

**Magnetometer Survey (Stage 1) and
Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 2)
at Land off Arundel Road
Peacehaven, East Sussex**

NGR 541886 101069

**ASE Project No: 6287
Site Code: ARN 13**

ASE Report No: 2013325



By Chris Russel

From: Russell, Justin

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December 2013

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake a Stage 1 magnetometer survey and a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation on land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex. Six archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated.

The magnetometer survey identified quantities of modern disturbance and failed to detect any potential buried archaeology. As a result the evaluation trenches were not targeted on any geophysical anomalies but were spread as evenly across the site as possible.

Undisturbed subsoil was recorded across the site and this yielded a good quantity of worked flint and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery. A finely made Neolithic polished axe was also recovered. Some prehistoric pottery dating to the Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or Late Iron Age/Roman and Middle/Late Iron Age period was also recovered from within two pits. The flintwork and pottery is consistent with that across the Peacehaven area. Several probable field boundary ditches of likely prehistoric date were also encountered across the site. The alignment of some of these ditches suggests they may form part of small scale Middle Iron Age field systems identified to the east and west of the site during previous excavations.

The finds recovered suggest that the site was in use in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and again in the Middle to Late Iron Age. Possible Mesolithic and Middle Neolithic activity is also probable, as is occupation in the Late Iron Age or Roman period. The activity is difficult to classify but may include both agricultural activity as well as activity peripheral to occupation.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) at the Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake a Stage 1 magnetometer survey and a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation on land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex (NGR 541886 101069; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2013), the site lies on Lambeth Group Clay, Silts and Sand. The site is approximately 1.1 Hectares in size and is bounded in the south by Arundel Road, to the west by Piddinghoe Avenue, to the east and north-east by playing fields and to the north-west by Piddinghoe Close. The site comprised open short grassland with a falloff in contour values from south to north.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A planning application for residential development at the site has been submitted by Bovis Homes. The Local Planning Officer, in consultation with the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Archaeologist recommended that a programme of archaeological work took place in order to inform the planning application decision.
- 1.3.2 Initially, a Desk-Based Assessment was prepared (ASE 2013a) and submitted to the ESCC Archaeologist. This detailed the previous land usage according to historic maps, and the archaeological background of the area based on previous investigations in the vicinity.
- 1.3.3 Following this, the ESCC Archaeologist recommended that an initial programme of archaeological fieldwork should comprise a Stage 1 geophysical survey followed by a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation. Trial trenches were arranged to provide an even sample coverage of the site. Stages 1 and 2 are designed to identify potential archaeological remains with a view to helping the ESCC Archaeologist make further recommendations in relation to the imminent planning application.
- 1.3.4 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* for magnetometer survey and archaeological evaluation (ASE 2013b) was prepared outlining the requirements and scope of this archaeological work. This was approved by ESCC prior to the commencement of the work.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological investigation as listed in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to ascertain:

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- Assess how they might be affected by the proposed works on the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

1.4.2 The specific aims of the archaeological investigation as listed in the WSI (*ibid.*) were to:

- Establish whether prehistoric flintwork exists on the site as has been found elsewhere in Peacehaven on the Lambeth Group geology
- To enable the ESCC Archaeologist to make an informed decision as to what level of archaeological mitigation (if any is appropriate).

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the magnetometer survey and archaeological evaluation. The survey took place on the 13th and 14th of November 2013 and was undertaken by Chris Russel and Rachel Cruse. The evaluation was undertaken between the 25th and 29th of November 2013 by Chris Russel, Jim Ball and Liz Chambers.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The site lies at the heart of a landscape that has been subject to intensive archaeological investigation in recent years. Excavations were undertaken at Keymer Avenue to the west, Seaview Avenue to the east and at the water treatment works to the north. The results of these excavations are fully detailed in an accompanying Desk Based Assessment (ASE 2013a). A summary of this is presented below.

2.2 Cartographic Sources

2.2.1 Historic map regression would indicate that for most of its recorded history, the site has been used as sheepwalk. Much of it was occupied by Deans and Hoathdown (Hoddern) Farms – William Figg drew a plan of these in 1806, labelling the southern part of the study area as ‘The Cliff Down’, comprising open pasture with a scatter of small circular chalk pits (ESRO ACC 3714/3 – not illustrated, in ASE 2013a). Modern mapping emphasises the lack of significant change within the landscape around the site over the last few centuries, but the later mapping suggests some low-level use of the western half of the site during the early to mid 20th century, although this appears to be fenced plots rather than buildings.

2.3 Recent Archaeological Investigations

2.3.1 The archaeological context of the site has been considerably enhanced by recent extensive excavations carried out by ASE in advance of service utility developments to the north of the study area, 150m from the site which revealed a multi-period prehistoric landscape (see below). Further extensive archaeological investigations undertaken by ASE in advance of residential development at Keymer Avenue, immediately adjacent to the west and Seaview Avenue, 50m to the east, further illustrate the extensive nature of prehistoric land use in the Peacehaven area.

2.4 Peacehaven Wastewater Treatment Works site (BHT09)

2.4.1 Between July and December 2009 Archaeology South-East undertook large scale archaeological excavations at Lower Hoddern Farm in Peacehaven in advance of the construction of the new Brighton and Hove Wastewater Treatment Works. The work involved the excavation of some 30 hectares of chalk downland, making this one of the largest archaeological excavations ever undertaken in Sussex and revealing evidence of some 4000 years of occupation on the site.

2.4.2 Early activity: The Neolithic and Early Bronze Age c.3700-1700 BC

2.4.3 A scatter of flint implements of Mesolithic date hints at some activity on or near the site over the period immediately following the end of the Ice Age in Britain, from c. 10,000 to 4,000 years BC. However, it is not until the Early Neolithic period, from about 3,700-3,300 BC that we see the earliest definite evidence for occupation on the site. This comprised a cluster of pits that contained one of the largest assemblages of Early Neolithic pottery to be recovered in Sussex in the last 30 years, as well as significant assemblages of flint tools and cereal processing equipment and even charred grain. Pits such as these are a common feature on Early Neolithic sites in Britain, although their exact meaning and significance is much debated. The Later Neolithic period, from c. 3300-2500 BC is very poorly represented, with just a handful

of small pits of this date scattered across the site and suggesting only limited activity during this period. Features of Early Bronze Age date, from c. 2500-1700 BC include a round barrow and several deep shaft-like pits of probable ritual or ceremonial function, as well as exciting new evidence for Early Bronze Age land division in Sussex.

2.4.4 A farmed landscape: The Middle and Late Bronze Age c. 1700-950 BC

2.4.5 The Middle Bronze Age period, from c. 1700-1150 BC was marked by the development of an extensive system of fields and drove roads across the site, interspersed with small settlements. The presence of drove roads indicates the seasonal movement of livestock around a carefully managed landscape but the presence of grinding stones and the charred remains of wheat, barley and beans recovered from storage pits associated with Middle Bronze Age settlement suggest a mixed farming economy. The best evidence for Middle Bronze Age settlement on the site comes from a group of two or three roundhouses clustered around an enigmatic circular ditched monument of uncertain date and function. These roundhouses were generally quite humble affairs, consisting of a circle of timber roof support posts set within a hut platform some six or seven metres in diameter with a small south-east facing porch supported on two additional posts. Heating was by means of a small central hearth and several larger pits around the edge of the roundhouse would have been used for storing grain and other perishables.

2.4.6 By the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, at around 1150 BC, the small dispersed settlements of the preceding period had been abandoned and the available evidence points to a move towards a new settlement location in the south of the site. Evidence for buildings of this period is rare but includes the poorly preserved remains of at least one possible roundhouse, as well as a rectangular six-post structure that may represent a raised granary or similar feature. Other significant features of this period include a rubbish pit containing one of the largest groups of Late Bronze Age pottery found in Sussex so far.

2.4.7 Iron Age developments c. 950BC AD 50

2.4.8 The Early Iron Age on the site is very much a continuation of the Late Bronze Age, with continued settlement in the south of the site and little evidence of activity elsewhere. By the beginning of the Middle Iron Age, around 300 BC, this small settlement had developed into an extensive complex of enclosures. Again, evidence for buildings during this period is rare but includes at least one and possibly two round houses. The Late Iron Age, c. 100 BC-AD50 saw further development of this enclosure system, as well as the creation of several new drove roads and field boundary ditches that indicates an intensification in farming during the period.

2.4.9 The end of prehistory: The Early Roman period c. AD50-100.

2.4.10 The available evidence suggests a great deal of continuity between the Iron Age and Early Roman period on the site. Those elements of the enclosure system still in use during the Late Iron age appear to remain in use during the early years of the Roman occupation, although there is very little evidence for occupation on the site after c. AD100. Significant features of Early Roman date include a small group of cremation burials in pottery vessels.

