



Land At Pococks Field, Kings Drive, Eastbourne Park, Eastbourne, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report





**LAND AT POCOCKS FIELD, KINGS DRIVE,
EASTBOURNE PARK, EASTBOURNE
EAST SUSSEX**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out an archaeological evaluation of land scheduled for development at Pockocks Field, Kings Drive, Eastbourne Park, Eastbourne, East Sussex which is centred on (NGR) TQ 6025 0050.

The project was designed to test the archaeological potential of an area of land at the southern half of the Site which is topographically situated at the base of slopes from the north and west. A previous geophysical survey indicates that the higher ground in the north is densely occupied by archaeological features which are not observed to continue into the lower southern half. Geotechnical test-pitting on the Site confirmed that alluvial and colluvial deposits covered the southern area possibly obscuring the continuation of any archaeological features present throughout this area.

A total of eight archaeological test-pits were excavated (six hand-dug and two machine dug) which all contained a consistent sequence of colluvium overlying alluvial clays containing residual prehistoric artefacts. No archaeological features were observed beneath the alluvium within the test-pits. Although dating evidence recovered from the site was minimal, the alluvium is believed to have been laid down prior to the late-medieval period and the colluvium to have formed in the late-medieval and post-medieval periods.

An existing earthwork, situated to the south of the Site, which was also investigated during the fieldwork, appears to be a relatively recent historical boundary. An extension to one of the test pits accomplished a profile through the feature which was a shallow boundary ditch with a bank on its northern side. Cartographic evidence indicates a boundary in a similar location on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map of the area. This boundary may however perpetuate a long established division between 'dryland' and 'wetland' areas within the site.

The results of the evaluation, which supplement the geophysical survey results, indicate that dryland archaeological features may be restricted to the higher ground on the north of the site.

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This report was compiled by Jonathan Milward with assistance from Caroline Budd. The illustrations were prepared by Linda Coleman. The specialist finds report was prepared by Lorraine Mephram and the environmental samples were reported on by Dr Cathie Barnett.

The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Caroline Budd.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation by hand excavated trial pits and limited machine excavated trial trenching to assess the survival of below ground remains on land at Pococks Field, Kings Drive, Eastbourne Park, Eastbourne, East Sussex (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The Site covers an area of c. 3.2 hectares, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 6025 0050 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.3 It is intended that the Site be redeveloped as residential housing with associated vehicular access and parking.

1.2 Planning Background and Development Plan Framework

1.2.1 In November 1990, the Department of the Environment issued Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning' which provided guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the preservation and investigation of archaeological remains.

1.2.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework by government guidance, in this instance PPG16, by the emerging South East Plan, by current Local Plan policy and the Local Development Framework Core Strategies.

- 1.2.3 A staged programme of archaeological works consisting of an archaeological desk based assessment (CgMs 2005) and geophysical survey (ASE 2007) were carried out in response to the guidelines. Following the findings an archaeological evaluation was commissioned in order to provide information with which to inform the local planning authority prior to determination of any application for development of the Site.

1.3 Topography and Geology

- 1.3.1 The Site is situated at the interface of the higher ground to the west with the lower lying marshland of the Eastbourne Levels to the east. The ground level reduces from a high of approximately 13m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on the north-west to approximately 5m aOD in the south-east. The Site falls in gentle slopes from north-west to south-east and from west to east. West of the Site the ground level rises up toward the Downland, whilst to the east of the Site lies the flat marshland of the Eastbourne, Mountney and Pevensey levels (CgMs 2005).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A previous desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2005) focused on a Study Area of 1km around the Site. The results of which are summarised below.
- 2.1.2 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Study Area.
- 2.1.3 The Site has been subject to a number of archaeological interventions in recent years, carried out by The Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society, which have revealed archaeological potential dating specifically to the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, late medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.2 Palaeolithic (450,000BC-12,000BC)

- 2.2.1 Other than a single hand axe recovered from Lottbridge Drove, no finds of Palaeolithic material are recorded within the study area.

2.3 Mesolithic (12,000BC-4000BC)

- 2.3.1 No finds of Mesolithic date are recorded in the area although the desk-based assessment identifies the location as 'ideal for hunter gatherer groups wishing to exploit the upland environment to the west of the Site and the wetland environment to the east' (CgMs 2005).

2.4 Neolithic and Bronze Age (4000BC-600BC)

- 2.4.1 No evidence of Neolithic activity is recorded in the vicinity of the Site.
- 2.4.2 Previous archaeological interventions have identified evidence for Bronze Age pits and ditches. The features suggest a dryland environment in the east of the Site during the Bronze Age period. A middle Bronze Age cremation burial was also recorded from the nearby St Anne's Road.
- 2.4.3 The wetland environment east of the study site was heavily exploited in the early and middle Bronze Age before a marine transgression in the late Bronze Age caused an abandonment of earlier activity sites such as Shinewater. The south of the site may have fluctuated between marginal marshy land and true wetland at this time.

