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A259 BEXHILL AND HASTINGS WESTERN AND A259 HASTINGS EASTERN BYPASSES

Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation

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The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Roland Smith. The fieldwork was directed by Jacqueline I McKinley, supervised by Rod Brook, and assisted by Alice Mayers, Martin Redding, John Harte and driver Mick Ellis. This report was compiled by Jacqueline I McKinley. The worked flint was scanned by William Boismier, and all other artefacts were assessed by Moira Laidlaw. The environmental samples were sieved and assessed by Sarah Wyles and Michael J Allen. The illustrations were prepared by Julian Cross.

A259 BEXHILL AND HASTINGS WESTERN AND A259 HASTINGS EASTERN BYPASSES
Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a programme of field evaluation involving the excavation of trial trenches in designated areas within the route corridor of the published schemes for the A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western and A259 Hastings Eastern Bypasses (Figure 1). The evaluation trenches represent the latest in a series of archaeological investigations commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates, on behalf of the Highways Agency. Results of a desk-based assessment, fieldwalking survey, test pitting and geophysical survey have already been presented in the Environmental Statements published for each scheme in September 1994 (A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass, Volume 2, Report 8 and A259 Hastings Eastern Bypass, Volume 2, Report 6). These documents present a full description of the location, topography and geology of the published schemes, the archaeological background to the wider area and the results of the previous archaeological assessment and evaluation work. This information is, therefore, not repeated here.

The areas proposed for further archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching were designated by Chris Blandford Associates' Archaeologist after consideration of the results of the desk-based assessment and minimally-intrusive archaeological evaluation. The location of trenches within each area and the proposed methods for the trial trenching evaluation were set out in the 'Invitation to Tender' document prepared by Chris Blandford Associates and dated 13 March 1995.

The results of the excavation of 56 of a proposed total of 100 trial trenches are presented in this report. Access to the remaining 44 trenches could not be gained at this stage of the evaluation as the proposed areas were under crop or access to land was denied. The second and final phase of the trial trenching evaluation will be completed following the harvest.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the trial trenching evaluation as set by Chris Blandford Associates were to:

a) verify the nature, extent, quantity and survival of archaeological evidence in the areas designated as of potential archaeological importance following assessment of the results from the minimally-intrusive archaeological evaluation

b) sample colluvial and alluvial deposits located during excavation and evaluate the results for their palaeo-environmental potential

c) evaluate the archaeological potential of areas within the proposed route corridor which either were not suitable for minimally-intrusive investigation or to which access could not be gained during the previous stages of archaeological evaluation

The results of the trial trenching evaluation were to be reviewed and their importance assessed to enable recommendations for further investigation or preservation prior to the start of construction.

3 METHODS

The proposed trial trenching areas, the location of trenches and the method of working were set out in Chris Blandford Associates' 'Invitation to Tender' document. Trench locations were illustrated on a series of 1:2,500 plans provided for use in the field (Drawing nos. 10059/RC/047/A, 10059/RC/476, 10059/RC/477, 10059/RC/478, 10060/RC/029/A, and 10060/RC/236). The area numbers (1-13), running west-east, were pre-allocated by Chris Blandford Associates and are retained for consistency in this report. The trench numbers were allocated in the field, running consecutively west-east across the areas covered in this report, with the exception of Area 1 to which access was only obtained during the final week of fieldwork. A total of 56 trenches were excavated in Areas 1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12. The remaining trenches (44 in total) will be excavated in due course and the report on the results of that subsequent stage of fieldwork will be submitted prior to the Public Inquiry.

The trenches were located in the field by off-sets and/or triangulation from existing field boundaries using 50 m tapes. Several trenches were moved slightly from the positions marked on the drawings provided, either to avoid known services (Trench 6), to bypass unsuitable topography and ground cover (Trenches 21 and 38), at the request of the owner/tenant (Trench 51) or at the request of Chris Blandford Associates after fieldwork had commenced (Trench 50). The trenches were all *c.* 1.8 m wide and 30 m long, with the exception of Trench 46 which was slightly extended to cover a potential archaeological feature and Trench 20 which was slightly curtailed due to the presence of a bore-pipe.

The trenches were machine excavated, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless trenching bucket, care being taken to keep topsoil and subsoil separate. Excavation was taken either to the top of any archaeological features or to the top of the bedrock. The trenches were then cleaned by hand, and any archaeological features were investigated. Where the depth of archaeological layers extended below 1.2 m, an area was hand excavated within the trench to determine the full depth of the deposit. Bulk soil samples were taken (Table 4) where features contained any carbonised material or there was a possibility of their containing other environmental remains. Deposits believed to be colluvial in nature were column sampled at 0.1 m intervals. All trenches were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording forms, including scale drawings (trench plans 1:100, detailed

plans 1:20, sections 1:10) and a full photographic record. Trenches and features were levelled and tied-in with the Ordnance Datum (traverses to nearest spot height). After excavation all trenches were carefully backfilled with subsoil and topsoil in the correct order.

4 TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

Figures 2-7 illustrate the location of each area and trench locations within each area. Summary trench descriptions are presented in Appendix 1: full details are available in the archive. A summary of the total number and weight of finds by category is presented in Table 1. Finds by context, trench and area are presented in Table 2 and summarised by area in Table 3.

4.1 Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm *(Figure 2)*

Four trenches (53-56) were excavated in a field immediately north of the A259, (two others to the south of the A259 remain to be excavated). The evaluation area covers a gentle gradient between the 6-10 m OD contours, dropping towards the Pevensey Levels to the south of the existing road, with a shallow dry valley between Trenches 55 and 56. The field is presently under set-aside/pasture. The bedrock varies west to east from sand to clay, all with iron-rich inclusions. The depth below ground surface of the bedrock averaged 0.45 m, with an increase to 0.77 m in the east-end and to 1.15 m in the west-end of Trenches 55 and 56 respectively, where they overlapped the dry valley.

A scatter of archaeological components comprising worked flint, ceramic building material, fired clay, prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in three trenches. Archaeological features were sparse and limited to two trenches. In Trench 55, two modern field drains were noted, and a linear feature (context 5505) sealed by the subsoil extended 7 m north-west to south-east below and parallel to the south edge of the trench. A segment of the feature was hand-excavated and yielded fragments of fired clay and three sherds (3 g) of Early Bronze Age pottery. The full extent of the feature could not be ascertained due to its position below the edge of the trench, but the form appears to be that of a ditch or gully.

In Trench 56, an undated shallow ditch (5611) was situated in the east end of the trench. A 0.74 m deep, homogeneous layer (5605) comprising a soft, sandy clay silt, and from which fired clay, charred wood and two fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered, overlay the clay bedrock which was coincident with the water table (Plate 1). The layer appears to have formed a colluvial deposit within the dry valley. Examination of a bulk sample suggests a colluvial origin although a partly fluvial origin cannot be discounted.

On the surface of layer 5605, a small, possible hearth base (5610) of fired clay, 0.18 m wide, 0.31 m long and 0.05 m thick, had a charred wood-rich fill. No finds were recovered from the hearth base which is Roman or later in date as it cuts through

the colluvial deposit containing Roman pottery. A soil sample produced mostly charcoal with some grain and appears to confirm the interpretation of this feature as the base of a hearth.

4.2 Area 4: Oaklands Farm *(Figure 3)*

Five trenches (1-5) were excavated in a field to the north of Jack O'Boreham's Wood, located on the lower end of a small spur between 20-24 m OD. The land is presently under pasture. The clay bedrock varied in colour, being predominantly yellow-brown with mottles of pink and grey. Iron-rich inclusions occurred as nodules or flecks either throughout or in discrete patches. A scatter of post-medieval pottery, modern ceramic building material and struck flint was recovered in all trenches from the 0.35-0.60 m of subsoil and topsoil. A single fragment of iron-working slag was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 3. With the exception of two modern field drains in Trench 2, no archaeological features were noted.

4.3 Area 5: Lunsford's Cross Farm *(Figure 3)*

Four trenches (6-9) were excavated in two adjacent fields situated on the north-east side of Jack O' Boreham's Wood and to the west of Kiln Wood. Located between 24-32 m OD, the trenches were on the lower side of a gentle northwards gradient into a small valley. The land is presently under pasture. The clay bedrock, sealed below 0.4-0.5 m of topsoil and subsoil, had patches of sand and iron-rich stone flecking. A sparse scatter of finds comprising modern ceramic building material and glass, post-medieval pottery and worked flint, was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in two trenches. With the exception of modern field drains in Trenches 7 and 9, and animal disturbance in Trench 8, no archaeological features were noted.

4.4 Area 7: Nr Kiteye Farm *(Figure 4)*

A single trench (10) was excavated, situated between the 24-28 m contours on the lower edge of a southern spur, above a small valley. The field is presently under pasture. The sandy clay bedrock with veins of grey clay was noted at a depth of 0.4 m in the west of the trench, increasing to 0.6 m in the east. A sparse scatter of post-medieval and modern finds was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, a fragment of unworked burnt flint and two worked flints were found in the subsoil. Several features resulting from animal activity were hand-excavated, no other archaeological features were noted.

4.5 Area 9: North-east of Little Worsham Farm *(Figure 5)*

Eleven trenches (11-21) were excavated, four in a field presently under set-aside on the west side of the dismantled railway, seven in two fields of rough pasture to the east of the railway line. A further 11 trenches remain to be excavated in a field presently under-crop to the west of the railway line. The fields all border the Combe Haven Valley to the north, sitting on a spur of land between two small but steep dry valleys and bisected by the dismantled railway. The land falls to the north, east and

west, at a relatively steep gradient towards the base, the trenches being located between the 28-2 m OD contours (Plate 2).

The bedrock is predominantly clay with varying inclusions of iron-rich stone. Patches of sand within the clay were noted in three trenches, patches of sand with limestone outcrops in one, whilst sand formed the bedrock in two trenches. The variations in the bedrock did not form a coherent pattern. The depth below ground surface of the bedrock varied considerably between 0.28-0.99 m and there was occasionally a considerable increase in depth along the length of a single trench. The greatest depth of 0.99 m below ground surface of the bedrock was noted in Trench 13 where it crossed a small dry valley.

A scatter of predominately post-medieval and modern finds comprising ceramic building material, clay pipe and glass, was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in five trenches. Fragments of worked flint were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil in four trenches. Modern, narrow (ceramic) field drains were noted in three trenches (12, 13, 21) and features resulting from animal disturbance in one (14). Archaeological features were noted in six trenches.

In Trench 11, a possible buried soil (1105) sealed by the subsoil and containing one piece of worked flint, sealed an undated, silted-up water-course 0.25 m deep and 2.5 m wide. Soil description confirms a likely fluvial origin for the material infilling this feature.

An undated, shallow linear feature (1108) in the east of the trench probably represents the base of a ditch. Several layers of colluvial deposits were excavated in Trench 20, one of the two trenches closest to the Combe Haven Valley. These colluvial layers included a mottled yellow and grey clay (2002) 0.16 m deep, sealed by 0.67 m of topsoil and subsoil, containing several flint flakes and one core rejuvenation flake, fragments of late medieval and post-medieval tile, and post-medieval pottery and glass. A dark brown, fine sand (2003) 0.08 m deep was sealed by layer 2002, and layer 2003 sealed bedrock (2004), a grey fine sand from the surface of which a flint flake was recovered.

Three parallel ditches (1505, 1507 and 1510) crossed Trench 15 diagonally at intervals along its length, following the contours of the slope. Between 1.4-2.8 m wide and 0.45-0.50 m deep, all three features had two fills of similar nature. One worked flint and two fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the lower fill of ditch 1505 (Plate 3). No other artefacts were recovered.

Trench 17 also contained three parallel undated ditches following the contours of the slope. The two smaller ditches (1705, 1707) were immediately adjacent to each other in the east of the trench, 0.53 m and 0.72 m wide, 0.16-0.17 m deep. A shallower (0.1 m) but wider (2.6 m) ditch was excavated in the north-east of the trench. The fills were all similar and no artefacts were recovered.

An undated ditch (1809), 0.47 m wide, 0.13 m deep and following the contour of the slope, was excavated in Trench 18. Two small rectangular features, one immediately

adjacent to ditch 1809 (1810) were also excavated in Trench 18. An undated ditch (2103), 0.85 m wide, 0.19 m deep, oriented down slope, was excavated in Trench 21.

4.6 Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm *(Figure 6)*

The evaluation comprised the excavation of 29 trenches (22-50), spread west-east across six adjacent fields along the southern slope of a spur of land on the north side of the Combe Haven Valley. The hill slope is dissected by several small, shallow dry valleys, the most prominent of which forms a holloway from Upper Wilting Farm, situated at the high point on the eastern edge of the spur, down to the Combe Haven Valley. Trenches 22-34 and 36, between the 6-20 m OD contours, crossed two adjacent fields which had been rough-ploughed and under arable for some time. Trenches 35 and 37-43, between the 10-28 m OD contours, were located in two adjacent fields presently under rough pasture, one of which the landowner indicated had been used for Scout and Guide camps for some years. The eastern most trenches, 44-50, were situated in the ploughed and harrowed field immediately below the farm (between the 28-40 m OD contours).

In the vast majority of trenches the bedrock comprised clay, generally slightly sandy or slightly silty, the colour varying from yellow to grey, often mottled. A few trenches (29, 33, 34 36 and 48) had patches of sand within the clay and almost all had some iron-rich inclusions either as discrete patches or spread throughout. Outcrops of limestone occurred in Trenches 36 and 37. In Trench 50 the bedrock was sand. In Trenches 44-50 the bedrock was encountered between 0.39-0.55 m below ground level. In the unploughed central field (Trenches 35, 37-43) the subsoil was generally much shallower and the bedrock was at a depth of 0.15-0.50 m. The depth below ground level of the bedrock varied considerably in the lower western fields (Trenches 22-34 and 36) where the presence of the dry valley gave a maximum of 2.1 m in Trench 36, in contrast with the low ground to the south-west in Trench 22 with a depth of 0.3 m.