2.4.11 The post-Roman period

2.4.12 There is almost no evidence of activity on the site after the first century AD. The medieval period, c. AD410-1540 is represented by a single sherd of pottery, and just a handful of ditches were dated to the post-medieval period, from c. 1540 onwards.

2.5 Investigations at Keymer and Seaview Avenues (SKP06 & SPV10)

2.5.1 Geophysical survey and evaluation work undertaken at Keymer Avenue and Seaview Avenue identified the presence of a variety of landscape features which were predominantly Iron Age in date. Subsequent excavations on land to the north of Keymer Avenue revealed a ditched enclosure system, with associated pits and postholes, dating to the Middle Iron Age. Substantial worked flint assemblages of Mesolithic and Neolithic date were also recovered, along with smaller quantities of Neolithic pottery and a scatter of associated features.

2.5.2 Residual Mesolithic and Early Neolithic struck flint recovered from the Seaview Avenue site suggests at least some activity of this date in the vicinity of this site. However, the earliest stratified activity appears to be of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and comprised a large deep pit, containing a small assemblage of 'Beaker' pottery. There is an apparent hiatus in activity during much of the Middle Bronze age and it is not until towards the end of this period that activity recommences, with the deposition of a near-complete pottery vessel in the north-west corner of the site.

2.5.3 The Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods are typified by an expansion in agricultural activity on the site, marked by the appearance of an east - west aligned driveway. A probable hearth or fire pit in the northwest corner of the site can also be dated to this period and, together with pits more broadly dated to the later prehistoric period, may indicate activity peripheral to settlement during the period. No Middle Iron Age activity could be identified on the site and activity of Late Iron Age date is restricted to two large, amorphous features in the northwest corner of the site that represent areas of turbation or mixing of the underlying natural geology, perhaps as a result of trampling by livestock. Other features dated broadly to the later prehistoric period include an additional driveway and Holloway or lynchet, both aligned along the axis of the dry valley and a group of pits and postholes and north - south aligned ditch in the southeast of the site. These are accompanied by a range of undated features dispersed across the site that include field boundary ditches on a variety of alignments, as well as various pits, postholes and tree throws.

2.6 Designated Sites

2.6.1 These comprise cultural heritage sites of a higher degree of status and significance, some of which enjoy a certain degree of legal protection from development and include Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), Listed Buildings, Historic Parks and Gardens, and Conservation Areas. These designations and others such as Archaeologically Sensitive Areas and Areas of High Archaeological Potential are typically detailed in County Structure Plans, Unitary Development Plans and Borough Council Local Plans with appropriate planning policies pertaining to each category.

2.6.2 The site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 776) defining an area of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement and activity. Mesolithic activity in particular has been found to be focussed on sands and silts of the Lambeth Group (formerly known as the Woolwich and Reading Beds), the natural geology on which the site lies.

2.7 The Development of Peacehaven

- 2.7.1 For most of its recorded history, the study area has been used as open downland or farmland. The 1st to 3rd edition Ordnance Surveys (OS) and Tithe Map for Piddinghoe (c. 1840) show no major although here is some potential depending on the accuracy of mapping that evaluation might reveal evidence for a field boundary, indicated on Tithe and early OS editions.
- 2.7.2 The Peacehaven area began to be developed for residential use from the 1890s onwards. The main stimulus was provided in 1915 when Charles Neville bought up much of the surrounding land to establish a new resort, originally to be called New Anzac-on-Sea in honour of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps' campaign at Gallipoli, but quickly renamed Peacehaven in response to the appalling casualty figures.
- 2.7.3 The area to the west of the site had a military use at this time as a Royal Flying Corps fighter airfield carrying out anti-Zeppelin and anti-submarine patrols along the coast. Building began in earnest in 1920, and by 1924 Neville had also acquired Telscombe Cliffs.
- 2.7.4 By 1927 it had become a thriving town. The 4th Ed. OS (c. 1930) shows the house to be developed is one of the early ones in that area.

3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The geophysical survey comprised a magnetometer survey of the area shown on Figure 2. The survey aimed to detect any anomalies that may be of archaeological origin. The geophysical survey was used to define the scope of trial trench evaluation and ultimately to define any further mitigation strategies.
- 3.2 A 30 metre survey grid was set out using a differential GPS (Global Positioning Systems) and transects were walked every metre across these grids.
- 3.3 To enable accurate geo-referencing of each survey grid and accurate targeting of geophysical anomalies during the Stage 2 evaluation, all geophysical results were referenced to the Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR).
- 3.4 A Bartington Grad 601-2 fluxgate gradiometer was then used to survey the area (1.1 hectares). Samples for the magnetometry survey were taken at 0.125m intervals along each transect.
- 3.5 The survey results were then processed using the Geoplot V3 software package as are shown on Figure 3.

4.0 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The scope of the evaluation was defined by the ESCC Archaeologist once a summary of the results of the geophysical survey (ASE 2013c) were made available.
- 4.2 The methodology comprised the mechanical excavation, under archaeological supervision, of six trial trenches, totalling 180m of trenching.
- 4.3 The trenches were accurately laid out using a GPS survey system and tied in to the National Grid. Some revision to trench locations, as shown in Figure 4, was necessary due to existing site conditions and obstructions. Any significant revisions were made with the agreement of ESCC.
- 4.4 Trench locations were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation.
- 4.5 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. under archaeological supervision.
- 4.6 Excavation was undertaken in spits of no more than 0.10m to the top of the underlying natural substrate, or to the top of archaeological deposits, whichever was higher.
- 4.7 All exposed features were cleaned by hand, planned and recorded. All discrete cut features were sampled by hand as a minimum by half section and at least 10% of linear features were sectioned to produce a vertical section where practicable. All features were planned at the scale of 1:20 in relation to the trench outline and sections drawn at 1:10.
- 4.8 No features deemed suitable for environmental sampling were encountered, so no environmental samples were taken.
- 4.9 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded using visual inspection, not in reference to a Munsell colour chart.
- 4.10 A full digital photographic record of the work was made during the course of the fieldwork.
- 4.11 On conclusion of the excavations, the spoil was backfilled by machine, in appropriate sequence, spread evenly and compacted to ensure a surface flush or nearly flush with the ground surface. The original surface was not reinstated (i.e. re-turfed).
- 4.12 The site archive, currently held at ASE offices in Portslade will be offered to Lewes Museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	33
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	1
Bulk Samples	1
Photographs	42 digital
Bulk finds	1 box

Table 1: Site Archive Quantification

5.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

(Figures 3 & 4)

- 5.1 The results for the survey were summarised previously (ASE 2013c) and are repeated here for clarity.
- 5.2 The survey results were dominated by an extensive scatter of magnetic debris (6) which stretches across most of the southern portion of the survey grid. Within this scatter two strong dipolar anomalies are visible at (2) and (4). These features are almost certainly the result of modern tipping or may represent 'made ground'.
- 5.3 Two modern services are visible at (3) and (5) and strong magnetic interference is seen at (1) emanating from the north-western survey boundary, probably from a strongly magnetic object in this area.
- 5.4 A group of more moderate dipolar anomalies is shown at (7). Although the magnetic debris noted at (6) does not extend this far north it is highly probable that these are also modern objects in the topsoil.
- 5.5 Discussion
- 5.6 The survey revealed evidence of intensive modern activity at the site. The concentration and strength of the magnetic responses from this activity were such that it was not possible to detect any more subtle anomalies that may indicate the presence of buried archaeology. In the absence of any detectable anomalies of archaeological origin it was proposed that the trial trench locations (Figure 4) were adopted as a means of establishing the archaeological potential of the site.
- 5.7 A recent geotechnical and environmental site investigation of the site indicated the presence of c. 400mm of made ground below topsoil at the south-east corner of the site and c. 800mm of made ground below topsoil at the south-west corner (Southern Testing 2013). Map regression exercises within this report and within the DBA (ASE 2013a) indicate that there was some minor development within the western side of the site between the c. mid-1920s to the mid-1960s.

6.0 TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

(Figures 4 – 9)

6.1 Natural geology and overburden

6.1.1 The natural geology in the southern part of the site in Trenches 2, 3 and 4 was a light brown medium sandy silt [003]. In the northern part of the site in Trenches 1, 5 & 6 the natural geology was a light orange brown fine silty clay [004]. These deposits were encountered at 41.81m AOD in the south falling away to 40.21m AOD in the north.

6.1.2 An intact mid reddish brown sand silt subsoil [002] was recorded in all trenches and was capped by a dark grey brown sand silt topsoil [001] containing frequent chalk or marl inclusions.

