



LAND AT CROSSHAVEN, CHURCH  
LANE, LEWES, EAST SUSSEX

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.**

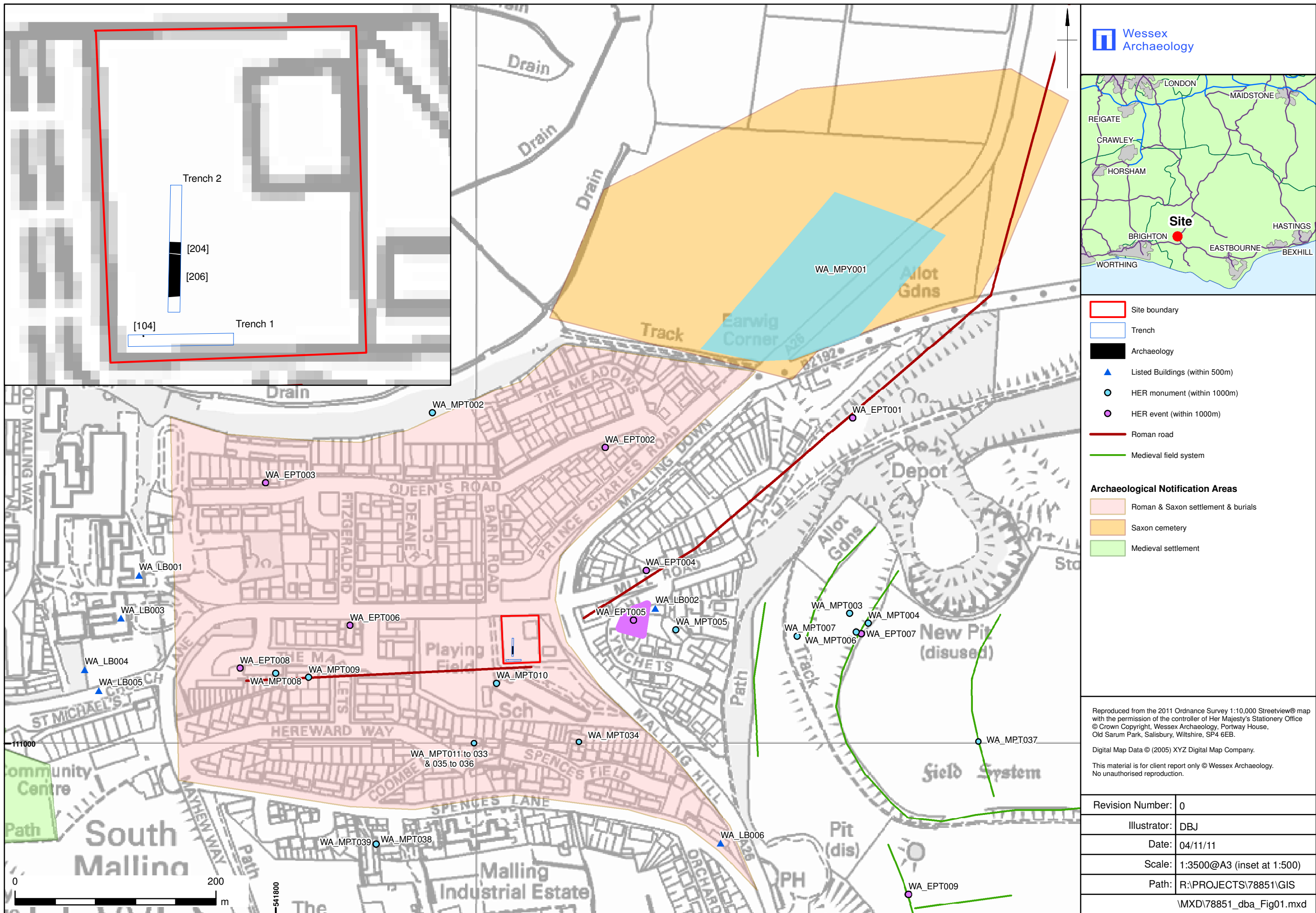
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Site location showing trench location and designated areas and records from the East Sussex Historic Environment Record (ESHER)

East facing section of ditches 204 and 206

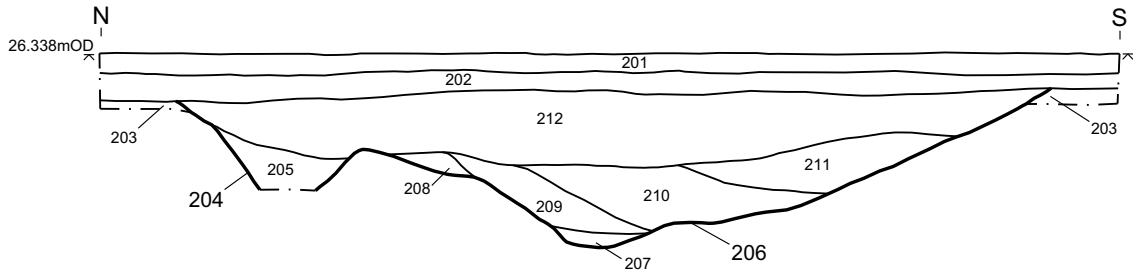


Plate 1: Ditch 204 view from the west



Plate 2: Ditch 206 view from the west



Plate 3: Oblique view of ditches 204 and 206



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Plate 4: Trench 1 view from the west



