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# Keymer Avenue Peacehaven, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Planning Ref: LW/13/0686  
Ref: 102790.03  
February 2014



**Keymer Avenue  
Peacehaven, East Sussex**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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# Keymer Avenue Peacehaven, East Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Introduction .....	2
2.2 Prehistoric activity .....	2
2.3 Later activity.....	2
<b>3 AIMS AND METHODS.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 General aims and objectives .....	3
3.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	3
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	4
4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences .....	4
4.3 Archaeological features.....	4
<i>Early prehistoric</i> .....	4
<i>Later prehistoric</i> .....	4
<i>Features of uncertain date</i> .....	4
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Introduction .....	5
5.2 Pottery.....	5
5.3 Worked flint .....	5
5.4 Burnt flint.....	6
5.5 Other finds .....	6
<b>6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
6.1 Introduction .....	7
6.2 Charred plant remains.....	7
6.3 Wood charcoal .....	7



<b>7</b>	<b>DISCUSSION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>STORAGE AND CURATION</b> .....	<b>8</b>
8.1	Museum .....	8
8.2	The archive .....	8
8.3	Discard policy.....	8
8.4	Security copy.....	8
<b>9</b>	<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>APPENDIX 2 – FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>OASIS RECORD FORM</b> .....	<b>14</b>
12.1	Keymer Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex - Wessex Archaeology .....	14
	<i>OASIS ID - wessexar1-172399</i> .....	14

#### Tables

Table 1:	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes) .....	14
Table 2:	Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal .....	14

#### Figures

Figure 1:	Site and trench location plan
Figure 2:	Archaeological features
Figure 3:	Flint scatter in Trench 12

#### Plates

Front cover:	Opening Trench 8, view from the south
Plate 1:	South facing section of ditch 404
Plate 2:	West facing section of ditch 304
Plate 3:	East facing section of pit 306
Plate 4:	Exposing flint scatter in Trench 12, view from the south
Plate 5:	Identified worked flint scatter in Trench 12, view from the north
Plate 6:	West facing representative section, Trench 4
Plate 7:	Trench 5, recording spread 504, view from the west
Plate 8:	Trench 10, view from the north
Plate 9:	East facing representative section, Trench 10
Plate 10:	Trench 11, view from the east
Plate 11:	North facing representative section, Trench 11



# Keymer Avenue Peacehaven, East Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land to the north of Keymer Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 541634 101265. The fieldwork was undertaken between 27th to 31st January 2014.

A planning application (Planning Ref: LW/13/0686) has been submitted to Lewes District Council for the construction of 48 dwellings, along with associated services, infrastructure, amenity space, parking and gardens, with access from Keymer Avenue. The archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority advised a programme of archaeological work be undertaken prior to any development, comprising an archaeological evaluation of 12 trial trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8m. The evaluation identified a flint scatter of early prehistoric date in the north-eastern corner of the site and evidence for Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity.

Initial examination of the early prehistoric flint scatter in Trench 12 does not suggest it is an undisturbed or well-stratified deposit, although its presence on the summit of the slope may indicate preferential use of this elevated location throughout prehistory. A spread of material on the eastern side of the site (Trench 10) contained a large assemblage (101 sherds) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, whilst an undated shallow ditch in the south-western corner of the site, possibly relates to a driveway recorded during previous investigations to the immediate east and south of the site.



# Keymer Avenue Peacehaven, East Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work, with particular thanks to Duncan Hawkins for his help and assistance during the course of the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist for East Sussex County Council, who monitored the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. BPH Plant, in particular Alan Bennett, are also thanked.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Gareth Chaffey, with Phil Breach and Jamie McCarthy. This report was written by Gareth Chaffey and the report illustrations were prepared by Liz James. Finds were assessed by Phil Harding (worked flint) and Lorraine Mephram (all other finds). The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Sue Farr.



# Keymer Avenue Peacehaven, East Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology (WA) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting ('the Client'), to undertake a trial trench evaluation on land north of Keymer Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 541634 101265 (**Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 An application for planning permission (Lewes District Council Planning Ref: LW/13/0686) has been submitted for the construction of 48 dwellings, along with associated services, infrastructure, amenity space, parking and gardens, with access from Keymer Avenue. Following the advice of the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Assistant County Archaeologist, the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), a condition was imposed on any consent granted to ensure a programme of archaeological work was undertaken prior to any development.
- 1.1.3 An archaeological desk based assessment (DBA) (CgMs 2013) was submitted with the planning application and detailed the archaeological and historical background to the Site.
- 1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation (WA 2014) was prepared by WA and submitted to, and approved by, ESCC and subsequently the LPA, prior to the start of fieldwork. The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (IFA 2008).
- 1.1.5 The fieldwork was undertaken from 27<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2014.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site is located to the north of Keymer Avenue in Peacehaven, East Sussex and is bounded to the east, west and south by residential properties. The northern boundary adjoins a recently approved outdoor sports and community development.
- 1.2.2 The Site, comprising an area of approximately 1.3ha, consists of open grassland which falls away across the Site by approximately 6m in a westerly direction from a height of 44.50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 38.40m aOD.
- 1.2.3 The Site is located on Woolwich Sand Beds which cap Upper and Middle Chalk deposits (British Geological survey, 1:50,000 series, England and Wales, sheet 334, Eastbourne 1979).





## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background for the Site has been compiled and presented previously (CgMs 2013) and as such will not be repeated here.
- 2.1.2 In summary, several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the Site, including geophysics, trial trenching and excavation, which showed a high potential for prehistoric remains to survive within the Site.

### **2.2 Prehistoric activity**

- 2.2.1 A small number of Palaeolithic flint tools have been recorded in the Peacehaven area and the DBA concluded the archaeological potential of the Site was low for Palaeolithic remains (*ibid.*).
- 2.2.2 In contrast, there have been a high number of Mesolithic and Neolithic finds recorded within the town, including occupation sites. The most relevant is recorded at Keymer Avenue/Roundhouse Crescent to the immediate south and east of the Site (ASE 2006). Extensive archaeological investigations were undertaken in 2006-2010 and discovered a large area of flint tool debris with a small area of *in situ* knapping. Neolithic pits were also recorded. A further programme of fieldwalking to the north of the Site identified a scatter of prehistoric flintwork and the DBA concluded the Mesolithic and Neolithic archaeological potential for the Site was good.
- 2.2.3 Similarly, the potential for Bronze Age and Iron Age activity is defined as good within the DBA. The excavations at Keymer Avenue/Roundhouse Crescent (ASE 2006) and also at Seaview Avenue (ASE 2010; ASE 2011), along with archaeological investigations in advance of construction at the waste water treatment works at Lower Hoddern Farm, revealed extensive archaeological remains including a Bronze Age barrow with placed deposits, a further ring ditch and a deep shaftlike pit. A substantial double ditched enclosure associated with an east-west aligned driveway was also identified. Further enclosures recorded to the north, west and east were considered to relate to animal husbandry and field systems. To the south at Piddinghoe Avenue, further Bronze Age activity has been recorded and includes a cremation burial.

### **2.3 Later activity**

- 2.3.1 Although Romano-British activity is known to have continued at the Keymer Avenue/Roundhouse Crescent site (ASE 2006), several buildings recorded appear to date to the Late Iron Age, and Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site is less well represented. Large scale investigations at Farrington Farm Waste Treatment Works and the excavations at Keymer Avenue/Roundhouse Crescent revealed relatively low densities of Roman activity and overall the potential was defined as moderate to good within the DBA.
- 2.3.2 The East Sussex Historic Environment Record shows no finds relating to Saxon, medieval or post-medieval activity within the immediate vicinity of the Site, and it is likely the Site itself remained in agricultural use during this time. As a result, the DBA considered a low potential for these periods, although evidence for land division and agricultural activity may be represented.



### 3 AIMS AND METHODS

#### 3.1 General aims and objectives

- 3.1.1 Prior to the commencement of works, a WSI (WA 2014) was written which set out the agreed aims and objectives of the trial trench evaluation, and the methods by which these aims would be achieved.
- 3.1.2 The general aim of the trial trench evaluation was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the constraints of the proposed works. Further aims of the works were to:
- *Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits*
  - *Place the Iron Age and earlier activity from recent investigations to the east and south of the Site within the context of this Site and its wider environs*

#### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

- 3.2.1 The evaluation was conducted according to the agreed WSI (WA 2014) and comprised the excavation of 12 trial trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8m (see **Appendix 1** for details). The trenches were positioned within the proposed areas of development as shown on **Figure 1**, and all proposed trenches were excavated. Two trenches (**5** and **10**) were extended slightly to ascertain the nature of archaeological deposits noted within them.
- 3.2.2 Prior to machining, the trench locations were scanned using a cable tracing device. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator employing a toothless ditching bucket. The turf, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately to facilitate appropriate backfilling and consolidation of each trench following the completion of recording.
- 3.2.3 All potential features and deposits of possible archaeological origin were partially excavated to ascertain their nature and function, and were fully recorded using WA's *pro forma* record sheets.
- 3.2.4 A digital photographic record was kept. Particular attention was taken to record all access routes and trench locations to provide a full record of both the original and final condition of the fieldwork locations. Special attention was placed on the recording of the mechanical excavation, spoil handling and storage prior to, during and following the completion of the trial trench evaluation.
- 3.2.5 A full graphic record was kept. The site drawings were drawn at an appropriate scale, typically 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans.
- 3.2.6 Site survey was carried out using a Leica Viva series GNSS unit using the OS National GPS Network through an RTK network with a 3D accuracy of 30mm or below. All survey data was recorded using the OSGB36 British National Grid coordinate system.
- 3.2.7 All archaeological fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the LPA by Greg Chuter (Assistant County Archaeologist, ESCC).



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual contexts are retained in the project archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.2 Natural deposits and soil sequences

4.2.1 Natural deposits were encountered in all trenches, which varied between Woolwich Sand deposits on the eastern side of the Site at 44.50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), to a silty sand deposit to the west at 38.40m aOD. Overall, natural deposits were encountered between 0.34m and 0.58m below the current ground surface.

4.2.2 The natural stratigraphic sequence of the Site was seen to be largely uniform, differing only in depth of the layers (**Figure 2, Plates 6, 9 and 11**). Across the Site, the topsoil was typically a dark greyish brown silty sand with rare angular flint inclusions, averaging 0.20m in depth. This generally overlay a sterile mid brown silty sand subsoil, averaging 0.14m in depth.