2.5 Iron Age and Romano-British (600BC-AD410)

- 2.5.1 The Iron Age / Romano-British period is most predominantly represented on the Site. All past archaeological interventions on the Site have revealed evidence dated to this period. Large quantities of pottery recorded within the vicinity of the Site suggest the presence of a significant settlement or activity site.
- 2.5.2 A substantial earthwork dated to the Iron Age period was recorded to the north of the Site during excavations by the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society (ENHAS).
- 2.5.3 Romano-British building material in conjunction with high quality ceramics and coins recovered from Eastbourne Hospital and Cross Levels Way, to the north of the Site, indicate the presence of a substantial high-status structure in the area.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval (AD410–1066)

- 2.6.1 Several Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites are recorded on the higher ground to the west of the Site. Although there are no known locations of accompanying settlements in the area. It is probable that the

cemeteries served settlements at Willington and Eastbourne. Small quantities of Saxon material are recorded from Cross Level Way.

2.7 Late-Medieval and Post-Medieval (AD1066–to date)

2.7.1 Archaeological investigations on the low lying area in the extreme east of the Site revealed evidence for a probably agricultural complex of late-medieval date. Earthwork platforms for buildings were recorded on the Site in conjunction with metalled surfaces and ‘pond’ like structures. The complex appears to have been in use from the twelfth century to c.1700.

2.7.2 Previous land use on the Site is recorded as pasture by historic mapping.

2.8 Recent Investigations

2.8.1 A Geotechnical survey was carried out on the Site by RSK-ENSR Group in October 2005 (CgMs 2005). Of the fourteen test pits excavated four (TP 7, 8, 9 and 14 (**Figure 1**)) identified an undulating layer of silt, then interpreted as alluvial clays, with a depth of between 0.55m and 1.50m, overlain by 0.20m topsoil confined to the southern area of the Site.

2.8.2 A geophysical survey was carried out on the Site by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2007) which identified a pattern of probable enclosure boundaries on the Site in conjunction with possible associated discrete features (**Figure 1**). The boundaries are indicative of ditches, probably multiphase, some possibly representing part of a late prehistoric settlement adjacent to a droveway which survives as an upstanding earthwork feature and possibly remained in use into the post-medieval period. The ditches were observed to terminate prior to the supposed alluvial clays in the southern area of the Site, previously indicated by Geotechnical test pit data (CgMs 2005) (**Figure 1 TP 1-14**), although it was unclear if the supposed alluvial clays are relatively recent and mask underlying archaeological features.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

3.1 General

3.1.1 To determine or confirm the presence/absence and the specific nature of any remains present in the southern part of the Site.

- 3.1.2 To determine or confirm the character, condition, approximate date or date range, distribution and potential of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence in the southern lower section of the Site.

3.2 Specific

- 3.2.1 To determine or confirm the presence/absence and the specific nature, distribution and condition of any archaeological features present below the alluvium in the southern area of the Site.
- 3.2.2 To confirm the presence/absence of the continuation of field systems, previously identified by the geophysical survey, beneath the supposed alluvium.
- 3.2.3 To confirm the results of the Geotechnical test pit data from the Site with a view to assessing the requirement for further Geotechnical investigations.
- 3.2.4 To confirm the results of the geophysical survey by targeting the location of the trial pits on previously identified anomalies.
- 3.2.5 To provide information on which to base future decisions concerning the treatment of any archaeological remains on the Site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the Specification (Wessex Archaeology 2007).
- 4.1.2 All works were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (as amended 1994), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.3 All exposed deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system, including the production of a full photographic and drawn record.
- 4.1.4 The trial pits were tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid using GPS surveying equipment.

4.2 Hand-dug test-pits

- 4.2.1 A total of six hand-dug test-pits (2m x 2m x 1m in depth) were excavated as indicated on **Figure 1**.

4.3 Contingency works

- 4.3.1 Following on-site consultation with the Client and the ESCC County Archaeologist it was agreed that further work was required in addition to the hand-dug test-pitting. This consisted of two machine dug and hand finished test-pits and an extension to one of the original test-pits (Test-pit 16) to investigate an adjacent linear earthwork.

- 4.3.2 It was also agreed to continue excavation of the original test-pits to the depth of the natural chalk identified by the Geotechnical survey (CgMs 2005). In compliance with Health and Safety regulations further excavation within the test pits, beyond 1.2m depth, was limited to small investigative sondages only.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Test pits

- 5.1.1 The test-pits (**Figure 1**; **TP15 – 20**) were distributed across the southern area of the Site on the projected locations of the continuation of archaeological features, or over anomalies, identified by the geophysical survey.

- 5.1.2 Test-Pit 16 was located adjacent to an existing linear earthwork and was later extended to establish the character and date of the feature (**Figures 1** and **2**; discussed below).

- 5.1.3 The test pits were dug to depths ranging from 1.2m – 1.52m at which point the underlying weathered chalk bedrock was encountered in all but Test-Pits 17, 21 and 22. However, the natural geology in the vicinity of Test-Pit 7 was recorded during the previous Geotechnical investigations at a depth of approximately 1.6m (CgMs 2005).

- 5.1.4 Detailed descriptions of the individual test-pit records are contained in **Appendix 1**. The broader site specific results of the evaluation demonstrated that the southern part of the site was covered by a layer of hill washed colluvium, approximately 0.8m thick, which contained residual prehistoric and Roman artefacts in conjunction with those dating to the late medieval and post-medieval periods (**Figure 2**).

- 5.1.5 It is likely that the colluvium was formed through downslope erosion, either from the north of the site or the lower slopes of the downs to its

west as a result of post-Roman, late medieval and post-medieval ploughing.

