Beaker and Early Bronze Age activity, and a possible Beaker valley entrenchment, in Cuckoo Bottom, near Lewes, East Sussex

by Michael J. Allen

Speculative examination of a series of trees and shrubs uprooted by the 'Great Storm' in 1987 at Cuckoo Bottom, at the head of the Houndean Bottom dry valley, revealed prehistoric features and colluvium. A number of Beaker and Early Bronze Age sherds were recovered from the colluvium and from a ditch thought to be a part of the valley entrenchment. The combination of careful examination, recovery of artefacts and land-snail analysis recorded a Beaker occupation site akin to that in Ashcombe Bottom buried under hillwash. Further evidence for Beaker valley entrenchment is suggested.

After the 'Great Storm' of 16 October 1987, a number of fallen shrubs on the valley sides of Cuckoo Bottom exposed soil profiles and provided exposures worthy of investigation, just as they as they had done at King Barrow Ridge (Cleal & Allen 1994) and the Stonehenge Cursus, Wiltshire (Allen 1997). They revealed portions of previously unexposed and inaccessible deposits. Between October 1987 and April 1988, 17 'locations' and over 87 tree-throw hollows were examined in the Lewes area (Allen 1989a). During investigations at Cuckoo Bottom, colluvial deposits were carefully but rapidly excavated, and exposures produced quantities of Beaker and Early Bronze Age pottery.

CUCKOO BOTTOM

Immediately to the west of Lewes lies the dry valley of Houndean Bottom; its upper reaches are known as Cuckoo Bottom (Fig. 1) and it is in part encircled by Lewes race course. The head of the dry valley lies behind the scarp at Mount Harry (Fig. 2). This particular valley has been the centre of extensive fieldwalking by the late Joyce Biggar (1973; 1978; 1980) which recovered extensive Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork and pottery scatters of later pre-Roman Iron Age date (Biggar 1978, fig. 1). A valley entrenchment earthwork in Cuckoo Bottom was reported by Toms (1926), and a shallow undated prehistoric ditch or lynchet was reported on the valley side by Allen and Fennemore (1984).

THE INVESTIGATIONS

A number of hawthorn bushes and small trees had fallen or become dislodged during the storm. In a number of cases the uplifted root plates exposed the underlying sediment and the loose soil provided the opportunity for rapid reconnaissance. The recovery of flints and pottery in a number of these led to a slightly more formal investigation.

Fieldwork during March 1988 examined a number of tree-throw hollows in two areas in Cuckoo Bottom. The first was on the eastern slopes of the valley just west of the Lewes race course immediately adjacent to the section examined by Allen and Fennemore (1984) and coincides with Biggar's field 6 (Fig. 3b). A second more extensive area was approximately 500 m further up the valley at the base of the western/southern valley side (approximately Biggar's field 9; Fig. 3b).

The root plates and soil-spill from each tree-throw were visually examined for finds. Exposures were enlarged, and limited crude excavation conducted to record sections, recover artefacts and ensure that the precise context of each artefact could be established. A considerable amount of soil was excavated and both the loose soil-spill from the hollows and some of the excavated colluvium were passed through a 10 mm mesh garden sieve to aid recovery of diagnostic artefacts. On completion, all soil was returned to the tree-throw hollows, and in two cases, some attempt was made to re-erect the tilting hawthorn bushes and tamp down their roots.

