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**UPPER WILTING FARM
A259 BEXHILL AND HASTINGS WESTERN BYPASS**

Archaeological Evaluation

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**UPPER WILTING FARM
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Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report describes the results of a programme of field evaluation involving the excavation of trial trenches in land adjoining the published route of the A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass (Figures 1 and 2). None of the trenches lay within the corridor of land taken up by the published route. The evaluation trenches represent the latest in a series of archaeological investigations commissioned by Chris Blandford Associates, on behalf of the Highways Agency. Results of a desk-based assessment, fieldwalking survey, test pitting and geophysical survey have already been presented in the Environmental Statements published for each scheme in September 1994 (A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western Bypass, Volume 2, Report 8 and A259 Hastings Eastern Bypass, Volume 2, Report 6), and the results of trial trenching in two subsequent reports (Wessex Archaeology 1995a and 1995b). These documents present a full description of the location, topography and geology of the published schemes, the archaeological background to the wider area and the results of the previous archaeological assessment and evaluation work. These details are not repeated here, although a summary of the information relating to the land in the vicinity of Upper Wilting Farm is presented below.
- 1.2 No archaeological sites are currently recorded in the vicinity of Upper Wilting Farm (see Fig. 1) on the Sites and Monuments record held by East Sussex County Council. Upper Wilting Farm is, however, a Listed Building of mid-18th century date. Chapel Field to the north-west of the farm buildings is apparently named after a chapel recorded here in c. 1090.
- 1.3 Surface artefact collection identified a scatter of burnt flint on the west side of Monkham Wood and a low density scatter of slag. The excavation of trial trenches on the south and east of Upper Wilting Farm located a possible hearth associated with Early Bronze Age pottery in one trench and a second possible hearth with Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery in another (Wessex Archaeology 1995a). Small quantities of prehistoric pottery and worked flint were also found in colluvium (slope wash).
- 1.4 The areas proposed for further archaeological evaluation in the form of trial trenching were intended to clarify the presence or otherwise of archaeological deposits which have been identified by Mr N. Austin, an objector to the published scheme, in the area of Upper Wilting Farm. Mr Austin has suggested that the low-lying ground on the north side of Combe Haven was the landing site of the Norman fleet in 1066. Remains of Norman boats have been reported by Mr Austin, who has also identified the site of two Norman forts, graves dating to 1066 and an Iron Age fort. One of the Norman forts

was later occupied by the first castle of Hastings, according to Mr Austin. Details of these sites are given in Mr Austin's manuscript, *Secrets of the Norman Invasion* (hereafter *Secrets*).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aims of the archaeological work, carried out in April/May 1996, as set by Chris Blandford Associates (18/4/96) were to:

- determine by selective excavation whether archaeological remains are present which might be indicative of Norman and earlier activity
- consider whether, if no remains are discovered, their absence might be explicable in terms of post-depositional human activity or natural processes

2.2 The specific objectives for the excavation of each trench were to investigate the following sites identified by Mr Austin in *Secrets*:

2.2.1 **Trench A.** The position of the Chapel of St Mary in the Castle and the north-east wall of the original Hastings Castle (see *Secrets*, 148).

2.2.2 **Trench B.** The rampart of the Upper Norman fort (see *Secrets*, 148).

2.2.3 **Trench C.** A mound which has been identified as a possible burial (see *Secrets*, 123-4).

2.2.4 **Trench D.** The Iron Age fort and the east side of the Lower Norman fort (see *Secrets*, 123).

2.2.5 **Trench E.** A jetty to the south of Monkham Wood (see *Secrets*, 102).

2.2.6 **Trench F.** The area in which Mr Austin found remains which he identified as the remains of Norman boats (see *Secrets*, 136 and 140-1).

2.2.7 **Trench G.** A jetty to the south of Redgeland Wood (see *Secrets*, 102 and 115).

3 METHODS

3.1 The proposed evaluation trenching area, the location of trenches and the method of working were set out in the specification (of 9/4/96; revised 18/4/96) prepared by Mark Gardiner of South-Eastern Archaeological Services (hereafter, SEAS). Approximate trench locations were illustrated on a 1:2,500 plan. The final trench positions were determined in the field by Mr Austin and Mark Gardiner, and their extent marked by wooden pegs. The area letters (A-G) were pre-allocated by Mark Gardiner and are retained for consistency in this report.

- 3.2 The trenches were located in the field by triangulation from existing field boundaries using 50 m tapes. One trench (Trench A) was moved 3m to the south-west of the intended position to avoid known gas services.
- 3.3 Trenches A, B, C and D were machine excavated, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless bucket, care being taken to keep topsoil and subsoil separate. Excavation was taken either to the top of any archaeological features, or to the top of undisturbed bedrock natural (geological deposits, here either the Hastings Beds or colluvial/fluvial/alluvial silty clays/clays, hereafter referred to as the 'natural'), or to the level indicated by Mr Austin. Mr Austin was in attendance during machining on 24/4/96, and Trenches C and D were machine excavated to the depth indicated by him (Trench D was subsequently deepened by machine on 29/4/96 to further investigate the deposits revealed). The trenches were then cleaned by hand, and any archaeological features were investigated.
- 3.4 Trenches E, F and G lay within an SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest) which precluded the use of a machine to excavate them. These were excavated by hand, with turf and topsoil kept separate from the subsoil. A Dutch auger with a 100mm diameter coring attachment was used to sample natural and other deposits down to a depth of up to 1.5m below the ground surface.
- 3.5 All trenches were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording forms, including scale drawings (trench plans 1:50, detailed plans 1:20, sections 1:50, detailed sections 1:10) and a full photographic record. Trenches and features were levelled and tied-in with the Ordnance Datum (traverses to nearest spot height. AOD= Above Ordnance Datum; shortened to OD in figures and in Appendix 1).
- 3.6 After excavation all trenches were carefully backfilled with subsoil and topsoil in the correct order and the turf relaid in Trenches E, F and G. Backfilling (on 26/4/96 and 29/4/96) only took place following inspection and agreement by Mr Austin and Mark Gardiner (SEAS).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

Figure 2 illustrates the trench positions. Plans and sections of these and any archaeological features are shown in Figures 3 and 4 and in Plates 1 - 4. Summary trench descriptions are presented in Appendix 1, with full details available in the archive. A summary of the total number and weight of finds by category is presented in Table 1. Curricula Vitae of the principal project staff are included in Appendix 2.

4.2 Trench A (Figs 2 and 3)

4.2.1 This trench, under pasture, was excavated by machine down to the top of undisturbed natural hard, yellow, sandy weathered rock at a depth of c. 0.4m below the surface. Several linear features, probably small ditches or gullies (133, 134, 137, 138, 140, 143, 144) and one possible pit or post-hole (146) were clearly visible at this level, all filled with a homogeneous greyish brown sandy silt loam. A sheep burial of recent date (pers. comm. Mr Blackford) cut into the top linear feature 137. The linear features were broadly aligned north-south or east-west - parallel or at 90° to each other, and were up to 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. Features 138 and 143, and 140 and 144 appeared to be contemporary and associated and may have formed corners, but this is uncertain from the limited area exposed.

4.2.2 Pottery recovered from the various features in Trench A suggests that they should be broadly dated to between the 12th and 14th centuries; the largest assemblage of pottery, from feature 134, includes sherds from at two least vessels of probable 14th century date. Other finds include a few fragments of ceramic roof tile, part of a copper alloy buckle and an iron nail. No stone building material was present.

4.3 Trench B (Figs 2 and 3; Pl. 1)

4.3.1 This trench, under pasture, was excavated by machine down to the top of natural, hard, yellow sandy weathered rock which sloped gently down from the south-east with no evidence for any terracing. The possible lynchet or bank aligned approximately east-west on the crest of the slope appears to be a positive feature which has been created by embanking topsoil/subsoil to a height of c. 1.3m along this line; elsewhere, towards the north-west and south-east ends of the trench, the topsoil was as thin as 0.35m deep overlying natural bedrock.