- 5.1.6 The colluvium overlay homogenous compact and cohesive light grey-brown silty marl type alluvial clay, approximately 0.4m thick. This had very few inclusions apart from rare small fragments of chalk but did include pieces of burnt and worked flint, bone, prehistoric pottery and Ceramic Building Material in very rare quantities (**Figure 2**). The deposit was notably deep in Test-Pit 17, 0.78m thick, where it was sub-divided into three subtly different layers (172, 173, and 174).
- 5.1.7 The presence of small quantities of ceramic building material may indicate a late Roman or post Roman formation date for the upper part of the alluvial sequence. The likely date range of the sealing colluvium indicates a pre-late medieval formation date for the alluvium. Only one alluvial context [162] in test pit 16 produced post Roman finds and this test pit appears to be located at the interface of the dryland and wetland environments.
- 5.1.8 In test pits 21 and 22 the base of the alluvium was not observed. The deposit was encountered at depths of 0.75m to >1.4m and 1.05m to >1.3m respectively.
- 5.1.9 All of the test pits, with the exception of 21 and 22 contained a range of pottery dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods. The pottery assemblage is thought to have been redeposited from the adjacent area of extensive archaeological remains, as indicated by the geophysical survey. Test Pit 19 contained a small cluster of prehistoric worked flint, discussed below; this is also likely to be redeposited.

5.2 Earthwork

- 5.2.1 An extant linear earthwork, aligned east-west, which runs across the southern area of the Site was investigated in an extension to Test Pit 16 (**Figure 1**). The feature, comprising a shallow ditch and bank on the northern side (**Figure 2**), forms a clear boundary between the area of concentrated dryland archaeology in the north and the area of deep colluvium and underlying alluvium in the south.
- 5.2.2 A strip of topsoil was mechanically removed north-south across the feature to reveal the surface of the underlying colluvium. A sondage was excavated in the base of the ditch to establish the presence /

absence of any earlier obscured feature. No evidence of an earlier feature was observed.

5.2.3 Root disturbance was observed throughout the colluvial bank material on the northern side of the ditch. This is thought to be due to a hedge being planted on the apex of the bank supporting the theory that this feature had previously been utilised as a field boundary.

5.2.4 No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch or bank material. However, the loose nature of the deposits and its presence on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map indicate a likely modern date for the boundary feature which seems to have been a precursor to the existing field boundary (CgMs 2005).

6 FINDS

6.1.1 Finds were recovered from six of the test pits excavated (no finds were recovered from test pits 21 or 22), comprising a small assemblage ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval. Finds came from topsoil, colluvial and alluvial layers within test pits. The condition of the assemblage is poor; ceramic material (pottery, fired clay, ceramic building material) in particular has suffered high levels of abrasion, and the worked flints exhibit considerable edge damage. The whole assemblage is likely to be redeposited.

6.1.2 The assemblage is quantified in detail in **Appendix 2**.

6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 The pottery provides most of the dating evidence for the site. Material of later prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date was identified. The pottery is in poor condition, with high levels of abrasion; mean sherd weight is 6.9g.

6.2.2 The later prehistoric material consists of sherds in flint-tempered fabrics in a varying range of coarseness. There are no diagnostic pieces, and these sherds are dated solely on fabric grounds, being considered characteristic of the later prehistoric period, probably Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age in date. The prehistoric pottery occurred in topsoil, colluvial and alluvial layers, with a small concentration in test pit 19, where 18 of the 25 sherds identified came from colluvium (191); it may be noted that this test pit also produced a small cluster of worked flint (see below).

- 6.2.3 The Romano-British material consists largely of sherds in grog-tempered fabrics, with a small number of sandy greywares and oxidised wares, and two sherds of samian (both from test pit 19). Again, there are no diagnostic sherds, and the samian sherds provide the only close dating evidence (later 1st or 2nd century AD). The Romano-British sherds occurred in topsoil, colluvial and alluvial layers, with small clusters in test pits 16 (22 sherds), 17 (14 sherds) and 19 (17 sherds).

6.2.4 Thirty-three sherds were dated as late medieval. Apart from one sherd in a fine sandy glazed ware of West Sussex type, all sherds are in coarseware fabrics, mainly coarsely tempered with quartz and flint. There is one jar rim (test pit 20). The coarseware fabrics suggest a date range of 11th to 12th century, although the West Sussex ware (colluvium in test pit 15) is later, 13th to 14th century. Late medieval sherds came mainly from topsoil and colluvial layers, although seven sherds also came from alluvium in test pit 16.

6.2.5 Two sherd are post-medieval – one glazed redware (topsoil in test pit 17), and one stoneware (topsoil in test pit 20).

6.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.3.1 Of the 43 pieces of CBM recovered, 27 have been identified as Roman, with varying degrees of confidence, given the extremely abraded condition of many pieces. Amongst these are three tegulae and one imbrex; other pieces are undiagnostic.

6.3.2 The remaining 16 pieces are of late medieval/post-medieval roof (peg) tile; these were confined to topsoil and colluvial layers.

6.4 Worked and Burnt Flint

6.4.1 The worked flint consists entirely of flakes, mostly patinated, and all showing signs of edge damage. In the absence of tools or other utilised pieces, this small group of material can only be broadly dated as Neolithic/Bronze Age. As noted above, a small cluster (18 out of the total of 28 pieces) occurred in test pit 19.