A scatter of artefacts was recovered from the topsoil, ploughsoil and subsoil in 20 trenches, and the finds predominantly comprised post-medieval and modern material including glass, pottery, tile and clay pipe. Medieval tile was recovered from two of the trenches (47 and 50), Romano-British sherds from Trench 50, Early Bronze Age pottery from three trenches (30, 32 and 33) and Late Neolithic pottery from Trench 48. Worked flint, including cores, flakes and occasionally tools, were also found.

Archaeological features were scarce and scattered. Modern field drains were noted in six trenches, and an animal disturbance in one trench. The shallow depth of topsoil (0.3 m) in Trench 22 on the margins of Combe Haven had resulted in a series of plough marks (2205) being evident in the underlying clay bedrock. A row of small stake-holes (2206) in the east end of Trench 22 probably marks a former modern fence line. Areas of recent burning immediately below, or involving the turf line in Trenches 37, 42 and 43, probably relate to the occasional use of the field for Scout and Guide camps.

In Trench 22 a spread (2204) of charred wood, containing sixteen sherds (20 g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, was 0.6 m in diameter and 0.01 m deep (Plate 4). This

spread of material was sealed below redeposited clay bedrock (2202). A bulk soil sample produced mostly charcoal with very little charred plant remains and suggests this spread of material is the remnants of a hearth.

In Trench 25, a linear feature (2505) 1 m wide, 0.4 m deep and sealed below 0.6 m of ploughsoil, had a single fill from which two fragments (5 g) of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered. A bulk soil sample of the fill of the ditch produced little charred plant material. Both trenches were in the south-west of the evaluation area adjacent to the Combe Haven Valley.

In Trench 41 a spread of charred wood (4108), including 33 sherds (85 g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and other indeterminate prehistoric sherds, was 1.5 long, 1 m wide and 0.06 m deep and was sealed below 0.5 m of turf, topsoil and subsoil. A bulk soil sample produced mostly charcoal with very little charred plant remains and suggests this spread of material is the remnants of a hearth.

Layer 3602, a very compact slightly silty clay with iron stone flecking, formed an homogeneous colluvial deposit within a small dry valley in the north-east of Trench 36 (Plate 5). Excavated to a depth of 1.5 m below the ploughsoil (0.4 m), the colluvium included several fragments of worked flint, three sherds (16 g) of prehistoric pottery and a fragment of possible fired clay. Examination of a bulk soil sample was unable to confirm a colluvial or alluvial origin for this material and *in situ* pedological and sedimentalogical description would be required to achieve this interpretation.

Shallow (0.08-0.12 m) ditches of uncertain date were noted in four other trenches - 29 (2902), 41 (4106), 42 (4204) and 47 (4713). All had single fills; flint flakes were recovered from two (2902, 4204) and a fragment of plastic from one (4204). Ditch 4713 was directly below the ploughsoil, the others were sealed below the subsoil.

4.7 Area 11: Lankhurst Farm *(Figure 7)*

A single trench (51) was excavated (four others remain to be excavated), in rough grass at the lower end of an arable field presently under crop. The trench was located between the 22-24 m OD contours on the edge of slightly marshy ground and close to a small stream in the base of the valley. The soft clay bedrock was immediately below 0.2 m of turf and topsoil. No finds were recovered and no features noted.

4.8 Area 12: Downoak Farm *(Figure 7)*

One trench (52) was excavated, set between the 24-26 m OD contours in a field presently under mown grass and previously used as an orchard (six further trenches in the adjacent arable field remain to be excavated).

The clay bedrock was sealed by 0.55 m of turf, topsoil and subsoil. A scatter of post-medieval and modern materials was recovered from the topsoil. Two modern field drains were noted, and a segment of an undated ditch (5203), 1.30 m wide and 0.12 m deep, was excavated.

5 THE FINDS

All finds collected were retained, cleaned and quantified by number and weight according to material type within each context. The assemblage was then scanned to extract information regarding the range, nature and date of the artefacts represented. This information is briefly discussed by material type below. Total quantities of artefacts by category are summarised in Table 1, presented in detail by context, trench and area in Table 2 and summarised by area in Table 3.

5.1 Unworked Burnt Flint

Burnt, unworked flint, which was recovered in very small quantities from Trenches 10, 24, 43 and 50 is intrinsically undatable. It is frequently found in association with artefacts of prehistoric date, however, in this case the associated finds were post-medieval. The unworked burnt flint was discarded following quantification.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 121 ceramic building material fragments (9,669 g) was recovered in small quantities dispersed in various trenches. The pieces consist predominantly of late medieval to early post-medieval roof tile fragments. The bulk of the fragments were moderately sized and featureless, although many did have surfaces surviving. In addition, diagnostic fragments from four peg tiles, four curved fragments and a small number of brick fragments were identified. The tile fragments were mainly in a hard oxidised fabric.

5.3 Clay Pipe

Nine fragments of post-medieval clay pipe were recovered and consist of one plain bowl fragment, four plain stem and one decorated stem fragments. The fragments were found in trenches near Kiteye Farm; at Upper Wilting Farm and Lankhurst Farm.

5.4 Fired Clay

A total of 29 fired clay fragments was recovered, the bulk of which was found in Trenches 55 and 56 near New Lodge Farm. The majority of fragments are abraded and featureless, however, a small number of surfaces and possible wattle impressions were visible, suggesting that some fragments may be structural in origin from wattle and daub structures or hearth linings. Most of the fired clay is undatable but on the basis of associated pottery also found within Trenches 55 and 56 a Bronze Age and Romano-British date could be postulated.

5.5 Glass

Forty fragments of modern glass were recovered in small, dispersed quantities across a number of trenches, particularly from topsoil layers at Upper Wilting Farm. The

fragments are derived from dark green, clear and brown bottle glass and pale green window glass.

5.6 Metalwork

Sixteen fragments of modern metalwork were recovered including iron, copper alloy and lead objects. These consist of two iron nails and one fragment of curved iron sheet; five copper alloy pieces including one buckle, one handle, one hook, one sheet fragment and one perforated strip fragment and six fragments of lead sheet. The metalwork fragments were recovered from topsoil and subsoil layers within Trenches 22, 40, 41, 43, 47 and 50 at Upper Wilting Farm and Trench 52 at Downoak Farm.

5.7 Pottery

The ceramic assemblage ranged in date from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods and consisted of small, often abraded, undiagnostic body sherds.

5.7.1 Prehistoric

The bulk of the ceramic assemblage (64 sherds/153 g) has been attributed to the prehistoric period on the basis of fabric type and decoration. A small number of sherds recovered at Upper Wilting Farm in Trenches 41 and 48 may be Late Neolithic in date due to the characteristically sparse, coarse flint gritted fabric and impressed decoration.

A small quantity of sherds in grog (fired clay aggregate) tempered fabrics has been assigned an Early Bronze Age date. They were found in Trenches 22, 30 and 33 at Upper Wilting Farm and Trench 55 at New Lodge Farm. The sherds from Trench 22 are derived from a collared urn. The overall form, however, cannot be identified as the sherds are all very small and abraded.

The remaining sherds, which comprise over half of the prehistoric assemblage, are all flint-gritted and dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. These sherds were dispersed in small quantities in trenches from New Lodge Farm and particularly Upper Wilting Farm.

5.7.2 Late Iron Age/Romano-British

The Late Iron Age/Romano-British assemblage consists of ten sherds in grog tempered fabrics, recovered from Trenches 54, 55 and 56 near New Lodge Farm and Trench 50 at Upper Wilting Farm, and two sherds in a fine oxidised fabric from Trench 15 to the north-east of Little Worsham Farm. A pre-conquest date for these wares is likely, perhaps 1st century BC or early 1st century AD.

5.7.3 Medieval and Post-Medieval

Four sherds (58 g) in a coarse oxidised fabric, tempered with flint, quartz and iron ore, were dated as medieval (12th-13th century AD). They were recovered from Trenches 53, 54 and 55 near New Lodge Farm.

A moderate quantity of post-medieval sherds (48/340 g) was recovered mainly from topsoil layers within a number of trenches and included glazed and unglazed red earthenwares and creamwares, often with pattern transfer and stonewares.

5.8 Slag

Two fragments of iron-working slag were retrieved, consisting of one from the subsoil in Trench 3 at Oaklands Farm and one smaller fragment from the topsoil in Trench 32 at Upper Wilting Farm.

5.9 Stone

A small quantity of stone was recovered and includes four small fragments of slate from Trenches 32, 40, 46 and 50 at Upper Wilting Farm and one possible architectural limestone fragment and slate fragment from Trenches 13 and 14 respectively adjacent to the dismantled railway to the north-east of Little Worsham Farm.

5.10 Worked Flint

A total of 104 fragments of flint was recovered in small, dispersed quantities across a number of trenches. The raw material represented is a mixture of tertiary sources, Bullhead flint and other derived sources. The assemblage consists of mainly unretouched flakes, a small quantity of core shatter fragments, unclassifiable cores, hammerstone fragments/flakes and six tools including three scrapers, one blade fragment, one spurred piece and a retouched Bullhead flint. Close dating is impossible due to the limitations of the raw material and lack of diagnostic pieces. However, on the basis of tools present, albeit scarce, a date range from the Neolithic to Bronze Age is likely.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Animal Bone

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered consisting of one fragment of cattle sized longbone found in Trench 18 by the southern abutment of the dismantled railway north-east of Little Worsham Farm and one unidentified large mammal fragment found in Trench 5 at Oaklands Farm. Both fragments probably derive from modern midden (refuse) material.

6.2 Charred Plant Remains

Five bulk samples of up to 10 litres from four features, one at New Lodge Farm and three at Upper Wilting Farm, were processed by standard flotation methods. The flot (material that has floated during wet sieving) was retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions of <5.6 mm were sorted, recorded and discarded.

The flots were scanned under a x10-x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (Table 5), in order to determine the potential of each site to produced charred plant remains.

6.2.1 Early Bronze Age and prehistoric

Flot sizes were average to medium (average flot from 10 litre samples are expected to be *c.* 60 ml), despite the sample from feature 2203 being only five litres, but they contained very few charred plant remains. In general the charred plant remains, except charcoal, from the three possible prehistoric features at Upper Wilting Farm were poor. The ditch would not necessarily be expected to contained high quantities of charred remains.

The samples from burnt spreads 2203 and 4108 produced relatively high quantities of charcoal and some weed seeds. This indicates that the samples examined were probably the remnants of hearths rather than crop processing activity. The evidence for prehistoric crop processing and crop husbandry is negligible.

6.2.2 Possible Romano-British

The single sample (8 litres) from the possible Romano-British hearth at New Lodge Farm produce a standard quantity of flot and, although grain was recovered, it was present in low quantities. Charcoal was present in relatively large quantities (Table 5).

6.2.3 Potential

These samples indicate that charred material is preserved but in relatively low quantities. It confirms the presence of identifiable charcoal from burnt spreads, presumably hearths. The lack of charred grain is partially the result of a lack of features which might have a functional relationship (i.e. no grain dryers or pits were encountered), but also indicates that the general density of charred grain on each site is low. This may itself be related to function and indicate a low reliance on grain which required processing and, therefore, may be grain which was accidentally burned.

6.2.4 Summary

Charred remains occur in low quantities. Evidence for the agricultural economy is present, but is not a major component of the archaeological assemblage. If further work was to be undertaken, samples should be restricted to features such as pits,

dryers and hearths, for which the remains have a direct relationship in view of the low background level of charred remains. These types of features should be targeted for larger (>10 litre) samples and this might enable some information of the palaeo-environmental aspects to be gained.

6.3 Colluvium

A series of bulk samples was taken for detailed pedological examination to enable some light to be thrown on the agencies involved in their formation and deposition. As the samples were bulk (disturbed) very little information about pedological structure was available.

The texture was described and any further information, following Hodgson 1976 and Munsell colours, recorded moist under fluorescent light. No information on context boundaries was available. The descriptions from each section are presented followed by a short interpretative comment

6.3.1 Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm (Trench 56)

A column of six contiguous samples was taken at 100 mm intervals through a deep, possibly colluvial layer (5605), within a very shallow linear depression (dry valley). All samples were from a single layer, no stratigraphy was noted in the field, but some minor variation with depth was recorded. All samples are recorded from the approximate present surface.

sample	depth (mm)	description
27	400-500	Moist yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam
28	500-600	Ditto
29	600-700	Ditto
30	700-800	Ditto
31	800-900	Ditto
32	900-1000	Wet dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) to yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) mottled silty clay loam

The deposit is a moist mottled yellowish brown sandy clay loam becoming darker (dark yellowish brown, 10YR 4/6) with depth and gleying becoming more pronounced. Both reddish mottles and manganese nodules were noted. It contains common charcoal fragments. No structure exists in these deposits and it is very difficult to ascertain whether the matrix is fluvial or colluvial in origin. However the quantity of charcoal mixed throughout the deposit suggests a strong human influence (i.e. dump of colluvium) which has been subjected to local gleying. Whether the material has subsequently been transported by fluvial agencies cannot be discerned from these disturbed samples.

Two further bulk samples (23 and 24) were also examined from this layer. Both can be described as a dark brown (7.5YR 4/2) moist silty clay with charcoal and add little to the comments above.

