



# Land East of Sackville Road Hove, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation report



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Opera on behalf of Moda Living to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 3.6 hectare parcel of land located in Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 7AG. The evaluation area was centred on NGR 528496 105818.

The evaluation was undertaken as part of a planning condition for a proposed development comprising the demolition of existing structures and the construction of residential units, communal facilities, office accommodation, flexible retail and community space and associated infrastructure.

The evaluation comprised six evaluation trenches and six geoarchaeological test pits within the southern half of the site and revealed truncation across the site as a result of previous post-medieval/modern development. A total of seven archaeological features, comprising a single linear ditch, three pits and three postholes, were recorded in two neighbouring trenches on the western boundary of the site. A further layer was recorded during the excavation of Test Pit 8 but was not excavated or recorded in detail due to Health and Safety concerns.

While none of the archaeological features contained enough artefactual evidence for secure dating, the predominance of the material recovered was indicative of a prehistoric date.

Test pitting demonstrated that Quaternary deposits are present across the investigation area, beneath made ground. These deposits comprise Holocene colluvial deposits overlying Pleistocene solifluction deposits. The colluvial deposits contain eroded and redeposited artefacts. The potential for the Pleistocene chalky solifluction deposits to preserve Palaeolithic archaeology and palaeoenvironmental evidence was assessed. No Palaeolithic artefacts or palaeoenvironmental evidence was recovered. Based on this assessment, the Palaeolithic archaeological and Pleistocene archaeological potential of the deposits within the investigation is low. Pleistocene deposits with greater archaeological and geoarchaeological potential may be present in other areas of the Site.

The evaluation took place between the 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> January 2021.

## Acknowledgements

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# Land East of Sackville Road Hove, East Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Opera on behalf of MODA Living ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a for a proposed archaeological evaluation of a 3.6 ha parcel of land located in Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3 7AG. The evaluation area was centred on NGR 528496 105818 (**Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development comprises demolition and comprehensive redevelopment of Sackville Trading Estate and Hove Goods Yard, comprising 'build to rent' residential units with associated internal and external amenity provision; a care community together with associated communal facilities, flexible office accommodation; flexible retail floorspace and community/leisure floorspace; car and cycle parking; integrated public realm; and vehicular access via existing entrance from Sackville Road.

1.1.3 A planning application (BH2019/03548) submitted to Brighton and Hove County Council (BHCC), was granted 6th of August 2020, subject to conditions, the following of which relate to archaeological investigation:

*Condition 57. No development shall take place (other than demolition, site clearance and tree works) in either (a) Parcel 01 or (b) Parcels 02 and 03 inclusive, until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for either (a) or (b) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The WSI for (a) and (b) will identify where further archaeological works are required. No development shall commence in any development parcel which requires further archaeological works until the applicant has undertaken those works in accordance with the WSI.*

*Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with policy HE12 of the Brighton & Hove Local Plan and CP15 of the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part One.*

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The County Archaeology for East Sussex County Council (ESCC) approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 6 trial trenches and 6 geoaerchaeological test pits was undertaken 18th and 25th January 2021.

#### 1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.



- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

### **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

- 1.3.1 The Site comprised an irregular shaped parcel of land of approximately 3.6ha located within Hove, 3km to the west of Brighton, 2.3km to the north east of Portslade by Sea and 800m to the south east of West Blatchington. The Site lies approximately 1.3km from the seafront to the south.
- 1.3.2 The Site was occupied by the Sackville Trading Estate and Hove Goods Yard comprising a variety of industrial units and storage areas. The Site was bound to the west by Sackville Road, to the east by additional industrial units and the Goldstone Retail Park and to the south by the railway line. To the north were industrial units and the A270 Old Shoreham Road.
- 1.3.3 A topographic survey within the Site demonstrates that the modern topography slope down from the north-west to south-east, with the highest part of the Site, the north-west corner on the junction of Old Shoreham Road and Sackville Road, at an elevation of c. 33.8m Ordnance Datum.
- 1.3.4 The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Tarrant Chalk Member. Mapped superficial deposits comprise Head deposits of clay silt sand and gravel, located in the distal end of a north-south orientated dry valley (British Geological Survey online viewer). The mapped extent of these Head deposits extends across much of the Site except the north-west corner. It is unclear whether this reflects a true absence of Quaternary deposits in this area.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was assessed in a prior desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2018), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a 1 km study area of the proposed development. This was then summarised in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (ESHER) and the National Heritage List for England (NHLE) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate.

### **2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development**

#### *Geo-technical test pits (2008-2017)*

- 2.2.1 Several phases of ground investigation (GI) works have been undertaken within the Site. The first phase was undertaken in the northern part of the Site in 2008 and comprised four boreholes and nine window samples. A second phase was undertaken in 2017, which covered the entirety of the Site; this second phase consisted of seven boreholes and 26 window samples.
- 2.2.2 Most logs for interventions in the northern part of the Site do not identify Quaternary deposits, with bedrock chalk recorded beneath limited made ground (0.30-0.90 m bgl). This apparent general lack of Quaternary deposits in this area may be due to previous impacts; a 'Brick Field' is recorded to the north of the Site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of the area





- 2.2.3 Head deposits are recorded across the central and southern parts of the Site, beneath varying depths of made ground. In the central part of the Site made ground is recorded to depths between 1.00-2.00 m bgl. Across the southern part of the Site made ground is generally recorded between 1.20 m and 4.00 m bgl. The greatest depth of made ground was recorded in the south-eastern part of the Site, where made ground is noted to between 1.70 m and 3.00 m below ground level (bgl). Additionally, possible made ground is recorded to 6.00 m and 6.50 m bgl in this area. A borehole undertaken in the south western corner of the Site recorded made ground to 0.60 m bgl.
- 2.2.4 The extensive sequences of made ground in southern part of the Site may reflect landscaping involving raising of the ground level to counteract the natural slope of the Site. This is suggested by the fact that, whilst on a gradual slope, the southern part of the Site is bound by a retaining wall and is relatively flat when compared to the adjacent Sackville Road, which slopes significant downwards to the south, potentially following the original natural topography.

### 2.3 Archaeological and historical context

#### *Palaeolithic (970,000–10,700 kya)*

- 2.3.1 Head deposits are mapped by the BGS within the Site. These can have been deposited through different processes and can include aeolian, colluvial, alluvial and soliflucted material. Such sequences can include material deposited during more than one period of the Pleistocene and can include Holocene colluvium. Where fine grained units dominate, such deposits are often collectively referred to as 'Brickearth'. These deposits can contain eroded and redeposited Palaeolithic artefacts and seal underlying stratigraphy in the form of buried former land surfaces; these can be associated with minimally disturbed Palaeolithic archaeology and palaeoenvironmental remains.
- 2.3.2 An unknown number of Palaeolithic handaxes were recovered 690 m to the north of the Site from within Goldstone Waterworks (MES1050). The Quaternary deposits mapped by the BGS underlying the Goldstone Waterworks comprise Head deposits, which are situated within the north-wards continuation of the same dry valley containing the Head deposits mapped within the Site. These handaxes may originate from within these Head deposits.
- 2.3.3 The Site is also located 1.8 km east of brick and gravel pits at Portslade, which produced significant historic Pleistocene faunal material (Prestwich 1892, Warren 1897, Parfitt 1998, Bates et al. 2004). The stratigraphy recorded at the Portslade pits comprised chalky solifluction deposits, overlying clays, silts and rounded gravel in sand matrix. Remains of *Mammuthus primigenius*, *Coelodonta antiquitatis*, *Equus ferus*, Cervidae, *Ovibos moschatus* and *Bison priscus* are recorded from either the clays or the base of the overlying solifluction deposits (Parfitt 1998). An ostracod fauna is recorded from the clays which includes intertidal species *Haynesina germanica* and *Elphidium williamsoni* (Chapman 1900, Whittaker in Bates et al. 2004)
- 2.3.4 The basal gravels at Portslade Pit belong to a raised beach, whilst the overlying clays and silts reflect intertidal deposition following marine regression. On the basis of the similarity in faunas (both mammalian and microfossil) with that of Black Rock Brighton and Portfield/Norton the Port Slade deposits have been correlated with the Brighton/Norton beach (Bates et al. 2004). This would imply an MIS 7 date (243–191 Ka).

*Mesolithic (8500-4000 BC)*

- 2.3.5 No Mesolithic remains have been recorded within the immediate study area, but Mesolithic archaeology, including several early Mesolithic tranchet axes, are known from the wider area (WA and Jacobi 2014).

*Neolithic (4000–2400 BC)*

- 2.3.6 The Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, the establishment of farming and settled communities, and forest clearance occurred for the cultivation of crops and the construction of communal monuments. Historic records note the presence of a later prehistoric standing stone, and possibly a stone circle in the vicinity of the Site, which was for a short while in the early 19th century one of the most famous sites in Sussex.

