

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington,
East Sussex**

NGR 537350 117120

**Lewes District Council Planning References
LW/12/0308 & LW/12/0309**

**Project No: 5455
Site Code: HEC12**

**ASE Report No: 2012095
OASIS ID: archaeol6-123734**

By Simon Stevens BA MIFA and Kathryn Grant MSc AIFA

**With contributions by Luke Barber, Trista Clifford and Lucy Sibun
Illustrations by Justin Russell**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by MacKellar Scherdt Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with a two-storey extension to a Grade II listed property and the erection of outbuildings at Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington, East Sussex.

No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A varied assemblage of post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by MacKellar Scherdt Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for an extension to Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington, East Sussex (NGR 537350 117120; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The groundwork was carried out in two stages. The first stage involved the excavations of the footing trenches for the two-storey extension to the main property and the second stage was for the construction of the out buildings (garages and stables) to the west of the property. The archaeological watching brief was carried out in two separate stages of fieldwork, but the archaeological findings from the site have been collated within this report.

1.2 Topography and Geology

1.2.1 Homewoodgate Farmhouses lies in a rural position at an elevation of c.41mAOD close to the junction of Honeypot Lane and South Road/Novington Lane to the west of South Chailey and to the north of East Chiltington. The largest local settlement is Plumpton Green to the west. The extension lies on the western side of the property, which forms part of a complex of agricultural buildings. The rear garden to the west of the property slopes down towards the house where there is evidence of levelling associated with the initial construction of the property.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey the underlying bedrock consists of the Weald Clay Formation. There is no recorded superficial geology (BGS 2012).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the erection of the extension was granted by Lewes District Council (planning refs.: LW/12/0308 & LW/12/0309). Following consultation between Lewes District Council and East Sussex County Council (Lewes District Council's advisers on archaeological issues) a condition was attached to the relevant planning consent requiring that:

"no development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, including a timetable for the investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details."

REASON: The development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest.

- 1.3.2 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was duly produced by ASE outlining the techniques to be used in the field, and in the production of a report and an archive (ASE 2012).

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The aims stated in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (*ibid.*) were:

'record, interpret and report on any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains exposed during the groundworks (including artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest) to appropriate archaeological standards.

The watching brief will also assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.'

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report provides the results of the archaeological monitoring of the two stages of groundwork at the site in April and August 2012 respectively.
- 1.5.2 The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and Kathryn Grant (Archaeologist). The project was managed by Andy Leonard, Neil Griffin (Project Managers) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following archaeological sites and findspots held on East Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) are located within a 1km radius of the site.

ESCC HER No.	OS Co-ordinates	Description
MES 1272	TQ 3875 1754	18 th – 19 th century Smock Mill
MES 1321	TQ 3821 1725	15 th century farmstead (Hurter's Farm)
MES 1327	TQ 374 170	Neolithic flint axe roughout findspot
MES 1880	TQ 364 162	Plumpton Station
MES 1885	TQ 3615 1647	Post-medieval pottery findspot, possibly relating to Riddden's Farm
MES 6936	TQ 3871 1756	Mesolithic flintwork find scatter
MES 7486	TQ 3684 1888	WW2 Airfield
MES 7757	TQ 3675 1614	Neolithic to Bronze Age flintwork scatter
MES 7758	TQ 3675 1614	Medieval pottery findspot
MES 10273	TQ 3650 1680	19 th century findspot
MES 10274	TQ 3650 1680	Roman weight findspot
MES 12896	TQ 3620 1790	15 th century horseshoe
MES 12897	TQ 3620 1790	Late Saxon brooch
MES 12898	TQ 3620 1790	Late Saxon strap end
MES 12899	TQ 3620 1790	Late Roman strap end
MES 12900	TQ 3620 1790	Roman weight findspot
MES 12901	TQ 3620 1790	Roman ring findspot
MES 12902	TQ 3620 1790	Medieval mount
MES 12903	TQ 3620 1790	Medieval pot leg
MES 12904	TQ 3620 1790	Medieval buckle
MES 12905	TQ 3620 1790	14 th century pot
MES 12906	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12907	TQ 3620 1790	18 th century coin findspot
MES 12908	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12909	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12910	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12911	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12912	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12913	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 12914	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 13005	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 13301	TQ 3620 1790	Roman coin findspot
MES 14015	TQ 3630 1780	Medieval copper alloy vessel
MES 14016	TQ 3630 1780	Medieval copper alloy vessel
MES 14017	TQ 3630 1780	Medieval copper alloy vessel
MES 14021	TQ 3630 1780	Roman coin findspot
MES 14023	TQ 3630 1780	Medieval copper alloy buckle
MES 14027	TQ 3630 1780	Medieval copper alloy strap end
MES 14174	TQ 3630 1800	Roman coin findspot
MES 14175	TQ 3630 1800	Roman coin findspot
MES 14176	TQ 3630 1790	Roman – post medieval lead working debris
MES 14177	TQ 3630 1790	Post medieval buckle
MES 14178	TQ 3630 1790	Post medieval buckle
MES 14179	TQ 3630 1790	Medieval buckle