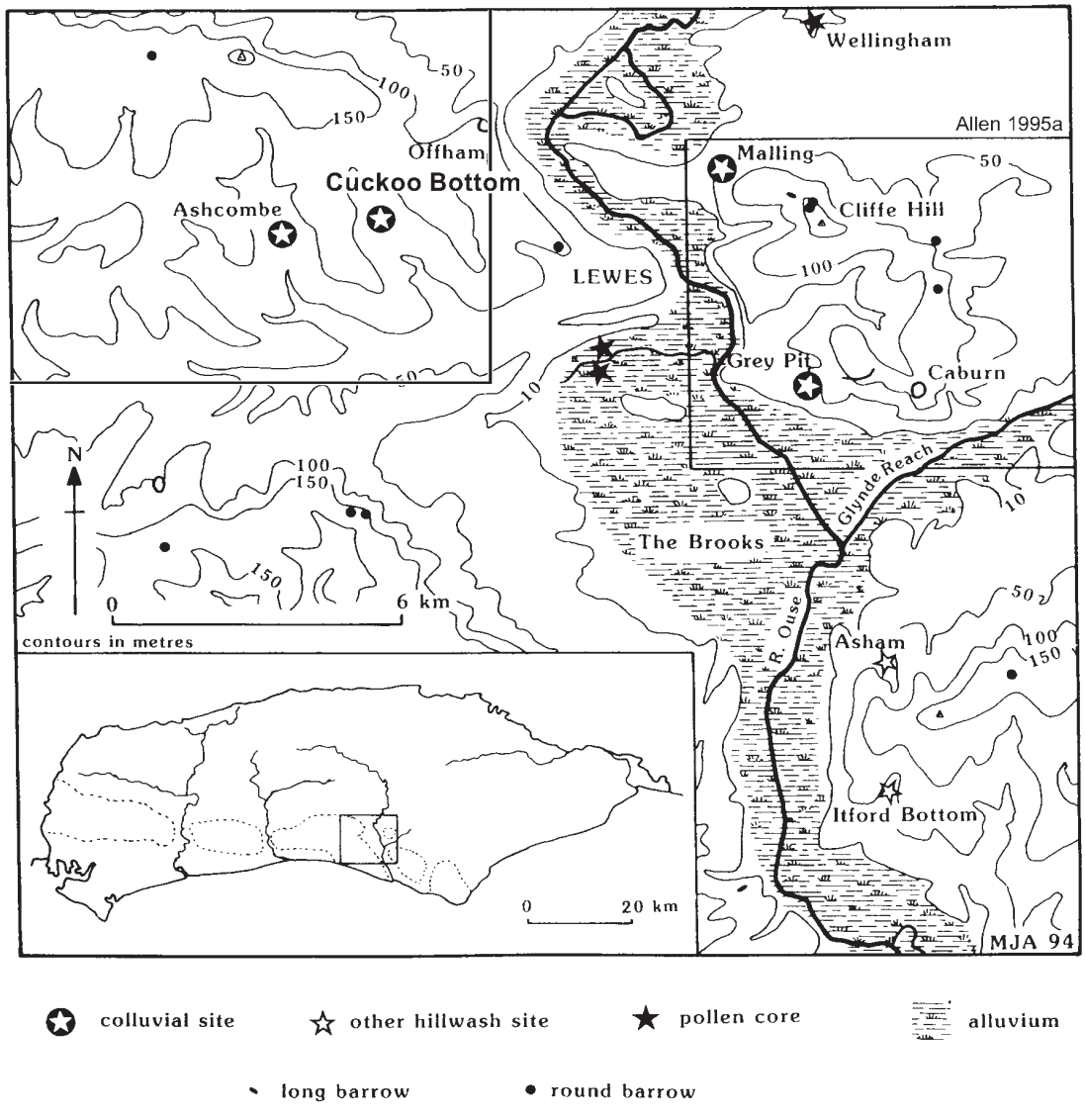

Fig. 1. Study area around Lewes showing the location of the Cuckoo Bottom and its study area and the Malling–Caburn study area (Allen 1995), and the location of other dry valley studies.

Contrary to the findings reported by Somerville that 'nothing of interest had been revealed' (1988) the tree hollows examined by the author produced large quantities of pottery and struck flakes (Tables 1 and 2). A total of 82 sherds (574 g) and 99 struck flints (1030 g) was recovered. Re-examination of these artefacts in 1989/90 by the author and Arthur ApSimon resulted in minor revision to the figures previously published (Allen 1989a). Recovery on site and retention of artefacts was biased towards datable and diagnostic artefacts and pottery. Burnt flint was present but not recorded.

THE VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT (AREA 2; TQ 3904 1045)

The valley entrenchment was recorded by Toms as a sub-rectangular enclosure about 150 m square. (Fig. 3a) It is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps and is virtually completely destroyed by