- 2.3.7 The standing stone near the site was called the Goldstone and the earliest reference to it was in 1818 in a letter from Rev. Douglas to Gideon Mantell. Douglas describes a 'dilapidated cirque [circle] composed of large stones', which was located 'to the south of Goldstone Bottom'. Goldstone Bottom is now Hove Park and lies 250m to the north of the Site. Other records place the stone in the same general vicinity, slightly to the north and east of the Site or adjacent to the Site, but it is not possible to be more precise about the location of the Goldstone. Sources from the early 19th century also noted the presence of a stone circle associated with the Goldstone 'this stone (Goldstone) is in a line at the south of Goldstone Bottom, at the end of which, close to the rise of the hill, is a dilapidated cirque composed of large stones of the same kind'. The sources disagree over the number of stones in the circle (given as anything between 6 and 12), and the location described is very difficult to locate in the current urban environment. The stones forming the circle are thought to have been removed sometime in the 1840s.

- 2.3.8 A Neolithic or Bronze Age scraper was found at 31 Aldrington Gardens in 2008, 415m to the west of the Site (MES8675).

*Bronze Age (2400–700 BC)*

- 2.3.9 Bronze Age objects have been found in several locations across the study area and beyond. A Bronze Age perforated stone macehead was found in Goldstone Bottom 170m north east of the Site (MES1090); and a bronze palstave (axe) was found in 1901 approximately 2.5m below St Patricks Road, 325m south of the Site (MES1066). A Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead was found in Reynolds Road, just over 1km to the south-west of the Site and a late Bronze Age socketed bronze axe and a lump of metal were found during trenching opposite Aldrington House in New Church Road just over 1km to the south of the Site.

- 2.3.10 A Bronze Age barrow is known to have existed in the garden of 13 Palmeira Avenue 1.4km south east of the Site. The barrow had been cut during the construction of the road to Hove railway station and the earth mound subsequently removed for landscaping of Palmeira Square when it was required for housing. The barrow is thought to have been the largest on the coastal plain measuring 6m high and 60m in diameter. During the construction of the road, an oak coffin (or hollowed tree) was revealed aligned east-west, with charred bones inside and objects on top. These objects included an amber cup, a polished stone axe, a 'whetstone' and a bronze dagger. The coffin was dated to the Early Bronze Age period (1600-1400BC). An illustration of the barrow by Rev J Skinner in 1821 shows a linear feature in the foreground which he labels 'long barrow'.



- 2.3.11 Sherds of prehistoric pottery were found during at evaluation at Blatchington Mill School, 750m to the north west of the Site. The sherds were found residually within the subsoil and were not associated with any other finds or archaeological features (MES24664).

*Romano-British (AD 43–410)*

- 2.3.12 An Archaeological Notification Area has been designated to the north east and east of the Site due to the potential for the discovery of a possible Roman Villa. Roman pottery and tiles were found 270m to the north of the site (MES358), during the construction of the tennis courts at the south end of Hove Park in 1959.

- 2.3.13 An aisled building was discovered at West Blatchington over 1km to the north west of the Site. A rectangular building with flint footings was found which seemed to date to the 3rd century possibly replacing an earlier roundhouse. Two of the rooms are thought to have had opus signinum floors. Previous ploughing of the field had recovered fragments of flue tiles and painted wall plaster, but it is unclear if these were related to this building or a separate building or bath house.

- 2.3.14 Stane Street was the main Roman Road linking Chichester with London and other important Roman roads are known between London and Lewes and London to Brighton. As no major Roman settlements have been recorded within the Lewes or Brighton areas it is likely that these routes were established to provide a means of transportation between the Iron fields of the Weald and London. Old Shoreham Road lies between Brighton and Chichester on an east west alignment and it is possible that the route of this road may follow that of the earlier Roman Road, however this has not been confirmed by any excavation.

*Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)*

- 2.3.15 To date, no finds of Anglo-Saxon date have been recorded within the Study Area. The settlement at West Blatchington located outside the Study Area to the north west is recorded as having Anglo-Saxon origins as it is believed that a parish church has existed at West Blatchington since this date. However, the fabric of the existing parish church is believed to date from the 12th century. During the early medieval period the Site was part of the manor of Preston or Preston Episcopi and was held by the Bishops of Selsey, later Chichester.

*Medieval (AD 1066–1500)*

- 2.3.16 The Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Preston Manor continued to be held by the Bishops of Chichester after the Norman conquest, until Elizabeth I took control in 1561. The manor later formed the parish of Hove. The nearest settlement to the Site in the medieval period was the settlement at West Blatchington which was focussed around the parish church and the manor house.

- 2.3.17 The northern extent of the historic core of Hove is located to the south of the Site at the edge of the Study Area and is now an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA). Another archaeological notification area has been designated around the medieval church of St Andrew located 600m to the south of the Site. The church is thought to have had its origins in the Saxon period. The nave aisles and west tower date to the 13th century but were in a ruinous state by the 16th century. The tower is recorded to have collapsed in 1803 bringing down the end bay of the nave. The church was rebuilt in the 1830s with the addition of the north east vestry. The ANA also includes an area to the north known to have been used as a burial ground, which has now been built over (MES23884).

- 2.3.18 It is likely that the Site was agricultural land on the outskirts of West Blatchington and Hove during the medieval period.

*Post-medieval (AD 1500–1800)*

- 2.3.19 Post-medieval evidence recorded on the HER consists of a single entry for a post-medieval garden structure located 850m to the north east of the Site (MES25983). A wall along with clay pipe, shell and animal bone were found.
- 2.3.20 An estate map from 1755 shows the estates of Mr W Mitchell esq who owned the land to the west and south of the Site. Whilst the Site doesn't fall within the land owned by Mitchell, the names of the adjoining landowners are given, indicating that the Site was owned by Thomas Western Esq. The land owned by Mitchell is shown to be agricultural land and it is likely that the Site was of the same use at this time.
- 2.3.21 The Archaeological Notification Area to the south of the Site at Hove, covers the medieval and post-medieval extent of the village. Hove was a small fishing village at this time.

*19th Century (AD 1800–1900)*

- 2.3.22 A HER record is located within the northern part of the Site relating to the location of a former brick field as depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1876 (MES29382). Brick fields were common in this area in the 19th century wherein the underlying clay was stripped from areas to make bricks; another brick field is recorded within the Study Area at Adelaide Crescent (MES29381) and a brickyard is recorded at Connaught Road (MES29379).
- 2.3.23 However, consultation of the 1st edition map indicates that the southern extent of the brick field was in fact the northern boundary of the current Site and does not appear to have extended to within the Site.
- 2.3.24 The Hove Tithe map dates of 1839 and shows the Site to partially cover two parcels of land. The parcel in the northern part of the Site (Plot 46) is named as (Part of) Goldstone Down and listed as being arable land, similarly Plot 49 is named as Goldstone Laine and is also under arable cultivation. Both plots were owned by W. Stanford at this time.
- 2.3.25 Plot 47, located to the east of the Site, is recorded as being meadow. However, the map shows that there are three rectangular buildings arranged around a courtyard. There is no reference to the buildings within the apportionment, but it is likely that this is Goldstone Barn which is a farmstead shown on the 1st edition OS map. A pond can also be seen in the northern part of plot 47.
- 2.3.26 The Brighton to Shoreham Railway can be seen immediately to the south of the Site and is known to have opened in 1840 and was linked to London in 1841. A branch line (the Dyke Railway Branch) opened in 1887 and closed in 1939, located to the west of the Site (MES1163). In the 19th century Hove Station opened (MES1106); now grade II listed, as well as the Aldrington Halt (MES1104). A railway bridge thought to have been constructed in 1840 exists immediately adjacent to the east of the Site (MES26610).
- 2.3.27 Goldstone Barn is labelled upon the 1st edition map and is shown to have grown in size since 1839. A series of outbuildings some labelled 'tank' can be seen to the east of the Site. The south eastern arm of the Site extends into an area labelled 'Nursery' shown to be covered with trees.
- 2.3.28 By 1898, the southern part of the Site was in use by the railway and a series of sidings are shown to extend within the Site with landscaping and embankments associated with the sidings seen at the edges of the southern part of the Site. The northern part of the Site is almost entirely covered by orchard at this time with one of the glasshouses extending into



the eastern part of the Site. An access road likely to be associated with the railway sidings can be seen to cross the central part of the Site. It may have been that goods were loaded/unloaded at the sidings as an interchange between road and rail transportation.

