

A259 BEXHILL AND HASTINGS WESTERN BYPASS

ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT

CULTURAL HERITAGE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report is a study of the cultural heritage along the corridor of the proposed A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass. Work has been carried out in accordance with the Department of Transport's (DoT) Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), *Volume 11 Environmental Assessment* (DoT 1993).

1.2 The cultural heritage is taken in broad terms to mean both the physical remains of past human activity and its interaction with the landscape. This ranges from upstanding archaeological earthworks, for example the remains of medieval salt-workings at the beginning of the scheme, to those which are no longer extant, for example the various sub-surface features detected during the geophysical survey. Listed and other historic buildings, eg Preston Hall, and elements of the landscape such as probable Ancient Woodlands (Jack O'Boreham's Wood), hedges and boundary ditches are also aspects of the cultural heritage.

1.3 This report updates, expands and supersedes all previous work undertaken for the Published Scheme. It incorporates for example, new archaeological discoveries and further historical evidence. A desktop study was carried out to set the Published Scheme within the historical background of the area. Section 2.0 outlines the sources used for research and contains a list of consultees. A general description of the topography and soils of the area is given in Section 3.0 with the archaeological and historical context of the route corridor discussed in Section 4.0. The method of assessment is set out in Section 5.0. The features of the cultural heritage likely to be affected by the Scheme are described in Section 6.0 where the impacts of the Scheme and the proposed mitigation are discussed. The key issues are summarised in Section 7.0. All identified heritage features within the study area have been mapped and listed in a gazetteer (Figures 2-5 and Appendix 1).

1.4 Non-intrusive archaeological field evaluation was also undertaken to detect the presence or absence of surface and sub-surface features along the line of the Published Scheme. The field evaluation comprised a walkover survey, surface collection survey, geophysical survey, observations made during the engineering ground investigations and a building survey of Beauport Lodge. Each of the surveys exists as a free-standing report and these are given in Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively. This report (No. 8) amalgamates the results of the field evaluations with archaeological and historical knowledge from other sources. However, it should be noted that areas identified during the field evaluations have not been allocated a number in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).

- 1.5 It is appropriate to discuss the landscape history of an area in the context of archaeological features and historic buildings. Historic landscape issues are therefore dealt with as part of this cultural heritage report which should be read in conjunction with the landscape and visual intrusion reports (Volume 2, Reports 6 and 10). However, it should be noted that the DMRB deals with historic landscapes under the heading of landscape, rather than heritage.

2.0 SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND CONSULTATIONS

2.1 This report is based largely on published sources, together with information from the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) of East Sussex County Council. These data have been supplemented by the National Archaeological Record (NAR) of the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) of RCHME. The Aerial Photograph Library of RCHME and aerial cover of the route by East Sussex County Council (1987) was consulted. Historic maps, primarily first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) one and six inch maps and eighteenth and nineteenth county maps of Sussex have been examined.

2.2 The appropriate sources for Registered Parks and Gardens, Conservation Areas and battlefield sites were consulted, with no entries being found for the study area. Other material is listed in the Section 8.0.

2.3 The following groups were consulted for comments and information:

English Heritage	Ancient Monuments Inspector
	Historic Buildings Inspector
East Sussex County Council	Archaeologist
Hastings Borough Council	
Rother District Council	
Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group	
Wealden Iron Research Group	

3.0 TOPOGRAPHY AND SOILS

- 3.1 Topography, geology and drainage is discussed in more detail in the Landscape Report (Volume 2, Report 6) and so it is not proposed to duplicate work here. The Published Scheme would cross the south-western edge of the Sussex High Weald. At the beginning of the Scheme the land is gently undulating ranging between 5 and 15 m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum). The route would then cross the Barnhorn Level, a flat expanse comprised mainly of pasture. There are extensive areas of woodland, interspersed with isolated farmsteads (particularly in section B, The Weald) throughout this length. The ground rises, still undulating to about 50 m AOD at Peartree Lane. To the south of the study corridor is the urban area of Sidley. Past Sidley the land descends to the Combe Haven another extensive area of lowlying rough pasture. The landform then becomes steeper, more pronounced and wooded towards the end of the proposed route at Baldslow Wood.
- 3.2 The topography of this part of Sussex is significant for its influence on land use and settlement patterns. The relationship between lowland pasture, coastland and woodland, a dominant feature of the Sussex landscape, can be identified in terms of the network of roads and tracks, as well as the structure of parishes and is a notable element of the cultural heritage. Yeakell and Gardner's County map of Sussex (1795, Figure 6) highlights the level of survival of the landscape from at least the late eighteenth century.
- 3.3 The greatest concentration of iron is located at the junction of the sands and clays, particularly within the clays. The iron industry of the Weald was of considerable local importance from the iron age through to the post-medieval period. The heavy clay was historically associated with dense woodland, which provided a ready source of fuel for the iron industry.
- 3.4 The sands are likely to have been more attractive to prehistoric settlement than the wooded clays, but human activity is difficult to detect. The Barnhorn Level and Combe Haven are significant in archaeological terms, both for past environmental remains and features that may lie buried beneath and within the alluvial deposits.

4.0 THE HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDY AREA (Figures 1-6)

- 4.1 Prior to any human impact on the landscape of the study area, both heavy clays and lighter sands and sandstones were covered in deciduous forests. The clearance of woodland may have begun in the mesolithic (meaning middle stone age) period, was certainly occurring in the neolithic (new stone age) and continued during the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods.
- 4.2 Only one prehistoric find is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for the study corridor; a neolithic flint axe close to Hoads Wood (Appendix 1, no. 79, although not mapped as its location is only approximately recorded). The surface collection survey (Appendix 3), however, recovered several worked flints dating approximately to the late neolithic and early bronze age period, increasing knowledge of the level of activity in the area. The absence of prehistoric finds is likely to indicate the lack of systematic fieldwork in this area rather than limited prehistoric activity.
- 4.3 The archaeological potential of low-lying areas of frequent or occasional marine incursions has been demonstrated for much of the southern coast of Britain. The sites of Westward Ho! or the Somerset Levels are examples of the archaeological potential of such areas, particularly where organic material is concerned. There is a strong possibility of locating prehistoric remains such as boats, preserved and buried beneath and within the sediments of the Barnhorn Level, or the Combe Haven Valley which would have been tidal in the lower reaches up to at least the Romano-British period. Waterlogged deposits were noted during observations of the engineering ground investigations in eleven geotechnical test-pits, indicating that organic remains would be preserved under anaerobic conditions. Detailed work in the Combe Haven has shown notable deposits of sedimentary material, with peat being capped by up to a metre of silty clay. A high proportion of this peat was deposited as a result of a combination of massive forest clearance and climatic decline in the iron age, effectively sealing the material beneath (Smyth and Jennings 1988 and 1990). This clearance is probably connected with expanding agriculture and exploitation of the woodland resource. Analysis of material from the catchment of the Combe Haven provides a precise picture of the vegetational changes of the valley over long periods. It seems likely that clearance of the more easily cultivated Tunbridge Wells Sands, which are prominent in the western part of the study area, may have taken place at about the same time or earlier.
- 4.4 The development of the Wealden iron industry is a key element of the archaeological background of the study area, in both archaeological terms and for the development of the settlement patterns. Bloomery sites of the Roman period, as well as the hammer ponds associated with the medieval or post-medieval iron industry, are prevalent on the higher ground of the clays. A bloomery is the refining process by which the iron content of the ore is concentrated in a spongy mass known as unwanted bloom. In the prehistoric and Roman periods iron was subsequently extracted from this mass by reheating it and driving the iron out. The concentrated iron was then worked into artefacts by

forging. Only two Romano-British sites had previously been recorded within the study boundary of the Published Scheme. One is a large bloomery site in Little Henniker Wood (no. 42, Figure 4); the other is a bloomery site on a platform on the edge of the hillside above Watermill Stream (no. 52, Figure 4). Cleere and Crossley (1985) highlight a number of bloomeries around Byne's Farm on the hill to the north of that site. Cinder deposits of unknown date are recorded at Sidley (no. 46, Figure 4). A Scheduled Roman bloomery site has been excavated in Beauport Park (just to the north of the study area). As well as the extensive iron-working site at Beauport Park, a well-preserved bath-house of military type was sited within the 'industrial' part of the settlement. Excavations around the bath-house produced evidence of a pre-Roman roundhouse though no dateable artefacts were retrieved. The field evaluation undertaken along the line of the route retrieved several artefacts, eg. iron slag and fire-cracked flint which may indicate the presence of previously undetected sites. However, no firm date for these has been ascertained. At Ninfield for example, the *field* element of the name means a large open area and such names in the Weald are associated with iron rich areas and Roman trackways (Witney 1976).

- 4.5 Archaeological investigations by the Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group (HAARG) have been undertaken around Upper Wilting Farm (no. 64, Figure 5), revealing that the local tradition of a Roman road in the vicinity is probably false. However, the HAARG report (Haines 1987) also highlights the presence of a number of 'filled in pits' in Monkham Wood, possibly marl pits or quarries for ironstone.
- 4.7 Until the Anglo-Saxon period, Pevensey Levels were probably a wide bay studded with tiny clay islands (Brandon 1974), while Combe Haven was subject to periodic inundations from the sea. However, by the eighth century the area was beginning to dry out and turn into saltmarsh as a result of the coastal drift of a massive shingle bank. Salt-making became a significant Anglo-Saxon industry and is recorded in Domesday Book. An eighth century charter shows that a substantial area on the western side of Bexhill, extending out to the Barnhorn Level, was in systematic agricultural management (Brandon 1974). The former islands were foci for settlement as at Horseye and the deserted medieval settlement of Northeye (nos. 3 and 4, Figure 2). During the twelfth and early thirteenth century, the Pevensey Levels gradually changed as a result of systematic enclosure and drainage (known as 'inning') and ultimately became arable land. A bank (no. 87, Figure 3) exists along the line of the current district boundary between Rother and Wealden which also forms the northern limit of Jack O'Boreham's Wood (no. 24, probable Ancient Woodland). The bank also formed the boundary of the Hundred of Bexhill and may therefore be of Saxon date.
- 4.8 The Hooe Levels and Barnhorn Level were important for the production of salt which was fundamental for the preservation of foodstuffs during the winter. There is considerable evidence for the production of salt on the Hooe Levels. The remains of medieval salt-workings (no. 1, Figure 2) survive as a series of mounds at the western end of the scheme. Salt production is recorded here in

Domesday Book (1086), but may have Saxon or earlier origins and are a non-statutory Area of Significant Archaeology.

- 4.9 Barnhorn Level was also important as rich grazing land for livestock and for arable production. Brandon (1974, 113) states that Abbot Ralph of Battle (1107 - 1124) was active in defending land at Barnhorn from inundation by the sea. The large, new fields created by him and his successors were so well dyked that they allowed heavy crops of corn to be grown. The chief defence against the sea was a bank behind Crooked Ditch which still survives. The *Inquisitiones Nonarum* of 1341 refers to the loss of arable land as a result of marine incursion, probably one of the many floods which occurred during the 1330s and 1340s along the coast of south-east England.
- 4.10 Clearance of woodland (or assarting) during the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods created a network of small fields and dispersed settlement, comprising a series of isolated farmsteads and cottages with some small hamlets. The earliest areas to be cleared probably lay at the edge of the river valleys and at lower altitudes. The higher land sometimes remained as uncultivated common and was not enclosed until the sixteenth century or later. Martin and Martin (1982) have mapped the main areas of woodland, marsh and 'down' (unenclosed upland common) in the seventeenth century. Many of the roads and trackways were established during the medieval period, or before. Research using manorial surveys show the local road network was certainly established by the mid sixteenth century. Some of the routeways on the ridge tops may have originated at an earlier date, perhaps in the prehistoric period.
- 4.11 The archaeology of the Weald is little generally known; this is partly due to the prevalence of woodland and the fact that the heavy soils are not conducive to cropmarks or soilmarks. A survey of the Weald such as that undertaken by Gardiner (1990) highlighted the need for more detailed research. The iron industry in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods has received the most attention. Today there are few visible remains but there are many possible sites as indicated by the number of field names from mid-nineteenth century tithe maps, for example Pit or Kiln Field. These are often associated with the edge of the Wadhurst Clays. The Published Scheme passes through and close to a number of these fields. However, these may only be so named from their proximity to sites of other types of kilns (which could have related to the pottery, brick, tile or lime industry), or as in the case of Pit Shaw (no. 11, Figure 2) because the timber from the shaw was used for a nearby kiln. It should be noted that the name may only be derived from distant memory of a kiln at the time that the tithe map and award were drawn up, rather than the presence of a kiln functioning at that time. Tithe maps and apportionments were drawn up after the Tithe Commutation Act (1836) detailing landuse and ownership within a parish in order that taxes in the form of rent due to the Church could be assessed (Richardson 1989).

- 4.12 Despite much urban growth around Bexhill and Hastings, most of the study area is of rural character, consisting of dispersed medieval and later farms and houses with a considerable amount of historic woodland and hedges surviving in a landscape that has not greatly changed for 200 years. The northern end of Bexhill parish was formerly a heavily wooded area although this has been greatly reduced by modern urban expansion. The routeway from Ninfield to Bexhill attracted a scattered linear settlement, as shown on Yeakell and Gardner's map. Their map shows that the survival rate of the field pattern of drains and culverts, woodland and trackways is upwards of 75% in some areas of the scheme.

5.0 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

5.1 Resources Potentially Affected

5.1.1 The cultural heritage resources considered fall into three main categories:

- archaeological remains (including palaeo-environmental deposits)
- historic buildings
- the survival of historic landscape features

5.2 Types of Impact

5.2.1 The permanent and temporary landtake for the Published Scheme, associated structures, landscape mounding and the construction of these may result in damage to, or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, physical loss to the setting of buildings and to the physical coherence of the historic landscape. These impacts can be suffered directly or indirectly. Areas of contractors' compound, construction traffic routes and borrow pits can also represent a potential impact on cultural heritage features.

5.3 Types of Mitigation Considered

5.3.1 The assessment has taken account of the mitigation proposals included in the design of the Scheme. Further mitigation measures include both general strategies and site specific measures designed to avoid, reduce or offset the residual effects of the Scheme. These are set out in the impact assessment in Section 6.0. They include archaeological and architectural investigations or recording and comments on where the landscape measures would be sympathetic to the survival of the landscape pattern.

5.3.2 For the archaeological record, a programme of evaluation has been implemented in consultation with English Heritage and East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Archaeologist. Non-intrusive fieldwork has been undertaken, where access has been permitted, in order to give a better understanding of the potential scale of destruction. A programme of trial-trenching, test-pitting and hand-augered boreholes will be carried out in order to identify the nature, extent and quality of survival of remains identified by non-intrusive survey and to examine (access agreements permitting) areas not previously surveyed. Excavation would be carried out prior to construction allowing the appropriate level of recording in consultation with English Heritage and ESCC where preservation *in situ* is not possible. An archaeologist would also be present at key phases of construction in areas of potential interest.

5.3.3 Specific landscape measures have been proposed where considered appropriate, to reduce the impact on the setting of historic and Listed buildings. Any historic buildings to be demolished would be surveyed at an appropriate level, in consultation with English Heritage. Mitigation measures relating to the (historic) landscape and buildings are discussed in detail in Volume 1. Measures include the reinstatement of hedgerows on their original line where practicable and false cuttings to screen the road from properties.

5.4 Detailed Assessment Method

5.4.1 A corridor considerably wider than the actual area of proposed landtake has been studied. This provides information on the context of features directly affected and allows indirect impacts to be assessed.

5.4.2 The importance of archaeological sites, historic buildings and landscape features varies considerably. The starting point for evaluating cultural heritage features has been to consider their statutory or non-statutory status (Scheduled Ancient Monuments for example). In the case of Listed buildings their grades must be the main basis of evaluation.

5.4.3 The importance of cultural heritage features can be defined by use of the non-statutory criteria for the Scheduling of Ancient Monuments (as extended for English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme), taking into account for example the rarity, condition and significance of the feature, resulting in a grading of national importance, regional/county, local or uncertain importance. There is no standard scale against which the severity of impacts on the cultural heritage may be judged. The severity of a given level of landtake or visual intrusion would vary with the type of feature. For the purposes of this study the severity of impacts is graded as high, moderate, or uncertain. High impacts are judged to be those which clearly breach national and local policy guidance or which otherwise would substantially detract from the cultural heritage interest of the area.

5.4.4 The Department of the Environment guidelines for listing and grading historic buildings were referred to where necessary. The setting of historic buildings affected by visual intrusion has been assessed with reference to the features which contribute to, or detract from, its historic character. The effects of the Scheme in terms of intruding on views of and from the building and its wider setting were also considered in line with the method set out in the Visual Impacts report (Volume 2, no. 10). However, in some instances the impact of the Published Scheme may be considered to be greater.

5.4.5 The assessment of the importance of features affected by the proposals has been made firstly by general reference to these guidelines and secondly on professional judgement.

6.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION

6.1 The following sections discuss those cultural heritage features on which the Scheme would have a direct or indirect impact. Where possible, sites or features have been referred to by modern names.

6.2 Section A: Barnhorn Level (Figure 2)

Archaeological sites

6.2.1 The deep deposits of the Barnhorn Level are a potential source of environmental archaeology (as demonstrated by research at Combe Haven); the depth of sediment together with the waterlogged nature of the Level (as revealed during observation of the ground investigation (Appendix 5)) would aid the preservation of any organic materials, including any remains of boats.

6.2.2 At approximately TQ 701 102 stood a farmhouse and barn called 'Kingsle' (no. 94) of sixteenth century or earlier date. Further fieldwork would be undertaken to ascertain whether these buildings of local importance lie on the alignment of the proposed road.

6.2.3 The surface collection survey (Appendix 3) revealed a low density of fire-cracked flint and slag. Several pit-like anomalies and short linear features were discovered in the geophysical survey along this stretch. Observations of the test-pits revealed medieval pottery which could be related to an iron-working or possible settlement site, as settlements in the area are often marked by low densities of pottery. All this evidence together with a number of 'pit' and 'kiln' field names recorded on tithe maps indicate the presence of such remains in the vicinity.

6.2.4 The landtake within this section would be a moderate risk on features of unknown potential, although they are unlikely to be of national importance. It is proposed to mitigate this by archaeological trial-trenching in line with 5.3.

Historic buildings

6.2.5 The Listed (grade II) farmhouse at Longdown Farm (no. 9), with an unlisted early to mid-sixteenth century barn within its curtilage (Martin and Martin 1982), is currently at risk as it is unoccupied. The Published Scheme would have a substantial impact on the setting of this building group of historic interest. However, by the summer of the fifteenth year this would be reduced to moderate.

6.2.6 Holmes Farm is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey six inch map (1870) but the present buildings appear to be modern (nos. 15-16). The farm site dates back to at least the sixteenth century. The scheme would have a substantial impact on its setting although by the summer of the fifteenth year this would be reduced.

Historic Landscape

- 6.2.7 The relationship between the lowlying pasture and the higher grounds is still apparent in the pattern of roads and trackways which give access between them. The line of the Published Scheme would sever these historic patterns. This would be a low impact on a network of local importance. The mitigation proposed would include the reinstatement of field boundaries and routes where practicable along their original line.
- 6.2.8 Highfield Wood (no. 72) to the south-east of Longdown Farm is not listed as Ancient Woodland since it is less than 2 ha, but is considered to be so as it appears on the Yeakell and Gardner map of 1783. Approximately one-third of the wood would be removed. This would be a moderate impact on a feature of local importance. The loss of the woodland cannot be mitigated.
- 6.2.9 Section A of the Published Scheme would introduce a prominent linear feature into an area of historically small-scale fields and irregular routeways. The impact of this cannot be mitigated, but tracks and field boundaries would be reinstatement where practicable on their original line in order to soften its overall impact.

6.3 Section B: The Weald (Figure 3)

Archaeological sites

- 6.3.1 Surface collection north east of Whydown Road produced a small scatter of prehistoric flint, slag and fire-cracked flint. The title maps record 'pit' and 'kiln' field names (nos 12, 13, 20 an 21). Geophysical survey north of Jack O'Borehams Wood identified a number of anomalies of archaeological potential. South of The Spinney (to the south of no. 31) some possible features were also located but these may relate to recent ploughing. West and east of Kiteye Farm, geophysical survey produced ditch and pit-like anomalies and the ground investigation observation recorded a Roman tile (imbrex), charcoal and iron slag indicating the likelihood of an iron-working site of possible Roman date in the vicinity.
- 6.3.2 Between TQ 7080 1044 and TQ 7115 1044 the Published Scheme crosses the approximate location of the site of a farmhouse called 'Farnelend' (no. 93). Further fieldwork would be undertaken to ascertain whether the building lies on the alignment of the road. A cottage of seventeenth century or earlier date (no. 92) formerly stood at TQ 7294 1000, less than 50 m to the south of the proposed road. If not already destroyed by improvements to the A269, it is possible that slip roads at the junction with the A269 would effect this site of local interest.

- 6.3.3 The precise impact on these subsurface features is unknown, but there is a moderate risk of disturbing archaeological deposits. Archaeological trial-trenching is proposed in order to verify the nature, extent and quality of survival of these features.

Historic Buildings

- 6.3.4 High House (no. 31) is a small three-storey brick built house with terminal chimneys and a facade of grey headers. It is a grade II Listed building of late eighteenth or early nineteenth century date and is the only historic building to suffer any impact from the road in this section. The impact would be low.

Settlement and landscape

- 6.3.5 The scheme would encroach on the edge of Jack O'Boreham's Wood (no. 24), which is recorded in the Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) (1988) and would have a low impact upon the wood. No mitigation is proposed.

- 6.3.6 However, the northern boundary of the wood is marked by an earthen bank (no. 87) which is the line of the boundary between Bexhill and the inland parishes (paragraph 4.7). It is probably an estate boundary dating possibly from Saxon times. The Scheme would sever a section of this historic boundary; a locally severe impact on a linear feature of county importance. Mitigation for this would be as set out in 5.3.2.

- 6.3.7 The impact on the probable Ancient Woodland at Kiln Wood (no. 28) would be low with landtake restricted to its southern boundary. This small area of woodland is of local importance and the impact of the Scheme cannot be mitigated.

- 6.3.8 As in Section A there are a number of historic roads and trackways which run roughly north/south linking the coast with the Weald which the Scheme would disrupt, for example Peartree Lane and Ninfield Road. The Scheme would also sever hedges, shaws and field boundaries which can be dated to the late eighteenth century at least. Local research suggests that most of the field boundaries were established by the mid-sixteenth century and may be much older (Gardiner pers. comm.). The impact on these features is locally high. The lines of the roads and field boundaries would be reinstated where practicable along their original line.

6.4 Section C: The Combe Haven Valley (Figure 4)

Archaeological sites

- 6.4.1 At the extreme east end of this route section a possible archaeological site (no. 89) was identified during the walk-over survey (Appendix 2). The site could be an enclosure, or more probably a lynchet. Surrounding this, the geophysical survey identified possible pit and ditch-like features, indicating that further remains exist. The impact on the lynchet would be high on a feature of unknown importance (although probably local if a lynchet), and on the subsurface deposits the scheme represents an uncertain risk. Mitigation proposed for this complex of features would be that set out in 5.3.2.
- 6.4.2 Where the route joins the old railway line it passes the site of the possibly medieval remains of Combe Farm (no. 70), shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey six inch map and on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1783. The simple form of the place-name which refers to its position on the edge of a valley may suggest the farm had medieval origins. Remains of the medieval or post-medieval periods may be present. The Scheme presents a low risk to the discovery of remains associated with the farm of probable local importance. Mitigation would be that set out in 5.3.2.
- 6.4.3 The Bexhill to Crowhurst branch railway line was opened in 1902, and probably has little potential from the point of view of industrial archaeology; only the earthen bridge abutments survive where it crossed the Combe Haven. However, now covered with trees and shrubs it forms a distinctive feature. The proposed road would parallel the line as it descends into Combe Haven.
- 6.4.4 A curving 3 m wide depression (no. 90) was noted during the walkover survey; it may be the remains of a field boundary. The Published Scheme would have a high impact on this feature of unknown importance as the access required for the construction of the viaduct would remove it. The surface collection survey recorded fire-cracked flint which may be associated with a dispersed scatter of slag, just south of Kiln Field (no. 61). The Scheme would be a moderate risk on an area of unknown importance, although they are unlikely to be of national importance. Mitigation for these sites would be as set out in 5.3.2.
- 6.4.5 The archaeological potential of the alluvial deposits in the Combe Haven is greater than further upstream; the alluviation is of some depth at this point (Smyth and Jennings 1988). The road would be taken across the Combe Haven on a viaduct where the depth of foundations needed for piers would destroy the alluvial deposits where the piers are constructed. The most potentially interesting deposits would be those at the junction of the valley sides and the flatter ground. Although the Combe Haven study was concerned exclusively with the effects of forest change and clearance on sedimentation, the nature of the deposits built up and the history of early human activity in the area imply that the

adverse risk of locating important or significant archaeology is high despite the impact being localised to the viaduct piers. The most potentially interesting areas would be at the junction of the valley sides and the flatter ground.

- 6.4.6 Several possible archaeological features were highlighted by the geophysical survey. South-east of Kiteye Farm some broad areas of possible anthropogenic origin were revealed. Other anomalies were recorded to the north of Little Worsham Farm. It is proposed to investigate these by trial trenching.

Historic buildings

- 6.4.7 On Watermill Lane is the Listed (grade II) Cockerels Farm (no. 35) which is eighteenth century or earlier. The Published Scheme would be c 250 m to the south of this property and would have a low impact. In the summer fifteen years after opening it is anticipated that landscape measures would lessen the impact on the setting of the property. The mitigation measures proposed are set out in Volume 1.
- 6.4.8 The unlisted Chetwynd (no. 71), a Victorian brick and terracotta house would suffer a high impact particularly during construction and would be on the edge of the cutting. By the summer fifteen years after opening it is anticipated that landscape measures would lessen the impact on the setting of the property.
- 6.4.9 Another unlisted historic building is Preston Lodge (no. 37), an attractive early nineteenth century cottage. Again the Scheme would have a high impact on its setting. By the summer fifteen years after opening it is anticipated that landscape measures would lessen the impact on the setting of the property.
- 6.4.10 Buildings in and around the location of Preston Hall (nos 38-40) (itself a Listed grade II structure, apparently of nineteenth century date), are identified on Yeakell and Gardner's map and so may be earlier. Preston Cottage, which stands in the grounds of Preston Hall, is also Listed grade II and is of a similar date. The route would spoil the essentially rural outlook and setting of this complex and would be a high impact. The mitigation measures proposed are set out in Volume 1.
- 6.4.11 Next to the abandoned railway line and with extensive views over the Combe Haven is the unlisted Glover's Farm (no. 46), a double-ranged building with rendered walls of seventeenth century, or earlier, appearance. The proposed side road would have a low impact on its setting. The Scheme would also have a low impact on the setting of Adams Farm, a Listed grade II fifteenth century timber-framed barn.