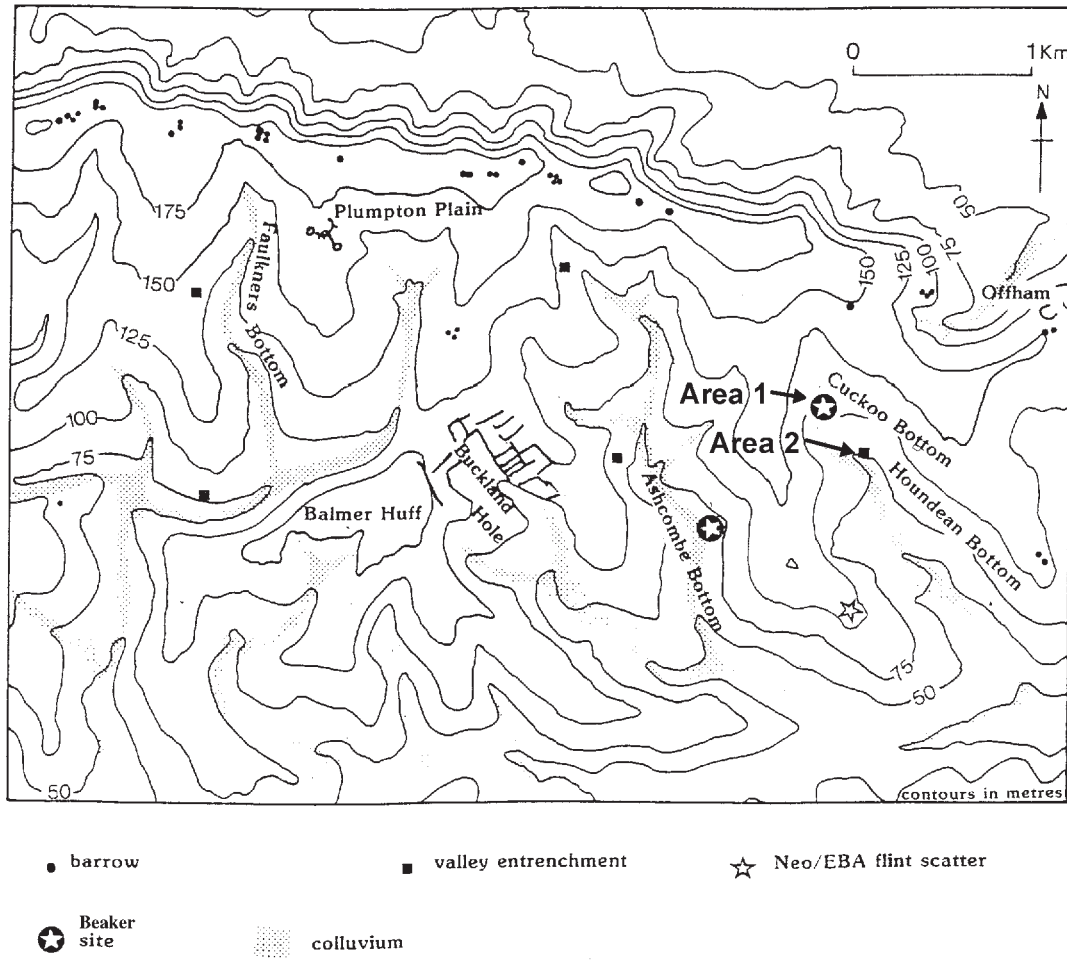

Fig. 2. The geomorphology of the block of downs around Houndean-Cuckoo Bottom, showing other valley entrenchments sites and the location of the two areas studied.

recent cultivation (Barber & Gardiner n.d. 5.7), but some sections may survive under hillwash in the valley floor. It is not even clear, however, if the ditches recorded by Toms belong to the same earthwork (*see* below).

An initial area of investigation was on the eastern valley slope about 30 to 50 m from the shallow 'ditch' section previously recorded (Allen & Fennemore 1984). Three hollows of wind-blown hawthorn shrubs were examined; two adjacent hollows (TH 1 & TH 2) revealed deposits akin to the ditch fills previously reported. The cleaned sections displayed a coarse chalk rubble, probably a primary fill, at 380 mm depth, overlain by an unconsolidated, highly calcareous silt loam with common small chalk pieces. This tended to indicate a feature, presumably a ditch, at least 450 mm deep and about 1.2 m wide (Fig. 4). This was a much more pronounced feature than the slight and shallow feature recorded in 1983 (Allen & Fennemore 1984, fig. 1).

Examination and excavation of the primary fills from both tree hollows produced five sherds of pottery with grog temper, chalk fragments and rarer medium calcined temper (Table 1). Two of the sherds were decorated with three to four bands of parallel coarse-toothed comb impressions and indicated the presence of a plain panel. These sherds are obviously from at least two Beaker vessels, probably late Beaker as defined by Case (1977; 1993). Associated with these sherds were 23 struck flints, some evidently associated with core

