 |
| 98 | RS 108 | TQ 582001 Foxholes/Beachy Brow | BA/IA | bowl barrow (80 NW-2) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 Stevens 1980a |
| 99 | RS 121 | TQ 57250048 Willingdon Hill | BA/IA | barrow (79 NE-20) | - | Grinsell 1934, 273 |
| 100 | RS 128 | TQ 577005 Willingon Hill | BA/IA | rectangular earthwork | - | Stevens 1980a |
| **PRE-ROMAN IRON AGE** | | | | | | |
| 101 | RS 10 | TQ 587002 W of Royal Sussex Crescent | IA | kiln, ?occupation | Hallstatt vessels, wasters, loom weights, kiln furniture | Budgen 1922a, 241 Budgen 1922b SAC 1927, xlix Hodson 1962 |
| 102 | E382 | TV 59189642 Heathy Brow | IA | settlement site | pottery, buildings etc | Bedwin 1982 Drewett 1982, site 52 |
| 103 | RS29 | TV 591989 Pashley Rd | IA | - | La Tène II vessel | Budgen 1925 |
| 104 | RS 30 | TQ 586005 Northwick small holdings | IA | burial | grave of young female La Tene II vessel | Budgen 1930 Budgen 1931a |
| 105 | RS 34 | TV 592995 Old Town Rec | IA | (near no. 101) and ditch | mealing stone, Halstatt pottery | Budgen & Gray 1933 |
| 106 | RS 57 | TQ 596005 Windmill Close | IA | - | Horsted Keynes ware pottery | Stevens 1980a |
| 107 | RS 118 | TQ 581006 Foxholes Brow | IA | bowl barrow (79 NE-30) | - | Grinsell 1934, 274 |
| 108 | RS 229 | TV 58859883 Pashley Rd | IA | - | pottery | Stevens 1980a |
| 109 | E331 | TV 599994 Church St | IA | - | pottery | Stevens 1978 Dove 1978 |
| 110 | RS 188 | TV 566978 E of Dean Down | ?IA | field systems | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 111 | RS 192 | TQ 583022 Butts Brow | ?IA | rectangular area with lynchets | pottery | Stevens 1980a |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 112 | RS 43 | TV 599965<br>Whitbread Hole | ?IA | bank | pottery ?Hallstatt | Stevens 1980a |
| 113 | RS 135 | TV 608992<br>opposite Railway terrace | ?IA | 2 burials | 2 inhumations, bone, antlers | Evershed 1871a<br>Heys 1980 |
| 114 | RS 51 | TV 601976<br>Meads area | pre Rom | - | urn, hammerstone burnt grain | Whitley 1893<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 115 | RS 22 | TV 614001<br>Mill Gap | Pre Rom | peat layer | oyster, mussel, limpet, cockle, pottery, primitive interments, large urn | Whitley 1890a |
| 116 | RS 19 | TV 603993<br>Gildredge Park | IA-Rom | lynchet | IA + RB pottery | Stevens 1980a; 1987; Heys 1980 |
| 117 | RS 103 | TV 565979<br>Eastdean Down | IA+RB | - | pottery & flints | Stevens 1980a |
| 118 | RS 4 | TV 588988<br>Pashley Rd | LIA or Rom | - | 6 vessels inc Belgic RB forms | Ray & Budgen 1916 |
| 119 | RS 3 | TQ 583006<br>Foxholes Brow | Rom or earlier | double vallum and ditch | - | Whitley 1893 |
| **ROMANO-BRITISH** | | | | | | |
| 120 | RS 153 | TV 57709622<br>Bullock Down, Frost Hill | RB | farm | buildings, pottery, metalwork etc. | Rudling 1982 |
| 121 | RS 305 | TV 573968<br>Widgen Bottom | RB | - | 2 coins | Stevens 1980a |
| 122 | RS 150 | TV 576958<br>W of West Brow | RB | coin hoard | coin hoard | Stevens 1980a |
| 123 | RS 147 | TV 575965<br>Kiln Combe | RB | coin hoard | 550 coins Valarian-Probus | Budgen 1916<br>SAC 1953, lxv |
| 124 | RS 256 | TV 57609610<br>Bullock Down | RB | coin hoard | 2073 coins, Valarian-Probus | Haverfield 1901 |
| 125 | RS 257 | TV 57839625<br>Bullock Down | RB | coin hoard | 5296 coins<br>Valarian-Tetricus II | Dudley & O'Donovan 1962 |