- 6.4.12 Byne's Farm (no. 53) and Royal Oak (no. 54) are both grade II Listed buildings dating to the eighteenth and early seventeenth century respectively. There is evidence that buildings have been at these locations since the mid fifteenth century. The Scheme would have a moderate impact on the setting of Bynes Farm but there would be no change to the setting of Royal Oak. By the summer fifteen years after opening it is anticipated that landscape measures would lessen the impact on the setting of the property. The mitigation measures proposed are set out in Volume 1.

Settlement and landscape

- 6.4.13 The 1902 Bexhill to Crowhurst branch railway line (no. 69) is now dismantled, and the line is currently overgrown and merges into the edge of Combe Wood.
- 6.4.14 The grazing land of Combe Haven was divided between the parishes of Bexhill, Crowhurst and Hollington. The river may have provided access to the sea in historic times, though at this point the valley alluvium is thought not to be of marine origin. The valley bottom would have been drained in the medieval period and before, when the land is likely to have been used for meadow or pasture. The network of straight-cut ditches is likely to originate in the drainage work of that period. There are several areas of probable Ancient Woodland (Combe Wood (no. 55) for example) which have survived assarting and urban expansion.

6.5 Section D: Queensway to the A2100 (Figure 5)

Archaeological Sites

- 6.5.1 Most of the scheme within this section is within the existing road corridor therefore limiting any impact on archaeological remains. The SMR holds no records of any archaeology, stray finds or sites located during the construction of the Queensway. Two anomalies of possible archaeological interest were located in the geophysical survey, between the railway and Queensway. The potential to recover well-preserved environmental data is high, as demonstrated by Test Pit 111 (Appendix 5), to the east of Upper Wilting Farm. The impact of the Published Scheme at the start of this section would constitute a low to moderate risk to features of between local and county importance. Proposed mitigation would be as set out in 5.3.2.

Historic Buildings

- 6.5.2 Upper Wilting Farm is a mid eighteenth century grade II Listed building and would be within 100 m of the Scheme which would have a high impact on the setting of this property and the buildings associated with it. By the summer fifteen years after opening it is anticipated that landscape measures would lessen the impact on the setting of the property. The mitigation measures proposed are set out in Volume 1.

6.5.3 Listed grade II Hollington Lodge (no. 80) is some distance from the Queensway, and partly screened by trees and new housing and there would be no change in its setting. South of the present road, and some way below it, is a fine group of c. 1870 farm buildings at Beauport Home Farm (no. 83), Listed grade II. Both these buildings already suffer an impact on their setting from the Queensway spine road. The Scheme would have a low impact from the increased size of the embankment and the fact that all the existing well established vegetation would be removed.

6.5.4 Beauport Lodge (no. 81), Listed grade II, is a well-preserved *cottage orné* of early nineteenth century date with original glazing. It would be demolished were the road to be constructed; this would be a high impact on a feature which forms part of the complex of Beauport Park, built for General James Murray, Governor of Quebec, who died there in 1794. Beauport is the name of the French defences of Quebec. The Lodge would be recorded to the appropriate level in consultation with English Heritage and the local authority.

Settlement and Landscape

6.5.5 The heavily wooded area on the north-west edge of Hollington is severed by the relatively new Queensway spine road.

7.0 SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES

7.1 Section A: Barnhorn Level

7.1.1 The potential for the retrieval of palaeo-environmental remains is high within this route section. Field evaluation has indicated the presence of sub-surface features which would need to be investigated prior to construction as their potential is as yet unknown. The Published Scheme would have a localised impact on the historic pattern of shaws, trackways and field boundaries as these would be disrupted by the new linear feature.

7.2 Section B: The Weald

7.2.1 Several areas have been identified by field evaluation as being of possible archaeological interest, which would require trial trenching in order to verify the nature, extent and quality of survival of remains. The Scheme would again truncate field boundaries and trackways, fragmenting the historic landscape.

7.3 Section C: The Combe Haven Valley

Research in the Combe Haven Valley has demonstrated a good survival of palaeo-environmental remains enabling the reconstruction of the past environment. Sub-surface features have been recognised from fieldwork and trial trenching is proposed to verify their extent nature and quality of survival. Several Listed and historic buildings would have their setting affected by the Scheme, particularly Chetwynd and Preston Hall.

7.4 Section D: Queensway to the A2100

The Published Scheme would widen and dual the existing road, Queensway. Beauport (East) Lodge would be demolished.

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Tithe Maps And Apportionments:

Parish	Award	Map
Bexhill	1843	1839
Crowhurst	1841	No date
Hollington	1843	1847
Hooe	1839	1839
Ninfield	1841	1841

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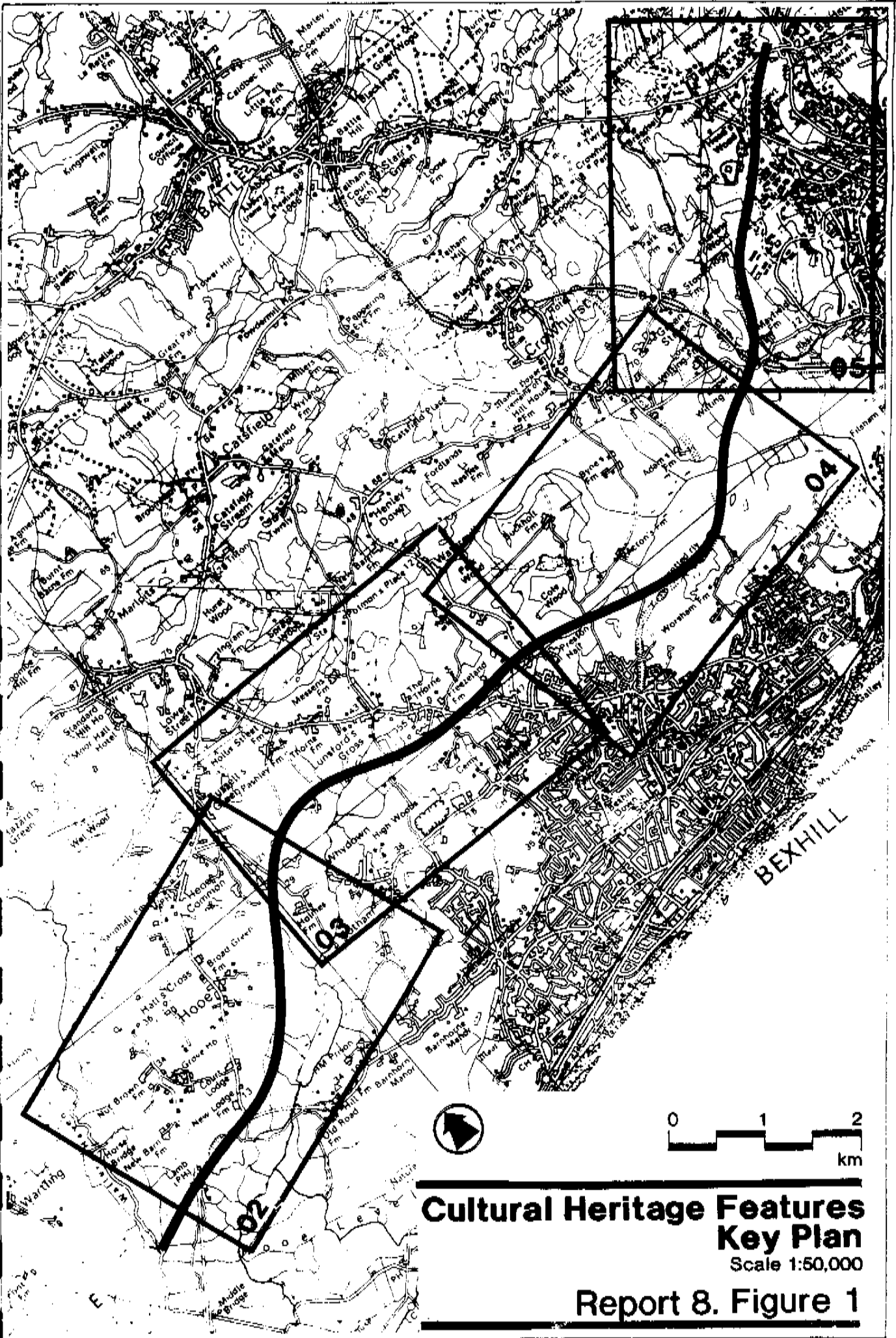
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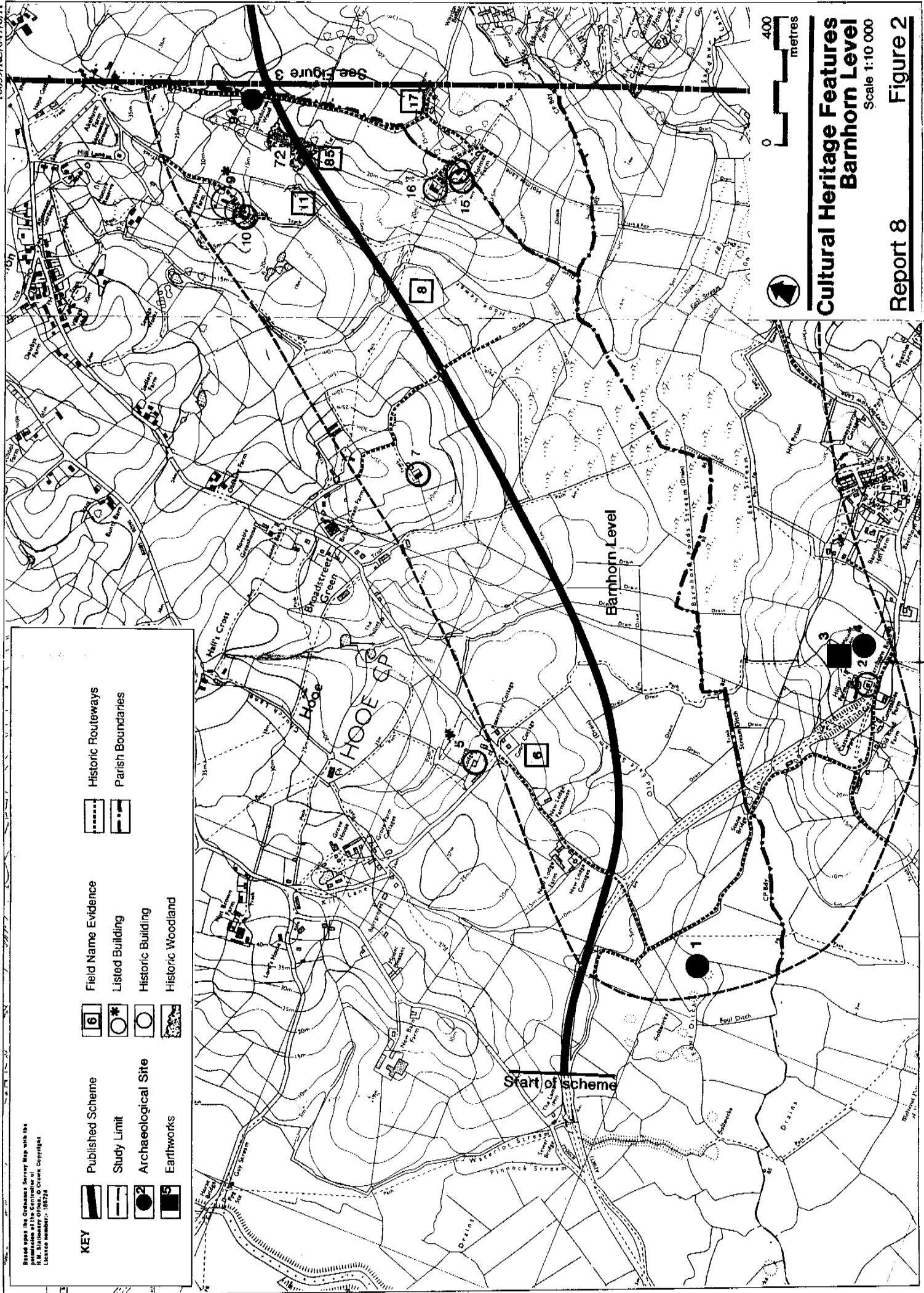
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**Cultural Heritage Features
Key Plan**
Scale 1:50,000
Report 8. Figure 1



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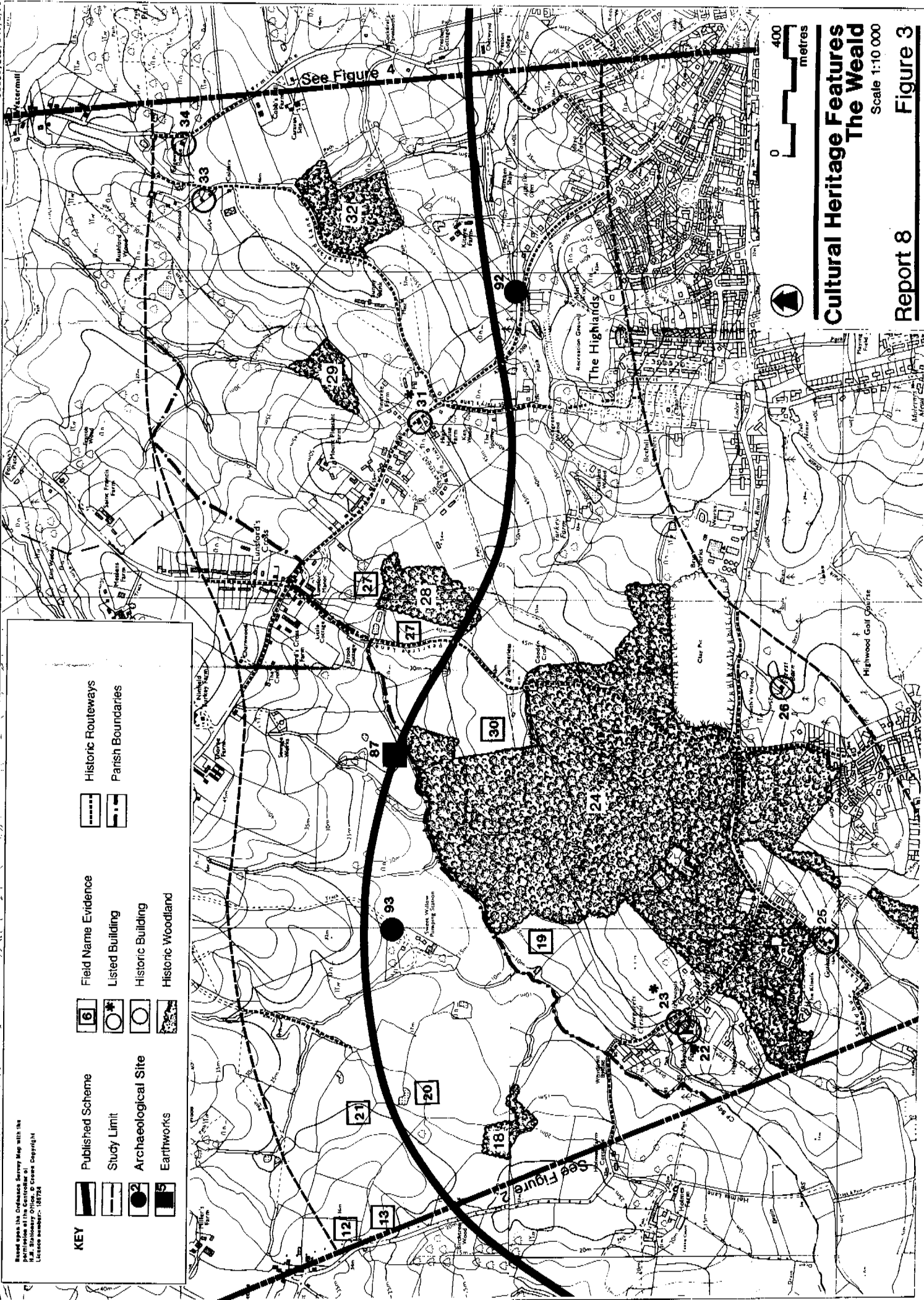
KEY

-  Published Scheme
-  Study Limit
-  Archaeological Site
-  Earthworks
-  Historic Routeways
-  Parish Boundaries
-  Field Name Evidence
-  Listed Building
-  Historic Building
-  Historic Woodland



0 400 metres

**Cultural Heritage Features
Barnhorn Level**
Scale 1:10 000



**Cultural Heritage Features
The Weald**
Scale 1:10 000

Report 8 **Figure 3**

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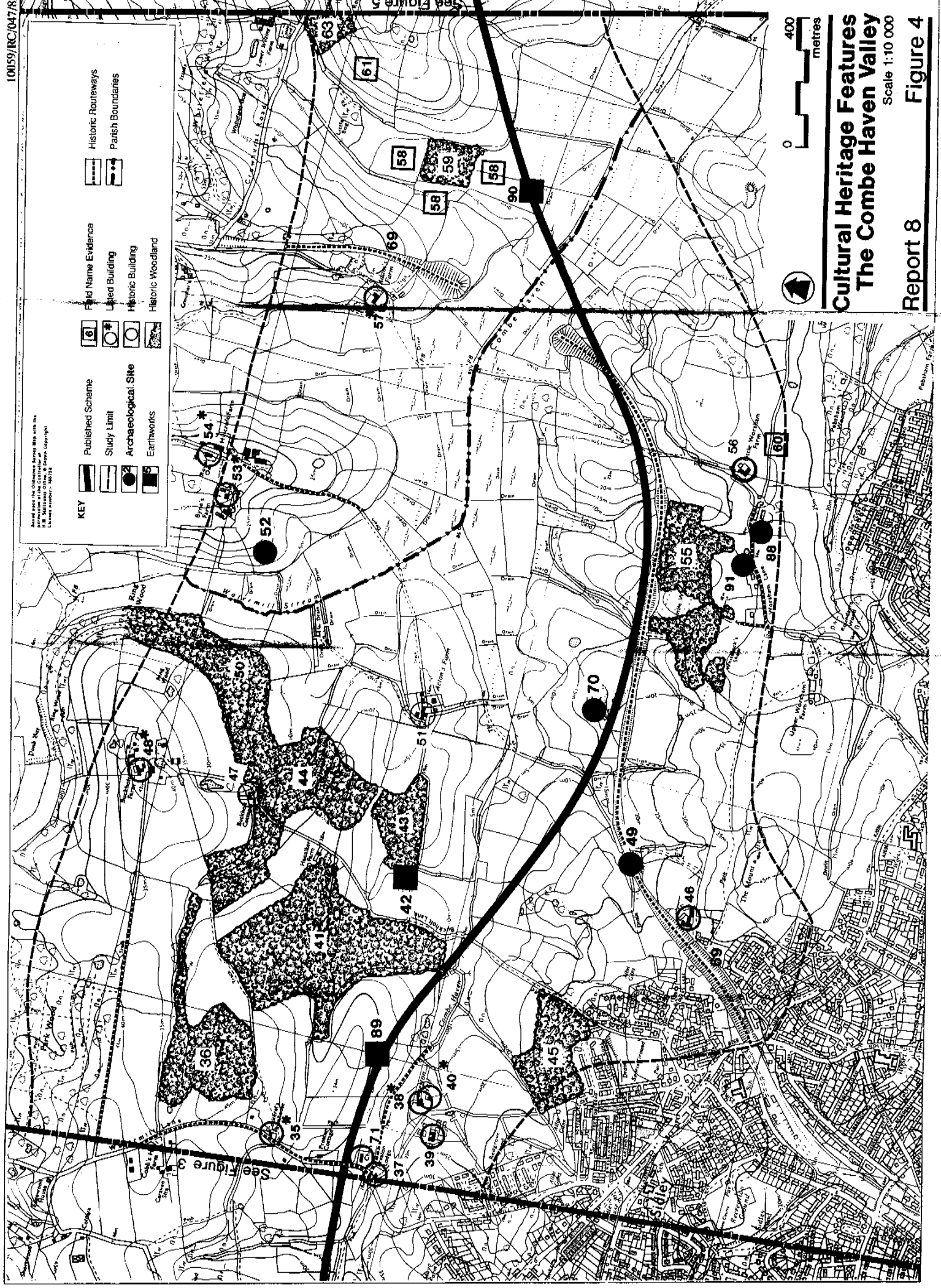
KEY

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| | Published Scheme | | Field Name Evidence |
| | Study Limit | | Listed Building |
| | Archaeological Site | | Historic Building |
| | Earthworks | | Historic Woodland |
| | Historic Routeways | | Parish Boundaries |

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KEY

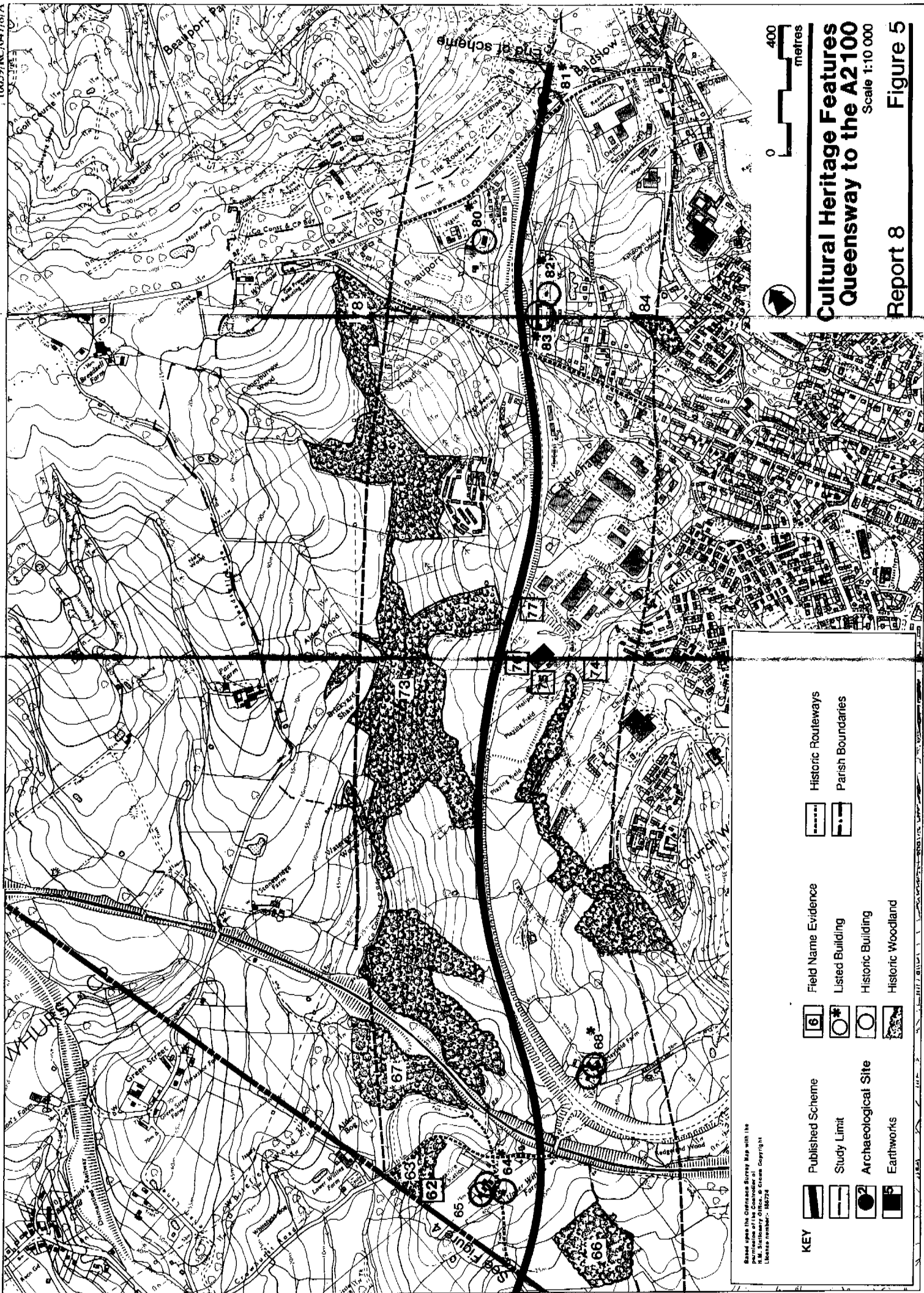
	Published Scheme		Field Name Evidence
	Study Limit		Linked Building
	Archaeological Site		Historic Building
	Earthworks		Historic Woodland
			Historic Boundaries
			Historic Routeways



**Cultural Heritage Features
The Combe Haven Valley**
Scale 1:10 000

See Figure 5

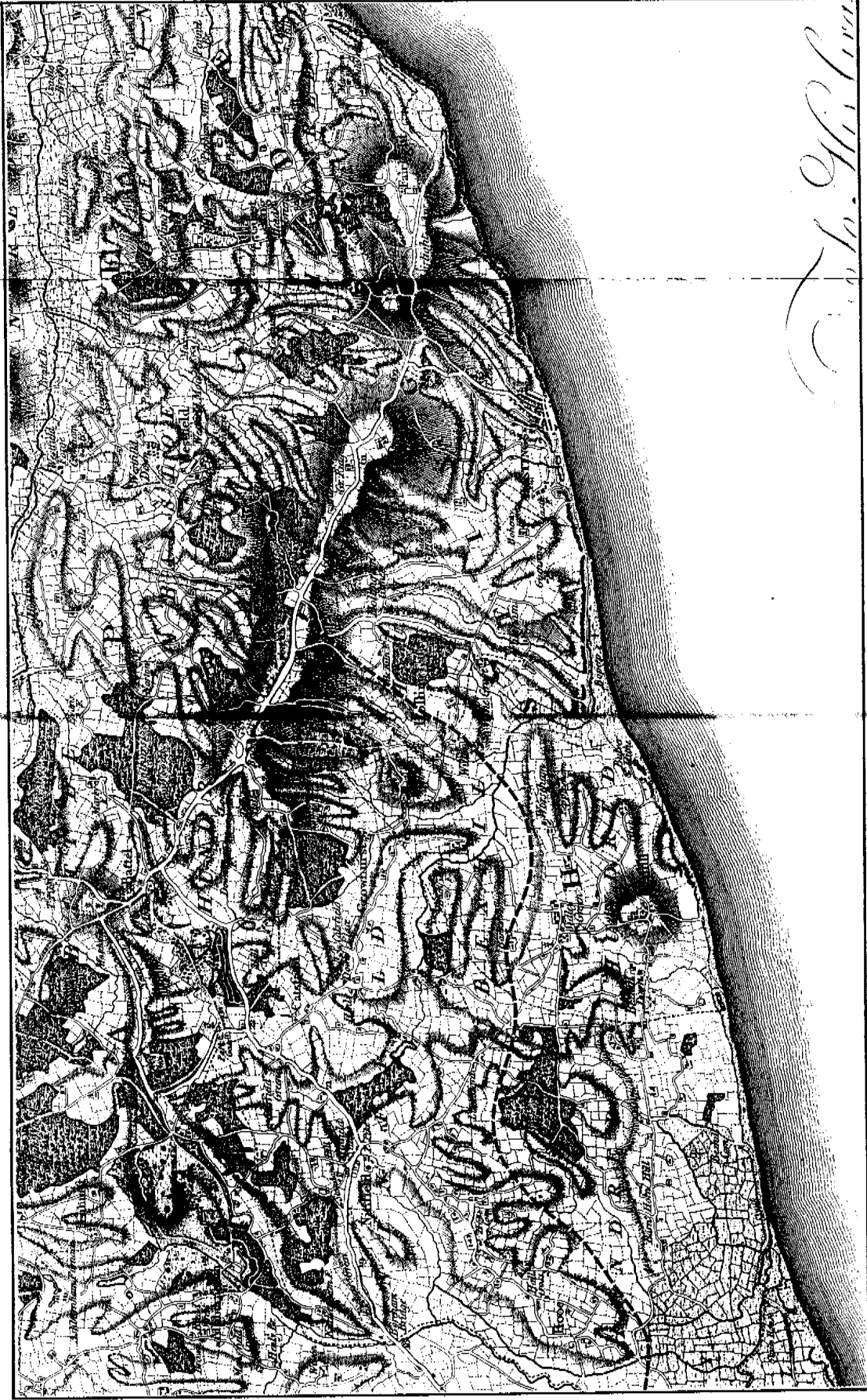
See Figure 3



**Cultural Heritage Features
Queensway to the A2100**
Scale 1:10 000

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	Published Scheme		Historic Routeways
	Study Limit		Parish Boundaries
	Archaeological Site		Field Name Evidence
	Earthworks		Listed Building
	Historic Woodland		Historic Building