- 2.3.29 The small town of Hove increased in size during the late 18th and 19th centuries. The popularity of the area as a spa resort (St Anne's Well) and patronage of the Prince of Wales resulted in new building work and the expansion of the area. To supply the growing population Goldstone Pumping Station was constructed in the late 19th century (MES1054). The boiler and engine house and the chimney are both Grade II\* listed and the former coal shed, boundary walls and cooling ponds are Grade II listed.
- 2.3.30 The church of All Saints is located 750m to the south west of the Site and is Grade I listed (MES1055). The church was designed by architect J.L. Pearson and built between 1889 and 1891. The addition of the chancel, transepts and chapel were added in 1901 and in 1924 the base of the tower and narthex were complete (MES1055).
- 2.3.31 Hove general hospital was built in 1887-1888 with an additional wing added in 1926 (MES1180). Another 19th century building is recorded 350m to the north east of the Site thought to have been built between 1898 and 1911 as a large detached house later used as a school and club (MES26263). 101 Conway Street was built as part of the Brighton and Hove Laundry Company located 60m to the south of the Site. The building used architectural embellishment to attract custom to the laundry including flint facing, stone dressings which were unusual for industrial buildings (MES26534).
- 2.3.32 No. 85 George Street housed the Hove Volunteer Fire Brigade Station which opened in 1879 and operated alongside the professional fire brigade and later became part of it in 1914. The Fire Brigade remained at these premises until 1926 when it moved to Hove Street (MES26645).
- 2.3.33 Other 19th century Buildings within the Study Area recorded on the ESHER include public houses (MES26650, MES27168 and MES28838), School building (MES27172), Museum (MES27175), Hospital (MES28841), churches (MES28889 and MES1114), chapel (MES26650), private house (MES27173), and street furniture such as pillar boxes (MES28937- MES29013) and street lighting (MES29040 and MES29045).
- 2.3.34 Hove cemetery was formerly used for agriculture until the churchyard for St Andrew's Church became full. The cemetery was laid out with a boundary wall, chapels, lodge and gateway and planting which included oak, poplar, elm and sycamore. The area was extended in 1912 and a later extension was also added north of Old Shoreham Road (MES28768).
- 2.3.35 Land for Hove Park was purchased in 1899 for use by the public. The southern part of the park was opened in 1906 and the northern part continued to be laid out over the next decade (MES28772). Hove Recreation Ground was opened in 1891 and was the first open space in Hove (MES28773).

*Modern (AD 1900–present day)*

- 2.3.36 By 1911, the Railway sidings had been extended to cover the entirety of the Site. On this edition the Site is labelled Goods Yard and a Goods Shed is located within the northern part of the Site with a few smaller buildings at the northern boundary of the Site. The orchard that had previously extended within the Site can be seen at the northern and eastern boundaries of the Site.





- 2.3.37 The 1932 OS Map shows the same layout of sidings within the Site however the area to the east and north can be seen to have been developed into a chemical factory and other industrial buildings to the north. By the 1950s the layout of the Site had remained largely the same except for the addition of a building within the north eastern corner of the Site.
- 2.3.38 By 1974, the sidings within the northern part of the Site had been removed, however, the buildings remained now labelled warehouse and depot. The sidings in the southern part of the Site have remained, and the area is labelled coal yard. Small rectangular divisions within this part of the Site may represent coal hoppers used for the storage of coal. By 1982 the same arrangement is still shown with storage bays and coal hoppers and an unspecified building. However, by 1991, the Sackville Trading Estate is shown to have been constructed within the northern part of the Site. From the early 2000s the southern portion of the site remained predominantly as a coal yard whilst the City Car Compound lies to the south of the Sackville Trading Estate.
- 2.3.39 Modern buildings recorded on the ESHER include a 20th century factory (MES26609 & MES28862), Public House (MES28806), Baptist church (MES28839), semi-detached houses (MES28840), Eaton Manor (MES28874) and two storey house (MES28876).

#### *Undated*

- 2.3.40 A few finds and features within the Study Area have been recorded as being of unknown date. These comprise a spindle whorl, approximately 3cm in diameter found in a garden 930m to the east of the Site (MES1062) and two flint flakes which were recovered during an archaeological investigation, found 680m to the north of the Site (MES24618). A possible posthole was identified during an archaeological investigation however this did not contain any dating evidence (MES22810).

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), were to:
- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
  - inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

#### **3.2 General objectives**

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:
- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
  - establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
  - place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and





- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

### 3.3 Site-specific objectives

3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site, the site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) were to:

- to assess the archaeological and geoarchaeological of Quaternary deposits within the Site, specifically those mapped as Head by the BGS.
- examine evidence for remains within the area of where the Goldstone Circle is thought to have been located;
- examine evidence for remains of Bronze Age finds as found 300m of the Site outside the ANA;
- examine evidence for remains of Roman remains associated with a possible villa located in close proximity to the Site;
- examine evidence of Anglo Saxon and Medieval field boundaries or drainage features associated with the establishment of West Blatchington and Hove; and
- examine evidence associated with the use of the site as part of the Goods Yard and sidings.

## 4 METHODS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a) and *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. The methods employed are summarised below.

### 4.2 Fieldwork methods

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 The evaluation was originally going to comprise of six trial trenches, each measuring 20 m in length and 2 m wide. However due to the on-site constraints the trench lengths were altered, and due to the depth of the made ground deposits each trench was stepped with a 1m step.
- 4.2.2 Test pits were excavated in the ends of the six trenches to assess the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential Quaternary deposits present at depth.
- 4.2.3 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although all trenches had to be moved as a result of on-site constraints (**Fig. 1**).

#### *Trenches*

- 4.2.4 The trenches were broken out with a hydraulic breaker and excavated in level spits using a 13 tonne 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision



and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

- 4.2.5 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.6 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.7 Trenches were completed to the satisfaction of the client and the County Archaeologist and backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording - Test Pits*

- 4.2.8 The test pits were excavated using a 13 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Machine excavation was carried out under the constant supervision and instruction of a geoarchaeologist with experience of recording and interpreting Quaternary sediments and identifying Palaeolithic artefacts, who recorded and numbered the sequence of sedimentary units as excavation progressed following standard descriptive practices. The textural characteristics (grain-size, consolidation, colour, material and sedimentary structures) of sedimentary units were recorded, and the shape and nature of their lithostratigraphic contacts (dip, conformity and overall geometry). Machine excavation proceeded in level spits of approximately 50-100 mm, respecting the interface between sedimentary units, until either the solid geology was exposed, or further excavation became impractical.
- 4.2.9 Test pits were entered whilst within safely accessible depths (maximum of 1.2 m) to record the upper stratigraphy. After excavation had progressed beyond this depth, recording took place from a safe distance from the edge of excavation without entering the test pit.
- 4.2.10 All test-pits were excavated, sampled, recorded and immediately backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording – Trial trenches*

- 4.2.11 Representative sections from test pits were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Representative sections in all test pits were photographed in colour (digital) once excavation has reached its full depth, and at appropriate stages during excavation if features of interest were revealed.
- 4.2.12 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.13 Accompanying geoarchaeological descriptions and interpretations were recorded (see Appendix 2).
- 4.2.14 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of all test pits and archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates

and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

- 4.2.15 A full photographic record was made using a digital camera equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. This recorded both the detail and the general context of the principal lithological and stratigraphic features, and the evaluation area as a whole. Digital images have been subject to manage quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set. Photographs were also taken of all areas, including access routes, to provide a record of conditions prior to and on completion of the evaluation.

### 4.3 Finds and environmental sampling strategies

#### *Trial trenches and test pits*

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).
- 4.3.2 The deposits excavated from each spit were assessed for the presence of artefacts and ecofacts. Excavated material from the different stratigraphic horizons was screened by the monitoring geoarchaeologist to investigate whether artefacts and/or macro mammalian faunal remains are present. The sediments encountered are not suitable for dry-sieving, and deposits were carefully investigated by hand (using archaeological trowels) for any archaeological or geoarchaeological evidence.
- 4.3.3 The potential for deposits to preserve paleoenvironmental evidence was assessed for each sediment unit by the monitoring geoarchaeologist and samples taken as appropriate.
- 4.3.4 Consideration was given to the suitability of any sediment units for optically stimulated luminescence dating (OSL). Deposits suitable for OSL dating were identified and samples were taken as appropriate.

### 4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The County Archaeologist at ESCC monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the County Archaeologist at ESCC.

## 5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 2 of the 6 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. The two trenches were directly adjacent to each other along the western boundary of the site (**Fig. 1, 2 and 3**).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprising a ditch, three pits and three postholes, with artefactual evidence from prehistoric to post-medieval date recovered. These were cut into colluvial clay (Head deposits). The following section presents the results of the evaluation with archaeological features and deposits discussed by trench. Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**)

5.1.3 Quaternary deposits were present beneath 1.00–2.00 m of made ground in all test pits. The specific lithologies and stratigraphic succession encountered in each test pit are outlined in **Appendix 2**.

5.1.4 **Figure 1** shows the overall layout of the trenches and test pits in the wider area. **Figure 2** provides detail of the archaeological results within the trenches and test pits. **Figure 3** provides details of the archaeological results in trenches 1, 3 and 6. **Figure 4** and **Figure 5** shows sections of the geoarchaeological test pits. **Figure 6** and **Figure 7** provides selected sections of archaeological features in trenches 1 and trenches 6.