6.3.2 *Area 9: North-east of Little Worsham Farm (Trench 11)*

A column of six contiguous samples was taken contiguously at 50 mm intervals through a buried soil (1105) and into an undated silted-up channel beneath (1110). Samples did not respect the horizon boundary. All samples are recorded from approximate depth below the present surface.

sample	depth (mm)	context	description
10	590-640	1105	Olive brown (2.5YR 4/4) sticky silty clay, gleyed with yellowish red (5YR 5/8) small weak mottles ; many fine mores, stone free, strong medium prismatic structure. Buried and gleyed old land surface
11	640-690	1105/1110	Brown (10YR 5/3) but very mixed stone free silty clay. No structure observed.
12	690-740	1110	Greyish brown (2.5YR 5/2) stone free silty clay. No structure observed.
13	740-790	1110	Greyish brown (10YR 5/5) stone free silty clay loam. No structure observed.
14	790-840	1110	Dark grey (10YR 4/1) stone free silty clay loam with some fine sand . No structure observed.
15	840-890	1110	Very wet dark grey (10YR 4/1) stone free silty clay loam with some fine sand . No structure observed.

The description and examination of a stone free silty clay sequence in this trench confirms the likelihood of the presence of a buried old land surface (structure and macropores) at the top of the sampled sequence. The underlying material (1110) is a greyish brown silty clay becoming darker with depth and slightly sandier. Without any pedological structure it is difficult to ascertain the origin of this material, but it is likely to be largely of fluvial origin, though the sediment input, locally or further 'upstream', may include a colluvial element.

Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm (Trench 36)

A single large bulk sample (21) was described from context 3602 in Trench 36:
Light yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) silty clay with red (2.5YR 5/6) mottles and manganese nodules. Stone free, but massive. No structure could be observed.
From textural description and colour alone it cannot be ascertained whether this is colluvial or alluvial in origin.

Potential

The land-use history associated with the deposition of colluvium can often be ascertained from molluscan analysis (Bell 1983; Allen 1988), but all the deposits described above are weakly calcareous and do not preserve land or fresh-brackish water molluscs. There is no potential for this type of palaeo-environmental analysis.

There is the potential for pollen survival in fine-grained deposits, but no formal laboratory assessment of this was undertaken for any of the samples recovered during the evaluation. Pollen analysis from deeply stratified alluvial sequences in the Rother (Burrin and Scaife 1984; Scaife and Burrin 1983) and Pannel Valleys (Woodcock 1984) and hinterland (Waller 1985) have provided long vegetation histories. In

addition the sediments of Combe Haven Valley have recently been the subject of palynological (pollen) analysis and radiocarbon dating (Smyth and Jennings 1988 and 1990). This work recorded a sequence of silts and peat, a deposit of which was approximately 4 m thick. Pollen analysis and radiocarbon dating of the sequence have been used to suggest that forest clearance in the Combe Haven Valley was undertaken largely during the Iron Age and was responsible for the erosion of sediment from the valley sides and onto the floodplain (Smyth and Jennings 1990).

No peat deposits or deep, well-sealed sediments with a high potential for pollen analysis were encountered during the evaluation at New Lodge Farm, at north-east of Little Worsham Farm or at Upper Wilting Farm. At each of these sites pollen survival is likely to be poor in well-aerated colluvial deposits, but may survive in well-sealed fine-grained palaeosols and such deposits may occur elsewhere within the unevaluated areas at New Lodge Farm, north-east of Little Worsham Farm, and Upper Wilting Farm.

The deposits (colluvial or alluvial) are of interest if they can be related to archaeological activity *and* if this can in turn be related to cause of deposition i.e. changes in land-use (cf Allen 1994). It would be important to have detailed pedological and sedimentological descriptions of exposure *in situ* to aid interpretation.

Where the deposits can be related to archaeological activities and dated via the distribution of datable artefacts (Bell 1983) then the examination of these deposits might be of some value; however the palaeo-environmental potential is low with the exception of the occurrence of sealed and dated buried soils where both palynological and pedological evidence may enhance the archaeological record.

7 CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall evidence for archaeological activity within each evaluation area was sparse, being largely limited to scatters of artefacts recovered from the topsoil and subsoil (Table 2), with few *in situ* features (Appendix 1). The excavated features mostly comprised modern field drains and shallow ditches or gullies of uncertain date, the majority of which are probably post-medieval. Colluvial deposits infilling dry valleys were recorded in three areas (Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm, Area 9: North-east of Little Worsham Farm and Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm). The date of the deposition of some of the colluvium at these locations can be suggested as within the prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods on the basis of associated artefacts.

On the basis of the results of the trial trenching evaluation, the areas of greatest archaeological potential are at Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm and at Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm. At Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm a possible Early Bronze Age ditch, colluvium containing Roman finds and an undated hearth base and ditch were recorded, along with a scattered collection of worked flint and Roman and medieval pottery from the topsoil.

At Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm at least three features of possible prehistoric date were recorded, a ditch of possible Bronze Age date and two spreads of charred

material containing pottery of Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date. Colluvium containing sherds of prehistoric pottery was also recorded.

7.1 Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm

Known archaeological sites within the immediate vicinity comprise the deserted medieval village of Northeye and the remains of medieval salt-workings to the south of the A259. Scatters of abraded medieval pottery were recovered from test pits/trenches within this area during the ground investigation works (10059/RC/047/8/A 1994).

The excavation and investigation of four trenches in land at New Lodge Farm produced a small number of features and small quantities of finds with a wide date range. These features and finds included a possibly Early Bronze Age ditch, a small collection of worked flint, colluvium and a hearth base of Roman or later date, sherds of medieval pottery and an undated ditch. These features and finds were recovered principally in the east of the area evaluated. This was the only area evaluated in which medieval pottery was recovered, albeit in small quantities from the topsoil and subsoil.

The colluvium was recorded in a dry valley on the northern margins of what is now reclaimed and drained marshland. The remains of medieval saltworks are still evident to the south of the evaluation area, the nearest being 240 m south of Trench 56. The undated hearth base and undated ditch and the small collection of fired clay and medieval pottery may be associated with activities taking place on firmer ground on the edge of salt extraction works taking place on the estuarine muds to the south of New Lodge Farm (Brownrigg 1748). The quantity of charcoal, fired clay and sherds of Roman pottery from the colluvium hint at activity taking place up slope and on the edge of the Pevensey Levels. Further investigation of this deposit through artefact recovery and environmental sampling may be useful in establishing the nature of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activities taking place in the vicinity of New Lodge Farm.

7.1.1 Recommendation

On this basis of the present results of the trial trenching at New Lodge Farm it is recommended that an area spanning Trenches 55 and 56 and including part of the colluvial deposit is investigated and recorded prior to construction. In view of the dispersed nature and low density of archaeological features, any excavation strategy should aim for rapid recording and investigation of archaeological features with contingency for more intensive investigation if remains of sufficient importance are subsequently identified. It is proposed that the investigation comprises the mechanical topsoil stripping of an area of approximately 0.25 ha. The excavation strategy should make provision for the investigation and palaeo-environmental sampling of the colluvial deposits.

The location and extent of the proposed area of further excavation should be reviewed once the remaining two evaluation trenches have been excavated and investigated.

7.2 Area 4: Oaklands Farm

With the exception of two fragments of struck flint, there was no evidence for any activity earlier than the post-medieval period in this area. All of the post-medieval material was recovered as unstratified finds from the topsoil and subsoil.

7.2.1 Recommendation

On this basis of these results, no further archaeological work is proposed prior to or during construction work.

7.3 Area 5: Lunsford's Cross Farm

The field name and name of the adjacent Kiln Wood, suggests some manufacturing activity within the vicinity. The geophysical survey showed a number of linear and circular anomalies in the area crossed by the evaluation trenches (10059/RC/047/8/A, Figure A4/6; 15B 1994).

No subsoil features were recorded and there was scant recovery of post-medieval artefacts. A single fragment of struck flint was also recovered.

7.3.1 Recommendations

On the basis of these results, no further archaeological work prior to construction is proposed. Monitoring of topsoil stripping during construction may be appropriate to confirm that no archaeological deposits are associated with the linear geophysical anomaly.

7.4 Area 7: Nr Kiteye Farm

The geophysical survey of the evaluation area showed two linear anomalies (10059/RC/047/8/A Figure A4/8: 73A 1994).

No archaeological features were recorded during the trial trenching and evidence of archaeological activity from artefact recovery was very sparse (Tables 2 and 3). No linear features corresponding with those indicated in the geophysical survey were located during excavation.

7.4.1 Recommendations

On the basis of these results, no further archaeological work prior to construction is proposed. Monitoring of topsoil stripping during construction may be appropriate to confirm that no archaeological deposits are associated with the two linear geophysical anomalies.

7.5 Area 9: North-east of Little Worsham

Four linear anomalies were recorded during geophysical survey of the field to the east of the dismantled railway (10059/RC/047/8/A Figure A4/12; 80D 1994), one of which was interpreted as probably of an archaeological origin.

The excavation of eleven evaluation trenches north-east of Little Worsham Farm produced twelve predominantly undated features, the majority of which were shallow linear ditches, a modest collection of unstratified finds, including worked flint and ceramic building material, and colluvium containing ceramic building material and a sherd of post-medieval pottery. One ditch in Trench 15 contained two very small sherds (3 g) of Roman pottery, which may be residual and therefore cannot be considered secure dating for this feature. One of the ditches in Trench 18 corresponds to the geophysical anomaly interpreted as probably of archaeological origin.

The undated linear ditches occurred in most areas evaluated adjacent to the dismantled railway and probably represent a system of field boundaries across this spur of land above Combe Haven. A possible post-medieval date is suggested for this field system and some support for this is provided by the colluvium at the base of the slope in Trench 20. In this trench a total depth of 0.9 m of topsoil, subsoil and colluvium was recorded and fragments of ceramic building material and a sherd of post-medieval pottery were recovered from all but the lowest 0.08 m of the sequence. Undated colluvium was also recorded in Trench 13 and an undated silted up water course was identified in Trench 11.

7.5.1 Recommendations

On the basis of these results no further work prior to construction is proposed. Observations and recording during topsoil stripping for construction may establish a full plan of the field system and provide further dating evidence for the field ditches. In view of the post-medieval date for the deposition of the majority of the colluvium and in the absence of well-dated prehistoric or Roman features upslope, palaeo-environmental sampling of the colluvium is not considered appropriate.

This recommendation should be reviewed once the remaining eleven evaluation trenches have been excavated and investigated.

7.6 Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm

Field walking transects within one of the two westerly fields in this area showed a discrete scatter of burnt flint associated with dispersed recovery of fragments of slag in the larger of the two fields (10059/RC/047/A Figure A3/4 1994). Geophysical survey results from the two easterly fields showed occasional pit-type anomalies, some of which were believed to represent magnetic material (10059/RC/047/A Figure A4/13, 84A and 84B 1994).

The excavation of 29 evaluation trenches at Upper Wilting Farm produced two possible prehistoric hearths, a ditch possibly of Early Bronze Age date, colluvium

containing sherds of prehistoric pottery and four linear ditches of probable post-medieval and modern date. A modest collection of unstratified finds, including worked flint, prehistoric pottery, ceramic building material and post-medieval pottery was recorded.

The possible prehistoric features were recorded on the margins of Combe Haven in the south-west of the evaluation area in Trenches 22 (possible hearth) and 25 (possible Early Bronze Age ditch) and west of Monkham Wood in Trench 41 (possible hearth). The highest proportion of worked flint was also recovered from or in the vicinity of these trenches, with modest collections from Trenches 22 and 23 on the margins of Combe Haven, and in Trenches 41 and 43 west of Monkham Wood. The nature and extent of this dispersed prehistoric activity has not been established from the evaluation. The identification of a considerable depth of colluvium in Trench 36 containing prehistoric pottery confirms a reasonable intensity of prehistoric activity up slope and in the wider area. Further investigation through artefact recovery and environmental sampling of this deposit and other potential colluvial deposits at the base of slope on the margins of Combe Haven may be helpful in establishing the nature and local environment of prehistoric activities taking place in the vicinity of Upper Wilting Farm.

7.6.1 Recommendations

The possible prehistoric features and the majority of the unstratified prehistoric finds were recovered from two areas on the margins of Combe Haven (Trenches 22 and 25) and to the west of Monkham Wood (Trenches 41 and 43). These two areas can be suggested for further excavation and investigation prior to construction. It is proposed that the investigation comprises the mechanical topsoil stripping of two areas of approximately 0.4 ha each. Any proposed excavation strategy should reflect the dispersed nature and low density of archaeological features. Contingency may be required for additional investigation if remains of sufficient importance are subsequently identified. The excavation strategy should make provision for the investigation and palaeo-environmental sampling of colluvial deposits at the base of slope adjacent to Combe Haven, with the precise location of any trench determined once the archaeological content of the excavation areas has been established.

Careful monitoring and observations during construction should be undertaken in remaining areas at Upper Wilting Farm with contingency for further excavation work if important archaeological remains are subsequently identified.

7.7 Area 11: Lankhurst Farm

No archaeological activity was recorded in this area.

7.7.1 Recommendations

On the basis of present archaeological evidence, no further archaeological work prior to or during construction is proposed. This recommendation should be reviewed once the remaining four evaluation trenches have been excavated and investigated.

7.8 Area 12: Downoak Farm

Field walking transects in the arable field (not yet evaluated) to the north-east of Trench 52 recovered a dense concentration of slag and burnt flint in the south-east portion of the survey area, with a diffuse scattering of post-medieval pottery (10060/RC/029/6/A Figure A3/2 1994).

No archaeological activity earlier than post-medieval date was recorded in the evaluation.