Plate 5: Trench 1 representative section

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Plate 6: Trench 2 view from the south

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**LAND AT CROSSHAVEN, CHURCH LANE, LEWES, EAST  
SUSSEX**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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**November 2011**

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### QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	<b>78851</b>	ACCESSION CODE		CLIENT CODE	
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.		NGR		<b>542043 111106</b>	

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
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**\* I= Internal Draft E= External Draft F= Final**



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rydon Homes Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Crosshaven, Church Lane, in Lewes, East Sussex. The land is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542043, 111106, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

The work was undertaken in support of a planning application for proposed redevelopment of the Site. This involved the demolition of two existing buildings. It was proposed to construct four buildings (seven units and a garage) for residential use, on a different footprint across the Site, together with new landscape works and access routes. The Site lies within the Lewes District Council designated Archaeological Notification Area.

The Site covered an area of approximately 1,674m<sup>2</sup>, and was bounded by Church Lane to the north, a residential property to the east, a school to the south and a playing field and track to the west. The present ground level of the Site varies from 25.64m aOD in the south-west of the Site to 28.69m aOD in the north-east. The topography of the area rises moderately towards the east and north-east. The Site is situated less than 20m west of the A26 highway, and less than 1.2km north-east of Lewes Castle.

The Site comprised a residential building on the eastern side of the Site, with a brick garage to the north of this, a greenhouse to the south of the building and a shed further south still. A tarmac driveway leads from the north-west corner of the Site to the building and there are tarmac surfaces between the structures. A substantial strip of concrete covered in scrub is located in the north-west corner of the Site leading south. The land to the south appears to have been built up to create a terrace, a level surface for the structures and garden.

The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed development works.

The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Archaeological horizons have been shown to survive at a depth approximately 0.40m below the existing ground level, with one trench, **TR 2**, providing evidence of surviving archaeological features.

The evaluation has shown evidence for two ditches, ditch **204** and very large ditch **206**, both orientated broadly east – west. The exact function of ditch **204** remains unclear; however it may have been an early attempt at establishing a boundary marker along the contour line defining the break of slope of the ridgeline upon which the Site is positioned prior to the implementation of ditch **206** at a later date. Although no clearly defined relationship between the ditches could be established during the course of the evaluation it is possible the chalk slump deposit **209** may have formed as a result of the truncation of the southern edge of ditch **204** when ditch **206** was implemented.

Ditch **206** also follows the contour line. It appears likely that the ditch was excavated to re-establish the boundary imposed by **204** along this ridgeline. Pottery within the colluvial deposits within the ditch have suggested a Late Iron Age date. The pottery appears to have migrated into the feature from activity further upslope to the north of the Site.

Although no definitive evidence of re-cuts were identified during the course of the excavation and recording of the ditch. It could be argued that the fills of ditch **206** may in fact indicate several episodes of re-cutting in an attempt to keep the boundary well defined within the landscape.

The Roman road constructed along a similar alignment, albeit slightly to the south of the ditches, has largely followed the same alignment along the contour line in the region of the Site before it turns to the north – east. Although the boundary follows the alignment of the Roman road it is impossible to say whether this feature was related to the Roman settlement.

The evaluation has assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the future development proposals.

### **Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Rydon Homes Limited and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Christopher Sampson in this regard, as well as for all his assistance. Wessex Archaeology would also like to thank the East Sussex Historic Environment Service for supplying Historic Environment Record data, and the staff of the East Sussex Record Office, Lewes, and SussexPast, Lewes, for their assistance with documentary and cartographic research. The assistance and advice of Greg Chuter, Archaeological Officer for East Sussex County Council, is gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sarah Mounce with the assistance of Joanna Condliffe. The report was compiled by Rob De'Athe and the illustrations prepared by Daniel Jackson. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams.

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**LAND AT CROSSHAVEN, CHURCH LANE, LEWES, EAST SUSSEX****Archaeological Evaluation Report****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Rydon Homes Limited to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land at Crosshaven, Church Lane, in Lewes, East Sussex. The land is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542043, 111106, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in support of a planning application for proposed redevelopment of the Site. This involved the demolition of two existing buildings. It was proposed to construct four buildings (seven units and a garage) for residential use, on a different footprint across the Site, together with new landscape works and access routes. A WSI was requested as a result of the Site's location within the Lewes District Council designated Archaeological Notification Area (WA 2011 A).

1.1.3 The WSI focused on the possible impact of the proposed development on potential sub surface heritage assets and the impact of the development on the historic setting of nearby listed buildings and was prepared in accordance with relevant standards and guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists, with which Wessex Archaeology is a Registered Archaeological Organisation.

**1.2 Site location, topography and geology**

1.2.1 The Site (**Figure 1**) covered an area of approximately 1,674m<sup>2</sup>, and was bounded by Church Lane to the north, a residential property to the east, a school to the south and a playing field and track to the west. The present ground level of the Site varies from 25.64m aOD in the south-west of the Site to 28.69m aOD in the north-east. The topography of the area rises moderately towards the east and north-east.

1.2.2 The Site is situated less than 20m west of the A26 highway, and less than 1.2km north-east of Lewes Castle.

1.2.3 The Site currently comprises a residential building on the eastern side of the Site, with a brick garage to the north of this, a greenhouse to the south of the building and a shed further south still. A tarmac driveway leads from the north-west corner of the Site to the building and there are tarmac surfaces between the structures. A substantial strip of concrete covered in scrub is located in the north-west corner of the Site leading south. The land to the south appears to have been built up to create a terrace, a level surface for the structures and garden.