4.3.2 Apparently sealed by the topsoil/subsoil were four linear features. Two of these (122 and 128) were parallel to each other and lay more or less directly beneath the centre line of the lynchet/bank. One (122) terminated within the trench, but both may have been ditches, up to 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep. The other two linear features (123 and 125) lay towards the south-east end of the trench, at 90° to each other, and on a differing alignment to 122/128 but on similar north-south/east-west alignments to the archaeological features in Trench A. These also may have been small ditches or gullies. However, in this case feature 125 clearly cut and was therefore later than feature 123. No finds other than a few pieces of undiagnostic slag and fired clay were recovered from any of the features in Trench B, and no finds were noted in the topsoil.

4.4 Trench C (Fig. 2; Pl. 2)

4.4.1 This trench, under rough grass, was excavated by machine down to a depth of c. 0.6m, as indicated by Mr Austin, exposing the bottom of his earlier excavations towards the centre and at the west end of the trench. The trench

cut into brownish yellow silty clay natural which sloped gently from north to south and was overlain by a thin layer of topsoil up to 0.25m deep and a layer of mottled subsoil up to 0.15m deep.

4.4.2 Careful cleaning of the the bottom of the trench revealed no archaeological features. The small group of stones revealed in Mr Austin's earlier excavation at the west end of the trench were shown to be only one layer thick and to directly overlie natural. It is possible that they had been placed in a shallow cut or hollow in the ground surface though any stratigraphic relationships had been destroyed by the earlier excavation. No finds were recovered from Trench C.

4.5 Trench D (Figs 2 and 3)

4.5.1 This trench, under rough grass, was initially excavated by machine to a depth of c. 0.3m (on 24/4/96) and subsequently deepened, also by machine, to c. 0.5m or more (on 29/4/96) to determine the nature of the deposits exposed. This revealed a gently undulating deposit of sticky silty clay/clay natural along the entire length of the trench varying in colour from yellowish brown to blueish grey, sealed by a 0.2m thick layer of peaty topsoil.

4.5.2 The ground surface rose slightly towards the north-west end of the trench, and two slightly lower areas on the surface were shown on excavation to reflect natural, infilled channels (palaeochannels) up to 6m wide and a metre or so deep with gently sloping sides and slightly rounded/flat bottoms. Both these channels were filled with blueish grey clay and neither produced any finds. The channel towards the centre of the trench was marked on the surface by a small, discontinuous ditch or gully no more than 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep which has been interpreted as a possible drainage feature of recent date.

4.5.3 Two concentrations of iron-stone and occasional lumps of shelly limestone were present in the yellowish brown silty clay natural towards the north-west end of the trench, and in some places the formation of an iron-pan or similar natural concretion up to 0.05m thick was noted at interface of the topsoil/subsoil and underlying clay. The only finds were a small quantity of modern (19th-20th century) pottery and glass recovered from the interface between the topsoil (context 152) and subsoil along the length of the trench.

4.6 Trench E (Figs 2 and 4; Pl. 3)

4.6.1 This trench, excavated by hand, lay on the fairly steeply sloping east side of the Monkham Wood inlet in an area covered by scrub, brambles and small trees. Silty clay natural was found to directly underlie a very thin surface cover of topsoil and leaf mould. Augering of the natural showed it to continue, unchanged, to a depth of at least 1.2m below the ground surface. A pronounced but irregular step or terrace in the natural was reflected in the surface topography. The lower part of this step had clearly developed as a track used by animals, and this had resulted in in some staining of the underlying natural from trodden-in organic matter. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.

4.7 Trench F (Fig. 2 and Pl. 4)

4.7.1 This trench lay under rough grass towards the centre of the Monkham Wood inlet at a height of just over 4m AOD. Turves and topsoil were removed by hand to a depth of c. 0.2m exposing the surface of the underlying silty clay natural and the bottoms of two earlier excavations carried out by Mr Austin. The surface of the silty clay natural varied in colour from yellowish grey to yellowish brown to pale yellowish brown with no clear distinction between them.

4.7.2 Careful cleaning of the surface revealed no archaeological features and the only finds comprised two small pieces of slag, one piece of undatable worked flint and one piece of burnt flint. Augering to a depth of 1.5m below the ground surface exposed a sequence of naturally deposited, undisturbed silty clays and clays, one of which (below the watertable at c.3.00m AOD) contained a small quantity of vegetation fragments and woody (unworked) remains. Some small patches of dark purple/black manganese staining was noted throughout these deposits.

4.8 Trench G (Figs 2 and 4)

4.8.1 This trench, excavated by hand, lay on the gently sloping west side of the inlet to the south-west of Redgeland Wood in an area of rough grass on the edge of the marsh. At the north-west end topsoil up to 0.15m deep overlay yellowish brown silty clay natural.

4.8.2 Towards the centre, the trench crossed a shallow linear hollow, probably an animal track, up to 2m wide and 0.1m deep which was filled with a dark greyish brown soil (context 91) containing some flecks of charcoal, a few fragments of dark red burnt clay/burnt soil and occasional small, dark purple patches of manganese staining. Towards the south-east end of the trench, approximately 0.5m of redeposited brownish yellow silty clay (context 92) sealed a thin deposit of olive clay and a thicker layer (c. 0.4m deep) of dark greyish brown silty clay/silty clay loam (context 94) containing some charcoal flecking and numerous small patches and fragments of dull red burnt soil and burnt clay. This in turn overlay undisturbed yellowish brown silty clay natural. A sample was taken of layer 94 for environmental analysis and this is discussed further below (in Section 6). Augering showed this layer to peter-out towards the north-east end of the trench but to continue to the south-east at a similar depth below the surface (0.5m), increasing in thickness (to >0.4m) out towards the marsh. No dateable finds were recovered from layer 94 or any other deposits in Trench G.

5. THE FINDS

A small quantity of artefacts was recovered during the evaluation. These have been cleaned and quantified by material type, both by number and by weight, within each context (see Table 1). The artefacts have also been briefly scanned in order to ascertain their significance and potential date range.

Table 1: All finds by context

Quantities are presented by number/weight in grammes.

CBM = ceramic building material; Fe = iron; Cu = copper alloy.

Context Trench	Burnt Flint	CBM	Fired Clay	Worked Flint	Glass	Med. Pottery	Mod. Pottery	Slag	Stone	Metal
100 (F)	1/2			1/2				2/10		
124 (B)								2/16		
126(B)			1/8					1/48		
132(A)						2/26			6/278	1/16 Fe
135(A)		1/96				51/582				
139(A)						1/2				
141(A)						3/12				
142(A)						1/10				
145(A)		7/246				2/10				1/2 Cu
147(A)						1/6				
152(D)					1/20		5/22		1/6	
Total	1/2	8/342	1/8	1/2	1/20	61/648	5/22	5/74	7/284	2/18

5.1 Pottery

The pottery provides the best dating evidence for the excavated contexts. With the exception of five modern (19th/20th century) sherds from context 152 (Trench D), all sherds are of medieval date and all are from Trench A. The range of fabric types present suggests a potential date range of 12th to 14th century. Sherds from all contexts except 135 (feature 134) and 145 (feature 144) are in coarse fabrics with calcareous and/or flint inclusions. One sherd from 147 (feature 146) has an applied thumbled strip, and there is a sagging base sherd from 132 (feature 133), but otherwise all these sherds are plain and undiagnostic. Although the possibility of a Saxo-Norman date for such coarseware fabrics cannot be entirely ruled out, it is more likely that they are of later date, probably 12th or 13th century. Sherds from contexts 135 and 145 are in slightly finer sandy fabrics, mostly grey in colour. The large group from 135 contains sherds deriving from at least one jug, with curvilinear combed decoration, and a jar with applied thumbled strip(s). Typologically, and in terms of fabric type, this group compares well with material dated to the 14th century originating from the Bohemia kiln at Hastings (Barton 1979, 189-90). Sherds from context 145 are likely to be of a similar date.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material

The eight pieces of ceramic building material recovered are all from roof tiles. On the basis of association with medieval pottery, these roof tiles are likely to be of similar date (14th century).