7.8.1 Recommendations

On the basis of present archaeological evidence, no further archaeological work prior to or during construction is proposed. This recommendation should be reviewed once the remaining six evaluation trenches have been excavated and investigated.

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Appendix 1: Trench Summary.

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
1	53	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.42 m	5300	Turf - (0.04 m)
				5301	Topsoil - sandy silt (0.17 m)
				5302	Subsoil - sandy silt clay (0.19 m)
				5303	Natural - grevish-brown clay, iron-rich inclusions
1	54	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.49 m	5400	Turf (0.07 m)
				5401	Subsoil - sandy silt (0.13 m)
				5402	Natural - compact yellow-brown sand, iron-rich flecking
1	55	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.77 m	5500	Turf (0.04 m)
				5501	Topsoil - clay silt with iron-rich flecks (0.16 m)
				5502	Subsoil - sandy silt with iron-rich flecks (max. 0.45 m)
				5503	Subsoil - sandy silt clay with frequent iron-rich flecks
				5504	Natural - grey-brown sandy clay with iron-rich inclusions
				5505	Linear against western edge of trench, below 5503 (excavated to 7.0 x 0.20 m, 0.20 m deep)
				5506	Fill of 5505 - clay silt, archaeological components, iron-rich inclusions
				5507	modern field drain (0.16 m wide)
				5508	modern field drain (0.16 m wide)
1	56	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.15 m	5600	Turf - (0.10 m)
				5601	Topsoil - sandy clay, iron-rich inclusions (0.10 m)
				5602	Natural - E. end of trench, light brown sandy silt clay, iron-rich flecks
				5603	Subsoil - clayey sand, iron-rich inclusions (0.15 m)
				5604	Reddish-brown sandy silt clay, rare iron-rich inclusions, ?fill of natural hollow, sealed by 5605 (0.45 m)
				5605	Homogeneous, soft sandy clay silt with iron-rich flecks and frequent archaeological components in W. 19 m of trench (0.75 m)
				5607	Natural - W. end of trench. Heavy, slightly sandy grey clay coinciding with water table
				5608	Upper fill 5610, spread of charred wood & burnt clay (0.05 m)
				5609	Fill of 5610, layer of burnt clay (0.18x0.31 m, 0.05 m deep)
				5610	?hearth (1.20x0.40 m, 0.10 m deep) in top 5605
				5611	Linear in E. of trench (1.5 m wide, 0.19 m deep)
				5612	Fill of 5611
4	1	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.35 m	100	Topsoil - silty loam (0.07 m)
				101	Subsoil - compact silty clay loam (0.23 m)
				102	Natural - yellow clay & bedrock
4	2	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.46 m	200	Topsoil (0.08 m)
				201	Subsoil - silty clay (0.20 m)
				202	Natural - yellow-brown clay, over 203 in places
				203	Natural - (variation) salmon pink clay
				204	Natural - (variation) grey clay
				205	Mole drain
				206	Mole drain

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
4	3	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.47 m	300	Topsoil - clay loam (0.04 m)
				301	Subsoil - silty clay, occ. iron-rich inclusions (0.26 m)
				302	Natural - iron-rich areas
				303	Natural - mottled yellow-grey clay between bedrock, iron rich inclusions
4	4	30.40 x 1.80 m	0.50 m	400	Topsoil - (0.10 m)
				401	Subsoil - silty clay (0.30 m)
				402	Natural - yellow-brown clay, over 403 in places
				403	Natural - (variation) salmon pink clay
				404	Natural - grey clay
4	5	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.80 m	500	Topsoil - silty clay loam (0.05 m)
				501	Subsoil - compact clay loam with iron-rich inclusions (0.55 m)
				502	Natural - pale yellow clay, limestone inclusions and iron-rich flecking
5	6	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.40 m	600	Topsoil - sandy clay loam with iron-rich inclusions (0.20 m)
				601	Natural - orange-brown clay, areas iron-rich inclusions
5	7	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.45 m	700	Turf - (0.06 m)
				701	Topsoil/Subsoil - sandy silt clay (0.39 m)
				702	Natural - sandy silt clay (colour varies)
				703	Gully/field drain (0.35 m wide, 0.08 m deep)
				704	Fill of 703
				705	Linear (0.35 m wide, 0.10m deep)
				706	Fill of 705
5	8	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.50 m	800	Turf - (0.08 m)
				801	Topsoil - silty clay loam (0.14 m)
				802	Subsoil - silty clay, iron-rich flecking (0.18 m)
				803	Natural - yellow-brown clay, occ. iron-rich flecking
				804	?Animal burrow (1.77 x 0.77 m, 0.07 m deep)
				805	Fill of 804, clayey loam occ. charred wood.
5	9	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.49 m	900	Turf - (0.05 m)
				901	Topsoil/subsoil - clayey loam (0.44 m)
				902	Natural - mottle yellow/grey clay, occ. patches of sand & iron-rich flecking
				903	modern field drain (0.50 m wide)
				904	modern field drain (0.20 m wide)
7	10	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.60 m	1000	Turf - silty clay loam (0.10 m)
				1001	Subsoil - sandy clay loam (.25 m)
				1002	Natural - yellow-brown sandy clay, veins of grey clay
				1003	Fill of 1004, sandy silt loam, occ. charred wood
				1004	Hollow - animal disturbance (0.07 x 0.08 m, 0.15 m deep)
				1005	Animal disturbance - (0.80 m dim., 0.28 m deep)
				1006	Fill of 1005 - flecks of charred wood
				1007	Animal disturbance - (1.70 x 0.69 m, 0.21m deep)
				1008	Fill of 1007, occ. charred wood.
				1009	Animal disturbance (0.90 x 0.63 m, 0.20 m deep).
				1010	Fill of 1009, occ. iron-rich stone
				1011	Animal disturbance (0.04 m deep)
				1012	Fill of 1011
				1013	Animal disturbance(0.50 x 0.30 m, 0.24 m deep)
				1014	Fill of 1013, occ. flecks charred wood.

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
9	11	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.65 m	1100	Topsoil - sandy clay loam (0.10 m)
				1101	Subsoil - sandy clay loam (0.20 m)
				1102	Natural - mottled sandy clay, occ. iron-rich staining
				1103	'Fill' of 1104, iron-rich staining (1.30 m wide, 0.04 m deep)
				1104	Natural (?animal/tree bowl?) - (1.40 m diameter, 0.22 m deep)
				1105	Buried soil - below 1101, clayey silt (0.19 m)
				1106	Fill of 1104, below 1103 (0.16 m deep)
				1107	Fill of 1108, sandy clay
				1108	Ditch/gulley (5.0 x 0.70 m , 0.03 m deep)
				1109	Linear, ?silted up water course, below 1105 (2.50 m wide, 0.25 m deep)
				1110	Fill of 1109, sandy silt
				1111	Scoop in natural sands (0.30 x 0.25 m, 0.11 m deep)
				1112	Fill of 1111, sandy loam , charred wood inclusions
				1113-6	Series modern field drains, ceramic (0.16 m wide)
9	12	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.65 m	1200	Topsoil - sandy clay (0.08 m)
				1201	Subsoil - sandy clay loam (0.17 m)
				1202	Subsoil - variation comprising band mixed sand & sandy clay (*c.* 2 m length, 0.35 m deep)
				1203	Natural - grey-brown sand
				1204	Modern field drain (0.16 m wide)
				1205	Pair parallel modern field drains (cut 0.45 m wide)
9	13	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.99 m	1300	Topsoil (0.11 m)
				1301	Subsoil - silty clay (0.22 m)
				1302	Subsoil? - below 1301, silt (0.28 m)
				1303	Natural pockets iron stone in silty clay (0.20 m)
				1304	Natural - clay
				1305	Modern field drain (0.60 - 0.11 m wide, *c.* 1.0 m)
				1306	Modern field drain (0.60-0.11 m wide, *c.* 1.0 m deep)
9	14	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.76 m	1400	Topsoil - silty clay loam (0.08 m)
				1401	Subsoil - silty clay, much animal activity (0.37 m)
				1402	Natural - yellow-grey clayey sand
				1403	Natural variation in depth of subsoil
				1404	Variation in natural - outcrop iron-rich stone
				1405	Variation in natural - outcrop iron-rich stone
				1406	Animal disturbance - charred wood inclusions (0.50 x 0.42 m, 0.02 m deep).
9	15	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.81 m	1500	Topsoil (0.10 m)
				1501	Subsoil - silty clay loam (0.22 m)
				1502	Fill of 1505, above 1504 (0.09 m)
				1503	Layer above natural (0.05 m)
				1504	Lower fill of 1505, below 1502 (0.40 m)
				1505	Ditch/gully (1.8 m wide, 0.50 m deep)
				1506	Natural - yellow-brown silty clay
				1507	Ditch/gully (2.8 m wide, 0.47 m deep)
				1508	Lower fill of 1507, below 1509 (0.45 m)
				1509	Upper fill 1507, above 1508 (0.08 m deep)
				1510	Ditch/gully (1.4 m wide, 0.50 m deep)
				1511	Lower fill 1510, below 1512 (0.18 m)
				1512	Fill 1510, below 1513, above 1511 (0.20 m)
				1513	Upper fill 1510, above 1512 (0.13 m)

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
9	16	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.48m	1600	Topsoil - (0.07 m)
				1601	Subsoil - silty clay loam, occ. iron-rich inclusions (0.21 m)
				1602	Natural - mottled yellow & grey clay, occ. iron-rich inclusions
				1603	Variation in depth of subsoil (1.8 x 1.0 m, 0.05 m deep)
				1604	?variation in depth of subsoil (0.15 x 0.18 m, 0.32 m deep)
				1605	Fill of 1603, silty clay loam
				1606	Fill of 1604, as subsoil with occ. charred wood inclusions
9	17	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.67 m	1700	Topsoil - silty sand loam (0.10 m)
				1701	Subsoil - silty sand (0.25 m)
				1702	Natural - mottled yellow sandy clay, pockets sand & limestone bedrock
				1703	Linear - (2.6 m wide, 0.10 m deep)
				1704	Fill of 1703, below 1701, sandy clay loam
				1705	Linear - (0.53 m wide, 0.17 m deep)
				1706	Fill of 1705, below 1701, sandy silt
				1707	Linear - (0.72 m wide, 0.16 m deep)
				1708	Fill of 1707, below 1701, sandy loam
9	18	29.40 x 1.80 m	0.52 m	1800	Turf - silty clay (0.05 m)
				1801	Subsoil - sandy silt clay (0.30 m)
				1802	Rectangular cut into natural (0.60 x 0.36 m, 0.08 m deep)
				1803	Fill of 1809, below 1801, silty clay occ. iron-rich & charred wood inclusions
				1804	Fill of 1810, below 1801, silty clay with clay mottles, occ. iron-rich & charred wood flecks
				1805	Fill of 1802, slightly silty clay, occ. iron-rich flecks
				1806	Slight variation in depth of subsoil
				1807	Natural - slightly mottled yellow clay
				1808	Natural - variation in N. end trench, orange-yellow slightly sandy clay
				1809	Ditch/gully (0.47 m wide, 0.13 m deep)
				1810	Rectangular cut adjacent to 1809 (0.66 x 0.38 m, 0.28 m deep)
9	19	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.40 m	1900	Topsoil (0.08 m)
				1901	Subsoil - variable depth, silty loam (0.22 m)
				1902	Natural - yellow, slightly clayey sand
9	20	25.80 x 1.80 m	0.85 m	2000	Topsoil - slightly clayey loam (0.15 m)
				2001	Subsoil - slightly clayey loam (0.52 m)
				2002	Colluvium - mottled yellow/light grey clay (0.16m)
				2003	Colluvium - below 2002, dark brown fine sand (0.08m)
				2004	?Natural - below 2003, grey fine sand
9	21	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.40 m	2100	Topsoil - (0.16 m)
				2101	Subsoil - silty sand (0.23 m)
				2102	Natural - mottled yellow/light grey clay & sand
				2103	Ditch/gully (0.85 m wide, 0.19 m deep)
				2104	Fill of 2103, below 2101, silty clay loam
				2105	Modern field drain (0.10 m wide)
				2106	Modern field drain (0.10 m wide).

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
10	22	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.45 m	2200	Ploughsoil - silty loam (0.30 m)
				2201	?Natural - (variation) light grey-brown slightly sandy silt clay , occ. iron-rich inclusions (1.50 x 0.60 m)
				2202	?Natural - yellow clay with sand mottles, occ. iron-rich inclusions
				2203	Oval 'cut' - more like a spread (0.60 m diam., 0.01 m deep)
				2204	Fill of 2203, spread of charred wood, sherds/fired clay partly sealed by 2202
				2205	Series nine parallel plough marks in 2202, filled with 2200
				2206	Row of 7 small stake-holes in E. end trench - modern fence line?
10	23	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.50 m	2300	Ploughsoil - 0.40 m
				2301	Natural - yellow clay
				2302	Remnant subsoil - area pale grey loamy clay (*c.* 1.0 x 2.0 m, 0.25 m deep)
10	24	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.0 m	2400	Ploughsoil - sandy loam (0.40 m)
				2401	Natural - yellow clay
				2402	Remnant subsoil - sandy loam, occ. charred wood inclusions (*c.* 1.5 x 1.0 m, 0.02 m deep)
10	25	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.20 m	2500	Ploughsoil - sandy loam (0.60 m)
				2501	Natural - yellow clay
				2502	Fill of 2505, sandy silt clay, below 2500 (0.40 m deep)
				2503	Box across 2501 & 2502
				2504	Remnant subsoil - sandy clay (0.30 m deep)
				2505	Linear (1.0 m wide, 0.40 m deep)
10	26	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.48 m	2600	Ploughsoil - silty loam (0.23 m deep)
				2601	Subsoil - silty clay (0.08 m)
				2602	Natural - mottled grey & yellow silty clay, occ. iron-rich inclusions
				2603	?variation in depth of natural with remnant subsoil - occ. charred wood inclusions (0.40 m diam., 0.04 m deep)
				2604	as 2603 (1.0 x 0.5 m, 0.05 m deep)
				2605	as 2603 (0.80 x 0.30 m, 0.25 m deep)
				2606	Modern field drain (0.16 m wide)
10	27	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.18 m	2700	Ploughsoil - clay loam (0.48 m)
				2701	Subsoil - silty clay loam, iron-rich inclusions (0.25 m)
				2702	Natural - sandy silt clay, frequent iron-rich inclusions
				2703	Modern ceramic field drain (0.16 m wide)
				2704	as 7303
10	28	30. 0x 1.80 m	0.60 m	2800	Ploughsoil - silty loam (0.20 m)
				2801	Subsoil - clayey loam, occ. iron-rich inclusions (0.22 m)
				2802	Natural - yellowish-brown clay, occ. iron-rich inclusions
				2803	Variation in depth of subsoil (1.86 x 1.27 m, 0.22 m deep)
				2804	Fill of 2803, below 2801, clayey loam.