Yeakell & Gardner's map of Sussex 1795

FIGURE 6

1 inch to 1 mile

--- Approximate line of proposed route

APPENDIX 1

GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES

September 1994

APPENDIX 1

GAZETTEER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES

KEY:

- A - Archaeology
- HB - Historic Building
- L - Landscape
- ASA - Archaeological Significant Area
- DMV - Deserted Medieval Village
- II & II* - Listed Building Grades
- C17 - Seventeenth century
- 1st ed 6" - First edition six inch map: Ordnance Survey 1870
- NCC - Nature Conservancy Council: East Sussex Inventory of Ancient Woodland (Provisional) 1988

No.	NGR (all TQ)	Site Type	Parish	Description	Status
001	682 079	A	Bexhill	Medieval salt working site identified by low irregular mounds.	ASA
002	691 077	HB	Bexhill	Hill Farm Cottage, Barnhorn Road, S. of Hill Farm. First known ref to a house on the site is 1553 ¹ . Present house appears to date from mid-late C18.	-
003	692 079	A	Bexhill	Artificial mound on edge of Northeye DMV; function and date unknown. Possibly the site of a windmill.	-
004	692 078	A	Bexhill	Recorded on SMR as later location of Northeye DMV, but this could be the site of a house. Little evidence for a DMV.	ASA
005	685 087	HB	Hooe	Court Lodge, Mill Lane; C17 red brick house.	II*
006	686 086	A	Hooe	Site of possible kiln from field name on Hooe tithe 1839.	-
007	692 093	HB	Hooe	Shown on Hooe tithe map as barn and yard. Barn survives in use. It is of traditional type dating to late C18 or early C19.	-
008	697 095	A	Hooe	Site of possible kiln from field name on Hooe tithe (1839).	-
009	698 101	HB	Hooe	Longdown Farmhouse, Mill Lane; C16 or earlier. Earliest currently known ref to the site is 1401.	II
010	698 108	HB	Hooe	Early-mid C16 barn of 3 bays later extended to north ²⁴ . Other buildings shown on 1st ed 6" (1870) and possible Yeakell & Gardner.	-
011	699 100	A	Hooe	Pit Shaw, name on 1839 tithe may indicate iron-working activity.	-
012	705 105	A	Ninfield	Kiln Field, name on 1841 tithe may indicate iron or brick industry activity.	-

013	701 104	A	Ninfield	Kiln Field, name on 1841 tithe may indicate iron or brick industry activity.	-
014	708 097	A	Bexhill	Kiln Field, name on 1843-7 tithe possibly indicating iron-working or brick-making activity.	-
015	701 095	HB	Hooc	Site of two buildings at Holmes Fm shown on 1st ed 6". Present buildings appear to be modern. The earliest currently known ref to a house and buildings on this side is the 1560s ²⁵ .	-
016	701 096	HB	Hooc	Site of building W of Holmes Fm, shown on 1st ed 6" (1870) & Yeakell & Gardner. Present building on site appears to be modern.	-
017	704 098	A	Ninfield	Kiln Field, name on 1841 tithe.	-
018	704 100	L	Ninfield	Ancient woodland in NCC inventory for East Sussex; mapped by Yeakell & Gardner.	NCC
019	710 100	A	Bexhill	Pit Field, name on Bexhill tithe 1843-7.	-
020	705 102	A	Ninfield	Pit Field, name on 1841 tithe, may indicate iron-working activity or brick/tile manufacture.	-
021	705 105	A	Ninfield	Pit Field, name on 1841 tithe may indicate iron-working activity or brick/tile manufacture.	-
022	707 094	HB	Bexhill	Whydown Farmhouse, C18 or earlier, much altered in early C19 and 1900. Earliest currently known ref to a house on site is 1433 ² .	II
023	707 094	HB	Bexhill	Barn part flint, part timber-framed early C19, later extended and oasthouse added ³ .	II
024	715 105	L	Bexhill	Jack O'Boreham Wood, ancient woodland in NCC inventory; the wood was mapped by Yeakell and Gardner.	NCC
025	709 090	HB	Bexhill	Buildings at Gotham shown on 1st ed 6" OS (1870) and Yeakell & Gardner. First currently known reference to a house on this site is 1705. The present buildings are of no antiquity.	-
026	717 092	HB	Bexhill	Forest Barn, north of Highwood Golf Course; historic building shown on 1st ed 6" OS (1870); on the Yeakell and Gardner map the area is under woodland.	-
027	719 103	A	Bexhill	Kiln Field, name on Bexhill 1843-7 tithe possibly indicating iron-working activity or brick/tile manufacture.	-
028	720 103	L/A	Bexhill	Kiln Wood, part of which is ancient woodland in NCC inventory, and shown on Yeakell and Gardener map; the name indicates possible iron-working activity or brick/tile manufacture.	NCC
029	727 106	L	Bexhill	Freczeland Wood, ancient woodland in NCC inventory and shown on Yeakell and Gardener map.	NCC

030	716 101	A	Bexhill	Kiln Field, name on 1843-7 tithe possibly indicating iron-working activity or brick/tile manufacture.	-
031	725 103	HB	Bexhill	The High House, Ninfield Road, Sidley. Late C18/early C19. Three-storeyed, brick with grey header facade terminal chimney.	II
032	732 105	L	Bexhill	Kiteye Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory, also shown on Yeakell and Gardner map.	NCC
033	732 109	HB	Bexhill	Buildings south of Shortwood shown on Yeakell & Gardner map. Earliest currently known ref to houses on site are 1552 and 1553 ⁴ . Present buildings on site are of no antiquity.	
034	734 110	HB	Bexhill	Edgewood House, historic building, shown on Yeakell & Gardner map. The property was called Kingswell in 1673 but then only a barn. The house is on Bexhill manorial map of 1805. Present house c1900.	-
035	737 104	HB	Bexhill	Cockerells Farm, Watermill Lane; C18 or earlier house. Brick-built two-cell, end chimney with hipped terminal at opposite end.	II
036	739 106	L	Bexhill	Cockerells Wood; ancient woodland on NCC inventory.	NCC
037	736 101	HB	Bexhill	Preston Lodge, west of Preston Hall; C19 building; on 1st ed 6". Date of present building is second half of C19.	-
038	739 100	HB	Bexhill	Preston Hall, Watermill Lane; early C19 house. Earliest currently known ref to a house on site is 1553. Known as 'Prestons' in 1567.	II
039	738 099	HB	Bexhill	Complex of buildings west of Preston Hall shown on 1st ed 6" and possibly Yeakell & Gardner map.	-
040	739 099	HB	Bexhill	Cottage on Watermill Lane in the grounds of Preston Hall; early C19.	II
041	743 101	L	Bexhill	Cole Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory for East Sussex.	NCC
042	745 102	A	Bexhill	Site of large Romano-British bloomery in Little Henniker Wood.	-
043	747 103	L	Bexhill	Little Henniker Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory.	NCC
044	748 105	L	Bexhill	Great Henniker Wood, ancient woodland on the NCC inventory.	NCC
045	741 096	L	Bexhill	Ancient woodland on the NCC inventory, also shown on Yeakell and Gardner map of 1783.	NCC
046	746 093	HB	Bexhill	Glovers Farmhouse dates from C17 or earlier. No other buildings on the farm are of any antiquity. Earliest currently known ref to a house on site is 1553 ⁵ .	-

047	747 107	HB	Bexhill	Buckholt Cottages, west of Hanging Wood, historic building; on 1st ed 6" and Yeakell & Gardner map.	-
048	747 111	HB	Bexhill	Buckholt Farmhouse and garden walls; late C16 house, modified 1670 ⁶ . A manorial site.	II
049	748 095	A	Bexhill	Possible bloomery site of unknown date at Sidley.	-
050	75 09	L	Bexhill	Hanging Wood & Ring Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory and both on Yeakell and Gardner map.	NCC
051	751 103	HB	Bexhill	Buildings at Acton's Farm appears on 1st ed 6". Present buildings are of no antiquity.	-
052	754 108	A	Crowhurst	Site of Roman bloomery on platform on edge of hillside.	-
053	756 110	HB	Crowhurst	Byres Farmhouse, Hye House Lane; early/mid C18 timber framed and tile-hung, incorporating earlier chimney ⁷ . Earliest currently known ref to buildings on site is 1464 ⁸ .	II
054	756 111	HB	Crowhurst	Royal Oak, Hye House Lane; three-cell house of c1600, altered in early C19 ⁹ . Earliest currently known ref to buildings on site is 1465 ¹⁰ .	II
055	756 095	L	Bexhill	Combe Wood ancient wood on NCC inventory.	NCC
056	760 095	HB	Bexhill	Little Worsham Farm, Worsham Lane. There was a house on this site by 1616 ¹¹ . There is no surviving house, though two C19 farm buildings do survive.	-
057	762 107	HB	Crowhurst	Adam's Farm, Crowhurst Rd. C15 timber-framed house, part rebuilt in early C18. Earliest currently known ref to a house on site is 1441 ¹² .	II
058	767 106	L/A	Crowhurst	Decoy Pond 3 field names on Hollington tithe (1843-7); traces of ponds still visible in wood Gaz. no. 059.	-
059	767 106	L/A	Crowhurst	Decoy Pond Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory in which traces of decoy ponds can be seen; surrounded by No. 058.	NCC
060	761 094	L	Bexhill	Park Mead, name from the tithe 1843-7.	-
061	769 109	A	Crowhurst	Kiln Field, name from Hollington tithe 1843-7 for possible kiln in location.	-
062	771 110	A	Crowhurst	Chapel Field on Wilting Farm, name on Hollington tithe. A chapel existed on the manor of Wilting in early C12 ¹³ .	-
063	771 111	L/A	Crowhurst	Chapel Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory, see 062.	NCC
064	773 109	HB	Crowhurst	Upper Wilting Farmhouse, Crowhurst Road. Mid C18 "L" plan house ¹⁴ . This is a manorial site ¹⁵ .	II

065	772 109	HB	Crowhurst	Buildings NW of Upper Wilting Farm, appear on 1st ed 6" and Yeakell & Gardner map.	
066	774 106	L	Crowhurst	Monkham Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory, on Yeakell and Gardner map.	NCC
067	774 104	L	Hastings	Park Wood, field name from Hollington tithe, the wood was part of a park, possibly Wilting Manor; is shown as woodland on Yeakell and Gardner map. Park Mead tithe name too.	-
068	778 110	HB	Hastings	Mayfield Farmhouse, Crowhurst Road. Mid C18 stone-built, semi-detached pair of cottages, later covered to one ¹⁶ . Earliest known ref to a house on site is 1662 ¹⁷ .	II
069	760 098	A	Crowhurst	Bexhill to Crowhurst branch railway, opened 1902.	-
070	752 098	A	Bexhill	Site of Combe Farm, shown on 1st ed 6", now gone.	-
071	737 101	HB	Bexhill	Chetwynd, C19 brick and terracotta house.	-
072	700 102	L	Hooe	Historic (not on inventory) woodland shown on Yeakell & Gardner map.	-
073	781 123	L	Hastings	Marline Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory, name may be derived from marling, a place where marl is found or has been used.	NCC
074	785 119	A	Hastings	Pit Field, name from Hollington tithe.	-
075	784 120	A	Hastings	Kiln Field, name from Hollington tithe.	-
076	788 121	A	Hastings	Kiln Field, name from Hollington tithe.	-
077	784 122	A	Hastings	Kiln Field, name from Hollington tithe.	-
078	78751320	L	Hastings	Hoads Wood, ancient wood on NCC inventory.	NCC
079	79 13	A	Hastings	Stray find of neolithic flint axe from location within grid square (not mapped).	-
080	791 132	HB	Hastings	Hollington Lodge, Battle Rd, C17/C19.	II
081	795 134	HB	Hastings	Beauport Lodge, comprises 2 cottages, gates and piers. Possibly the site of 'Baldslow Alehose c1780.	II
082	792 129	HB	Hastings	Dairy Beauport Home Farm, c1870.	II
083	792 129	HB	Hastings	Beauport Home Farm, c1870, comprises 3 cottages and outbuildings.	II
084	794 126	L	Hastings	Ancient woodland on NCC inventory for E Sussex.	NCC
085	700 099	A	Hooe	Kiln Field, name on 1839 tithe map indicate iron or brick industry.	
086	708 097	A	Ninfield	Kiln Field, tithe map indicating iron or brick industry.	

087	716 104	A	Ninfield	Possible Saxon boundary.	
088	759 094	A	Bexhill	Site of house and barn on Worsham Farm, earliest currently known ref 1616 ¹⁸ . The aisled barn of c1600 with a c1700 additions still survives ¹⁹ .	
089	740 102	A	Bexhill	Field boundary, with steep lynchet, possibly remains of enclosure.	-
090	765 104	A	Hastings	3m wide curving depression, possibly the remains of a field boundary.	-
091	758 094	A	Bexhill	Site of house and buildings called Brookes, now visible as earthworks. Earliest currently known ref to buildings is 1585 ²⁰ .	
092	729 100	A	Bexhill	Vacant site of cottage. Earliest currently known ref to a cottage on site is 1668 ²¹ .	
093	710 104	A	Ninfield	Approx. location of farmhouse called "Farneland". Was a house on site destroyed by 1702 ²² .	
094	701 102	A	Hooe	A messuage and barn called "Kingsle" are recorded. Earliest currently known ref 1560s ²³ . House destroyed by 1839. Precise location unknown.	

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1. Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey (ROHAS) archive property ref P5/81.
2. ROHAS archive property ref P5/01.
3. ROHAS report no. 553.
4. ROHAS archive property refs P5/41 & 76.
5. ROHAS archive property ref P5/38.
6. Victoria County History (VCH) vol. 9, p.116.
7. ROHAS report no. 647.
8. ROHAS archive property ref P12/16.
9. ROHAS report 1103.
10. ROHAS archive property ref P12/03.
11. ROHAS archive property ref P5/34.
12. ROHAS archive property ref P12/13.
13. VCH vol. 9, p.84.
14. ROHAS report no. 945.
15. VCH vol. 9, p.84.
16. ROHAS report no. 842.
17. ROHAS archive property ref P24/3.
18. ROHAS archive property ref P5/02.
19. ROHAS report no. 556.

20. ROHAS archive property ref P5/36.
21. ROHAS archive property ref P5/82.
22. ROHAS archive property ref P31/47.
23. ROHAS archive property ref P25/41.
24. ROHAS report no. 555.
25. ROHAS archive property ref P25/40.

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WALKOVER SURVEY

September 1994

CONTENTS

PAGE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

33

2.0 RESULTS

34

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** A walkover survey of the scheme was made between 20th and 22nd July 1992. The route started at Lamb Inn, Hooe and ended at Upper Wilting Farm, Crowhurst.
- 1.2** Access to inspect the land was granted by all the landowners/tenants who were approached except for the owner of New Lodge Farm, Hooe and Pashley Farm, Bexhill.
- 1.3** All fields under pasture were viewed, and the majority physically traversed. In some cases difficulty or prohibition of access made actual traverse impossible or very inconvenient, but these cases were very rare.
- 1.4** Arable fields were not inspected since crops were still standing. Woods were inspected as access allowed, but often this was severely impeded by dense undergrowth.

2.0 RESULTS

2.1 Five possible sites of kilns/iron-working (nos 8, 11, 21, 27, and 49) were investigated, but no evidence was observed for any of them.

2.2 Two sites were discovered of possible archaeological interest:

- (a) Preston Hall Farm, Bexhill (no. 89). On the hill top north of Combe Haven and west of Cole Hill (TQ 740102) was a regularly curving field boundary with a steep lynchet (about 1 m high) on its southern and western sides. There was a trace of a possible internal ditch. The feature did not seem to continue under the field to the east on the northern side, but was vaguely traceable for a few metres on the southern side. It is possibly the remains of an old enclosure fossilized as a field boundary.

A few metres to the south a patch of ground about 1 m square had been disturbed by cattle trample and an area of fired clay and charcoal had been exposed. The overall extent of this feature is not known. It may be part of a kiln site. No pottery or other remains were found.

- (b) No. 90 south-west of Decoy Pond Wood (no. 59). At the bottom of the hillslope, where it meets the floodplains of Combe Haven and Decoy Pond Stream, a low hillock was partially defined on its southern side by a curving shallow depression (NGR TQ765104). It was about 3 m wide, on its eastern side where it almost reaches a modern drainage ditch and was well defined towards the west. There was no trace of its continuation in the field to the north-west.

This may be the remains of an old field boundary, or perhaps part of the enclosure. (The field to the north, while under pasture, had clearly been ploughed recently). A few fire-cracked flints were found in the field to the north.

2.3 Other features of some historic interest were recorded at various other points given below. These were lynchets, hollow-ways, possible traces of ridge and furrow, and woodland hollows. The latter features were large hollows, 3-5 m deep, located in small copses, the boundaries of which sometimes coincided with the extent of the earthworks. They did not have an obvious interpretation. They might have been dug for extracting iron ore, clay, stone or marl. There were no associated spoil mounds, however. They were not measured in detail and their shapes are not known, but individual edges 400-600 mm high were common.

- 2.4 Six such sites were noted - Longdown Farm, Highfield Wood, copse north of Jack O'Boreham's Wood, Lunsfords Cross Farm, Preston Hall Farm, and Glovers Farm. Four of these were located next to small streams, and it seems possible that they might have a natural origin as springs. However, it is also possible that outcrops of clay or iron-stone occurring in stream banks might have been exploited.

APPENDIX 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SURFACE COLLECTION SURVEY

September 1994

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The surface collection survey was conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit during November 1992 and was commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates (CBA) on behalf of the Department of Transport. This formed part of the study being carried out to assess the impact on the cultural heritage of the proposed A259 and Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass.

1.2 Surface collection survey, recording the presence or absence of archaeological material within areas of arable, is an established technique used to identify unknown archaeological sites, to define areas of archaeological potential and to interpret past patterns of human settlement activity.

2.0 METHOD

2.1 The method used for the surface collection survey followed the premise that all arable areas of landtake should be subject to survey using a systematic linear transect sampling method to a standard specification.

2.2 Transects were set out from 1:2500 scale drawings (nos B8635 PN217, 218 and 221) of the Published Scheme by measuring from fixed points on field boundaries.

2.3 The survey was based on a corridor approximately 80 m wide, 40 m either side of the centre line of the proposed road. Artefacts were collected by walking 20 m units along transects set 20 m apart.

2.4 A field log book and a series of field record sheets were kept to record variations within and between each land parcel. These recorded the following:

- a) Land parcel number.
- b) Soil/crop conditions.
- c) Ground surface visibility conditions.
- d) Slope/topography.
- e) Lighting /weather conditions.
- f) Length of transects and number of units walked.
- g) Time of day and date.
- h) Initial interpretation/summary of finds.

2.5 Collection Strategy

2.5.1 The collection strategy was designed to be inclusive rather than exclusive, ie for most object categories total recovery was aimed at, irrespective of the date of the material in question. This was intended to avoid problems caused by fieldworkers exercising bias against certain types of object or against objects thought to be of recent date. For example, assessment of date and consequent 'on the spot' discard in the field could have resulted in imbalances in the recovered quantities of categories such as tile and pottery.

2.5.2 The major artefact categories collected and recorded were pottery (Roman, medieval and post medieval), stone and ceramic building material, baked clay/daub, fire-cracked flint, worked flint, glass, mortar/plaster, metal objects, slag and other smelting waste related material, clay pipe, shell, bone and coal/charcoal.

2.5.3 The only items which were not recovered, or which if recovered were not subsequently recorded, were twentieth century plastic, bakerlite and asbestos, large metal objects derived from modern agricultural machinery, and post medieval brick and tile where this material occurred in large quantities. In the latter case, representative samples were kept and a note made in the field of the presence and location of dense scatters of such material.

2.6 Conditions

2.6.1 Of the total area of land available for study, around 78% of the total number of land parcels in open ground could not be surveyed, either because of the advanced state of the crop, or because the fields in question were under pasture or set aside.

2.6.2 Five property owners were approached for access for the surface collection survey. Access was gained to all but one of the properties. A total of 246 collection units were surveyed.

2.6.3 Surface visibility was generally good with at least 25-90% of soil being visible. Land parcels with a visibility of less than 25% (ie areas of leaf crop or set aside) were not surveyed.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Artefacts Retrieved

3.1.1 All the finds recovered (with the exception of those classes of post medieval/modern material mentioned above), were recorded on a computerised database in quite broad object categories. The finds were dated where possible, but many items, such as tile and some pottery, were found in such small fragments that they were not closely datable and consequently have been recorded as being of 'uncertain' age. The computerised data were used to provide lists of artefact types by period and formed the basis for a series of finds distribution plots for each of the land parcels surveyed during the project.

3.1.2 The principal finds categories in terms of quantity were brick/tile, slag and other smelting waste related materials and fire-cracked flint. Full analysis, however, tended to concentrate on those groups, such as pottery and worked flint, which were likely to provide chronological information. Certain other classes of object which might have contained a range of closely datable objects consisted mainly of post medieval material.

3.2 Worked Flint

3.2.1 Of the 108 pieces of struck flint recovered there were 80 humanly struck pieces (23 flakes, 4 cores and 3 tools). The raw material used appears to consist mainly of good quality flint exhibiting some degree of incipient cortication varying from heavy to a light milky clouding of the flint. Inclusions were also noted in some of the lithic material though, due to the pressure of time, their presence could not be quantified.

3.2.2 The dating of the collection is problematical as there were few diagnostic pieces and dating based on knapping technology is difficult for unstratified, abraded material. A brief assessment noted the presence of late neolithic and early bronze age elements, a date which is reasonable for the assemblage as a whole.

3.3 Burnt Flint

3.3.1 Thirty pieces of fire-cracked flint were recovered from the field survey. Such material, being the by-product of direct and prolonged heat, such as that produced by a kiln, furnace or bonfire and not from more general activities such as stubble burning, is a good indicator of past settlement or industrial activities, especially, in the latter case, when it is associated with slag or other metallurgical waste products.

3.4 Pottery

3.4.1 Forty eight sherds of pottery were recovered from the survey. All recorded fragments were of post medieval date and may, therefore, represent manuring scatters.

3.5 Tile and Brick

3.5.1 Four hundred and fifty three fragments of tile were recorded, most of which could not be dated with precision. A few pieces may be assigned a Roman date on the basis of their fabric, though this assumption was not supported by the evidence of characteristic forms (such as tegulae and box flue tiles) or by surface artefact associations.

3.5.2 The majority of the assemblage is presumably of post medieval date. A detailed analysis of fabric type would probably have permitted a more accurate estimate of numbers by period, but this was not possible within the time constraints of the project.

3.6 Other Finds

3.6.1 Miscellaneous stone fragments, probably derived from post medieval structures, were recovered along with a few fragments of mortar, ceramic pipe and concrete. Seven clay pipe fragments were recorded and all appear to have been of nineteenth century origin. Metal objects were either post medieval or undatable, consisting, in the main, of corroded iron nail and bolt fragments.

3.6.2 Organics and other intrinsically undatable artefacts included animal bone (two fragments), slag and other metallurgically related waste material (49 lumps) and marine shell (11 pieces). All recorded glass fragments were of post medieval date. None of the slag retrieved was blast furnace slag which has a glassy appearance and was produced after 1496.

3.7 Artefact Scatters

3.7.1 The distribution of artefacts was studied for evidence of concentrations which may indicate the presence of archaeological sites. The principal categories of material used were those which occurred in large quantities and were susceptible to sub-division by period. These materials were struck flint, pottery and, to a lesser extent, brick/tile and slag.

3.7.2 The criteria which distinguish a significant concentration of artefacts, implying a site, and a random scatter, implying material spread through later agricultural activities, such as manuring, are difficult to define and vary depending on the material and period of the scatter in question. The extent of a concentration of pottery, the density of finds within it, the number of finds beyond it and the

association with other artefact types of the same of other periods were all considered.

- 3.7.3 The results, nevertheless involve an element of subjectivity dependent upon the type of material in question. Worked flint, for example, survives relatively well in ploughsoil, though it can become heavily abraded. Prehistoric pottery, however, being less fired than Roman or medieval examples, will not survive well in disturbed ploughsoils and will therefore appear, if at all, in very small quantities. In contrast fire-cracked flint and slag related materials will survive and remain identifiable, however, they are broken down by ploughing.

3.8 Sites located from field survey

- 3.8.1 The extent of each concentration is shown in figures A3/2-A3/4. The 'confidence' rating indicates a professional judgement of the confidence that clusters represent distinct concentrations of potential archaeological significance ranging from 1 (high) to 3 (low). No artefacts were retrieved from Field 11.

Field 51 figure A3/2

- 3.8.2 Undated: Low density scatter of fire-cracked flint and slag material, possibly indicating the former presence of an area of iron working within the immediate vicinity. Confidence 3.

Field 31 figure A3/3

- 3.8.3 Prehistoric: Small but discrete scatter of worked flint (consisting of 16 flakes, 4 cores and 1 tool) possibly associated, at least in part, with a dispersed scatter of fire-cracked flint. Such burnt material may, however, relate to a later phase of iron working. Confidence 2/3.