1.2.4 The Site is situated on the east side of the River Ouse valley, on a promontory of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation (BGS Sheet 319) carved by a meander in the river. This is part of the larger chalk formations that form the bedrock of the South Downs.

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1.1 The archaeological background presented below has been taken from a Desk Based Assessment produced by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2011 B) which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a Study Area extending up to 1000m around the Site boundary in order to provide a context for the discussion and interpretation of the known and potential resource within the Site. A 500m Study Area for Listed Buildings and a 1000m Study Area for monuments was allocated following consideration of historic data within a 1000m radius from the Site centre.
- 2.1.2 The Site lies within the 'South Malling' Archaeological Notification Area (ANA No. 428), designated by Lewes District Council to protect and research the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon settlement and burials around South Malling.
- 2.1.3 There are no Listed Buildings situated on the Site itself. However, there are a total of seven Listed Buildings within the 500m Study Area. Two Listed structures are within sight of the proposed development Site. Malling House has been the headquarters of Sussex Police since 1968; it is Grade I Listed. It was built around 1700, re-fronted in 1726 and extended in the 20th Century. It is a two-storey building constructed of red and grey brick with orange dressings, a moulded band and cornice to a panelled parapet. The Wall surrounding Malling House east, west and part of north sides, including a Gazebo attached, probably dates from the 18th Century. It is Grade II Listed. It is constructed of red brick with stone dressings and includes two gates on the eastern side (Listed Buildings). These Listed Buildings are partially visible along Church Lane, less than 350m to the west of the entrance to the Site. On the other side of the A26 trunk road and to the south of The Lynchets, is The Mill House (formerly the mill house of Malling Mill); the Mill House is a Grade II property dating to the 1830s.
- 2.1.4 The use and occupation of the Site in the past was largely defined by its landscape. It is situated on a small spur of the Holywell chalk formation, carved by a meander of the River Ouse to the north, west and south, which is overlooked by a larger chalk formation of Malling Down to the east and south-east. The Site is situated at a convergence of the paths between the two easiest routes with which to cross the River Ouse at the furthest crossing point downstream prior to modern times and the easiest path by which to bypass Malling Down.
- 2.1.5 The survival of prehistoric evidence within and without the Study Area has largely been characterised by large-scale monuments. Tumuli remain extant both on Malling Down to the east of the Site, and in Lewes on the west side of the Ouse valley. Within the Study Area itself, Malling Down has been characterised by a large field system, including seven extant lynchets (earthen mounds formed naturally over walls by erosion) believed to date from the Early Bronze Age. This field system appears to have continued in use into the Anglo-Saxon period. The area of Malling Down is designated as an Archaeological Notification Area. Findspots of struck flint have been found nearer to the Site. A farmstead was located within the southern

extremity of the Bronze Age field system by aerial photography, and may date from any time within the Iron Age.

- 2.1.6 In the later part of the Iron Age, the Site was within the territory of the *Regnenses* tribe (translated from Latin as the 'people of the kingdom'), which was in turn part of the larger Atrebatian kingdom based in Hampshire and Berkshire. Large quantities of gold coinage from modern-day France have been found in Sussex – probably the remnant of an attempt by the Gallic *Ambiani* tribe to pay for British mercenaries in their campaign against Caesar (Rudling 1992). The *Atrebates* later became allied with the Roman Empire and traded with them to a larger extent than other parts of Iron Age Britain. The overthrow of King Verica was the catalyst for the Roman Claudian invasion of AD43.

#### ***Romano-British activity***

- 2.1.7 Following the Roman invasion of AD43, the *Regnenses* became part of a client kingdom between the Roman province to the east and unconquered kingdoms to the west. They were ruled by King Cogidubnus, whose loyalty to Rome was remarked upon by Suetonius in his work on Agricola. It is believed that he was the recipient of the palace at Fishbourne, near Chichester, and it can be suggested that the *Regnenses* as a whole fared well during the early part of the Roman Empire in Britain.
- 2.1.8 It has been suggested that the Romano-British settlement of *Mutuantonis* was located in modern-day Lewes, at the site of the crossing of a Roman road over the River Ouse. It has also been suggested that this crossing point may have been at South Malling, further upstream from the modern crossings and close to the Site. This equates with the current known path of the road, which runs west to east across South Malling before turning towards the north-east. This turning is not yet located but is likely to be somewhere in the vicinity (certainly within 10m) of the southern boundary of the Site. As with all Roman urban areas, burials were made outside of urban limits, usually along the sides of roads. Several investigations along the line of the Roman road have noted Romano-British cemeteries as far to the east as South Malling Church of England Primary School, less than 20m south of the Site.
- 2.1.9 The Iron Age farmstead (mentioned in paragraph 2.1.5) may have begun or continued in use into the Romano-British period. The complex has also been interpreted as a Romano-British temple. There are suggestions that a settlement of Romano-British date may have existed to the south and west of the Site due to the large number of findspots from throughout the period, especially coins but also an armlet and tiles.