## 5.2 Stratigraphy

5.2.1 The Quaternary deposits present form a consistent sequence of colluvial deposits, which in places overlying chalky solifluction deposits, beneath made ground (**Plates 1-6**). Chalk bedrock was reached in all test pits.

5.2.2 The generalised stratigraphic sequence encountered is listed, and the deposits described below:

- Made ground (Recent)
- Colluvial clay (Holocene)
- Chalky solifluction deposits (Pleistocene)
- Chalk (Cretaceous)

### *Made ground*

5.2.3 Made ground was recorded in all trial trenches and test pits. This comprised tarmac over mixed deposits containing redeposited chalk, along with brick, coal and iron fragments. It ranged from 1.20m to 2.10m thick, with this overburden increasing in depth from north-west to south-east.

### *Colluvial clay*

5.2.4 Colluvial clay was present in all interventions. This consisted of structureless mid greyish brown silty clay, with rare fine to coarse (10-200 mm) angular, sub-angular flint and angular chalk clasts. It also contains rare fine to medium (10-60 mm). It also contains rare sub-rounded and rounded flint clasts, potentially reworked from Palaeogene marine deposits. These clays reflect colluvial deposition through sheet erosion, water erosion and gravity induced creep. These deposits contained prehistoric pottery (see below) and are therefore Holocene.

5.2.5 The colluvial clays range in thickness from 0.70–1.00 m.

### *Chalky solifluction deposits*

5.2.6 Chalky solifluction deposits underlie colluvial clays in all test pits. These comprise chalk diamict comprising angular and sub-angular chalk clasts in light yellowish white chalk silt matrix, with rare sub-angular, sub-rounded and nodular flint clasts.

5.2.7 Chalky solifluction deposits reflect the break up on the chalk bedrock and its mobilization down slope due to alternate freeze-thawing deposition under periglacial condition.

5.2.8 These deposits range from 0.60–0.90 m in thickness.

### *Chalk*

- 5.2.9 Bedrock chalk was reached in all test pits. This was encountered between 2.70 and 3.00 m bgl.

## **5.3 Archaeological Results**

- 5.3.1 Trenches 2-5 and geoarchaeological test pits 7-12 contained no archaeological features or deposits and are not discussed further. Trench 4 contained a Holocene layer (**404**) which was seen during the excavation of Test Pit 8 but was not excavated or recorded in detail due to Health and Safety concerns. Pottery, flint and animal bone were recovered from the layer.

### *Trench 1*

- 5.3.2 Trench 1 (**Plates 1 & 2**) was located on the western boundary of the site on an east/west alignment. The trench measured 20m long and 3.8m wide on the surface and contained a single ditch, two pits and three postholes. Northeast/southwest aligned linear ditch 105 (**Figure 6, Plate 7**) was located in the eastern half of the trench and contained a single secondary fill. The ditch had shallow concave sides and a flat base, measuring at least 5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep and continuing beyond the trench to the southwest. The ditch end at a line of disturbance in the approximate centre of the trench and is not present on the other side. The ditch contained pottery and animal bones.
- 5.3.3 Sub-circular pit 107 (**Figure 6, Plate 8**) was located in the western half of the trench and was partially exposed in the northern boundary, containing a single deliberate backfill. The pit had steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring at least 0.67m long, 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep. The pit contained pottery, fired clay and burnt flint.
- 5.3.4 Posthole 109 (**Figure 6, Plate 9**) was located in the western half of the trench, approximately 1m southwest of pit 107, and contained a single deliberate backfill. The posthole measured approximately 0.3m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with steep concave sides and a flat base. The posthole contained pottery and burnt flint.
- 5.3.5 Sub-oval pit 111 (**Figure 6, Plate 10**) was located in the western half of the trench and contained two deliberate backfills and evidence of in-situ burning. The pit measured at least 0.65m long, 0.64m wide and 0.19m deep, with straight irregularly sloped sides and a concave base. The fills comprised burnt material, which was still hot when deposited, which then burnt the natural geology the pit was cut into and the redeposited natural that was used to seal the burnt material. The pit contained pottery, clay pipe and burnt flint, although due to the disturbance it is unclear if these finds were residual. The pit was truncated on its eastern edge by disturbance.
- 5.3.6 Sub-circular posthole 115 (**Figure 7**) was located in the eastern half of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The posthole had steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring 0.27m long, 0.29m wide and 0.18m deep.
- 5.3.7 Sub-circular posthole 117 (**Figure 7, Plate 11**) was located in the northeast boundary of the trench and was only partially exposed within the trench, containing a single deliberate backfill. The posthole measured at least 0.4m long, 0.42m wide and 0.24m deep, with steep concave sides and a concave base.

### *Trench 6*

- 5.3.8 Trench 6 (**Plate 6**) was located on the western boundary of the site on a roughly north/south alignment, from the southern edge of Trench 1. The trench measured 5.5m long and 4m

wide on the surface and contained a single pit. Sub-circular pit 604 (**Figure 7, Plate 12**) was located in the western half of the trench and contained a single deliberate backfill. The pit had moderately sloped irregular sides and a concave base, measuring 0.6m long, 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep. The pit contained pottery and burnt flint.

#### *Test pits*

- 5.3.9 Prehistoric pottery was recorded within colluvial clays identified in TP7, located within northern end of Tr4 (context 404; see below). This demonstrates that these colluvial deposits are Holocene in date. The fact that no stabilisation horizons were present within the colluvial sequences indicates that this material has been reworked down-slope within these sediments.
- 5.3.10 Samples were taken throughout the chalk solifluction deposits and sieved on site to assess their Palaeolithic archaeological potential. No artefacts were recovered.

## 6 FINDS EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from three trenches. The material is of prehistoric to post-medieval date. The assemblage has been cleaned (with the exception of the iron objects) and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 1.

**Table 1** Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Clay pipe		Flint		Burnt flint		Animal bone		Iron	
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
0					2	7							2	63
106	2	21									2	101		
108	1	13	4	52					4	310				
110	1	31							2	107				
113					3	5			1	53				
114	1	5												
404	2	15					1	3			1	11		
605	3	64							3	145				
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>

### 6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 Ten sherds of pottery were recovered. Most are in a glauconitic sandy fabric with sparse inclusions of flint. The group includes a base sherd with additional flint on its external surface (pit 604), and body sherds in a range of thicknesses (6 mm: posthole 109 and layer 404; 9-10 mm: ditch 105, pits 107 and 604; 15 mm: ditch 105). A vitrified sherd from layer 404 may also represent this fabric type but is no longer identifiable macroscopically. Two other fabric types are represented by a single body sherd. They comprise a grog- and flint-tempered fabric (pit 111) and a sandy fabric with sparse flint (pit 604). None of the material occurs in sufficient quantities to allow secure dating of the features, however the fabrics are all types



used during the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age in the region. The flint-gritted base is likely to derive from a vessel of Late Bronze Age date.

### **6.3 Clay tobacco pipes**

6.3.1 Five fragments of clay pipe were recovered, representing a maximum of three pipes. These comprise one plain stem fragment, and two pairs of joining fragments, both from decorated bowls. The more complete bowl was found unstratified and is from a spurred pipe of London type dated c 1820–40 (Atkinson and Oswald 1969, type 28). There is a maker's mark in the form of relief-moulded initials (WC) on the spur. The maker is unknown, and does not appear in Atkinson's list of Sussex pipemakers (Registered Charity Number 1043065 (pipearchive.co.uk)). The second bowl came from pit 111 (fill 113) and could be of the same type, although the lower part of the bowl does not survive. Both bowls carry very similar fluted decoration.

### **6.4 Fired clay**

6.4.1 Four amorphous fragments of fired clay, in a dark orange sandy fabric, came from pit 107. These are of uncertain origin and date but may derive from upstanding structures or ovens/hearths.

### **6.5 Flint**

6.5.1 A single undiagnostic flint flake was recovered from layer 404.

6.5.2 Burnt flint (10 pieces, 615 g) was recorded from pits 107, 111 and 604, and posthole 109. Although intrinsically undatable this material type is frequently associated with prehistoric activity.

### **6.6 Iron**

6.6.1 Two iron bar fragments, possibly from a hinge, were unstratified in Trench 1. They measure 120 mm and 60 mm in length, and are up to 20 mm wide. Their date is uncertain.

### **6.7 Animal Bone**

6.7.1 Three pieces of animal bone (112 g) came from two features of probable late prehistoric date. The bones are all from cattle and include a metatarsal and distal humerus from ditch 105, and part of a scapula blade from 404. The bones are reasonably well-preserved and show signs of butchery and gnawing.

### **6.8 Potential and recommendations**

6.8.1 The small finds assemblage offers limited potential for further, more detailed study, however this should be reviewed if additional material is recovered from any future archaeological mitigate work on the development site.

6.8.2 The assemblage does not warrant long-term curation but should be retained in the first instance and the selection strategy considered in light of any further work at the site.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### *Introduction*

7.1.1 The chalky solifluction deposits may have potential to preserve Pleistocene paleoenvironmental evidence, principally molluscs and mammal bones. A single 20 litre

bulk sample was taken, processed through wet sieving and the residues assessed in order to assess potential to preserve molluscs and mammal bones.

