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**A259 GUESTLING THORN AND ICKLESHAM BYPASS,  
EAST SUSSEX**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY (STAGE 1)**

**NOVEMBER 1993**

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# A259 GUESTLING THORN AND ICKLESHAM BYPASS,

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY (STAGE 1)

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## SUMMARY

A preliminary archaeological study was carried out of the area of the proposed A259 Guestling Thorn and Icklesham bypass (TQ 8346 1577 - TQ 9055 1895) in order to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed development. The first stage (Stage 1) of this work involved a desk-top study of a variety of sources: County Sites and Monuments Record, National Archaeological Record, County Records Office, aerial photographs of the area and previous archaeological fieldwork in the area. The study also included a brief field scan/walk through of the area. This work identified 31 sites of archaeological interest/potential. The palaeo-environmental potential of the Study Area is also assessed. Outline proposals for further evaluation (Stage 2) are included.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer Andrew Woodcock and his assistants Ros Parker and Martin Brown, for their co-operation and assistance during the course of this work. Thanks are also due to Anne Scott, Zoe Vahey and Doreen Maclean of the Hastings and Area Archaeological Research Group for their advice about local archaeology. Thanks are also owed to David Gratey, Brian Hopper and Suzanne Ferguson of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England), for their help in supplying data from the National Archaeological Record. The landowners who kindly allowed access to their land are also acknowledged.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Carrie Hearne and Sue Davies and was carried out by Duncan Coe, Hugh Beamish, Rachael Seager Smith, Mick Rawlings and Philip Andrews. Information on the palaeoenvironmental potential of the area was supplied by Michael Allen, Wessex Archaeology's Environmental Manager, and the illustrations were compiled by Liz James. This report was written by Duncan Coe, Carrie Hearne and Rachael Seager Smith, and edited by Sue Davies.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 THE PROJECT

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by David Huskisson Associates (of Tunbridge Wells, Kent), acting in association with East Sussex County Council, Highways and Transportation Department, on behalf of the Department of Transport, to prepare an archaeological desk-top study and to carry out a field survey scan of the area of the proposed A259 Guestling Thorn and Icklesham bypass in East Sussex (Fig. 1).

The aim of the preliminary archaeological study (Stage 1) was to collate pre-existing archaeological data and thus identify sites and features of archaeological interest and sites and features of potential archaeological interest so that the archaeological implications of each route option could be assessed.

In the future it is intended to carry out a more detailed field evaluation (Stage 2) of the areas of interest identified in this Stage 1 report.

A proposal for undertaking the Stage 1 archaeological study was prepared by Wessex Archaeology, in accordance with a pre-defined scope of works for the study, and was subsequently approved by East Sussex County Council.

The proposal made provision for two main phases of work:-

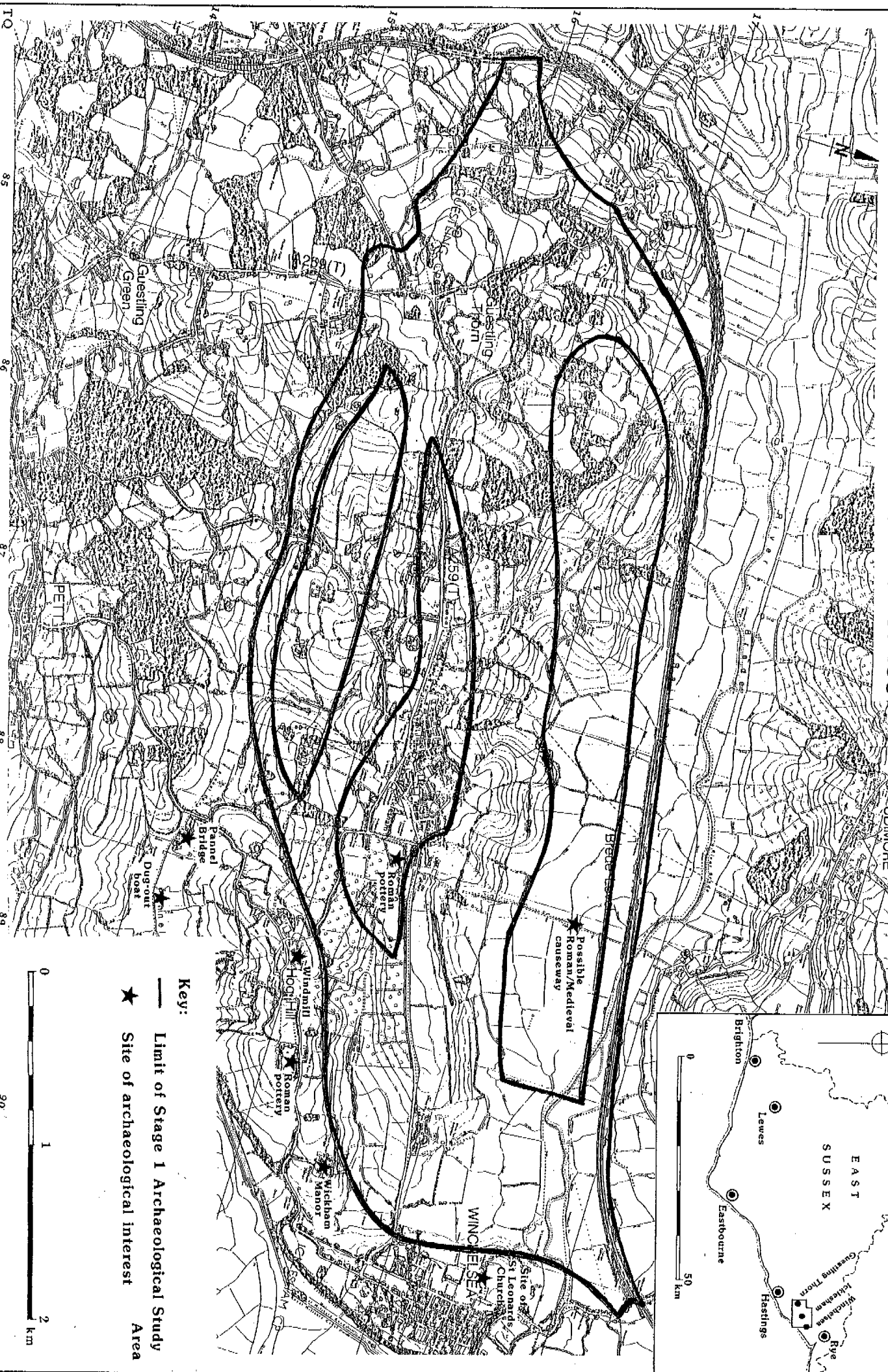
- a desk-top study to provide a general background to the archaeology of the local area, to define areas of known archaeological interest and to locate areas of archaeological potential within the Study Area;
- a field survey scan across all the route options where access was available. All fields and any features of archaeological interest to be recorded.

## 1.2 THE STUDY AREA

The proposals for the A259 Guestling Thorn and Icklesham bypass allow for a number of options that pass both to the north and south of the village of Icklesham (Fig. 1). Initially, the Study Area comprised three main corridors from Guestling Thorn in the west (TQ 8480 1535) and finishing to the north-west of Winchelsea (TQ 9010 1830). This area was defined by placing a 200 m corridor along each of the route proposals.

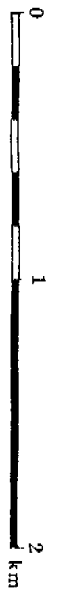
Of these initial route options the Brown Route runs north-east from the starting point, crosses the current A259 approximately 1 km to the west of Icklesham and then crosses Broad Street before curving around the northern edge of Icklesham village. The eastern end of the Hastings Eastern Bypass would link with the Brown Route at a junction at Copshalls Farm (TQ 8480 1575; the Hastings Eastern Bypass would run due west-north-west to pass south of Lidham House). The Blue Route (initially the

# A259 GUESTLING THORN AND ICKLESHAM BYPASS



**Key:**

- Limit of Stage 1 Archaeological Study Area
- ★ Site of archaeological interest



Western Archæological, Pomroy House, South Pomroy Estate,  
Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wilt, SP4 6EB

Fig.1: Location and Study Area

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central option) starts by following the Brown Route but keeps south of the current A259 running east-west along the southern edge of Icklesham village and then curves to the north-east and crosses the current A259 to the east of the village. A variation on the Blue Route, the Blue Northern Route, follows the line of the Blue Route except for a short central section where it runs closer to the village of Icklesham. The initial southern option, the Green Route, runs east from the starting point and initially runs parallel and north of the Pannel Sewer before curving to the north-east and joining the second route to the south-east of Icklesham village. Both the Blue Routes and Green Route have options of variants A and B at the eastern end, which cross the existing A259 in the vicinity of Winchelsea Motel. The range of options currently being considered for the eastern terminal of the bypass means that a large area between Icklesham and Winchelsea is included in the Study Area.

An additional study area west of Winchelsea was incorporated after submission of the first report (W518.02). This area largely comprised a block of land across the Brede Level bounded on its northern edge by the railway and to the east by the hill upon which lies Winchelsea (Fig. 1). A further report incorporating the results from the additional study area was submitted (W518.04).

Subsequent to the Public Consultation in May 1993, three further route options were put forward by the local group TIGTAG for consideration, the Tigtag Purple and Tigtag Green routes, and a Black Route. These new proposals extend the study area westwards and northwards to the line of the Ashford to Hastings railway. The study area was again defined by placing a 200 m corridor along each of the route proposals and this report incorporates the results of this additional area.

All three of these routes share a common starting point against the Ashford to Hastings railway line to the west of Guestling Thorn (TQ 8346 1577). The Tigtag Purple route runs north-east to Lower Snailham and crosses the Brede Level parallel to, and slightly south of, the railway line. The Tigtag Green route deviates from the Tigtag Purple route in Fourteen Acre Wood and crosses the southern edge of the Brede Level. From the north-west of Icklesham village, this route covers much the same area as the Brown route options but just west of White Fox Farm, the Tigtag Green route curves northwards, joining the Tigtag Purple route near Winchelsea station. The proposed roadline then continues for a further c. 1 km, still parallel to the railway, terminating to the north of Winchelsea at TQ 9055 1895.