5.3 Other Finds

Other finds comprise single fragments of both worked and burnt (unworked) flint, one piece of featureless fired clay, one piece of bottle glass, five pieces of slag (probably though not certainly derived from metalworking), seven pieces of stone (one slate and six sandstone), one iron nail and a badly corroded copper alloy object, possibly part of a buckle. Apart from the bottle glass, which is of modern date, none of these artefacts are closely datable. The burnt and worked flint could be of prehistoric origin. A medieval date could be suggested for the metal objects on the basis of associated pottery.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A bulk sample of 6 litres was taken for palaeo-environmental assessment from a horizon 0.5 m deep described on site as a 'probable buried soil' (Trench G, context 94) sealed beneath c. 0.5 m of silty clay colluvium. It contained charcoal and evidence of possible burning and/or mineral staining. The sample was assessed to indicate whether this horizon was likely to be associated with 'industrialisation' (a possibility suggested by Mr Austin) and to provide some indication of the its formation.

6.1.2 A small sub-sample was removed for simple pedological examination and description while the remainder (6 litres) was processed by standard flotation methods. The flot was retained on a 0.5 mm-mesh and the residue fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm, 1 mm and 0.5 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (<5.6 mm) was weighed and sorted.

6.2 Description

6.2.1 The deposit was described in the field as a dark greyish brown silty clay matrix containing abundant charcoal fragments. The sampled material was described using pedological notation (Hodgson 1976) and examined under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope.

6.2.2 The matrix of the material was dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay to silty clay loam with some possible localised gleying around common, well defined (sharp), fine, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) to strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) sandy ferruginous mottles/nodules. These may represent localised gleying or *in situ* rotting of small natural ironstone fragments. Inclusions included many very small fragments of burnt clay and burnt soil matrix, and common, very small and small charcoal fragments.

6.2.3 Physical examination indicates evidence for burning in or on the deposit locally (charcoal, burnt clay, burnt soil), and gleying (ferruginous sand mottles) which is probably a post-deposition process. This examination does not, however, enable confirmation that this layer was an *in situ* buried soil.

6.3 **Charred remains and other included material**

The flot was scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and the presence of charred remains quantified by Sarah F. Wyles. This was done to provide information about the nature of the charred remains and thus some indication of the activities they represent, and also to examine the state of preservation of charred remains in order to determine their potential for detailed analysis.

6.3.1 *Charred remains*

The flot (100 ml) was larger than average (average = 60 ml per 10 litres of sample) and contained 50% rooty material. No charred grain or chaff fragments were recorded and only a few burnt weed seeds were present. Unburnt weed seeds were sparse and can be indicative of contamination. A high number of charcoal fragments >5.6 mm were retrieved from the flot but none of this size were noticed in the coarse (>5.6 mm) residue.

6.3.2 *Other included material*

The coarse (>5.6 mm) residue was small (76g) but comprised almost wholly of burnt clay fragments (19 mm max size) with the exception of 5g of natural, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/3) ironstone. No slag was noticed in any of the residues and after passing a bar magnet over the residues none was seen to be magnetic.

6.4 **Potential**

The palaeo-environmental potential (charred plant remains) of the sample is low, but the presence of charcoal indicates burning and this is likely to have taken place within the vicinity in view of the burnt clay fragments and burnt soil remnants present. The iron staining is deemed to be a result of natural ground-water gleying, and therefore, apart from the presence of burning, no evidence of specific industrial activity could be detected. The charcoals are identifiable to taxa, but without other specific evidence or date this is deemed unnecessary.

6.5 **Summary**

There is evidence of localised burning, but in the absence of any domestic charred plant remains (grain, chaff etc) this does not indicate the presence of domestic activities. Furthermore, there is no evidence that this layer represents any form of 'industrialisation'.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Excavation conditions

Weather conditions throughout the period of fieldwork were generally fine, and soil conditions following initial removal of topsoil were considered ideal for detecting archaeological features.

7.2 Trench A

7.2.1 The notable concentration of archaeological features and finds within this trench provide evidence for settlement in the immediate vicinity. The pottery would suggest that this settlement should be assigned a medieval date, probably spanning some part of the 12th - 14th centuries AD. No stone building material was found, but a few fragments of ceramic rooftile were recovered and it is perhaps likely that any buildings were constructed principally of timber. It is possible that some of the shallow ditches and gullies may have been foundation trenches for buildings, though it is perhaps equally likely that they represent a series of broadly contemporary plot or small enclosure boundaries. The nature of the occupation cannot certainly be deduced from the small area excavated, but it is considered most likely that the features and finds represent part of a domestic, farming settlement on the relatively high, flat-topped hill which today is the site of Upper Wilting Farm.

7.3 Trench B

7.3.1 The absence of finds means that none of the archaeological features in Trench B are dateable. However, it is tentatively suggested that the small ditches or gullies at the south end of the trench are of medieval date, like the similarly-aligned features 150m to the south-east in Trench A. Ditches 122 and 128, although differently aligned, may have been of broadly the same date and to have probably been plot or enclosure boundaries.

7.3.2 All of these ditches are considered, on the available stratigraphic evidence, to have been earlier than the suggested lynchet or bank running approximately east-west along the crest of the slope in this area. The section cut through this pronounced, steeply sloping feature showed no evidence for any internal bank or palisade, or external ditch, either or all of which would be expected if it had been created as a defensive feature. It is therefore considered most likely to represent an agricultural feature intended to conserve soil on the top of the relatively extensive flat-topped hill which it surrounds on the north, south and west sides. The creation of a terrace around part of the crest of the slope (on the 41m AOD contour), although a substantial undertaking, would have restricted the loss of topsoil through colluviation (natural slope wash, usually precipitated by the removal of tree/vegetation cover). It may be pertinent to point out that the pasture on top of this hill is today regarded as the best at Upper Wilting Farm, where most of the farmland is on the relatively poor, thin soil on the surrounding valley sides (pers. comm. Mr Blackford).

7.3.3 The interpretation of this suggested lynchet or bank as an agricultural feature is further strengthened by the fact that it has apparently been created entirely by the redistribution of topsoil/subsoil; this appears to have been scraped up from the lower downslope areas and used to build up the edge of the flat-topped hill creating a steep, scarp slope rather than an upstanding bank. Furthermore, there is no evidence that this work involved terracing into the underlying soft, sandy bedrock. This artificially created scarp slope is less pronounced on the south side of the hilltop and has been partly ploughed out on the east side (where slight traces of probable medieval or post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation are visible downslope). However, the very well preserved profile on the north side suggests that this feature is not very ancient though close dating is impossible. It was certainly created before the beginning of this century (pers. comm. Mr Blackford), and it is tentatively suggested that it should be assigned a post-medieval (after 1500 AD) date.

7.4 Trench C

7.4.1 There is no evidence that this low mound at c. 15m AOD is anything other than a natural feature, its shape somewhat emphasised by a shallow hollow created by a path which crosses immediately to the south of it. No archaeological features or finds were noted within the trench, and it is tentatively suggested that the small group of stones (iron stone) located just below the surface in Mr Austin's excavation at the west end were either a naturally occurring deposit (as is suggested for those in Trench D), or represent stones collected from the surface when the area to the south was more regularly cultivated. (Some ground on the edge of the marsh in this area is still occasionally ploughed, and the drains were maintained up until the 1960s allowing both arable cultivation and pasturage to continue in the valley bottom in this part Combe Haven).

7.4.2 The 'objects' including a possible axe identified by Mr Austin during his earlier excavation were exposed again and re-examined during the excavation of Trench C. There is nothing to suggest that these are anything other than naturally occurring textural/chemical variations in the silty clay natural; any metal objects would be expected to have survived largely intact in the prevailing ground conditions (cf the iron ?nail and copper alloy ?buckle, both of probable medieval date, from Trench A).

7.5 Trench D

7.5.1 The surface topography in this area, lying at c. 15m AOD, appears to reflect variations in the surface of the underlying silty clay/clay natural. In particular, two slightly lower lying areas, broadly aligned north-east/south-west, clearly follow two fairly wide, shallow channels in the top of the silty clay which probably developed as natural (geological) run-off features (palaeochannels). There was no evidence from either their form or fill that they were man-made features and this is supported by the absence of finds. The blueish grey clay fill of these and several less well defined features is considered to represent natural fluvial infill which has remained more or less permanently

waterlogged (under gleying conditions) causing the distinctive blueish grey colour to develop. Elsewhere, oxidation has occurred where oxygen has been able to permeate the more porous silty clay natural causing it to turn a yellowish brown to orange colour and allowing iron-pan development to take place. The occasional pieces of shelly limestone and concentrations of iron stone noted in the surface of the silty clay natural may have become incorporated in this material as a result of colluviation (slope wash) from the higher ground to the north. Alternatively, they may be a naturally occurring inclusions within the silty clay natural.