### 4.3 Archaeological features

#### *Early prehistoric*

4.3.1 A concentration of flints, totalling 27 pieces, was noted in the subsoil of **Trench 12**, distinguishable from the ploughsoil overburden (**Figure 3, Plates 4 and 5**). A higher concentration of flint was noted in the central part of the trench. The scatter was recorded in accordance with the WSI (WA 2014). Excavation ceased at the level at which flint was observed, the material was then 3-dimensionally recorded and lifted.

4.3.2 Initial examination of the material suggests a multi-period chronology of activity as opposed to a well-stratified, undisturbed assemblage. Material included two scrapers and a small retouched blade. The location of the scatter on the summit of a slope on the eastern side of the Site may suggest passing Mesolithic or Neolithic groups preferring to use this elevated position.

#### *Later prehistoric*

4.3.3 A shallow pit **306 (Plate 3)** was recorded in **Trench 3** and was located 1.95m to the south-west of undated ditch **304**. The pit measured 0.88m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.09m in depth and contained a single fill, from which worked flint and a single sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

4.3.4 A possible ditch **404 (Plate 1)** was recorded in the southern end of **Trench 4**. Relatively shallow in nature (0.29m), the true nature of the feature was not clear due to its positioning within the trench. However, the upper fill (**405**) of the feature did contain sherds of prehistoric pottery.

4.3.5 A spread **1004** containing a large assemblage (101 sherds) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (post-Deverel-Rimbury) was recorded in the northern end of **Trench 10**. The feature was poorly defined with no discernable or clear edges. It is possible that the material has collected in a shallow surface hollow in the natural geology. The feature was truncated by a modern intrusion, possibly a geo-technical pit.

#### *Features of uncertain date*

4.3.6 A single shallow ditch **304 (Plate 2)** was located in the centre of **Trench 3**. The ditch was at least 5.10m long, extending beyond the trench in both directions, and measured 1.26m

in width but only 0.09m in depth. A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from its single fill. Although undated, the ditch possibly relates to the wider prehistoric activity in the area, noted by several field enclosures and driveways. Indeed, the ditch is on the same alignment and could be related to a driveway recorded during previous investigations to the immediate east and south of the Site (ASE 2006)

- 4.3.7 A possible archaeological feature was recorded in the western end of **Trench 5**. Feature **504** may represent a spread of material, similar to **1004** seen in **Trench 10**, however, the true nature and extent of the feature could not be ascertained. The feature was broadly perpendicular to the trench, and measured 2.76m in width and 0.29m in depth. Its single fill yielded both worked and burnt flint.
- 4.3.8 Evidence of ploughing in the form of scars was noted in several trenches, including **Trench 3, 4, 5** and **7**.

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 The evaluation produced an assemblage of moderate size, but in a very restricted range of material types: only flint (worked and burnt unworked) and pottery occurred in any significant quantity. Finds came from contexts within nine of the trenches excavated. The assemblage is almost entirely of prehistoric date.
- 5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in **Appendix 2: Table 1**.

### **5.2 Pottery**

- 5.2.1 Pottery provides the primary dating evidence for the Site, but most sherds came from a single context in **Trench 10** (spread **1004**). This group of 101 sherds includes 65 sherds in a coarse fabric tempered with both shell and rare to sparse flint. These 65 sherds could represent a single vessel, but are in such poor condition (leached-out inclusions leaving a highly friable, actively laminating fabric with irregular surfaces) as to render the identification of form almost impossible. A few sherds preserve what may be a rounded shoulder, and there is a possible rim sherd; this could be a shouldered jar with upright or slightly everted rim.
- 5.2.2 Within the same context, there are smaller groups of sherds in shelly, sandy and finely flint-tempered fabrics, of which the only diagnostic sherd is one from a rounded-angled shoulder in a finely flint-tempered fabric. Two sherds from **Trench 5** topsoil are in a shelly fabric, and one from shallow pit **306** is in a relatively well finished, finely flint-tempered fabric; again, these sherds are undiagnostic.
- 5.2.3 Despite the lack of diagnostic features, sherds from all three contexts can be assigned with relative confidence to the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, the presence of sandy fabrics perhaps indicating a date later in this range. All fabric types can be paralleled within other Sussex PDR assemblages (Seager Thomas 2008, 41).

### **5.3 Worked flint**

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of worked flint, comprising 148 pieces, was recovered from the trial trench evaluation; of these totals 61 pieces were collected from topsoil or unstratified contexts, with an additional 27 pieces from the plotted scatter in **Trench 12**.