The Black route curves south-east away from the starting point, to pass to the north of Guestling Thorn (a link to the starting point of the Brown, Blue and Green routes on the present A259 being provided; the Black Route would also link with the east end of the Hastings Eastern Bypass at Copshalls Farm) and curves north-east again, passing to the south of Pond Wood. This route crosses Broad Street north of Mill House and from there continues westwards as for the Brown route.

### 1.3 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The hamlet of Guestling Thorn and the village of Icklesham lie on a spur of land underlain by Ashdown Sands. To the north the land falls sharply to the wide flat

valley of the River Brede (Brede Level) with its associated colluvial and alluvial deposits. To the south the land falls away more gently to the smaller water course, the Pannel Sewer, which also has colluvial and alluvial deposits. To the east the land also falls away gently to a narrow strip of alluvial deposits separating this spur from another outcrop of Ashdown sand upon which sits the small town of Winchelsea.

A large majority of the Study Area lies on the ridge of sand, but the extreme southern edge of the area crosses the colluvial and alluvial deposits associated with Pannel Sewer and the northern side crosses the colluvial and alluvial deposits associated with the Brede Level.

The soils in the Study Area fall into four categories (Jarvis *et al.* 1984). Medium- and coarse-textured soils of the Wickham group are found across the top of the sandstone ridge. Along the scarp to the centre and to the west and south-west of the Study Area silty Stagnogleyic argillic brown earths of the Curtisden group occur. On the upper reaches of the Pannel Sewer, on the southern side of the Study Area, deep stoneless soils, mainly typical and gleyic argillic brown earths, of the Hamble 2 group are found. The soils on the Brede levels along the northern side of the Study Area are comprised of clayey and silty soils in marine alluvium of the Newchurch 1 group.

#### **1.4 MODERN LAND USE**

Overall the land use in the Study Area is mixed (see **Appendix 9.1** for a full listing of current land use). At the time of the survey, pasture was the dominant land use with 60 % of plots visited under this regime. Arable occupied 24 % of the plots with wheat, barley and linseed being the most dominant crops. Orchards are a common land use in the area with 6.2 % of plots and woodland occupied 7.8 % of the plots. Two nurseries fall in the Study Area, occupying 1.2 % of plots.

These percentages record only the number of plots and give no indication of the actual size of the areas under the various land use regimes. Orchards often occupied large areas with no clear plot definitions, whilst the arable and pastoral lands were more easily defined and more limited in their size.

No broad zones of land use could be recognised. Patterns of land use tended to reflect the preferences of individual landowners rather than topographical or geological factors. The only exceptions to this were along the steep scarp to the north of Icklesham and on the damp, low-lying Brede Level where pasture was the dominant land use.

#### **1.5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Little archaeological work has been carried out in the Icklesham area and much of that which has been undertaken is not fully reported. This is reflected in the amount known about this area in the prehistoric and early historical periods. Overall therefore, the lack of detailed knowledge about the local area is more a reflection of the lack of systematic survey than a real absence of activity in the area.

The earliest known activity in the area comes from a site at Pannel Bridge just to the south of the Study Area. Excavations here in 1986 have revealed a late Mesolithic (c. 6000 - 3500 BC) settlement site (Holgate and Woodcock 1989). The site probably represents a simple transit camp and palaeo-environmental data associated with it suggests that the area was heavily wooded with deciduous trees at this time (see below Section 5.5). A number of flints of later Neolithic/early Bronze Age date (c. 2600 - 1500 BC) were also found on this site and this may be associated with forest clearance that took place around 1700 BC. Other flint scatters of a similar composition have been located during fieldwalking in the nearby area. A "steep-nosed" flint scraper, probably of Neolithic (c. 4000 - 2000 BC) date was found in the garden of Icklesham Manor (SMR No TQ 81 NE 6). Again to the south of the study area, a dug-out boat was found to the east of Pannel Bridge either at the end of the last or the beginning of the current century (Woodcock 1984, SMR No TQ 81 NE 12). Unfortunately this find has now been cut into three and is being used as furniture. Whilst no secure dating evidence exists it is, however, reasonable to assume that this is of later prehistoric date, probably late Bronze Age or Iron Age (c. 1000 BC - AD 43). Reports of a second dug-out boat being found to the west of Pannel Bridge have been recorded (Woodcock 1984). This example, however, was apparently sunk during an attempt to refloat it.

In the Roman period (AD 43 - c. 410) the area is chiefly known as an iron-working centre. A large number of iron-working sites have been recorded in the Sussex Weald, with a group to the west of the Study Area (Cleere and Crossley 1978). To the north of the Study Area is the Rye to Uckfield Ridgeway (Margary 1965, 262-3; NAR No LIN 129) which follows one of the main ridges of the Weald. This trackway is likely to have been an important thoroughfare since prehistoric times but was probably of especial importance during the Roman period for the transportation of iron from the Sussex Weald to the London to Lewes way. It is likely that the possible Roman or Medieval causeway crossing the Brede Level and the river itself (Fig. 1) links with this long-distance route. Finds of Roman pottery in a field to the south of the church (SMR No 4961) and on a site south-east of the Study Area, near Jordan Farm (SMR No 4687), are indicative of some Roman activity in the area, although little more is known about this activity.

There is little evidence for early medieval activity (c. AD 410-1066) in this area. Some possible evidence for activity in the late Saxon period (c. AD 1000) comes from an area on the western edge of the present day town of Winchelsea. This area has been recognised as the location of the town of *Iham* which had its own church, St Leonards, situated on the very top of the scarp overlooking the Brede Valley (Fig. 1) (Homan 1940, Burleigh 1973). In 1031, this piece of land was given to the Abbot of Fecamp, in France, by King Canute and it is possible that the town and the church had its origins in this period. The church certainly appears to have been recorded in the Domesday survey of AD 1086. Most of the settlement probably stood on the flat ground to the east of the church: however, there are indications that some buildings stood on the scarp slope to the west (see below Section 4.2). Records dated to 1344 show that this settlement survived for at least 50 years after the foundation of New Winchelsea and is recorded as being depopulated in 1428, although the church stood until at least 1763. The town of Old Winchelsea, which stood on a shingle bank to

the south of Winchelsea's current location, was almost certainly of late Saxon origin (Drewett *et al.* 1988). This town was destroyed in a storm in the thirteenth century and now lies under the sea.

In the later medieval period (1066-1500) the pattern of settlement and activity would have become much closer to that we know today. Icklesham church had certainly been built by the end of the twelfth century and we can assume that the village was well established by this date. The neighbouring town of Winchelsea was laid out in 1283 and was inhabited six years later following the destruction of the old town (Aldsworth and Freke 1976). The presence of one of the Cinque ports in this location must have been a major economic stimulus to the area. Weakness to French naval attack in the fifteenth century and the silting up of the estuary caused the town to decline by the end of the medieval period.

Wickham Manor which lies between Icklesham and Winchelsea is of early sixteenth-century date although architectural features of fifteenth-century date have been recognised (SMR No TQ 81 NE 13). The manor of Snailham (SMR No TQ 81 NE 3) is first recorded in 1543. The site of its moated manor house survives at Lower Snailham Farm and although no traces of the house survive, the moat that originally surrounded it is still well defined. The windmill to the south of the Study Area is of post-medieval construction but there is the possibility that this prominent location would have been used for a similar function in the medieval period. Broomham (now Broomham School), at the western end of the Study Area, was formerly a manor and estate. The existence of a deer park associated with the estate has been suggested (Manson, pers. comm.) but at the time of writing it has not been possible either to validate or invalidate this information. No such deer park is listed on the County Sites and Monuments Record.

A windmill was constructed on the site of St Leonards church, to the west of Winchelsea in 1810. This was destroyed in 1987 during a violent storm.

The events surrounding the destruction, relocation and subsequent decline of the port of Winchelsea serve as a good reminder of the fluctuating nature of the coastline in this area. Whilst the land on the sandstone ridge would have been dry, the surrounding river valleys and coastal marshes would at various times in history have been submerged or tidal and this has had an inevitable impact on the archaeological development of the area.

## 2. DESK-TOP STUDY

### 2.1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of the desk-top study was to define areas within the Study Area of known archaeological potential and to locate areas where evidence of archaeological activity might be expected to be found. Only those records relevant to the Study Area were studied in detail although evidence of archaeological information from the surrounding area was also noted. In accordance with the scope of works several different data sources were consulted in order to obtain as much information as possible.

### 2.2 COUNTY SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

The County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is compiled and maintained by East Sussex County Council. It is a register of all known archaeological sites and individual find-spots within the county and is held within the archaeology section of the County Environmental Services Department, Lewes. All entries falling within the Study Area were examined.

Overall a total of 23 SMR entries referring to 18 archaeological sites within the Study Area was found (see Fig. 3). These include isolated find spots, earthwork sites, a standing building and excavated material. Only one Scheduled Monument (SAM) lies within the Study Area, the medieval moated site at Old Place Farm, which has also been designated an Archaeologically-Sensitive Area (ASA) by East Sussex County Council (SAM 451, ASA 572, SMR 412). The whole of the town of Winchelsea has been designated as an ASA. This area includes the eastern fringe of the Study Area and the sites of St Leonards well and the Medieval settlement of Iham (ASA 567, SMR TQ 81 NE 7 and SMR TQ 91 NW 6). Two other sites have been designated as ASAs: the Roman bloomery kilns and possible Roman road, to the north-west of Old Place Farm (ASA 571, SMR Nos. TQ 81 NE 11, 4961 & 4962); and the site of Snailham Manor (ASA 610, SMR No TQ 81 NE 3).

No reference to an ASA located in the vicinity of Stocks Farm was found and the County Archaeologist, Andrew Woodcock, has confirmed this.

### 2.3 NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

The National Archaeological Record (NAR) is as the name implies a record of sites of archaeological interest from across the whole of England. This is compiled and held by the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) (RCHM(E)) at their office in Southampton. These records were consulted but no new sites within the Study Area were recorded.