- 7.5.2 The only finds from this trench are of recent (19th - 20th century) date, and these are likely to derive from farming activity - possibly temporary settlement - on the edge of the marsh which was more intensively utilised in the past than now. The small ditch or gully following the same line as one of the infilled channels may have been a naturally formed drainage feature or else deliberately dug as a drainage ditch in the recent past.

7.6 Trench E

- 7.6.1 No finds and no evidence for the use of this area other than as an animal track along the east side of Monkham Wood inlet was recorded. The irregular, stepped profile to the edge of the valley at this point is considered likely to have resulted from natural rotational slip (a form of landslip) or slumping along the edge of the fairly steeply sloping valley side. The relatively soft, silty clay natural would have been particularly prone to this form of landslip, especially when wet and after any tree cover had been removed (similar stepping of the valley sides is visible elsewhere in the vicinity, both higher up and lower down, and is not the result of any artificial terracing, revetting or surfacing of the valley side).

- 7.6.2 It should be noted that in the Saxo-Norman period, boats were normally berthed by beaching on suitable shallow shores. Where berthing facilities were constructed, they consisted of gently sloping platforms built of timber, clay and stone, though revetments and timber jetties are also known. Although quays were used in the Roman period this method of berthing was not used again until the 12th century, even in major ports such as London. Earth quays without any form of timber reinforcing appear to be unknown in the Saxo-Norman period and are likely to have proved impracticable even as temporary berthing facilities in tidal waters. Moreover, as the top surface of the putative jetty is at c. 7.2 m AOD and high water in 1066 is likely to have varied from c. 1.3 to 3.0 m AOD, the 'jetty' would have towered over any vessel.

7.7 Trench F

- 7.7.1 No features and only a few small, probably redeposited pieces of slag, worked flint and burnt flint were recorded in this trench which was excavated to the same level as the features identified by Mr Austin as the remains of Norman boats. Variations in colour and texture in the surface of the natural silty clay can be attributed to a variety of causes including differential vegetation cover,

ant hills, animal burrows and differing chemical action resulting from rising and falling water levels in this low-lying area.

7.7.2 It is apparent that the types of vessels likely to have been used in the Norman invasion - i.e. warships and transports of c. 20-30 m length built in the Scandinavian clinker tradition, as illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry - would have left quite substantial and readily recognisable traces in the ground conditions as excavated. Even timbers that had degraded totally would leave some impression over a considerable area and depth, accompanied by concreted ferrous and/or non-ferrous fittings and associated material such as ballast and bilge deposits. Specialist advice confirmed that no identifiable boat remains were present at the level investigated. It should be noted that this level was at c. 4.00 m AOD; high water in 1066 is likely to have varied from c. 1.3 to 3.0 m AOD, which would have meant transporting the boats a vertical distance of 1 to 2.7 m above high water.

7.8 Trench G

7.8.1 This trench revealed a similar profile to that in Trench E, though the valley side sloped less steeply in this area and the top of this 'jetty' is at c. 3.5 m AOD. Again, the stepped profile, though less pronounced than in Trench E, has been attributed to natural, rotational slip or slumping of the unstable valley side rather than any form of deliberate terracing or revetment.

7.8.2 However, in Trench G a layer (contexts 93 and 94) interpreted as a buried soil was sealed beneath a natural deposit of silty clay. This buried soil contained evidence of probable human activity in the form of charcoal and burnt clay/soil inclusions; several pieces of possible slag were shown on examination to represent naturally formed iron concretions. Unfortunately, no dateable finds were recovered from this layer but it could be of early, possibly even prehistoric date; two possible hearths, one associated with Early Bronze Age pottery and the other with Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were found on the north side of Combe Haven at c. 10m AOD some 0.5km to the west during the 1995 archaeological evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 1995a).

7.8.3 The layer of silty clay (92) which sealed buried soil 94 in Trench G is interpreted as a colluvial deposit resulting from slope wash from the higher ground to the north-west, and this is likely to have post-dated the rotational slip/slumping of the valley side.

7.8.4 Although, at c. 3.5 m AOD, the 'jetty' in Trench G is closer to likely high water in 1066 than the 'jetty' in Trench E, the difference between the height of the two jetties rules out any contemporary association of the two features as tide-dependent structures. The comments made about Trench E in relation to beaching and berthing in the Saxo-Norman period are also relevant to interpretation of Trench G; there is no evidence that the deposits in Trench G relate to a landing site.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 The comparatively extensive flat-topped hill in part today occupied by buildings belonging to Upper Wilting Farm is likely to have been a focus for settlement in the past, and this is supported by the archaeological features and finds made in Trenches A and B. These suggest probable domestic, perhaps farming settlement from at least the 12th century onwards. The possible lynchet/bank around part of the top of the hill is considered most likely to have been a post-medieval agricultural feature created to restrict soil erosion from the top of the hill.
- 8.2 No certain evidence for settlement or other activity prior to the 19th/20th century was found downslope to the south around the edge of of this part of Combe Haven, though it has been tentatively suggested that an undated buried soil in Trench G *could* represent evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity.
- 8.3 All of the other deposits sealed by topsoil/subsoil in Trenches C - G are considered to represent natural deposits. These include infilled channels - palaeochannels (Trench D), landslip (rotational slip/slumping) and colluviation (Trenches E and G), and colluviation (Trench F), with the surface sometimes modified by subsequent agricultural activity.
- 8.4 Evidence for landslip and colluviation (slope wash material) is represented by the extensive deposits of silty clay/clay natural in Trenches C - G. Work by Smyth and Jennings (1988; 1990) suggests that this 'upper silty clay' derives from slope wash which occurred following forest clearance in the Combe Haven valley beginning around the beginning of the 1st millenium BC (c. 900 BC) in the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Whether this slope wash occurred very rapidly or over a longer period is unclear. However, it coincided with a period of climatic deterioration and resulted in widespread denudation of topsoil and subsoil on the slopes around Combe Haven and the deposition of this material in the bottom of the valley. These deposits, a metre or more thick around the edges of the valley, and dense reeds indicated by an underlying 4m thick layer of peat in Combe Haven valley, are considered likely to have rendered the Monkham Wood and Redgeland Wood inlets inaccessible to all but the smallest boats by the Roman period (1st - 5th centuries AD).
- 8.5 There is a discrepancy between the probable height of tidal waters in 1066 and the areas investigated as the location of boat finds and jetties. In 1066, mean sea level is likely to have been c. 0.75 m lower than at present. As the areas investigated lie at between c 3.50 and 7.20m AOD, and present high tide varies from c. 2.05 to 3.75 m AOD, the putative jetties and boat remains would have been c. 0.50 and 4.20m above high water at the time of the invasion. This distance is not commensurate with beaching practices and berthing facilities known from the Saxo-Norman period.

- 8.6 In summary, therefore, the following might be concluded from the archaeological evaluation work undertaken at Upper Wilting Farm in April 1996:
- 8.6.1 **Trench A.** The features and finds provide evidence for medieval domestic/farming settlement during the 12th - 14th centuries, but do not constitute evidence for a castle or chapel.
- 8.6.2 **Trench B.** The features and finds suggest that the medieval settlement in Trench A may have extended into this area, but there is no evidence for a Norman fort. The feature identified as a possible lynchet/bank forming a rampart to a fort has been interpreted as a possible post-medieval agricultural feature.
- 8.6.3 **Trench C.** The mound appears to be a natural feature with no evidence for burial within it.
- 8.6.4 **Trench D.** The two infilled channels are considered to be of natural origin (palaeochannels) and not part of an Iron Age and Lower Norman fort respectively. Areas of stones within the trench are also considered to have been of natural origin rather than deliberately laid surfaces. The finds possibly reflect agricultural activity on the margins of the marsh in the 19th - 20th century.
- 8.6.5 **Trench E.** The possible jetty is considered to be of natural origin, created by landslip. Its form and estimated height above high tide in 1066 indicate that it did not function as a jetty.
- 8.6.6 **Trench F.** No remains of boats were found and it is considered unlikely that any post-depositional action could have removed the evidence for them. Furthermore, the estimated height above sea level in 1066 makes it unlikely that boat remains of this period would be present in this area at the level investigated.
- 8.6.7 **Trench G.** The possible jetty is considered to be of natural origin, created by landslip and subsequent colluviation. Its form and estimated height above high tide in 1066 indicate that it did not function as a jetty. The undated buried soil is considered to be of *possible* prehistoric date but may be more recent; what it represents is uncertain for it produced no clear evidence for either domestic settlement or industrial activity.