#### ***Anglo-Saxon activity***

- 2.1.10 The Anglo-Saxons first arrived in Britain as mercenaries hired by the Romans. One such site occupied by the Anglo-Saxons in Sussex was *Anderitum*, which is now Pevensey Castle. After the Roman Empire departed Britain in AD410, there is a period of history that is not well recorded but it is thought that the Saxon migration to Britain began in about AD449. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (ASC), the occupation of Sussex traditionally began with the landing of Ælle in 477. However, it can be safely assumed that the Kingdom of Sussex was founded before 607



(ASC). The name 'Malling' dates from the Anglo-Saxon period and means Mælla's people.

- 2.1.11 Early Anglo-Saxon activity within the Study Area can be characterised as a funerary landscape. The Romano-British cemeteries along the Roman road continued in use but new areas began to be used as cemeteries, with an inhumation on the hill overlooking the Site less than 320m to the east and a large cemetery at Earwig Corner, around 350m to the north-east, that has led to the designation of the Earwig Corner Archaeological Notification Area. A further mass burial was located on Malling Down overlooking the Site less than 300m to the east. It was interpreted as a mass execution burial from a Viking raid.
- 2.1.12 The Minster at Malling (800m west of the Site) was the first Christian building known to have been built in the vicinity of Lewes in the Anglo-Saxon period. It was founded by King Caedwalla of Wessex before 688. In the early 9<sup>th</sup> Century, 'Mallinges' was granted by King Baldred of Kent (823-7) to the see of the Archbishop of Canterbury and became an important manor for that was frequently visited by Archbishops (Horsfield 1827). It comprised a strip of land 28 miles wide from South Malling north-east to the border of Kent (Chapman 2003).
- 2.1.13 The importance of Lewes grew in the later Anglo-Saxon period, with the creation of the town as a defended *burh* by King Alfred of Wessex by 879 on the site of the present-day castle and the later founding of a mint in the town by King Athelstan of England between 925 and 940. The modern town's name Lewes is believed to derive from the Old English word for mounds – *hlæws* – referring to the prehistoric mounds mentioned in paragraph 2.1.5 (Lewes District Council).

### **Medieval-19<sup>th</sup> century**

- 2.1.14 The Domesday Book of 1086 records six entries for Malling, although the first is likely to be the manor near Lewes. This manor was recorded as having contained 219 villagers and 3 smallholders, land for 50 ploughlands, 195 acres of meadow, pastures for 355 pigs, woodland and five mills – suggesting a wealthy settlement. By 1159, a new bridge had been built downstream between Lewes and the Cliffe, at the site of a ford. The road from the Cliffe followed the modern A26, which passes near the eastern side of the Site, rather than the old Roman road that passed to the south.
- 2.1.15 In 1190, the Archbishop of Canterbury refounded the Minster at Malling with a deanery for one dean and six canons. There were two manors in Malling itself in the later medieval period – the Canons' Manor and the Archbishop's Manor. It is likely given its proximity to it, that the Site lay within the Archbishop's Manor. This separation, and the fact that they lay within a 'peculiar' (an area within the see of Chichester administered by the see of Canterbury), created the unusual effect that the village of Malling had no central demesne (dwelling) and so no nucleus for the village (Holgate 1929).
- 2.1.16 The Archbishop's Manor was unaffected by the reformation in the early 16<sup>th</sup> Century. However, the manor became the property of the Spence family in 1656 and remained so until 1842. In the reign of Queen Anne, the Spence family demolished the Archbishop's House and built Malling House on the

same site (Chapman 2003), which stands today less than 350m to the west of the Site along Church Lane.

- 2.1.17 Historic mapping begins in 1622 with de Ward's survey of South Malling for the Earl of Dorset. This appears to show the Site within a plot of land known as 'Channell Land', which also contains, fronting onto the already extant Church Lane and probably to the west of the Site, a wooden structure known as 'Galoes Barn', with a gate and a fenced garden. Mapping for the 19<sup>th</sup> Century suggests that the Site continued as part of a larger plot for agricultural purposes, the boundaries of which were present in 1622.
- 2.1.18 The Historic Environment Record within the Study Area gives a number of findspots for coins of medieval date but no evidence for structures within the 500m radius.

### **20<sup>th</sup> century activity**

- 2.1.19 Ordnance Survey maps suggest that the Site became a distinct plot within the previously extant field between 1932 and 1937, bounded by the current Site boundaries. The current house was constructed at this time and the ground was landscaped. The area about the Site continued as a rural location until after the Second World War when South Malling Church of England School was built immediately to the south in 1955 and further dwellings were constructed to the north, south, east and west, as South Malling became a suburb of Lewes.

## **3 AIMS AND METHODS**

### **3.1 Introduction and General Objectives**

- 3.1.1 The objective of the evaluation was:
- to identify, expose, plan and investigate the archaeological resource within a framework of defined aims
  - to seek a better understanding of the said archaeological resource
  - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence where development is proposed

### **3.2 Stripping and Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.2.1 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of two trenches each 15m x 1.8m (**Figure 1**).
- 3.2.2 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI.
- 3.2.3 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the *Standards for Archaeological Fieldwork, Recording, And Post Excavation Work in East Sussex* (2008) and the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

- 3.2.4 All evaluation trench locations were scanned before and during excavation with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) to verify the absence of any live underground services.
- 3.2.5 All topsoil and over burden stripping was undertaken under archaeological supervision. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Machine excavation proceeded until the top of the archaeological levels, or the top of natural deposits, whichever was the higher.
- 3.2.6 The bases of each trench and the upper surface of any archaeological remains surviving within them were hand cleaned where appropriate and surveyed to produce a plan of the arrangement of archaeological features within the trenches across the Site.
- 3.2.7 The trenches were laid out in general accordance with the pattern given in **Figure 1**. Any amendment to the trench design due to on site constraints were to be agreed in advance with the County Archaeological Advisor. Depending on the results of trenching, further trenching, the amount of which was to be agreed with the Archaeological Advisor and Client, may have been required to provide further information on areas identified as being of archaeological interest.