#### *Aims and Methods*

7.1.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the chalky solifluction deposits in the area of the Site investigated to preserve palaeoenvironmental evidence, principally molluscs and mammal bones. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell et al. 2011).

7.1.3 The sample was processed through wet sieving and the residues fractionated into 4 mm and 0.5 mm fractions. The coarse fractions (>4 mm) were sorted by eye and discarded. The fine residue fractions were scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains.

#### *Results*

7.1.4 The fine residue from the bulk sediment sample was 1450ml (**Table 2**). No environmental evidence was preserved in the sample.

**Table 2** Palaeoenvironmental samples

Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Residue (ml)	Evidence
1003	123	20	1450	-

#### *Discussion*

7.1.5 No palaeoenvironmental evidence was present within the sample taken from the chalky solifluction deposits. The palaeoenvironmental potential of these deposits in investigation area is low.

## **8 SCIENTIFIC DATING POTENTIAL**

8.1.1 Consideration was given to the suitability of Quaternary sediment units for optically stimulated luminescence dating (OSL). No deposits suitable for OSL dating were identified and no samples were taken.

## **9 CONCLUSIONS**

9.1.1 The evaluation has succeeded in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2020). The evaluation has demonstrated that previous development has truncated the natural across the site, although the extent of the truncation was unclear. Archaeological features were recorded as surviving in the western edge of the site. Due to the limited nature of the exposed features, it is difficult to conduct any detailed assessment of the purpose of the archaeological remains.

9.1.2 Ditch 105 is likely to represent a field boundary ditch, which has been truncated by later development, while the three postholes may also form some form of boundary feature. All three pits have been interpreted as waste pits, with pit 111 representing a deliberate dump of burnt material. Together these features are indicative of a neighbouring settlement site.

9.1.3 The finds assemblage was insufficient to provide secure dating evidence for the site. However, the predominance of artefacts suggests a prehistoric date, with definitively post-prehistoric material largely unstratified, or possibly the result of later disturbance.



9.1.4 Test pitting has demonstrated that Quaternary deposits are present across the investigation area, beneath made ground. These deposits comprise Holocene colluvial deposits overlying Pleistocene solifluction deposits; the solifluction deposits overlie chalk bedrock. The colluvial deposits contain eroded and redeposited artefacts. The potential for the Pleistocene chalky solifluction deposits to preserve Palaeolithic archaeology and palaeoenvironmental evidence was assessed. No Palaeolithic artefacts or palaeoenvironmental evidence was recovered. Based on this assessment, the Palaeolithic archaeological and Pleistocene archaeological potential of these deposits is low. However, Pleistocene deposits with greater archaeological and geoarchaeological potential may be present in other areas of the Site.

## **10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **10.1 Museum**

10.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Meopham, with the artefactual material held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The site falls within the collecting area of Hove Museum, and Wessex Archaeology will endeavour to deposit the archive with the museum. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

### **10.2 Preparation of the archive**

10.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Hove, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **207772**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

### **10.3 Selection policy**

10.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum and is fully documented in the project archive.

### **10.4 Security copy**

10.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



## **10.5 OASIS**

10.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix 2). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the County Archaeologist for ESCC on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

## **11 COPYRIGHT**

### **11.1 Archive and report copyright**

11.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

11.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

### **11.2 Third party data copyright**

11.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 20 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.45 m
Easting 528469.06		Northing 105741.07		m OD 29.70
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Concrete		0-0.12
102		Made ground	Mixed layers of made ground deposited at the same time. Gravel, common CBM, chalk, charcoal inclusions. Lenses of dark greyish black material.	0.12-0.8
103		Made ground	Mid brownish grey. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions.	0.8-1.4
104		Natural	Mid yellowish orange. Silty clay. Sparse chalk inclusions and gravel.	1.4+
105	106	Ditch	Linear ditch with shallow, concave sides and a flat base. Length: >5.00 m. Width: 0.60 m. Depth: 0.10 m.	1.4-1.5
106	105	Secondary fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with abundant gravel inclusions	1.4-1.5
107	108	Pit	Sub-circular pit with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.67 m. Width: 0.85 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	1.4-1.66
108	107	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with abundant small to large sub-angular flint stones inclusions	1.4-1.66
109	110	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep concave sides and flat base. Length: 0.3m. Width: 0.32m Depth: 0.22m.	1.4-1.62
110	109	Deliberate backfill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with abundant small to medium sized sub-angular flint stones inclusions	1.4-1.62
111	112, 113, 114	Pit	Sub-oval pit with irregular, straight sides and a concave base. Length: >0.65 m. Width: 0.64 m. Depth: 0.19 m.	1.4-1.59
112	111	In-situ burnt deposit	Clay dark red with rare chalk inclusions	
113	111	Deliberate backfill	Dark greyish black silt and ash with chalk inclusions	
114	111	Deliberate backfill	Mid orangey red silty clay with chalk, flint inclusions	
115	116	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: 0.27 m. Width: 0.29 m. Depth: 0.18 m.	1.4-1.58



116	115	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant small to medium sub-angular flint stones inclusions	1.4-1.58
117	118	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole with steep, concave sides and a concave base. Length: >0.40 m. Width: 0.42 m. Depth: 0.24 m.	1.4-1.64
118	117	Deliberate backfill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with abundant small to large, including one very large, sub-angular flint stones inclusions	1.4-1.64

Trench No 2		Length 20 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.65 m
Easting 528517.11		Northing 105738.50		m OD 29.54
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Surface	Tarmac.	0-0.07
202		Made ground	Gravel. Various layers of made ground probably made at the same time. Lenses of dark greyish black charcoal waste material, yellowish orange clay, CBM and chalk overlaying each other.	0.07-1.6
203		Natural	Dark yellowish orange. Silty clay. Abundant chalk inclusions	1.6+

Trench No 3		Length 10 m	Width 4 m	Depth 1.55 m
Easting 528500.60		Northing 105737.33		m OD 29.61
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Concrete		0-0.07
302		Made ground	Mixed layers of charcoal, chalk, loose chalk, CBM and greyish brown silty clay.	0.07-1.3
303		Natural	Mid yellowish orange. Silty clay. Common gravel.	1.3+
304	305	Natural feature	Linear natural feature with irregular, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: >2.00 m. Width: 0.86 m. Depth: 0.56 m.	1.3-1.86
305		Secondary fill?	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rooting, moderate sub-angular flint, rare manganese inclusions	1.3-1.86



Trench No 4		Length 12 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.90 m
Easting 528521.14		Northing 105689.21		m OD 29.05
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
401		Surface	Tarmac.	0-0.08
402		Made ground	Mixed layers of made ground, filled at the same time to flatten the area. Lenses of loose cha dark charoaly gravel, very compacted chalk and CBM.	0.08-1.9
403		Natural	Mid yellowish orange. Silty clay. Common chalk flecks, rare flint.	1.9+
404		Layer	Holocene layer found while digging a geoarch test pit (=context 703 in TP7	Approx 2.5m

Trench No 5		Length 18 m	Width 4 m	Depth 2.10 m
Easting 528526.38		Northing 105666.61		m OD 28.59
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
501		Surface?	Concrete / tarmac.	0-0.08
502		Made ground	Mixed layers of charcoal waste, redeposited natural chalk, mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and CBM.	0.08-2.1
503		Natural	Dark yellowish orange. Silty clay.	2.1+
Head deposit is around 0.6m thick. Chalk at 2.8m				

Trench No 6		Length 5 m	Width 2 m	Depth 1.45 m
Easting 528476.65		Northing 105736.43		m OD 29.59
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
601		Surface	Tarmac / concrete	0-0.07
602		Made ground	Mixed layers of loose chalk, charoaly waste layer, brownish silty clay and occasional CBM.	0.07-1.4
603		Natural	Mid yellowish orange. Silty clay. Rare flint and manganese inclusions.	1.4+
604	605	Pit	Sub-circular pit with moderate, irregular sides and a concave base. Length: 0.60 m. Width: 0.74 m. Depth: 0.26 m.	1.4-1.66
605	604	Deliberate backfill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with common small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions	1.4-1.66



## APPENDICES

### Appendix 2 Test pit summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Site Code: 207772		Site Name: Land East of Sackville Road, Hove Evaluation		Test Pit ID: TP7	
Coordinates (NGR) X: 528526.12		Coordinates (NGR) Y: 105660.39		Level (top): 28.41 m aOD	
Length: 2 m		Width: 1.80 m		Depth: 3.50 m	
Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
701	Made ground. Brick and tarmac  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.00- 0.60	28.41- 27.81	
702	Made ground; redeposited chalk and head, brick, coal.  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.60- 2.10	27.81- 26.31	
703	Mid greyish brown silty clay. <1% fine to coarse (10-200mm) angular and sub-angular and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. <1% sub-angular chalk clasts. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated.  <b>Sharp undulating contact</b>	Colluvial clay (Head)	2.10- 2.90	26.31- 25.51	101 102 103
704	Light yellowish white silty chalk. <1% fine to coarse (20-200mm) angular and nodular flint. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated.  <b>Abrupt undulating contact</b>	Chalky solifluction deposits	2.90- 3.50	25.51- 24.91	103 104 105
705	Solid blocky chalk. Structureless. Well consolidated.	Chalk	3.50- 4.00+	24.91- 24.41+	