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
10	29	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.55 m	2900	Ploughsoil - sandy clay loam (0.35 m)
				2901	Natural - blocky yellow clay, frequent iron-rich flecks and sandy pockets
				2902	Linear (0.20m wide, 0.1 m deep)
				2903	Fill of 2902, below 2900
				2904	Modern field drain (0.10 m wide)
10	30	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.90 m	3000	Ploughsoil - sandy silt clay (0.23 m deep)
				3001	Subsoil - silty clay, occ. iron-rich inclusions (0.55 m)
				3002	?Natural - mottled grey/brown slightly silty clay
				3003	?Natural - variation in band c. 2.20 m wide, below 3002, light grey clay with occ. iron-rich flecks
10	31	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.10 m	3100	Ploughsoil - silty loam (0.20 m)
				3101	Subsoil - silty clay, occ. charred wood & iron-rich flecks (0.44 m)
				3102	Natural - yellow-brown clay
				3103	Modern field drain (0.16 m wide)
10	32	30. 0 x 1.80 m	1.10 m	3200/01	Ploughsoil - sandy loam (0.23 m)
				3202	Subsoil - sandy clay (0.80 m)
				3203	Natural - yellow sandy clay
10	33	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.10 m	3300	Ploughsoil - sandy loam (0.43 m)
				3301	Subsoil - sandy clay, iron-rich flecks (0.55 m)
				3302	Natural - mottled grey/brown fine sand (0.10 m deep)
				3303	Natural - (variation) mottled grey-yellow sand & clay, below 3302
10	34	30.0 x 1.80 m	1.0 m	3400	Ploughsoil - silty loam (0.25 m)
				3401	Subsoil - clayey loam, iron-rich veins (0.30 m deep)
				3402	Natural - orange brown clay, pockets grey sandy clay
10	35	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.52 m	3500	Turf - (0.10 m)
				3501	Subsoil - silty loam, iron-rich inclusions (0.20 m)
				3502	Natural - yellowish brown silty clay
10	36	30.0 x 1.80 m	2.10 m	3600	Surface of ploughsoil - artefactual recovery
				3601	Ploughsoil - silty clay (0.40 m)
				3602	Layer - very compact, slightly silty clay, iron-rich flecks. Sparse archaeological components (In NE 10 m of trench, 1.50 m deep)
				3603	Natural - in central area of trench, olive-grey silty clay with limestone outcrops & iron-rich flecks
				3604	Natural - in SW half of trench, olive yellow mottled sand
				3605	Band sandy clay 1.50 m wide across trench (0.50m deep)
				3606	Box through 3602 to ascertain base of layer
10	37	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.40 m	3700	Turf - (0.10 m)
				3701	Subsoil - silty loam (0.15 m)
				3702	Natural - heavy, yellowish brown clay
				3703	Modern burning - black loam in SE end of trench extending into 3700 (0.10 m deep)
				3704	Natural - (variation) dark grey clay
				3705	Natural - (variation) 2.50 m diam. area within 3705 loose limestone outcrop
10	38	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.30 m	3800	Turf/topsoil - silty clay loam (0.15 m)
				3801	Natural - mottled yellow clay, patches grey clay

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
10	39	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.24 m	3900	Turf - (0.05 m)
				3901	Subsoil - sandy silt loam (0.12 m)
				3902	Natural - grey clay, patches iron-rich stone
10	40	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.55 m	4000	Turf - (0.05 m)
				4001	Subsoil - slightly silty clay (0.15 m)
				4002	Natural - mottled greyish brown clay
				4003	Natural - (variation) patches iron-rich inclusions
10	41	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.50 m	4100	Turf - (0.05 m)
				4101	Topsoil - silty clay (0.15 m)
				4102	Subsoil - slightly silty clay , very compact (0.30 m)
				4103	Fill of 4106, below 4102, slightly silty clay
				4104	Fill of 4107, below 4102, slightly silty clay
				4105	Fill of 4108, below 4102, spread of charred wood and sherds
				4106	Linear - (1.80 m wide, 0.10 m deep)
				4107	Feature - no real 'cut', spread c. 2.60 m long, 0.27 m wide, 0.08 m deep
				4108	Feature - no real 'cut', spread c. 1.50 m long, 1.0 m wide, 0.06 m deep
				4109	Spread of charred wood, no actual cut - *c.* 0.20 x 0.29m, 0.10 m deep
				4110	Natural - clay
10	42	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.33 m	4200	Turf - (0.05 m)
				4201	Topsoil - silty sand (0.12 m)
				4202	Modern burning - charred wood & other ash below 4201 along 9.0 m length of trench (0.16 m)
				4203	Subsoil - silty sand, iron-rich flecks (0.10 m)
				4204	Gully/drain - (0.40 m wide, 0.08 m deep)
				4205	Fill of 4204, below 4203, sandy silt loam, iron-rich flecks
				4206	Natural - greyish yellow clay, iron-rich inclusions
10	43	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.45 m	4300	Turf - (0.06 m)
				4301	Subsoil - sandy silt loam (0.30 m)
				4302	Natural - mottled yellow-grey clay and sand
				4303	Modern burning - ash layer on turf line (0.06 m)
10	44	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.54 m	4400	Topsoil/ploughsoil - clay loam (0.23 m)
				4401	Subsoil - silty clay (0.18 m)
				4402	Natural - grey clay, iron-stone flecks
				4403	Natural - (variation) mottled yellow-grey clay
10	45	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.52 m	4500	Ploughsoil - clay loam (0.20 m)
				4501	Subsoil - clay loam, iron-rich inclusions (0.28 m)
				4502	Natural - yellowish brown clay, iron-rich flecks
				4503	Fill of 4504, as 4501 with charred wood inclusions
				4504	?cut/variation in depth of subsoil (0.15 m wide, 0.07 m deep)
10	46	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.42 m	4600	Topsoil/ploughsoil - clay silt (0.27 m)
				4601	Subsoil - clay silt (variable depth, max. 0.12 m)
				4602	Natural - mottled yellow-grey clay

Area	Trench	Dimensions	Max. depth	Context	Description
10	47	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.66 m	4700	Surface of ploughsoil - artefact recovery
				4701	Topsoil/ploughsoil - clay silt (0.30 m)
				4702	Natural - olive brown slightly silty clay
				4703	Modern field drain (0.12 m wide)
				4704	Fill of 4703 - slightly silty clay
				4705	No real 'cut' spread charred wood (0.17 x 0.14 m, 0.06 m deep)
				4706	Modern field drain (0.10 m wide)
				4707	Fill of 4706, as 4704
				4708	Animal disturbance - (0.12m wide, 0.10m deep)
				4709	Fill of 4708, silty clay, charred wood inclusions
				4710	Subsoil - silty clay, iron-rich inclusions (0.25 m deep)
				4711	Animal disturbance in section - as 4708
				4712	Animal disturbance - fill as 4709
				4713	Linear - (0.76 m wide, 0.12 m deep)
				4714	Fill of 4713, slightly silty clay, below 4701
10	48	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.75 m	4800	Ploughsoil - silty clay loam (0.25 m)
				4801	Subsoil - clay loam (0.20 m)
				4802	Natural - yellow-brown clayey sand, large areas iron-rich inclusions
				4803	Drain - no visible cut (0.35 m wide, 0.15 m deep)
				4804	Fill of 4803, tabular stone laid horizontally in ordered fashion, bricks at base
10	49	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.51 m	4900	Ploughsoil - sandy loam (0.30 m)
				4901	Subsoil - sandy loam (0.23 m)
				4902	Natural - mottled yellow-grey clay
10	50	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.85 m	5000	Surface artefact recovery
				5001	Ploughsoil - sandy loam (0.25 m)
				5002	Subsoil - sandy loam (0.20 m)
				5003	Scoop in natural (0.25 m diam., 0.07 m deep)
				5004	Fill of 5003, sandy clay loam, frequent charred wood
				5005	Natural - yellowish brown sand
11	51	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.35 m	5100	Turf/topsoil (0.20 m)
				5101	Natural - soft, brownish yellow clay
12	52	30.0 x 1.80 m	0.60 m	5200	Turf - (0.08 m)
				5201	Topsoil - silty loam (0.25 m)
				5202	Subsoil - slightly clay loam (0.20 m)
				5203	Gully/ditch or ?tree bowl (1.30 m wide, 0.12 m deep)
				5204	Natural - yellow-brown clay
				5205	Fill of 5203, below 5202, slightly clayey silt, occ. iron-rich flecks and charred wood
				5206	Modern field drain (0.16 m wide)
				2507	Modern filed drain (0.50 m wide)

NB. Maximum depth of each context given in (m) unless other dimension stated.
occ. = occasional

Table 1: Overall Finds Totals

Material Type	Number	Weight (g)
Animal bone	2	77
Unworked burnt flint	5	38
Ceramic building material	121	9,669
Clay pipe	9	20
Fired clay	29	135
Worked flint	104	2,602
Glass	40	326
Pottery (all)	128	618
Prehistoric	64	153
Romano-British	12	58
Medieval	4	58
Post-medieval	48	349
Slag	2	156
Stone	7	1,091
Metalwork	16	263

Table 2: Finds Totals by Context

NB. Quantities are presented by number/weight in grammes.
CBM= ceramic building material; pottery dating: PH= Prehistoric; LIA/RB = Romano-British; ME= Medieval; PM= Post-Medieval;
W. flint= worked flint. Unwkd = unworked. pot = pottery
{No finds from samples are included.}

Trench	Context	Description	Animal bone	Unwkd Burnt flint	CBM	Clay pipe	Fired clay	Glass	Worked flint	PH pot	LIA/RB pot	ME/ PM pot	Slag	Stone	Metal
Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm															
53	5301	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/7me	-	-	-
54	5400	turf	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	-	-	2/49me	-	-	-
	5401	subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/17	-	4/13	-	-	-	-
	5402	bedrock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	5501	topsoil	-	-	1/16	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
	5502	subsoil	-	-	2/45	-	1/5	-	1/5	-	3/11	1/2me	-	-	-
	5506	fill of 5505	-	-	-	-	13/18	-	-	3/3	-	-	-	-	-
56	5605	colluvium	-	-	-	-	12/68	-	-	-	2/30	-	-	-	-
	5607	bedrock							1/35						