### **3.3 Monitoring**

- 3.3.1 Wessex Archaeology informed East Sussex County Council (ESCC) of the commencement of fieldwork and the progress of the investigations on Site.
- 3.3.2 Reasonable access to the Site was arranged for ESCC to make Site visits to inspect and monitor the archaeological investigations as they progressed.
- 3.3.3 Variations to the WSI were agreed in advance with representatives of the Client and the ESCC.
- 3.3.4 Monitoring of the fieldwork was carried out by Greg Chuter County Archaeological Officer for ESCC who attended the Site on the 25<sup>th</sup> October 2011.

### **3.4 Recording**

- 3.4.1 All exposed archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system.
- 3.4.2 A complete drawn record of excavated archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections), and with reference to a site grid tied to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD) height of all principal features and levels will be calculated and plans/sections will be annotated with OD heights.
- 3.4.3 Both evaluation trenches were surveyed using a GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.4.4 A full photographic record was maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). Digital photography was

implemented as appropriate. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and the general context of the principal features, finds excavated, and the Site as a whole.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 This section presents the results of the Archaeological Evaluation. Detailed descriptions of the contexts recorded are included in **Appendix 2**. A gazetteer of known archaeological sites and findspots within the region of the Site is presented at **Appendix 3**.

4.1.2 **Figure 1** presents the site and the trench locations. **Plates 1-6** provide photographic images of features and trenches.

### **4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences**

4.2.1 Overall a standard deposit model comprising topsoil overlying subsoil and natural chalk was recorded. The topsoil was an undifferentiated dark brown grey silty loam with occasional chalk fragments and sub rounded small flints pebbles. The subsoil comprised a mid brown grey silt with chalk fragments and occasional flint nodules. It was evident that some landscaping had occurred on the Site in the past as a 'raised' area was identified in the south east area of the Site.

4.2.2 A layer modelling as a colluvium deposit **212** was recorded in **TR 2** which directly underlay the subsoil deposit. The colluvium was characterised by a fine light grey silt with moderate small sub angular chalk fragments and small flint fragments. Artefacts recovered from the layer comprised pottery and fragments of burnt flint.

4.2.3 The depth range of the trenches was approximately 0.40m below ground level (bgl).

### **4.3 Summary of the evaluation results**

4.3.1 Following excavation and hand cleaning of the bases of the trenches it was observed that **TR 1** orientated east / west contained a single modern square posthole **104** at its western end (**Plates 4 and 5**). The posthole contained a single fill **105** which was characterised by a mid brown grey silt with chalk fragment inclusions and fragments of CBM.

4.3.2 **TR 2** was aligned north / south and contained two archaeological features, a ditch **204** and a very large ditch **206**. Both features aligned broadly east / west (**Plates 1-3 and 6**).

4.3.3 Ditch **204** was characterised by steep straight sides which exhibited signs of weathering of the natural chalk (**Plate 1 and Figure 2**). The ditch measured 1.62m in width, the base of the feature was not ascertained as it exceeded 1.2m bgl. However, at 1.2m bgl the ditch was observed to be 0.50m in width. The excavated portion of the ditch contained a single fill **205** which was characterised by a mid grey silt with frequent sub angular chalk fragment inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature.

- 4.3.4 Upon machining of **TR 2** it became clear that the southern edge of possible ditch **206** lay outside of the trench footprint.
- 4.3.5 **TR 2** was extended from 15m in length to c.18m to allow the southern edge of feature **206** to be identified and recorded (**Plate 6**).
- 4.3.6 Ditch **206** was characterised by straight irregular sides falling to a flat/shallow bowl shaped base (**Plates 2, 3** and **Figure 2**). The ditch was 5.88m in width and 1.70m in depth and contained fills **207, 208, 209, 210 & 211**. The scale of the feature meant it was excavated, in agreement with Greg Chutter, by careful machining under constant archaeological supervision. It was clear following excavation that the northern edge of the ditch steepened just before the base while the southern edge remained constant in its slope.
- 4.3.7 Fill **207** was defined by a light grey clay silt with occasional sub angular chalk fragments, no finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 4.3.8 Fill **208** was also defined by a light grey clay silt with occasional chalk fragments of a sub angular nature. Both deposits were recorded as being very similar.
- 4.3.9 Fill **209** comprised a mid grey clay silt with abundant sub angular large chalk fragments interpreted as a slumping episode from the northern edge possibly when the southern edge of ditch **204** was breached during the primary excavation of this larger ditch.
- 4.3.10 Fill **210** comprised a dark brown grey clay silt with occasional sub rounded chalk fragments and small to medium sized flint nodules. Pottery sherds and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered from this deposit. The deposit has been interpreted as colluvium albeit an earlier episode than that seen in deposit **212**.
- 4.3.11 Fill **211** was characterised by a mid brown grey clay silt with frequent small sub angular chalk fragments. No finds were recovered from this deposit.
- 4.3.12 Colluvial deposit **212**, described above, was observed to underlie the subsoil and effectively seal the fills of ditch **204** and potential hollow way **206**.