6.2 Trench 1

(Figure 5)

6.2.1 Length: 30.00m total Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.77m

Orientation: north-west – south-east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.40m	40.77m
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27m	40.37m
1/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr	Tr	-	40.20m
1/004	Cut	Cut of Pit	1.42m	0.65m	0.77m	40.48m
1/005	Fill	Fill of [1/004]	1.42m	0.65m	0.77m	40.48m
1/006	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.00m	0.87m	0.15m	40.45m
1/007	Fill	Fill of Ditch	1.00m	0.87m	0.15m	40.45m

Table 2: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 1

6.2.2 The geological substrate was encountered at 40.20m AOD. This was identical to the context described above as [004]. This was directly overlain by subsoil [1/002] identical to that described above as [002] and the sequence was capped by topsoil [1/001] identical to that noted above as [001]. The subsoil in Trench 1 contained a sherd of pottery which was Middle Neolithic in date.

6.2.3 Two archaeological features were observed. A shallow ditch or gully [1/006] was observed running north-east to south-west. The cut for this feature was shallow in nature with concave sides and a flat base. It was filled by a loose light brown sandy clay [1/007] which contained 3 undiagnostic worked flints and an end-scraper.

6.2.4 To the north of this gully was a pit [1/004] which extended beyond the eastern trench limit. This pit had straight sides and a concave base and was filled by a loose mid brown sandy clay [1/005]. Pottery of a possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or Late Iron Age/Roman date was recovered from this context along with 7 pieces of prehistoric flintwork.

6.3 Trench 2

(Figure 6)

6.3.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.94m

Orientation: north-east – south-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35m	41.41m
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr.	0.55m	40.90m
2/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr	Tr.	-	40.54m
2/004	Cut	Cut of Shallow Pit	0.80m	0.67m	0.17m	39.99m
2/005	Fill	Fill of Shallow Pit	0.80m	0.67m	0.17m	39.99m
2/006	Cut	Cut of Large Ditch	2.0m	5.0m	0.50m	39.99m
2/007	Fill	Fill of Large Ditch	2.0m	5.0m	0.50m	39.99m

Table 3: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 2

- 6.3.2 Sand Lambeth Beds geology [2/003] was encountered at 40.54m AOD. This was identical to the context described above as [003]. This was overlain by subsoil [2/002] capped by topsoil [2/001]. These contexts were as described above. The subsoil contained a scatter of flint; 9 flakes, 5 blade-like flakes and 2 blades of likely Mesolithic – Neolithic date.
- 6.3.3 Two archaeological features were observed in Trench 2. An undated shallow sub-circular pit [2/004] with straight sides and a rounded base was observed towards the north-eastern end of the trench. This was filled by a mid-orange brown silty sand [2/005] containing flint pebble inclusions.
- 6.3.4 To the south-west of this shallow pit was a wide ditch [2/006] with steep sides and an irregular base. This was filled by a single fill [2/007] which was made up of a friable mid-orange brown fine silty sand. Five undiagnostic worked flints were recovered from the ditch and no pottery or other finds.

6.4 Trench 3

(Figure 7)

6.4.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.55m

Orientation: north-east – south-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	41.80m
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr	Tr.	0.31m	41.23m
3/003	Layer	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	41.16m
3/004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	2.10m	0.91m	0.30m	40.80m
3/005	Fill	Fill of [3/004]	2.10m	0.91m	0.30m	40.80m

Table 4: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 3

6.4.2 Lambeth Beds sandy geology [3/003] was noted at between 41.16m in the south-east and 40.05m AOD in the north-west of Trench 3. This was identical to the context [003] described above. This was overlain by subsoil [3/002] identical to that described as [002] above. The sequence was capped by topsoil [3/001] which was identical to the context [001] noted above. A re-used flint blade core was recovered from subsoil [3/002].

6.4.3 A single archaeological feature was seen in Trench 3 consisting of a ditch [3/004] running north-west to south-east. The cut of this ditch had steep, concave sides and concave base. This feature was filled by loose, mid-orange brown silty sand [3/005] with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Three undiagnostic worked flints were retrieved.

6.5 Trench 4

(Figure 8)

6.5.1 Length: 30.00m total Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.80m

Orientation: north-east – south-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.24m	43.13m
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.47m	43.00m
4/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	42.38m
4/004	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.8m	1.0m	0.50m	42.38m
4/005	Fill	Fill of [4/004]	1.8m	1.0m	0.50m	42.38m

Table 5: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 4

6.5.2 The geological substrate [4/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 42.38m AOD. This was identical to that described above as [003]. This was overlain by subsoil [4/002] and topsoil [4/001]. These deposits were also identical to those outlined above. The subsoil contained two concentrations of struck flint and working stones which were collected separately as Scatter A and Scatter B. These included blades, flakes, 1 core and 1 hammerstone. Their positions within the subsoil were surveyed using GPS.

6.5.3 A single ditch was noted at the south-western end of Trench 4 [4/004]. The cut for this feature had steep, straight sides with a flat base and was filled by a loose, mid-brown silty sand [4/005]. Six undiagnostic worked flints were retrieved.

6.6 Trench 5

(Figure 9)

6.6.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 2.00m Depth: 0.68m

Orientation: north-west – south-east

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18m	40.38m
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.85m	40.18m
5/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	39.42m
5/004	Cut	Cut of Pit	0.80m	0.78	0.25m	39.22m
5/005	Fill	Fill of [5/004]	0.80m	0.78m	0.25m	39.22m
5/006	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1.8m	0.90m	0.36m	39.22m
5/007	Fill	Fill of [5/006]	1.8m	0.90m	0.36m	39.22m
5/008	Cut	Cut of Pit	0.70m	0.40m	0.40m	39.70m
5/009	Fill	Fill of [5/008]	0.70m	0.40m	0.40m	39.70m
5/010	Cut	Cut of Pit/Tree Bole	1.15m	0.30m	0.35m	39.25m
5/011	Fill	Fill of [5/010]	1.15m	0.30m	0.35m	39.25m
5/012	Cut	Cut of Pit with Burnt Fill	1.0m	0.30m	0.30m	39.25m
5/013	Fill	Fill of [5/012]	1.0m	0.30m	0.30m	39.25m
5/014	Cut	Cut of Pit	0.70m	0.48m	0.45m	39.70m
5/015	Fill	Fill of [5/014]	0.70m	0.48m	0.45m	39.70m

Table 6: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 5

- 6.6.2 The geological substrate [5/003] was noted at 39.42m AOD in Trench 5. This was identical to the context described above as [004]. This was overlain by a subsoil [5/002] and a topsoil [5/001], deposits which were identical to those described as [002] and [001] respectively above. Several concentrations of flint were recorded these included 11 undiagnostic worked flints.
- 6.6.3 Several archaeological features were recorded in Trench 5. A sharp sided ditch [5/006] with a concave base that was filled by light brown sandy silt [5/007]. One undiagnostic worked flint was recovered.
- 6.6.4 The ditch was cut by an undated sub-oval pit [5/004] with a rounded concave base. This pit was filled by a firm, light brown sandy silt [5/005].
- 6.6.5 South of this was a sub-oval pit or possible tree bole [5/010] with gradually sloping concave sides with an irregular base. This was filled by a friable, light brown silty sand [5/011]. This fill produced pottery of Middle Iron Age date and several pieces of apparently residual flintwork.
- 6.6.6 Cut into this feature was a sub oval pit [5/012] containing a charcoal rich fill [5/013] consisting of a dark brown silty clay with frequent burnt clay inclusions. This fill also contained Middle to Late Iron Age pottery.
- 6.6.7 Furthest south were 2 further pits in close physical association each continuing beyond opposite sides of the trench limits. The easternmost [5/008] appeared sub-oval with steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. This was filled by a light brown sandy silt [5/009] and contained a single undiagnostic worked flint.

6.6.8 The western pit [5/014] was similar in profile with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This was filled by a light-mid brown silty sand [5/015] and contained 3 undiagnostic worked flints.

6.7 Trench 6

6.7.1 Length: 30.00m Width: 1.8m Depth: 0.69m

Orientation: north-east – south-west

Number	Type	Description	Max. length	Max. width	Max. depth	Max. height (m OD)
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.30	40.88m
6/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.39	40.58m
6/003	Deposit	Natural Geology	Tr.	Tr.	-	40.411m

Table 7: List of Recorded Contexts, Trench 6

6.7.2 The geological substrate [6/003] was encountered at 40.41m AOD and was identical to that described above as [004]. This was overlain by subsoil and topsoil identical to deposits described above. Seven undiagnostic worked flints were retrieved from the subsoil.