- 5.3.2 The remaining 60 pieces were from shallow features, none of sufficient depth to preserve well stratified material.
- 5.3.3 The assemblage comprised predominantly flakes and broken flakes, which accounted for 78% of the pieces. Surface condition was generally lightly patinated or totally unpatinated and raw material comprised both weathered surface nodules derived from the Chalk of the South Downs, supplemented by cobbles that were probably collected from beach gravels.
- 5.3.4 Artefacts were generally in a sharp condition with slight 'dulling' of the edges, typical of material that has undergone some movement in the topsoil and/or subsoil. Only a small group of worked flints from possible ditch **404** (fill **405**) was distinctive as being in mint condition and therefore likely to be in their original place of deposition.
- 5.3.5 The most concentrated spread of worked flint was recorded in a scatter from the subsoil in **Trench 12 (1202)**. Assessment of this collection does not suggest that it formed part of a well-preserved, undisturbed assemblage, although its presence on the summit of the slope may indicate preferential use of this elevated location throughout prehistory.
- 5.3.6 The chronology of the material can best be summarised as multi-period. There are isolated examples of small, well-made blades with abraded butts that are likely to represent the activities of passing Mesolithic or Early Neolithic groups. This material includes a small naturally backed retouched blade, from **Trench 12**, subsoil **1202**, which may well have served as an element in a composite tool, such as a knife.
- 5.3.7 The majority of the retouched pieces, which include four end scrapers produced using regular retouch, and two retouched knives, may also be from this period but are just as likely to be of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. This conclusion is largely in keeping with previous studies of worked flint from the area.
- 5.3.8 The most well stratified material was contained in possible ditch **404** (fill **405**) and included a denticulate end scraper and a flake from which a 'Janus' flake had been removed to remove the bulb of percussion. This small group of material was distinguished from the remainder by its undamaged edges and consistent light surface stain. The techniques of retouch have most in common with those that characterise the Late Bronze Age flint working traditions.
- 5.4 Burnt flint**
- 5.4.1 Burnt, unworked flint is intrinsically undatable, although frequently taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity. In this instance, its distribution coincides very closely with that of the worked flint. The largest group (c. 42% by weight of the total) came from **Trench 10**, where it was associated with the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in spread **1004**. A smaller group (c. 19% of the total) came from subsoil **1202** in **Trench 12**.
- 5.5 Other finds**
- 5.5.1 Other finds comprised a small piece of modern green bottle glass (subsoil in **Trench 12**); some small fragments of unworked shale and some burnt, unworked stone, all from spread **1004**. Two small fragments of 'slag' were also recovered from spread **1004**; these are light and vesicular, and could just represent highly fired ceramic rather than the remnants of any industrial activity such as metalworking.



## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A bulk sample of 18 litres was taken from Iron Age spread **1004** in **Trench 10** to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can assist in determining the archaeological significance of the Site. The sample was processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

### 6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk sample was processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, the residue fractionated into 4mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fraction (>4mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flot was scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 1: Table 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flot was of moderate size with c. 50% rooty material and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

6.2.3 A small quantity of charred cereal remains and a moderately high number of weed seeds were observed in the sample. These remains included grain and glume base fragments of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticumdicocum/spelta*), an oat (*Avena* sp.) awn fragment, and seeds of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.) and knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.).

6.2.4 This relatively small assemblage is indicative of settlement waste and activity in the vicinity. The weed seeds are typical of those found in grassland, field margins and arable environments. The assemblage is comparable with others of Iron Age date in the wider area and there are similarities between this and the results from the sample from the previous evaluation north of Keymur Avenue (ASE 2006).

### 6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. A small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 4mm was recovered from the sample. They included both mature wood and round wood pieces.

## 7 DISCUSSION

7.1.1 The results of the evaluation complement those from previous investigations in the immediate area, which identified earlier activity suggested by residual assemblages of Neolithic material and largely agricultural features dating to the Late Bronze/Early Iron Age in the form of field boundary ditches. There is no evidence for any Romano-British or later activity on the Site.

7.1.2 A possible flint scatter was recorded in **Trench 12**. Analysis of the worked flint has indicated the scatter did not form part of a well-stratified, undisturbed assemblage. It may represent an extended period of prehistoric activity in the immediate area, located on, or near to the summit of a slope. Furthermore, the scatter may have been disturbed by ploughing, evidence of which was noted in four of the trenches.

- 7.1.3 Evidence of later prehistoric activity was also noted during the works. Ditch **304**, recorded in **Trench 3**, possibly forms part of the wider prehistoric enclosure system previously excavated at Keymer Avenue (ASE 2006). In turn, the undated feature could relate to a droveway. Excavations to the immediate east and south of the Site revealed evidence of extensive prehistoric field systems and droveways which appear to have been established on the uplands either side of the Piddinghoe Valley. Droveways dominate the landscape, with a single feature appearing to run for over 500m along the northern flank of the valley (ASE 2011).
- 7.1.4 Further evidence of prehistoric activity in the area was noted on the eastern edge of the Site, located on the higher ground. A single spread of material **1004** contained numerous sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, potentially most from a single vessel. Other features included a single, shallow pit **306** and a possible ditch **404**.
- 7.1.5 The features recorded during the course of the evaluation suggest a wider prehistoric landscape as revealed through adjacent investigations.

## **8 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **8.1 Museum**

- 8.1.1 The Site falls within the collecting area of the Barbican House Museum, Lewes. The Museum is not currently accepting archives, and there is no indication that this situation will change in the near future.
- 8.1.2 Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **8.2 The archive**

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- *2 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type*
  - *1 file/document case of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*

### **8.3 Discard policy**

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in *Selection, Retention and Dispersal* (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. In this instance, burnt (unworked) flint and stone, unworked shale, and modern glass have been discarded. All discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2002).

### **8.4 Security copy**

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. 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.