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Wessex Archaeology 1995b, A259 Bexhill and Hastings Western and A259 Hastings Eastern Bypasses: Archaeological trial trenching evaluation (WA ref. 39211b)

Appendix 1: Results of Trenching

Ground heights and natural heights are averages for each trench.

Feature numbers are indicated in **bold**.

Deposits tested by auger only are noted as (augered).

Trench: A (machine excavated)		Max. depth: 0.8m
Dimensions: 25m by 2m		Ground height: 42.00m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 41.40m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
130	Topsoil. Dk greyish brown silty loam	0.15m
131	Subsoil. Lt greyish brown loamy silt	0.35m
132	Fill of linear 133 . Dk greyish brown silty clay loam	0.06m
133	Linear feature. 0.4m wide; open, U-shaped profile	0.06m
134	Linear feature. 0.6m wide; U-shaped profile	0.24m
135	Fill of linear 134 . Dk grey sandy silt loam	0.24m
136	Fill of linear 137 . Dk greyish brown silty clay loam	0.03m
137	Very shallow linear feature. 0.45m wide	0.03m
138	Linear feature. 1.14m wide. V-shaped profile	0.3m
139	Fill of linear 138 . Dk greyish brown silty clay loam	0.3m
140	Linear feature. 1m wide; open, U-shaped profile	0.15m
141	Fill of linear 140 . Dk greyish brown sandy silt loam	0.15m
142	Fill of linear 143 . Dk greyish brown silty clay loam	0.23m
143	Linear feature. 1.3m wide;	0.23m
144	Shallow linear feature. 0.9m wide; open. U-shaped profile	0.04m
145	Fill of linear 144 . Dk greyish brown sandy silt loam	0.04m
146	Small pit or post-hole. ? oval; 0.6m by 0.4m+	0.3m
147	Fill of 146 . Dk greyish brown sandy silt loam	0.3m
148	Natural. Yellow/ brownish yellow weathered rock	

Trench: B (machine excavated)		Max. depth: 1.2m
Dimensions: 26m by 2m		Ground height: 42.50m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 41.70m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
121	Fill of linear 122 . Yellowish brown loamy sand	0.3m
122	Linear feature. 1.3m wide; open, U-shaped profile; terminates within trench	0.5m
123	Linear feature. 1m wide; V-shaped profile. Cut by 125	0.3m
124	Fill of 123 . Yellowish brown loamy silt	0.3m
125	Linear feature. 0.8m wide; open, U-shaped profile. Cuts 123	0.11m
126	Fill of 125 . Dk yellowish brown loamy sand	0.11m

127	Secondary fill of 128. Dk yellowish brown loamy sand	0.2m
128	Linear feature. 1.45m wide; open, U-shaped profile	0.4m
129	Primary fill of 128. Yellowish brown loamy sand	0.2m
154	Topsoil. Dk yellowish brown sandy loam	0.3m
155	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy loam	0.5m
156	Natural. Brownish yellow sand/weathered rock	

Trench: C (machine excavated)		Max. depth: 0.65m
Dimensions: 11.9m by 4.7m (oval)		Ground height: 13.50m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 12.85m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
149	Topsoil. Brown sandy clay loam	0.25m
150	Subsoil/ Natural. Yellowish brown sandy clay loam	0.4m
151	Natural. Mottled brownish yellow silty clay	

Trench: D (machine excavated)		Max. depth: 1.5m
Dimensions: 40m by 2m		Ground height: 14.00m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 13.80m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
152	Topsoil. Dark brown clay loam	0.1m
(153)	Subsoil/Natural. Brownish yellow silty clay/grey clay. Not clearly differentiated from 153	0.4m
153	Natural. Variegated brownish yellow silty clay/ blue-grey clay	

Trench: E (hand excavated)		Max. depth: 0.15m
Dimensions: 9m by 1.50m		Ground height: 7.30m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 7.15m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
110	Topsoil/leaf mould. Very humic, dark brown loamy silt	0.15m
111	Natural. Yellowish brown clayey silt (augered)	0.65m
112	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay (augered)	>0.35m

Trench: F (hand excavated)		Max. depth: 0.3m
Dimensions: 8.5m by 4.5m		Ground height: 4.25m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 4.10m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
100	Topsoil. Brown sandy silt loam with many roots	0.15m
101	Subsoil. Yellowish brown sandy silt loam (augered)	0.1m
102	Natural. Brown/brownish yellow silty clay (augered)	0.55m
103	Natural. Very dark greyish brown silty clay with some vegetation/woody frags (augered). Water table at c.3.00m AOD.	0.5m
104	Natural. Dark grey silty clay (augered)	0.1m
105	Natural. Dark grey slightly silty clay (augered)	>0.1m

Trench: G (hand excavated)		Max. depth: 0.75m
Dimensions: 8m by 1.5m		Ground height: 3.60m OD
Central Co-ordinates:		Natural height: 3.00m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth
90	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown silty clay loam	0.1m
91	Subsoil/Fill of 'gully'. Light greyish brown silty clay with occ. charcoal flecks, iron and manganese staining	0.06m
92	Redeposited natural (colluvium), Light to dark yellowish brown silty clay with some iron staining	0.55m
93	Buried soil. Thin layer of olive clay	<0.06m
94	Buried soil. Dark greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, burnt clay and burnt soil inclusions, and sandy ferruginous mottles/nodules	0.4m
95	Natural. Yellowish brown silty clay	

Appendix 2: Curricula Vitae of principal project staff

Roland Smith (Assistant Director)

Antony Firth (Project Manager)

Lorraine Mepham (Finds and Archives Manager)

Michael Allen (Environmental Manager)

Phil Andrews (Senior Project Officer)

Sarah Wyles (Environmental Technician)

Name: Roland Smith

Post: Assistant Director

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology
University of London 1982
Associate of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (AIFA)

Experience: Both before and after graduating, Roland has worked as a field archaeologist. Before joining Wessex Archaeology, he was employed by, among others, the Bath Archaeological Trust and Glamorgan and Gwent Archaeological Trust.

Roland joined Wessex Archaeology as a Project Officer in 1986, supervising a number of rural and urban projects, including excavations along the Dorchester Bypass in Dorset, and in Dorchester.

Roland was regraded to Project Manager in 1988 and has since managed and directed a diverse and varied range of archaeological projects, including urban excavations in Dorchester, rural site excavations at Nursling, Southampton for Tesco Ltd, and extensive work at the forecourt of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford. He has also managed evaluation projects on the routes of a number of major road schemes, including A354 Dorchester-Weymouth Improvement, the A350 Spetisbury Bypass, the A38 Bodmin to Liskeard Bypass, and the A259 Bexhill and Hastings Improvements. Roland also has experience of building recording projects as at Avebury Manor and Botley's Mansion, Chertsey. During this time he has also overseen the completion excavation and post-excavation reports for the Dorchester Bypass, which is shortly to be published in the Wessex Archaeology monograph series.

Current role: To develop, negotiate, organise and manage specific projects and to retain specific responsibility for their academic integrity. To co-ordinate areas of work delegated by the Deputy Director, including work programme, temporary staff and work experience programme.