6.7.3 No archaeological features were observed in Trench 6.

7.0 The Finds

7.1. A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation, summarized in Table 8. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context. Packaging and storage was carried out following IFA guidelines (2008). None of the finds require further conservation. A small quantity of pottery and stone was recovered during the archaeological work, in addition to a relatively large group of flintwork. Other than contributing to dating evidence, the pottery is of little significance, especially bearing in mind the large assemblage recovered during previous excavations (Hart in prep). The flintwork too is consistent with previously recovered material from Peacehaven, although the axe is interesting in its own right. Flintwork and pottery together, however, indicate good potential for retrieving further prehistoric material at the site, which will further aid in piecing together the prehistoric landscape in the Peacehaven area.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)
1/002	1	6	5	143	4	633		
1/005	1	4	7	291	2	134		
1/007			4	469				
2/002			4	287	7	442		
2/007			5	470	1	76		
3/002			3	180	2	154		
3/005			3	101	3	142		
4/002			11	73	3	176		
4/005			6	157				
6/002			7	178				
T4 scatter A			16	164	1	22		
T4 scatter B			5	609				
T4 scatter C			3	145	5	356	1	6
T5			5	198	1	38		
T5 scatter A			3	102	3	134		
T5 scatter B			3	56	4	200		
5/007			1	54				
5/009			1	<1	1	28		
5/011	1	6	12	103	1	6		
5/015			3	16	3	12		
Total	3	16	107	3796	41	2553	1	6

Table 8: Quantification of the finds

7.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 7.2.1 Three sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 16 grams were hand-collected from three different contexts during the evaluation. The earliest of these, found in context [1/002], is a bodysherd with impressed decoration made with a simple stick-like tool. The fabric of the sherd contains sparse ill-sorted flint of 0.5-3mm in a dense fairly quartz free matrix. Both the fabric and decorative style are characteristic of the Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition (c. 3500-2500BC).
- 7.2.2 Of slightly more ambiguous date is a sherd from context [1/005], in a fabric with sparse grog inclusions of 1-2mm in dense non sandy matrix. There are some possible surface impressions although the sherd is too severely abraded to determine whether these represent deliberate decoration or just post-depositional pitting/damage. The sherd is fairly thick-walled and is partially oxidised on the outer surface to a buff/orange colour. These characteristics, together with the possible presence of impressed decoration, might suggest that the sherd dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age as all these traits are fairly typical of 3rd - early 2nd millennium ceramic traditions including Grooved Ware, Beaker and Collared Urn. However, grog-tempering is also very common throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman period and it is possible that the sherd belongs to this later period.
- 7.2.3 Also present is a shell-tempered sherd from context [5/011]. Although this is a featureless bodysherd, it is comparable to fabrics from the large Middle Iron Age assemblages found at Seaview and Keymer Avenues, Peacehaven (Hart in prep). In addition thirteen small fragments, probably representing four different vessels, were recovered from the residue of environmental sample <1> from context [5/013]. These comprise shelly wares, similar to the sherd in [5/011], as well as well-sorted flint-tempered fabrics with quartz-rich matrixes. These fabrics are again consistent with Middle Iron Age material previously recovered in Peacehaven; however, a single grog-tempered sherd which was also found in this group may indicate that it was deposited in the Middle to Late Iron Age.

7.3 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

- 7.3.1 In total, 103 pieces of struck flint weighing 3143g and four flint hammerstones weighing 653g were recovered through hand-collection during the evaluation work at the site. A further 41 fragments (2553g) of burnt unworked flint were also collected from 15 numbered contexts. The pieces of struck flint are chronologically mixed; however, based on technological grounds, the flintwork hints predominantly at a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. A later prehistoric component was also evident, and a small Mesolithic element was possibly present. The collection contains a single diagnostic piece. It consists of a finely made Neolithic polished axe. The tool was found in subsoil context (2/002).
- 7.3.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005 and Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. All data have been entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, and it is summarised by context types and artefact types in Table 9.
- 7.3.3 In total, 65 pieces (or 60.74% of the total assemblage) were collected from the subsoil in 6 Trenches. The remaining 42 pieces came from nine archaeological cut

features (three pits, five ditches and a tree hole). The majority produced small quantities of struck flints (between one and seven pieces), but tree hole [5/010] contained 12 flints. Tree hole [5/010] was associated with possible Middle Iron Age ceramic; however, technologically the flintwork in this feature forms a relatively coherent assemblage reflecting a broad Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age date. The flint from tree hole [5/010] as well as the flint from context (2/002) Scatter A will be looked at separately from the rest of the assemblage.

7.3.4 The raw material selected for the production of the lithics is characterised by a light grey or brown to dark grey flint. The outer surface, when present, is mostly eroded to a thin off-white surface. Inclusions are occasionally recorded; however, the raw material appears to be of a relatively good flaking quality. Nodules would have been readily available from superficial deposits of clay with flints. A single cortical piece from ditch [1/006] displays an orange band below a thin black outer surface, which is characteristic of Bullhead flint, a raw material also available locally. The condition of the flintwork was variable. A large proportion of the artefacts exhibits relatively fresh edge condition implying that the material had undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance or that it was not exposed for long periods before burial. On the other hand, several artefacts are in a moderate to poor condition that is often associated with successive re-depositions.

7.3.5 Scatter A in subsoil context [2/002]

The small group of flints forming Scatter A in Trench 2 was made entirely of pieces of unmodified types. It comprised nine flakes, five blade-like flakes and two blades. The assemblage is fairly consistent, and the material is in a fresh condition. With the exception of a long flake displaying a pronounced *écaillage* scar, most of the flakes are finely worked. They appear to have been mostly soft hammered, and platform preparations were noted on several pieces. Some may be thinning flakes. Flake and/or blade scars are often present on the dorsal faces. The artefacts are mainly tertiary or secondary, and the absence of cores, primary and preparatory flakes suggests that the nodules would have been decorticated somewhere else on site. No refits were located. It is unlikely that Scatter A (2/002) represents an *in-situ* knapping event because a more substantial amount of flints would be present. Nonetheless, the freshness and consistence of the flintwork could indicate a unique event related for example to limited repair of implements. The pieces of flint *débitage* are likely to be of Mesolithic – Neolithic date.

7.3.6 Tree bole [5/010], fill (5/011)

Three bole [5/010] produced a small assemblage of flint comprising seven flakes, a blade-like flake, two blades and two miscellaneous retouched pieces. The condition of the material was fair suggesting negligible post-depositional disturbance. Several pieces have plain platform and a mix hammer mode was recorded; nonetheless, the majority of the artefacts display evidence for careful reduction strategy such as platform preparation and flake / blade scars on the dorsal face. Only two retouched pieces were present; a blade and a blade-like flake. Both pieces display only limited area of lateral retouch. Although no chronologically distinctive pieces were recovered, morphologically and technologically the flintwork is consistent with a Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age date. Nonetheless, given the presence of potential Middle Iron Age ceramic in the feature, the material may be residual.

7.3.7 The remaining assemblage

The majority of the remaining 79 pieces came from the subsoil or from undated archaeological features.

The exception is pit [1/004] which produced a sherd of pottery possibly dating to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age, although a later date is also possible. Overall, the material is thinly spread in these features and deposits, and considering that it appears chronologically mixed, the results are presented together. The condition of the flintwork varies within these deposits.

The assemblage comprises 63 unmodified pieces of flint débitage (79.74% of the remaining assemblage), eight cores, four retouched pieces and four flint hammerstones. Flakes dominate the assemblage of flint débitage, but several blades and blade-like flakes were also recorded.

Chips, irregular waste pieces and rejuvenation flakes are uncommon, but the presence of cores and hammerstones provides good evidence for knapping activities on the site. The majority of the cores were fragmentary. Nonetheless, well preserved cores used to remove blades are likely to be associated with Mesolithic or Early Neolithic presence, and several cores used for the removal of flakes but with different levels of preparation suggest that knapping activities carried on in later periods too.

It should be noted that three of the four hammerstones consisted of re-used cores; a re-use multi-platform flake core in subsoil context [1/002], a re-used opposed platform blade core in [3/002] and a re-used opposed platform flake core in [4/002]. Overall, they display limited edge damage from use as hammerstones.

Tools were relatively uncommon.

- Subsoil deposit in Trench 6 produced a piercer
- Subsoil deposit in Trench 5 a miscellaneous retouched piece.
- Ditch [1/006] contained an end-scraper. The support for the end-scraper consisted of a large unfinished core tool. The completion of the original implement was possibly abandoned because of the large inclusions/flaws or because of knapping errors. The end scraper exhibits minimal retouch and could have been hafted.
- Subsoil deposit in Trench 2 contained a polished axe.