Site Code: 207772		Site Name: Land East of Sackville Road, Hove Evaluation		Test Pit ID: TP8	
Coordinates (NGR) X: 528526.00		Coordinates (NGR) Y: 105688.97		Level (top): 29.04 m aOD	
Length: 2.50 m		Width: 1.80 m		Depth: 3.80 m	
Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
801	Made ground. Brick, tarmac, coal. Iron  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.00- 1.90	29.05- 27.15	
802	Mid greyish brown silty clay. <1% fine to coarse (10-200mm) angular, sub-angular and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. <1% sub-angular chalk clasts. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated. Small gravelly clay band running NW-SE. Fine to medium (10-60mm) sub-rounded and rounded flint clasts.  <b>Sharp undulating contact</b>	Colluvial clay (Head)	1.90- 2.60	27.15- 26.45	106 107
803	Light yellowish white silty chalk. 1% fine to coarse (20-200) angular and nodular flint. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated.  <b>Abrupt undulating contact</b>	Chalky solifluction deposits	2.60- 3.50	26.45- 25.55	108 109 110
804	Well consolidated blocky chalk.	Chalk	3.50- 3.80+	25.55- 25.25+	



Site Code: 207772		Site Name: Land East of Sackville Road, Hove Evaluation		Test Pit ID: TP9	
Coordinates (NGR) X: 528522.089		Coordinates (NGR) Y: 105735.004		Level (top): 29.62 m aOD	
Length: 2.00 m		Width: 1.80 m		Depth: 3.90 m	
Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
901	Made ground. Tarmac, brick, coal, iron, redeposited colluvium and chalk.  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.00- 2.00	29.62- 27.62	
902	Mid greyish brown silty clay. <1% fine to coarse (10-200 mm) angular, sub-angular and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. <1% sub-angular chalk clasts. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated. Fine to medium (10-60 mm) sub-rounded and rounded flint clasts.  <b>Sharp undulating contact</b>	Colluvial clay (Head)	2.00- 2.70	27.62- 26.92	111 112 113
903	Light yellowish white silty chalk. Chalk is sub-angular and angular. Blocky. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated.  <b>Abrupt undulating contact</b>	Chalky solifluction deposits	2.70- 3.60	26.92- 26.02	114 115 116
904	Blocky chalk	Chalk	3.60- 3.90+	26.02- 25.72+	





Site Code: 207772		Site Name: Land East of Sackville Road, Hove Evaluation		Test Pit ID: TP10	
Coordinates (NGR) X: 528482.865		Coordinates (NGR) Y: 105739.688		Level (top): 29.73 m aOD	
Length: 2.00 m		Width: 1.80 m		Depth: 3.50 m	
Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
1001	Made ground, brick, tarmac, coal and redeposited colluvium.  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.00-1.40	29.73-28.33	
1002	Mid greyish brown silty clay. <1% fine to coarse (10-200mm) angular, sub-angular and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. <1% sub-angular chalk clasts. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated. Fine to medium (10-60 mm) sub-rounded and rounded flint clasts.  <b>Sharp undulating contact</b>	Colluvial clay (Head)	1.40-2.10	28.33-27.63	117, 118, 119
1003	Light yellowish white silty chalk. Chalk is sub-angular and angular. Blocky. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated.  <b>Abrupt undulating contact</b>	Chalky solifluction deposits	2.10-2.70	27.63-27.03	120 121 122 123
1004	Weathered blocky chalk.	Chalk	2.70-3.50+	27.03-26.23+	



Site Code: 207772		Site Name: Land East of Sackville Road, Hove Evaluation		Test Pit ID: TP11	
Coordinates (NGR) X: 528504.994		Coordinates (NGR) Y: 105734.500		Level (top): 29.60 m aOD	
Length: 2.00 m		Width: 1.80 m		Depth: 3.60 m	
Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
1101	Made ground. Tarmac, redeposited chalk, coal, brick and iron.  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.00- 1.30	29.60- 28.30	
1102	Mid greyish brown silty clay. <1% fine to coarse (10-200mm) angular, sub-angular and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. <1% sub-angular chalk clasts. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated. Fine to medium (10-60 mm) sub-rounded and rounded flint clasts.  <b>Sharp undulating contact</b>	Colluvial clay (Head)	1.30- 2.20	28.30- 27.40	124, 125
1103	Light yellowish white silty chalk. Chalk is sub-angular and angular. Blocky. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated.  <b>Abrupt undulating contact</b>	Chalky solifluction deposits	2.20- 2.90	27.50- 26.70	126, 127, 128.
1104	Blocky weathered chalk	Chalk	2.90- 3.60+	26.70- 26.00+	129



Site Code: 207772		Site Name: Land East of Sackville Road, Hove Evaluation		Test Pit ID: TP12	
Coordinates (NGR) X: 528475.980		Coordinates (NGR) Y: 105733.188		Level (top): 29.41 m aOD	
Length: 3.00 m		Width: 1.80 m		Depth: 3.60 m	
Context Number	Description	Interpretation	Depth m BGL	Depth m aOD	Samples
1201	Made ground. Tarmac, brick, redeposited chalk, coal and iron.  <b>Sharp horizontal contact</b>	Made ground	0.00-1.20	29.41-28.21	
1202	Mid greyish brown silty clay. <1% fine to coarse (10-200 mm) angular, sub-angular and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. <1% sub-angular chalk clasts. Poorly sorted. Structureless. Moderately consolidated. Fine to medium (10-60mm) sub-rounded and rounded flint clasts.  <b>Sharp undulating contact</b>  Channel running NW-SE dipping to 3.00 m bgl.	Colluvial clay (Head)	1.20-2.20	28.21-27.21	130, 131, 132
1203	Light yellowish white silty chalk. <90% fine to coarse (30-100mm) angular and sub-angular chalk, poorly sorted. <1% coarse (80-200mm) sub-angular, sub-rounded and nodular flint clasts. Poorly sorted. Poorly consolidated, structureless.  <b>Abrupt sub-horizontal contact</b>	Chalky solifluction deposit	2.20-3.10	27.21-26.31	133, 134, 135, 136.
1204	Blocky weathered chalk	Chalk	3.10-3.70+	26.31-25.71	



## Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-416242

### Project details

Project name	Land East of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Opera on behalf of MODA Living to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land east of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex. The evaluation comprised 6 archaeological trial trenches and 6 geoarchaeological test pits within the southern half of the site. A total of seven archaeological features, comprising a single linear ditch, three postholes and three pits, along with a further possible archaeological feature were recorded during the evaluation. None of the features provided secure dating, however the predominance of recovered material was indicative of prehistoric activity.
Project dates	Start: 18-01-2021 End: 25-01-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	207772 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	IRON Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE HOVE Land East of Sackville Road, Hove



Postcode	BN3 7AN
Study area	3.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 28496 05818 50.837034893556 -0.174926506827 50 50 13 N 000 10 29 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	MODA Living
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nina Olofsson
Project supervisor	Jon Sanigar
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultancy
Name of sponsor/funding body	Opera

#### Project archives

Physical Archive ID	207772
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Physical Archive notes	physical archive recommended for discard at the conclusion of any future work
Digital Archive ID	207772
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive ID	207772
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Report"