6.4.2 Burnt, unworked flint was also encountered. This material type is intrinsically undatable, although often associated with prehistoric activity. In this instance the date range is ambiguous as the burnt flint was associated with pottery and other finds of prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman date.

6.5 Other Finds

6.5.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of animal bone (sheep/goat, cattle, horse), shell (oyster, cockle and limpet), metalwork (iron nail and boot heel; copper alloy buckle), fired clay (undiagnostic), stone (roof slate and sandstone building material), a clay tobacco pipe stem and a bone button. Metalwork, clay pipe and roof slate (all from topsoil or colluvium) are post-medieval; other finds are undatable.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1.1 Neither individual episodes/ phases of colluviation nor speed of sedimentation could be defined from the four sediment samples taken from Test-pits 16 and 19.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1.1 The evaluation has provided information on the depositional sequence within the site and characterised a linear earthwork still visible on the Site.

8.1.2 The depositional sequence in the south of the site was consistent throughout the test-pits with alluvial clay sealed by a build up of colluvial hill wash (**Figure 3**). Variations in the depth of these deposits are relative to their topographic locations. Generally deeper alluvium occurred within the test-pits towards the base of the hill in the east and south and deeper colluvium further upslope in the north and westernmost test-pits.

8.1.3 The colluvial formation may be linked to farming or tree clearance of the lower slopes at the edge of the floodplain. Most probably as a result of late medieval and post-medieval ploughing of the lower slopes of the downs to the west of the Site. A high concentration of archaeological features, as indicated by the geophysical survey, upslope to the north may account for the presence of redeposited artefacts within the colluvium.

8.1.4 The extant earthwork, situated to the south of the Site, which was also investigated during the fieldwork, appears to be a relatively recent historical boundary. Cartographic evidence indicates a boundary in a similar location on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map of the area (CgMs 2005). However, this boundary may represent a historic division

between the 'dryland' upper part of the site and the 'wetland' lower part of the site.

9 CONCLUSION

- 9.1.1 The results of the Geotechnical test pit data from the southern area of the Site were found to be broadly accurate however, in the mid region of the site an overlying colluvial deposit was identified which had not previously been interpreted as such. The presence of alluvial deposits was confirmed towards the base of the slope.
- 9.1.2 The evaluation demonstrated an apparent absence of dryland archaeological features in the locations of the test pits within the southern area of the Site, both above and below the colluvium supplementing the results of the geophysical survey.
- 9.1.3 Artefacts dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods were recorded from all but two of the test pits, these finds are likely to be redeposited within the colluvium as the result of hill wash and within the alluvium as a result of fluvial or marine deposition.

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11 APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT SUMMARIES

TEST PIT: 15		NGR: 560251 100456
Dimensions (m): 2 x 2		Ground Level: 5.15m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)
150	Topsoil. Mid – dark grey brown silty clay loam with rare sub-rounded flint pebbles <0.01m in size. Pottery recovered.	0 – 0.2
151	Colluvium. Light – mid grey brown silty clay with rare inclusions of sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles 0.002 – 0.005m in size. Very rare marine shell, animal bone, pottery and flint also present.	0.2 – 1
152	Alluvium. Mid brown with greenish tint marl clay. Contains inclusions of occasional small sub-angular fragments of chalk.	1 – 1.25
153	Natural. Light grey and white chalk with clay inclusions.	>1.25

TEST PIT: 16		NGR: 560280 100463
Dimensions (m): 11 x 2		Ground Level: 4.1m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)
160	Topsoil. Mid – dark grey brown silty clay loam. Includes very rare sub angular and sub-rounded flint pebbles <0.01m in size. CBM, pottery and burnt flint present in very rare quantities.	0 – 0.2
161	Colluvium. Light – mid grey brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <0.015m in size. Rare chalk flecks and very rare charcoal flecking also present. Pottery CBM, marine shell, burnt and worked flint present in very rare quantities.	0.2 – 1
162	Alluvium. Light greenish grey brown cohesive clay silt. Inclusions of occasional chalk flecks and sub-rounded and sub-angular flint cobbles <0.015m in size. Very rare charcoal flecks also present. Pottery, CBM, burnt and worked flint and marine shell present in very rare quantities.	1 – 1.25
163	Natural. Light greyish white mottled chalk in a clay matrix.	>1.25

164	As 161. Pottery, bone and CBM recovered.	0.2 - >0.6
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TEST PIT: 17		NGR: 560282 100452
Dimensions (m): 2 x 2		Ground Level: 3.86m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)
170	Topsoil. Dark grey brown silty clay containing sparse amounts of small chalk fragments. CBM and pottery present in very rare quantities.	0 – 0.23
171	Colluvium. Light grey brown silty clay loam. Contains occasional inclusions of chalk < 0.04m in size. Pottery and CBM present in very rare quantities.	0.23 – 0.72
172	Alluvium. Firm mid bluish grey silty clay. Contains sparse fragments of chalk <0.03m in size. Burnt stone and flint present in very rare quantities.	0.72 – 0.93
173	Alluvium. Compact and cohesive light bluish grey clay silt with sparse inclusions of chalk <0.02m in size.	0.93 – 1.26
174	Alluvium. Compact mid bluish grey clay silt with occasional chalk inclusions <0.02m in size.	1.26 – 1.5
175	Natural. Degraded compact and cohesive upper chalk with light grey clay patches.	>1.5