Name: Antony Firth

Post: Project Manager

Qualifications: BA (Hons) International Relations, University of Sussex, 1988
MSc Sea-use Law, Economics and Policy-making, LSE, 1990
HSE III Commercial Diving Certificate
Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (PIFA)

Affiliations: Chair, Maritime Affairs Group of IFA
Member of Joint Nautical Archaeology Policy Committee

Experience: Antony has worked on a range of projects in the UK and abroad in both terrestrial and marine environments, including Yarmouth Roads, West Heslerton, Llangorse Crannog, Alum Bay, Lonehort Harbour, River Lithey, Sound of Mull and Pict's Knowe. He has worked for the Isle of Wight Maritime Heritage Project, the Archaeological Diving Unit, the Scottish Fisheries Museum and the Department of Archaeology of the University of Southampton.

Antony's principal expertise lies in the theory and practice of managing archaeology, based on his thorough knowledge of law and policy in the UK and continental Europe. He is about to submit his PhD on the management of archaeology underwater on the basis of research carried out in the Faculty of Law and the Department of Archaeology of the University of Southampton, funded by the Economic and Social Research Council. He is co-editor of *Managing Archaeology*, published by Routledge in 1995, and has published widely in other volumes and journals.

Antony has specialist knowledge of coastal management in the UK and was engaged by English Heritage and the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England to carry out a detailed study of coastal management to inform the development of their coastal strategy. Antony has also acted as a consultant in respect of specific developments, and has published extensively on the relationship between coastal management and archaeology.

Antony is a qualified commercial diver (HSE Part III) and is a BSAC Advanced Diver and Club Instructor. He has considerable experience of managing archaeological diving operations in inshore waters.

Current Role: To develop, negotiate, organise and manage specific projects and to retain specific responsibility for their academic integrity.

To provide specialist knowledge in respect of law and policy, coastal management, and the implementation of projects in marine, coastal and inland environments.

Name: Philip Andrews

Post: Project Officer

Qualifications: BSc. (Hon) Environmental Sciences, University of East Anglia 1975
Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA)

Experience: Since graduating, Phil has held posts on major projects, on both urban and rural sites, covering all periods from Bronze Age to post-medieval.

From 1978 to 1988, he was Research Officer for Southampton Museums Archaeology Section in which post he was responsible for the direction and publication of a major programme of excavations at Six Dials within the Middle Saxon town of Hamwic, which he subsequently saw through to publication in 1993. As Assistant Field Officer/Project Manager for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit from 1988 to 1992, Phil was responsible principally for the direction and publication of a series of excavations within the Late Saxon town of Thetford.

The principal aspect of his work in both Southampton and Norfolk was the management of a range of projects from small evaluations to major excavations, with particular involvement in the excavation, post-excavation and publication stages. This included the setting up of excavations, organisation of work programmes, supervision of staff, liaising with specialists, monitoring and maintaining budgetary control, and overseeing publication of work in both academic and popular form.

During the past 17 years he has been regularly involved in a series of archaeo-metallurgical projects in Britain and abroad, and has prepared several archive and publication reports on the archaeology and metalworking residues from various mining and smelting sites.

Phil joined Wessex Archaeology in 1994 as a Senior Project Officer and since that time has been involved in fieldwork and post-excavation on a number of projects undertaken by the Trust. Examples include the Sandwich to Deal water pipelines, a large multi-period site at Hurst Park, Surrey, a medieval sequence at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, and an important Late Bronze Age settlement on Salisbury Plain.

Current role: Responsible for the day-to-day running of projects, including supervision of project staff as appropriate. Responsible for the collation of information, field survey and report preparation, as well as field liaison with landowners.

Name: Lorraine Mepham

Post: Finds and Archives Manager

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Archaeology University of Reading - 1981

Experience: After graduating, Lorraine spent four years working for various archaeological projects in the south of England, concentrating on excavation and field survey, in particular two large-scale field survey projects in Berkshire.

Lorraine joined Wessex Archaeology in 1985, and worked as a site assistant and finds supervisor on various sites in the Wessex region, before being appointed Assistant Finds Officer, then Deputy Finds Manager and Finds and Archives Manager in November 1993.

Since joining Wessex Archaeology, she has built up an extensive knowledge of archaeological finds of all periods, specialising in medieval and post-medieval ceramics, and has prepared a number of finds reports for publication. These have appeared in journals, and several reports on large ceramic assemblages from the Kennet Valley, Windsor, Salisbury, Trowbridge and Carisbrooke Castle (Isle of Wight).

Current role: Lorraine currently manages and monitors the standard of work within the Finds Department, from basic cleaning and processing through to detailed analysis and reporting, and deposition. Her responsibilities include liaison with external contracted specialists, the setting of project briefs and specifications, the preparation of research designs and the co-ordination of programmes of finds analysis, supervision of finds staff, and editing of final artefact reports. Lorraine also carries overall responsibility for the standard of project archives, ensuring that all microfiche requirements and requirements of individual museums for storage are met and maintained.

Name: Michael Allen

Post: Environmental Manager

Qualifications: BSc (Hons) Archaeology, Institute of Archaeology,
University of London - 1983
PhD, University of Southampton - 1994
Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (MIFA)
Member of Association for Environmental Archaeologists (1983)

Experience: Mike has been active in formulating policy and standards within environmental archaeology and was a committee member of the Association for Environmental Archaeologists (1986-1989) and served on the Council of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1987 - 91). He has had a wide experience of archaeological projects in southern England. After graduation he spent several years working in London as a freelance specialist and consultant for English Heritage. He has been with Wessex Archaeology since 1988 and is an experienced palaeoenvironmentalist, being the author of a number of articles, abstracts and published specialist reports.

Mike has specific expertise in the analysis of land mollusca and hillwash sediments and has worked on over 80 mollusc and sediment major sequences in southern Britain. He has just completed research into the prehistoric environment of southern Britain for a PhD (awarded summer 1994)

Mike has experience in synthesising and summarising other specialist works and has undertaken Desk-top Studies, Environmental Statements and Assessments. Recent projects include Stonehenge, the Dorchester By-Pass, M3 Winchester By-Pass, Market Lavington, Avebury Foul Sewer, Crowthorne analysis and a project management role in major excavations ahead of the A27 Westhampnett By-Pass (Chichester).

Current role To contract individual specialists, set project specific briefs, monitor and edit final reports. To manage Wessex Archaeology's environmental department and to co-ordinate and monitor a team of external specialists to cover all areas of pollen, plant macrofossil, charcoal, faunal, marine mollusc, pedological and chemical analysis. To manage large-scale processing of samples through the environmental department and oversee analytical work.