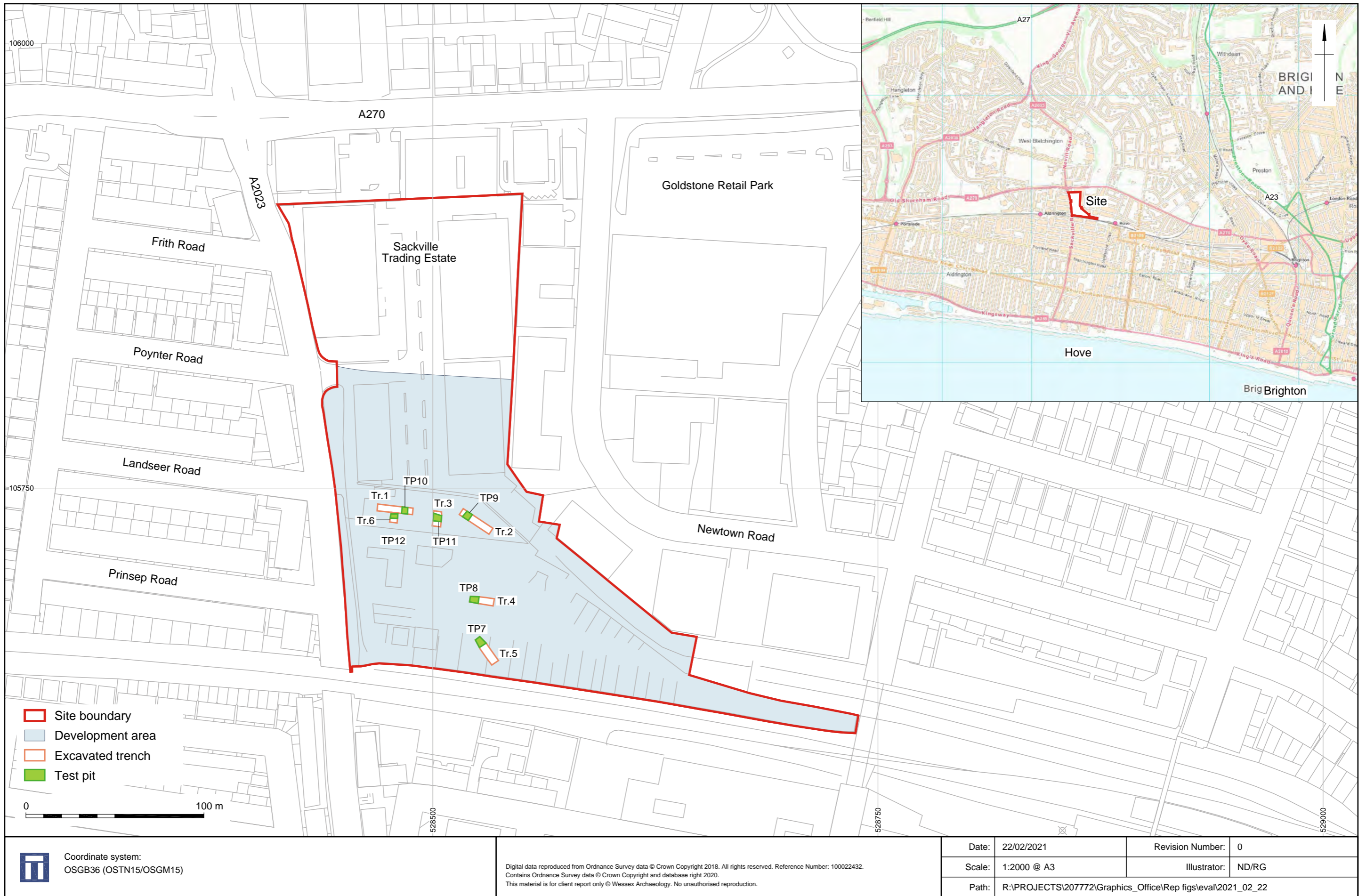
#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Sackville Road, Hove, East Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sou#
Other bibliographic details	207772.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology



Place of issue or publication	Meopham
Description	A4, comb bound, clear plastic covers, in colour
Entered by	Andrew Souter (a.souter@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	25 February 2021





Site location plan

Figure 1



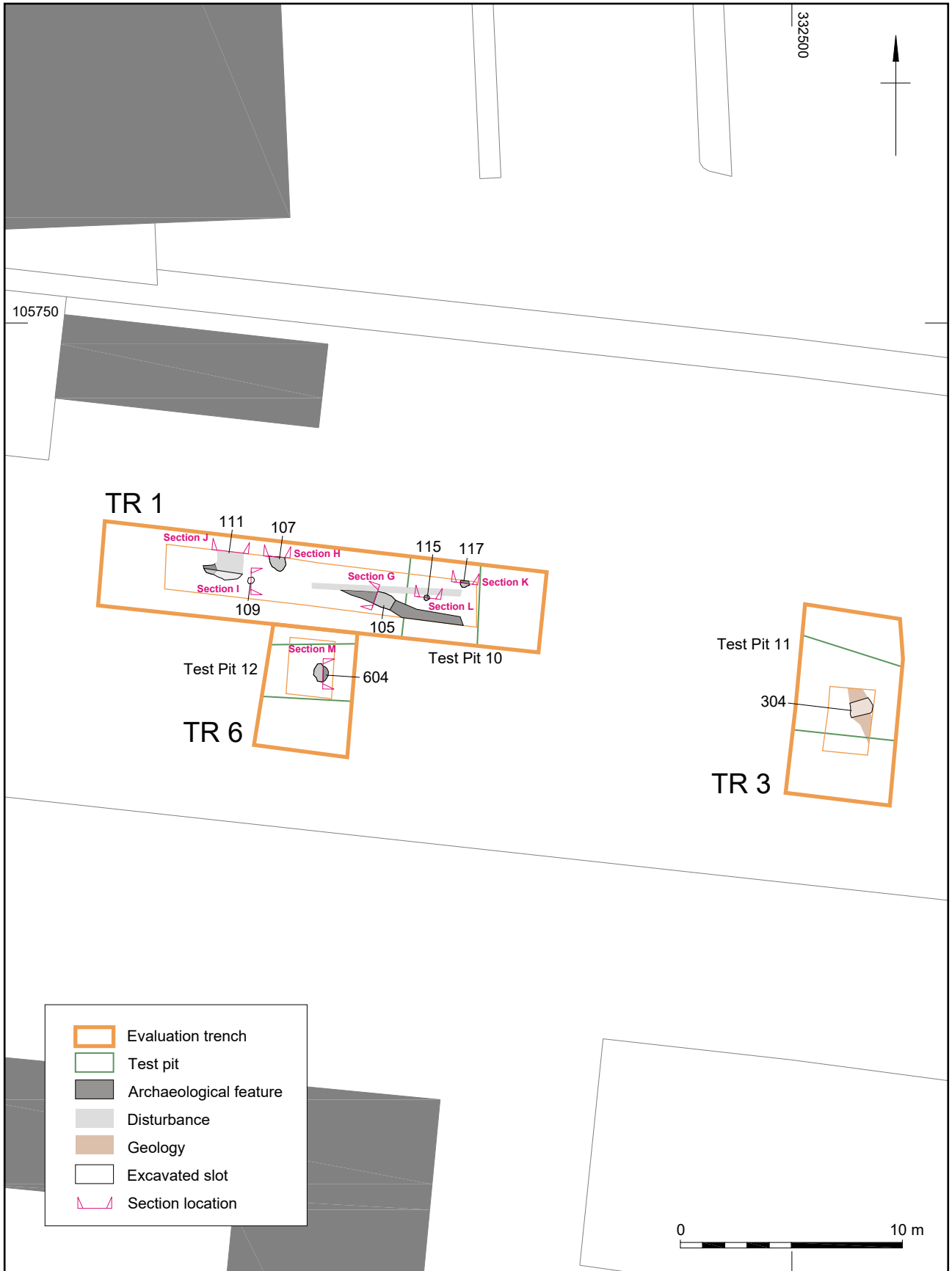
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Trench location plan

Figure 2



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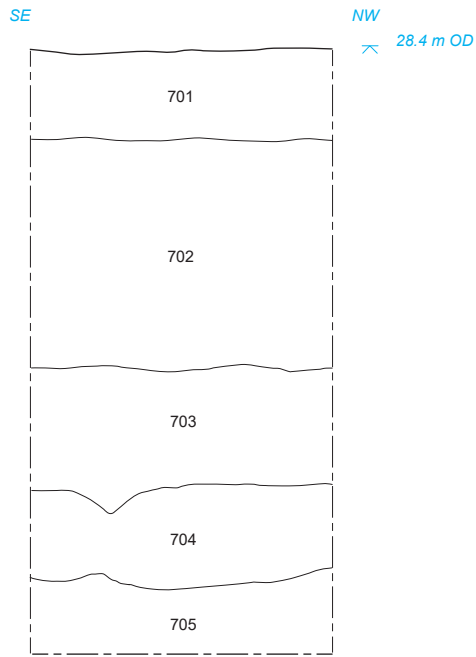
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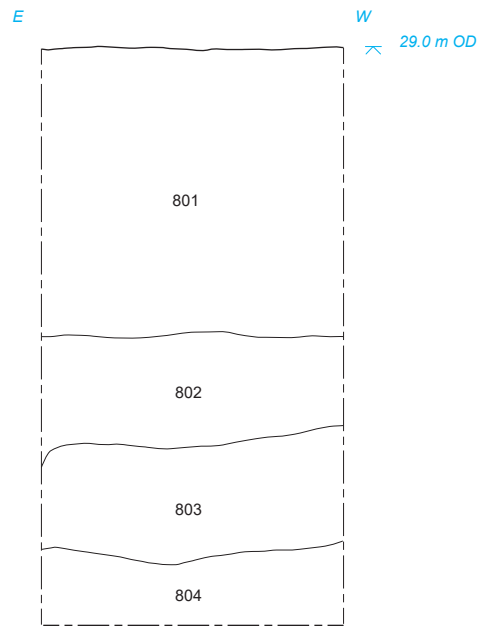
Trenches 1, 6 and 3: section location