## 9 REFERENCES

- ADS 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice
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## 10 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH TABLES

TRENCH 1			Machine excavated
Dimensions:30.3m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.41m	Ground level:38.49m aOD
Co-ordinates: W=541619.6030,101306.7530 E=541648.8550,101298.8420			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
101	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0-0.14
102	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular flint 2-6mm	0.14-0.38
103	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brown/orange sandy clay, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0.35+

TRENCH 2			Machine excavated
Dimensions:29.67m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.47m	Ground level:39.38m aOD
Co-ordinates: N=541622.8370,101286.8705 S=541615.5420,101259.1345			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
201	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0-0.42
202	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy clay, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0.42-0.47
203	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brown/yellow sandy clay, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0.47+

TRENCH 3			Machine excavated
Dimensions:29.35m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level:39.99m aOD
Co-ordinates: W=541603.1295,101251.0485 E=541631.5520,101243.7170			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
301	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	0-0.26
302	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown sandy clay/colluvium, no inclusions	0.26-0.40
303	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mottled mid orange brown sand, no inclusions	0.40+
<b>304</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of shallow ditch L1.00m x W1.26m x D0.10m, possibly associated with driveway noted in evaluation to E of the site</b>	<b>0.10</b>
305	Fill	Mid brownish yellow sandy silt, no inclusions, single piece of burnt flint, secondary fill	0.10
<b>306</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of a shallow pit, located on S edge of trench L0.88m x W0.80m x D0.09m</b>	<b>0.09</b>
307	Fill	Mid brown silty sand loam, no inclusions. Secondary fill of shallow pit, contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery	0.09

TRENCH 4			Machine excavated
Dimensions:29.29m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.56m	Ground level:39.60m aOD
Co-ordinates: N=541663.7445,101305.8775 S=541657.2545,101277.3195			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
401	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy silt, no inclusions	0-0.37
402	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare chalk inclusions, slightly mottled in colour, no inclusions	0.37-0.56
403	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brown/yellow Sand, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0.56+
<b>404</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of possible ditch, L1.00m x W1.2m x D0.29m, located on southern end of trench so true nature of feature is obscured, maybe a spread of material in a void, not fully sectioned</b>	<b>0.29</b>
405	Fill	Mid greyish brown sand, no inclusions, contained pottery sherds, worked and burnt flint, secondary fill	0.19
406	Fill	Dark greyish brown sand, no inclusions, contains worked and burnt flint, secondary fill, lower fill of feature	0.10



TRENCH 5			Machine excavated
Dimensions:32.74m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.58m	Ground level:40.75m aOD
Co-ordinates: W=541632.8930,101274.5340 E=541664.4215,101265.7015			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
501	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown sandy loam, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0-0.39
502	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy loam, no inclusions	0.39-0.58
503	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brown/yellow sandy clay, no inclusions	0.58+
<b>504</b>	<b>Cut</b>	<b>Cut of shallow feature/spread, full extents of feature not clear due to limitations of trench L1.00m x W2.76m x D0.29m</b>	<b>0.29</b>
505	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse chalk inclusions in interface with (502) above, contained worked and burnt flint, secondary fill	0.29

TRENCH 6			Machine excavated
Dimensions:29.31m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.43m	Ground level:41.38m aOD
Co-ordinates: N=541653.2920,101259.1075 S=541647.0365,101230.4705			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
601	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown silty sand, no inclusions	0-0.17
602	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown sand, rare sub-angular gravel <0.05m	0.17-0.34
603	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid orange brown sand	0.34+

TRENCH 7			Machine excavated
Dimensions:30.31m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.36m	Ground level:41.43m aOD
Co-ordinates: W=541683.2595,101297.9290 E=541713.0250,101292.2085			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
701	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown silty sand, rare sub-angular gravel inclusions, <0.05m	0-0.17
702	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown sand, rare sub-angular gravel inclusions, <0.05m	0.17-0.36
703	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Yellowish brown sand, possible plough scars running N-S	0.36+

TRENCH 8			Machine excavated
Dimensions:30.74m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.49m	Ground level:43.24m aOD
Co-ordinates: N=541687.3315,101280.2090S=541679.2390,101250.5485			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
801	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid brown silty sand, no inclusions	0-0.22
802	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid-light brown sand, rare sub-angular gravel inclusions <0.05m	0.22-0.44
803	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Yellow and red sand	0.44+

TRENCH 9			Machine excavated
Dimensions:30.61m x 1.80m		Max. depth: 0.47m	Ground level:42.44m aOD
Co-ordinates: W=541664.4320,101237.9630 E=541694.2015,101230.8230			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
901	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0-0.21
902	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid brown sand, rare sub-angular gravel inclusions, <0.05m	0.21-0.44
903	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid orange brown sand	0.44+



TRENCH 10			Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 31.60m x 1.80m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.39m	<b>Ground level:</b> 43.33m aOD
<b>Co-ordinates:</b> N=541712.2430,101243.2880S=541701.3145,101213.6360			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1001	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare flint inclusions, angular 6-20mm	0-0.19
1002	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown sand, rare flint inclusions, sub-angular 6-20mm	0.19-0.34
1003	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brown/yellow sand, no inclusions	0.37+
1004	Cut	<b>Cut of spread, L1.8m x W4.60m x D0.12m, contained large quantities of pottery, worked and burnt flint, no clear indication as to nature of feature due to limitations of trench, cut by modern cut, possibly a geo-tech pit</b>	0.12
1005	Fill	Dark greyish brown sand, moderate flint inclusions, sub-angular 6-20mm, rare charcoal flecking, sparse flint inclusions, secondary fill	0.12