- 3.8.4 Undated: Slight concentration of slag material and fire-cracked flint possibly indicating the former presence of an area of iron working within the immediate vicinity. Confidence 3.

Field 32 figure A3/3

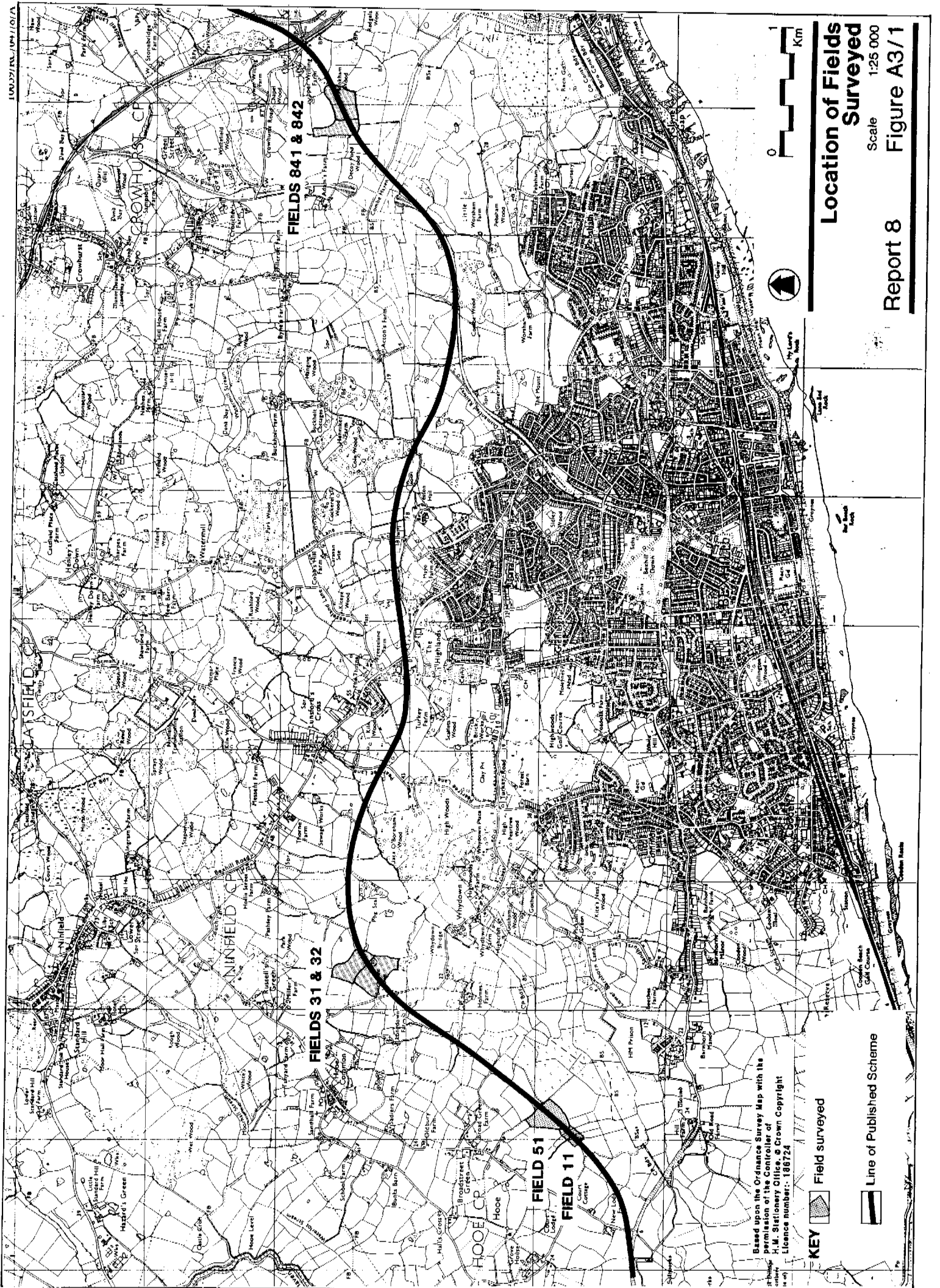
- 3.8.5 Undated: Slight scattering of slag and fire-cracked flint which may indicate the former presence of an area of iron working within the immediate vicinity. Confidence 3.

Fields 841 and 842 figure A3/4

- 3.8.6 Undated: Discrete cluster of fire-cracked flint, possibly associated with a small, dispersed scatter of slag material. Confidence 2.

4.0 SUMMARY



- 4.1 The amount of material located though only of medium or low confidence indicates a degree of activity probably relating to undated iron working in the area. The discrete scatter of worked flint in field 31 is believed to be evidence of prehistoric activity. When these results are considered with the data gained from the desktop survey and other field evaluations, they point to possible archaeological features which require further investigation. The impact of the Published Scheme on these features remains uncertain, archaeological trial-trenching will be undertaken to verify the nature, extent and quality of survival of remains.

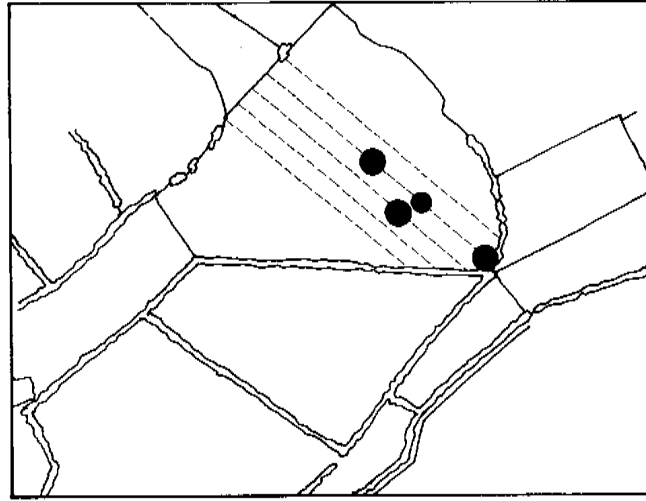


Location of Fields Surveyed
 Scale 1:25 000
 Report 8 Figure A3/1

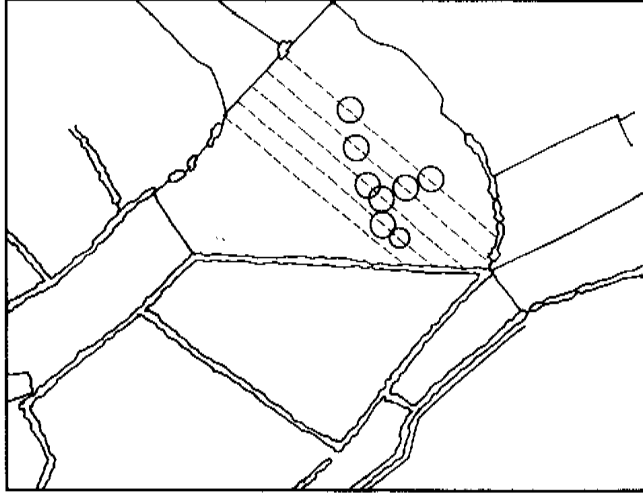
Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright Licence number: 186724

KEY

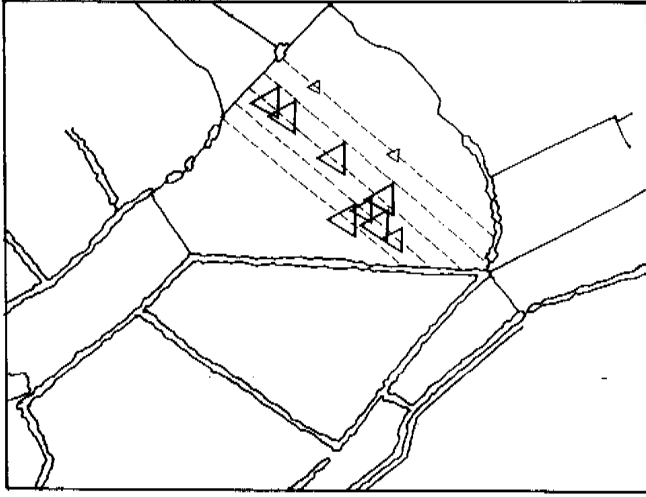
-  Field surveyed
-  Line of Published Scheme



- KEY**
WORKED FLINT
- 1 Piece
 - 2 Pieces
 - 3 Pieces
 - 4 Pieces



- KEY**
BURNT FLINT
- 1 Piece
 - 2 Pieces
 - 3 Pieces
 - 4 Pieces

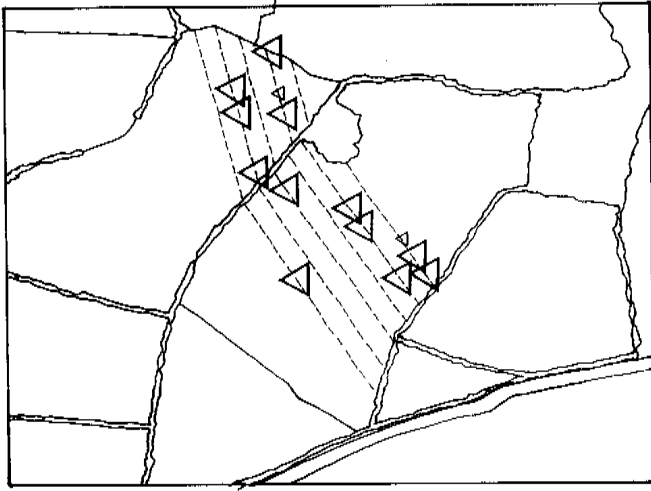


- KEY**
SLAG
- ▲ 1 Piece
 - ▲ 2 Pieces
 - ▲ 3 Pieces
 - ▲ 4 Pieces



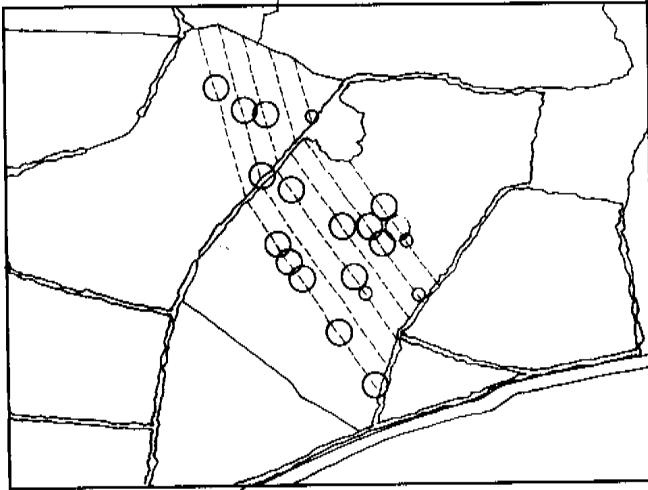
Field 51:Artefact Scatters

Scale 1:5000



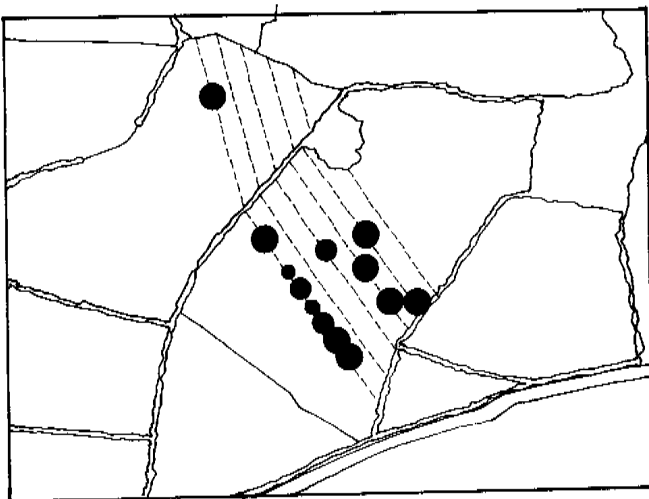
KEY
SLAG

- ▲ 1 Piece
- △ 2 Pieces
- △ 3 Pieces
- △ 4 Pieces



KEY
BURNT FLINT

- 1 Piece
- 2 Pieces
- 3 Pieces
- 4 Pieces



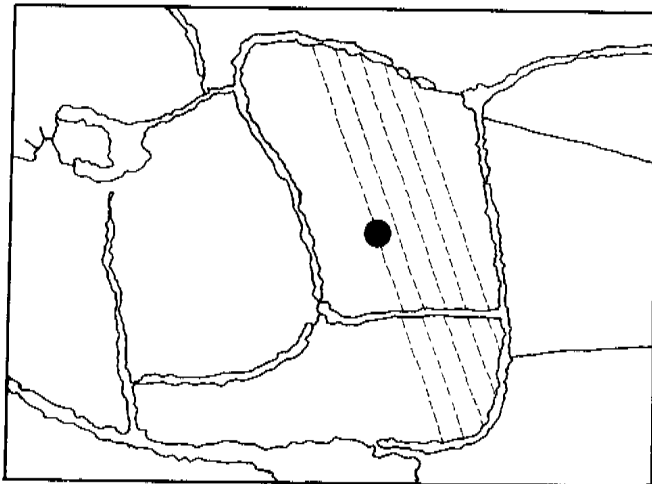
KEY
WORKED FLINT

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- 2 Pieces
- 3 Pieces
- 4 Pieces

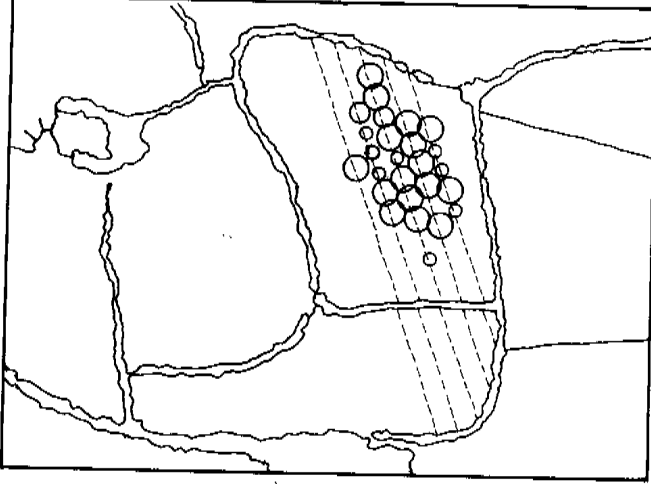


Fields 31 + 32 :
Artefact Scatters

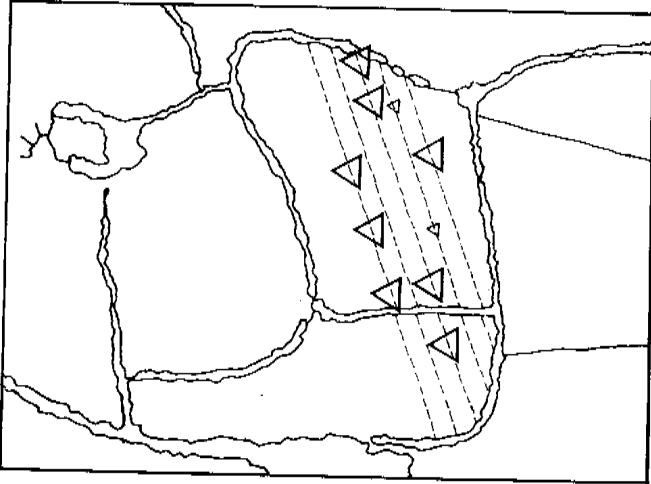
Scale 1:5000



- KEY**
WORKED FLINT
- 1 Piece
 - 2 Pieces
 - 3 Pieces
 - 4 Pieces



- KEY**
BURNT FLINT
- 1 Piece
 - 2 Pieces
 - 3 Pieces
 - 4 Pieces



- KEY**
SLAG
- △ 1 Piece
 - △ 2 Pieces
 - △ 3 Pieces
 - △ 4 Pieces



**Fields 841 + 842:
 Artefact Scatters**

Scale 1:5000

APPENDIX 4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

September 1994

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A:	TECHNICAL INFORMATION	56
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A geophysical evaluation survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford in November 1992, commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates (CBA) on behalf of the Department of Transport. This formed part of the study to assess the likely impact of the proposed A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass on the Cultural Heritage. The report on the Cultural Heritage indicated activity of a varied archaeological nature and date.

1.2 Geophysical survey is a recognised non intrusive archaeological evaluation technique, and geophysical methods such as gradiometry are particularly suited to pasture where traditional archaeological prospection techniques are inappropriate. It was anticipated that the magnetic data would help identify individual features of archaeological interest along the proposed route. Technical information on the techniques used is included in Annex A.

2.0 **METHOD**

- 2.1 Magnetic readings were logged at 0.5 m intervals along one axis in 1 m traverses giving 800 readings per 20 m x 20 m grid, unless otherwise stated. The data were then transferred to portable computers and stored on 3.5" floppy discs. Field plots were produced on a portable Hewlett Packard Thinkjet. Further processing is carried out on computers linked to appropriate printers and plotters.
- 2.2 The location of individual transects surveyed can be seen in figures A4/2 - A4/14. The results of each transect are discussed from west to east within each figure. It should be noted that the numbering of transects are not consecutive from west to east. Numbers were allocated to individual landowners and where more than one transect was undertaken within a landowner area, a letter was added to the landowner number; eg 10A, 10B and 10C.
- 2.3 The figures (A4/2-A4/14) illustrate only anomalies of possible archaeological significance. The more detailed result plots from which these are derived are not included within this report but a copy of the archive has been deposited with the County Archaeologist.
- 2.4 Some areas were visited but were found to be unsuitable for gradiometer survey. Where appropriate the details of these areas are given in the text.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 The results from each area have been displayed in dot density and X-Y formats within the archive. The display formats are discussed in Annex A. Both the data displays and the relevant interpretation diagrams for each transect were produced at 1:500 to allow exact measurements to be obtained and are lodged in the archive.

3.2 General Considerations

3.2.1 Ground conditions varied considerably along the route of the road and, where appropriate, are mentioned in the discussion of results. In some areas the magnetic response was dominated totally by modern ferrous material. This disrupted any archaeological response, although archaeological features may still be found intact, even though they cannot be detected using a gradiometer.

3.2.2 The gradiometer survey corridor was 20 m wide. Interpreting the data from such a narrow survey area is difficult, as it is often hard to identify a true background upon which anomalous readings can be identified. Therefore, the interpretation of many anomalies has to be tentative. In this report, unless noted otherwise, the linear anomalies are thought to be the result of ditch type features.

3.3 Analysis of Results

Results are discussed from west to east and are divided by figure number. Individual transect numbers are not sequential. Transect numbers appear in bold.

3.3.1 *Figure A4/2*

1A: This is a quiet data set with no archaeological anomalies interpreted. There is a large ferrous disturbance in the western corner of the grid, and occasional ferrous type peaks throughout.

1B: Most prominent in this data set are occasional ferrous peaks. However, there are a few small, pit-type anomalies within the western part of the grid.

2: This length of survey was intersected by a series of fences. A major curving anomaly was noted. Although it is ferrous in character, it probably represents a former track.

4A: This data set is distorted by the response from a presumed path. No anomalies of definite archaeological origin were noted. A number of broad anomalies were observed that may be the product of archaeological features, although they may be geological in origin.

3.3.2 *Figure A4/3*

4B: A single pit-type anomaly has been found. The remaining anomalies appear to be the product of ferrous material.

9A: There are no anomalies of archaeological interest in this data set.

9B: There are no distinctive archaeological anomalies in this data set. There are minor ferrous peaks and some responses thought to be due to small pedological / geological changes.

9C: There is the occasional short linear or pit-type anomaly in this data set. However, these are very weak and may represent geological / pedological variation. A number of prominent anomalies associated with ferrous or magnetic material are present.

10A: There are a few anomalies of possible archaeological interest in this transect. The majority of the anomalies are ferrous in origin.

10B: Two possible anomalies of archaeological interest have been highlighted.

3.3.3 *Figure A4/4*

10C: There are a number of ferrous type responses that are likely to reflect the presence of small pieces of iron material in the topsoil. No archaeological anomalies were identified.

8A: This transect is divided into two by the presence of a ditch. There are a few ferrous type anomalies which are largely concentrated at the western end of the survey. The broad anomaly is probably due to a topographic change. A number of low level anomalies of archaeological character can be seen in the form of possible circular pits and short linear features.

8B: No anomalies of archaeological interest were noted in this area.

10D and 10E: No survey was possible in these areas due to flooding (not mapped).

10F: No anomalies of archaeological interest were noted in this data set.

3A: The data set is distorted by the response from buried ferrous material. No anomalies of archaeological interest have been found.

3.3.4 *Figure A4/5*

3B: This survey area, located on a recently ploughed sloping field has provided little of archaeological interest. It is likely that all of the anomalies are the product of either scraps of ferrous or magnetic material in the topsoil.

3.3.5 *Figure A4/6*

15A: A series of weak pit-type anomalies have been found in this transect. Highlighted in the interpretation are two linear trends. These trends are very weak and while they may be archaeological in origin it is possible that they are the product of deep ploughing.

15B: A number of anomalies of possible archaeological interest have been located in Transect B. Two linear anomalies cross the survey area. The broader of the two anomalies, situated in the western part of the survey, appears to define partially an area of disturbance, which may be archaeological, and a possible ditch at the extreme western edge of the grid. Another linear anomaly can be seen in the eastern part of the transect.

3.3.6 *Figure A4/7*

15C: No archaeological anomalies were noted in this transect. The large anomaly in the northern part of the survey is due to ferrous debris at the edge of the field.

15D: The majority of the land in this field was unavailable for survey due to the presence of bushes and scrap metal. An open area was surveyed and found to be magnetically destroyed, presumably due to ferrous dumping and burning.

17A: The data in this single grid are dominated by the response from ferrous debris at the edge of the field. Elsewhere in the grid there were no anomalies of likely archaeological origin.

17B: No survey was carried out in this area as the ground was heavily wooded (not plotted).

3.3.7 *Figure A4/8*

23: The data set is relatively noisy magnetically and this may be a result of general debris from nearby houses. The majority of the noise is the product of ferrous material. However, other factors such as presumed agricultural trends and possible geological anomalies also contribute to make this a difficult data set to interpret. A few anomalies are tentatively interpreted as being possibly archaeological in origin. However, they form no coherent pattern and may be due to relatively recent

ploughing.

26: The western part of the displayed data indicates a magnetically-saturated data set. The remaining area in this field was scanned and the disturbance was found to continue. Under such circumstances it is not possible to identify anomalies associated with archaeological features.

58A: A single, slightly curving ditch-type anomaly crosses this transect. The majority of the other anomalies are compatible with the presence of small items of ferrous material, although a single pit-type anomaly has been noted.

58B: A series of low level linear anomalies can be seen in the data. It is thought that they are likely to be the product of recent ploughing. A single anomaly may be of possible archaeological interest.

109/110: This survey straddles two parcels of land (109/110), the former boundary now being removed. A few broad anomalies have been noted that may relate to archaeological features. A weak linear anomaly has been located at the western end of the transect.

73A: The data at either end of this survey transect are distorted by ferrous responses. However, in the central part of the survey there are a number of anomalies that may be anthropogenic.

3.3.8 *Figure A4/9*

73B: There are clearly anomalies of archaeological interest in this transect, including both ditch and pit-like responses. In this case some of the strong ferrous anomalies may have an archaeological origin.

72: This data set has provided two anomalies of possible archaeological interest. In this case they are both pit-type anomalies. As there is no overall context for these anomalies it is possible that they are non archaeological in origin, perhaps deeply buried iron. Occasional ferrous anomalies have been noted as well as a larger area of ferrous distortion.

73C: The majority of anomalies in this transect are ferrous in origin, although there are perhaps two pit-type responses.

73D: A possible ditch-type anomaly has been noted in this transect. Generally the data is slightly noisy, but two pit-type anomalies have been also identified.

73E: This data set is relatively quiet, with only a few ferrous anomalies having been identified.

73F: Only one single pit-type anomaly has been identified in this transect. The other anomalies all appear to be ferrous in origin.

73G: There is some evidence for two linear anomalies within this transect. However, it is not certain if they are agricultural, geological or archaeological in origin.

73H: The data are dominated by ferrous responses. Two small, pit-type anomalies are present in the data set.

73I: A number of low level anomalies have been highlighted as being of archaeological interest. It is suggested that there are two possible lengths of ditch shown crossing the transect.

3.3.9 *Figure A4/10*

85A: A single pit-type anomaly has been identified in this transect. All of the other anomalies identified in this transect may be interpreted as non archaeological in origin.

85B: This data set is totally dominated by a series of strong linear trends. It is likely that they are the product of ridge and furrow cultivation. A single pit-type response has been located.

3.3.10 *Figure A4/11*

80A: A small 'L' shaped anomaly is present in the data, although it is distorted, and possibly produced by the ferrous anomalies adjacent to it.

80B: Two linear anomalies are clear in this data set. These presumed ditches are possibly associated with a few small pit-type anomalies.

3.3.11 *Figure A4/12*

80C: There are no anomalies of archaeological interest in this data set.

80D: Four linear anomalies are visible in this data set. The form of the strongest and largest anomaly could be geological, while the two anomalies approximately parallel with could be due to cultivation. One anomaly would appear to represent a ditch. The large ferrous type anomaly at the north east end of the survey is due to a borehole.

3.3.12 *Figure A4/13*

84A: A single pit type anomaly has been found in this data set. Although two linear anomalies have been noted, it is likely that they are due to grid matching errors.

3.3.13 *Figure A4/14*

84B: A massive anomaly associated with a pipe can be seen at the eastern edge of Transect B. Throughout the area there are occasional pit-type anomalies, although they may represent modern rubbish or magnetic material.

89A: Two anomalies have been highlighted as being of possible archaeological interest. The weak linear anomaly is thought to be a product of an earthwork visible at the southern end of the survey.

89B: Only anomalies of ferrous origin were noted in this transect.