## 2.4 CARTOGRAPHIC SEARCH

A search for surviving map coverage was undertaken. The main sources were the Tithe maps, Ordnance Survey maps and early estate maps all held at the East Sussex County Records Office. The Tithe maps and Apportionments for the parishes of Guestling (1843), Icklesham (1845), including Winchelsea, Udimore (1838) and Brede (1840) were used to give some indication of land use, field names, land owners and tenants and field patterns from the early nineteenth century (see **Appendix 9.1**). They may also contain sites, buildings and landscape features no longer visible. This information can be of importance to archaeologists in analysing the development of the landscape.

The 1st series of 25" Ordnance Survey maps (1888-90) was studied for indications of land use change but they are of most use in indicating changes in the built environment.

Three early estate maps for different parts of the Study Area survive. These were surveyed and drawn by hand usually for the benefit of individual landowners and generally give very little detail. The three from the Study Area all date to around the middle of the eighteenth century (1736, ref. AMS 5737, 1767, ref. AMS 5788 and 1767, ref. AMS 6114) and do indicate that there was little change in the field patterns and land use between this period and the drawing up of the Tithe maps.

In general the cartographic search did not locate any further sites of archaeological interest. However, in a few cases the evidence of former land use helped to explain earthworks still visible in the fields which were noted during the field visits.

## 2.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SEARCH

The National Library of Air Photographs is held by the RCHM(E) at their offices in Swindon and Acton, West London. The photographs studied as part of this desk-top study are listed in Tables 3 and 4, **Appendix 9.2**.

A total of 106 sets of aerial photographs (vertical and oblique) were inspected at Swindon and Acton. No new archaeological sites were recognised within the Study Area although a potential archaeological site, an area of low, indistinct earthworks was identified in a field adjacent to Upper Lidham Hill which lies just outside the north-west edge of the Study Area (TQ 8405 1655).

## 2.6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

Archaeological fieldwork previously carried out in the Study Area has been mainly carried out by the local amateur archaeological group, the Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group (HAARG). This has included limited excavation on the moated site (Vahey n.d. 2) and the Romano-British bloomery and Roman road (Vahey n.d. 1) at Old Place Farm. In addition, volunteers from this group have walked many of the fields in the area in attempt to pinpoint areas of archaeological

activity. By far the biggest group of artefacts recovered has been prehistoric worked flint (see Appendix 3), with Roman and medieval material, especially bloomery slag, also being located. Unfortunately this fieldwalking has not been carried out systematically and the results have not been fully reported.

The only other archaeological fieldwork previously carried out in the Study Area was a small scale excavation/watching brief on the Roman bloomery at Old Place Farm (Homan 1936-7).

No excavation or detailed survey has been carried out on the earthworks associated with the medieval settlement of *Iham*.

## 2.7 COUNTY STRUCTURE PLAN

The County Structure Plan prepared by East Sussex County Council (1991, published 1992) states that the local planning authority must be satisfied the development '*does not damage ... sites of demonstrable historical or archaeological importance*' and '*where possible provides for the satisfactory preservation of archaeological sites and areas of interest, either in situ or by excavation and recording, prior to development*' (Section S27 (d) & (i)). It also states that '*the location of development will be governed by ... protecting areas ... of designated important landscape, ecological or historic character and their settings...*' (Section S12 (a)).

This Structure Plan (East Sussex County Council publication no P/1151) has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Environment. It illustrates the importance placed on archaeological and historical sites by the local authority in determining the future location, scale and shape of development within the county.

### 3. FIELD SURVEY

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

The intention of the field survey was to provide a rapid visual scan of the Study Area to determine the presence of possible archaeological features (e.g. earthworks), to assess the location and state of previously recognised archaeological sites and to attempt to recognise areas of archaeological potential.

#### 3.2 FIELD VISITS

Visits were made to all available fields along the route on 02.07.92, 03.07.92, 30.09.92 and on 01.11.93 and 02 11.93. Only one landowner denied access to his land and five further areas were unavailable, overall fifteen plots were therefore not visited. A total of 241 plots were visited.

Each plot visited was given a unique code by reference to individual landowners (numbered 1-43). Details of plots were recorded including land use, topography and any surface/archaeological features. Photographs were taken of all plots where this proved practical, i.e. dense woodland and large fields where no good vantage point could be gained were not photographed.

In addition to those areas where landowners would not provide access, large parts of the Study Area could not be fully assessed due to the nature of the land use (Fig. 2). A total of 24% of the fields visited were under mature crop or in use as nurseries. Under these conditions it was impossible to recognise surface artefact scatters, soil marks or earthworks.



# A259 GUESTLING THORN AND ICKLESHAM BYPASS

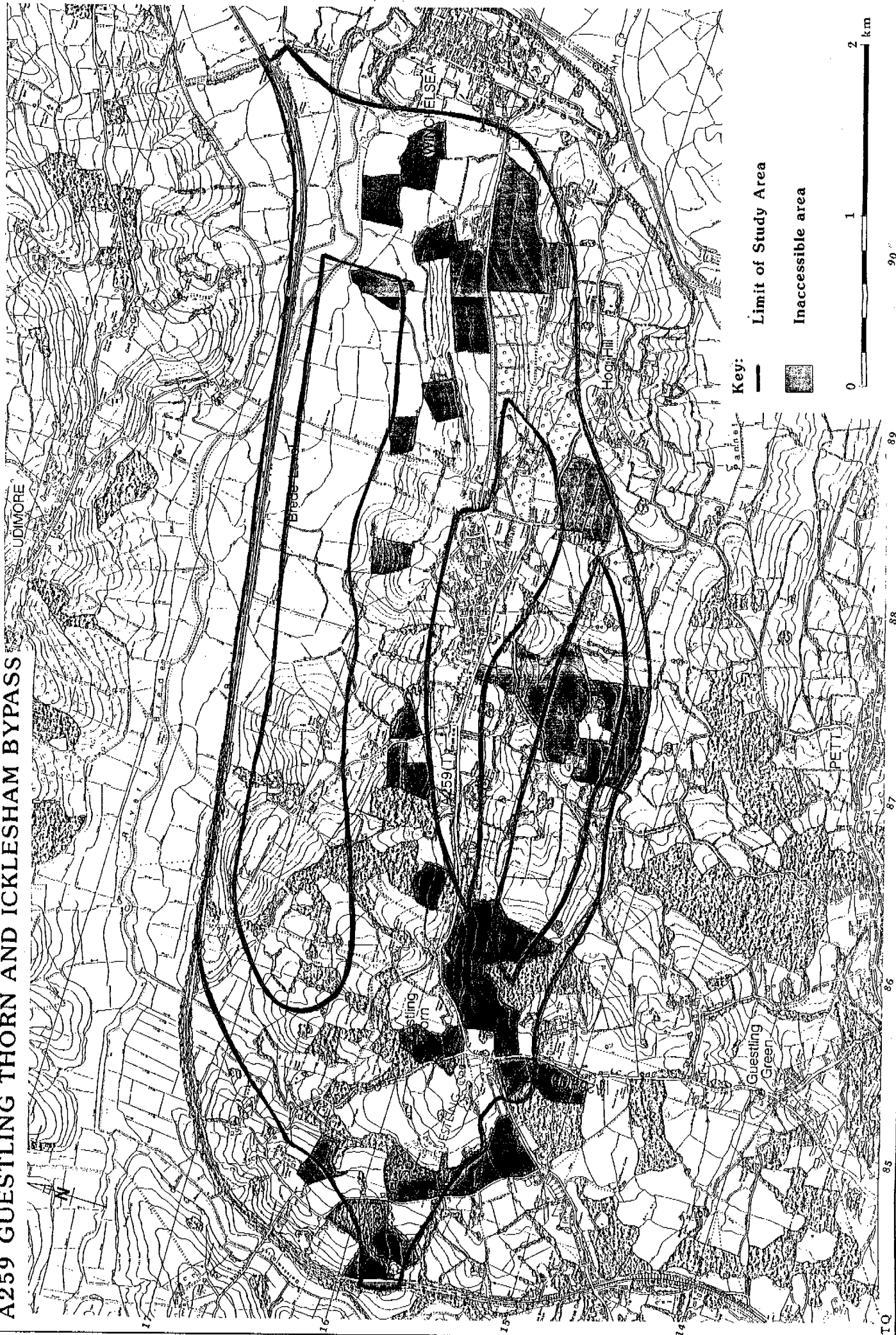


Fig.2: Areas not accessible for field survey

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## 4. GAZETTEER OF SITES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

The following gazetteer of sites is an amalgamation of all the archaeological information collected during the desk-top study and field survey. This includes all known archaeological sites and potential archaeological sites within the Study Area. The sites have been given a unique G (Guestling) reference code for ease of use. All sites/areas are shown on **Fig. 3**.

### 4.2 GAZETTEER

#### G.1 - TQ 8540 1550

Prehistoric worked flints have been found in this location (SMR No 5023).

#### G.2 - TQ 8555 1545

The Tithe map of 1843 records this field as named 'lower brick kiln fields'. This may indicate that brick kilns of probable post-medieval date were in use in this area (WA plot No 7.2).

#### G.3 - TQ 8595 1610

A linear earthwork crosses the field from north to south; this was observed during the field survey. Study of the Tithe map and aerial photographs from the 1950s show this as a field boundary (WA plot No 8.3).

#### G.4 - TQ 8515 1635

Iron slag, possibly representing an iron working site, was found on the floor of the wood at this location during the field survey (WA plot No 9.1).

#### G.5 - TQ 8625 1545

Prehistoric worked flints have been found across two fields during fieldwalking in this area. Details of the material recovered are included in **Appendix 9.3** (SMR Nos 5024 and 5025).

#### G.6 - TQ 8645 1645

This location has been recorded as a possible iron-working site (Straker 1931). The exact location of this site (also known as Sinderbanks bloomery) is unclear (SMR No TQ 81 NE 10) (WA plot No 11.2).