No refined chronology is currently available for polished axehead; nonetheless, the fine example from [2/002] provides evidence for Neolithic presence. The implement was manufactured from a fine-grained light grey flint. The good quality raw material could have been mined, although flint from surface deposits is often used to produce polished axeheads (Gardiner, 1990). The butt end is incomplete. The break may have occurred during use, and the tool could actually have been re-worked and re-grounded. Only the cutting edge is polished. The blade is in a very good condition indicating maybe a very limited use of the axe, if at all, following the last polishing. In profile, the axe is widest towards the cutting edge with straight sides tapering towards the broken butt end. Viewed from the side, its profile appears fairly symmetrical. The axe measures 79mm long, 42mm wide at the blade end and 24mm wide at the broken butt end. Its maximum thickness is 21mm and it weights 89g.

Based on its cross section, the axe is lenticular or double convex and according to Field and Woolley's typology, the axehead is of Type B (Field & Woolley, 1984). Although the polished area concentrates mostly on the cutting edge, it extends slightly onto one face. Otherwise, it has been finely worked bifacially from the sides,

exhibiting covering and mostly scaled retouch. A polished cutting edge increases the strength of the implement, and edge ground axes are finished products.

7.3.8 Sample residue

In addition to the material collected through hand-collection, environmental sample <01> from pit fill (5/013) produced a small quantity of unmodified pieces of flint débitage consisting of thin flakes and blade-like flakes (13 pieces) as well as a few chips (12 pieces). The material is consistent with the assemblage recovered from tree bole [5/011].

7.3.9 Discussion of the flintwork

The evaluation work revealed evidence for prehistoric presence at the site with knapping activity, and possibly tool maintenance. The material is consistent with that from the significant assemblage recovered during the recent excavations carried out across a large area as part of the Peacehaven project (Hart in prep.). The presence of a polished axe is interesting. Although they are commonly found on the South Downs (Gardiner, J. 1990, p. 125, figs 2 and 9), their exact function and chronology are still questioned. The presence of polished axe fragments within late Bronze Age deposits at the neighbouring Peacehaven project site has been interpreted as having been deliberately broken and buried during the late prehistoric period (Hart in prep).

7.4 **Geological material** by Luke Barber

- 7.4.1 The environmental residue <1> from context [5/013] produced three tiny scraps (5g) of unworked Sarsen sandstone. This type is naturally occurring in the area and is thus not an unexpected find. The pieces show no signs of human modification.

7.5 **Building Material** by Luke Barber

- 7.5.1 Context [4/004] in Trench 4 produced an abraded fragment (4g) from a grey breeze-block of 20th- century date. Given the prehistoric nature of all of the other finds, this breeze block fragment is considered to be intrusive, although this is cannot be conclusively proven.

Context type	Context Nos	Flakes*	Blades, Blade-like flakes, Bladelets	Chips	Irregular waste	Cores, Core fragments	Retouched forms	Hammerstone	Total
Subsoil	4/002 - scatter A	9	7						16
Subsoil	4/002 - scatter B	3				1		1	5
Subsoil	1/002, 2/002, 3/002, 4/002, 5/002, 6/002	29	3	1	3	2	3	3	44
Pit	1/005, 5/009, 5/015	8	1		1	1			11
Ditch	1/007, 2/007, 3/005, 4/005, 5/007	10	2		2	4	1		19
Tree hole	5/011	7	3				2		12
Total		66	16	1	6	8	6	4	107

Table 9: The flintwork assemblage by context type (* includes core preparation flakes, burnt unworked flint are not included)

8.0 Discussion

- 8.1 The magnetometer survey failed to successfully detect any anomalies with the potential to represent buried archaeology. This was almost certainly due to the amount of modern disturbance at the site coupled with the significant depth of the overburden. As a result the evaluation trenches were not targeted on any geophysical anomalies but were spread as evenly across the site as possible.
- 8.2 An undisturbed subsoil horizon was recorded in all trenches and this yielded a good quantity of worked flint and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery. The evaluation has therefore shown that the archaeological integrity of the site is good and that the substrate is untruncated and fully intact across the evaluated area.
- 8.3 The evaluation yielded a good quantity of prehistoric flintwork both from subsoil deposits and from sealed features (pits and ditches). The struck flint is chronologically mixed however; based on technological grounds, the flintwork hints predominantly at a broad Neolithic to Early Bronze Age, although a later prehistoric component was also evident, and a small Mesolithic element was possibly present. The assemblage also contains a single diagnostic piece. It consists of a finely made Neolithic polished axe.
- 8.4 Evidence for on-site knapping activity and possibly tool maintenance is suggested by the assemblage. The flintwork is consistent with that from the significant assemblage recovered during the recent excavations carried out across a large area as part of the Peacehaven project (Hart in prep.).
- 8.5 Some prehistoric pottery was also recovered from within two pits. On the basis of this pottery, one of pit is likely to be Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age although it could also be Late Iron Age/Roman (Trench 1) whilst the other is likely to be Middle to Late Iron Age (Trench 5). Additionally, 1 sherd of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware tradition was recovered within the subsoil in Trench 1. The pottery is consistent in date and type with the larger assemblages from proximate sites (Hart in prep.)
- 8.6 The finds recovered are of a broadly similar date to those recovered from excavations in the surrounding area and suggest that the site was in use in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and again in the Middle to Late Iron Age. Possible Mesolithic and Middle Neolithic activity is also probable, as is occupation in the Late Iron Age or Roman period.
- 8.7 Brief analysis of the morphology and finds from the ditches suggests that a prehistoric, north-east/south-west aligned ditch bisects Trenches 1 and 5 in the northern part of the site. On a different, north-west/south-east alignment, in the southern part of the site, two other prehistoric ditches (Trenches 2 and 3) perhaps join at a right angle to the north of Trench 2 to form a field boundary. The alignment of these ditches is not dissimilar to those of small scale field systems identified at Seaview Avenue and Keymer Avenue, which appear to be of Middle Iron Age date.
- 8.8 In addition, a number of pits are also present on the site, including a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age or Late Iron Age/Roman pit (Trench 1), two Middle to Late Iron Age pits (Trench 5) as well as three other pits of probable prehistoric date (one in Trench 2 and two in Trench 5).
- 8.9 The activity is difficult to classify due to the small scale of the excavations, but it

appears to relate both to agricultural activity (field boundary ditches) and perhaps activity proximal to the occupation at Keymer Avenue, as attested by the pits.

- 8.10 It is considered that untruncated archaeological potential of varying dates exists across the site with the possible exception of the north-east corner where no archaeology was detected (Trench 6).

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Southern Testing 2013 *Geotechnical Investigation on Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex*

Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank David Ivel of Bovis Homes for commissioning this work and East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Archaeologists Casper Johnson and Greg Chuter for their guidance throughout the project. The figures for the report were by Justin Russell. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (fieldwork) and Dan Swift (post-excavation).

HER Summary Form

Site Code	ARN 13					
Identification Name and Address	land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Peacehaven, East Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 541886 101069					
Geology	Lambeth Group Clay, Silts and Sand.					
Arch. South-East Project Number: 6287						
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.				Mag Survey	
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	Nov 2013					
Sponsor/Client	Bovis Homes					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin					
Project Supervisor	Chris Russel					
Period Summary		Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake a Stage 1 magnetometer survey and a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation on land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex. Six archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated. The magnetometer survey identified quantities of modern disturbance and failed to detect any potential buried archaeology. As a result the evaluation trenches were not targeted on any geophysical anomalies but were spread as evenly across the site as possible. Undisturbed subsoil was recorded across the site and this yielded a good quantity of worked flint and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery. A finely made Neolithic polished axe was also recovered. Some prehistoric pottery was also recovered from within 2 pits. The flintwork and pottery is consistent with that across the Peacehaven area. The finds recovered suggest that the site was in use in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and again in the Middle to Late Iron Age. Possible Mesolithic and Middle Neolithic activity is also probable, as is occupation in the Late Iron Age or Roman period. The activity is difficult to classify but may include both agricultural activity as well as occupation. It is considered that untruncated archaeological potential of varying dates exists across the site and it is therefore concluded that the development of the site should be mitigated against through use of a strip and map style excavation in all areas of the site where there is to be any impact.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-166708

Project details

Project name Stage 1 magnetometer survey and a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation on land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex

Short description of the project Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Bovis Homes to undertake a Stage 1 magnetometer survey and a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation on land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex. Six archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated. The magnetometer survey identified quantities of modern disturbance and failed to detect any potential buried archaeology. As a result the evaluation trenches were not targeted on any geophysical anomalies but were spread as evenly across the site as possible. Undisturbed subsoil was recorded across the site and this yielded a good quantity of worked flint and 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery. A finely made Neolithic polished axe was also recovered. Some prehistoric pottery dating to the Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age or Late Iron Age/Roman and Middle/Late Iron Age period was also recovered from within two pits. The flintwork and pottery is consistent with that across the Peacehaven area. Several probable field boundary ditches of likely prehistoric date were also encountered across the site. The alignment of some of these ditches suggests they may form part of small scale Middle Iron Age field systems identified to the east and west of the site during previous excavations. The finds recovered suggest that the site was in use in the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and again in the Middle to Late Iron Age. Possible Mesolithic and Middle Neolithic activity is also probable, as is occupation in the Late Iron Age or Roman period. The activity is difficult to classify but may include both agricultural activity as well as activity peripheral to occupation.