4.0 SUMMARY

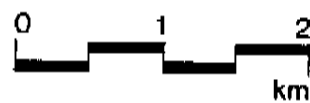
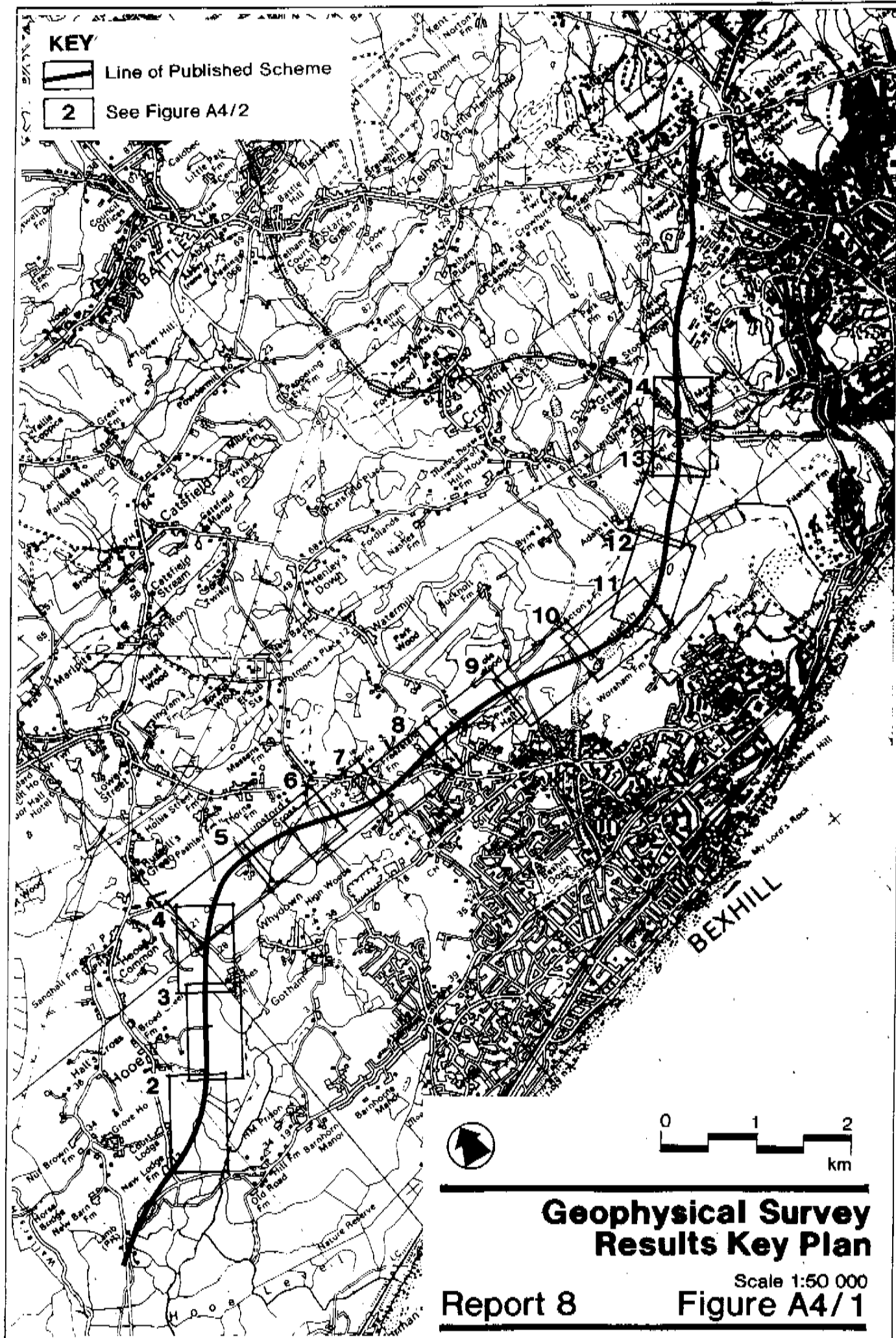
4.1 Few areas of high archaeological potential have been found in the gradiometer surveys reported here. Although some clear linear anomalies, which presumably represent ditches, have been located, the majority of the potential archaeology is represented by possible pit-like features.

4.2 These features are not likely to represent a major constraint to the development of the Published Scheme, but further evaluation of the nature, extent and quantity of survival of remains should be carried out prior to construction, particularly when this information is added to that revealed in the desktop study and other field evaluation techniques.

KEY

 Line of Published Scheme

 See Figure A4/2

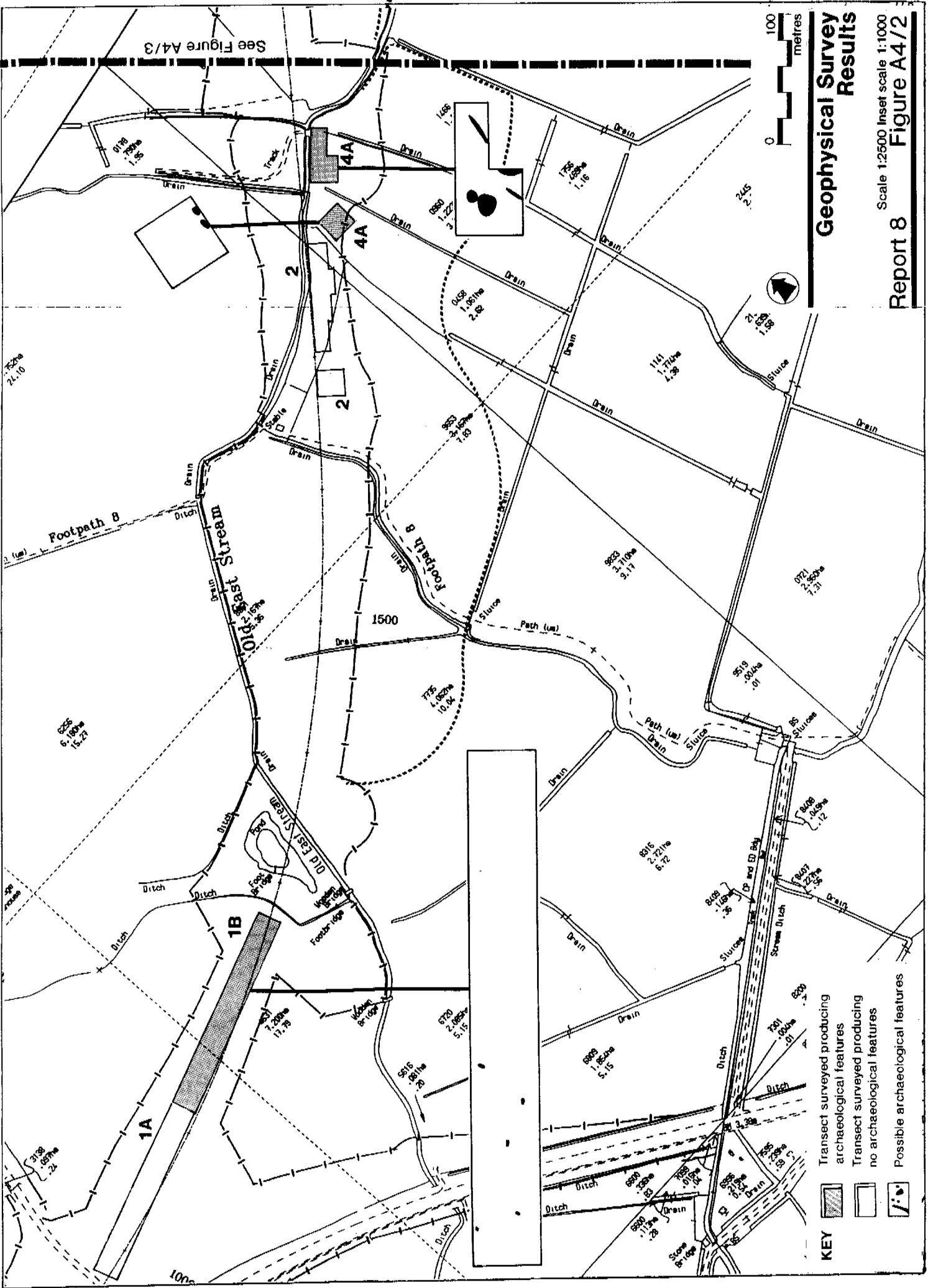


**Geophysical Survey
Results Key Plan**

Scale 1:50 000




Report 8

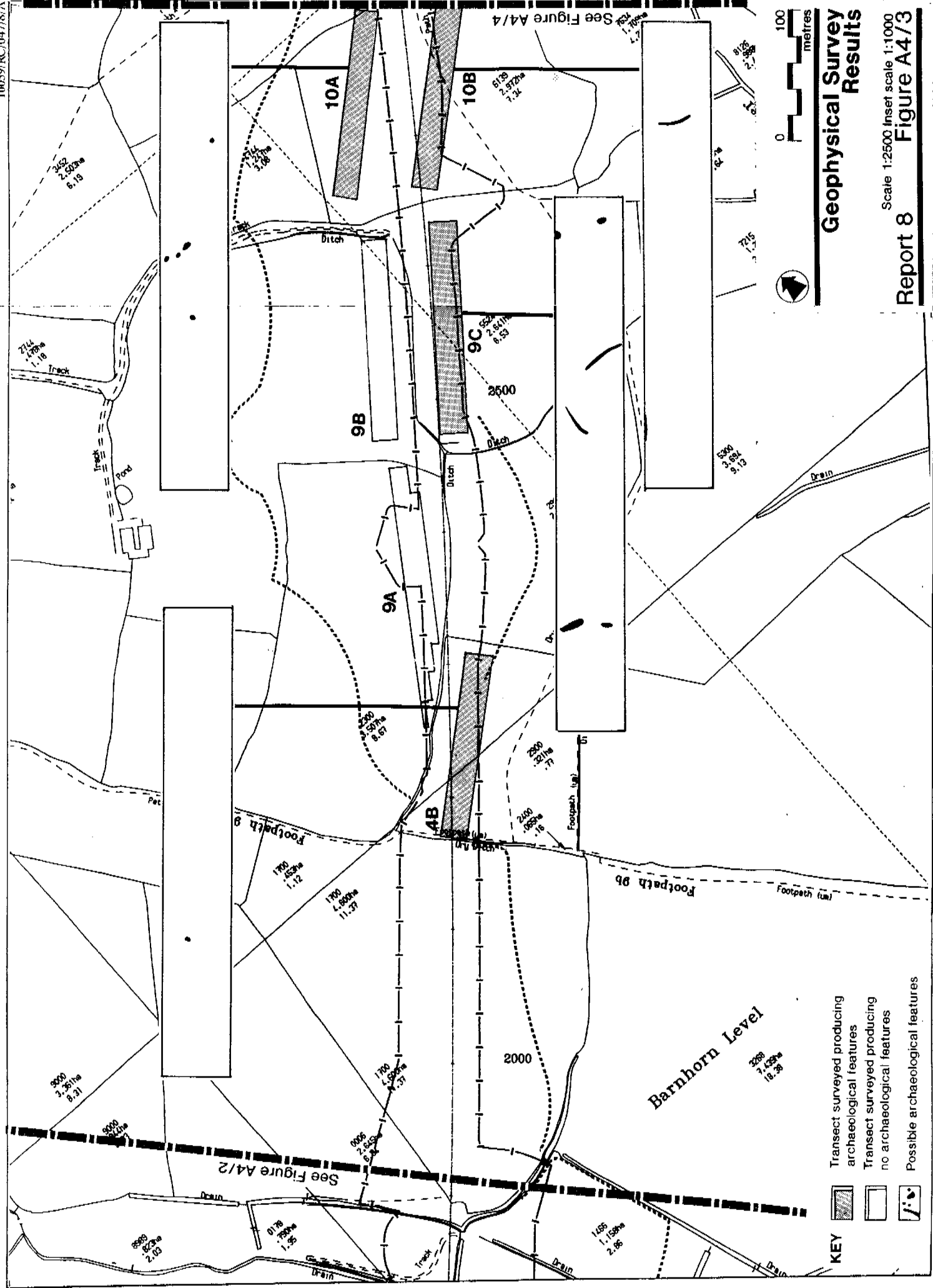
Figure A4/1



Geophysical Survey Results




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Report 8 Figure A4/2

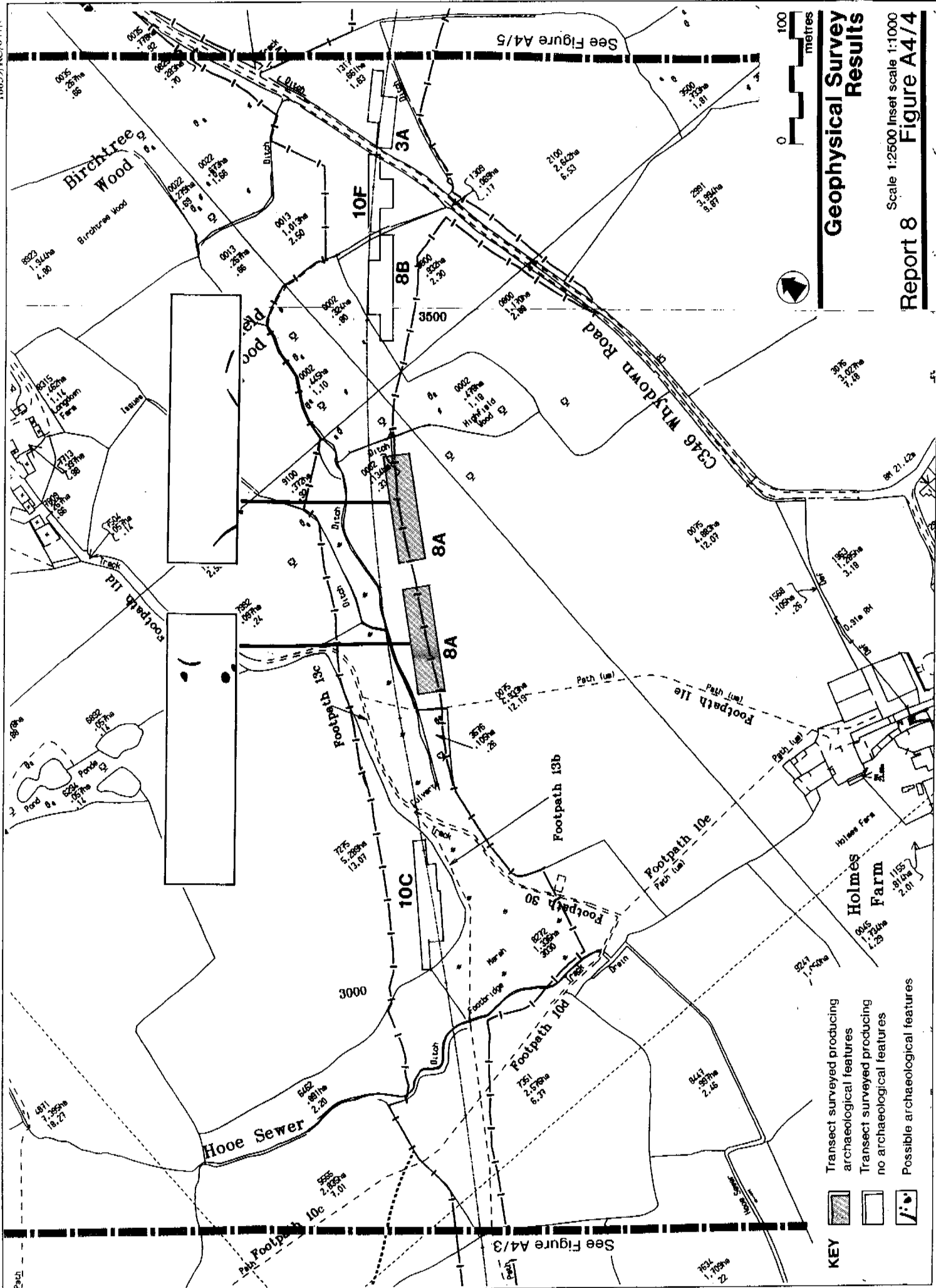
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 -  Possible archaeological features



Geophysical Survey Results




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Report 8 Figure A4/3

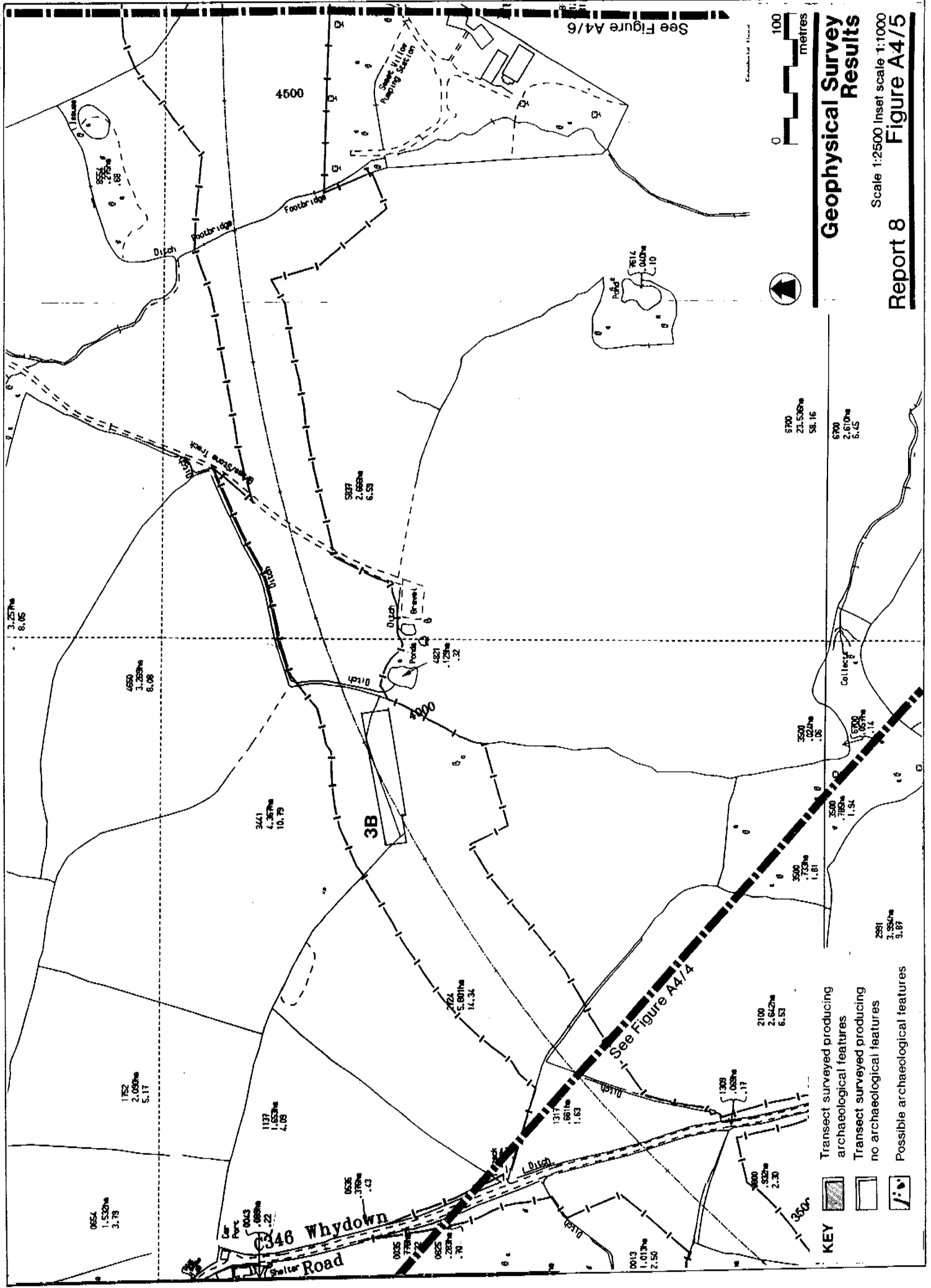
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 -  Possible archaeological features



Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
Figure A4/4
Report 8

- KEY**
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 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features



Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
Report 8 Figure A4/5

- KEY**
- Transect surveyed producing archaeological features
 - Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 - Possible archaeological features

See Figure A4/6

See Figure A4/4

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3.954m
9.87

2100
2.642m
6.53

3500
1.733m
4.36

3500
1.786m
4.54

3500
1.627m
4.06

6700
21.536m
58.16

6700
21.610m
54.95

4221
1.728m
4.32

2724
5.801m
14.94

1317
1.681m
4.33

0635
1.532m
3.79

0625
2.233m
5.70

0613
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2.56

0603
1.681m
4.33

1137
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4.08

1752
2.005m
5.17

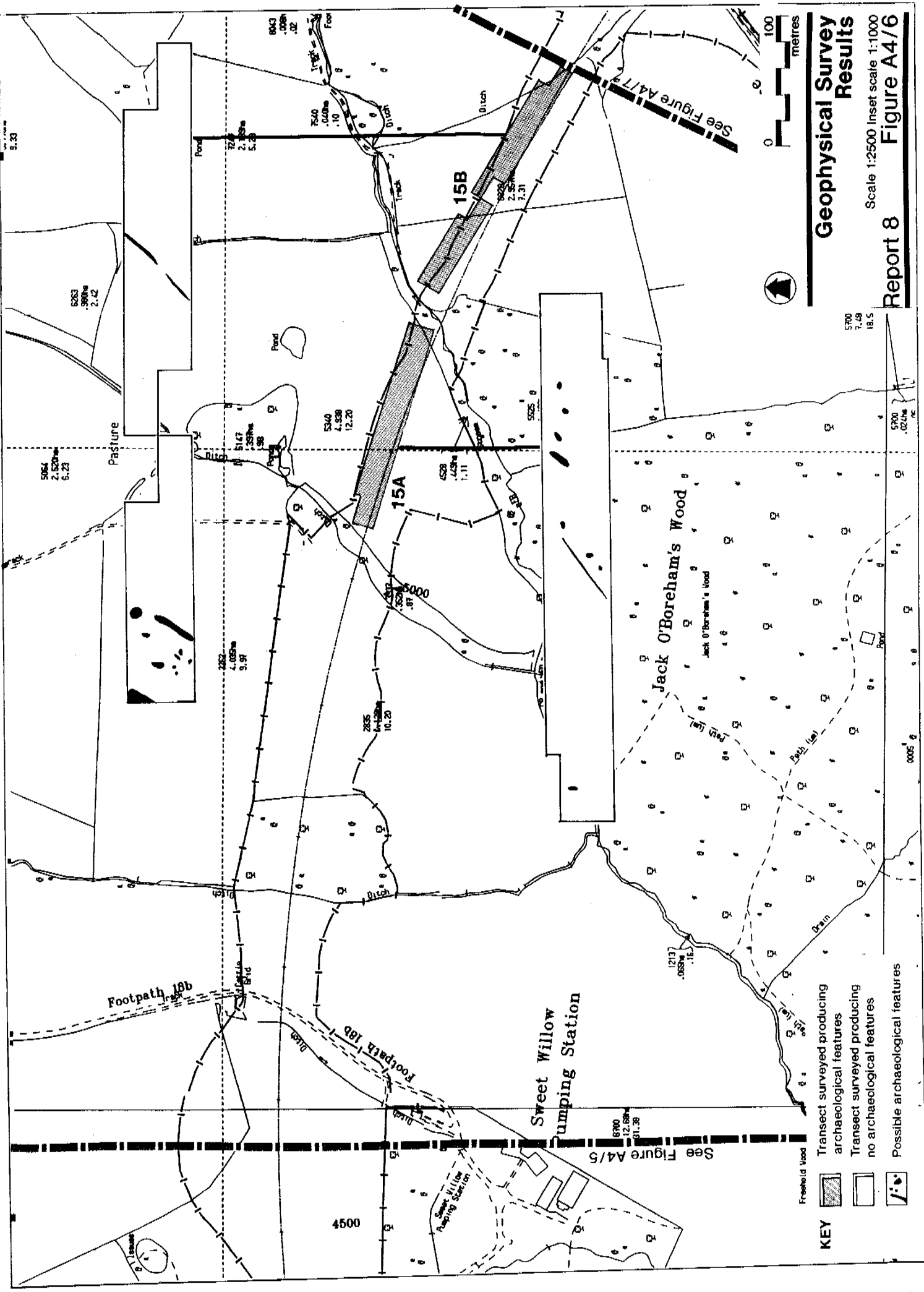
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6700
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6700
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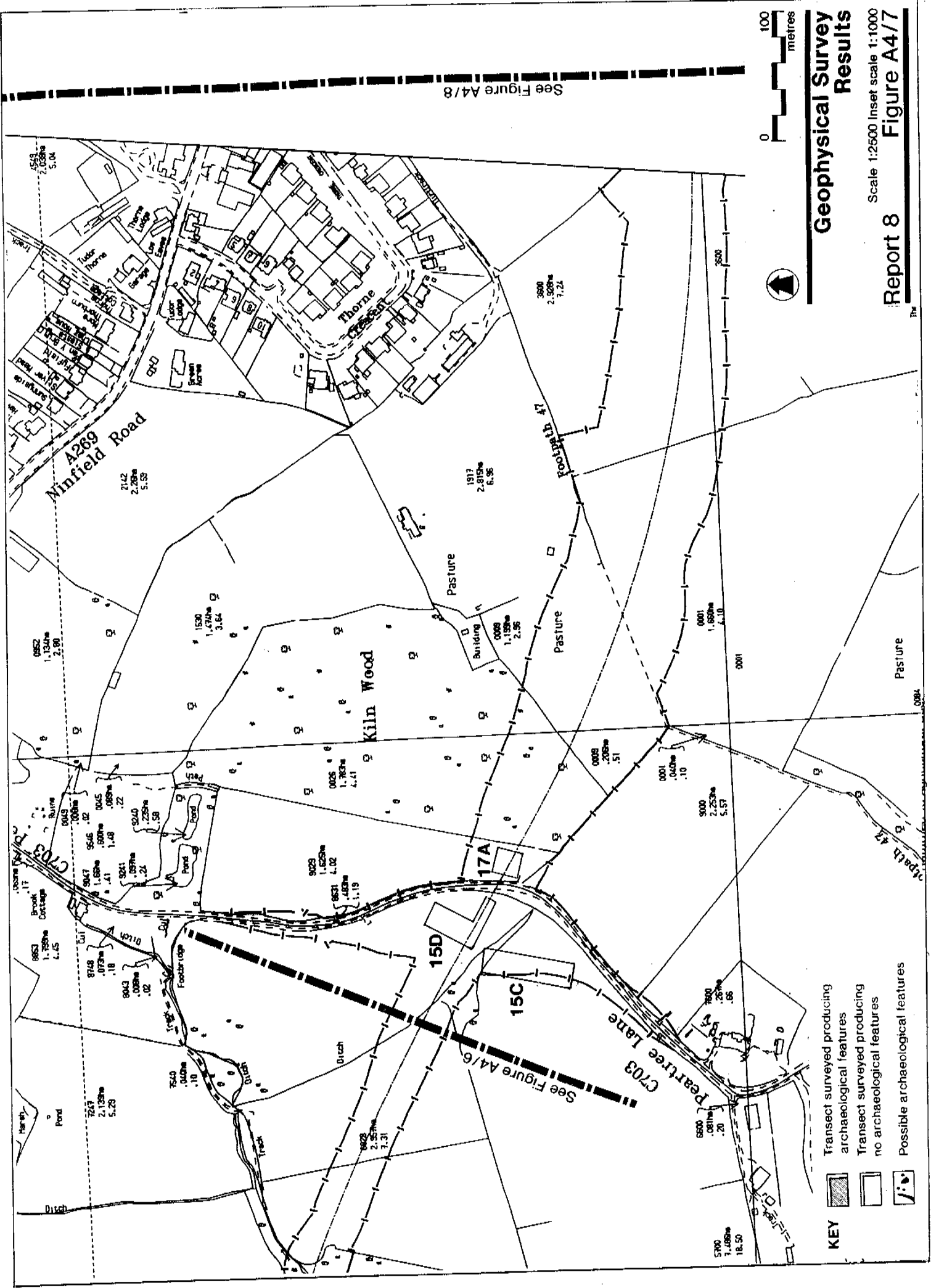
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Geophysical Survey Results