TRENCH 11			Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.90m x 1.80m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.34m	<b>Ground level:</b> 44.13m aOD
<b>Co-ordinates:</b> W=541697.5805,101268.0005 E=541726.4805,101257.0425			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1101	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Mid greyish brown silty sand	0-0.14
1102	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Mid yellowish brown sand	0.14-0.34
1103	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Sand, mixture of yellow, red and brown in colour	0.34+

TRENCH 12			Machine excavated
<b>Dimensions:</b> 30.64m x 1.80m		<b>Max. depth:</b> 0.41m	<b>Ground level:</b> 43.95m aOD
<b>Co-ordinates:</b> N=541732.4525,101300.1110S=541721.9830,101271.3145			
Context	Description		Depth (m)
1201	Layer	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown silty sand, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0-0.42
1202	Layer	<b>Subsoil:</b> Dark greyish brown sandy clay, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0.42-0.47
1203	Layer	<b>Natural:</b> Mid brown/yellow sandy clay, rare chalk inclusions, sub-angular 2-6mm	0.47+
Trench not machined down to natural geology for most of its length due to location of flint scatter			



## 11 APPENDIX 2 – FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

**Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)**

Context	Burnt Flint	Worked Flint (No.)	Pottery	Other Finds
201	5/90	6		
301	10/127	5		
305	1/8			
307		3	1/27	
401	16/158	12		
405	25/169	9		
501	16/373	11	2/5	
505	6/302	2		
601	11/97	1		
602		1		
801	19/161	4		
901	32/704	8		
1005	163/3487	45	101/1111	3 shale; 9 stone; 2 'slag'
1202	60/1595	27		1 glass
u/s	52/1049	14		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>416/8320</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>104/1143</b>	

**Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal**

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
<b>Trench 10 - Iron Age Spread</b>											
1004	1005	1	18	75	50	C	C	A	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base, awn, <i>Galium</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Atriplex</i> , <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Polygonum</i> . Mature wood and round wood frags	3/3 ml	-

**Key:** A\*\*\* = exceptional, A\*\* = 100+, A\* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5;

## 12 OASIS RECORD FORM

### 12.1 Keymer Avenue, Peacehaven, East Sussex - Wessex Archaeology

OASIS ID - wessexar1-172399

#### Versions

View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Sue Farr	s.farr@wessexarch.co.uk	24 February 2014

#### Completed sections in current version

Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
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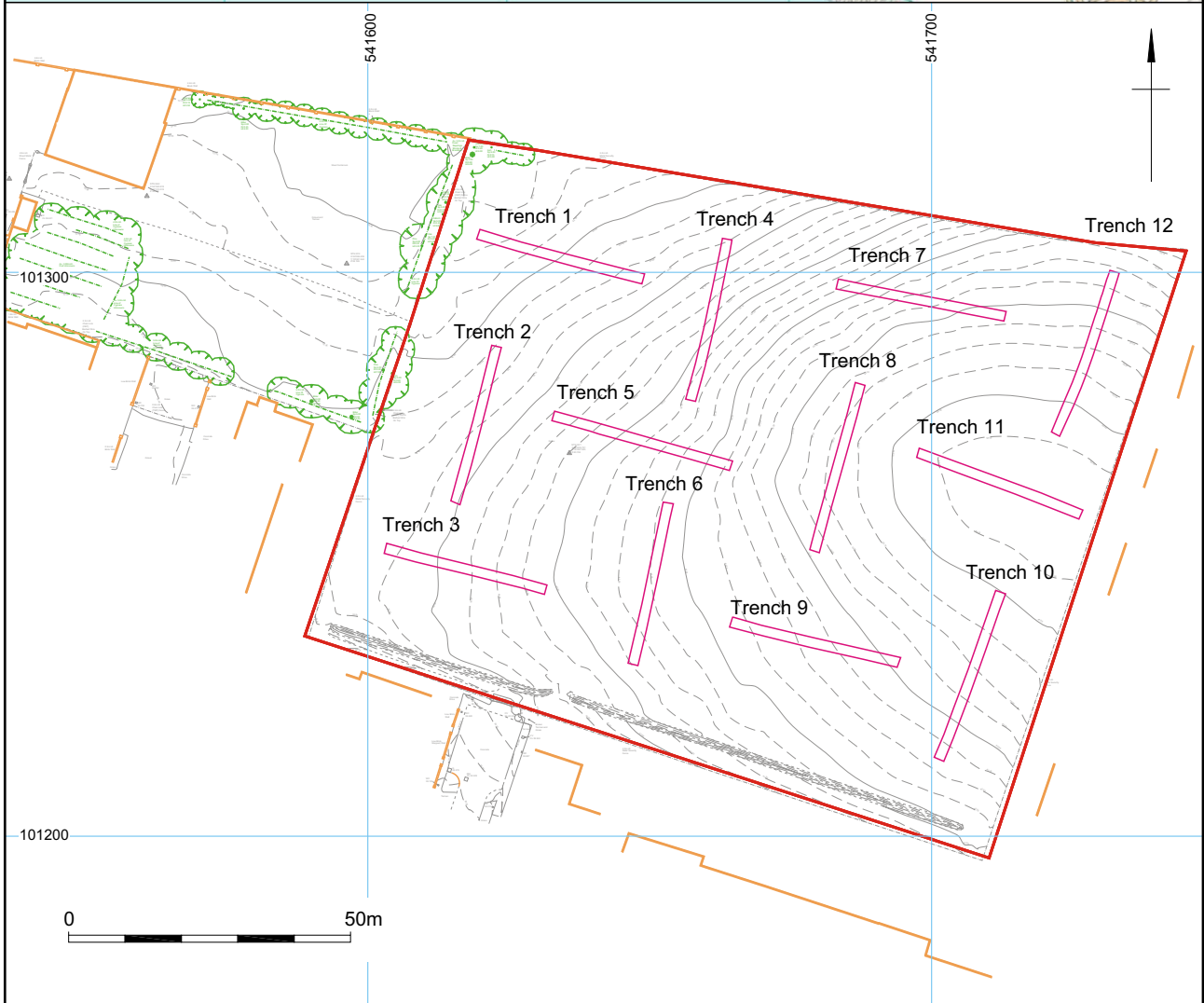
Yes      Yes      Yes      Yes      1/1