ESCC HER No.	OS Co-ordinates	Description
MES 16628	TQ 3860 1729	19 th century isolation hospital
MES 17105	TQ 3834 1687	Medieval farmstead
MES 17130	TQ 3831 1704	Post medieval windmill
MES 17139	TQ 3841 1817	Medieval farmstead
MES 17141	TQ 3641 1664	Medieval and post medieval farm complex
MES 17147	TQ 3736 1710	HOMEWOODGATE FARM COMPLEX
MES 17340	TQ 3701 1772	17 th century farm
MES 19545	TQ 3632 1689	17 th century cottage
MES 19546	TQ 3640 1664	17 th century cottage
MES 19547	TQ 3644 1651	19 th century brickworks
MES 19548	TQ 3623 1716	19 th century brickworks
MES 19549	TQ 3661 1793	19 th century brickworks
MES 19550	TQ 3617 1655	19 th century brickworks and clay pit
MES 19551	TQ 3615 1665	19 th century brickworks
MES 19555	TQ 363 178	20 th century brickworks
MES 19556	TQ 366 169	20 th century brickworks
MES 19557	TQ 3648 1739	16 th century farm complex
MES 19558	TQ 3639 1746	16 th century farm complex
MES 20085	TQ 3620 1811	20 th century anti-tank bouys

Table 1: Summary of ESCC HER records

- 2.2 The extension is located within a post-medieval (or earlier) farm complex (MES 17147), and was therefore considered to have high potential for the discovery of buried archaeological remains. The farmhouse is a Grade II listed building. The listing held by ESCC (ref. 1352988) describes the building as:

'L-shaped house. North wing C17 or earlier timber-framed building with herring-bone brick nogging. Slate roof. South wing wholly faced with red brick and grey headers and probably added later. Tiled roof. Casement windows to the whole. Two storeys. Two windows.'

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The monitored groundworks consisting of the mechanical reduction of the ground level and the mechanical and manual excavation of strip footings. All sections were examined for the presence of archaeological features, and all spoil was scanned for archaeological artefacts.

- 3.2 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in two stages: the first to record any archaeological deposits and features in the area of the proposed extension to the property; and the second to record any archaeological findings in the area to the rear of the property in the location of the proposed outbuildings. These results have been collated within this report, but have been presented below by stage.

- 3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection.

- 3.4 A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade. It is understood that the landowner wishes to retain the finds from the site. The archive consists of the following material:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Total
Number of Contexts	3	2	5
No. of files/paper record	1	10	11
Photograph	13 digital images	8 digital images	21
Bulk finds	1 box	n/a	1

Table 2: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS (Fig. 2)

4.1 A total of five contexts were recorded during the groundwork at the site. Three contexts were recorded during the first stage of work and a further two during the second stage of work. These contexts have been tabulated below (Table 3).

Context Number	Type	Stage of work	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
001	Deposit	1	Concrete	0.35m
002	Deposit	1	'Natural'	-
003	Deposit	1	Garden Soil	0.61m
004	Deposit	2	Made ground	-
005	Deposit	2	Subsoil	0.30m

Table 3: List of recorded contexts

4.2 Stage 1 monitoring: The Two-Storey Extension

4.2.1 The monitoring revealed a straightforward stratigraphic sequence. Much of the area of the new extension had been terraced during previous building work at the site, including for the structure that was demolished prior to the current groundworks. Therefore the sequence encountered in the northern and southern 0.80m wide, maximum 1.3m deep footing trenches consisted of concrete, context [001], forming the base of the patio surfacing removed prior to the commencement of the watching brief, overlying the 'natural' brownish orange Weald Clay, context [002].