| 126 | RS 258 | TV 57819624<br>Bullock Down | Rom | coin hoard | 3173 coins<br>Caracalla to Gallienos + Postumus | Carson 1969 |
| 127 | RS 259 | TV 57829625<br>Bullock Down | RB | coin hoard | 5546 coins inc. bronze bucket | Stevens 1980a |
| 128 | E377 | TV 57269665<br>Bullock Down, Frost Hill | RB | farm | corn drying kiln, beamslot building, pottery | Rudling 1982 |
| 129 | RS 1 | TV 618989<br>S end Cavendish Place | RB | villa | buildings, pottery, tiles, bones, buckle, Samian pottery, pavedway | Lower 1849<br>Chambers 1862<br>Sutton 1952<br>Wimbolt 1935, 24-5 |
| 130 | RS 2 | TV 612983<br>Landsdown Place | RB | - | double box flue tile | Lowther 1952<br>Stevens & Gilbert 1973 |
| 131 | RS 129 | TV 618991<br>Queens Gardens | RB | bath house | pavement, bricks, tesserae, bath ?hypocaust | Sutton 1952<br>Stevens & Gilbert 1973 |
| 132 | RS 56 | TV611990<br>Mark Lane | RB | pavement | Tessellated pavement | Wimbolt 1935, 54 |
| 133 | RS 12 | TQ 59210026<br>Eldon Rd/Baldwin Drive | RB | midden<br>– occupation 440ft diam, 2dt thick, rubbish pits | Calcined flint, pottery, bones, bronze ring, human burial | Whitley 1898 |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 134 | RS 14 | TV 592999<br>Victoria Drive/Victoria Gdns | RB | corn drying oven | Samian, spindle whorl, iron nails, amphora, Upchurch ware, circular metal disc, shells | Whitley 1892a<br>Whitley 1895<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 135 | RS 38 | TV 607993<br>?Upperton Rd | RB | ?kitchen midden | ?Hardham ware, oyster, limpet, whelk, mussel | Evershed 1871b |
| 136 | RS 15 | TV 617990<br>?Susans Road | RB | - | 2 coins; Posthumus, Constantine | Chambers 1862<br>Wimbolt 1935 |
| 137 | RS 18 | TV 615986<br>Esplanade | RB | - | pottery and amphora sherds | Turner 1864<br>(SAC 1864) |
| 138 | RS 25 | TV 589989<br>Pashley Road | RB | - | Pottery, animal bones lightly burnt, clay cup, tile | Ray & Budgen 1916<br>SAC 1923a |
| 139 | RS 26 | TV 592998<br>Victoria Drive | RB | - | pottery, samian, calcined flint, bone pin, animal bone | SAC 1923a |
| 140 | RS 31 | TQ 621007<br>Horsey Bank | RB | clay lined pit/water hole | Samian dish RB sherds | Budgen 1931b<br>Budgen 1932 |
| 141 | RS 33 | TQ 605026<br>Freeman Ave | RB | - | 9 coins | Budgen 1932 |
| 142 | RS 39 | TV 614983<br>Wish Cliff | RB | burial | pottery, bone, urn zig-zag decor., burial | Evershed 1871b |
| 143 | RS 40 | TV 606977<br>Road from Cliff - Meads | RB | black deposit | ox bones, pig jaw, shell RB pottery | Evershed 1871b |
| 144 | RS 41 | TV 609989<br>W side Gildredge Rd | RB | - | pottery | Evershed 1871b |
| 145 | RS 42 | TV 610985<br>Opposite Eastbourne College | RB | - | coarse RB ware | Evershed 1871b |
| 146 | RS 44 | TV 608992<br>Opposite Railway terminal | RB | - | RB ware, water vessel, tile, flint arrowhead | Evershed 1871a |
| 147 | RS 48 | TV 605992<br>Mill Gap | RB | - | coin Titus Vespasian | Whitley 1890b |
| 148 | RS 54 | TV 616989<br>Susans Rd/Seaside Rd | RB | - | tile | Evershed 1871a |
| 149 | RS 141 | TV 605995<br>Arundel Road | RB | - | lamp | SASN 1979<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 150 | RS 233 | TV 587999<br>Beachy Brow<br>RB | RB | - | Neidermendig quern frag | Stevens 1980a |
| 151 | RS 234 | TV 595998<br>38 Gore Park Rd | Rom | - | coin Claudius I | Stevens 1980a |