## **5 ARTEFACTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The only finds recovered from the Site comprised one piece of animal bone (12g) and eight small sherds of pottery (24g) from context **210**, and four small sherds of pottery (14g) from context **212**.
- 5.1.2 All of the pottery sherds are of late prehistoric date. The fabric types are mostly sandy, with the addition in some cases of sparse, fine shell or flint. Four sherds from **210**, and two from **212**, also contain glauconitic grains, suggesting an origin on or close to outcrops of greensand. One sherd from **210** is more coarsely flint-tempered. All these fabrics were current during the 1st millennium BC, but in the absence of diagnostic features the sherds cannot be dated more closely within the period with any degree of confidence.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 No features suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the course of the evaluation.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The purpose of the archaeological evaluation was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that may be impacted upon during any proposed development works.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. Archaeological horizons have been shown to survive at a depth approximately 0.40m below the existing ground level, with one trench, **TR 2**, providing evidence of surviving archaeological features.
- 7.1.3 The evaluation has shown evidence for two ditches, ditch **204** and very large ditch **206**, both orientated broadly east – west. The exact function of ditch **204** remains unclear; however it may have been an early attempt at establishing a boundary marker along the contour line defining the break of slope of the ridgeline upon which the Site is positioned prior to the implementation of ditch **206** at a later date. Although no clearly defined relationship between the ditches could be established during the course of the evaluation it is possible the chalk slump deposit **209** may have formed as a result of the truncation of the southern edge of ditch **204** when ditch **206** was implemented.
- 7.1.4 Ditch **206** also follows the contour line. It appears likely that the ditch was excavated to re-establish the boundary imposed by **204** along this ridgeline. Pottery within the colluvial deposits within the ditch have suggested a Late Iron Age date. The pottery appears to have migrated into the feature from activity further upslope to the north of the Site.
- 7.1.5 Although no definitive evidence of re-cuts were identified during the course of the excavation and recording of the ditch. It could be argued that the fills of ditch **206** may in fact indicate several episodes of re-cutting in an attempt to keep the boundary well defined within the landscape.
- 7.1.6 The Roman road constructed along a similar alignment, albeit slightly to the south of the ditches, has largely followed the same alignment along the contour line in the region of the Site before it turns to the north – east. It is probable that a well established boundary was consolidated in the Roman period by the installation of this road forming a more durable boundary within the landscape.
- 7.1.7 Full detailed development proposals are at present time unconfirmed, although it is assumed that excavation will be required in order to remove the topsoil and possibly subsoil thereby exposing and compromising sub-surface archaeological horizons, where they exist.
- 7.1.8 This evaluation has therefore assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and

inform the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with the future development proposals.

## **8 ARCHIVE**

### **8.1 Preparation and Deposition**

8.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation* and in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* (Walker 1990) and following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995). On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the County Museum Service or similar repository to be agreed with the Archaeological Officer for East Sussex County Council.

### **8.2 The Archive**

8.2.1 Following the fieldwork the archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office where they were processed and assessed for this report. The accompanying documentary records from the archaeological works have been compiled into a stable fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage 1991).

8.2.2 The contents of the project archive, comprises two A4 ring-bound file containing the following (as further detailed in **Appendix 1**):

- 2 Trench Record Sheets
- 3 Photographic Records
- 2 A3 permatrace sheets
- 1 Drawing record sheet
- 9 Context record sheets
- Day Book (3 sheets)
- A copy of the WSI
- A copy of the RA

8.2.3 The project archive including plans, photographs and written records are currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Rochester office under the site code **78551**. The project archive will be deposited with an appropriate local museum in the East Sussex area.

### **8.3 Copyright**

8.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and

Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The recipient museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

#### **8.4 Security Copy**

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (NMR) (English Heritage) in Swindon; a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the appropriate local museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

### **9 REFERENCES**

- Archaeology South-East, 2010. *Archaeological Evaluation at 1 The Lynchets, Lewes*. Report no. 4272. Unpublished report.
- Chapman, B, 2003. *The Chronicles of the Cliffe and South Malling, 688-2003AD*. Lewes: The Book Guild.
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- Rudling, D. 1992. 'An Iron Age Gold Coin from South Malling.' *Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. 130*. p.238.
- South East Research Framework (SERF) 2008. *Notes from the South-East Research Framework Research Agenda Conference 26/4/08*. Unpublished.
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- de Ward. *An exact and perfect survey of South Malling in the County of Sussex, being parcel of the possessions of the Right Honourable Richard, Earl of Dorset. Sale of the property of Capt. H.H. Spence RN*.



Wessex Archaeology (A), 2011. *Crosshaven, Church Lane, Lewes, East Sussex, Written Scheme of Investigation: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation*. Unpublished client report (ref: 78850).

Wessex Archaeology (B), 2011. *Crosshaven, Church Lane, Lewes, East Sussex, Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished client report (ref: 78550.01).

Ordnance Survey First Edition. Sheet 54/10. Scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition. Sheet 54/10. Scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey Third Edition. Sheet 54/10. Scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey Sheet 54/10. Scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey Sheet 54/10. Scale 1:2500.

Ordnance Survey, 1949. Sheet 54/10. Scale 1:2500.