4.2.2 However the eastern footing trenches lay outside the area of the patio and there a different, although equally simple stratigraphic sequence was observed. Here a layer of mid-brown humic garden soil, context [003], directly overlying the Weald Clay, context [002]. A small assemblage of post-medieval finds was retrieved from the topsoil.

4.3 Stage 2 Monitoring: The Outbuildings

4.3.1 The groundwork associated with the construction of the outbuildings consisted of ground reduction and levelling of a large area to the rear (west) of the property, which was on a natural slope descending from west to east. The entire area was levelled by machine, which meant that the amount of soil being removed ranged from 0.20m in the east to 1.1m in the west.

4.3.2 An area of made ground [004] was recorded immediately adjacent to the property which is likely to have been the result of levelling/construction activity associated with the house. Several services and a soakaway were also observed within this area. Light reddish brown silty subsoil [005] was recorded to the west of this area (beyond previous levelling activity) with a maximum depth of 0.50m. This intact subsoil horizon suggests that if archaeological remains were present they would have survived, (although none were observed). The subsoil deposit itself was noticeably sterile which

indicates a lack of archaeological activity within the area of the new outbuildings. The subsoil was overlain by a layer of topsoil/garden soil [003] measuring 0.20m in thickness.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation at Homewoodgate Farmhouse. An overview of the assemblage is shown in Table 4.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Metal	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Rubber	Wt (g)
003	110	1818	18	1420	3	20	7	112	3	60	6	492	26	2738	1	12

Table 4: Quantification of finds

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 This assemblage from context [003] is relatively large and belongs to the early 20th- century. As few similar domestic assemblages of this date have been recorded in Sussex the current assemblage is tabulated in some detail below (Table 5).

Fabric	Form	Number of sherds	Weight (g)	Minimum number of vessels	Comments
GRE	?	6	126	3	-
UE	Flower pot	4	56	2	-
SUND	Baking dish	1	55	1	Trailed white slip
SUND	Bowl	1	405	1	All over internal white slip
ENGS	Preserve jar	6	185	4	Wide & close-set ribbed types (grey) & one unmoulded with tan top. All Bristol glazes
ENGS	Lid	1	28	1	Grey Bristol glaze. To fit 39mm diameter aperture
ENGS	Jug?	1	27	1	Sprigged/applied hunting scene
YELL	?	1	3	1	Abraded. Blue mocha decoration
CREA	Chamber pot?	2	16	1	Late
PEAR	Plate	1	28	1	Blue sponged decoration
PEAR TR	Plate	4	91	4	Blue: floral x3, willow pattern x1
PEAR TR	Dish	1	33	1	Blue: English landscape
TPW2	Plate	5	40	3	Blue: floral
TPW2	Jug?	3	7	3	Blue: floral x1, landscape x1
TPW3	Plate	2	27	1	Brown: foliage. Part pattern name on base
TPW4	Plate	1	11	1	Light green: pattern. Moulded rim
TPW4	Plate	7	90	3	Dark green: foliage/leaf pattern
TPW4	Cup	2	4	1	Light green: leaf pattern
TPW4	Wash basin	1	40	1	Dark green: leaf pattern on rim
TPW4	Tureen lid	1	15	1	Dark green: leaf pattern

REFW	Plate	18	184	7	X3 moulded/fluted plates, x2 plain rims with red/purple rim lines. X1 maker's mark: GRIMWADE
REFW	Bowl	6	75	2	-
REFW	Mug	2	12	2	X1 pink sponged, x1 orange brown sponged stencil decoration
REFW	Cup	9	79	2	X1 maker's mark 'HEATHCOTE CHINA'
REFW	Saucer	1	12	1	Fluted
ENPO	Mug	2	69	1	Polychrome floral decoration with Lewes coat of arms and Mayor F, Flint
ENPO	Cup	5	43	1	With gold gilt line below rim
ENPO	Saucer	6	44	2	X1 with gold gilt line
ENPO	Saucer	1	7	1	Blue: floral transfer-print
ENPO	Egg cup	2	6	1	Souvenir. Coat of arms of stag with shield between its antlers, above castle, all within larger shield. 'WI..?' below in scroll
CHPO	Saucer	8	50	1	Red/orange overglaze hand-painted pattern
Totals		111	1868g	56	

Table 5: Context [3] pottery assemblage.