Trench	Context	Description	Animal bone	Unwkd Burnt flint	CBM	Clay pipe	Fired clay	Glass	W. flint	PH pot	LIA/R B pot	ME/ PM pot	Slag	Stone	Metal
Area 4: Oaklands Farm															
1	100	topsoil	-	-	3/97	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/12pm	-	-	-
1	101	subsoil										1/9 pm			
2	200	topsoil	-	-	1/152	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	201	subsoil	-	-	5/316	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/33pm	-	-	-
3	301	subsoil	-	-	7/198	-	-	-	2/44	-	-	-	1/110	1/120	-
4	401	subsoil	-	-	3/586	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	500	topsoil	1/70	-	2/11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	501	subsoil	-	-	7/186	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/5pm	-	-	-
Area 5: Lunsford's Cross Farm															
7	701	topsoil	-	-	1/47	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	900	turf	-	-	4/76	-	-	2/45	-	-	-	2/18pm	-	-	-
Area 7: Nr Kiteye Farm															
10	1000	turf	-	-	-	-	-	1/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1001	subsoil	-	1/1	1/1	-	-	-	1/8	-	-	1/1 pm	-	-	-
Area 9: Kitchenham Farm															
11	1100	topsoil	-	-	1/1791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1101	subsoil	-	-	5/40	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1105	buried soil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/18	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	1301	subsoil	-	-	5/641	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/886	-
14	1401	subsoil	-	-	9/444	-	-	-	1/3	-	-	-	-	1/65	-
15	1500	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	1/21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1503	subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/187	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1504	fill of 1505	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/121	-	2/3	-	-	-	-
17	1700	topsoil	-	-	1/2361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench	Context	Description	Animal bone	Unwkd Burnt flint	CBM	Clay pipe	Fired clay	Glass	W. flint	PH pot	LIA/R B pot	ME/ PM pot	Slag	Stone	Metal
18	1801	subsoil	-	-	2/157	-	-	-	1/6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1803	fill of 1809	1/7	-	6/1107	-	-	-	1/40	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	1901	subsoil	-	1/4	-	-	-	-	1/16	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	2002	colluvium	-	-	4/62	-	-	1/17	5/19	-	-	1/12pm	-	-	-
	2004	bedrock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm															
22	2200	topsoil	-	-	1/7	-	-	1/3	5/105	-	-	1/3pm	-	-	1/35
	2201	bedrock	-	-	1/20	-	-	-	3/28	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2202	bedrock	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/34	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2204	fill of 2203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16/20	-	-	-	-	-
23	2300	topsoil	-	-	4/152	-	-	-	7/129	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	2400	topsoil	-	1/30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	2503	fill of 2502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/5	-	-	-	-	-
27	2700	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/21	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	2900	topsoil	-	-	1/37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2902	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/10	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	3001	subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-
	3003	bedrock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/3	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	3200	topsoil	-	-	2/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/46	1/2	-
	3201	topsoil	-	-	3/82	-	-	-	1/409	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3202	subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-
33	3301	subsoil	-	-	1/13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3302	bedrock	-	-	1/9	-	-	-	2/12	2/3	-	-	-	-	-
35	3500	turf	-	-	1/44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	3601	topsoil	-	-	2/69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3602	colluvium	-	-	-	-	1/5	-	4/52	3/16	-	-	-	-	-
38	3800	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/154	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trench	Context	Description	Animal bone	Unwkd Burnt flint	CBM	Clay pipe	Fired clay	Glass	W. flint	PH pot	LIA/RB pot	ME/PM pot	Slag	Stone	Metal
40	4000	turf	-	-	1/8	-	-	-	4/52	-	-	-	-	1/4	2/23
	4001	subsoil	-	-	1/9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	4101	topsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/78	-	-	-	-	-	1/6
	4105	fill of 4108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33/85	-	-	-	-	-
42	4205	fill of 4204	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	4301	subsoil	-	1/1	1/42	1/3	-	3/7	8/545	-	-	-	-	-	6/159
	4302	bedrock	-	-	-	-	-	4/9	3/111	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	4400	topsoil	-	-	6/175	1/1	-	4/25	-	-	-	1/4pm	-	-	-
45	4500	topsoil	-	-	3/102	-	-	6/32	4/86	-	-	4/12pm	-	-	2/6
46	4600	topsoil	-	-	5/167	2/4	-	4/32	3/55	-	-	5/71pm	-	1/3	-
47	4700	topsoil	-	-	1/21	-	-	7/104	-	-	-	1/11pm	-	-	-
	4701	topsoil	-	-	-	1/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4702	bedrock	-	-	1/4	-	-	-	1/3	1/7	-	-	-	-	1/4
	4706	field drain	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	4800	topsoil	-	-	1/17	-	-	-	1/50	-	-	3/13pm	-	-	-
	4801	subsoil	-	-	-	-	1/38	-	-	2/12	-	-	-	-	-
50	5000	topsoil	-	1/2	6/175	1/1	-	3/9	7/65	-	-	2/7pm	-	-	-
	5001	topsoil	-	-	3/98	-	-	1/13	1/15	-	1/1	10/72pm	-	1/11	1/24
	5002	subsoil	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Area 12: Downoak Farm															
52	5201	topsoil	-	-	5/71	2/4	-	1/4	-			9/66pm	-	-	2/6

Table 3: Finds Summary by Area

NB. Quantities are presented by number/weight in grammes.

CBM= ceramic building material; pottery dating: PH= Prehistoric; LIA/RB = Romano-British; ME= Medieval; PM= Post-Medieval;

Unwkd = unworked pot = pottery

Area	No. of trenches	Animal bone	Unwkd Burnt flint	CBM	Clay pipe	Fired clay	Glass	Worked flint	PH pot	LIA/RB pot	ME/PM pot	Slag	Stone	Metal
1: Nr New Lodge Farm	4	-	-	3/61	-	26/91	-	9/74	3/3	9/54	4/58me	-	-	-
4: Oaklands Farm	5	1/70	-	28/1546	-	-	-	2/44	-	-	8/59pm	1/110	1/120	-
5: Lunsford's Cross Farm	4	-	-	5/123	-	-	2/45	1/1	-	-	2/18pm	-	-	-
7: Nr Kiteye Farm	1	-	1/1	1/1	-	-	1/4	1/8	-	-	1/1pm	-	-	-
9: Kitchenham Farm	11	1/7	1/4	33/6603	1/3	1/1	2/38	16/433	-	2/3	1/12pm	-	2/951	-
10: Upper Wilting Farm	29	-	3/33	46/1264	6/13	2/43	34/235	75/2042	61/150	1/1	27/193pm	1/46	4/20	14/257
11: Lankhurst Farm	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12: Downoak Farm	1	-	-	5/71	2/4	-	1/4	-	-	-	9/66pm	-	-	2/6
Total	**56**	**2/77**	**5/38**	**121/ 9669**	**9/20**	**29/135**	**40/326**	**104/2602**	**64/153**	**12/58**	**52/407**	**2/156**	**7/1091**	**16/263**

Table 4: Soil samples by context, trench and area

Sample no. (s)	Trench	Context	Date	Description	Assessment or Discard
Area 1: Nr New Lodge Farm					
23	56	5605	?Roman	Upper levels of colluvium	Assess
24	56	5605	?Roman	Lower levels of colluvium	Assess
25	56	5608	undated - Roman or later	Upper fill of ?hearth 5610	Assess
26	56	5609	undated - Roman or later	Burnt clay forming base of ?hearth 5610	Discard
27-32	56	5605	?Roman	Column through colluvium	Assess
Area 7: Nr Kiteye Farm					
1	10	1003	undated	Animal disturbance	Discard
2	10	1006	undated	Animal disturbance	Discard
Area 9: Kitchenham Farm					
3	11	1112	undated	Scoop in natural	Discard
4	14	1406	undated	Animal disturbance	Discard
10-15	11	1110	undated	Column through silted-up water course sealed by buried soil	Assess
Area 10: Upper Wilting Farm					
5	47	4705	undated	Spread on surface of natural	Discard
6	50	5004	undated	Scoop in natural	Discard
7	47	4709	undated	Animal disturbance	Discard
8	45	4503	undated	Variation in depth of subsoil	Discard
16-17	22	2204	?EBA	Oval burnt spread with Early Bronze Age Pottery	Assess
18	25	2502	?EBA	Ditrch with Early Bronze Age pottery	Assess
19	28	2803	undated	Variation in depth of subsoil	Discard
20	41	4105	prehistoric	burnt spread with prehistoric pottery	Assess
21	36	3602	prehistoric	Colluvium with prehistoric pottery	Assess
22	41	4109	undated	Spread of charred wood on surface of natural	Discard

Table 5: Charred Plant Remains

			Flot[1]							Residue
Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	flot size ml	Grain	Chaff	Weed unburnt[2]	seeds burnt	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
?Early Bronze Age										
Spread/ 2203	2204	16/17	60 (35)	-	-	a	C	A	-	-
Ditch/ 2503	2502	18	120 (5)	-	-	b	C	A	-	5
Prehistoric										
Spread 4108	4105	20	120 (95)	-	-	c	A	A	-	-
?Roman										
Hearth/5610	5608	25	50 (15)	C	-	c	C	A	-	12

KEY: A** = exceptional, A* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (H) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones

NOTE: [1]flot is total, but flot in brackets = ml of rooty material. [2]unburnt seed in lower case to disguish from charred remains

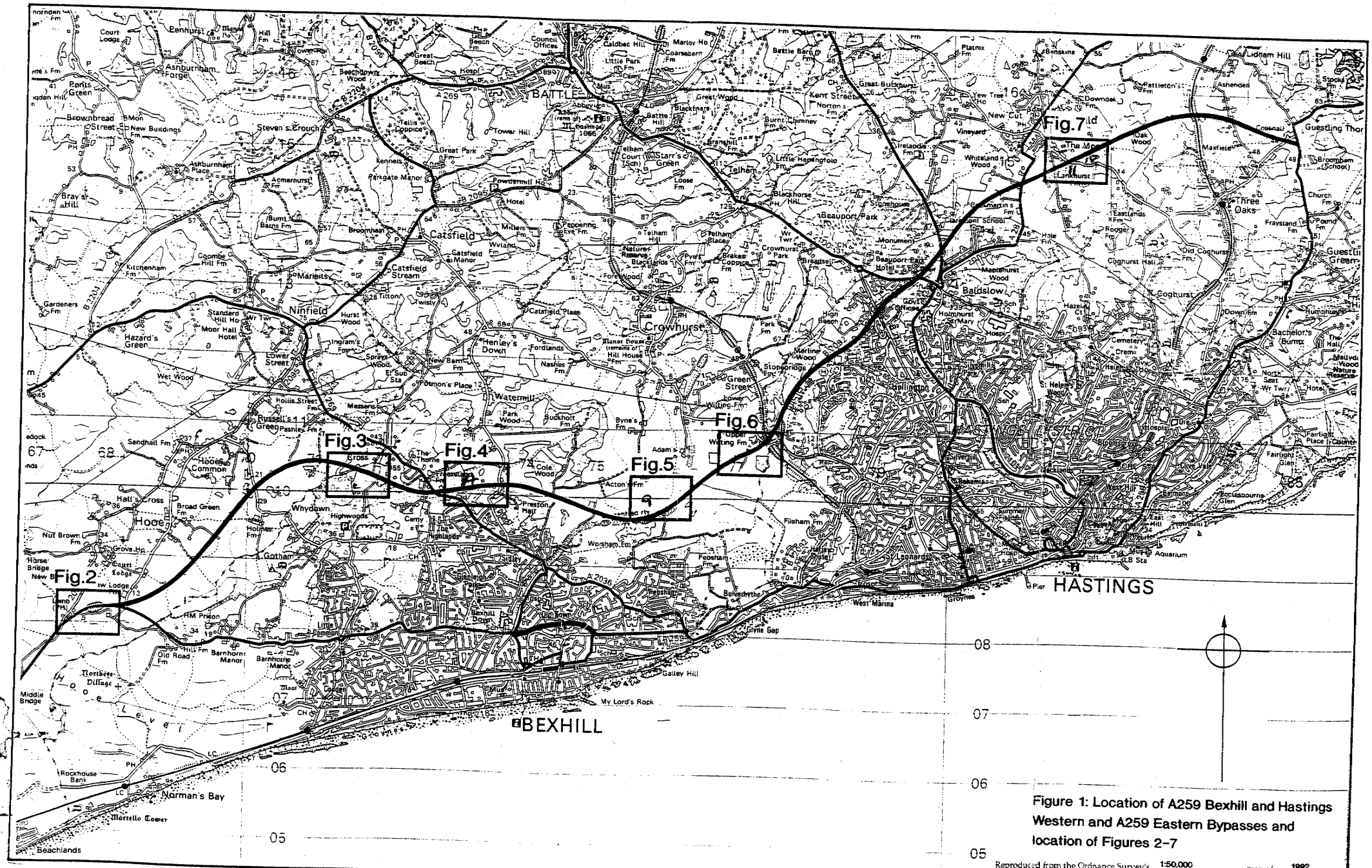

Figure 1: Location of A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western and A259 Eastern Bypasses and location of Figures 2–7

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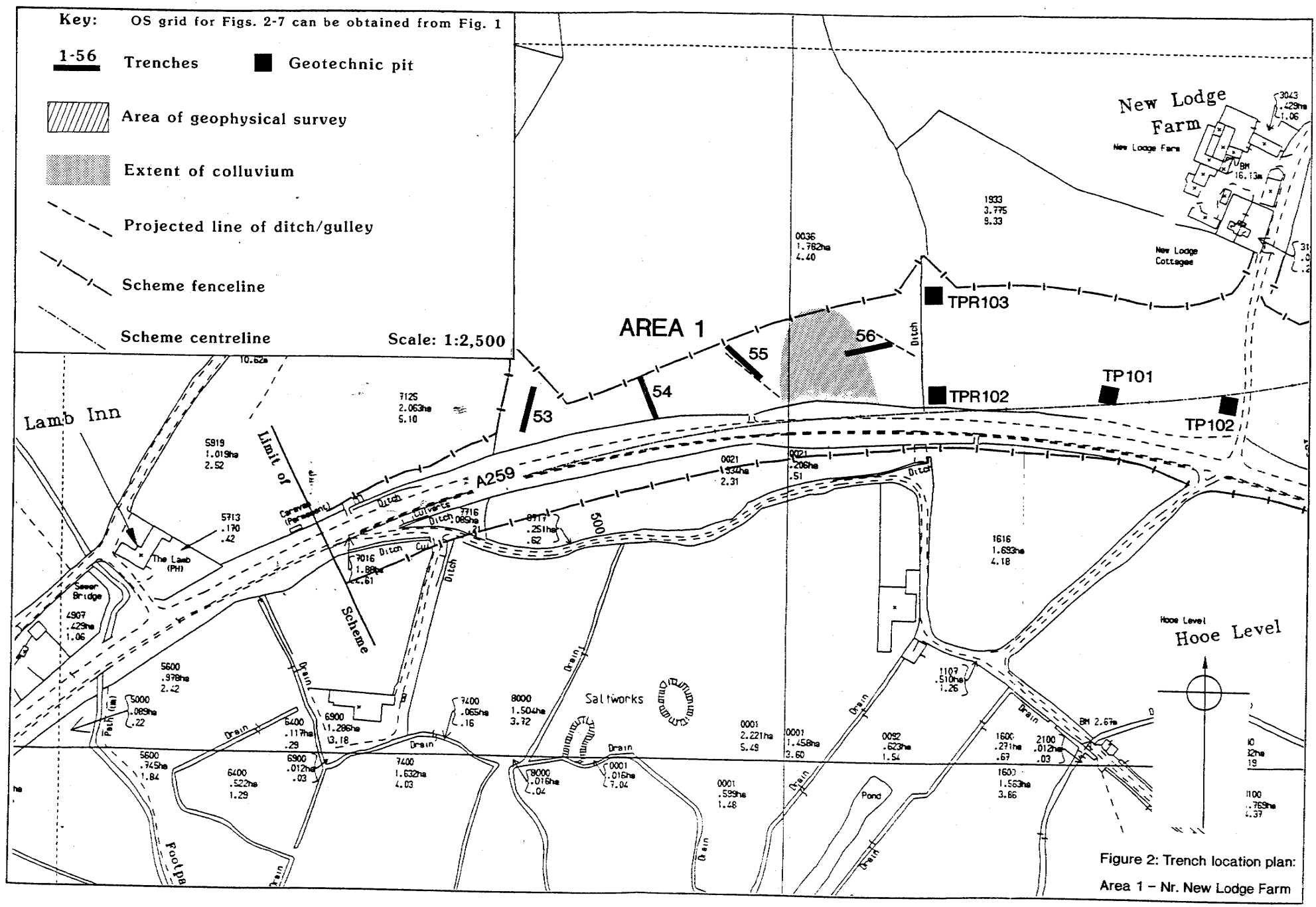