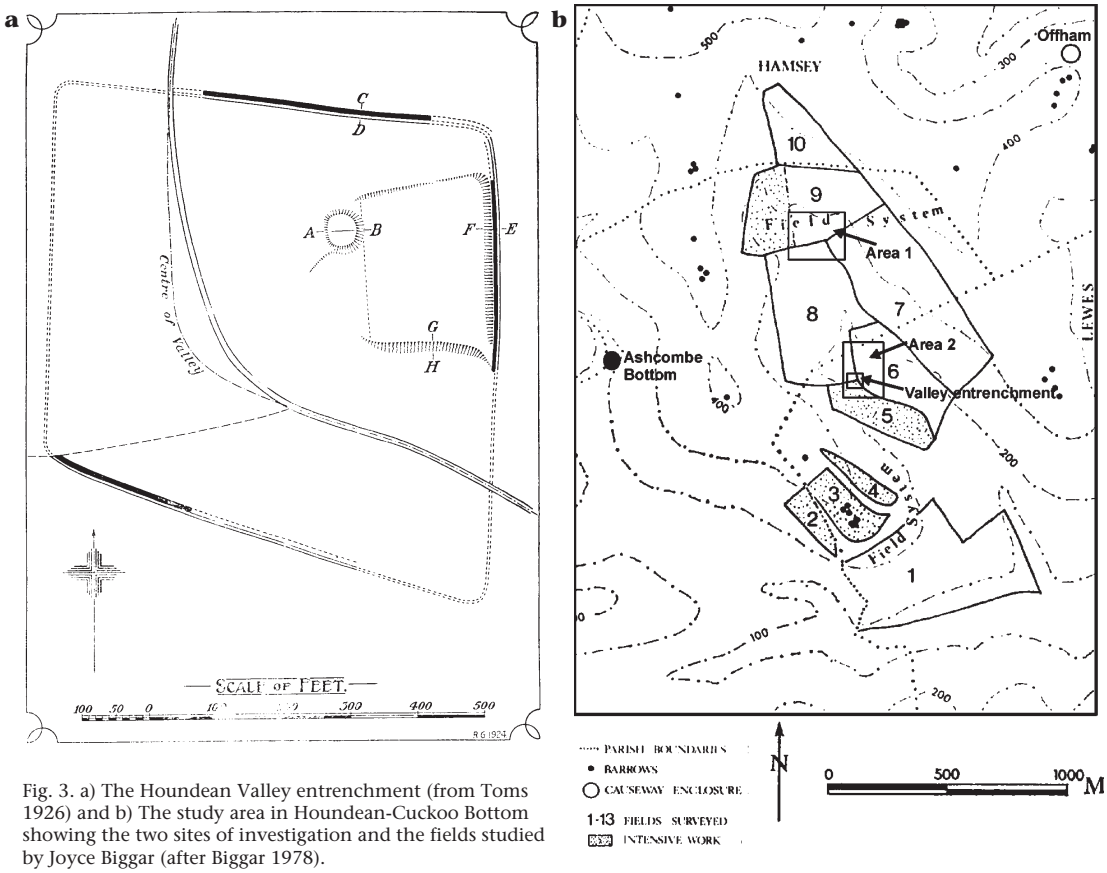

Fig. 3. a) The Houndean Valley entrenchment (from Toms 1926) and b) The study area in Houndean-Cuckoo Bottom showing the two sites of investigation and the fields studied by Joyce Biggar (after Biggar 1978).

preparation, but none were diagnostic.

The secondary fill contained eight sherds: one small sherd was clearly decorated Beaker, the remaining seven were coarsely flint-tempered; only one of these showed any signs of decoration. Although the sherds were moderately large (average 8 g), they were heavily weathered and the finger impressions/rustication on the decorated sherd were only just detectable. These sherds belong to a Middle to Late Bronze Age urn (Table 2) and were associated with 11 undiagnostic struck flints.

Table 1. Diagnostic sherds and numbers of flint flakes from tree-throw hollows associated with the valley entrenchment; study area 2.

	Primary fill		Secondary fill		Topsoil/ unstrat	Total
	TH 1	TH 2	TH 1	TH 2	TH 3	
POTTERY						
Medieval	-	-	-	-	3	3
Romano-British	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bronze Age	-	-	3	4	-	7
Beaker	2	3	1	-	-	6
Total	**5**		**8**		**4**	**17**
FLINT						
flakes	17	6	8	3	6	40
Total	**23**		**11**		**6**	**40**

TH = tree-throw hollow

The third hollow (TH 3) examined at this location was upslope from those described, and did not produce any evidence of ditch or bank deposits. A natural shallow rendzina profile was exposed and four sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery were recovered along with six struck flakes.

THE DITCH

Evidence indicates that the shallow ditch or negative lynchet recorded in 1983 (Allen & Fennemore 1984) may have been

Table 2. Artefacts from area 1; Cuckoo Bottom.

	Lower soil	Lower colluvium	Upper soil	Upper colluvium	Topsoil	Unstrat.	Total
layer	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**	
deposit present in	**TH 9**	**TH 7–9**	**TH 6–9**	**TH 4–9**	**TH 4–9**	**TH 4–9**	
POTTERY							
Medieval/post medieval	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Romano-British	-	-	-	5	1	3	9
undiagnostic ?Bronze Age					2	9	11
Collared Urn	-	-	18	3	-	-	21
Beaker	-	16	-	1	-	1	18
Pottery total	**0**	**16**	**18**	**9**	**5**	**17**	**65**
FLINTS							
flakes	7	15	12	3	3	13	53
retouched end-scraper	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
horseshoe scrapers	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
end-scraper	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
core fragment	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
retouched piece	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Flint total (flakes + tools)	**7+1**	**15+4**	**12**	**3+1**	**3**	**13**	**53+6**

TH = tree-throw hollow

slighted. That recorded here is not the same feature and has a more typical ditch profile, perhaps 1.2 m to 1.5 m wide and at least 450 mm deep. To what monument or system this ditch belongs is, however, slightly ambiguous.

Although Toms recorded a rectangular valley entrenchment encompassing the floor of the valley at this point (Toms 1926; Fig. 2a), this monument has, surprisingly, not been recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, unlike many of its counterparts. When Toms surveyed the entrenchment in 1919 he stated that 'Ploughing has entirely obliterated the western side and north-west angle...' and that 'the lower portion of the eastern side and south-east angle have also disappeared', and concluded that the banks and ditches must originally have been slight (1926, 55). The ditches were difficult to locate in 1919, and they could not readily be identified by the author during fieldwork either in 1983 or 1988.

VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT

The valley entrenchment was first recorded by Dr Clifton-Harris in 1912 and surveyed by Toms in 1919 (Toms 1926), and the SMR locates this at TQ 38999 10428. Even its plan is slightly inconsistent in that the bank is recorded inside the ditch where it survived on the south and eastern sides, but outside the ditch on the northern side (Toms 1926, fig. 5). We may question whether all the ditch sections form a single monument (Fig. 3a). Toms's plan shows it as a denuded monument with just three ditch segments, and it is even possible that this is not a valley entrenchment at all, but the coincidence of three field ditches, not necessarily

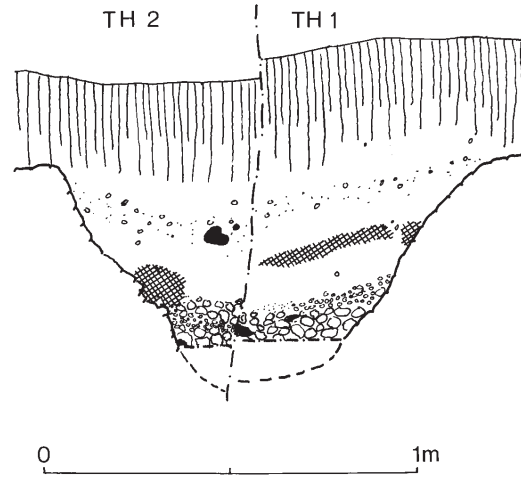

Fig. 4. Section of the ditch compiled from exposures in TH 1 and TH2.

even of the same date. Biggar does not record the valley entrenchment; her work in this area was only cursory, being little more than the brief inspection of field borders, and she reported that 'Nothing of significant interest was found to suggest the need for a more thorough survey at the time.' (Biggar 1978, 145). Rapid reconnaissance over the adjacent fields largely confirmed this premise.

We suggested previously that the published section corresponded, not to the valley entrenchment *per se* but, to the minor internal enclosures or pre-enclosure lynchets (Allen & Fennemore 1984; Toms 1926, 55). The feature recorded in the tree-throw hollows is larger and sufficiently far away from the previous section to be the eastern enclosure ditch, south of section F–E on Toms's plan (Fig. 3a). Neither the precise profile nor the dimensions of the ditch could be ascertained, but the feature is in general 1.3–1.5 m across, up to about 0.5 m deep and is akin to the excavated enclosure ditch at Belle Tout (Bradley 1970, fig. 2 Y1–Y2). On this basis I speculate that this valley entrenchment, like that at Belle Tout, is a Beaker construction, but with further re-use during the Middle and Later Bronze Age, *contra* evidence of medieval valley entrenchments at Bramble Bottom near Eastbourne (Musson 1955) and Eastwick Bottom (Toms 1924; Gardiner 2002).

FOOTSLOPE COLLUVIUM (AREA 1; TQ 3880 1094)

About 600 m further north and nearer the head of Cuckoo Bottom a small copse and expanse of hawthorn shrub largely on the western valley side was severely impacted by the storm. A number of hawthorn bushes and several young beech trees had been uprooted; a number of other trees and bushes were dislodged and leaning. Several tree-throw hollows were cursorily examined and six, from which artefacts were readily accessible in loose spoil, were investigated further. This site lies at least 500 m to the north of Toms' valley entrenchment where the valley floor runs almost west–east (TQ 388 109). This coincides with Biggar's field 9 (Fig. 3b), where relatively little has previously been recovered except that Bronze Age burial urns were recovered in 1887 on the valley floor just to the north of the study area (TQ 38799 11001). In an area not much greater than 45 m by 15 m four fairly large hawthorn bushes and a small beech tree had been uprooted on the lower slope of the southern/western valley side. One further small shallow hawthorn bush hollow (TH 4) on the valley floor was also examined.

The main hollows (TH 5–TH 9) were more or less in a line running approximately north–south over *c.* 25 m down the valley side to the valley floor; TH 9 (beech tree) being the northernmost in the valley floor. All the hollows revealed distinctive colluvial deposits with a maximum depth of 0.98 m being recorded in the beech tree-throw hollow (TH 9) on the edge of the valley floor (Fig. 5). They produced 1, 4, 18, 15 and 27 sherds.

THE SEQUENCE

The deepest colluvial sequence (TH 9) revealed two distinct stabilization or buried soil horizons. Unfortunately, the lowest (at 0.85 to *c.* 0.93 m) was only just exposed and little of this could

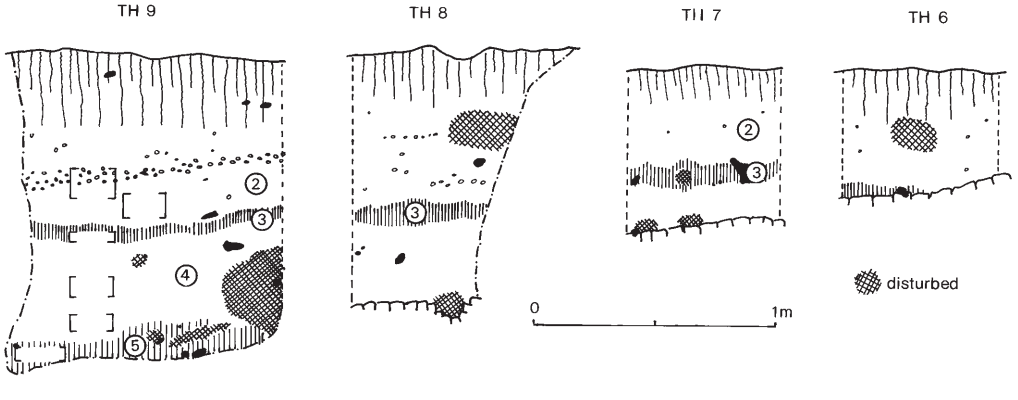

Fig. 5. Representative profiles from the exposures of colluvium and buried soils in the valley bottom in area 1.

be investigated. This was a distinctly non-calcareous, dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with weak, large, almost prismatic structure with few chalk pieces and many small and medium flints (layer 5). The soil sample produced only two very worn apical fragments of *Pomatias elegans* (Table 3) which could be intrusive, but certainly confirm the poor calcareous status of this soil. No sherds were recovered, but seven unpatinated flint flakes and a single retouched broken end-scraper were found (Table 2).