Key: GRE – glazed red earthenware, UE – unglazed earthenware, SUND – Sunderland-type slipware, ENGS – English stoneware, CREA – Creamware, PEAR – Pearlware, PEAR TR – Transfer-printed pearlware, TPW2 – Transfer-printed (blue) refined white earthenware, TPW3 – Transfer-printed (black/brown) refined white earthenware, TPW4 – Transfer-printed (other colours) refined white earthenware, REFW – Refined white

- 5.2.2 The range of vessels within this group is quite typical for a domestic assemblage, with a mixture of food containers, kitchen vessels, dinner, tea and sanitary wares. The few fragments of older vessel may well represent long-lived vessels in contemporaneous use with the newer ones rather than purely residual pieces. Undoubtedly the late creamware chamber pot is the eldest, probably dating from between 1800 and 1820. The pearlware vessels are unlikely to have been manufactured much after the 1820s.
- 5.2.3 Most vessels can be placed in a late 19th- or very early 20th- century date range (e.g. the English porcelain mug with the arms of Lewes which must post-date 1881). The two makers' marks are particularly useful in establishing a latest date. The transfer-printed 'GRIMWARE // STAFFORDSHIRE ENGLAND' is unrecorded in Godden (1991) but is closest to the mark dated to post 1906 (*ibid*, No. 1827).
- 5.2.4 More helpful is the refined white earthenware mug marked 'BEST BONE // HEATHCOTE CHINA // MADE IN ENGLAND' which can be exactly matched with a mark of H. M. Williamson & Sons of the Bridge Pottery, Longton, Staffordshire, dated between c. 1928 and 1941 (Godden 1991, No 4185). As such the latest pieces in the assemblage are likely to be from the late 1920s or early 1930s. There is nothing in the assemblage to suggest anything more than a low to middle class household.

5.3 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 Context [003] produced a notable assemblage of glass that compliments the pottery. A range of vessels are represented, all of which can comfortably be placed in the early 20th century. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive and a summary presented here. In all 15 individual vessels are represented a number of which are complete. In addition there are two aqua glass stoppers, which may belong to one of the 15 vessels. Two alcoholic drinks bottles are represented: a complete brown glass beer bottle with internal screw stopper (307mm tall) and a single body fragment from a wine/beer bottle in green glass.
- 5.3.2 At least three soft drinks bottles are represented, all of square form in aqua coloured glass. Although one is unmarked the other two are embossed with Simon's Fruit Juice Drink (London SE) and Eiffel Tower Lemonade (Foster Clark Ltd, Maidstone). There is also the base of a faceted colourless glass tumbler. Food is represented by a complete but unmarked square-sectioned sauce bottle in aqua glass, a colourless glass preserve jar and probably the two aqua stoppers (likely to be from further sauce bottles).
- 5.3.3 Other bottles include a probable cylindrical ink bottle in colourless glass (110mm tall with a 71mm diameter base), an oval colourless glass scent bottle (97mm tall with a 45mm x 25mm base) and a medicinal rectangular bottle in colourless glass with partial embossing. Other bottles consist of fragments of general household types in colourless, brown and aqua coloured glass.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

- 5.4.1 A small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered from context [003]. Two brick types are represented, both of which can be ascribed a general 19th-century date. One fragment is from a quite well formed and well/hard-fired brick (65mm tall) that has been tempered with sparse fine sand with common iron oxides to 10mm and rare flint to 4mm. The other is similarly formed and fired but is tempered with sparse fine sand and marl pellets to 3mm. This example also has a little green self-glazing on one face but no complete dimensions are present.
- 5.4.2 The majority of the ceramic building material consists of peg tile fragments that could span the late 18th- to early 20th- century (though most probably are of later 19th- to early 20th centuries). Five different fabrics were noted:

T1 – quite well formed and hard fired. Tempered with sparse fine sand with rare calcareous inclusions (voids) to 1mm. 2/80g. Probably later 18th to early 19th century.