**Validated sections in current version**

<b>Details</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Creators</b>	<b>Archive</b>	<b>Publications</b>
No	No	No	No	0/1

**File submission and form progress**

<b>Grey literature report submitted?</b>	No	<b>Grey literature report filename/s</b>	
<b>Report release delay specified?</b>	Yes	<b>Release delay</b>	Release into ADS library once signed off
<b>Images submitted?</b>	No	<b>Image filename/s</b>	
<b>Boundary file submitted?</b>	No	<b>Boundary filename</b>	
<b>HER signed off?</b>		<b>NMR signed off?</b>	



- The Site
- Evaluation trench



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Site and trench location plan

Figure 1



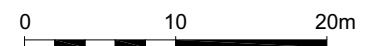
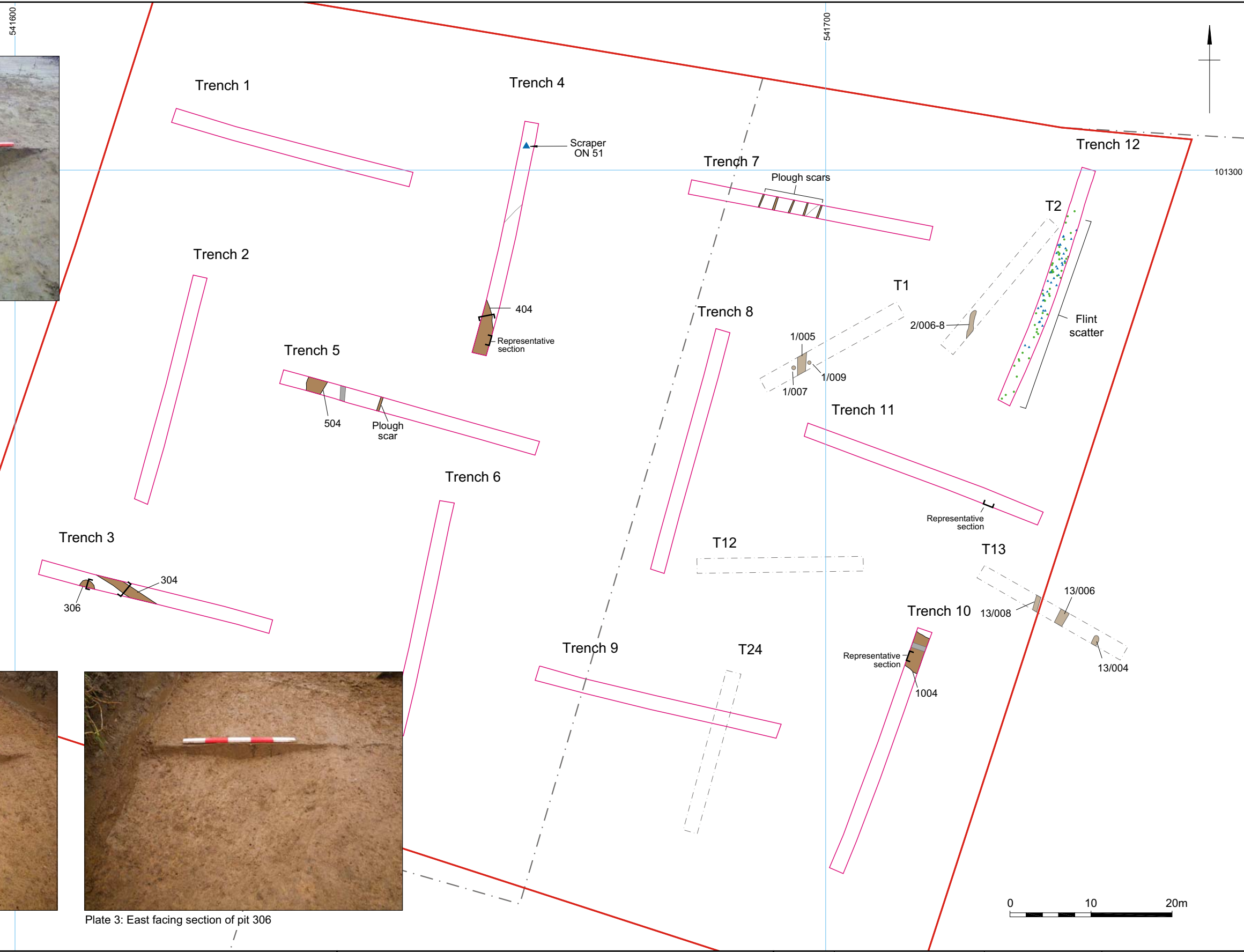
Plate 1: South facing section of ditch 404