Table 3. Land Mollusca from the tree-throw hollow 9 (area 1).

Layer	**5**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**
Sample	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Depth (cm)	**86–93**	**70–80**	**55–65**	**37–42**	**20–32**	**11–24**
Wt (g)	**678**	**1000**	**1000**	**947**	**1000**	**1000**
MOLLUSCA						
Pomatias elegans (Müller)	+	+	-	-	-	+
Carychium tridentatum (Risso)	-	1	-	-		-
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müller).	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cochlicopa spp.	-	-	+	-	-	-
Vertigo pygmaea (Draparnaud)	-	3	1	8	-	3
Pupilla muscorum (Linnaeus)	-	15	18	12	28	36
Vallonia costata (Müller)	-	1	3	12	8	2
Vallonia excentrica Sterki	-	6	9	8	15	12
Punctum pygmaeum (Draparnaud)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Discus rotundatus (Müller)	-	-	-	+	-	-
Aegopinella pura (Alder)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Aegopinella nitidula (Draparnaud)	-	2	-	3	-	-
Oxychilus cellarius (Müller)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Limacidae	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cecilioides acicula (Müller)	-	-	-	-	1	4
Helicella itala (Linnaeus)	-	1	-	-	4	3
Trichia hispida (Linnaeus)	-	8	7	12	18	15
Cepaea/Arianta spp.	-	-	-	-	+	-
Helix aspersa (Müller)	-	-	-	-	+	+
Taxa	0	8	6	9	7	6
TOTAL	**0**	**37**	**39**	**58**	**75**	**71**

Overlying the non-calcareous buried soil was a yellowish brown, weakly calcareous silty clay colluvium (layer 4) with few chalk pieces, some medium flints and a clear, intermittent boundary. This was exposed in three tree-throw hollows: 9, 8 and 7 (Fig. 5). A total of 16 small sherds were recovered from this layer. All were grog / flint-tempered, a few containing calcined flints. The sherds were from thin-walled vessels (3–5 mm), and six had faint lines of comb impressions and two with triangles, diamond or ladder incisions (ApSimon pers. comm.). These compare well with the Beaker sherds from the ditch and those from Ashcombe Bottom (Allen 1984, fig 9; 1994, fig 17; 2005a/this volume, fig. 10) and Kiln Combe (Bell 1983, fig. 7). The flint assemblage, however, was more interesting and included two small horseshoe scrapers, a crude end-scraper and fragments of a core together with 15 flakes. All the tools showed signs of heavy edge damage and none was diagnostic enough to make an ascription more specific than to a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

A second, more distinct buried soil was observed over the lower colluvium in four of the six exposures (TH 6, 7, 8 & 9). This buried soil (layer 3) was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty clay loam, with weak, medium blocky to prismatic structure and common very small chalk pieces and gradual boundary. A total of 18 sherds was recovered from this layer; many of them were from a thick-walled vessel (7–11 mm) with a red, oxidized exterior and black, reduced core and interior. Seven of these sherds are conjoining and represent a Secondary Series Collared Urn (Longworth 1970, 662–5) with a raised band from which vertical, slightly curved, striations are scratched (Fig. 6; Allen 1989b). The tempering is very fine with grog and very rare small flint inclusions and some possible quartz sand. The vessel is stylistically fairly late in Burgess's (1986, 346–7) series (ApSimon pers. comm.).

An upper, highly calcareous, light yellowish brown colluvium with many small chalk pieces (layer 2) was recorded to a maximum depth of 430 mm (TH 9) and was observed in all the exposures. A mixture of small, weathered Collared Urn sherds, and Romano-British 'cooking jar' fabric (Green