T2 – well formed and well/hard fired. Tempered with sparse fine sand with rare iron oxide and marl pellets to 2mm. 6/402g. Probably mid 19th to early 20th.

T3 – Well formed and hard fired. Tempered with sparse fine sand with common iron oxides to 1mm. 3/193g. Probably mid 19th to early 20th century.

T4 – As T3 but with very rare flint inclusions to 5mm. 1/168g. Probably mid 19th to early 20th century.

T5 – As T2 but with marl inclusions to 4mm. 1/115g. The only tile is curved suggesting it is either from a valley or pan tile.

5.4.3 No large pieces of tile were recovered and, with the exception of thicknesses measuring between 11mm and 12mm, no complete dimensions are present.

5.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.5.1 Context [003] produced three pieces of North Welsh slate of probable 19th- to early 20th- century date. Two of these are from roofing while the third fragment (6g) is from a polished school slate with the remains of a single ruled line surviving.

5.6 The Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 Context [003] produced two circular headed general purpose nails with square section stems. Also present are two fragments from a large circular iron plate with shallow lip, diameter c.215mm. A concave sheet fragment was also recovered. The same context also contained a modern bicycle pump valve.

5.7 Other Objects by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 A rubber heel plate of 20th century date was recovered from context [003].

5.8 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.8.1 Three fragments of bone were recovered from [003]. These were identified as a fragment of cattle rib and two fragments of small mammal longbone. The shaft of the cattle rib has been sawn through.

5.9 The Shell by Trista Clifford

5.9.1 Context [003] contained a single upper valve from an oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), together with an upper and lower valve, and four fragments from the Great Scallop (*Pecten maximus*). Both are edible.

5.10 Unstratified Finds

5.10.1 A collection of unstratified ceramic and glass vessels/bottles were recovered from a small area to the rear of the property between the two phases of groundwork. All of these pieces date to the mid 19th to early 20th century and are probably the result of domestic refuse to the rear of the property.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1** The groundwork involved the ground reduction to below the natural geological horizon in both areas of the development. All of the groundwork was monitored within these areas and all deposits and artefactual evidence was recorded.
- 6.2** The intact subsoil horizon observed during the westernmost groundwork suggests that if archaeological remains were present on this part of the site, then they would have been well preserved. The lack of archaeological evidence indicates a lack of past, ancient, activity within this area.
- 6.3** No significant archaeological features or deposits of antiquity were encountered during the archaeological monitoring of the groundwork for the new extension and outbuildings construction at Homewoodgate Farmhouse. It was clear that much of the area covered by the works had been terraced during previous work at the site, and that therefore no deposits were likely to survive adjacent to the existing listed building.
- 6.4** However, the assemblage of post-medieval material is worthy of note, especially in the light of a recent call for more in depth consideration of post-medieval assemblages from such rural sites (Barber 2011, 193). All of the artefactual material from Homewoodgate suggests the dumping of a wide range of domestic refuse utilised at the property during the 19th and 20th centuries immediately adjacent to the house.

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HER Summary Form

Site Code	HEC12					
Identification Name and Address	Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington					
County, District &/or Borough	Lewes District, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 537350 117120					
Geology	Weald Clay					
ASE Project Number	5455					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other <i>Extension</i>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 17.04.2012 – 20.04.2012 and 22/08/12	Other		
Sponsor/Client	MacKellar Schwerdt Architects					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard/Dan Swift					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by MacKellar Scherdt Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with a two-storey extension to the Grade II listed property and the erection of outbuildings at Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington, East Sussex.</p> <p>No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A varied assemblage of late post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-123734

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by MacKellar Scherdt Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with a two-storey extension to the Grade II listed property and the erection of outbuildings at Homewoodgate Farmhouse, East Chiltington, East Sussex. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A varied assemblage of late post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden.
Project dates	Start: 17-04-2012 End: 22-08-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5455 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HEC12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	LW/12/0308 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LW/12/0309 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None

Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES EAST CHILTINGTON Homewoodgate Farmhouse
Postcode	BN7 3QR
Study area	25.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3737 1710 50 0 50 56 11 N 000 02 40 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.00m Max: 41.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Dan Swift
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of client	client

sponsor/funding
body

Name of
sponsor/funding
body MacKellar Scherdt Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive Lewes Museum
recipient