#### G.7 - TQ 8690 1580

Iron slag, possibly representing an iron-working site, was found in this area. Additionally two small bloomeries are recorded by Straker (1931) and the field name 'sinderbanks' from the tithe map of 1845 may indicate activity of this nature. Unfortunately the exact location and nature of Straker's bloomeries is unknown (SMR No TQ 81 NE 5) (WA plot No 7.10).

**G.8 - TQ 8705 1540**

Prehistoric worked flints have been found during fieldwalking in this area. Details of the material recovered are included in **Appendix 9.3**. (SMR Nos 4537, 4998 and 4999) (WA plot No 7.9).

**G.9 - TQ 8705 1545**

A lynchet (earthwork caused by ploughing and marking the line of a former field boundary) running east-west across the slope was observed in this field during the field survey (WA plot No 7.9).

**G.10 - TQ 8755 1555**

A lynchet running east-west across the slope was observed in this field during the field survey. The Tithe map and aerial photographs taken in the 1950s show this as a field boundary (WA plot No 19.7).

**G.11 - TQ 8790 1670**

Two linear earthworks survive in this plot. One of them runs north-south along the top of a break of slope and the other is L-shaped. Both of these probably represent former field boundaries. They were observed during the field survey and can also be seen on aerial photographs of this area (WA plot No 22.9).

**G.12 - TQ 8795 1659**

A series of six bloomery furnaces was recorded during sand quarrying in this area in the 1930s (Homan 1936-7). From two of the furnaces were recovered a single sherd of 'Belgic' pottery and a heat-affected coin of Hadrian (AD 117-138). Further work has been carried out on the site by HAARG between 1978 and 1982. These investigations uncovered a road metalled with slag and debris from the bloomery furnaces and dated by the excavator to the Roman period (Vahey n.d.1).

This site has been designated as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA No 571) (SMR Nos TQ 81 NE 11, 4961 and 4962) (WA plot No 22.9).

**G.13 - TQ 8800 1670**

Prehistoric worked flints have been found at this location (SMR No 5012) (WA plot No 22.9).

**G.14 - TQ 8804 1647**

St Nicholas's Church and graveyard. The tower and other features of the church are of early Norman date (twelfth-century) although the main part of the fabric was the subject of restoration in 1848-9. The graveyard is likely to contain graves dating back to the church's foundation (SMR No TQ 81 NE 9).

**G.15 - TQ 8810 1665**

Two lynchets running east-west across a very steep slope can be seen in this plot. These were observed during the field survey and can also be seen on aerial photographs of this area (WA plot No 25.1).

**G.16 - TQ 8815 1680**

A moated site of medieval date (twelfth- to sixteenth-century) survives at this location. This would probably have been the location of the medieval manor of Icklesham and may also have controlled a possible causeway which ran north across Brede level from here.

Limited excavations during the construction of field drains have been carried out by HAARG (Vahey n.d.2). These produced a large number of finds dated to the sixteenth century including a large group of imported material, pottery vessels from the Netherlands, France, Germany and Spain. During the dry summer of 1976 several buildings were recorded from parch marks visible on the site.

The monument survives as a very slight earthwork and can be seen on aerial photographs of this area. This monument has been protected by the provision of Scheduled Monument status (SAM No 451) by English Heritage and also by its designation as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (No 572) by East Sussex County Council (SMR No TQ 81 NE 4) (WA plot No 22.12).

**G.17 - TQ 8820 1600**

Prehistoric worked flints have been found during fieldwalking across this field. Details of the material collected are included in **Appendix 9.3**. (SMR Nos 5009 and 5010) (WA plot No 8.9).

**G.18 - TQ 8840 1600**

Evidence of medieval cultivation, ridge and furrow, has been recorded in this field. Although this field is currently under pasture it is clear that it has been used for arable cultivation. The effects of ploughing mean that these earthworks can no longer be seen on the ground (SMR No 4528) (WA plot No 24.4).

**G.19 - TQ 8895 1690**

Romano-British pottery and bloomery slag have been found at this location (SMR No 4964) (WA plot No 28.2).

**G.20 - TQ 8895 1700**

Romano-British pottery has been found at this location (SMR No 4960) (WA plot No 28.1).

**G.21 - TQ 8900 1690**

Prehistoric worked flints have found at this location during fieldwalking (for details see **Appendix 9.3**) (WA plot No 28.1).

**G.22 - TQ 8950 1650**

This has been recorded as the site of the discovery of Romano-British bloomery slag (Cleere and Crossley 1985, 288). No further information is recorded (SMR No 4921) (WA plot No 29.2).

**G.23 - TQ 8998 1755**

A series of earthworks can be seen in this area along approximately 150 m of the western facing slope of the hill. These include terraces cut into the hill, possibly

representing house platforms, and a hollow way running diagonally across the slope from St Leonards church into the Brede valley to the north. These are probably the remnants of the medieval settlement of Iham (see above Section 1.5) (part of ASA 567, SMR No TQ 91 NW 6) (WA plot No 29.17).

**G.24 - TQ 8999 1773**

This is the location of St Leonards Well which is now only visible as a small bog situated at the base of the scarp near the end of the hollow way (see G.23 above). This probably represents the location of an ancient well which may indicate that the medieval settlement of Iham extended this far (see above Section 1.5). The discovery of medieval pottery to the west of this site indicates activity of this date in this area (part of ASA 567, SMR No TQ 81 NE7) (WA plot No 29.20).

**G.25 - TQ 8414 1581**

Substantial quantities of bloomery slag found in a stream bed from TQ8414 1581 to TQ 8419 1611, suggest that several bloomeries, must have existed in close proximity to the stream (Straker 1931, 340). No traces of bloomery hearths have been found in this area and the date of this activity is uncertain (SMR No TQ 81 NW 1) (WA plot No 64).

**G.26 - TQ 8514 1734**

The site of the moated house of the manor of Snailham is recorded in this location (SMR No TQ 81 NE 3). The manor is first recorded in 1543. The house itself has been destroyed but parts of the moat survive, in places up to 2 m deep, although the northern side was destroyed by the railway cutting. Traces of artificial ponds, possible building platforms and hollow ways survive to the east and south of the moat. Several small lynched enclosures are located on the hillslope to the south of the moat but it is currently uncertain whether these are contemporary with the moated site or with the later (c. early nineteenth-century) Lower Snailham Farm.

The site has been designated as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area (No 610) by East Sussex County Council.

**G.27 - TQ 8488 1660**

A linear earthwork, up to 0.50 m high and 1.50 m wide, crosses the field keeping to the very bottom of a small north/south valley. Slight ditches, now largely infilled, were noted on either side of this feature which was observed during the field survey. This feature probably represents an old field boundary although no such boundary is recorded on the Guestling tithe map (1843). A large, disused burrow, probably of a fox or badger, now runs the entire length of the earthwork. (WA plot No 5.17).

**G.28 - TQ 8473 1658**

Location of a large pit, now surrounded by trees. A pit is recorded here on the Guestling tithe map (1843) and this feature probably represents a marl pit of eighteenth- or nineteenth-century date. Marl, a decayed chalky soil, was used widely as an agricultural fertiliser from the Iron Age (c. BC 800 - AD 43) onwards. (WA plot No 516).

**G.29 - TQ 8441 1643**

Location of a large pit, probably also a marl pit of post-medieval date, noted during the field survey. (WA plot No 5.24).

**G.30 - TQ 8490 1640**

A bank, up to 1.5 m high, runs along the line of a change in slope and crosses the field from east to west. The bank has been ploughed over and probably represents an old field boundary although no such boundary is recorded on the Guestling tithe map (1843). (WA plot No 5.18).

**G.31 - TQ 8405 1657**

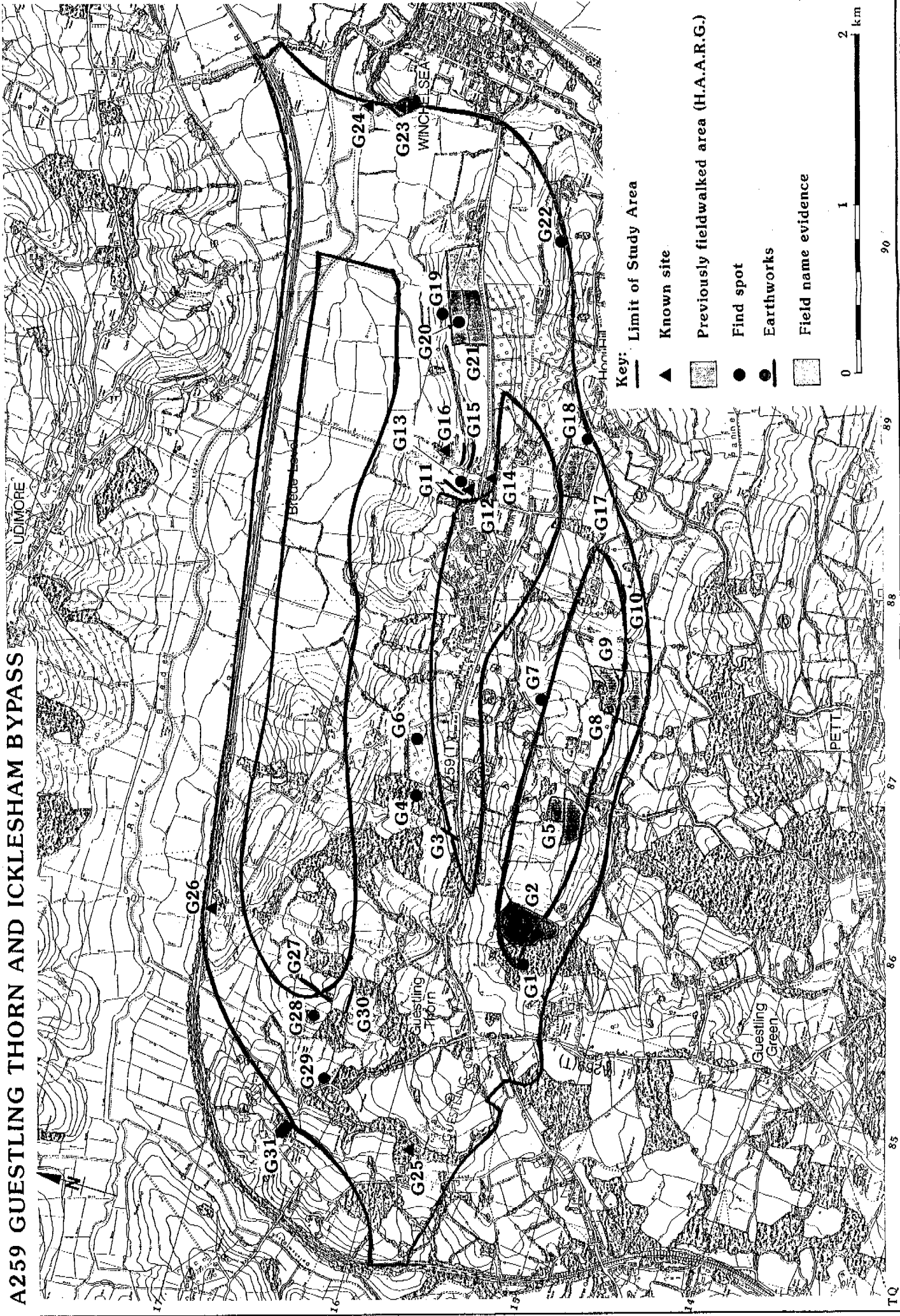
An area of low, indistinct earthworks was identified from air photographs, in a field adjacent to Upper Lidham Hill which lies just outside the north-west edge of the Study Area. It is possible that these represent a settlement of medieval or later origin, but the Guestling tithe map (1843) records this area as being part of the gardens of Upper Lidham Hill and it is perhaps more likely that these features relate to horticultural activities in this area.