TEST PIT: 18		NGR: 560262 100449
Dimensions (m): 2 x 2		Ground Level: 4.51m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)
180	Topsoil. Mid brown silty clay with sparse inclusions of very small sub-angular pebbles. Pottery and worked flint recovered.	0 – 0.22
181	Colluvium. Light grey brown silty clay with sparse very small sub-angular flints and sparse very small chalk flecks and rare sub-rounded flints. Pottery and worked flint recovered.	0.22 – 1.3
182	Alluvium. Compact light grey silty clay with very high clay content. Inclusions of common very small chalk flecks 0.001 – 0.005m in size. Pottery and animal bone recovered.	1.3 – 1.52
183	Natural, very light grey compacted chalk and clay, with iron veining.	>1.52

TEST PIT: 19		NGR: 560260 100439
Dimensions (m): 2 x 2		Ground Level: 4.55m OD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)

190	Topsoil. Mid – dark grey brown silty clay loam with very rare sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles. Pottery, CBM and burnt flint recovered.	0 – 0.2
191	Colluvium. Light – mid greyish brown silty clay with rare – sparse sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles <0.007m in size, rare chalk flecking and very rare charcoal flecks.	0.2 – 1
192	Alluvium. Light greenish grey brown sticky clay silt. Occasional chalk flecks and flints <0.01m, rare sub-angular and sub-rounded flints <0.03m. Very rare charcoal flecking.	1 – 1.4
193	Friable greyish white mottled clay with manganese streaking. Very rare snail shell and rare worked flint present.	>1.4

TEST PIT: 20		NGR: 560260 100430
Dimensions (m): 2 x 2		Ground Level: 4.62m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)
200	Topsoil. Mid – dark grey brown silty clay loam. Pottery recovered.	0 – 0.2
201	Colluvium. Light grey – brown compact silty clay with sparse very small sub-angular flints and rare sub-rounded flints <0.1 – 0.05m. Pottery and bone recovered.	0.2 – 0.8
202	Alluvium. Light grey compact and cohesive silty clay with inclusions of small chalk fragments and flints 0.01 – 0.005m in size. Pottery recovered.	0.8 – 1.2
203	Natural. Very light grey to white friable chalk.	>1.2

TEST PIT: 21		NGR: 560321 100436
Dimensions (m): 2 x 1.8		Ground Level: 3.6m aOD
Context No.	Description	Depth (m)
210	Topsoil. Mid – dark grey brown silty clay.	0 – 0.2
211	Colluvium. Light – mid greyish brown compact silty clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk fragments.	0.2 – 0.75
212	Alluvium. Light greenish grey compact and cohesive clay with iron staining. Very rare pieces of burnt flint present.	0.75 – >1.4

TEST PIT: 22		NGR: 560308 100395
Dimensions (m): 2.4 x 1.8		Ground Level: 4.28m OD
Context	Description	Depth (m)