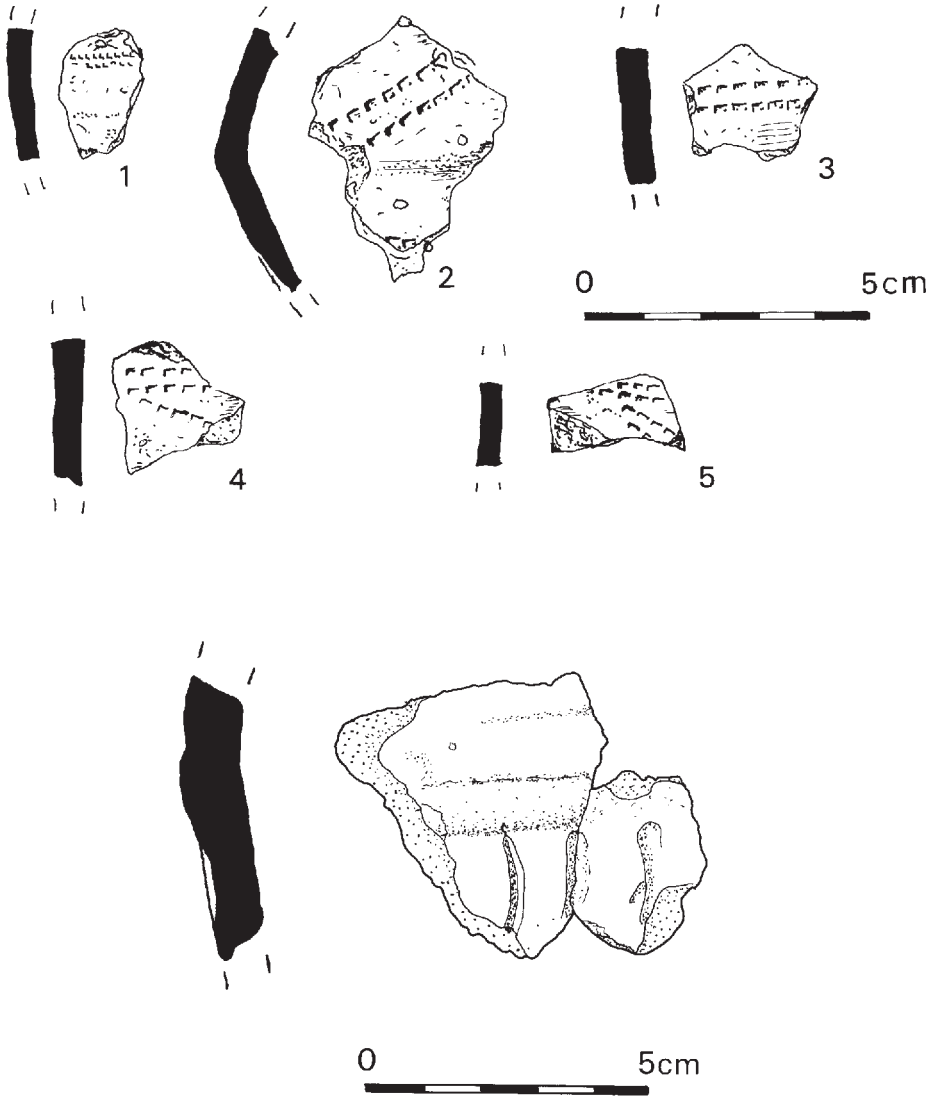

Fig. 6. Sherds of Beaker pottery: Area 2: no. 1 (TH 1); no. 2 (TH 3): Area 1 nos 3–5 (TH 7–9): and sherds of adjoining Collared Urn from Area 2 (TH 9).

1977, 152–78) or East Sussex ware were recovered (Table 2).

ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Six samples were taken from the deepest sequence (TH 9) for land snails and processed following standard methods (Evans 1972) at Southampton University. Shell numbers were generally low (Table 3). The lower colluvium (layer 4) indicates already established open-country conditions with few shade-loving species. Only the lower sample has any shade-loving species. The two assemblages from this deposit indicate open dry long grass and arable conditions, but the weakly calcareous deposit probably suggests the presence of deeper, weakly calcareous brown earths rather than the thin rendzinas soils that exist today. Changes in the assemblages from the buried soil (layer 3) are more suggestive of grassland than arable conditions, but the upper colluvium is more calcareous,

with higher shell numbers and contains a typical colluvial assemblage indicating tillage and grazed open pasture.

DISCUSSION

At least four Beaker vessels were represented in the collection of 18 late Beaker sherds from this area. In type, form and valley situation their similarity to those recovered from both Ashcombe Bottom (Allen 2005a/this volume) and Kiln Combe (Bell 1983) suggests another possible settlement site. The extent of the site is unknown, and its functional relationship with the valley entrenchment is uncertain, but its presence is striking. Ashcombe Bottom contains another such site and they are only separated by a ridge and spur of chalk already home to an extensive Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age flint scatter (Biggar 1978) which is considered in its own right to be a 'settlement' site (Gardiner 1988).

The Collared Urn, however, may represent a single vessel. Although no evidence of any features was found with this deposit, it is possible that this may formerly have been part of a cinerary deposit. Indeed there are records of two Bronze Age burial urns being found 'while digging flints in a tumulus' on the floor of Cuckoo Bottom in 1887 at *c.* TQ 388 110 (Phillips 1887; Anon. 1888; SMR TQ 31 SE65 – MES2001). The urns were about 100 mm (4") high, one with a chevron pattern on the rim. Subsequently, two further whole urns were found with charcoal in them (Anon. 1888).

EARLY BRONZE AGE ACTIVITY IN HOUNDEAN–CUCKOO BOTTOM

THE DATE OF THE VALLEY ENTRENCHMENT

The valley entrenchment remains ambiguous as an earthwork. Although Toms (1926) provides a clear plan of this monument, it was obviously slighted and partially obliterated by ploughing in 1919 when he surveyed it. Whether this is even a valley entrenchment as Toms claimed for his surveys (1924; 1926) or a series of established field boundaries is uncertain.