#### **4.3 SUMMARY**

The sites listed in the Gazetteer reflect the known archaeology of this area (see above Section 1.5). Prehistoric activity is indicated by the finds of flints, with concentrations of material of Mesolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. In the Roman period, activity in the Study Area appears to concentrate around the iron working site near Old Place Farm. Medieval activity also appears to be concentrated around the area of Old Place Farm, with the Moated Site and Church, an area which lies just to the north-east of the current village centre. A considerable amount of medieval activity can also be seen on the western fringe of Winchelsea, much of which may predate the new town. Several of the sites listed are of post-medieval origin or simply reflect stray finds.

Gaps in the archaeological record still appear with little evidence of activity in the later Prehistoric period and in the early medieval (pre-conquest) period.

# A259 GUESTLING THORN AND ICKLESHAM BYPASS



**Key:**

- Limit of Study Area
- ▲ Known site
- Previously fieldwalked area (H.A.A.R.G.)
- Find spot
- Earthworks
- Field name evidence

0 1 2 km

Fig.3: Collation of known sites and areas of archaeological interest located in the Stage 1 Study

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## 5. RANKING OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES/AREAS OF INTEREST

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

Overall the Study Area contains 'sites' varying from isolated find spots to sites recognised as of national importance. In order to assess the significance of the sites they are here ranked in three broad categories:-

- sites of high archaeological importance/potential. Interpreted as sites already recognised as or with the potential to be of national or regional importance.
- sites of medium archaeological importance/potential. Interpreted as sites already recognised as or with the potential to be of local importance.
- sites of low archaeological importance/potential. Interpreted as sites which, based on current data, appear to be of limited and/or localised archaeological value.

### 5.2 SITES OF HIGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE/POTENTIAL

Six sites fall into this category. The Romano-British road and bloomery-site, G.12, the parish church of St Nicholas, G.14, the moated site to the north of Old Place Farm, G.16, the earthworks associated with the medieval settlement of *Iham* on the western fringe of Winchelsea, G.23, St Leonards Well, G.24, and the moated site at Lower Snailham, G.26. All six are designated as or are part of Archaeologically Sensitive Areas; one (G.16) is also a Scheduled Monument.

The presence of the first three of these sites within a few hundred metres of each other indicates the importance of the area at the east end of Icklesham and suggest that more archaeological sites may exist in the area. The strategic importance of this location at the top of the sandstone ridge is clear especially during periods when the surrounding levels were either tidal or marshlands. The further possibility that a causeway once ran across the Brede levels to the north from this area of the village adds to its strategic and economic importance.

The presence of a possible major medieval site on the western edge of Winchelsea is of considerable importance. The possible late Saxon origin for this site is of great interest in an area lacking in sites of this period. The relationship between this site, the activity around St Leonards Well, situated on the shoreline of the tidal estuary, and the close neighbouring port of Winchelsea potentially contains much information about the economic development and decline of this area.



### 5.3 SITES OF MEDIUM ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE/POTENTIAL

Eleven of the sites in the Study Area are considered to be of medium potential. The flint scatter sites found by fieldwalking G.5, G.8, G.17 and G.21, the possible iron working sites G.4, G.6, G.7, G.25 and G.22, the finds of Roman material G.19 and G.20, and the place name site, G.2, are included in this category.

The potential of the flint scatter sites is adequately illustrated by the excavations at Pannel Bridge (see above Section 1.5 and below Section 6). The discovery here of an *in situ* Mesolithic site and associated late Neolithic/early Bronze Age material is of great importance to the understanding of the prehistoric activity in this area. The nature and the locations of the flint scatters from the Study Area would indicate that they may not have the same potential as the Pannel Bridge site. All four of the sites have been or are currently in use for arable farming and plough damage to underlying deposits should be expected. In addition only one of the sites, G.8, has the potential for surviving colluvial deposits which may mask and protect any surviving prehistoric settlement evidence.

Iron-working is an industry well known and much studied in the High Weald area. The Study Area falls on the south-east edge of the High Weald and the potential for the discovery of new iron-working sites is therefore good. As already noted (Section 5.2) evidence of Roman iron-working is already known within the Study Area. The five sites that have been included in this section may be of higher potential but are referred to here as there is little known about their exact location, date or nature. As iron-working was also practised through into the post-medieval period, there is every possibility that the evidence recovered belongs to activity of a more recent date.

The finds of Roman material, G.19 and G.20, have been placed in this rank because whilst they indicate activity of Roman date in this area, they are unlikely to represent actual settlement/activity sites.

The presence of the place name 'Lower Brick Kiln Field', G.2, may be of significance. The evidence suggests a brick kiln was in operation in this area at some time. However, as bricks were not in general use in this country until into the seventeenth century this site is probably of post-medieval date.

### 5.4 SITES OF LOW ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE/POTENTIAL

Sites of low potential form the largest group with thirteen of the sites in the Study Area considered to be in this category. These are the earthwork sites, G.3, G.9, G.10, G.11, G.15, G.18, G.27, G.30 and G.31, the marl pits G.28 and G.29 and the find-spots, G.1 and G.13.

Of the earthwork sites three, G.9, G.15 and G.18, represent evidence of former cultivation practices in the form of lynchets and ridge and furrow. Unfortunately the ridge and furrow no longer survives. Whilst the lynchets themselves are of low archaeological importance it should be pointed out that features of this type often mask earlier sites and this possibility should be considered. Sites G.27 and G.30

probably represent old field boundaries. The earthworks of G.31 most probably relate to post-medieval horticultural practices.

The marl pits, G.28 and G.29 are both likely to be of post-medieval date. The potential for the survival of significant archaeological deposits relating to the working of these pits is low and the extraction process itself would have destroyed any traces of earlier activity previously surviving in these locations.

The find spots, G.1 and G.13, both represent prehistoric worked flint although the quantities and nature of the material recovered is unknown. They may be part of similar assemblages to those found elsewhere in the Study Area (see above Section 5.3) or they could be stray finds.

## 6. THE PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL POTENTIAL

### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

The importance of palaeo-environmental data to our understanding of the development of the natural environment, use and exploitation of available resources and man's effect on the landscape is extremely high. The Weald contains many valleys and low lying coastal areas which have accumulated considerable depths of sediments over the last 10,000 years. A number of palynological (pollen analysis) and palaeo-geographical studies have been conducted within the vicinity of the Study Area providing a broad palaeo-environmental background. In particular, the Study Area includes two major sedimentary basins: the Pannel Sewer, a small river channel which is just clipped by the extreme southern edge of the Study Area, and the Brede Level in the north of the Study Area. The deposits within these areas have allowed the construction of pollen sequences which show vegetation change throughout the last 10,000 years and significantly, these changes can be related directly or indirectly to the archaeological sites and known activity in the area.

### 6.2 THE PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Much palaeo-geographical work, discussion and dispute deals with the lithostratigraphy at The Crumbles, Langney Point and alluvial sequences at Combe Haven (Jennings and Smythe 1982a; 1985) and the sedimentary alluvial and coastal sequences in the southern Weald (Jennings and Smythe 1982b; Burrin 1982; 1983; 1985; Shennan 1983) which have broad palaeo-environmental and archaeological implications. More detailed and archaeologically-relevant sedimentological and palynological analysis has been conducted in Brede and Pannel-valleys at Pett (Waller 1987; Woodcock 1984; Holgate and Woodcock 1988), the Romney Marsh area (Waller *et al.* 1988) and the Rother Valley (Scaife and Burrin 1987) which relate to the more general and synthetic works of Burrin and Scaife (1984) and Burrin (1985).