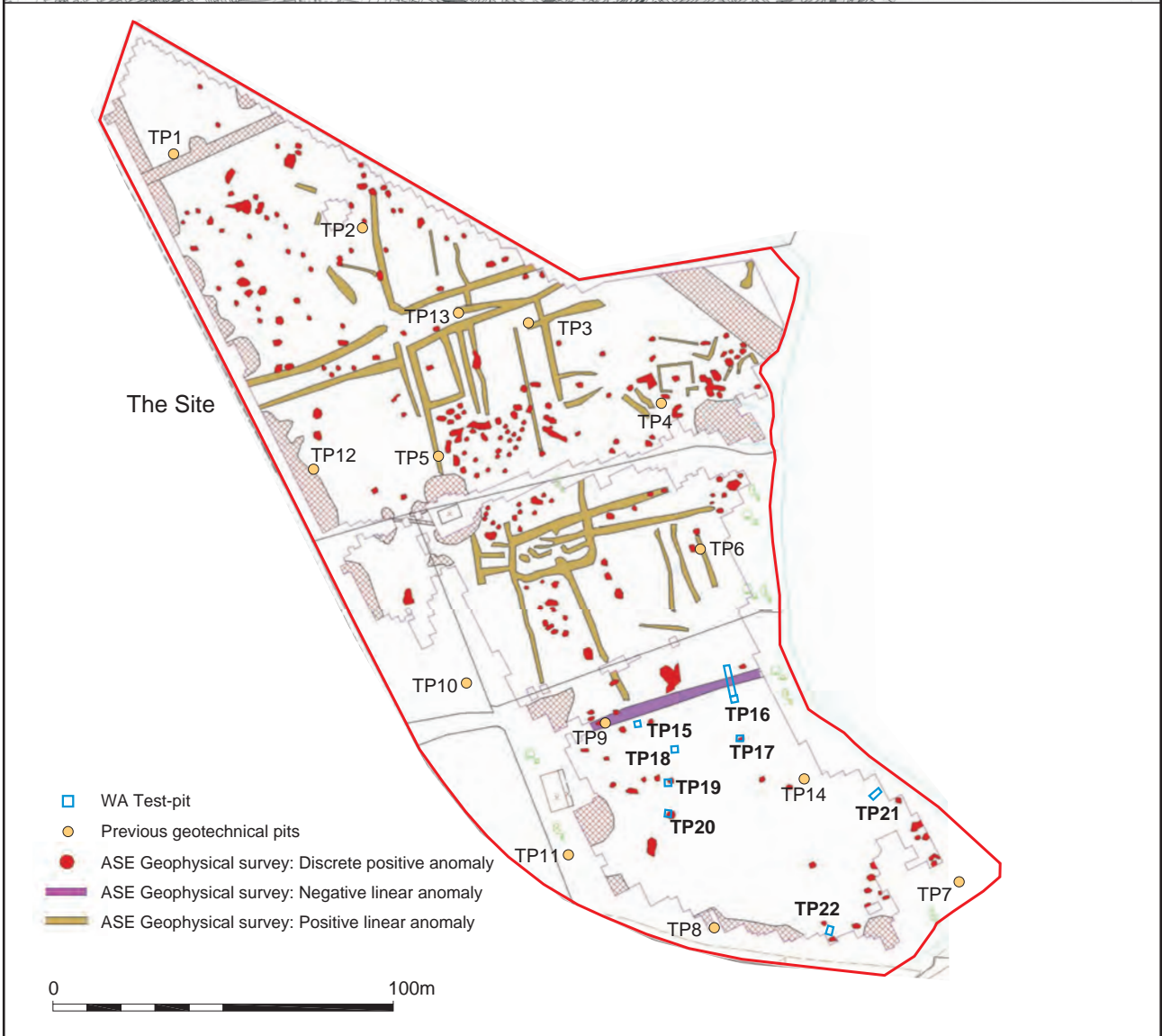
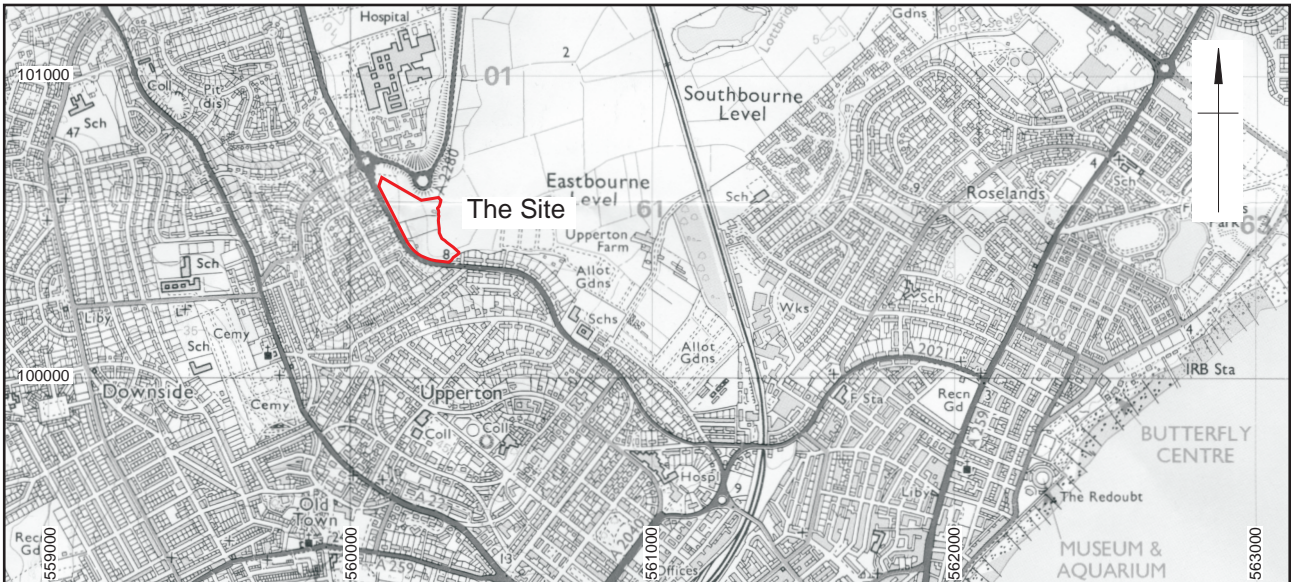
No.		
220	Topsoil. Mid brown silty clay.	0 – 0.26
221	Colluvium. Mid grey very compacted and cohesive silty clay with small sub-angular flint inclusions.	0.26 – 1.05
222	Alluvium. Greyish brown silty clay.	1.05 – >1.3

12 APPENDIX 2: FINDS QUANTIFICATION TABLE

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

TP	Context	Animal Bone	Burnt Flint	CBM	Worked Flint	Prehist. Pottery	RB Pottery	Post-RB Pottery	Shell	Metal	Other finds
15	150							3/12			
15	151	3/12	14/153		2/57		1/2	5/28	4/54		
16	160	1/1	1/55	3/49		1/4	2/27				
16	162	3/140	3/74	5/294	2/36	2/9	15/100	7/39	4/79		1 fired clay
16	164	11/246		7/283			5/42				
17	170		3/82	4/49				1/15		1 Fe	1 worked bone; 2 slate; 1 clay pipe
17	171	10/205	3/163	5/310	2/16	1/6	12/123	7/30	5/49		1 fired clay
17	172				1/8		2/30				
18	180		1/3	2/86	1/5			1/2			
18	181		2/118	4/131		2/24	7/66	2/9	2/22		1 stone
18	182	1/4				1/3					
19	190		7/116	2/100	8/121		2/7		1/4		
19	191	7/26	5/73	6/186	9/142	18/103	15/79	4/23	2/12	1 Cu	
19	192		1/77		1/8						
20	200	1/3		3/100	1/6			1/11		1 Fe	
20	201	2/15	4/121	2/203			2/12	4/38			
20	202				1/13						
	TOTAL	39/652	44/1035	43/1791	28/412	25/149	63/488	35/207	18/220	2 Fe; 1 Cu	