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Glass"

Physical Archive It is possible that the finds will be retained by the landowner
notes

Digital Archive Lewes Museum
recipient

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
available

Paper Archive Lewes Museum
recipient

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook -
available Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Report","Unpublished
Text"

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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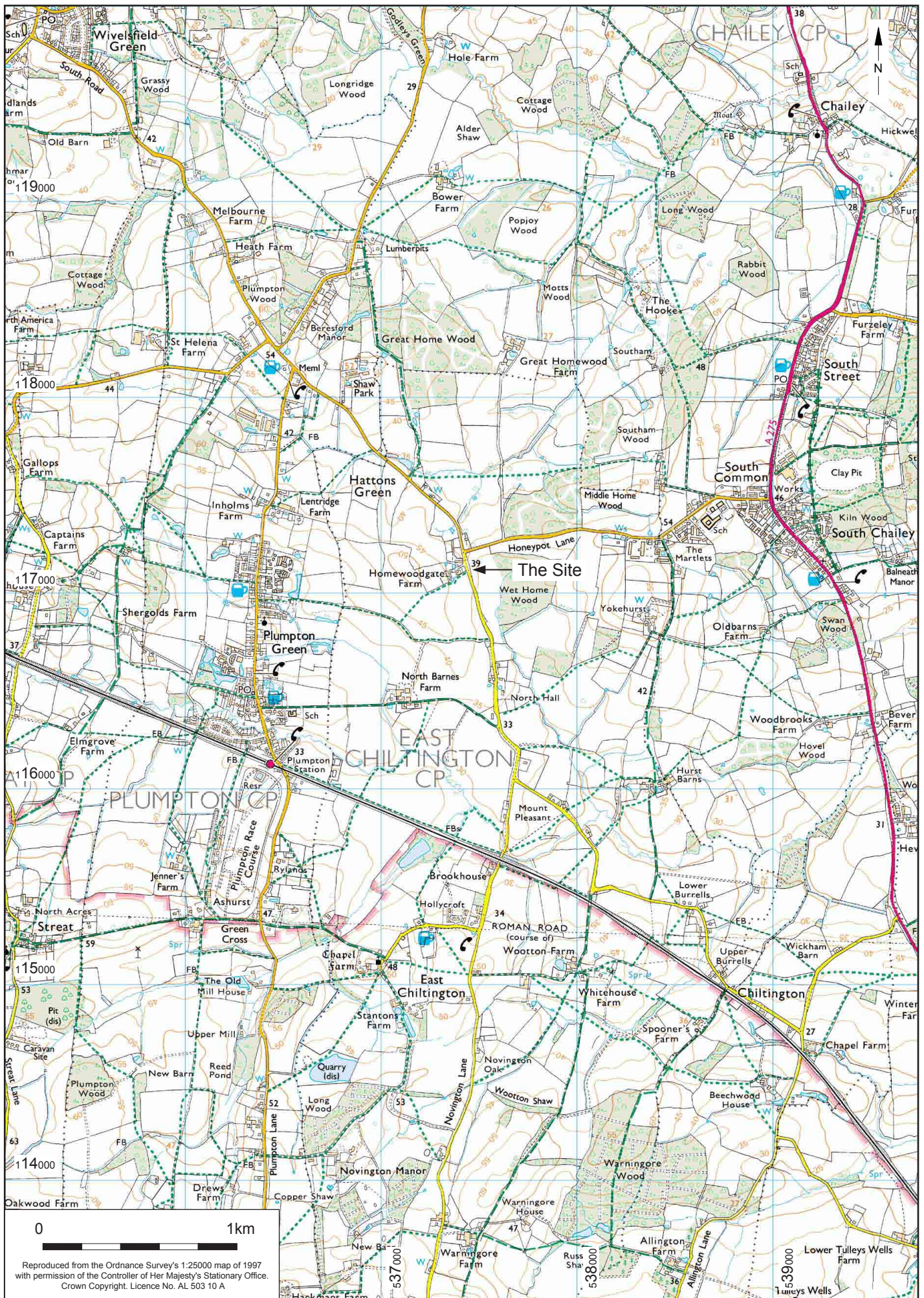