Project dates Start: 13-11-2013 End: 29-11-2013

Previous/future work Not known / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ARN 13 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status (other) Archaeological Notification Area (ANA 776)

Current Land use Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Monument type DITCHES Late Prehistoric

Monument type PITS Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds FLINT Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds POTTERY Late Prehistoric

Methods & techniques "Geophysical Survey", "Test Pits"

Development type Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the
planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England

Site location EAST SUSSEX LEWES PEACEHAVEN Land off Arundel Road,
Peacehaven, East Sussex

Postcode BN10 8RG

Study area 1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TQ 41886 01069 50 0 50 47 28 N 000 00 47 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 40.21m Max: 41.81m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation Archaeology South-East

Project brief
originator East Sussex County Council

Project design
originator Archaeology South-East

Project
director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Chris Russel

Type of
sponsor/funding
body Client

Name of
sponsor/funding
body Bovis Home

Project archives

Physical Archive
recipient Lewes Museum

Physical Archive ID ARN 13

Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive
recipient Lewes Museum

Digital Archive ID ARN 13

Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Archive ID	ARN 13
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Miscellaneous Material","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Stage 1 magnetometer survey and a Stage 2 trial trench evaluation on land north of Arundel Road, Peacehaven, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Russel, C
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No: 2013325
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Description	grey lit bound rep

Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	12 December 2013

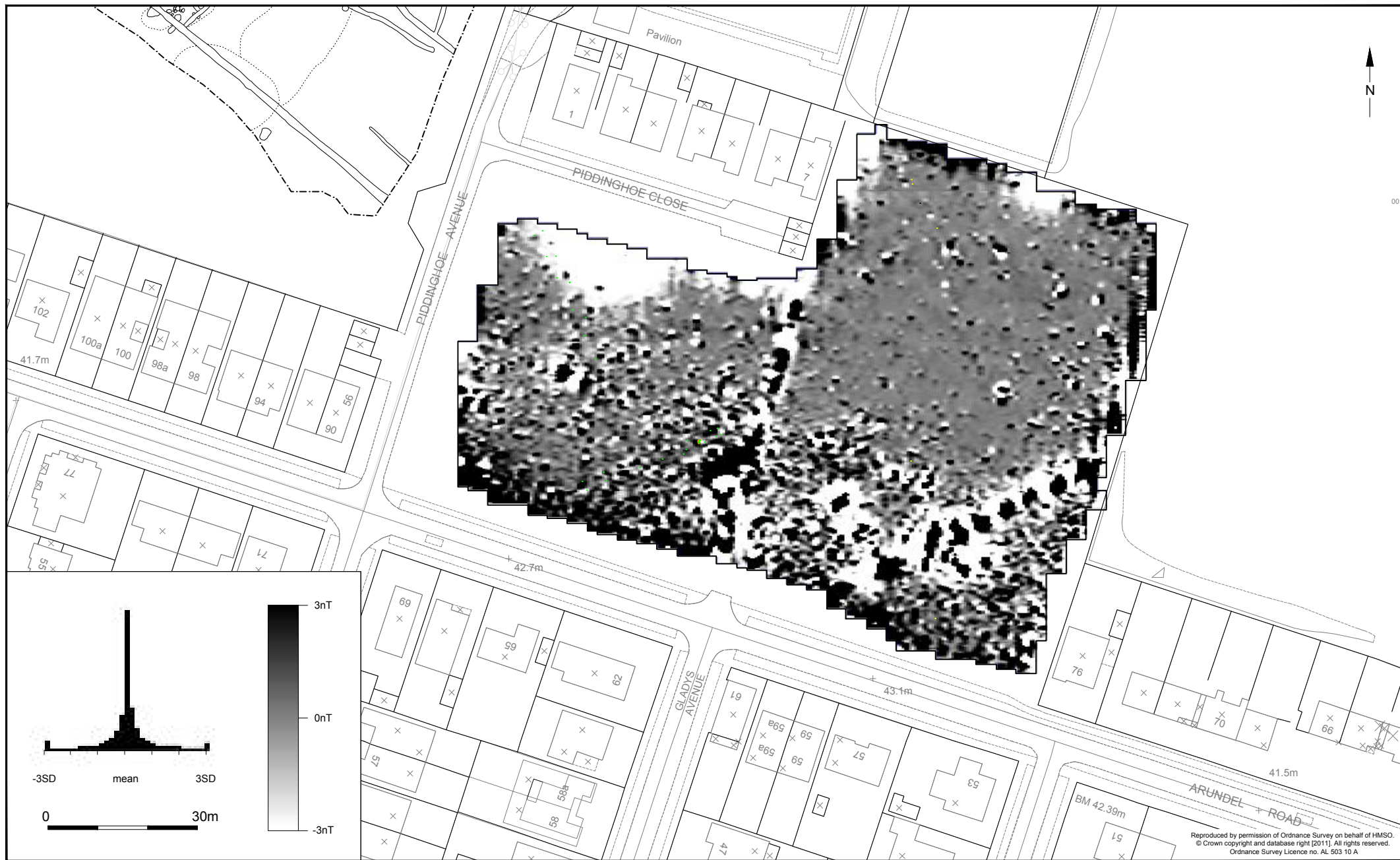


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© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 6287	Nov 2013	Site location	
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: RHC		



© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	Location of geophysics survey	
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: JLR		