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



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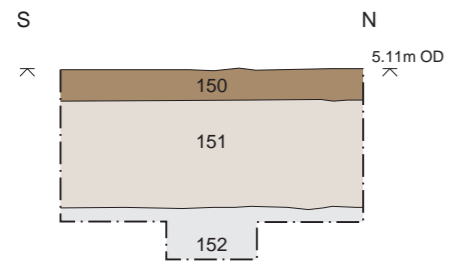
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Scale:	1:25 000 & 1:2000 @ A4	Illustrator:	LJC
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Site and Test-pit location plan

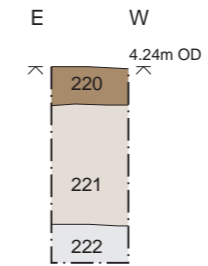
Figure 1

Test-pit 15



East facing section of Test pit-15

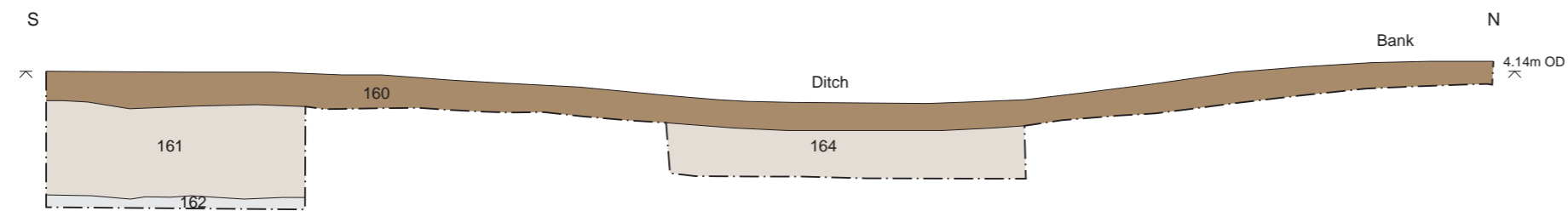
Test-pit 22



East facing section of Test-pit 22

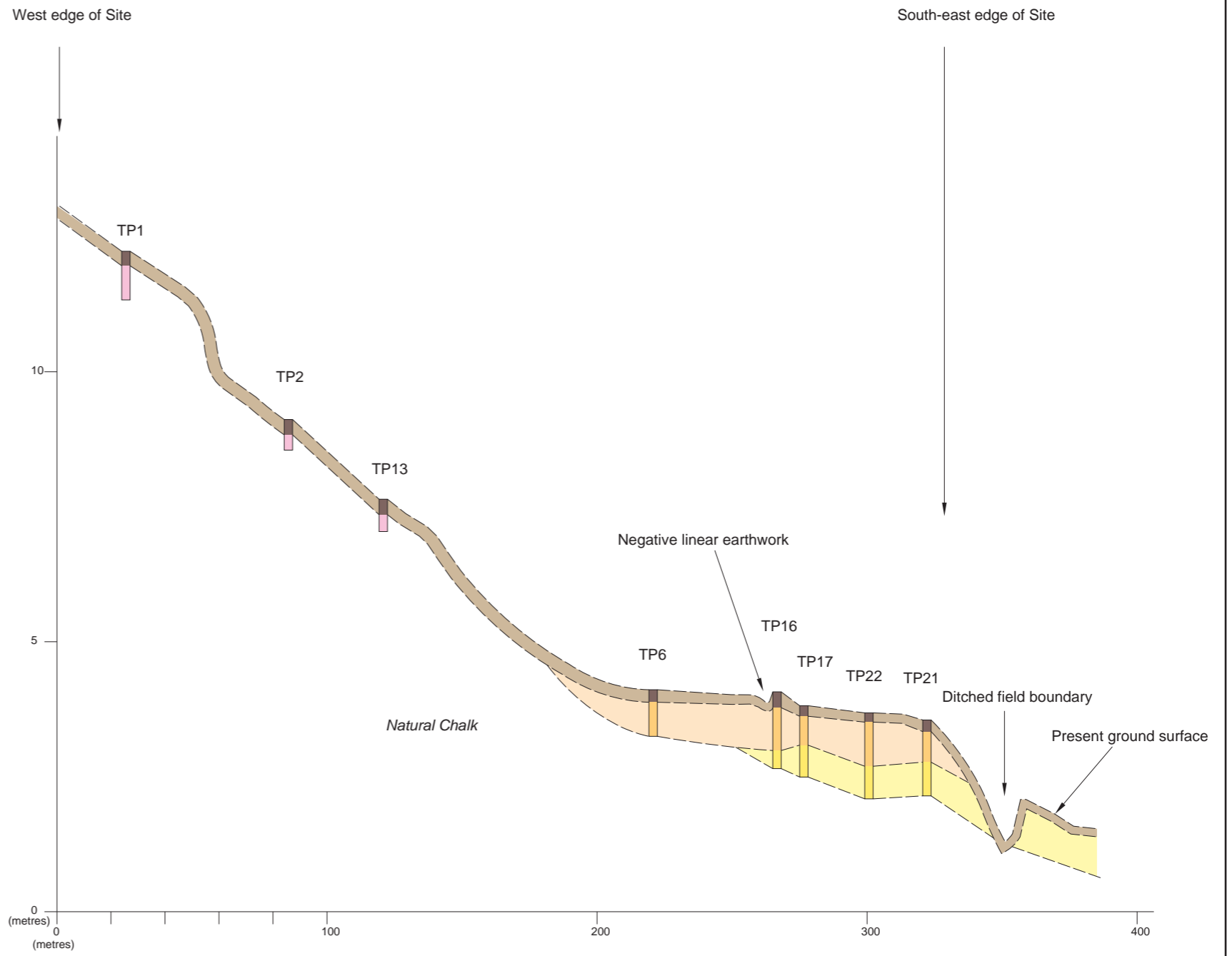
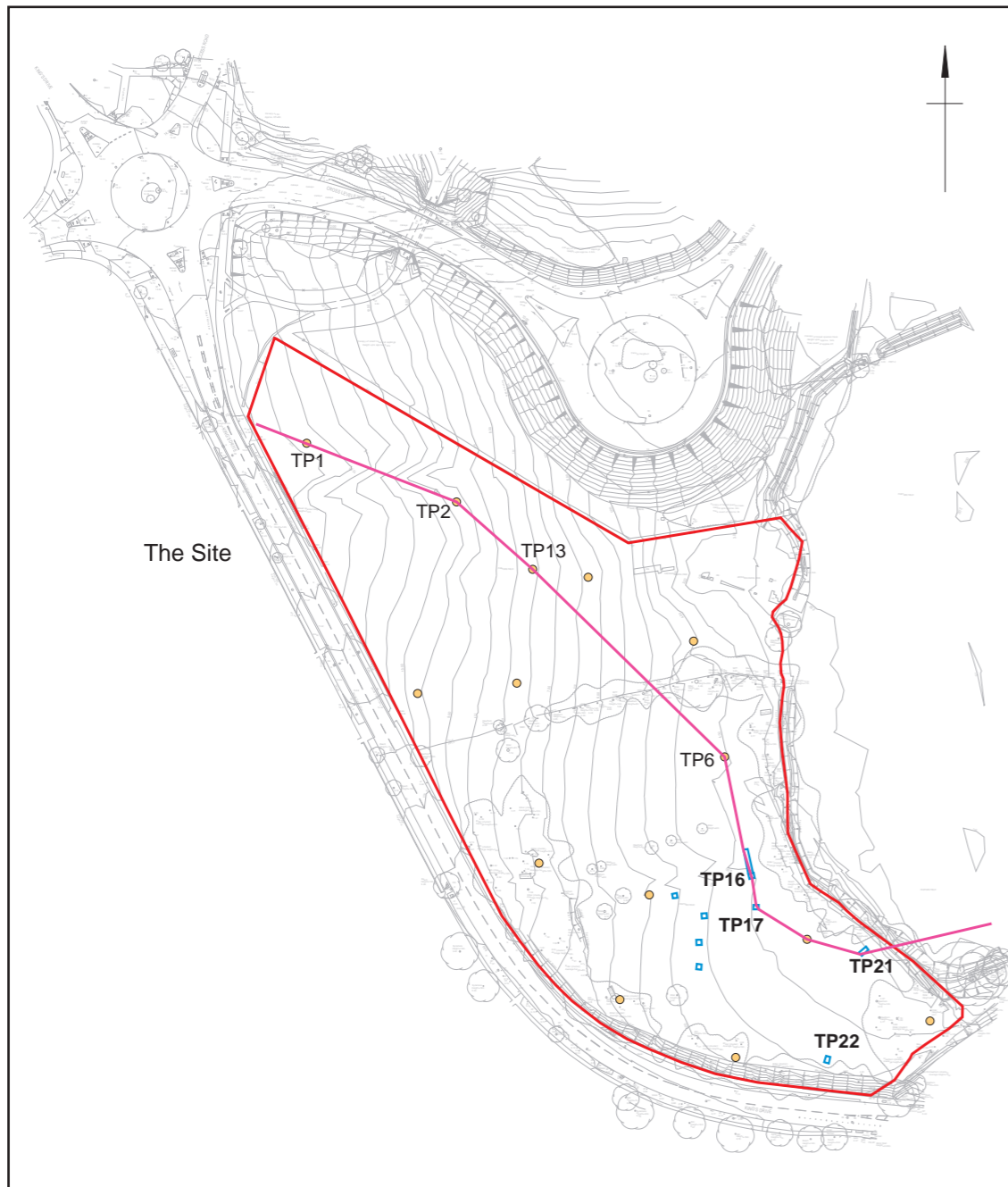
Topsoil
 Colluvium
 Alluvium

Test-pit 16



East facing section of Test-pit 16





- Topsoil
- Made ground/probable archaeological deposits
- Colluvium
- Alluvium

Transect

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