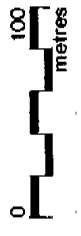
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Report 8 Figure A4/6

- KEY**
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 -  Possible archaeological features



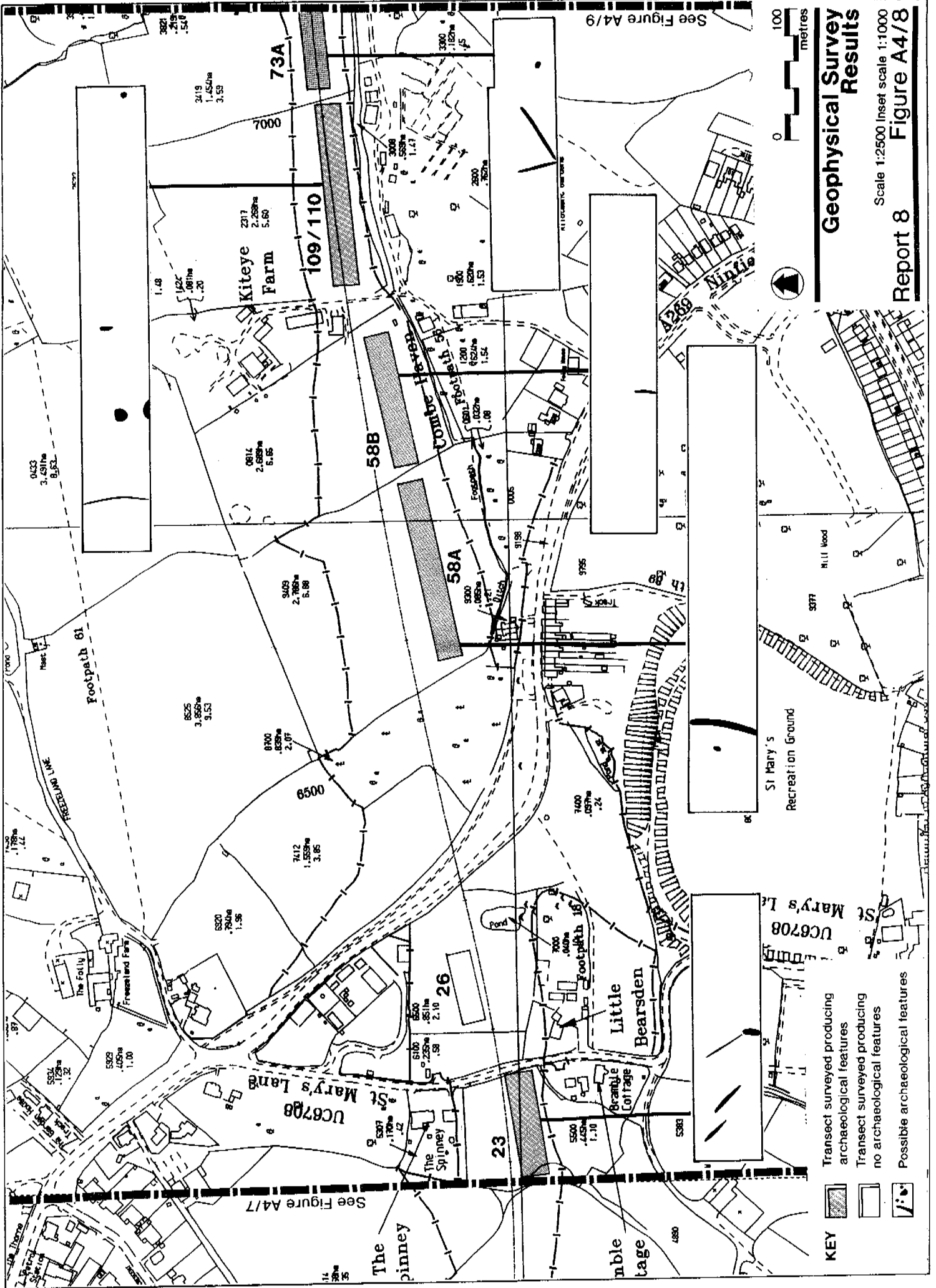
See Figure A4/8

See Figure A4/6






Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
Report 8 Figure A4/7



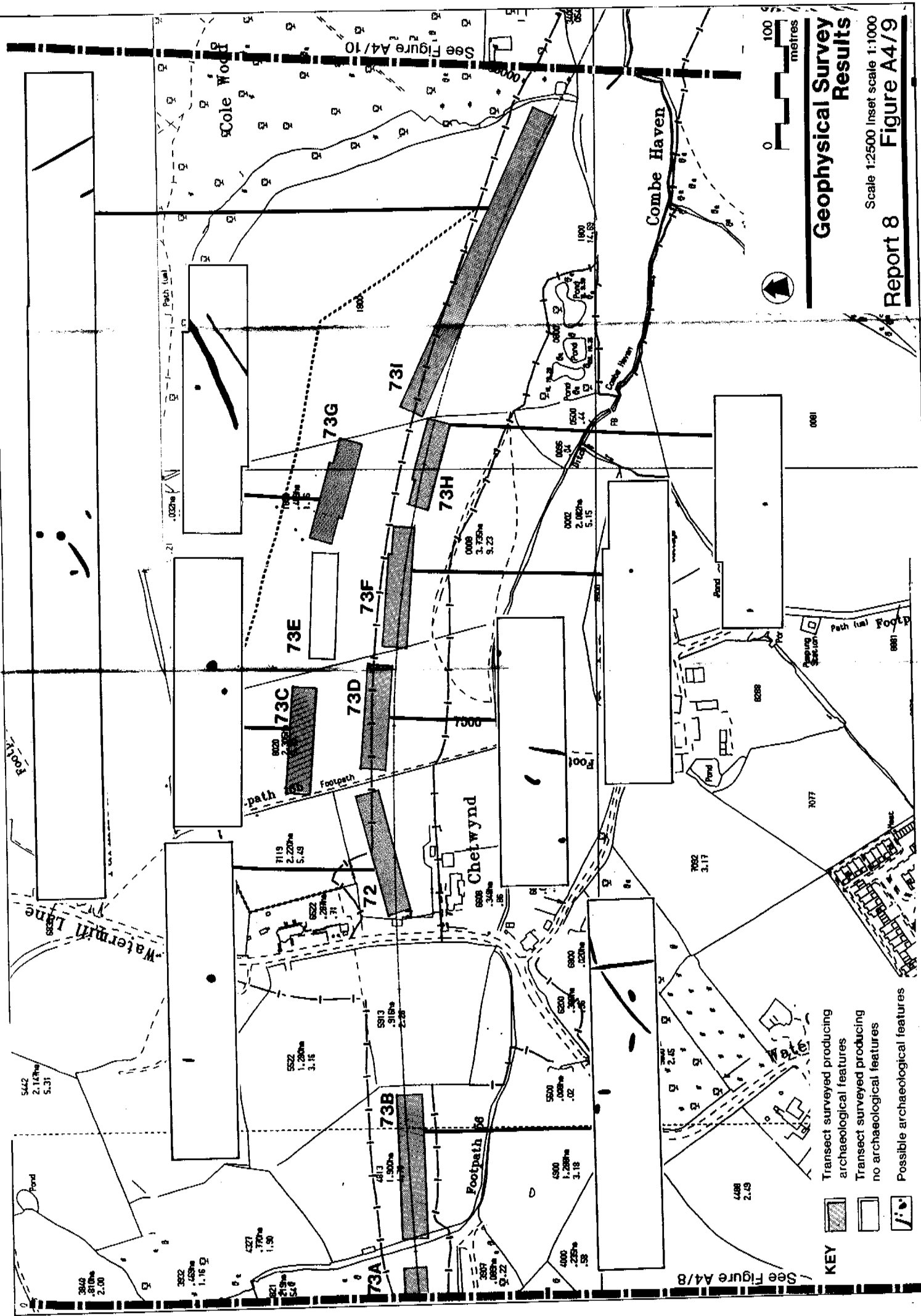
Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
Report 8 Figure A4/8

- KEY**
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 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features

See Figure A4/7




See Figure A4/9



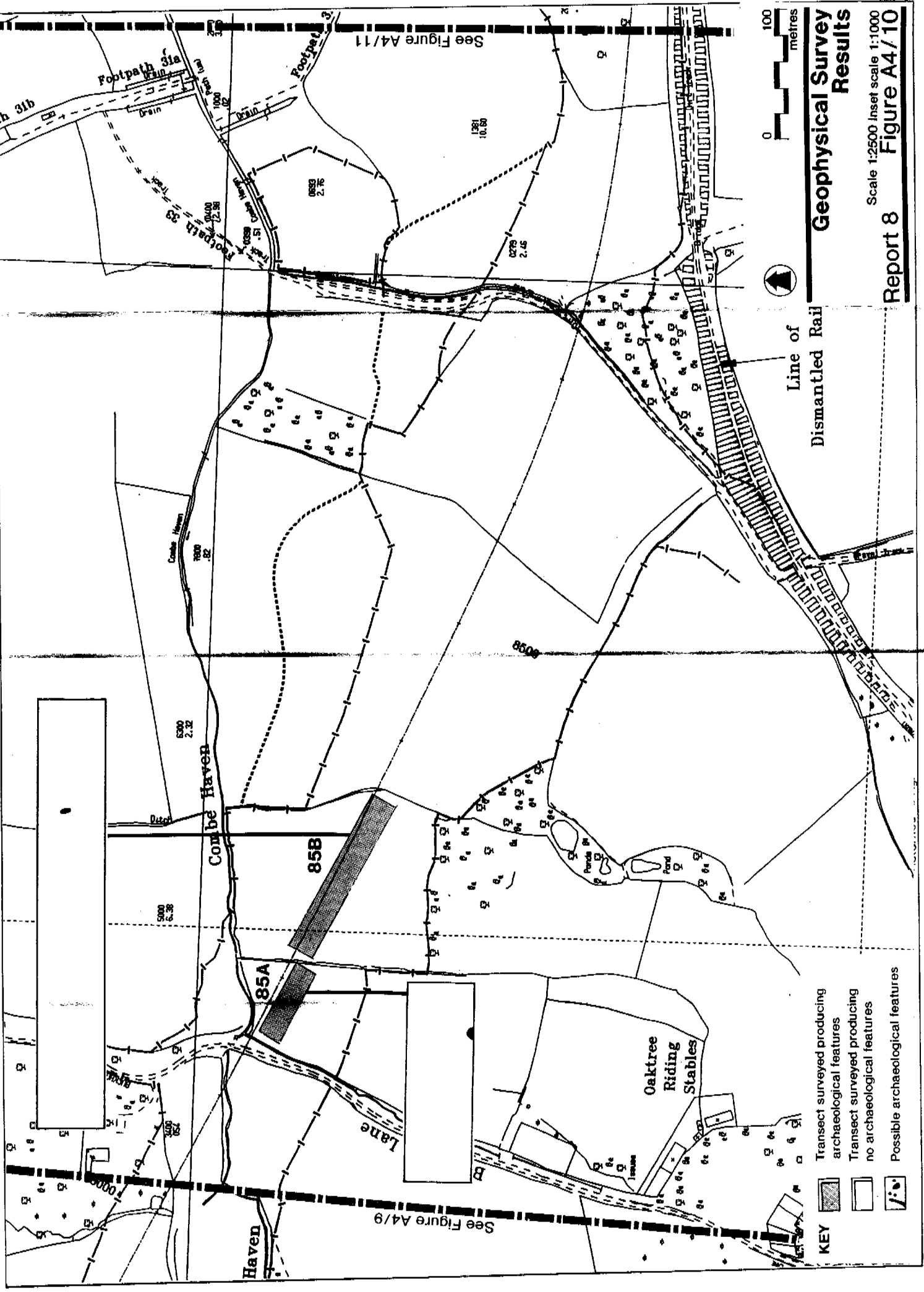
Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000

Report 8 Figure A4/9

- KEY**
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 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features




See Figure A4/8

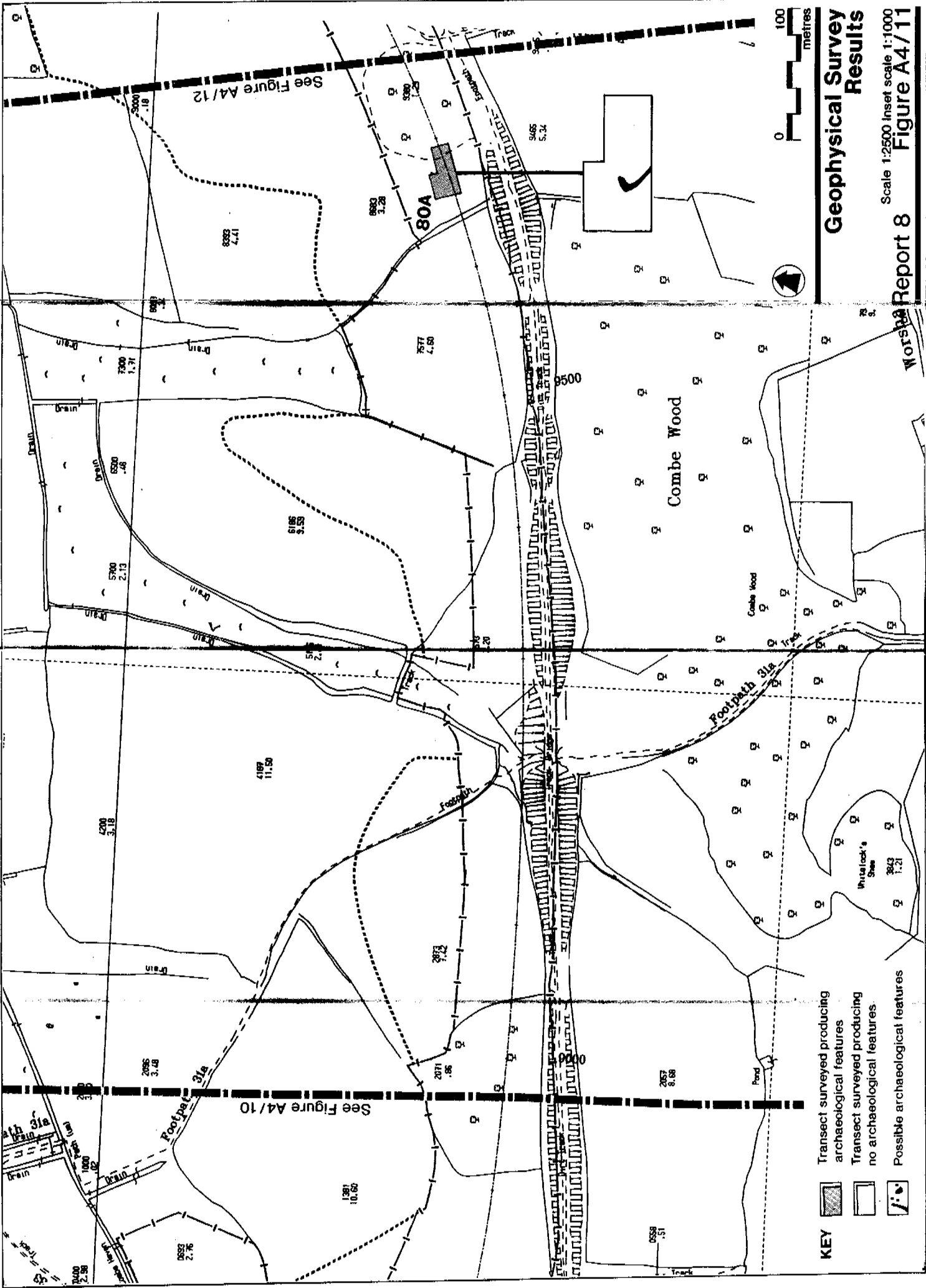


Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000

Report 8 Figure A4/10




- KEY**
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 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features



Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
 Figure A4/11

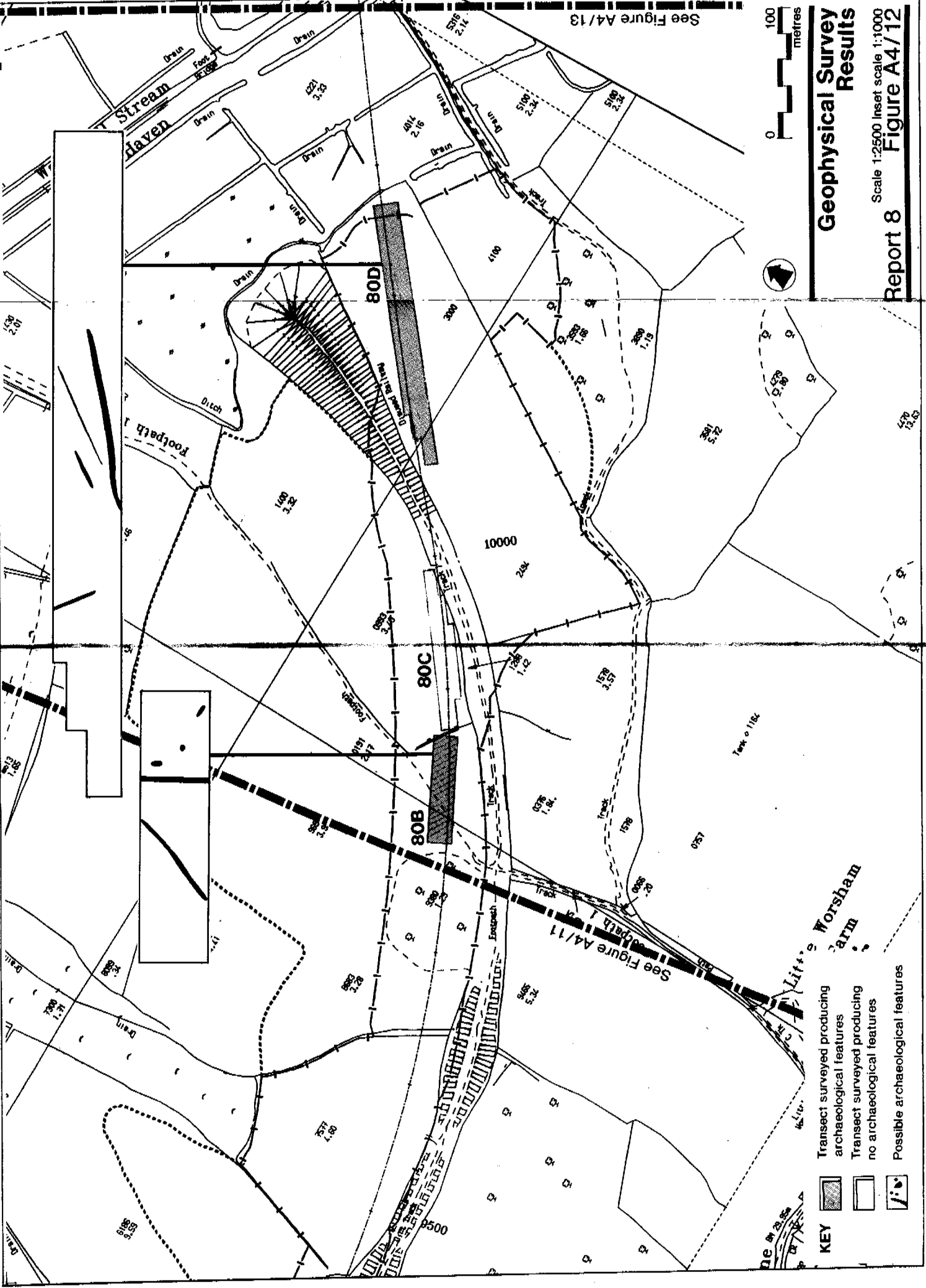
Worsley Report 8




- KEY**
-  Transect surveyed producing archaeological features
 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features

100 metres

Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
Report 8 Figure A4/12

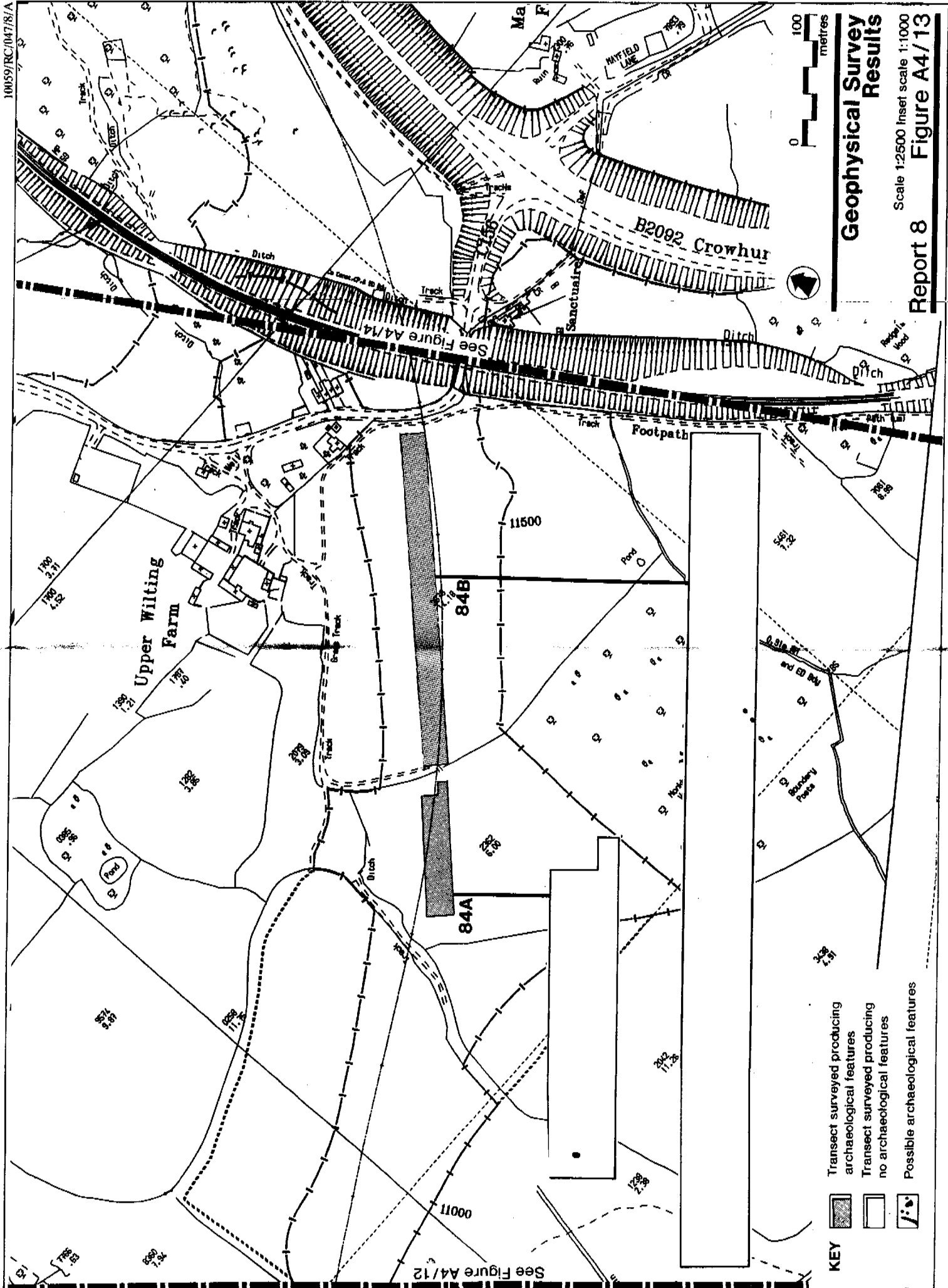


- KEY**
-  Transect surveyed producing archaeological features
 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features

See Figure A4/11

Lit. Worsham Farm




See Figure A4/13



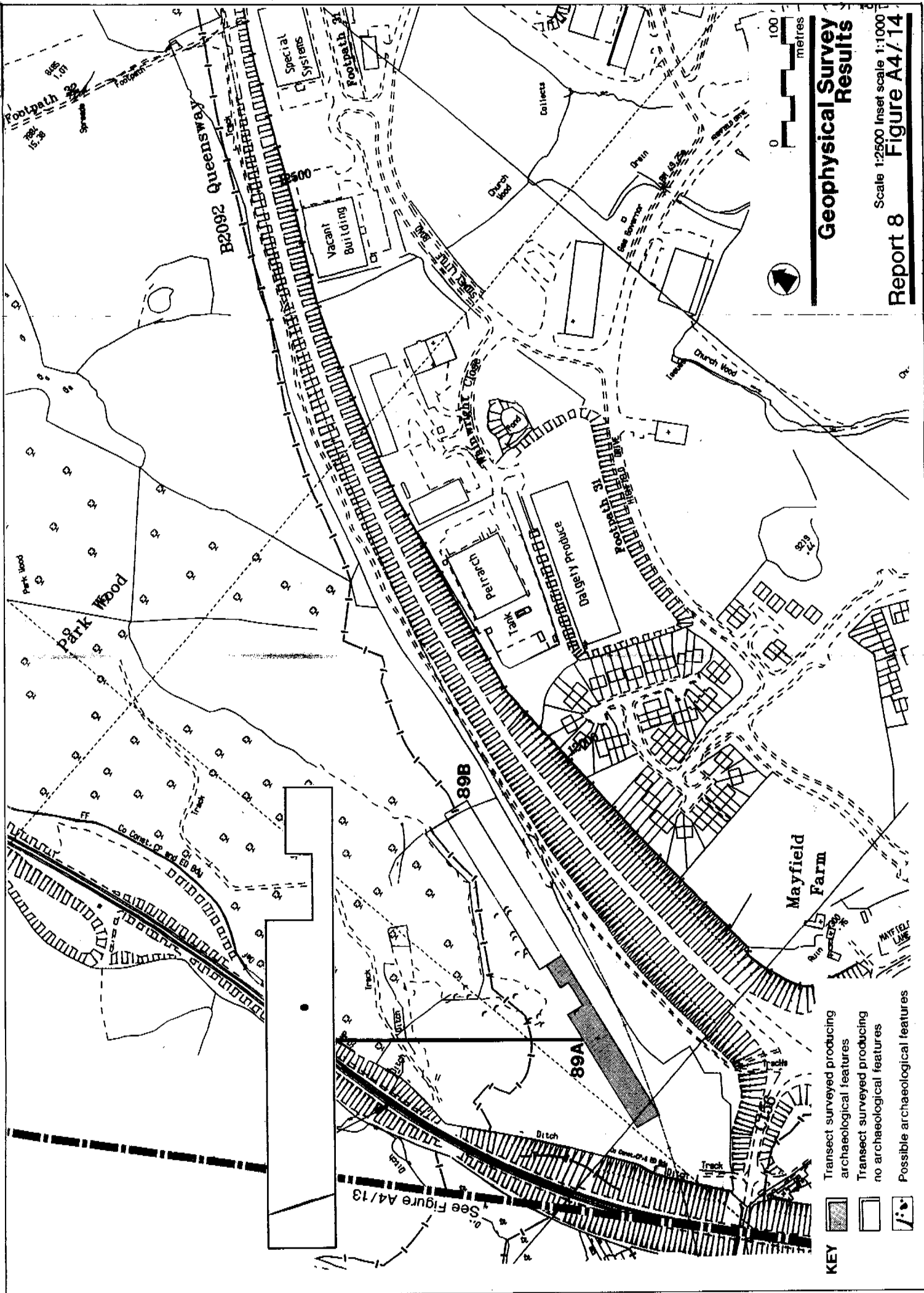
Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000

Report 8 Figure A4/13




- KEY**
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 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features

See Figure A4/12



Geophysical Survey Results

Scale 1:2500 Inset scale 1:1000
Report 8 Figure A4/14

- KEY**
-  Transect surveyed producing archaeological features
 -  Transect surveyed producing no archaeological features
 -  Possible archaeological features

ANNEX A

1.0 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

1.1 The following is a description of the equipment and display formats used in Geophysical Surveys of Bradford reports. It should be emphasised that whilst all of the display options are regularly used, the diagrams produced in the final reports are the most suitable to illustrate the data from each site. The choice of diagrams results from the experience and knowledge of the staff of Geophysical Surveys of Bradford.