| 152 | RS 255 | TV 5896<br>Beach Head – Birling Gap | RB | coin hoard | *c.* 680 Valerian to Aurelian | Calvert 1881<br>Smith 1881<br>Haverfield 1901 |
| 153 | RS 101 | TV 573966<br>Kiln Combe | ?RB | - | ? 2 RB pots | Stevens 1980a |
| 154 | RS 11 | TQ 589003<br>Central Ave/The Crescent | ?RB | - | 10oz lump of bronze, 2 medieval coins | Stevens 1980a |
| 155 | RS 60 | TV 587991<br>Nr Youth Hostel | RB | trackway | | Stevens 1980a |
| 156 | RS 49 | TV 592999<br>Victoria Dr/Victoria Gardens | Rom or later | ditch EW | decorated samian, Upchurch ware, pottery, oyster, iron | Whitley 1893 |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | RS 24 | TV 603002<br>Prideaux Rd below Ashburnham Gdns | Rom or later | pit 5ft diam., 4ft deep, ?kiln / salt boilers | pottery shells, flint implement, burn clay cylinder | Whitley 1893<br>Whitley 1894<br>Bradley 1968 |
| **ROMAN + SAXON** | | | | | | |
| 158 | RS 47 | TV 601997<br>Upperton Ridge | Rom-AS | - | Saxon glass drinking vessels, RB pottery | Whitley 1884<br>Stevens 1980a |
| **ANGLO-SAXON** | | | | | | |
| 159 | RS 7 | TV 603998<br>St. Annes Rd | AS | cemetery (1)<br>– inhumations | graves, knives, spears, bosses, glass, drinking bucket | Whitley 1890a<br>Spurrell 1881 |
| 160 | RS 36 | TV 604 997<br>Torfield Estate<br>St. Annes Road | AS | cemetery (1) | 2 graves, knife | Budgen 1926 |
| 161 | RS 37 | TV 604998<br>St. Annes Rd | AS | grave (1) | spear head – rivots, human teeth | SNQ 1929 |
| 162 | RS 35 | TV 603998<br>St Annes Rd, College of Further Ed. | AS | cemetery? (1) | sword, knife, burtial? | SNQ 1961<br>SAC 1961, lix<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 163 | RS 289 | TQ 59500056<br>Willingdon Road | AS | cemetery (2) | 100+ inhumations, weapons, knives | Whitley 1890a<br>Chambers 1910<br>Stevens, P. 1980 |
| 164 | RS 290 | TQ 59510073<br>Ocklynge Hill | AS | cemetery (2) | many inhumations, spearheads, knives, pottery | Strickland 1909<br>Budgen 1922c |
| 165 | RS 291 | TQ 59490077<br>Ocklynge Hill | AS | cemetery (2) | 7-8 burials | Budgen 1922c |
| 166 | RS 292 | TQ 59480078<br>Ocklynge Hill | AS | cemetery (2) | 6 burials | Stevens P. 1980 |
| 167 | RS 241 | TQ 59520078<br>Ocklynge Hill | AS | cemetery (2) | 2 graves (children) | Stevens P. 1980 |
| 168 | RS 13 | TQ 595008<br>Ocklynge Hill<br>99-101 Willingdon Rd | AS | cemetery (2) | 20 burials, buckles, knives | Stevens P. 1971a<br>Stevens P. 1971b<br>Stevens P. 1980 |
| 169 | RS 28 | TV 599016<br>Holly Grange | AS | burial (?barrow) | cinerary urn, bones | Budgen 1925<br>Stevens P. 1980 |
| 170 | RS 23 | TV 602001<br>Prideaux Rd | AS | occupation | pottery, bronze pin, shells, calcined flint | Whitley 1894<br>Whitley 1893 |
| 171 | RS 294 | TQ 60350018<br>Prideaux Rd/Kitcheners Furlong | AS | ?occupation | Rubbish pit, bi-convex loomweights | Bell 1978a |
| 172 | RS 59 | TV 593995<br>Dacre Rd/ Victoria Dr | AS | - | pottery | Stevens P. 1980<br>Heys 1980 |
| 173 | RS 244 | TV 606995<br>Enys Road | AS+Med | occupation | scoop in chalk, loomweights, Med pottery | Bell 1978a<br>Bell 1978b |
| 174 | RS 295 | TV 584990-TV572004<br>Downs Golf Links<br>– Willingdon Hill | AS or Norman | - | 11 spearheads | Stevens 1980a |
| **MEDIEVAL** | | | | | | |
| 175 | E406 | TV 57349645<br>Kiln Combe | Med | farm | buildings, pottery, metal ogject etc | Bell 1974<br>Drewett & Freke 1982 |