The detailed studies in the Brede and Pannel Valleys (Waller 1987; Waller *et al.* 1988; Holgate and Woodcock 1988; Woodcock 1984) demonstrate the palaeo-environmental potential of the area and indicate the potential for integration with the archaeological record (cf. Holgate and Woodcock 1988; 1989). These studies show that estuarine conditions formed c. 9000 BC (cf. Jennings and Smythe 1985; Waller 1987) and that peat formation was initiated at some time in the later Mesolithic (c. 5,000 - 4,000 BC). These peats were associated with deciduous woodland and Alder (*Alnetum*) and Willow fen carr conditions. Local modification of the woodland and local increase in *Corylus* (Waller 1987; Burrin and Scaife 1987) reflects the anthropogenic activity evidenced by local flint scatters (e.g. Holgate and Woodcock 1989). Such evidence is demonstrably of regional, if not national significance. No major clearance episodes are recorded until c. 1750 BC (Waller 1987), but continued small-scale and localised vegetation clearances are seen within the alluvial silts and peats and probably relate to the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age for which there is artefactual evidence in the form of flint scatters, some of which comes from within the Study Area. Major clearance episodes are not recorded locally until the pre-

Roman Iron Age and Romano-British periods, and may relate to settlement and the start of the Wealden iron industry (Cleere 1974). Such large-scale clearances are relatively late (cf. Allen 1988; Thorley 1981) for East Sussex, but may relate to the local geology and relatively late permanent settlement of this area (Drewett *et al.* 1987).

### 6.3 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AND POTENTIAL

Few of the major palynological and sedimentological studies have truly attempted to integrate the archaeological evidence with the palaeo-environmental data, but the opportunity clearly exists. In particular the evidence of Mesolithic activity and later Neolithic/early Bronze Age sites are made all the more significant if their impact can be detected in pollen and stratigraphic units which may provide a land use and palaeo-environmental history for the sites. The ongoing research by Woodcock and that on the Romney Levels is significant, but the potential for further integrated analysis in the Pannel Sewer and Brede Valleys will make an important contribution to our understanding of earlier prehistoric settlement, occupation and farming.

### 6.4 IMPLICATIONS OF THE ROUTE

The Study Area impinges on both the Pannel Sewer and Brede Level sedimentary basins. The palaeo-environmental potential of both areas is well demonstrated by the work outlined above. Destruction of palaeo-environmental and archaeologically-significant deposits may occur as a direct or indirect result of road development. Physical destruction will obviously have a major impact, but localised de-watering, even of a temporary nature, can destroy the pollen record and compression by dumped build-up (road embankment) may result in localised changes in the hydrological status and destruction of the pollen record.

Although most of this discussion is based upon pollen analytical work from the sedimentary units, the potential for recovering environmental information from sealed archaeological contexts must not be dismissed. In particular the importance of Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age sites with associated features may provide environmental material. Although material such as terrestrial Mollusca and bone are not likely to survive well, well-carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoals may be significant in interpreting the human economy of these periods. Their absence in the archaeological data-base of this area is rather due to the lack of investigation than of preservation. Other terrestrial deposits (colluvium) are also significant if dated (cf. Waller 1987; Woodcock pers. comm.) and although will not contain land snails as in chalkland hillwash (cf. Allen 1988; Bell 1983), they may contain pollen (Scaife pers. comm.) and sealed archaeological horizons. Such deposits are likely at the foot of the Ashdown Sands on the edge of the alluvial plains.

## 7. SUMMARY AND REVIEW

### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

In total the Stage 1 study has provided a useful background to the known archaeology of the Study Area. It has demonstrated that evidence for prehistoric (Mesolithic and later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age), Romano-British, medieval and later activity exists within the Study Area. With one exception, the overall level of known archaeological activity is not dense. A focus of activity has been defined at the eastern limits of Icklesham in the Old Place/Manor Farm area and to a lesser extent around the western fringe of Winchelsea associated with the former settlement at *Iham*.

The evidence for archaeological activity within each of the main corridors which make up the Study Area is summarised on Table 1.

As noted above, it is considered that the level of pre-existing archaeological data is more a reflection of the level of survey/excavation in the area than a true representation of archaeological activity within the Study Area. Two aspects of the archaeology defined may increase the significance of the activity in the Study Area, the presence of specialised industrial sites (iron-working) from the Romano-British period on and the potential for palaeo-environmental data from the low lying parts of the Study Area, particularly the northern part.

Table 2 totals the *known* archaeological sites and orders them by numbers of sites of high, medium and low potential; but this does not take account of any designated status, nor of any sites as yet unrecognised, and the Table should be used with caution (see below).

In summary the Stage 1 study has revealed that the Brown Route contains the highest number (12) of *known* archaeological sites and/or areas of archaeological interest. However, this is largely due to the focus of activity represented by sites G.11 - G.16. The Brown Route also contains the only Scheduled Monument (G.16, also an Archaeologically Sensitive Area - ASA) and one other ASA (G.12), as well as a third site of high potential, G.14, St Nicholas's church and graveyard.

Seven other routes contain two areas of high archaeological potential, and one route contains a single site of high potential. The Black Route, containing two sites of high archaeological potential, appears to rank lower than three other routes (as it has less sites of medium potential); but it contains the only Scheduled Monument/ASA and one other Archaeologically Sensitive Area (G.16 and G.12 respectively). The three routes ranked above the Black Route each contain two ASAs.

Only five route options, and the eastern end of the Hastings Eastern Bypass (HEB), contain no sites of high archaeological potential, but all, except HEB, contain within their corridors between three and five sites of medium potential. The least damaging routes, based on current knowledge, would appear to be the Tigtag Green Route (3 sites of medium potential), or the Blue Route Northern (four sites of medium and one

of low potential); whilst the Tigtag Purple Route affects only one site, but that is one of high potential, and is designated as an Archaeologically Sensitive Area.

**Table 1: Summary of known sites/areas of archaeological interest in alternative route corridors**

ROUTE OPTION	RANK OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE/POTENTIAL		
	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Brown route	G.12 G.14 G.16	G.4 G.6 G.19 G.20 G.21	G.3 G.11 G.13 G.15
Blue route	-	G.7 G.17 G.19 G.20 G.21	G.18
Blue Route - Option A	G.23 G.24	G.7 G.17 G.19 G.20 G.21	G.18
Blue Route - Option B	G.23 G.24	G.7 G.17 G.19 G.20 G.21 G.22	G.18
Blue Route Northern	-	G.17 G.19 G.20 G.21	G.18
Blue Route Northern - Option A	G.23 G.24	G.17 G.19 G.20 G.21	G.18
Blue Route Northern - Option B	G.23 G.24	G.7 G.17 G.19 G.20 G.21 G.22	G.18
Green route	-	G.2 G.5 G.8 G.17	G.1 G.9 G.10 G.18
Green Route - Option A	G.23 G.24	G.2 G.5 G.8 G.17	G.1 G.9 G.10 G.18
Green Route - Option B	G.23 G.24	G.2 G.5 G.8 G.17 G.22	G.1 G.9 G.10 G.18
Tigtag Purple Route	G.26	-	-
Tigtag Green Route	-	G.19 G.21 G.25	-
Black Route	G.12 G.16	G.4 G.6 G.19 G.20 G.21	G.11 G.13 G.15
East end Hastings Eastern Bypass	-	G.25	-

**Table 2: Numbers of sites affected and provisional ranking of routes by potential of sites**

ROUTE OPTION				TOTAL	COMMENTS
	HIGH	MED	LOW		
Brown route	3	5	4	12	One Scheduled Monument/ ASA; one other ASA
Blue Route - Option B	2	6	1	9	Two ASA
Blue Route Northern - Option B	2	6	1	9	Two ASA
Green Route - Option B	2	5	4	11	Two ASA
Black Route	2	5	3	10	One Scheduled Monument/ ASA; one other ASA
Blue Route - Option A	2	5	1	8	Two ASA
Green Route - Option A	2	4	4	10	Two ASA
Blue Route Northern - Option A	2	4	1	7	Two ASA
Tigtog Purple Route	1	-	-	1	One ASA
Blue Route	-	5	1	6	
Green Route	-	4	4	8	
Blue Route Northern	-	4	1	5	
Tigtog Green Route	-	3	-	3	
East end Hastings Eastern Bypass	-	1	-	1	

## 7.2 STAGE 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

The results from the Stage 1 archaeological study have shown the potential for archaeological activity across various parts of all the road corridors which make up the Study Area. Furthermore the areas in which archaeological activity is not presently known or represented cannot be discounted as of no archaeological potential. It is considered that detailed field evaluation (Stage 2) should ideally be undertaken across the whole of the Stage 1 Study Area prior to the adoption of a preferred route.

The Stage 2 programme of archaeological evaluation should have two main aims:-

- to determine more precisely the nature, extent and date of sites which are already represented in some form in the archaeological record;
- to evaluate the areas currently devoid of archaeological sites along the route.

## 7.3 AN OUTLINE STRATEGY FOR THE STAGE 2 STUDY

The full and final strategy for the Stage 2 field evaluation would need to be formulated in conjunction with the appropriate regulatory authority following reference to the relevant statutory consultees. It is therefore appropriate at this stage to put forward an outline as to the type of field work appropriate for the Stage 2 archaeological study.

Overall, an appropriate strategy would combine fieldwalking in areas of arable agriculture with manually-excavated trial pits (usually 1 x 1 m) in all other areas, e.g. pasture, woodland etc. Augering would also be a useful technique to use across the

valley floors. In addition, it may be appropriate to implement targeted machine-trenching at a later stage in order to answer specific questions posed by the results of the fieldwalking and trial-pitting and thus help to define the nature of the preserved archaeology more precisely.

Each type of fieldwork should be carried out in accordance with recognised standards of methodology and recording. Given the width of the Study Area corridor (generally 200 m), it would be appropriate to undertake fieldwalking based on a 25 m interval line-spacing. Manually-excavated trial pits are usually 1 x 1 m in size (plan) and are excavated down through the ploughsoil or to a depth of 0.30 m. The objective of this technique is to collect artefacts from areas where fieldwalking is not possible, to record details of soil depths and profiles and to record any archaeological features encountered. It is considered that a staggered grid, aligned on the road corridor, and based on 50 m spacings would be appropriate in this case. In addition, it may be appropriate to sieve the contents of some trial pits in those areas with potential for early prehistoric flint scatters. In those areas where the Study Area crosses the valley floors of the Pannel Sewer and the Brede Level augering would be a suitable methodological approach to determine the nature of the colluvial and alluvial deposits present. This technique may also aid in the recognition of sites where earlier prehistoric settlement activity may be encountered.