1.2 All survey reports are prepared and submitted on the basis that whilst they are based on a thorough survey of the site, no responsibility is accepted for any errors or omissions.

1.3 Instrumentation

Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM36

1.3.1 This instrument comprises of two fluxgates mounted vertically apart, at a distance of 500 mm. The gradiometer is carried by hand, with the bottom sensor approximately 100-300 mm from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is conventionally measured in nanoTesla (nT) or gamma. The fluxgate gradiometer suppresses any diurnal or regional effects. Generally features up to one metre deep may be detected by this method.

Resistance Meter - Geoscan RM4 or RM15

1.3.2 This measures the electrical resistance of the earth, using a system of four electrodes (two current and two potential.) Depending on the arrangement of these electrodes an exact measurement of a specific volume of earth may be acquired. This resistance value may then be used to calculate the earth resistivity. The "Twin Probe" arrangement involves the pairing of electrodes (one current and one potential) with one pair remaining in a fixed position, whilst the other measures the resistance variations across a fixed grid. The resistance is measured in Ohms and the calculated resistivity is in Ohm-metres. The resistance method as used for area survey has a depth resolution of approximately 0.75 m, although the nature of the overburden and underlying geology will cause variations in this generality. The technique can be adapted to sample greater depths of earth and can therefore be used to produce vertical "pseudo sections".

Magnetic Susceptibility

1.3.3 Variations in the magnetic susceptibility of subsoils and topsoils occur naturally, but greater enhanced susceptibility can also be a product of increased human/anthropogenic activity. This phenomenon of

susceptibility enhancement can therefore be used to provide information about the "level of archaeological activity" associated with a site. It can also be used in a predictive manner to ascertain the suitability of a site for a magnetic survey. The instrument employed for measuring this phenomenon is either a field coil or a laboratory based susceptibility bridge. For the latter 50 g soil samples are collected in the field.

1.4 Display Options

- 1.4.1 The following is a description of the display options used. Unless specifically mentioned in the text, it may be assumed that no filtering or smoothing has been used to enhance the data. For any particular report a limited number of display modes may be used.

X-Y Plot

- 1.4.2 This involves a line representation of the data. Each successive row of data is equally incremented in the Y axis, to produce a stacked profile effect. This display may incorporate a hidden-line removal algorithm, which blocks out lines behind the major peaks and can aid interpretation. Advantages of this type of display are that it allows the full range of the data to be viewed and shows the shape of the individual anomalies. Results are produced on a flatbed plotter.

Dot-Density

- 1.4.3 In this display, minimum and maximum cut-off levels are chosen. Any value that is below the minimum cut-off value will appear white, whilst any value above the maximum cut-off value will appear black. Any value that lies between these two cut-off levels will have a specified number of dots depending on the relative position between the two levels. The focus of the display may be changed using different levels and a contrast factor (C.F.). Usually the C.F. = 1, producing a linear scale between the cut-off levels. Assessing a lower than normal reading involves the use of an inverse plot. This plot simply reverses the minimum and maximum values, resulting in the lower values being presented by more dots. In either representation, each reading is allocated a unique area dependent on its position on the survey grid, within which numbers of dots are randomly placed. The main limitation of this display method is that multiple plots have to be produced in order to view the whole range of the data. It is also difficult to gauge the true strength of any anomaly without looking at the raw data values. This display is much favoured for producing plans of sites, where positioning of the anomalies and features is important.

Contour

- 1.4.4 This display joins data points of an equal value by a contour line. Displays are generated on the computer screen or plotted directly on a flat bed plotter / inkjet printer.

3-D Mesh

- 1.4.5 This display joins the data values in both the X and Y axis. The display may be changed by altering the horizontal viewing angle and the angle above the plane. The output may be either colour or black and white. A hidden line option is occasionally used (see (a) above).

Grey-Scale

- 1.4.6 This format divides a given range of readings into a set number of classes. These classes have a predefined arrangement of dots or shade of grey, the intensity increasing with value. This gives an appearance of a toned or grey scale.
- 1.4.7 Similar plots can be produced in colour, either using a wide range of colours or by selecting two or three colours to represent positive and negative values. While colour plots can look impressive and can be used to highlight certain anomalies, grey-scales tend to be more informative.

APPENDIX 5

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF ENGINEERING
GROUND INVESTIGATIONS**

September 1994

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 A series of twenty-five geotechnical test pits, seventeen trial pits and four trial trenches, cut along the proposed line of the A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass, were archaeologically examined between 26th May and 19th June 1993.

1.2 The ground investigation survey was conducted by Norwest Holst Soil Engineering on behalf of Mott Macdonald. The archaeological inspection, conducted by the Oxford Archaeological Unit, was commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates (CBA) on behalf of the Department of Transport.

1.3 Three types of geotechnical test pit were cut during the ground investigation survey:

- (a) machine cut Test-Pits (TP), measuring approximately 1 x 3.5 m and c 4.5 m deep;
- (b) machine cut Trial-Trenches (TT), measuring approximately 1 x 30 m and c 4.5 m deep; and
- (c) hand excavated Trial-Pits for the measurement of Redox potential (TPR), measuring 1x1 m and 1 m in depth.

2.0 METHOD

2.1 Test-Pits (TP) / Trial-Trenches (TT)

2.1.1 Topsoil was carefully removed by a JCB excavator using a 0.9 m wide toothed bucket. Pit and trench section edges were examined at this stage for potential subsurface archaeological remains. Topsoil and turf deposits were monitored during the initial excavation stage and all excavated deposits were examined by hand for possible archaeological material. Particular attention was made to areas of colluvium and to alluvial deposits where waterlogged wood material was in evidence.

2.2 Trial-Pits (TPR)

2.2.1 Soil was removed by hand to a depth of 1 m. All deposits were then examined for possible archaeological material. Section edges were also examined at this stage for potential subsurface archaeological features.

2.2.2 Particular attention was made, during the survey, to areas, within the immediate vicinity of geotechnical pits TP101, TP102, TP105, TT103, TT104A and B and TPR102, TPR103, TPR107, TPR108, TPR109, TPR110, TPR116 and TPR117, as these were cut within fields where access for archaeological survey had originally been denied.

3.0 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

- 3.1** Archaeological artefacts, consisting primarily of medieval pottery, worked flint and iron working residue, were recovered from topsoil layers within seven test-pits (TP101, TP102, TP104, TP105, TP108, TP111 and TP117), four trial-trenches (TT101, TT102, TT103 and TT104B) and eight trial-pits (TPR102, TPR103, TPR105, TPR106, TPR111, TPR112, TPR113 and TPR115). Sub-surface archaeological remains were recorded from one test-pit (TP111) and one trial-pit (TPR111).
- 3.2** Alluvial deposits were recorded from five test-pits (TP111, TP113, TP114, TP115 and TP118), colluvium from two test-pits (TP111 and TP115), two trial trenches (TT103 and TT104A and B) and two trial-pits (TPR107 and TPR115).
- 3.3** Post-medieval and modern "made ground" deposits were encountered within seven test pits (TP106, TP110, TP112, TP113, TP119, TP125 and TP126) and three trial pits (TPR101, TPR112 and TPR117).

4.0 DETAILED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF GROUND INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 Test Pits

Test Pit TP101 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.1.1 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.35 m. Eleven highly abraded sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. Additional surface scatters of medieval pottery were noted within close proximity to the test-pit. The waterlogged nature of the soil at the time of trench excavation, however, prevented a more detailed investigation of the pottery scatters. Such a density of finds is unlikely to represent the residue of manuring and it is likely that a previously unrecorded area of medieval activity, possibly related to the zone of medieval salt-working on the Barnhorn/Hooe Levels to the south west, exists within the immediate vicinity.

Test Pit TP102 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.1.2 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Six highly abraded sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. As with TP101, these finds probably indicate the presence of a medieval area of activity within the immediate vicinity.

Test Pit TP103 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.3 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.3 m. Four sherds of post medieval pottery and two fragments of modern glass were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. These finds probably represent part of a post medieval manuring scatter.

Test Pit TP104 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.4 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.4 m. A single prehistoric flint flake, two sherds of post medieval pottery and a fragment of modern brick were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. The post-medieval finds all probably represent part of a manuring scatter. The flint flake may represent part of the small, but discrete scatter of prehistoric material recorded from this field during the surface collection survey (Appendix 3; field 31), increasing the possibility of locating an area of prehistoric activity within the immediate vicinity.

Test Pit TP105 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.5 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. A single prehistoric flint flake, one sherd of unidentified flint tempered pottery, three fragments of modern brick and two pieces of modern glass were recovered

during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. The modern finds represent part of a manuring scatter. The undiagnostic pottery sherd could be of either prehistoric or medieval date. If medieval it may represent part of a manuring scatter. If prehistoric in date it would, together with the flint flake, strongly suggest the presence of an area of prehistoric activity within close proximity. Unfortunately dense ground cover prevented further examination of the immediate area.

Test Pit TP106 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.6 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Made ground deposits containing modern rubbish (iron, glass, mattresses, plastics) were recorded to a depth of 3 m. No archaeological finds were recovered. This area would appear to represent the remains of a backfilled quarry.

Test Pit TP107 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.7 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Three fragments of modern brick were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. An area of natural iron panning was detected at the eastern end of the trench.

Test Pit TP108 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.8 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. One doubtful flint flake was recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil.

Test Pit TP109 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.9 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.3 m. No archaeological finds or features were recovered from this pit.

Test Pit TP110 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.10 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.3 m. This pit was cut through an area of the disused railway embankment. Made ground deposits were recorded to a depth of 4 m.

Test Pit TP111 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.1.11 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.1 m. A deposit of orange / brown loam, TP111/2, measuring between 0.2 and 0.25 m in thickness, was observed directly beneath the topsoil. It contained 0.05% burnt clay flecking and may represent the remains of either an earlier ploughsoil or, considering the gradient of slope here, colluvium. A roughly linear, north - south aligned single course thick deposit of sandstone blocks, TP111/3, individually measuring on average 0.3 m in

diameter and collectively measuring 0.5 m in width, at least 1m in length and 0.2 m high, was observed at the eastern end of the trench, underlying TP111/2. TP111/3 may represent the remains of a crude wall, though it should be noted that in this respect the feature ran parallel with a brick rubble covered pipeline, TP111/4, observed 0.3 m to the west. Both features directly overlain by deposit TP111/2 and both may represent areas of activity associated with the original construction and/or maintenance of the, still active, railway line to the south. Alluvium was encountered at a depth of 1.7 m within the test pit, bottoming at a depth of 3.6 m. Waterlogged wood, including hazel nuts and hazel twig material, was observed at around 2 m. The potential to recover well preserved environmental data from this area is therefore high.

Test Pit TP112 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.1.12 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. Made ground deposits, containing small quantities of modern building debris, were recorded to a depth of 4 m. This area would appear to represent the remains of an extensive dump of soil originally excavated during the course of road construction to the immediate south east.

Test Pit TP113 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.1.13 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.15 m. Made ground deposits, containing fragments of modern brick, glass and iron, were recorded to a depth of 1.8 m. These deposits are presumably contemporary with the construction of the small industrial park to the south and east. The original ground surface, TP113/3, containing compressed grass and stubble, was observed directly beneath the made ground at 1.8 m. A deposit of grey silt, TP113/4, containing nineteenth century ceramics, was recorded beneath TP113/3, to a depth of 2.6 m. A dense band of alluvium containing 0.05% charcoal and 0.01% burnt clay flecking, was recorded beneath TP113/4 to a maximum depth of 3.3 m. The archaeological potential of this band of alluvial silt is therefore high. A dark, archaeologically sterile, band of alluvium was observed to the base of the pit at around 4 m.

Test Pit TP114 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.1.14 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.1 m. A dense deposit of grey alluvium, containing extensive quantities of waterlogged wood and oak leaf mould, was recorded at a depth of 0.5 m, bottoming at a depth of 1.5 m. The occurrence of leaf material within this deposit suggests either accumulation on the floor of an area of woodland or more recent compost deposition. The depth of the deposit, and lack of any modern material recorded within it, suggests the former interpretation. The archaeological and environmental potential of this deposit is therefore high.

Test Pit TP115 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.15 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. This overlay a deposit of colluvium to a depth of 1.6 m. No archaeological finds were recovered from this layer. A dense deposit of grey brown laminated alluvium, containing waterlogged "twiggy" wood material, was observed beneath the colluvium to a depth of 2.3 m. The potential of this alluvial silt to reveal archaeological material and information concerning past environments is therefore high.

Test Pit TP116 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.1.16 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. A piece of iron working slag was recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. No great significance should be attached to this single isolated find.

Test Pit TP117 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.17 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. A single prehistoric worked flint and a sherd of post medieval pottery were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. The significance of the isolated flint flake is probably low.

Test Pit TP118 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.18 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. A series of dense alluvial deposits were observed beneath the topsoil to a depth of 3 m. Waterlogged organic matter, including "twiggy" wood material was detected between 1.3 and 1.8 m. The archaeological and environmental potential of this band of alluvial silt is therefore high.

Test Pit TP119 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.19 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.3 m. This pit was cut through an area of disused railway embankment. Made ground deposits were recorded to a depth of 4.5 m.

Test Pit TP120 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.20 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. No archaeological finds or features were observed.

Test Pit TP121 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.1.21 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. Three pieces of modern glass were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil.

Test Pit TP122 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.1.22 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. An area of tree root disturbance was noted directly beneath the topsoil at the northern end of the trench. The root material appears at some point to have been burnt.

Test Pit TP123 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.1.23 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. Large quantities of post medieval and modern brick, glass, roofing slate and tile were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. These finds are likely to represent an accumulation of recent demolition material.

Test Pit TP124 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.1.24 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.1 m. Topsoil directly overlies the weathered sandstone bedrock within an area of road cutting.

Test Pit TP125 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.1.25 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. This pit was cut through an area of road embankment. Made ground deposits were recorded to a depth of 4 m.

4.2 Trial Trenches

Trial Trench TT101 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.2.1 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. Four pieces of post medieval pottery, five pieces of tile and six pieces of iron working slag were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. No archaeological features were detected. The post medieval and modern material presumably represents part of a manuring scatter. The fragments of slag, recovered in particularly low numbers considering the size of the trench, are probably not indicative of a site and may also represent part of a manuring scatter.

Trial Trench TT102 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.2.2 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. Three pieces of post medieval brick and four pieces of modern glass were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. No archaeological features were detected during the excavation of this pit.

Trial Trench TT103 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.2.3 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.4 m. A single fragment of modern brick was recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil. A series of highly unstable colluvial deposits were observed beneath the topsoil to a depth of 3 m. No archaeological features were detected during the excavation of this pit.

Trial Trench TT104A and B (Figure A5/3)

- 4.2.4 This pit was excavated in two sections to avoid an area of extensive land drainage systems. Topsoil was recorded to a maximum of 0.4 m, decreasing to 0.25 m at its highest, northern end. Twenty-two pieces of iron working slag and six fragments of cinder were recovered during the examination of the machine excavated topsoil of TT104B. These pieces, however, are more likely to relate to the landowner's practice of depositing slag material over land drains rather than to an area of iron working activity within the immediate vicinity. A series of highly unstable colluvial deposits were observed beneath the topsoil to a depth of 3 m. No archaeological features were detected during the excavation of this pit.

4.3 Trial Pits

Trial Pit TPR101 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.3.1 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. This pit was cut through an area of made ground to the immediate south of the present A259. Modern rubble material was recorded to the base of the pit.

Trial Pit TPR102 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.3.2 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during the examination of the hand excavated topsoil. As with Test Pits TP101 and TP102, these finds may represent part of a medieval area of activity within the immediate vicinity.

Trial Pit TPR103 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.3.3 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.3 m. Six sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during the examination of the hand excavated topsoil. As with Test Pits TP101, TP102 and Trial Pit TPR102, these finds may represent part of a medieval area of activity within the immediate vicinity.

Trial Pit TPR104 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.3.4 Topsoil was recorded to a maximum depth of 0.2 m. Nine fragments of modern brick and four pieces of modern glass were recovered during the examination of the hand excavated topsoil. These finds are likely to represent an area of hard core packing deposited to the immediate north of the present day field gate.

Trial Pit TPR105 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.3.5 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. A single fragment of vitrified clay was recovered during the examination of the hand excavated topsoil. The significance of this isolated find is negligible.

Trial Pit TPR106 (Figure A5/2)

- 4.3.6 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Two fragments of burnt clay were recovered during the examination of the hand excavated topsoil. The significance of these finds are negligible.

Trial Pit TPR107 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.3.7 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Topsoil directly overlay a series of colluvial deposits to the base of the pit. No archaeological finds were recovered.

Trial Pit TPR108 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.3.8 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. One possible slag fragment, three fragments of modern brick and two pieces of modern glass were recovered during the examination of the hand excavated topsoil. These finds probably all represent part of a post medieval manuring scatter.

Trial Pit TPR109 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.3.9 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.4 m. No archaeological finds were recorded.

Trial Pit TPR110 (Figure A5/3)

- 4.3.10 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. No archaeological finds were recovered.

Trial Pit TPR111 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.3.11 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. Topsoil directly overlay, TPR111/2, a 0.6 m thick deposit of densely packed iron working slag (75%), burnt clay (5%) and dark brown loam. A single fragment

of Roman tegula tile was also retrieved from this layer. TPR111/2 overlay a deposit of white silt loam, TPR111/3. No finds were recovered from this deposit. Although the limited size of the trial pit (1 x 1 m wide and 1 m deep), precludes an exact interpretation, the density of slag debris, presence of Roman tile, general absence of modern material and proximity, to the east, of a stream, strongly suggests the presence of an iron working area, of possible Roman date, within the immediate vicinity.

Trial Pit TPR112 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.3.12 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.4 m. Underlying the topsoil was a dense deposit of orange brown loam, TPR112/2, which was traced to the base of the trial pit. One sherd of medieval pottery, seven sherds of post medieval pottery and two pieces of iron working slag were recovered from TPR112/2. This layer may represent an area of redeposited soil or build up against and above the sunken way to the immediate east.

Trial Pit TPR113 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.3.13 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.25 m. Topsoil overlay TPR113/2, an orange brown deposit of clay loam measuring 0.2 m in thickness. Two possible fragments of iron working slag and a doubtful prehistoric flint flake were recovered from this layer. TPR113/2 may represent the remains of an earlier ploughsoil.

Trial Pit TPR114 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.3.14 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. No archaeological finds were recorded.

Trial Pit TPR115 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.3.15 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.1 m. A series of colluvial deposits were observed beneath the topsoil to a depth of 1m. Three lumps of coal and seven small fragments of burnt clay were recovered from this layer of colluvium. It is possible, therefore, that an zone of low level industrial activity formerly existed within the area of higher ground to the south.

Trial Pit TPR116 (Figure A5/4)

- 4.3.16 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.3 m. Four sherds of post medieval pottery, two pieces of modern glass and three fragments of iron working slag were recovered during the examination of the topsoil. These finds represent either an area of discard from the nearby railway or part of a post medieval manuring scatter.

Trial Pit TPR117 (Figure A5/4)

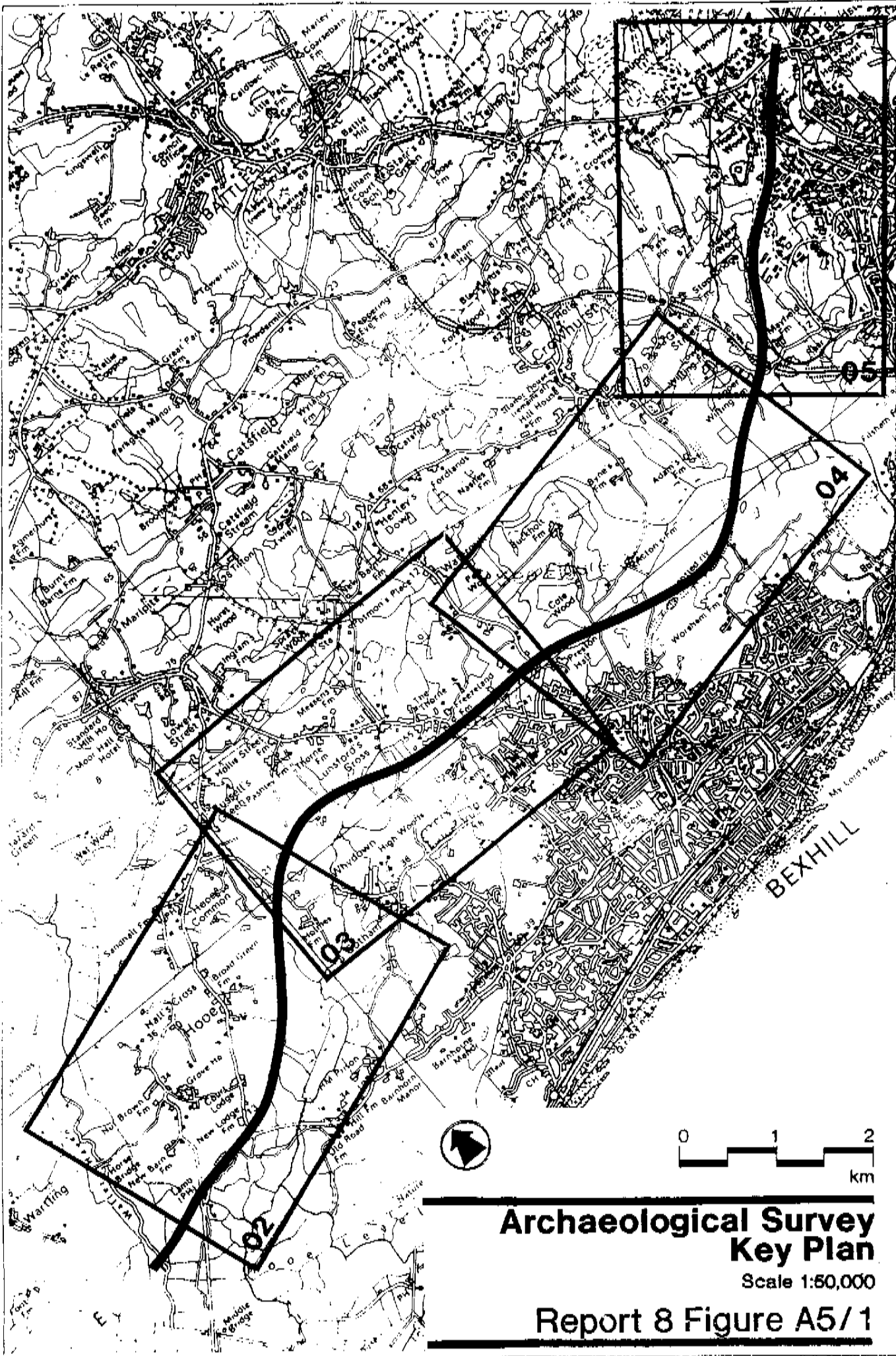
- 4.3.17 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.4 m. Five fragments of modern brick were recovered from this deposit. It overlays a series of made ground deposits containing modern rubbish materials to a depth of over 1 m.