Figure 2: Trench location plan:
Area 1 – Nr. New Lodge Farm

For key refer to Figure 2

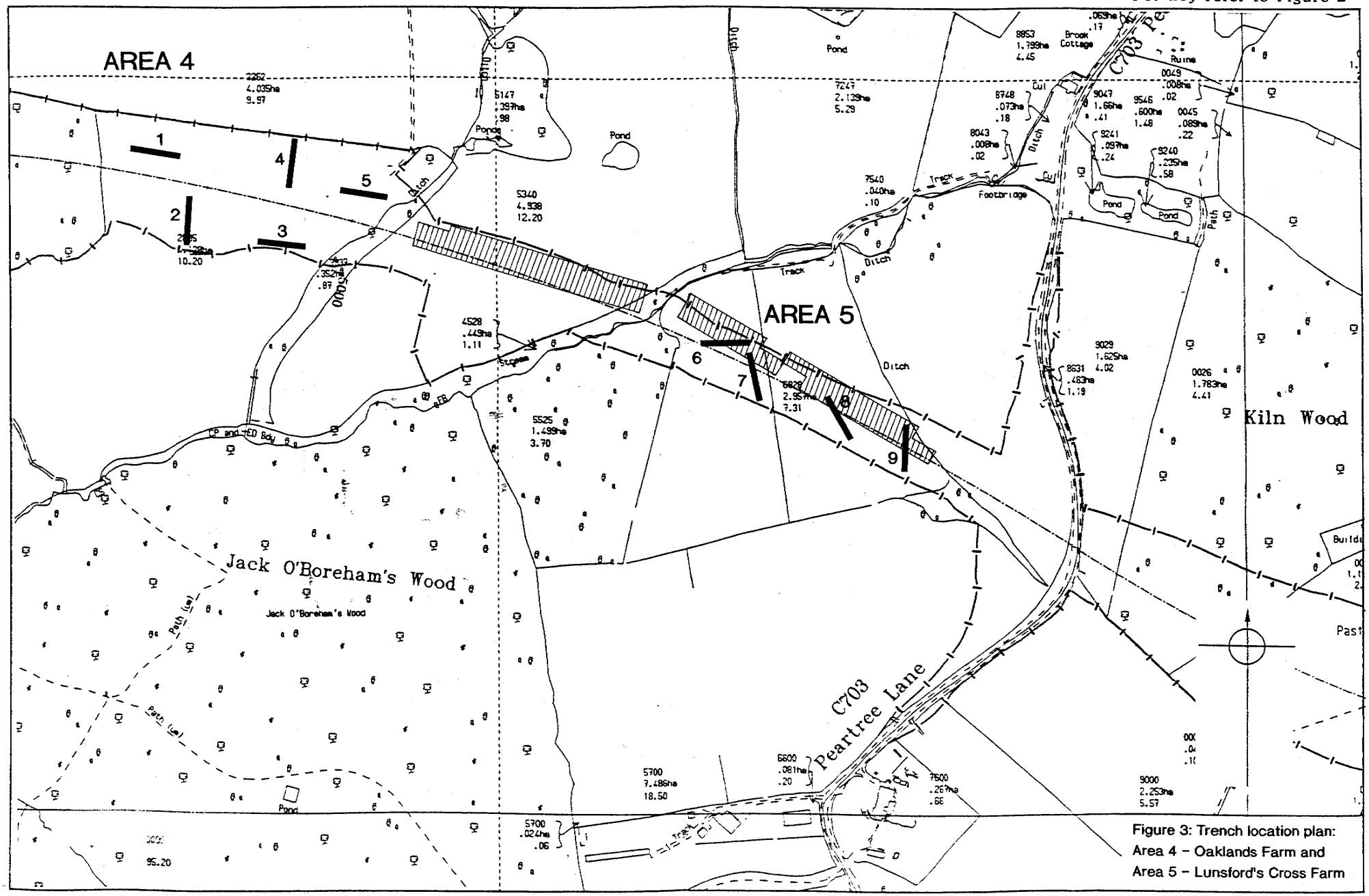

Figure 3: Trench location plan:
Area 4 – Oaklands Farm and
Area 5 – Lunsford's Cross Farm