Following the implementation of the strategy outlined above, it may be appropriate to implement a final stage of archaeological evaluation in the form of targeted machine-trenching. The need for machine-trenching will depend on the results gained from the earlier evaluation and/or statutory consultation. It is considered that it would only be appropriate to undertake machine-trenching along the adopted preferred route. The aim of the machine-trenching would be to answer specific questions which arise from the earlier stages of evaluation and to determine more precisely the nature, extent, degree of survival etc. of sites already located.



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## 9. APPENDICES

### 9.1 Tithe Map Field Names and Current Land Use

**Table 3: Summary of data retrieved from the Tithe maps and apportionments**

N.B. Where the term 'part of' is written in italics this field has been subdivided since the tithe map and apportionment was drawn up

WA Plot No.	Parish	Tithe map field name/s	current land use
1.1	Guestling	Plasht Wood	Woodland
1.2	Guestling		Pasture
1.3	"	Plasht six acres & Plasht eight acres	Arable
1.4	"	Orchard	Pasture
1.5	"	<i>part of</i> No name field	Pasture
1.6	"	<i>part of</i> No name field	Pasture
1.7	"	<i>part of</i> No name field	Arable
1.8	"		Arable
1.9	"		Arable
1.10	"	Stable field	Pasture
4.1	Guestling	<i>Part of</i> Broomham Park	Pasture
5.1	Guestling	Orchard	Nursery
5.2	Icklesham	Great Burnthouse	Arable
5.3	"	New planted wood	Woodland
5.4	"	Three corner wood	Woodland
5.5	Guestling		
5.6	"	Pond Wood	Woodland
5.7	"	Hollow Field Shaw and HF Brook	Pasture
5.8	"	Tall Hop Garden	Pasture
5.9	"	Alder Shaw	Pasture
5.10	"	Tildens Marsh + Barn Field	Pasture
5.11	"	Four Acres + Five Acre Brook	Pasture
5.12	"	Lower Snailham Farm Buildings	Pasture
5.13	"	Ten Acres	Arable
5.14	"	Bay Cakes Marsh	Pasture
5.15	"	Little Bay Cakes	Pasture
5.16	"	Glovens Field	Arable
5.17	"	Eight Acres	Pasture
5.18	"	Nine Acres or Grubed Field	Arable
5.19	"	Upper + Lower Strawberry Fields	Pasture
5.20	"	Pit in Glovens Field	Woodland
5.21	"	Glovens Wood	Woodland
5.22	"	Grays Wood	Woodland
5.23	"	Upper Grove Wood	Woodland
5.24	"	Stoathy Field	Pasture
5.25	"	Crab Wood	Woodland
5.26	"	Bramble Wood +	Arable
5.27	"	Little Marl Pit field	Arable

WA Plot No.	Parish	Tithe map field name/s	current land use
5.28	"	North Lane Lodge field	Arable
5.29	"	Upper + Lower Strawberry Fields	Pasture
5.30	"	Part of Eleven Acres or Stub Field	Pasture
5.31	"	Eight Acres or White Field	Pasture
5.32	"	Barn field and Bunters field	Pasture
5.33	"	-	Pasture
5.34	"	-	Pasture
5.35	"	Hop field	Nurseries
7.1	Guestling	<i>Part of Broomham Park</i>	Arable
7.2	"	<i>Part of Broomham Park &amp; Lower brick kiln fields and Bench field</i>	Arable
7.3	Icklesham	Willow Bed	Woodland
7.4	"	Pinnock	Pasture
7.5	"	<i>Part of Willow Bed</i>	Woodland/pasture
7.6	"	Hanging field	Arable
7.7	"	Hanging field	Arable
7.8	"	Long field and Barn field	Arable
7.9	"	Hollow field and Marl Pit	Arable
7.10	"	Sinderbanks	Arable
7.11	"	Nine Acres	Arable/Orchard
7.12	"		Arable
7.13	"	Barn field	Pasture
7.14	"	Five Acres	Pasture
7.15	"	<i>Part of Five Acres</i>	Arable
7.16	"		Pasture
7.17	"		Pasture
7.18	"		Woodland
7.19	"		Arable
8.1	Guestling		Orchard
8.2	"	Part of Long field	Orchard
8.3	Icklesham	Little Burnthouse & Smugglers Wood	Pasture
8.4	"	Great Bumpkins & Wood Spot	Pasture
8.5	"	Simmons Wood	Woodland
8.6	"	Five Acres & Marl Pit field	Arable
8.7	"	Souls	Pasture
8.8	"	<i>Part of Marl Pit field</i>	Pasture
8.12	Icklesham	<i>Part of Stable field</i>	Arable
8.13	"	<i>Part of Stable field</i>	Pasture
8.14	"	<i>Part of Middle Field</i>	Pasture
8.9	"	<i>Part of Weathercock field &amp; Weathercock Piece &amp; Little Cockwood and Little Benlands</i>	Orchard
8.9	"	<i>Part of Weathercock field &amp; Weathercock Piece &amp; Little Cockwood and Little Benlands</i>	Orchard
8.10	Icklesham		Orchard
8.11	"	Lower Wall field & Marl Pit field & Marl Pits & Upper Wall field & Kitchen field & Long field	Orchard
9.1	"	Smugglers Wood & Smugglers field	House, Garden & Woodland

WA Plot No.	Parish	Tithe map field name/s	current land use
10.1	"	House field	Orchard
10.2	"	Hay field	Orchard
10.3	"	Pear Tree field	Orchard
10.4	Guestling	The Acres	Orchard
10.5	"	The Mullets	Pasture
10.6	Icklesham	Barn field	Orchard/arable
11.1	"	Verges field	Arable
11.2	"	Verges field	Nursery
11.3	"	Part of Eight Acres field	Orchard
11.4	"	Part of Eight Acres field	Arable
15.1	"	Part of Cow Marsh	Pasture
15.2	"	Part of Marl Pit field	Pasture
15.3	"		Orchard
15.4	"	Three corner wood	Woodland
15.5	Icklesham	Middle Turnpike Marsh + Rams Marsh	Pasture
15.6	"	Middle Turnpike Marsh	Pasture
15.7	"	Upper Turnpike Marsh	Pasture
15.8	"	-	Pasture
15.9	"	Eleven Acres	Pasture
15.10	"	Way Marsh	Pasture
15.11	"	North Garden	Pasture
15.12	"	Five Acres	Pasture
15.13	"	Bell Marsh + Five Acres	Pasture
15.14	"	Hollow Wood	Pasture
15.15	"	Little Wood	Pasture
15.16	"	Valentine Marsh	Pasture
15.17	"	Blackmans	Pasture
15.18	"	Eleven Acres	Pasture
15.19	"	-	Pasture
15.20	"	-	Pasture
15.21	"	Eighteen Acres	Pasture
15.22	"	Back Door + Plantation	Pasture
16.1	"	Malthouse field & Marl Pit field & Pinchers Croft	Pasture
16.2	"	Four Acres	Pasture
16.3	"	Gill field	Pasture
16.4	"	Bakehouse field	Pasture
17.1	"	Lady's Wall Marsh	Pasture
17.2	Guestling		Pasture
17.3	"		Woodland
17.4	Icklesham	Round Nine Acres, Twelve Acres and Fourteen Acres	Pasture
18.1	Icklesham		Pasture
19.1	"	Great Fox Earth	Pasture
19.2	"	Little Fox Earth	Pasture
19.3	"	Almshouse & Saw Pit field	Pasture
19.4	"	Great Verdicks	Pasture
19.5	"	Pannel Brook	Pasture
19.6	"	Brambly field	Pasture

WA Plot No.	Parish	Tithe map field name/s	current land use
19.7	"	Barn field & Rail field	Pasture
19.8	"	Three Acres	Pasture
19.9	"	Brambly field	Pasture
19.10	"	Sparks	Pasture
22.1	"	High field	Pasture
22.2	"	High field	Pasture
22.3	"	New Barn field	Pasture
22.4	"	Andrews field	Arable
22.5	"	Upper Wall Piece	Pasture
22.6	"	Great Coombs	Pasture
22.7	"	Andrews field	Pasture
22.8	"	Great Coombs	Pasture
22.9	"	Lower Coombs	Pasture
22.10	"	Great Cats Tails	Arable
22.11	"	Upper Coombs	Pasture
22.12	Icklesham	Old Place Garden & The Tan field	Pasture
22.14	"	Old Place Garden	Arable
22.15	"	Thirty One Acres	Pasture
22.16	"		Pasture
22.17	"	Nine Acres	Arable
22.18	"	Eight Acres	Arable
23.1	"		Pasture
23.2	Guestling	Northcroft and <i>part of</i> North Wood	Woodland
23.3	"		Arable
24.1	"	<i>Part of</i> Weathercock field & Little Cock Wood	Arable
24.2	"	Five Acres	Pasture
24.3	"		Woodland
24.4	"	Great Benlands	Pasture
25.1	"	Barn field	Pasture/garden
26.1	"	Windmill field	Pasture
27.1	"	Six acres	Pasture
27.2	"	<i>Part of</i> Cottage Garden & Rickyard	Pasture
27.3	"	<i>Part of</i> Cottage Garden & Rickyard	Pasture
28.1	"	Lower Crutches	Arable
28.2	"	Lower Crutches & Upper Crutches	Pasture
28.3	"	Sleet marsh	Pasture
28.4	"	Ten Acre field & Inner Sleet Marsh	Pasture
28.5	"	Priest Marsh	Arable
28.6	"	Six Acres	Pasture
28.7	"	Spots	Pasture
28.8	"	Lower Crutches	Arable
28.9	"	Eleven Acre Marsh	Pasture
28.10	"	Seven Acres	Pasture
28.11	"	Eighteen Acre Marsh	Arable
28.12	"	Cow field	Pasture
28.13	"	Rushy Marsh	Arable
28.14	"	Ten Acres	Pasture