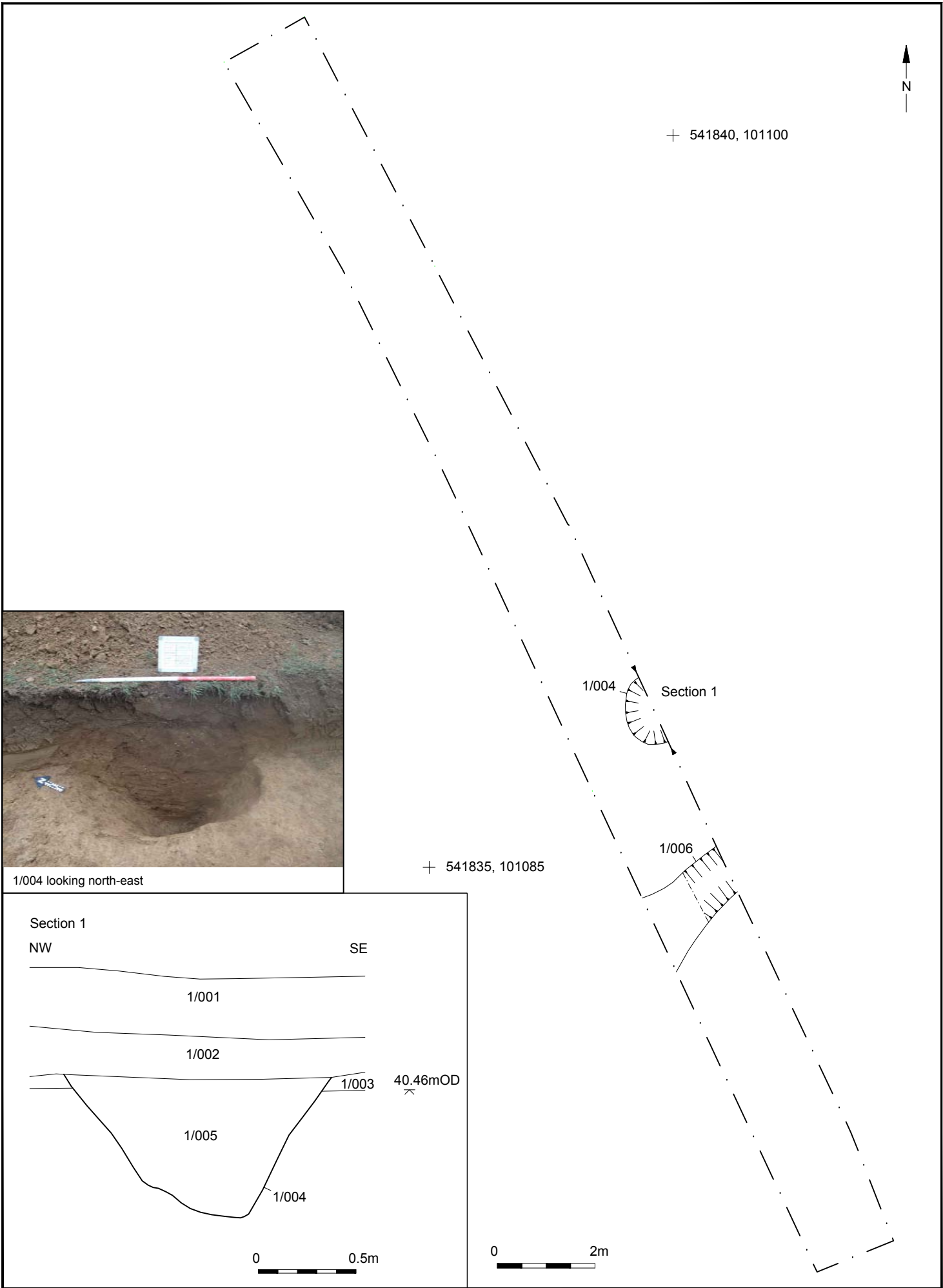


© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	Processed data	
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: JLR		

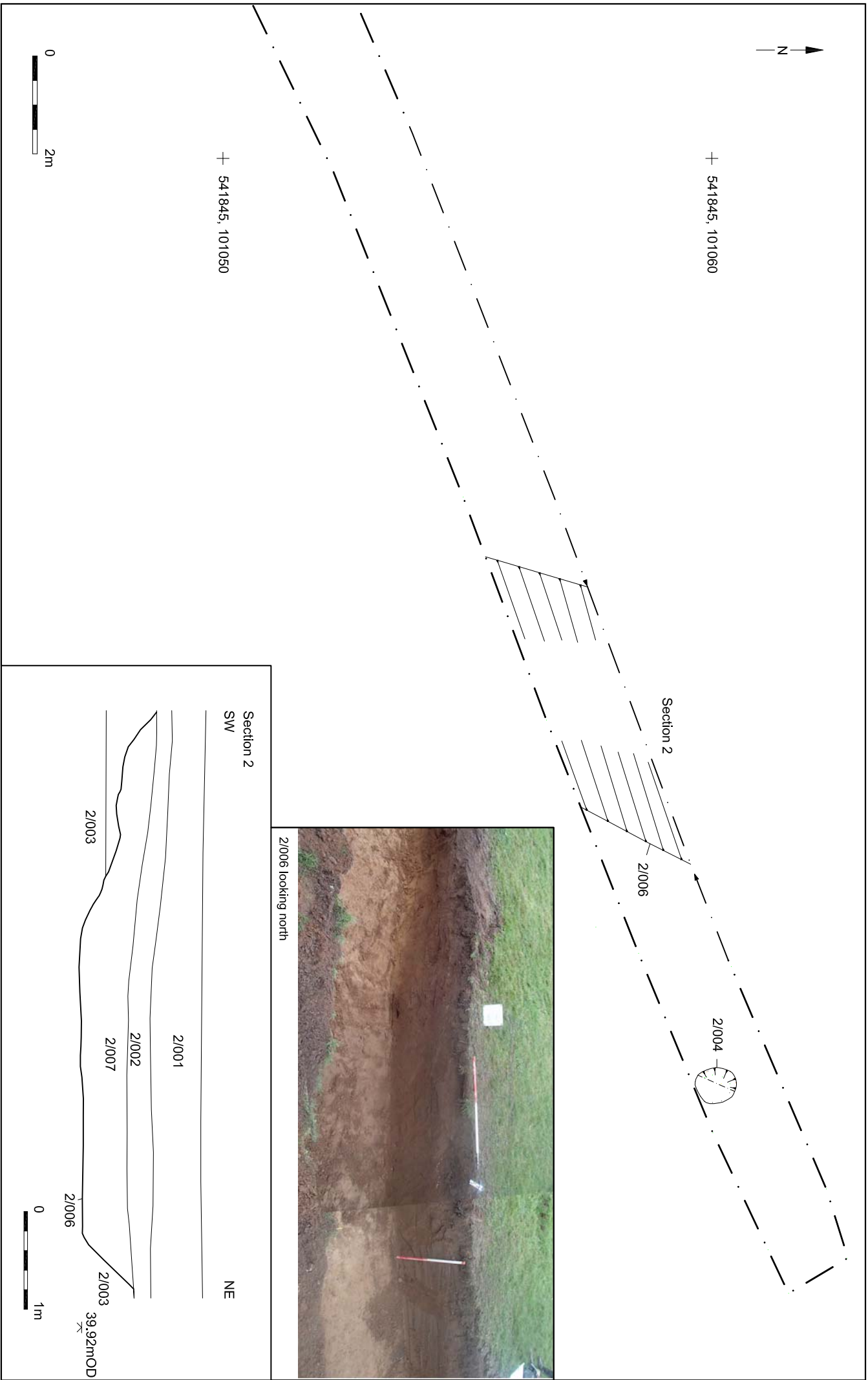


© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	Interpretation of geophysics results and evaluation trenches	
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: JLR		