British Geological Survey Sheet 319

### **Aerial Photographs**

1946. RAF. Lewes. ESRO No. C/P 63/2. Shot 4210.

### **Online Resources**

British Listed Buildings. *Listed Buildings in Lewes, East Sussex, England*.  
<http://www.britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/england/east+sussex/lewes>

Domesday Map. *Place: [South] Malling*.  
<http://www.domesdaymap.co.uk/place/TQ4211/south-malling/>

Lewes District Council. *Lewes Conservation Area Character Appraisal*.  
[http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan\\_CAA\\_Lewespages80to99.pdf](http://www.lewes.gov.uk/Files/plan_CAA_Lewespages80to99.pdf)

Nottingham University. *A Key to English Place-Names*.  
[http://epn.ara.nottingham.ac.uk/ka-map/index\\_aqua.php?extents=473511,91764,601545,140617](http://epn.ara.nottingham.ac.uk/ka-map/index_aqua.php?extents=473511,91764,601545,140617)

Wikipedia. *London to Lewes Way (Roman Road)*.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London\\_to\\_Lewes\\_Way\\_\(Roman\\_road\)#References](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London_to_Lewes_Way_(Roman_road)#References)

**APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX**

<b>File No.</b>	<b>NAR Cat.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>No. Sheets</b>
1	-	Index to Archive	A4	1
1	A	Client Report	A4	-
1	-	Project Specification	A4	14
2	B	Day Book (photocopy)	A4	3
2	B	Trial trench records	A4	2
2	B	Survey Data Print-out	A4	1
2	B	Site Graphics	A4	-
2	B	Site Graphics	A3	2
2	D	Photographic Register	A4	3
1	D	CD-Rom – digital photo's	-	-
2	E	Environmental Sample Register	A4	-
2	E	Environmental Sample Records	A4	-
<b>FINDS</b>		4 bags		

## APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

All depths are below ground level. The order in which the deposits are listed represents their stratigraphic position, except where noted.

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	15m x 1.5m x 0.44m	
	<b>Land use:</b>	Garden	
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	(W) 542029.336, 111082.071, 25.499m aOD (E) 542044.172, 11082.283, 26.411m aOD	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>
101	Layer - Topsoil	Dark brown grey silt with turf, occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded small stones	0.00-0.12m
102	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown grey silt with frequent chalk flecks and small lumps, occasional flint nodules and moderate CBM lumps	0.12-0.42m
103	Layer - Natural	Solid white chalk	0.42m+
<b>104</b>	Cut - Modern Posthole	Square shape in plan with vertical edges	0.24m x 0.24m x 0.23m+
105	Fill - deliberate backfill of Posthole 104	Mid brown grey silt with frequent chalk lumps and CBM towards top of feature	0.23m+

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>Dimensions :</b>	18m x 1.5m x 1.72m	
	<b>Land use:</b>	Garden	
	<b>Coordinates:</b>	(S) 542034.994, 111086.953, 25.885m aOD (N) 542035.371, 111105.042, 26.546m aOD	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>
201	Layer - Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones and chalk	0.00-0.15m
202	Layer - Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with abundant small sub-rounded chalk and occasional CBM	0.15-0.41m
203	Layer - Natural	Solid white chalk	0.41m+
<b>204</b>	Cut - Ditch	E-W aligned linear with straight steep sloping sides (base not excavated)	1.62m wide x 0.8m+ deep
205	Fill - Secondary fill of ditch 204	Mid grey silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular chalk lumps	0.58m+
<b>206</b>	Cut - Ditch	E-W aligned linear with straight moderately steep sides and flattish base	5.88m wide x 1.32m deep
207	Fill - Primary silting of ditch 206	Light grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular chalk lumps (same as 208)	0.86m wide x 0.18m deep
208	Fill - Primary silting of ditch 206	Light grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular chalk lumps (same as 207)	0.72m wide x 0.21m deep
209	Fill - Secondary fill / collapse of northern edge of ditch 206	Mid grey clayey silt with frequent large sub-angular chalk lumps	1.8m wide x 0.7m deep
210	Fill - Secondary silting / deliberate backfill of ditch 206	Dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded chalk lumps, pottery and animal bone	2.74m wide x 0.58m deep
211	Fill - Secondary silting of ditch 206	Mid brown grey clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk lumps	2.46m wide x 0.52m deep
212	Fill - Secondary silting of ditch 206	Light grey clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular chalk lumps, flint and burnt flint, and occasional pottery	7.7m wide x 0.7m deep

**APPENDIX 3: GAZETTEER OF ENTRIES FROM EAST SUSSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (THOSE IN BOLD ARE SHOWN ON FIGURE 1).**

WA_Number	ESHER ID	Name	Ref	Detail	Date	Easting	Northing
<b>WA_EPT001</b>	EES9098	Evaluation at Malling Chalk Pit	EI 373	No archaeology	N/A	542374	111324
<b>WA_EPT002</b>	EES14826	Watching Brief at 5 Queens Road		No archaeology	N/A	542128	111295
<b>WA_EPT003</b>	EES13905	Watching Brief at 98a Queens Road		No archaeology	N/A	541790	111260
<b>WA_EPT004</b>	EES14852	Watching Brief at 8 Mill Road		No archaeology	N/A	542169	111172
<b>WA_EPT005</b>	EES14737	Evaluation at 1 The Lynchets	LYN 10			542156	111123
<b>WA_EPT006</b>	EES14081	Watching Brief at 16 The Martletts		Building	19th Century	541874	111118
<b>WA_EPT007</b>	EES9086	Evaluation at Malling Down	EI 360	Execution burials	Unknown	542383	111110
<b>WA_EPT008</b>	EES9075	Excavation at Church Lane	EI 349	Road and cemetery	Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon	541764	111075
<b>WA_EPT009</b>	EES14333	Survey		Earthworks	Unknown	542430	110850