For key refer to Figure 2

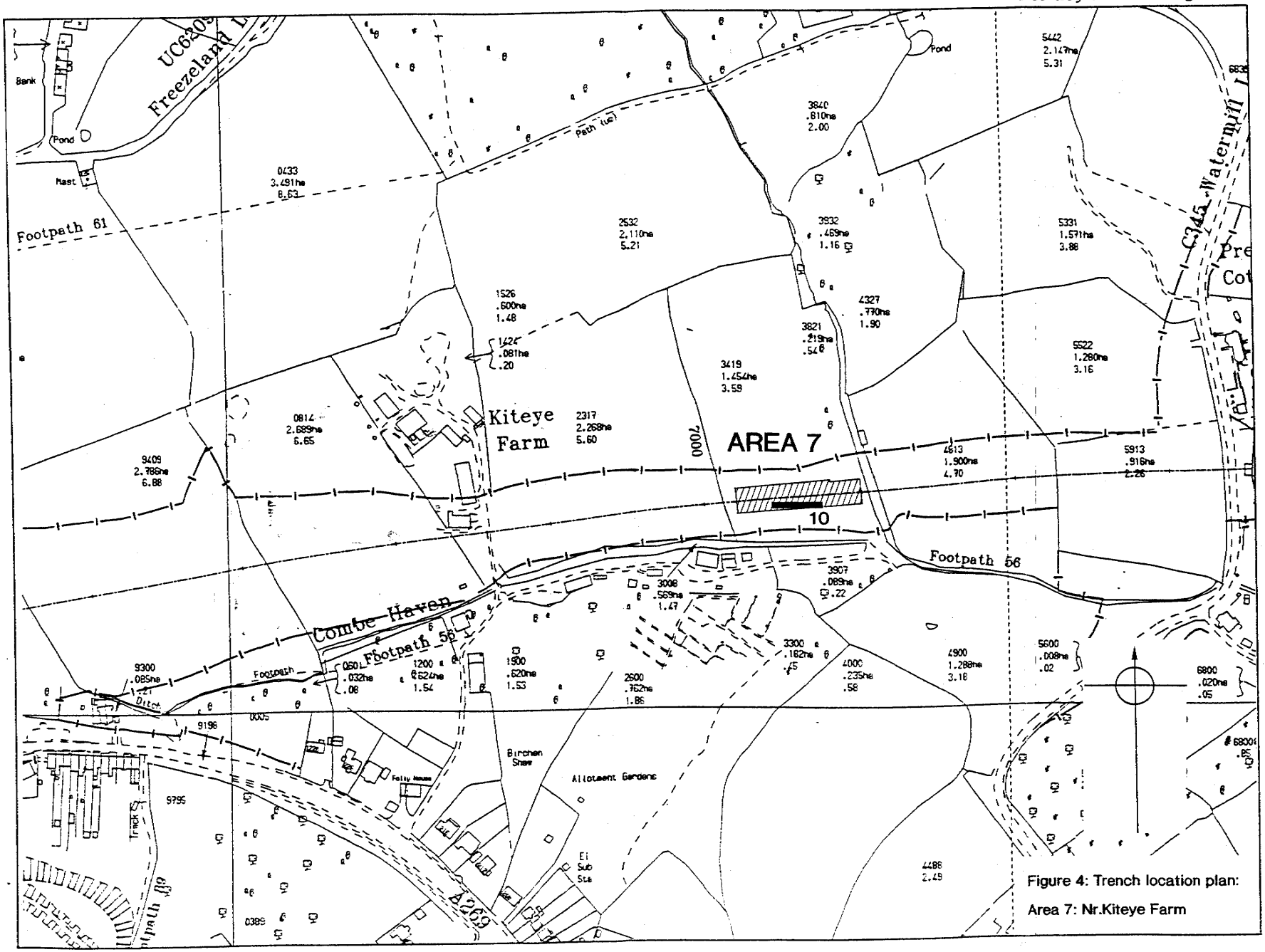

Figure 4: Trench location plan:
Area 7: Nr.Kiteye Farm

For key refer to Figure 2

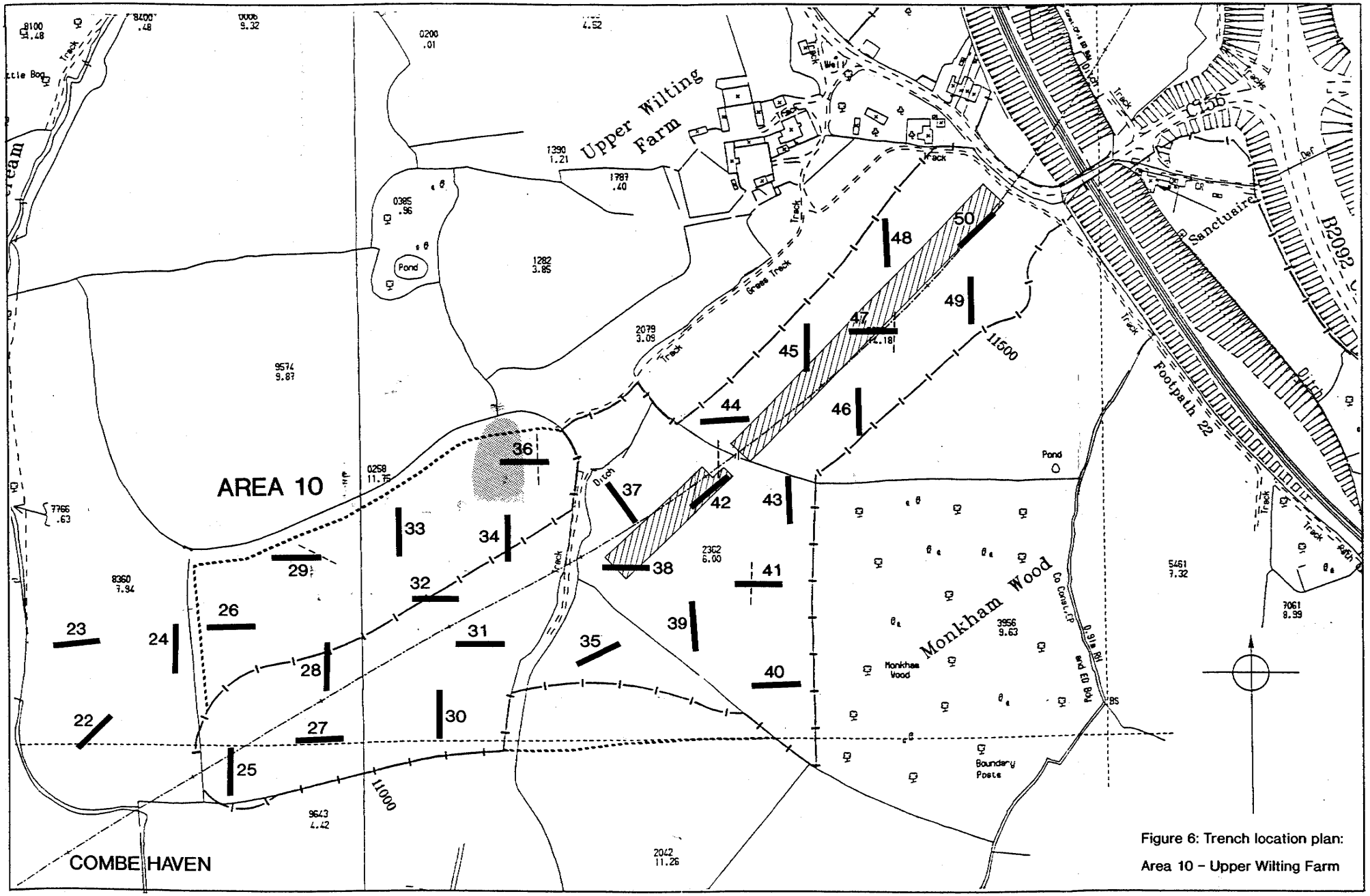

Figure 6: Trench location plan:
Area 10 – Upper Wilting Farm

For key refer to Figure 2

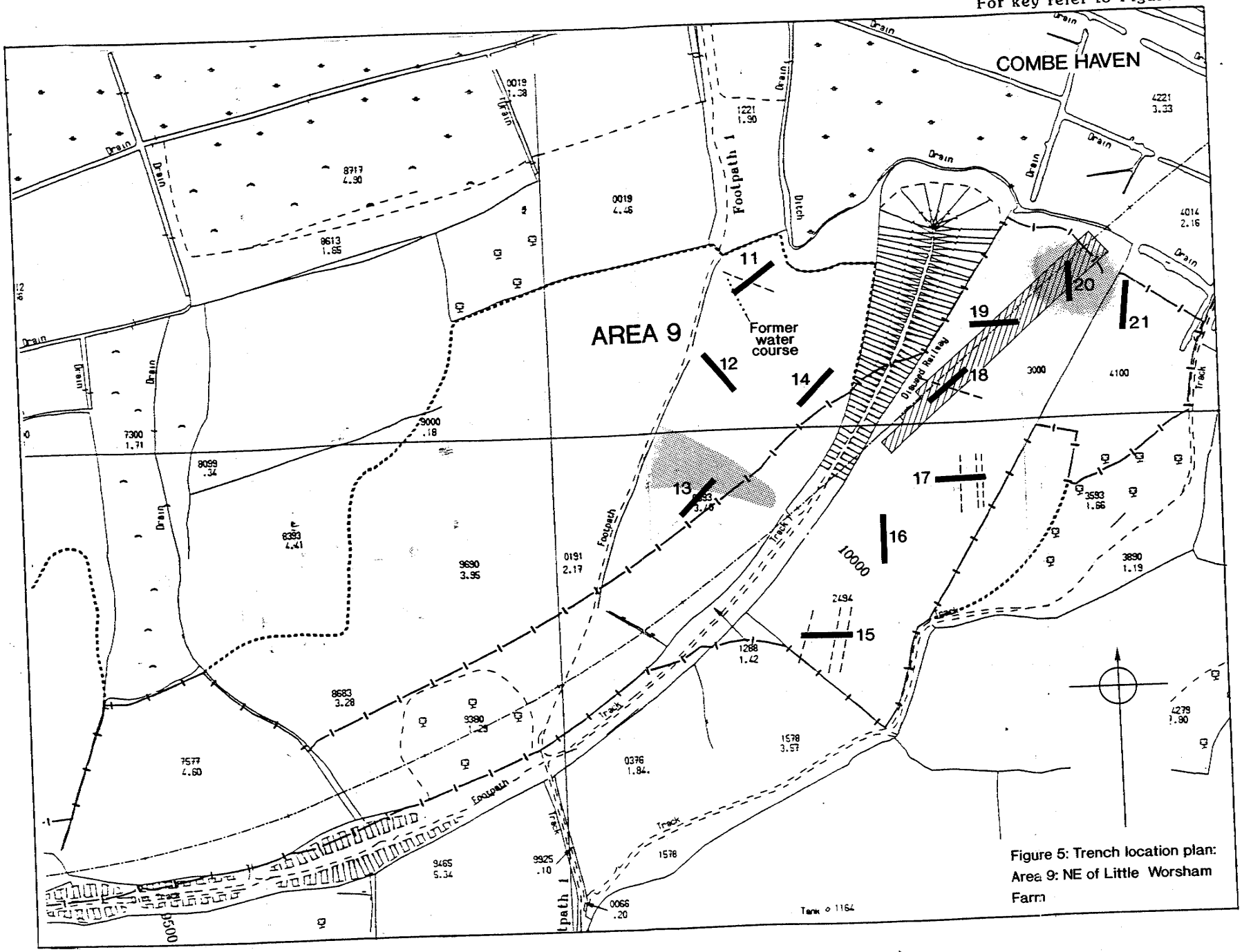

Figure 5: Trench location plan: Area 9: NE of Little Worsham Farm

For key refer to Figure 2

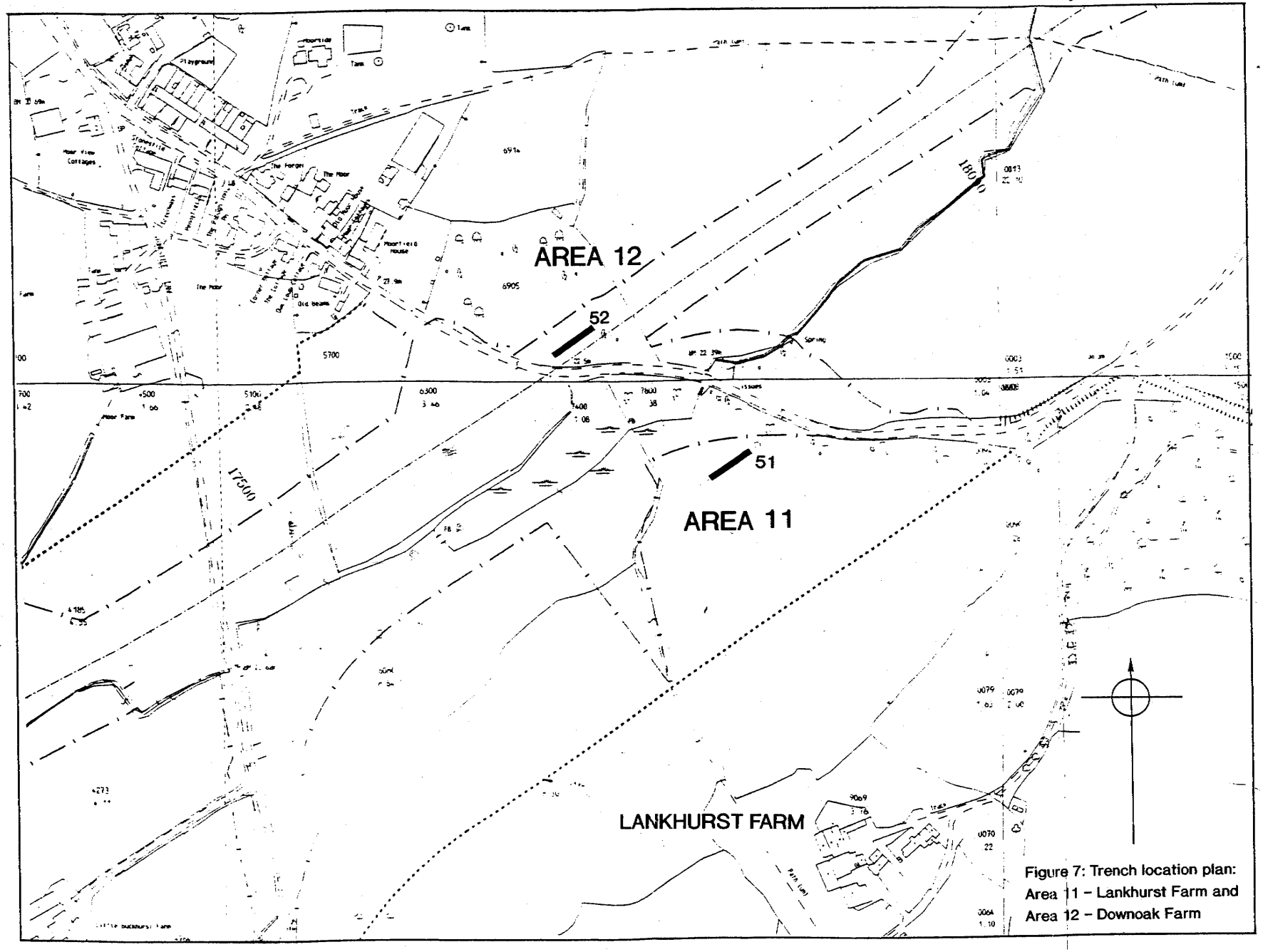

Figure 7: Trench location plan:
Area 11 – Lankhurst Farm and
Area 12 – Downoak Farm

Plate 1 Area 1 - Nr New Lodge Farm: Trench 56 from west showing box excavated through western portion of colluvial deposit 5605 to natural (coinciding with water table). Scale is 2 m.

Plate 2 Area 9 - North-east of Little Worsham Farm: fields on east side of dismantled railway, looking north over Combe Haven to Upper Wilting Farm (Area 10) - ploughed fields below the main building in the upper right-hand side).

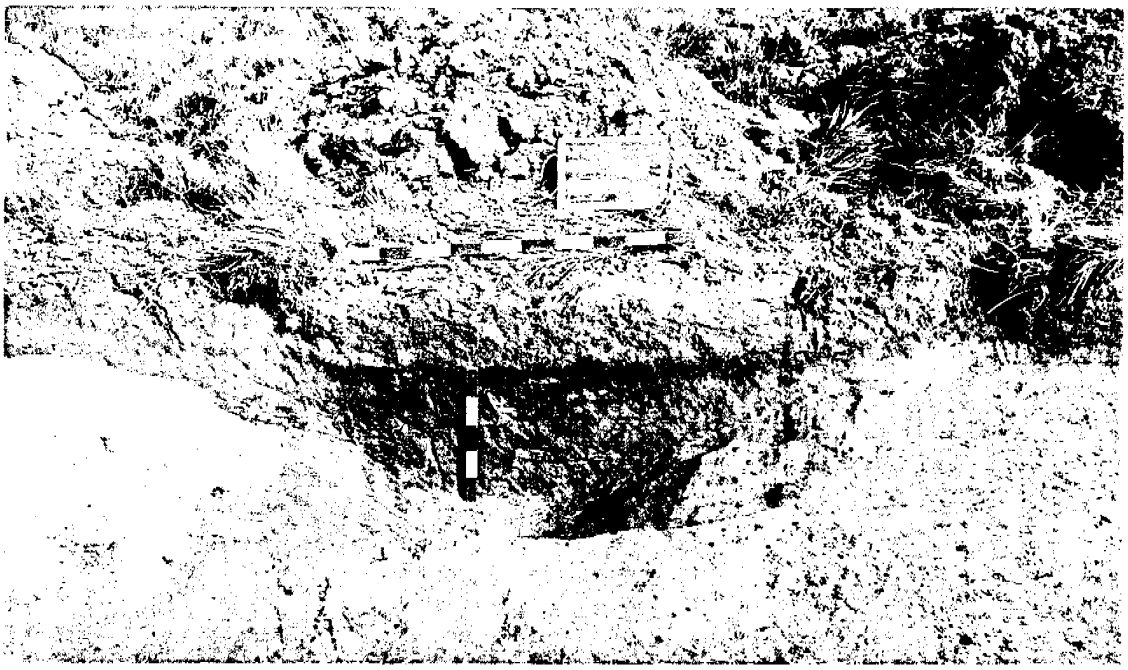

Plate 3 Area 9 - North-east of Little Worsham Farm: Trench 15, half section through ditch 150, one of three parallel ditches. Scales are 1 m and 0.5 m.

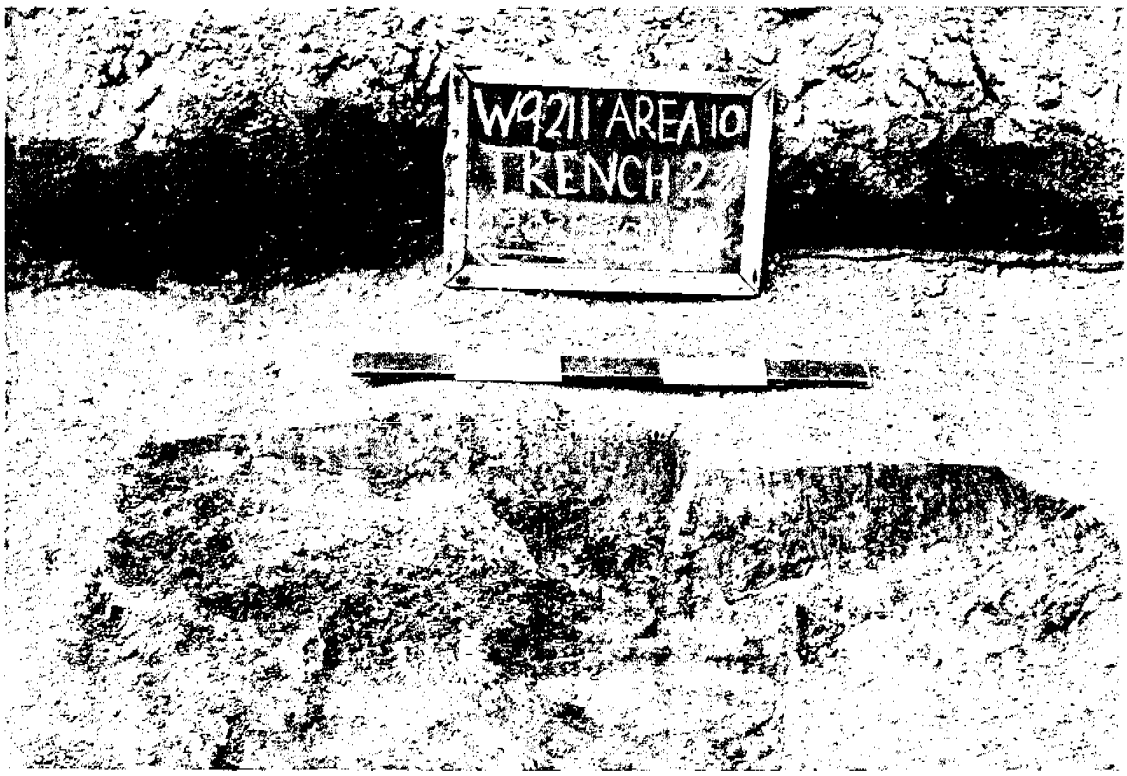

Plate 4 Area 10 - Upper Wilting Farm: Trench 22, possible prehistoric hearth 2202. Scale is 1 m.

Plate 5 Area 10 - Upper Wilting Farm: Trench 36, looking west along the trench into the dry valley with colluvial deposit 3602. Scale is 1 m.