WA Plot No.	Parish	Tithe map field name/s	current land use
28.15	"		Pasture/old road
28.16	"	Drick field	Pasture
28.17	"	House field	Pasture
28.18	"	House field	Pasture
28.19	"	The Salts	Arable
28.20	"	Twelve Acre Marsh	Arable
28.21	"	Butcher Marsh and Five Acres	Pasture
28.22	"	Thirteen Acre Marsh	Pasture
28.23	"	Long Field	"
28.24	"	Footway Field	"
29.1	"	Part of Summerland	Arable
29.2	"	Part of Marl Pit field	Arable
29.3	"	Part of Marl Pit field	Arable
29.4	"	Part of Wickham field	Arable
29.5	"	Sleet field	Arable
29.6	"	Part of Wickham field	Arable
29.7	"	Walnut Tree field	Pasture
29.8	"	Road field	Arable
29.9	"	Barn Field	Pasture
29.10	"	Pewers	Pasture
29.11	"	Pewers	Pasture
29.12	Icklesham/ Winchelsea	Great part of the Pewis and Little part of the Pewis	Pasture
29.13	"	Little Gallows Hill and Pewis Field	Pasture
29.14	Icklesham	Meadow plot and Plot	Pasture
29.15	Icklesham/ Winchelsea	The Furze bank	Pasture
29.16	Icklesham/ St Leonards		Pasture
29.17	"		Pasture
29.18	"		Pasture
29.19	"		Pasture
29.20	"		Pasture
29.21	Icklesham	Meadow plot	Pasture
32.1	"	Yard field & Pit field	Pasture
33.1	Udimore	Rushy field	Arable
33.2	Icklesham/ Udimore		Arable
33.3	"	Great Pound field	Arable
33.4	"	Great Innings	Arable
33.5	Icklesham	Innings	Arable
33.6	Icklesham/ Udimore	Part of Rushy Moor	Arable
33.7	Icklesham	Channel Marsh	Pasture
34.1	Icklesham/ St Leonards	The Ferry Marsh	Pasture
34.2	Guestling	Thirteen Acres	Pasture

WA Plot No.	Parish	Tithe map field name/s	current land use
39.1	Guestling	-	Pasture
39.2	"	Lower Lyndhams + <i>part of</i> North Wood	"
39.3	"	Stone House field	Arable
39.4	"	Lower Gras field, Six Acres + an unnamed field	Pasture
39.5	"	Oak field	"
39.6	"	<i>Part of</i> North Wood	Arable
39.7	"	Hop Garden field	Pasture
39.8	"	<i>Part of</i> North Wood	"
39.9	"	<i>Part of</i> North Wood	Woodland
39.10	"	Denshaw field, Little Stock field, + Flatfields	Arable
39.11	"	Fve Acres	Pasture
39.12	"	<i>Part of</i> North Wood field	"
40.1	Guestling	<i>Part of</i> Wood field, Plaid field + Hop Garden Brook	Pasture
40.2	"	<i>Part of</i> Alden Shaw and Brook Hop Garden	"
40.3	"	-	"
40.4	"	<i>Part of</i> Barn field	"
40.5	"	Ash Field	"
40.6	"	<i>Part of</i> Brook Hop Garden + Brook Wood	"
40.7	"	Two Acres and Great Gate field	"
43.1	Icklesham	Road field	Arable
43.2	"	Brook Willow Bed wood	Woodland
43.3	Icklesham/ Guestling	Hollow Field and <i>part of</i> Toll Marsh	Orchard
43.4	Icklesham	Ten Acres and Eight Acres	Pasture
43.5	"	<i>Part of</i> Middle field	Orchard
43.6	"	Barn field + Little Bumpkins	Arable

Most of the field names listed are self explanatory and relate to land use and land ownership/tenure.

Plasnet (plots 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3) is derived from an old English word and refers to marshy ground.

Hanging Field (plots 7.6 & 7.7) is derived from an old English word and refers to land on a steep slope.

Gill Field (plot 16.3) is derived from an old Norse term and refers to a field near a deep narrow valley.

Great Cats Tails (plot 22.10) refers to a type of grass known as 'cats tails' which was important for fodder.

(Information from Field 1972)



## 9.2 Aerial Photograph Search: Sources Consulted

The photographs listed in Table 3 refer to the specialist collections held at the National Library of Air Photographs, Swindon. These are mainly oblique views usually taken of known areas of archaeological interest, most of those studied were of the medieval new town of Winchelsea.

The photographs listed in Table 4 are vertical views held at the National Library of Air Photographs, Acton, West London. These were nearly all taken as survey data for non-archaeological reasons and are of widely varying quality.

**Table 4: Specialist collection aerial photographs consulted**

NGR Index Number	Accession number	Frame	Date flown
TQ 88 16 /1	NMR 1006	250-254	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /1	KWG 9792	26	01.01.65
TG 90 17 /2	KWG 9792	27	01.01.65
TQ 90 17 /3	OSV 11351	0018	01.01.59
TQ 90 17 /4	OSV 11277	0008-0009	01.01.59
TQ 90 17 /5	NMR 1006	232-235	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /6	NMR 1006	236-239	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /7	NMR 1006	240-241	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /8	NMR 1006	242-243	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /9	NMR 1006	244-245	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /10	NMR 1006	246-247	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /11	NMR 1006	248-249	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /12	NMR 1005	ORACLEF1	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /13	NMR 1005	ORACLEF2	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /14	NMR 1005	ORACLEF3	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /15	NMR 1005	ORACLEF4	04.03.77
TQ 90 17 /16	CAP 8173	70	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /17	CAP 8173	71	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /18	CAP 8173	72	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /19	CAP 8173	73	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /20	CAP 8173	74	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /21	CAP 8173	75	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /22	CAP 8173	76	24.06.54
TQ 90 17 /23	CAP 8173	77	24.06.54

**Table 5: Vertical aerial photographs consulted**

<b>Library No.</b>	<b>Sortie Number</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Start Frame</b>	<b>End Frame</b>
10489	OS/73117	12.03.73	249	254
10489	OS/73117	12.03.73	312	312
10492	OS/73183	16.03.73	576	583
10492	OS/73183	16.03.73	617	627
1064	541/506	20.04.50	4132	4140
1068	541/532	23.05.50	3142	3156
1068	541/532	23.05.50	4142	4156
1090	541/537	30.05.50	3083	3094
1090	541/537	30.05.50	3148	3159
1090	541/537	30.05.50	4148	4159
1698	3GP/TUD/UK/14 8	16.04.46	5110	5120
1698	3GP/TUD/UK/14 8	16.04.46	5134	5145
1698	3GP/TUD/UK/14 8	16.04.46	5248	5248
1699	3G/TUD/UK/149	16.04.46	5213	5223
1840	543/328	09.07.58	71	81
1840	543/328	09.07.58	71	81
1840	543/328	09.07.58	115	127
1922	58/2937	15.06.59	122	125
1922	58/2937	15.06.59	429	445
1922	58/2937	15.06.59	167	184
1922	58/2937	15.06.59	166	182
1926	58/2943	15.06.59	210	217
2594	541/599	27.07.50	3036	3038
2594	541/599	27.07.50	3049	3050
2594	541/599	27.07.50	4035	4038
2594	541/599	27.07.50	4048	4050
2598	541/583	12.06.50	3041	3050
2598	541/583	12.06.50	4041	4050
3976	541/557	05.06.50	3018	3020
3976	541/557	05.06.50	3025	3027
3976	541/557	05.06.50	4018	4020
3976	541/557	05.06.50	4025	4027
4253	MAL/65007	12.03.65	12	13
5068	542/72	25.10.54	16	16
5068	542/72	25.10.54	29	30

*Contd.....*

Table 5 contd.....

Library No.	Sortie Number	Date	Start Frame	End Frame
509	CPE/UK/1842	18.11.46	3016	3023
528	CPE/UK/1874	05.12.46	3015	3019
528	CPE/UK/1874	05.12.46	3032	3036
5297	MAL/68053	09.07.68	11	12
6575	26H/BR224	24.07.40	5	9
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	159	167
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	173	174
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	175	176
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	177	178
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	184	191
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	197	204
7180	MAL/74028	08.05.74	210	216
7470	MAL/77032	03.10.77	134	135
7470	MAL/77032	03.10.77	147	148
7475	MAL/77037	16.11.77	11	15
7509	MAL/78026	19.08.78	141	147
7582	MAL/79027	08.07.79	191	196
7582	MAL/79027	08.07.79	203	203
7595	MAL/79047	12.12.79	26	37
7595	MAL/79047	12.12.79	91	92
7595	MAL/79047	12.12.79	83	90
7596	MAL/79047	13.12.79	195	198
7600	MAL/79004	01.03.79	11	14
7600	MAL/79004	01.03.79	19	23
7600	MAL/79004	01.03.79	41	45
7721	MAL/81024	07.07.81	71	78
7766	MAL/82004	04.04.82	138	145
7794	MAL/82019	19.07.82	11	15
8157	MAL/76066	28.07.76	73	785
8869	MAL/83002	19.01.83	145	175
10492	OS/73183	15.05.73	616	616
1090	541/537	30.05.50	3160	3160
1922	58/2937	15.06.59	121	121
2862	3G/MEW/T/6	08.07.45	5094	5096
509	CPE/UK/1842	18.11.46	3024	3024
528	CPE/UK/1874	05.12.46	4019	4019
7595	MAL/79047	12.12.79	38	38

### 9.3 Summary of flint artefacts from fieldwalking

Table 6 lists the type and number of flints retrieved during fieldwalking undertaken in the Study Area. This information was collated and supplied by A. Woodcock, East Sussex County Council.

**Table 6: Flint artefacts found during fieldwalking in study area**

Flints	SITE			
	G.5	G.8	G.17	G.21
Flakes and blades	62	21	72	233
Cores and core fragments	2	7	2	31
Core rejuvenated pieces	-	1	2	-
Scrapers	38	7	22	40
Blunted backed blades	-	-	1	-
Awls	3	-	5	-
Burns	-	-	1	-
Axe & axe fragments	1	1	-	2
Fabricator	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous retouched	-	-	11	12
Hammerstone	-	-	-	1
Others	4	-	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>321</b>