Name: Sarah Wyles

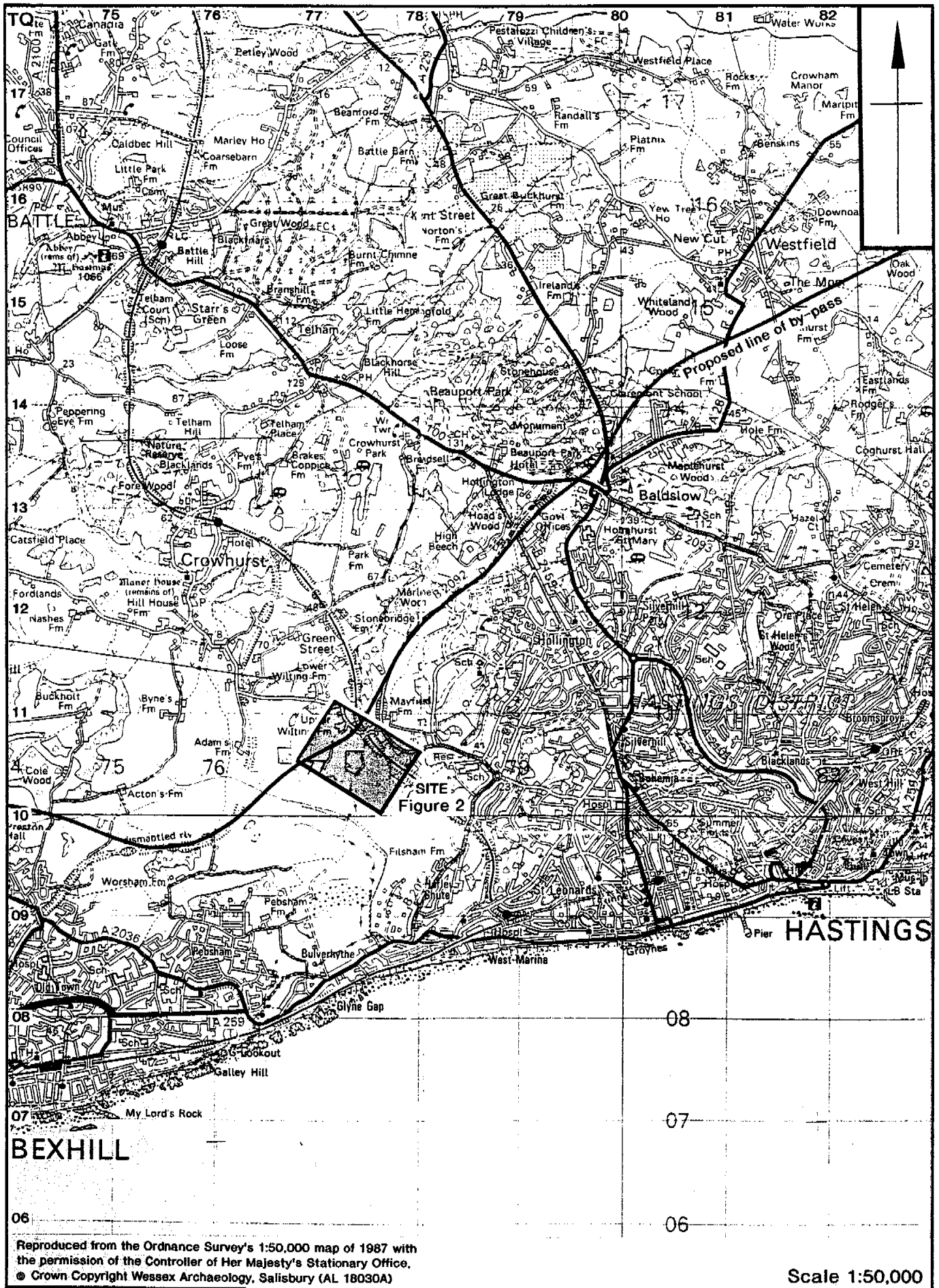
Post: Environmental Technician

Qualifications: BA (Hons) in Ancient History & Archaeology,
University of Durham 1986
Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists
Practitioner of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (PIFA)

Experience: Sarah began working for Wessex Archaeology in 1986 as a Field Supervisor, and has specialised in environmental archaeology since 1988. She has progressed from undertaking delegated technical tasks to analysis and the supervision of environmental programmes in her own right. In her role as Environmental Supervisor, she routinely assesses and extracts samples for both plant remains and mollusca. Sarah's particular area of expertise is the study of land and marine mollusca, and she has been responsible for assessment, analysis and production of reports on these areas for many Wessex Archaeology projects.

Recent post-excavation programmes in which Sarah has been involved are the M3 Twyford Down, the A27 Westhampnett Bypass, Sutton Poyntz in Dorset (undertaken for Wessex Water) and the Second Severn Crossing (English Approaches) project on behalf of the Highways Agency, which involved the implementation of a programme of auger surveying and sample assessment.

Current role: To undertake and supervise all environmental processing, and to undertake assessment of microscopic plant remains and mollusca, and extraction for analysis.

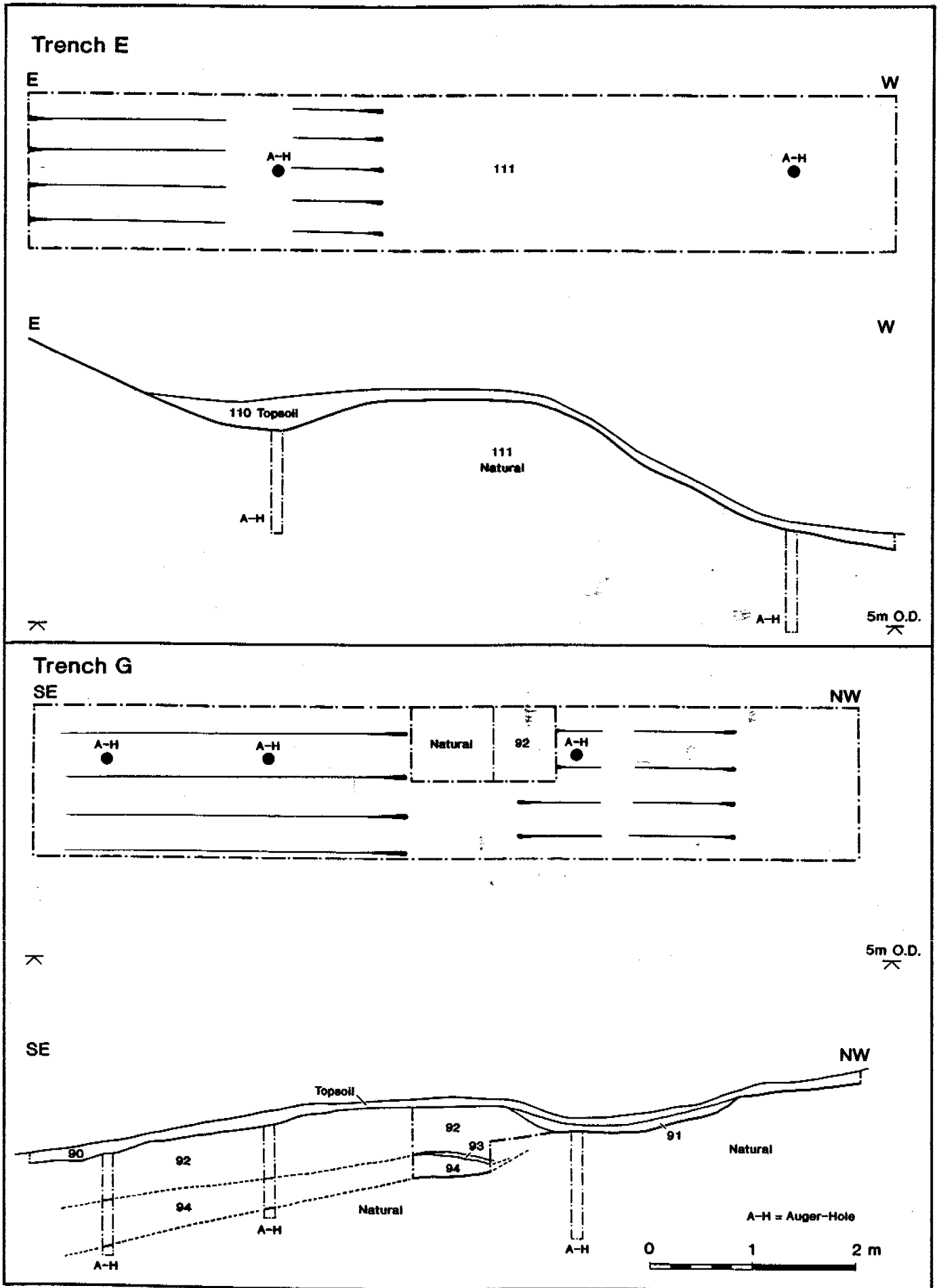


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Scale 1:50,000

Site location

Figure 1



Trenches E & G: Plans & sections

Figure 4



Plate 1 Trench B: Excavation across possible bank/ lynchet. Facing south.