Plate 2: West facing section of ditch 304



Plate 3: East facing section of pit 306



	The Site		Archaeological feature		Edge of ASE site
	Evaluation trench		Modern utility		ASE trench
	Section line		ASE feature		

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Plate 4: Exposing flint scatter in Trench 12, view from south

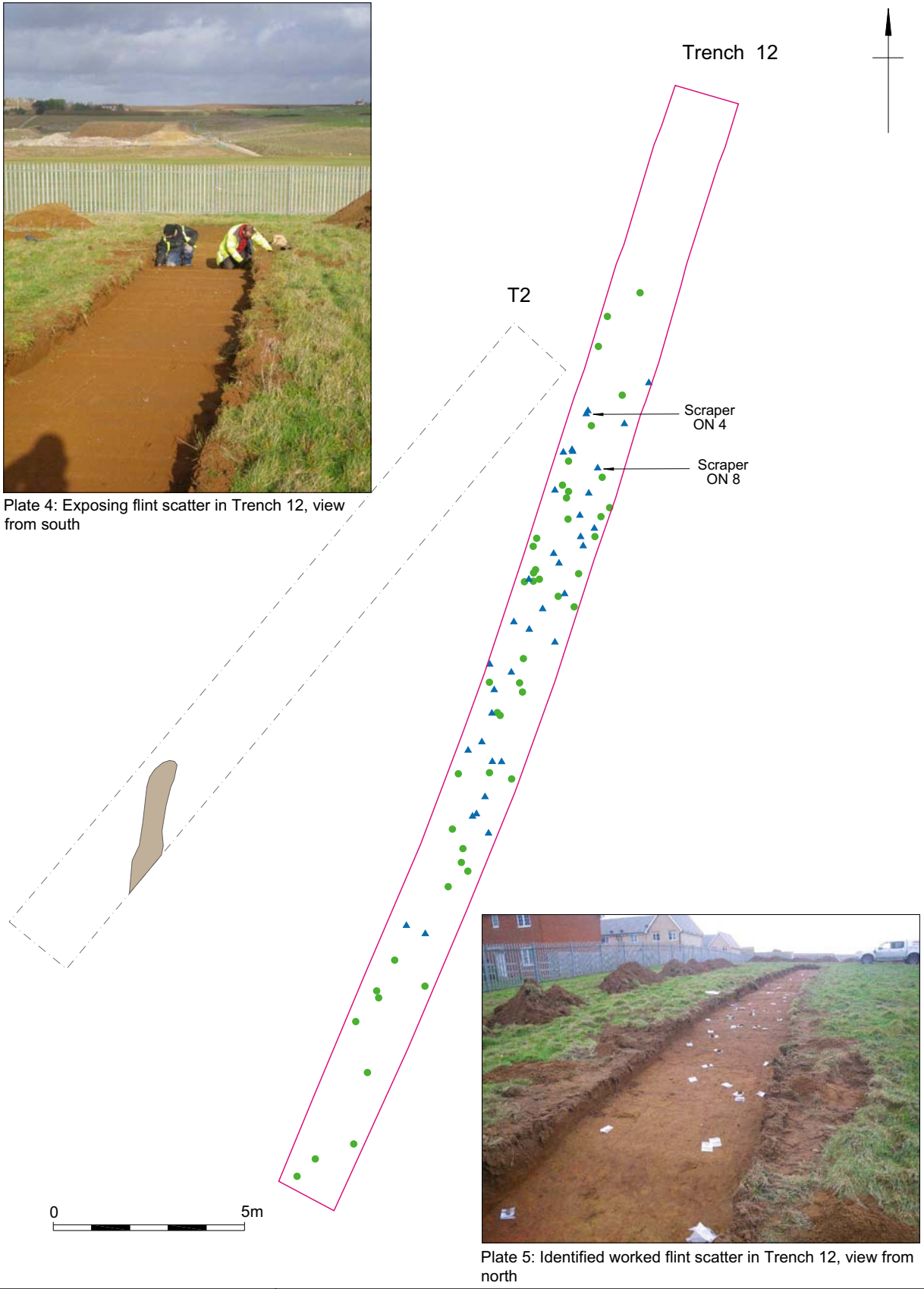


Plate 5: Identified worked flint scatter in Trench 12, view from north


 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="border: 1px solid pink; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Evaluation trench</li> <li><span style="border: 1px dashed black; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> ASE trench</li> <li><span style="color: blue;">▲</span> Objects</li> <li><span style="color: green;">●</span> Burnt flint</li> </ul>	<small>Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</small>	
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Plate 6: West facing representative section, Trench 4



Plate 7: Trench 5, recording spread 504, view from west


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Plate 8: Trench 10, view from the north



Plate 9: East facing representative section, Trench 10



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Plate 10: Trench 11, view from the east



Plate 11: North facing representative section, Trench 11

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