| 176 | RS 27 | TV 592991<br>Pashley Road | Med | - | pottery, mortar, animal bones | SAC 1923b |
| 177 | RS 32 | TQ 610027<br>Hydneye | Med | DMV – field evidence | 13th century carved stones | Burleigh 1973<br>Budgen 1931b |

| No | RS/E No | Location | Age | Site | Finds | References |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 178 | RS 46 | TQ 627010<br>Langney Rd | Med | boat | timber clinker-built boat | Gilbert 1964 |
| 179 | RS 50 | TQ 608001<br>Tutts Barn | Med | - | rubbish pit, pottery | Whitley 1893 |
| 180 | RS 52 | TQ 596007<br>Willingdon Rd | Med | 2 mills | 1 millsteads,<br>pottery, millstones<br>Neindermendig | Stevens P. 1971b<br>Stevens 1974 |
| 181 | RS 58 | TQ 593020<br>Willingdon Rd | Med | - | pottery | Stevens 1980a |
| 182 | RS 87 | TV 57499779<br>Bramble Bottom | Med | occupation (farm) | walls, hearth, charcoal, shells, bones, pottery | Toms 1913<br>Musson 1955 |
| 183 | RS 237 | TV 60129940<br>High St. | Med | Gildredge Manor House | building – now demolished | Godfrey 1945 |
| 184 | RS 265 | TV 60639771<br>South Cliff Tower | Med | St. Gregory's Chapel | chapel | Budgen 1912, 84-5 |
| 185 | RS 266 | TQ 5996003<br>?Mill Road | Med | chapel of St. John | - | Budgen 191, 85<br>Budgen 1937 |
| 186 | RS 276 | TV 59959948<br>High St | Med | building | The Lamb Inn- medieval vaulted undercroft | Stevens 1980a |
| 187 | RS 277 | TQ 63260220<br>Langney | Med | chapel & grange | chapel & grange | Toy 1953 |
| 188 | RS 279 | TQ 6302<br>Langney | Med | water mill | | Duckett 1887<br>Toy 1953 |
| 189 | RS 293 | TV 573968<br>Widgens Bottom | Med | - | pottery, 14th century metal lozenge shaped plate | Budgen & Gray 1933 |
| 190 | RS 300 | TV 602994<br>Gildredge Park | Med | - | various finds; coins, iron key etc | Whitley 1892b |
| 191 | RS 307 | TV 60359940<br>The Goffs | Med | watermill,<br>28 The Goffs | - | Spears 1975 |
| 192 | RS 308 | TV 60709913<br>Southfields | Med | watermill,<br>2-4 Southfields | - | Spears 1975<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 193 | RS 309 | TV 58770155<br>Ratton | Med | gatehouse | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 194 | RS 310 | TQ 58800151<br>Ratton | Med | Manor House (site of) | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 195 | E331 | TV 599994<br>Church St | Med | occupation and buildings | structures, pottery, tiles, metal, bones etc | Stevens 1978<br>Stevens 1980b |
| 196 | RS 311 | TV 6022993<br>Watts lane | ?Med | White Mill/<br>Rectory mill | - | Budgen 1912, 341<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 197 | RS 312 | TV 60399981 | ?Med | Gidredge Manor Mill | - | Budgen 1912, 341<br>Stevens 1980a |
| 198 | RS 242 | TV 60309945<br>E of Moatcroft Rd | ?Med | ?moat | - | Stevens 1980a |
| 199 | RS 260 | TV 59549815<br>Pashley Rd | ?Med | pit | pottery, bone | Stevens 1980a |
| **BOURNE VALLEY EXCAVATION** | | | | | | |
| * | E356 | TV 6003 9948<br>Star Brewery Site trial trench | IA+ Med | Iron Age site and lynchet, medieval colluvium | pottery etc. | Stevens 1980c<br>Stevens & Allen 1981<br>Allen 1983 |
| * | E357 | TV 6002 9949<br>Star Brewery Site, Bourne Valley | IA+ Med | Iron Age site and lynchet, medieval colluvium | pottery etc. | Stevens 1980c<br>Stevens & Allen 1981<br>Allen 1983 |

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