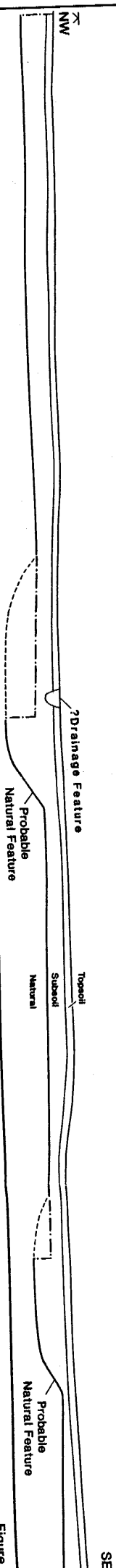
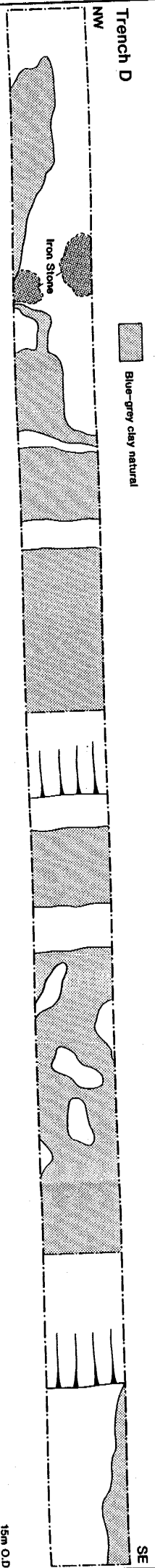
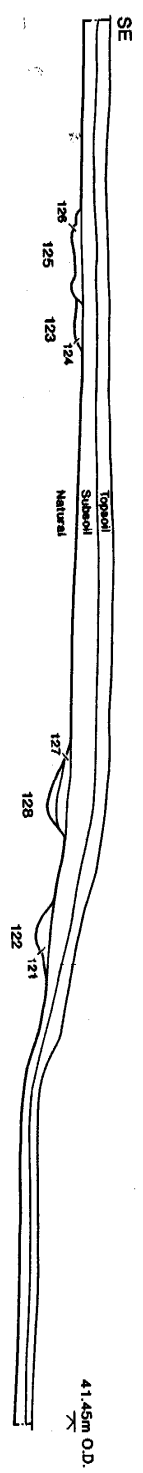
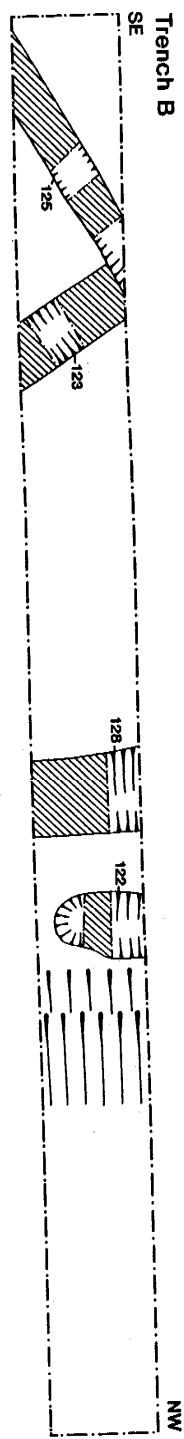
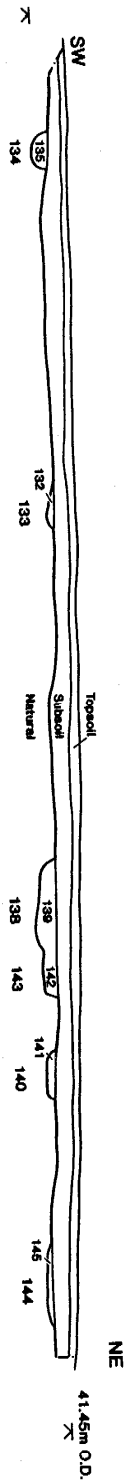
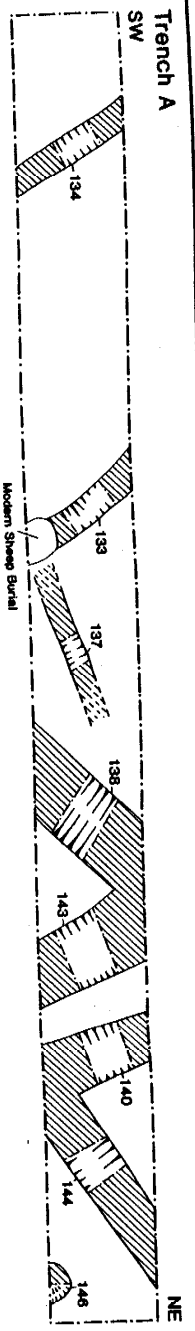
Plate 2 Trench C: Excavation of possible burial mound; Mr Austin's earlier excavations visible centre left and centre right. Scale 2m. Facing north-west.



Plate 3 Trench E: Excavation of possible jetty. Scale 2m. Facing east.

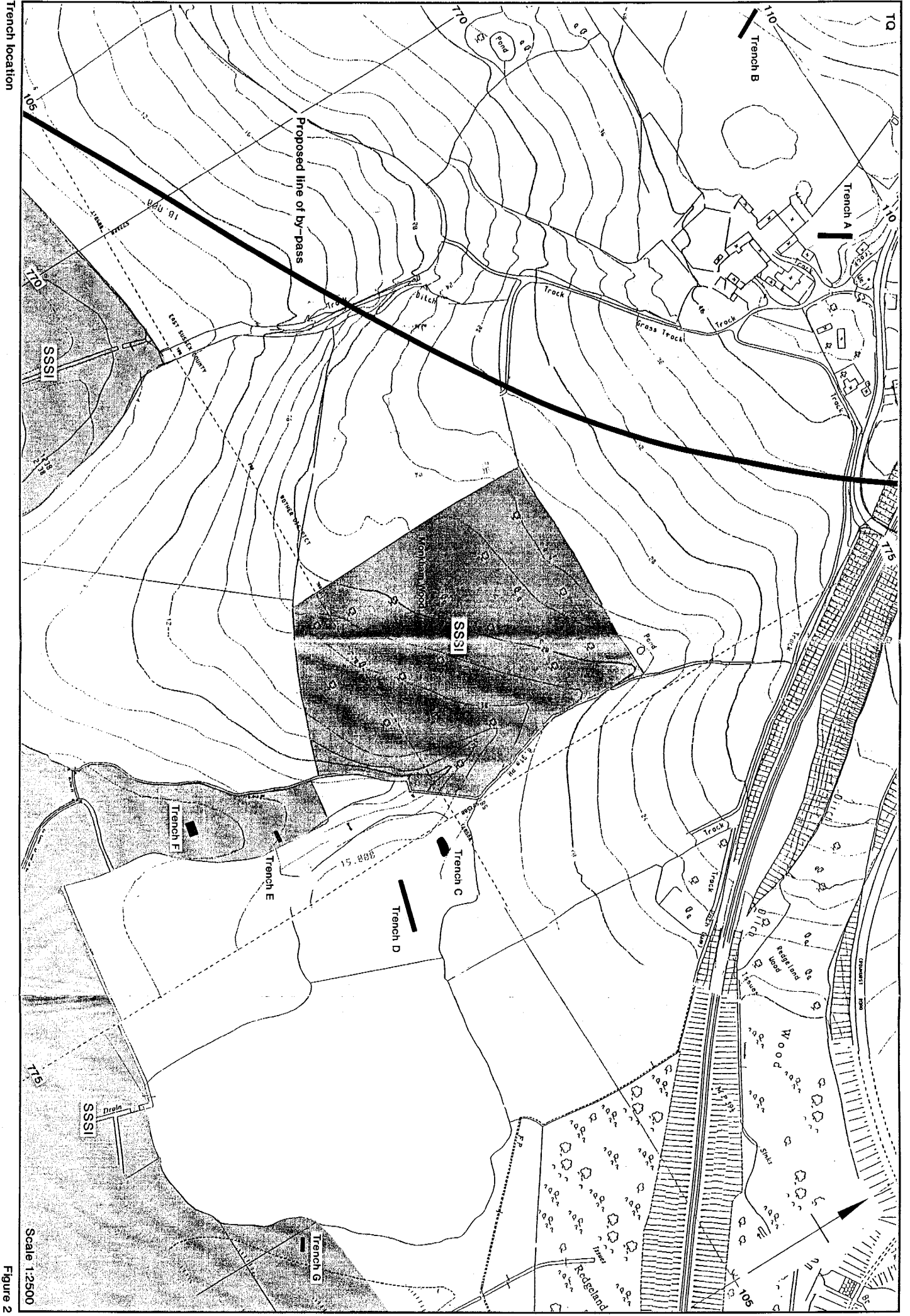


Plate 4 Trench F: Excavation of possible boat remains. Mr Austin's earlier excavation visible towards centre. Scale 2m. Facing west.



Trenches A, B & D: Plans & sections

Figure 3



Trench location

Scale 1:2500
Figure 2