The presence of the monument is, therefore, difficult to confirm, and the previously recorded feature (Allen & Fennemore 1984) is an internal ditch or negative lynchet. Nevertheless, the feature recorded here (Area 2) is clearly a ditch of proportions more akin to those of other valley entrenchments, and tends to confirm the existence of an earthwork of some form in Cuckoo Bottom. Toms always lamented that 'The problem of their ages awaits the necessary ability, training and unlimited time, to devote to excavation' (1926, 43), while Allcroft, in his discussion of the valley entrenchment on Faulkner's Bottom less than 4 km to the west, hoped that 'Someday perhaps Sussex will be sufficiently interested in the matter to dig and resolve the riddle.' (1924, 118). Curwen assigned this class of monument to ones which 'remain in obscurity' (1937, 318–19). If we can now suggest that that at Cuckoo Bottom, like Belle Tout (Toms 1912a; Bradley 1970) is Beaker, then this is an advance.

The finds from the ditch (area 2), possibly from the Toms (1926) valley entrenchment, now allow a Beaker and Early Bronze Age date to be ascribed to this earthwork. Of further note is the presence of 'celtic' lynchets which are seen to underlie the earthwork (Toms 1926, 55; Curwen 1929, 145), questioning the date of these field systems. Although they have long been thought to predate the celtic Iron Age and I have suggested that many field systems clearly originated in the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Allen 1988), we have little evidence for dated established field boundaries and lynchets in southern England prior to that date. Valley entrenchments occur in Sussex (Toms 1926; 1927) and Dorset (Toms 1912b) and are notoriously poorly dated. We can conclude that unlike other archaeological monuments, 'valley entrenchments' need not be period-specific. Some are Beaker in date (Belle Tout and Houndean), whilst others, which are often more regular or angular in plan, may be Romano-British and medieval — still an enigmatic monument type, but which may form a typical downland Beaker class of monument.

This paper cannot elucidate the function of the valley entrenchment. Toms speculated that they may be stock enclosures, but that at Belle Tout encompasses settlement (Bradley 1970). At Cuckoo Bottom no investigation has been conducted within the valley bottom or within the enclosure to indicate otherwise.

SETTLEMENT IN THE VALLEY

Approximately 500 m north of the entrenchment the sherds of Late Beaker pottery (area 1), representing at least four separate vessels, tend to suggest a non-funerary function, and this may provide further evidence for the hypothesis of the incidence of Beaker settlement sites in valley

Table 4. Minimum numbers of Beaker vessels at some non-funerary sites in Sussex.

	Beaker sherds	min no. vessels	vol. excavated (m^3)	sherds per m^3 excavated
Belle Tout	1180	175	150	7.9
Ashcombe Bottom	56	20	13.8	4.1
Kiln Combe	48	?	45.6	1.1
Cuckoo Bottom	22	7	*c.*6.0	3.6
Grey Pit	10	4	0.55	18.2

locations on the Sussex chalklands (Allen 1988; 2005a/this volume; 2005b). These sherds are within colluvium and not *in situ*, but their number and their condition, considering that they are comprised of a soft, grog-tempered fabric, suggest that their origin cannot be far away, probably on the lower slope of the valley. It is no coincidence that diagnostic Beaker pottery has been recovered from non-funerary contexts beneath hillwash and in dry valley locations at several sites in Sussex (Table 4). The fact that a number centre around Lewes such as Ashcombe Bottom (Allen 2005a/this volume), Grey Pit, Southerham (Allen 1995) and Cuckoo Bottom relates more to the level and type of fieldwork conducted, than to their true distribution (*see* Allen 2005a/this volume).

There is consistent evidence of Early Bronze Age, possibly funerary activity, in the valley floor. The previous (1887) finds of cinerary urns are probably of Early Bronze Age date, though a barrow in a valley floor location seems unlikely. The Collared Urn sherds found in this study may also be funerary, but unfortunately no features were found. The location of burials in the valley bottom is unusual, but not unprecedented.

CONCLUSION

The fieldwork described above entailed limited excavation of tree-throw hollows to facilitate recovery of stratified artefacts. The quantity of finds, however, is remarkable and demonstrates two major points: firstly that cursory examination of tree-throw hollows (e.g. Cleal & Allen 1994) and exposed sections (e.g. Allen 1995) can provide an exceptionally high level of data and requires no organised team excavation; secondly that the quantity and quality of these results indicate the immense potential for such sites to be discovered and investigated in the Lewes area (*see* Allen 2005a/this volume).

The evidence indicates the presence of a further Beaker settlement site buried under shallow hillwash like that at Ashcombe Bottom in the adjacent valley. At least one ditch belongs to this Beaker activity and may form a Beaker valley entrenchment like that at Belle Tout. This evidence provides further weight to the suggestion that Beaker settlement and occupation sites do exist, but that on the South Downs they may be buried under hillwash deposits (*see* Allen 2005b for further evidence and discussion).

Archive

The pottery and flints were retained by A. ApSimon at Southampton University. The paper archive is deposited at Barbican House Museum.

Acknowledgements

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