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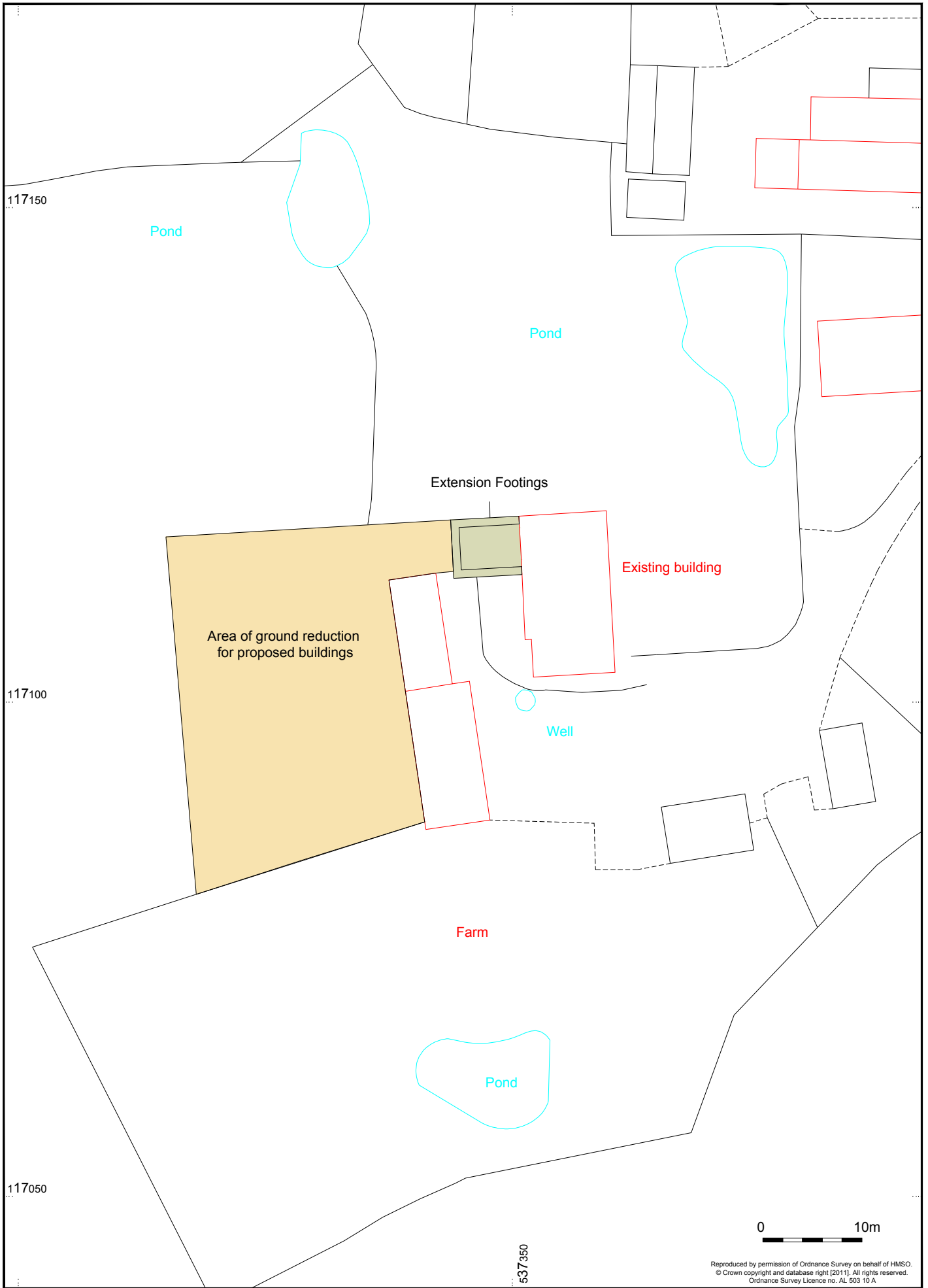
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Project Ref: 5455	Aug 2012	Site location		
Report Ref: 2012095	Drawn by: AR			



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Project Ref: 5455	Aug 2012	Site plan		
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Extension footings being excavated, looking east



Area of ground reduction, looking east towards completed extension

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