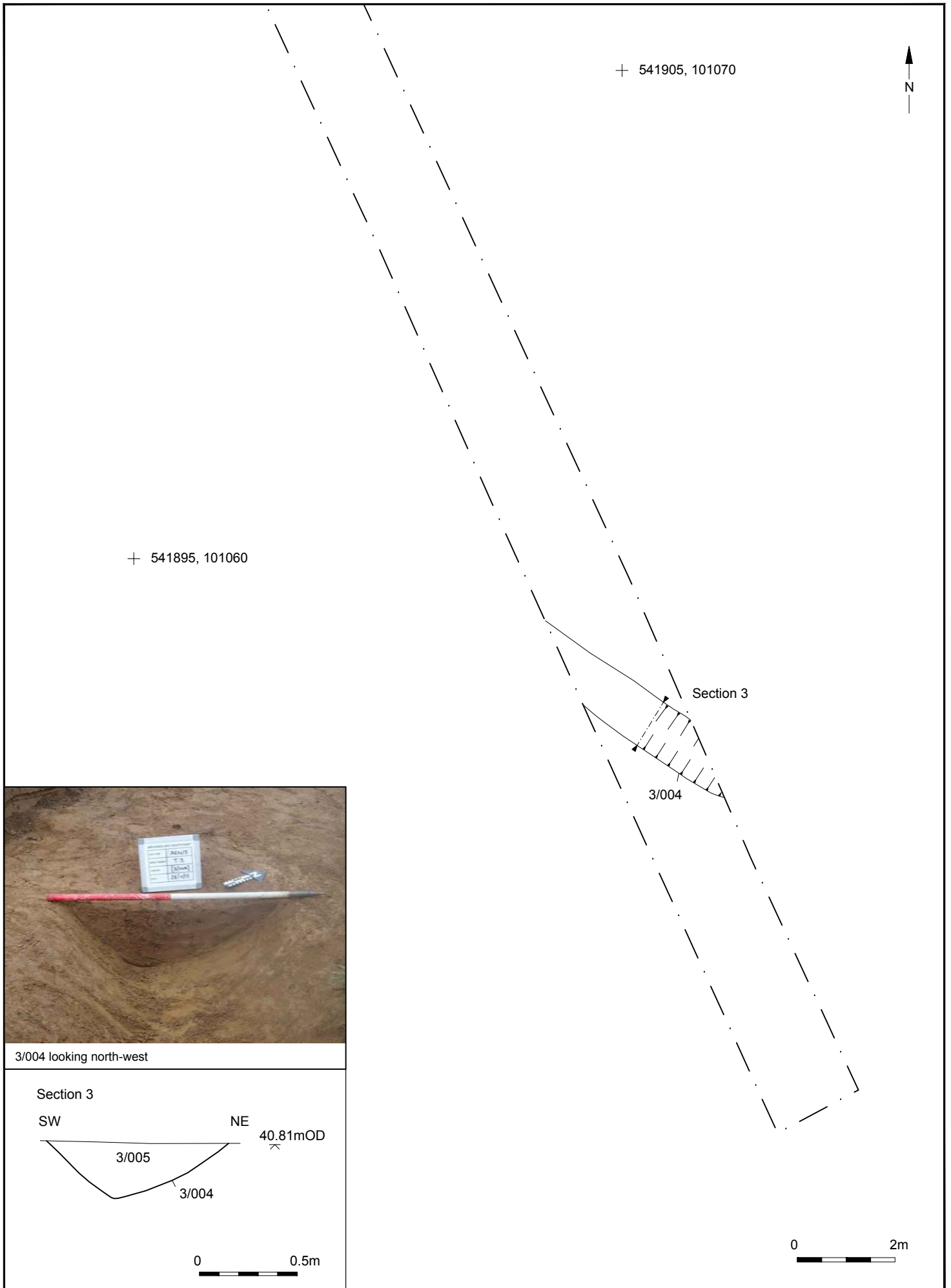
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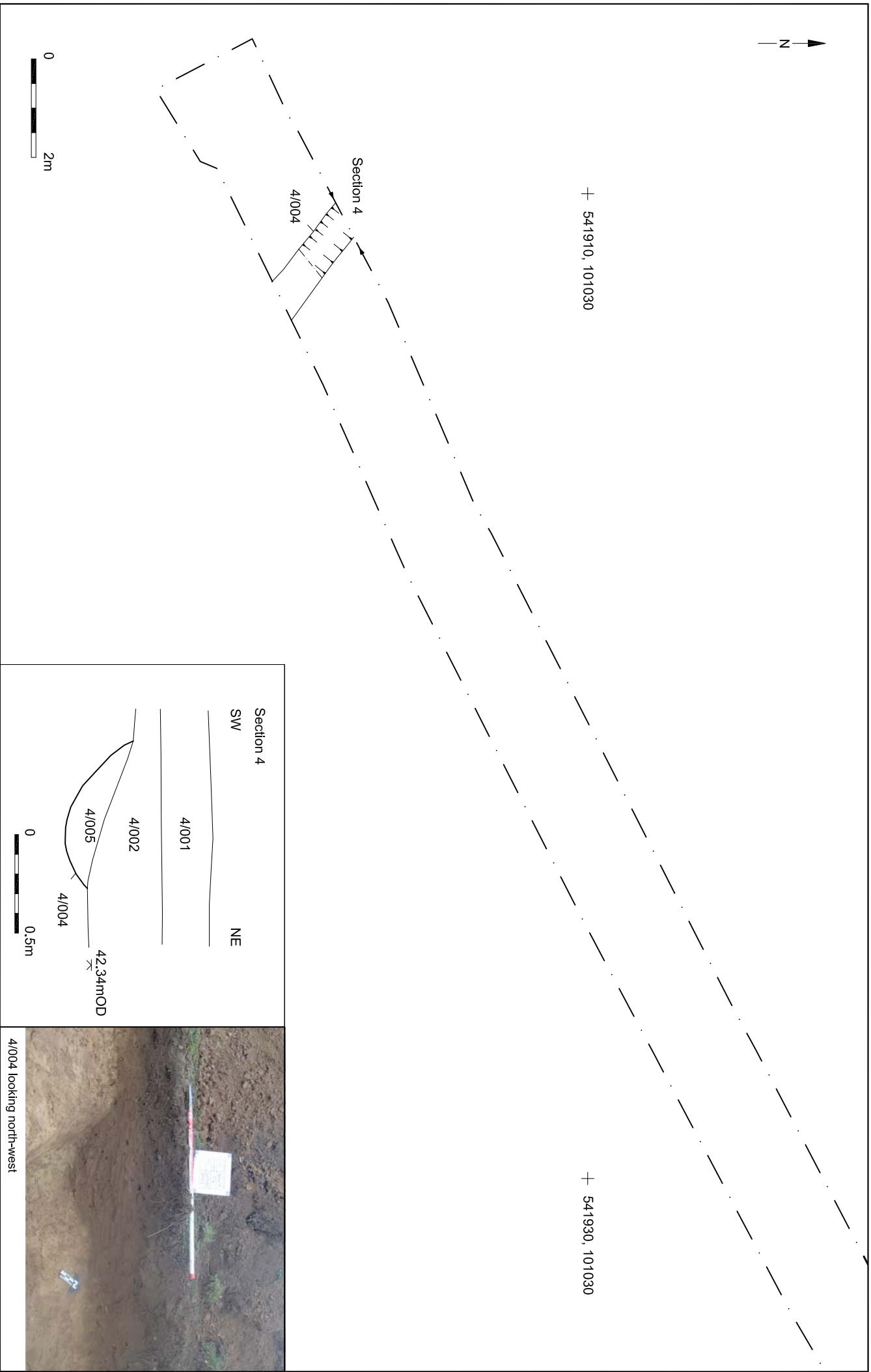
© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	Trench 1 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: JLR		



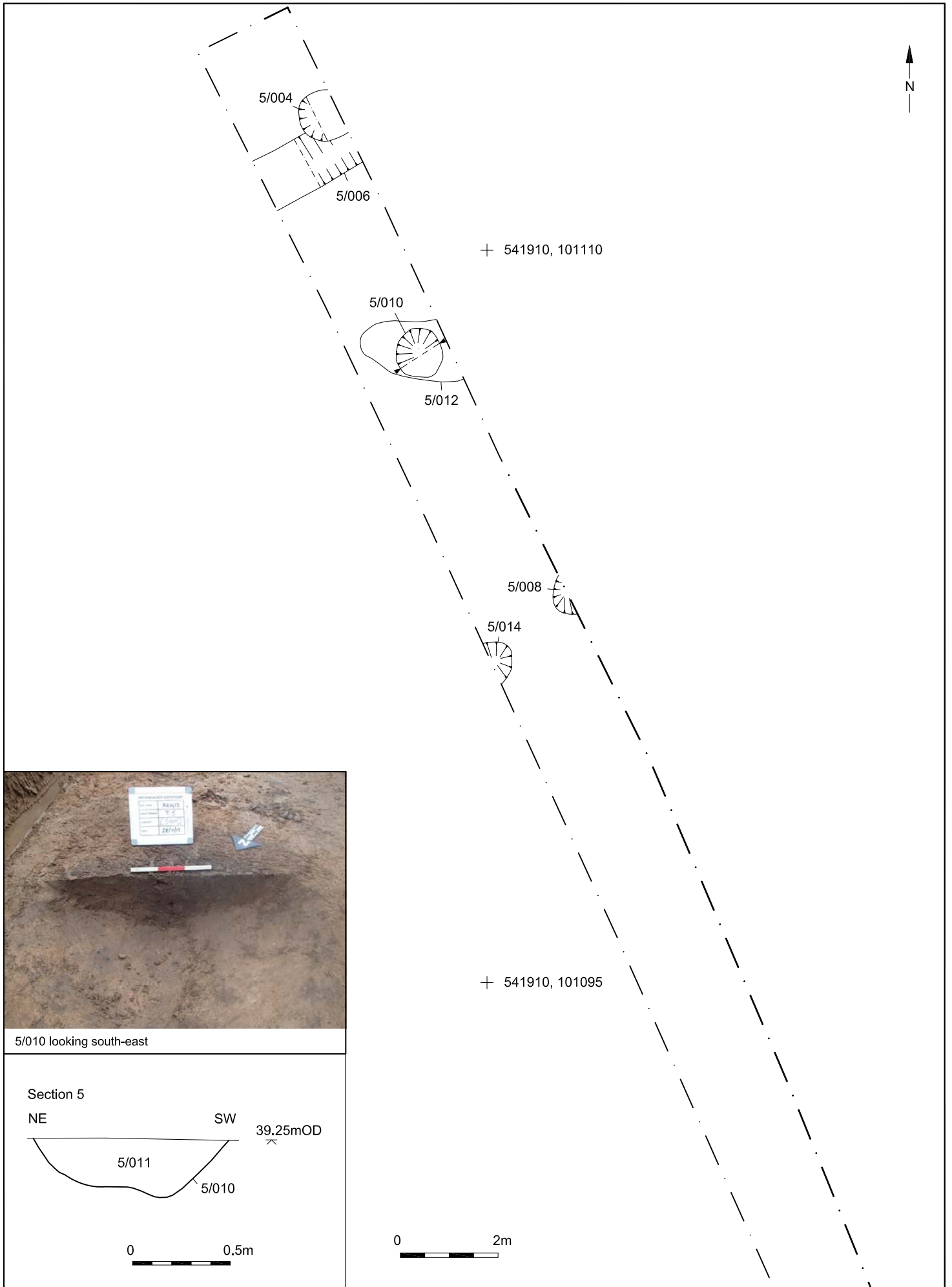
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Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	Trench 2 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Land off Arundel Road, Peacehaven	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	Trench 3 plan, section and photograph	
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Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013		
Report Ref: 2013325	Drawn by: JLR	Trench 4 plan, section and photograph	



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Project Ref: 6287	Dec 2013	The evaluation in relation to previous work in the area		
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