Trial Pit TPR118 (Figure A5/5)

- 4.3.18 Topsoil was recorded to a depth of 0.2 m. No archaeological finds were recorded.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

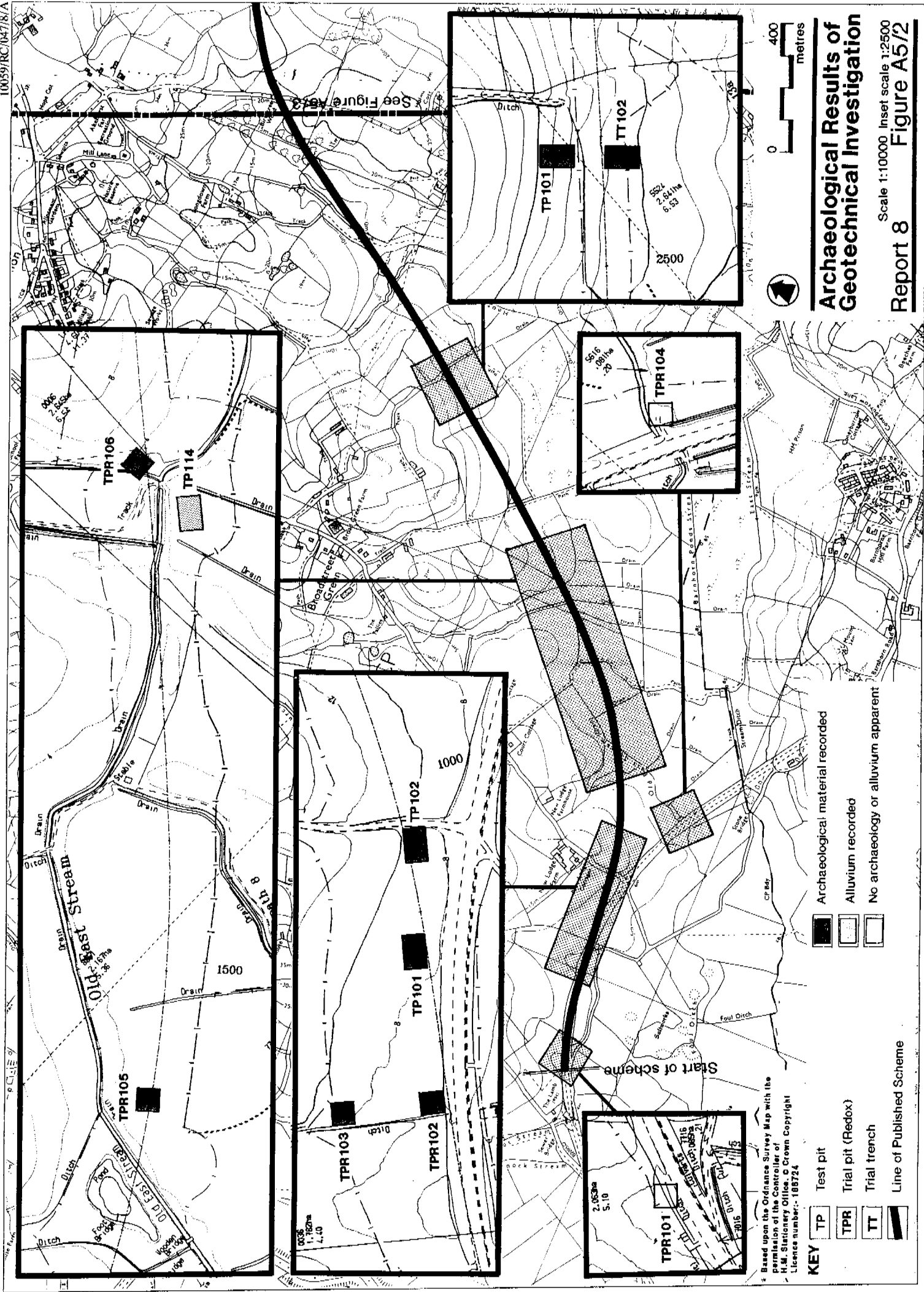
- 5.1 The close association between the density of medieval pottery from topsoil contexts within test pits TP101, TP102 and trial pits TPR102 and TPR103, and that unscientifically recorded from the immediate vicinity, appears to indicate an area of medieval activity on the high ground overlooking the medieval salt working zones at the overlap of the Barnhorn and Hooe Levels. As no subsurface archaeological features were detected during the excavation of the four pits, the character, extent and survival of potential medieval deposits within the area of the field remains unknown.
- 5.2 The results of trial Pit TPR111 suggest the presence of an iron-working site of probable Roman date, in the vicinity. Iron slag was usually deposited close to the area of working and unless it has been subsequently moved, the site of iron manufacture is likely to be nearby, possibly on the higher ground to the north of the excavated trial pit.
- 5.3 Waterlogged wood and other organic material was recorded from alluvial deposits sampled by eleven geotechnical pits. The potential to recover well preserved prehistoric environmental data from these areas is high.
- 5.4 The limited size of all test and trial pits makes the recorded archaeological data difficult to interpret. Likewise the lack of archaeological finds from certain geotechnical pits may not imply a consequent lack of archaeological sites and the possibility that subsurface features exist within the immediate vicinity of apparently sterile pits should not be completely discounted.



**Archaeological Survey
Key Plan**

Scale 1:50,000




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





Archaeological Results of Geotechnical Investigation

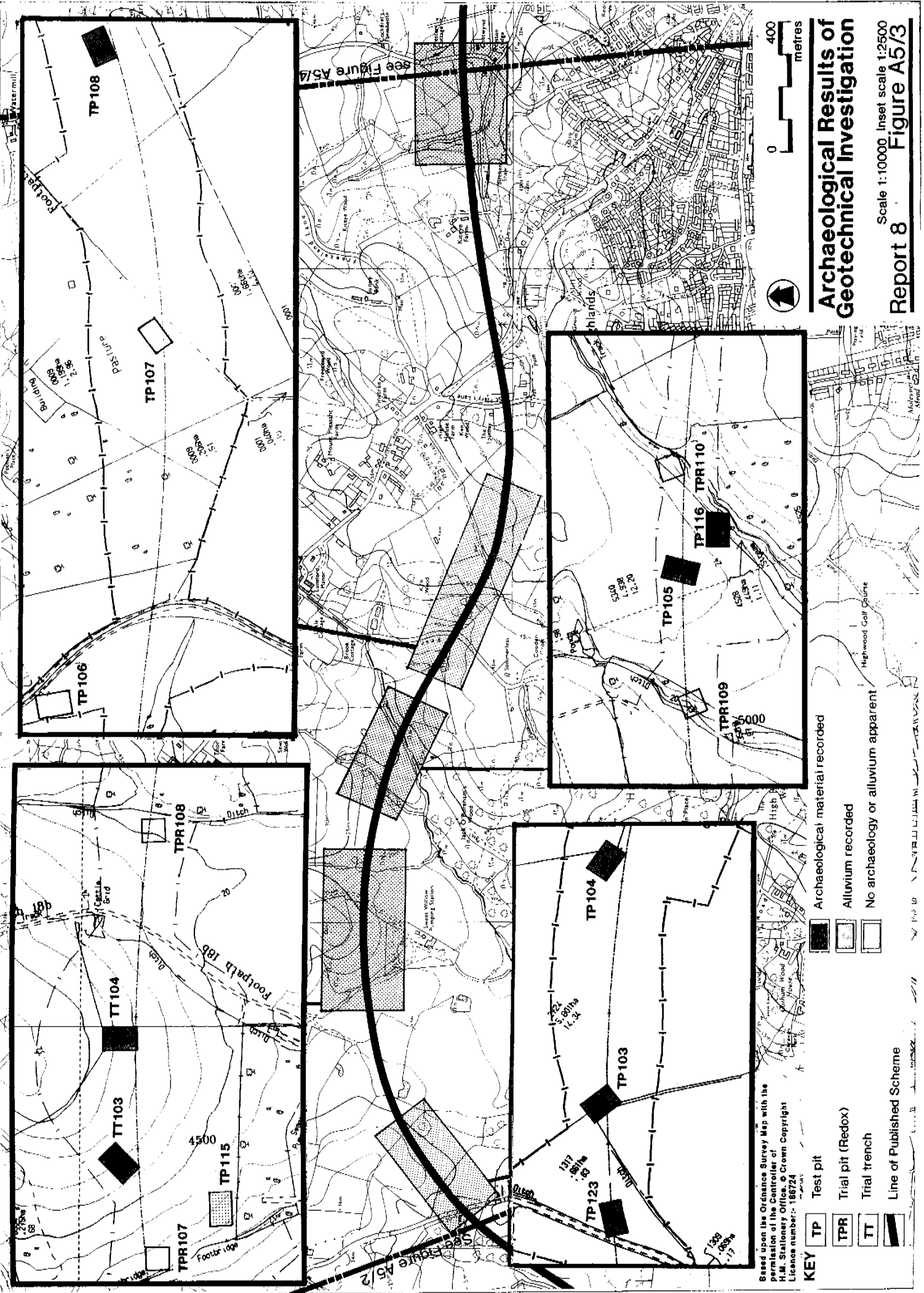
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Scale 1:10000. Inset scale 1:2500

-  Archaeological material recorded
-  Alluvium recorded
-  No archaeology or alluvium apparent

- KEY**
-  Test pit
 -  Trial pit (Redox)
 -  Trial trench
 -  Line of Published Scheme

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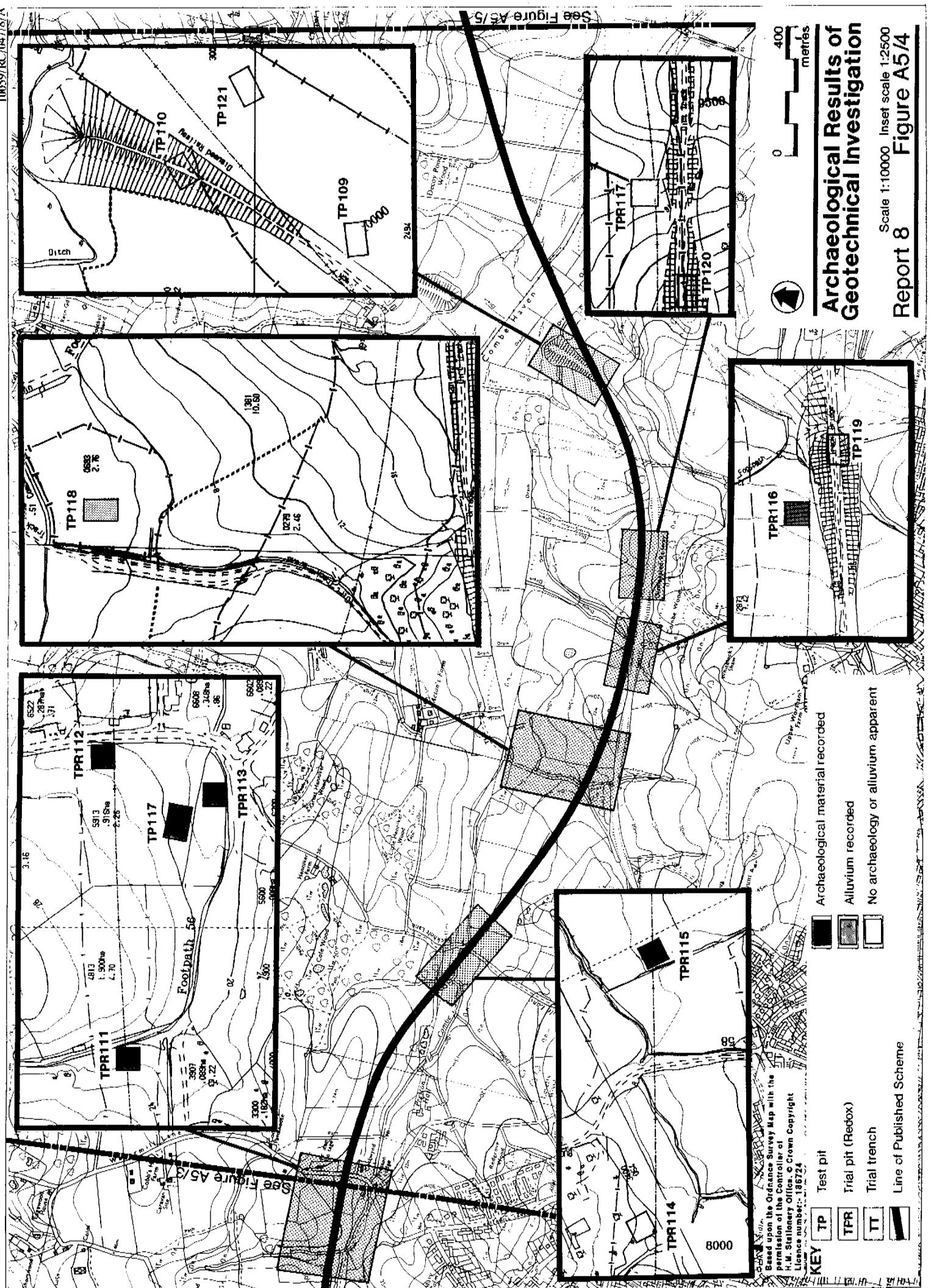
Archaeological Results of Geotechnical Investigation

Scale 1:10000, Inset scale 1:2500
Report 8 Figure A5/3



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- KEY**
- TP Test pit
 - TPR Trial pit (Redox)
 - TT Trial trench
 - Line of Published Scheme
 - Archaeological material recorded
 - Alluvium recorded
 - No archaeology or alluvium apparent



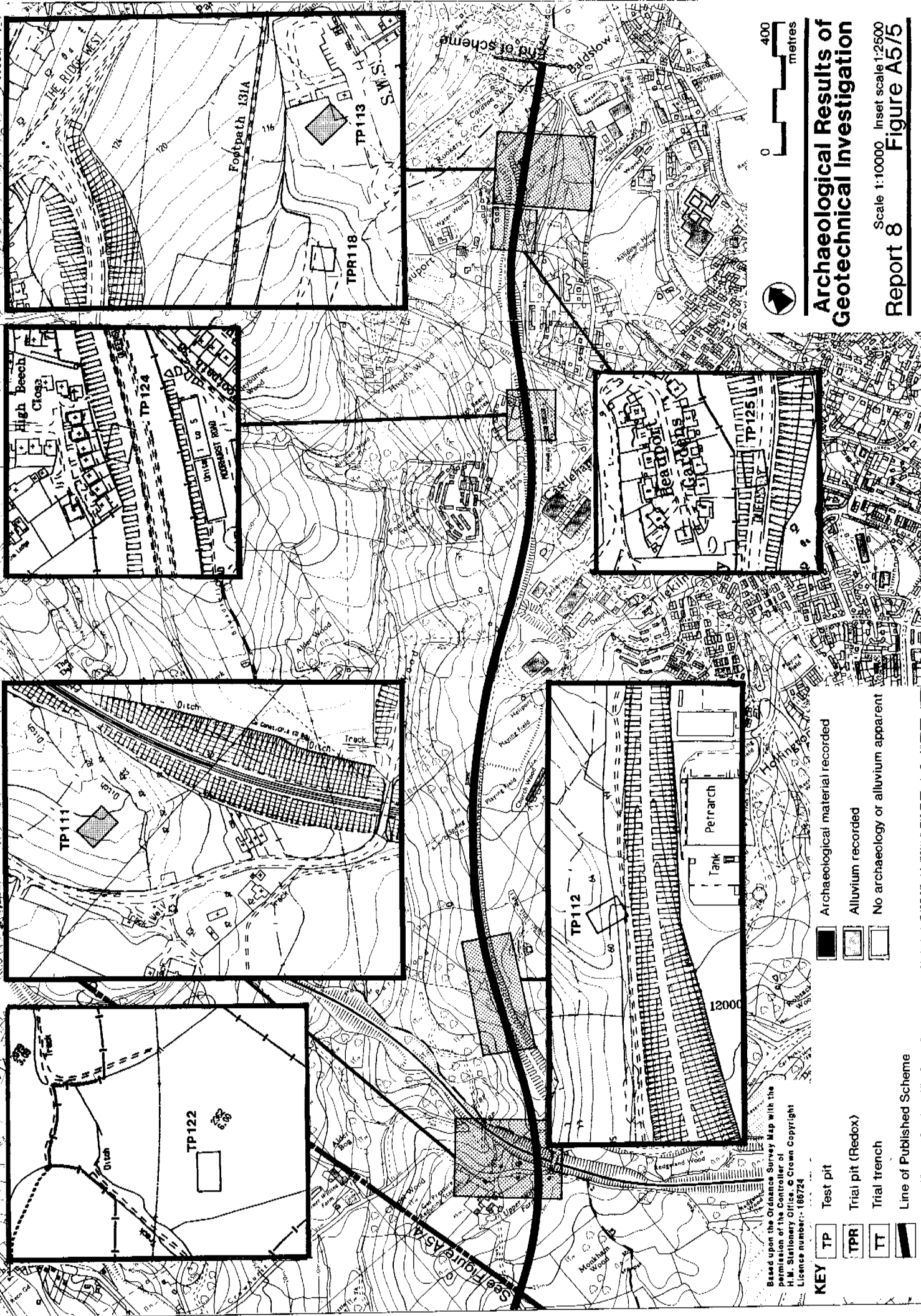
Archaeological Results of Geotechnical Investigation

Scale 1:10000 Inset scale 1:2500
Report 8 Figure A5/4

- Archaeological material recorded
- Alluvium recorded
- No archaeology or alluvium apparent

- KEY**
- TP Test pit
 - TPR Trial pit (Redox)
 - TT Trial trench
 - Line of Published Scheme

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Archaeological Results of Geotechnical Investigation

Scale 1:10000 Inset scale 1:2500
Report 8
Figure A5/5

APPENDIX 6

ASSESSMENT SURVEY OF 1 - 2 BEAUPORT LODGE

September 1994

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1.0 LOCATION AND HISTORICAL NOTE

1.1 Beauport Lodge Cottages (nos. 1 and 2) form a single structure just within the park walls of Beauport Park, immediately to the west of the eastern gates to the park. It is constructed upon a broadly east-west axis with its principal facade facing north towards the Park drive. The A2100 was diverted to its present alignment in 1835 when the park wall was constructed; prior to that time the road ran immediately to the north of the building, along the alignment of the present drive. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth century the building was in use as an alehouse known as 'The Hundred Inn'. (Historical notes extracted from 'Manors of the Hundred of Baldslow' (author unknown) a copy of which is held by the management of Beauport Caravan Park). The iron bracken upon which the inn sign was hung is still visible attached to the northern end of the western wall.

1.2 The Published Scheme would necessitate the demolition of this property. A survey of the building was undertaken in line with the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification* (1990) at Levels 1 and 2.

2.0 CURRENT LISTING

2.1 Both the building and the gates and gate piers to the east of the Lodge are Listed as grade II. The list description reads as follows:

'2 cottages. The west cottage appears later in date than the east as far as its front is concerned but behind the facade it is probably C17 and the front has been rebuilt in the early/mid C19. This cottage is L-shaped on plan. The east cottage is entirely early C19. Both are 2 storeys. 4 windows in all. Red brick and grey headers. Tiled roofs, west cottages roof at higher level. Casement windows with diamond shaped panes, segmental brick heads to ground floor windows. 2 wood trellis gabled porches with ogee arches. Including gate piers to east, ashlar, square on plan with moulded caps and with heavy decorative cast iron gates.'

2.2 The above listing was based on an external assessment and, although the description of the exterior is essentially correct, an internal inspection shows the interpretation as to the building's development and dating is in error.

3.0 BRIEF ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION (Figure A6/1)

3.1 Period A: Seventeenth Century

3.1.1 The earliest recognisable work within the building is the cambered tiebeam of truss C-C and the two-flue brick chimney located immediately to the west of the truss. The design of the chimney, with its rebated cap and thin, roughly finished bricks, all suggest a seventeenth century date. The projecting weathering courses on the chimney show the ridge of the present roof to be located at the same height as that of the earliest building. The cambered tiebeam to truss C-C, immediately to the east of the chimney, shows peg hole evidence for queen studs above and at least one wall stud beneath. At its northern end there are indications of a former principal post. The southern end of the tiebeam has been removed. The character of the tiebeam is suggestive of a seventeenth century date, though it is impossible to ascertain whether the beam is *in situ*. A truss B-B, to the east, can be seen the impressions of a tiebeam and southern principal post, but all details are now masked by wallpaper and modern encasing. The central girder of the first floor between these two trusses may also be of seventeenth century date, though the spacing and scantling of the joists make a date earlier than c.1650 unlikely. As with the tiebeam to truss C-C, there is no guarantee that the timber has not been reused.

3.1.2 A second chimney towards the eastern end of the building also appears to incorporate a cap which predates the brickwork of the external walls. The cap shows the stack to incorporate a single flue and there are indications of a now blocked, relatively wide fireplace on the ground floor. Under present conditions it is impossible to give a more precise indication of the chimney's date.

3.2 Period B: Late Eighteenth Century

3.2.1 The period A building was largely rebuilt towards the end of the eighteenth century. This rebuild is today represented by the lower three-bay, three-cell eastern section of the present structure and is now occupied by No. 1 Beauport Lodge Cottage and the eastern half of No. 2 Beauport Lodge Cottage. Along the rear runs a contemporary lean-to outshed. Until 1977 there was a cellar beneath the central ground floor room within the main range - it is now entirely filled (*pers comm.* tenant of No. 1 Beauport Lodge Cottage).

3.2.2 The external walls are one-and-a-half bricks thick on the ground floor, reducing to one-brick thick at first floor level. They are built off of a double, square-topped plinth and are built in neat brickwork laid in Flemish bond with burnt headers. Although the cills of the ground floor windows have been lowered and the frames replaced, the openings within the front facade are essentially of this period. Those on the ground floor are capped by segmental ring arches. Within the eastern gable has been incorporated a 'stone' plaque. The rear wall of the lean-to has been rebuilt in modern times.

3.2.3 Internally most details were either masked or replaced during an extensive modernisation carried out in 1977. Apart from the period A work already mentioned, exposed timberwork is limited to the rear wallplate and the first floor ceiling girders: all are consistent in appearance with a late eighteenth century date. The upper chambers have side walls measuring only 1.47 m from floor to top of wallplate, and in consequence these chambers extend into the roof space. Above the under-plastered ceiling the roof construction is exposed and is of one date throughout the length of the period B section. It is built entirely of softwood using continuous-side-purlin and collar construction. The rafters are halved and of somewhat rough finish. The side purlins are of square scantling. There is a ridgeboard. The present ceiling is carried on contemporary nailed-in collars.

3.3 Period C: Early Nineteenth Century

3.3.1 It was not until the early nineteenth century that a small western extension was added, comprising a single room on each storey. A blocked entrance in the west wall indicates the former existence of a cellar: this may have extended to join the earlier period B cellar. The period C addition is easily recognisable from the exterior as its ridge-line and eaves are set well above those of the period B structure. Although of the same depth as the adjacent period B part, instead of a rear lean-to this section has a two-storeyed rear wing. The wing is roofed at right-angles to the main range and incorporating a small half-hip terminal at its southern end.

3.3.2 As with the adjacent section, the external walls of the addition are entirely of brick, laid in Flemish bond (without burnt headers) within the front wall, and in English-garden-wall bond elsewhere. The walls are thinner than within the period B section, being of one-brick thickness at ground floor level. The brickwork within the rear elevation has been masked by hand-made tile hanging, added to the upper storey to prevent water penetration. The tile-hanging now gives this section of the building a late seventeenth century external appearance, a feature which no-doubt misled the listing inspector.

3.3.3 Internally the joists within the ceiling of the ground floor room are still exposed and are of typical narrow, late scantling, carried by twin girders. The room formerly extended the full depth of the building and is heated by a single-flue fireplace built into the western gable.

3.3.4 On the first floor all internal details are now masked by plaster. The roof over the front section is of continuous-side-purlin and collar construction with typical late, rectangular-scantling rafters and purlins. There is a ridgeboard. The southern roof, set at right-angles to the main range, is pitched off the main roof using a lay-board, and here a trimmed opening have been incorporated to allow access between the two pitches.

3.3.5 Either during period C, or perhaps more likely when the structure was subsequently converted into two cottages, the windows throughout the front elevation were replaced using heavy iron 'cottage

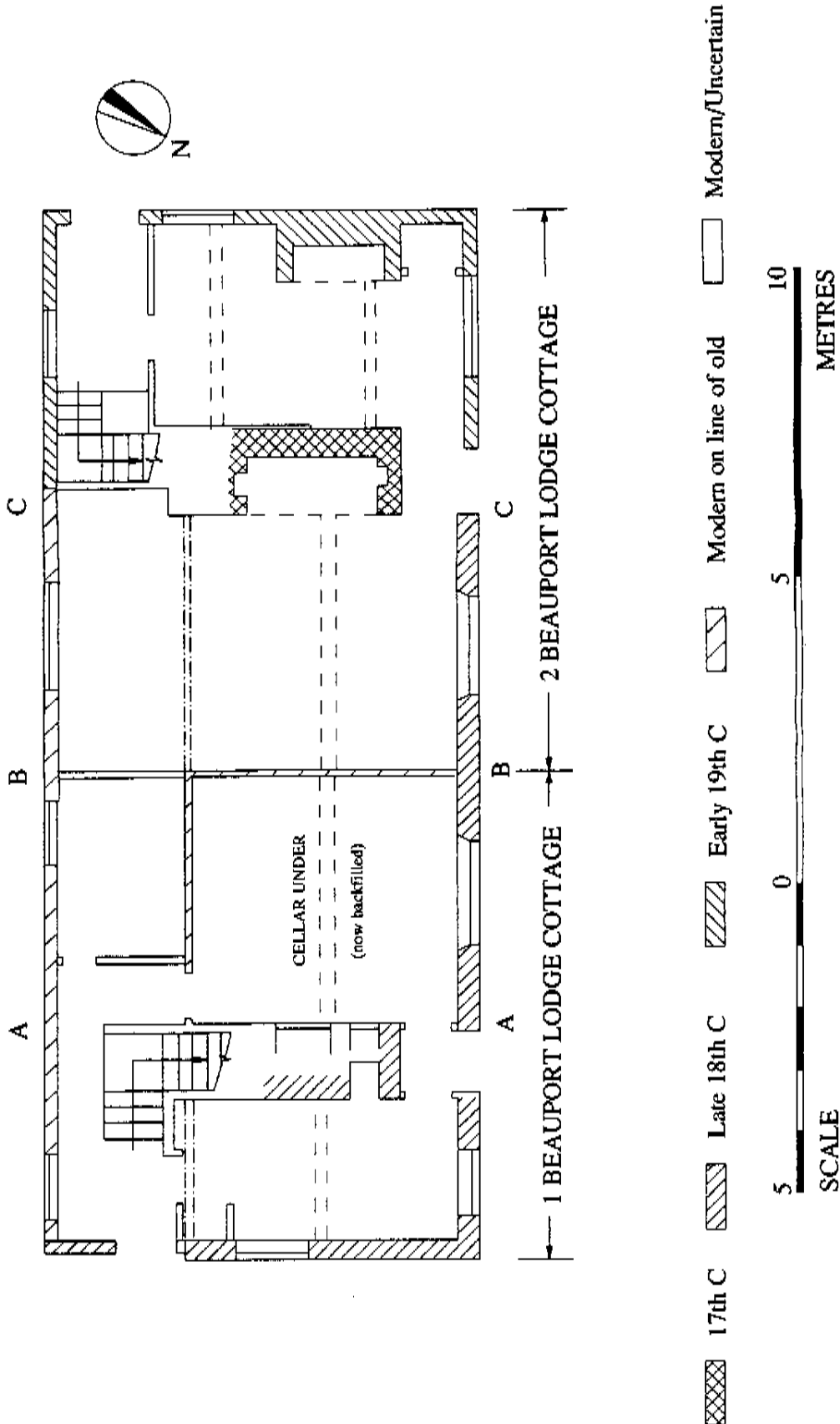
style' diamond quarrels set within timber window frames. It was at this date too that the trellis-gabled porches were added.

3.4 Later Alterations

- 3.4.1 By the mid twentieth century the structure was in a very overgrown and run-down state. At this date the lower period B section still retained a thatched roof covering, a feature both shown in the photographs and evidenced by rope stains on the rafters. The higher period C section appears always to have had a tiled roof. The thatched covering was replaced by tile either in the 1950s or 1960s, whilst in 1977 the entire building was fully renovated. The original lath-and-daub walls were replaced by blockwork, destroying much of the earlier internal structure. It was at this date too that the stairs were moved to their present locations and the cellars infilled.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.1 It is recommended that further limited recording be carried out to more fully document the earlier phases of the house, and to supplement the present record with sections and elevation drawings. In order to gain more detailed information regarding the seventeenth century phase of Beauport Lodge, the lower levels of the property should be stripped under archaeological conditions. This entails the removal of the more modern plaster-work within the Lodge to allow limited recording of the first phase of the Lodge.



This plan was produced by South Eastern Archaeological Services who undertook the survey of this property

1-2 Beauport Lodge Cottages, Hollington Development Plan

Report 8

Figure A6/1