WA_Number	ESHER ID	Name	Reference	Detail	Date	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Easting	Northing
WA_EPY001	EES14737	Evaluation at 1 The Lynchets	LYN 10	Pits and postholes	Post-Medieval	472.31	542158	111124

WA_Number	ESHER ID	Name	Type	Date	Length (m)	Easting	Northing
WA_MPL001	MES5138	London to Lewes Roman Road	Site, Road	Romano-British	35568.36	542479	111439
WA_MPL002	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	136.35	542356	111172

WA Number	ESHER ID	Name	Type	Date	Length (m)	Easting	Northing
WA_MPL003	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	564.03	542423	110932
WA_MPL004	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	154.06	542275	111070
WA_MPL005	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	190.00	542491	111035
WA_MPL006	MES15537	Roman road	Inhumation, cremation cemetery	Romano-British	283.97	541915	111067
WA_MPL007	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	167.34	542440	110822
WA_MPL008	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	96.54	542486	110856
WA_MPL009	MES1625	Field system	Field system	Bronze Age - Anglo-Saxon	365.95	542581	110793

WA Number	ESHER ID	Detail	Type	Date	Easting	Northing
WA_MPT001	MES16766	Chalk pit	Quarry, chalk pit	Post-Medieval	541587	111391
WA_MPT002	MES7247	Roman coin, medieval pottery	Findspot	Romano-British/Medieval	541956	111329
WA_MPT003	MES1779	?Neolithic pits and later finds	Pit, findspot, lynchet	Neolithic	542372	111130
WA_MPT004	MES1762	Execution burials	Inhumation, pit, site	Anglo-Saxon	542390	111120
WA_MPT005	MES1769	Windmill	Post mill, site	19th Century	542198	111113
WA_MPT006	MES7214	Inhumation	Findspot, inhumation	Anglo-Saxon	542378	111111
WA_MPT007	MES7210	Pit & later lynchet	Pit, findspot, lynchet	Neolithic	542319	111107
WA_MPT008	MES1605	Cemetery	Cremation cemetery, inhumation	Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon	541800	111070
WA_MPT009	MES15537	Road	Cremation cemetery, inhumation	Romano-British	541833	111066
WA_MPT010	MES1605	Cemetery	Cremation cemetery, inhumation	Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon	542020	111060

<b>WA_Number</b>	<b>ESHER ID</b>	<b>Detail</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Easting</b>	<b>Northing</b>
<b>WA_MPT011</b>	MES10024	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT012</b>	MES10025	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT013</b>	MES12594	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT014</b>	MES12595	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT015</b>	MES12596	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT016</b>	MES12597	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT017</b>	MES12598	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT018</b>	MES12599	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT019</b>	MES12600	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT020</b>	MES12601	Knife	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT021</b>	MES12602	Knife	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT022</b>	MES10024	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT023</b>	MES10025	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT024</b>	MES12594	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT025</b>	MES12595	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT026</b>	MES12596	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT027</b>	MES12597	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT028</b>	MES12598	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT029</b>	MES12599	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT030</b>	MES12600	Coin	Findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT031</b>	MES12601	Knife	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT032</b>	MES12602	Knife	Findspot	Anglo-Saxon/Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT033</b>	MES1573	Armlet	Findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT034</b>	MES1760	Mound	Mound, site	Unknown	542100	111000
<b>WA_MPT035</b>	MES1761	?Settlement	Site, findspot	Romano-British	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT036</b>	MES1764	Coin	Site, findspot	Medieval	542000	111000
<b>WA_MPT037</b>	MES1625	Field system	Field system	BA - AS	542500	111000

WA_Number	ESHER ID	Detail	Type	Date	Easting	Northing
WA_MPT038	MES13964	Coin	Findspot	Romano-British	541900	110900
WA_MPT039	MES13964		Findspot		541900	110900
WA_MPT040	MES7378	Enclosures	Farmstead, site, Romano-British temple	Iron Age/Romano-British	542470	110770
WA_MPT041	MES16632	Railway (disused)	Railway	19th Century	541716	110755

WA_Number	MonUID	Name	Type	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Date	Easting	Northing
WA_MPY001	MES7185	AS cemetery	Cemetery	20513.05	Anglo-Saxon	542345	111466

WA_Number	List Entry	Name	Grade	Date	Easting	Northing
WA_LB001	1043905	Former stables to Malling House	II	Post-Medieval	541664	111168
WA_LB002	1353063	The Mill House	II	19th Century	542178	111135
WA_LB003	1043904	Malling House	I	Post-Medieval	541646	111125
WA_LB004	1353013	Garden wall to west of Malling House	II	18th-19th Century	541610	111074
WA_LB005	1190364	Wall surrounding Malling House east, south, west and north	II	18th Century	541624	111053
WA_LB006	1043703	1-5 (odd) Malling fields	II	18th Century	542243	110901
WA_LB007	1192099	Old Tanyard Cottage	II	19th Century	542290	110754