Figure 3

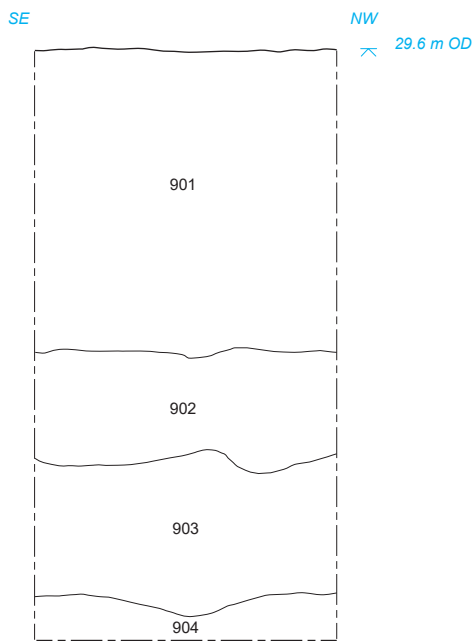
A. North East facing section of Test Pit 7



B. North facing section of Test Pit 8



C. North East facing section of Test Pit 9



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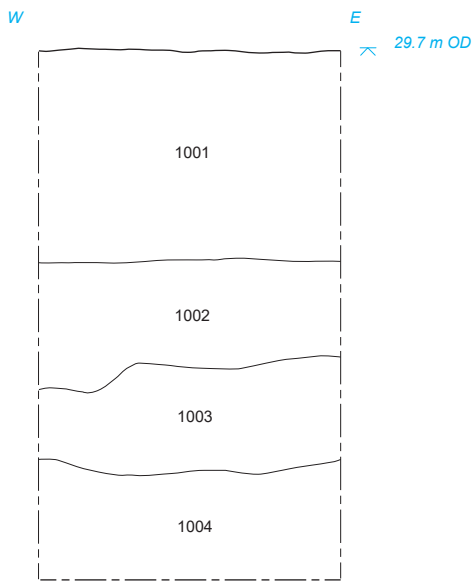
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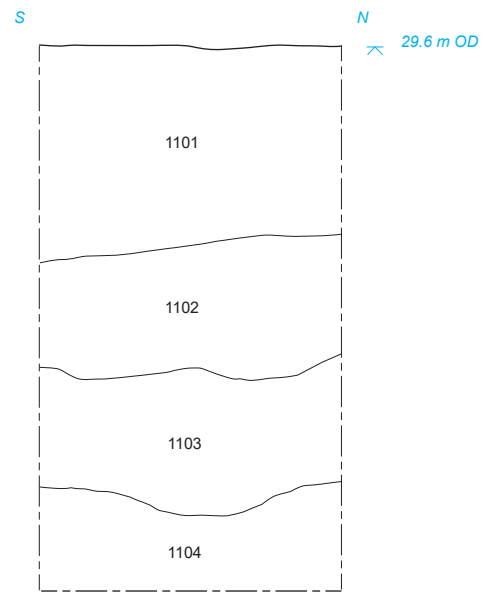
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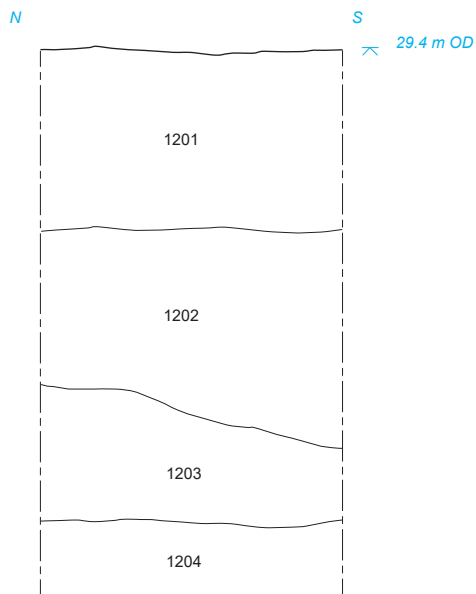
D. South facing section of Test Pit 10



E. East facing section of Test Pit 11



F. West facing section of Test Pit 12



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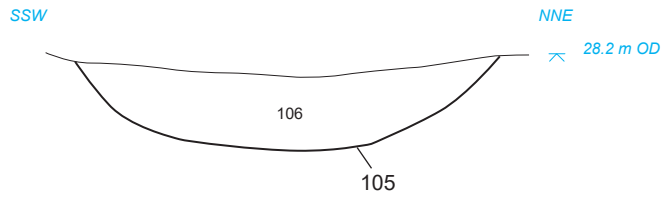
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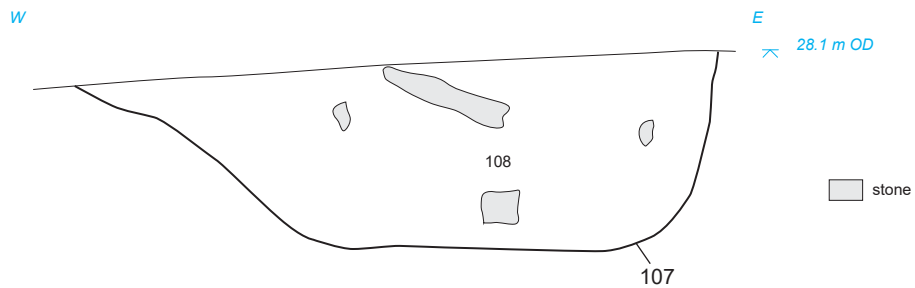
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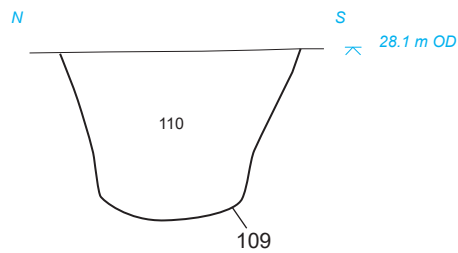
G. East-north-east facing section of ditch 105



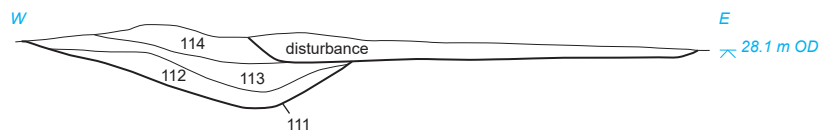
H. South facing section of pit 107



I. West facing section of post hole 109



J. South facing section of pit 111 and disturbance



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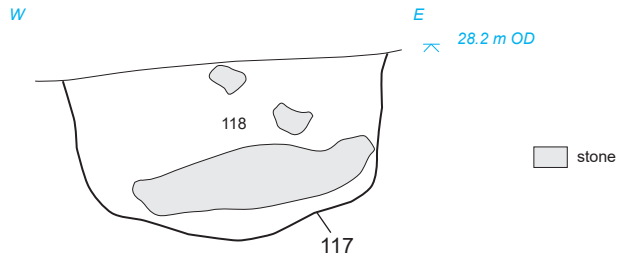
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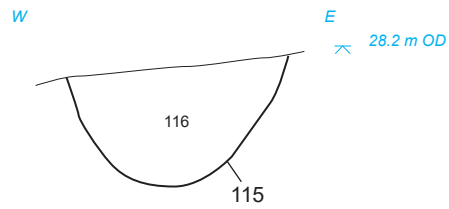
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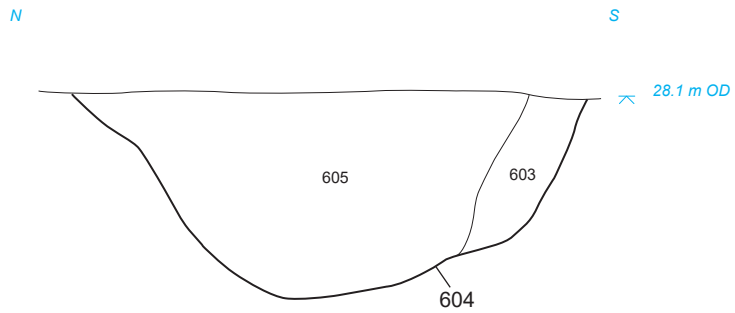
K. South facing section of post hole 117



L. South facing section of post hole 115



M. West facing section of pit 604



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Plate 1: Trench 1, viewed from the west



Plate 2: North facing representative section of Trench 1


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Plate 3: Trench 2, viewed from the southeast



Plate 4: Northeast facing representative section of Trench 2


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Plate 5: Trench 3, viewed from the south



Plate 6: Trench 6, viewed from the south


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Plate 7: Ditch 105, viewed from the northeast



Plate 8: Pit 107, viewed from the south


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Plate 9: Posthole 109, viewed from the west



Plate 10: Pit 111 and neighbouring disturbance, viewed from the south


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Plate 11: Posthole 117, viewed from the south



Plate 12: Pit 604, viewed from the west

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