

**Test-Pit Evaluation
and
Archaeological Watching Brief
Lullingstone Country Park, Castle Road
Eynsford Sevenoaks, Kent**

NGR: 552609 163822

**ASE Project No: 7210
Site Code: LCP09**

**ASE Report No: 2015077
OASIS id: archaeol6-206701**



By Ed Blinkhorn

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March 2015

**Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk**

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) were commissioned by Kent County Council (KCC) to undertake a geoarchaeological evaluation on land to the north of the existing visitors centre

Four geoarchaeological test pits were excavated. A deep Holocene and Pleistocene sedimentary sequence was recorded, which correlates well with that observed in GTP5 during the 2nd stage evaluation carried out in 2009, prior to the development of the car park. However, no artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from undisturbed deposits; only two pieces of residual worked flint and two pieces of fire-cracked flint were recovered from colluvium in GTP2.

In addition a watching brief was undertaken in an area c.850 m to the west of the geoarchaeological test-pits during groundworks associated with the replacement of play equipment. No archaeological deposits were observed.

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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), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by Kent County Council (KCC) to undertake a geoarchaeological evaluation as part of the consideration of a new toddler playground at Lullingstone Country Park, Castle Road, Eynsford, Sevenoaks, Kent. (NGR: 552609 163822; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located on ground currently used as a picnic area on the west side of the River Darent between Shoreham and Eynsford. It is bounded to the east by woodland sloping down to the river, to the north by arable land, to the west by a car park at the base of sloping arable land, and to the south by a picnic area adjacent to the visitor centre. The site is centred at NGR 552609 163822.

1.2.2 According to the current data from the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) the underlying natural solid geology comprises the New Pit Chalk Formation. Superficial geological mapping shows the site to be located on subaerial slope head deposits, bordering a zone of alluvial deposition. Previous investigations at the site in 2009 (Priestley-Bell and Pope 2009; Pope and Priestley-Bell 2009) added further resolution to the Quaternary sequence, identifying a sequence of periglacial head deposits including calcareous head, brickearth and sorted head, all sealed by a thin layer of colluvium.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed development is to modify the land currently used as a picnic area to install a toddlers' play area. Archaeological works were recommended by KCC in advance of a planning application.

1.3.2 A specification for the archaeological test-pit evaluation was produced by the Heritage Conservation Group, KCC (KCC 2015). This document outlined the methods to be used during the geoarchaeological evaluation of the site, namely the excavation and recording of four geo-archaeological test-pits measuring at least 1.5 m x 1.5 m.

1.3.3 In addition to the geoarchaeological works outlined in the Specification (KCC 2015), Archaeology South-East carried out an archaeological watching brief during minor landscaping works to the west of the geoarchaeological test pits at the request of KCC. All work was carried out in accordance with the specification and with the relevant Standard and Guidance documents of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b)

1.4 Project Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the KCC Specification (KCC 2015) and are reproduced below with due acknowledgement.

1.4.2 The primary objective was to assess the potential for early prehistoric remains and the nature of Pleistocene deposits within the area of the proposed playground. The evaluation was thus to ascertain the nature, extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, condition and quality of the deposits, and of any Palaeolithic or later remains at the site.

1.4.3 The project aims were to:

- Determine the presence and potential of environmental and economic indicators preserved in the sediments encountered.
- Assess the horizontal and vertical extent and the sedimentological character of Pleistocene deposits at the site and create a drawn, levelled transect.
- Link archaeological material with interpretations of depositional or erosional processes for stratigraphic units,
- Assess, in local, regional, national and international terms, the archaeological and geological importance of the Pleistocene deposits and their potential to fulfil current research objectives.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report provides field observations made during the geoarchaeological evaluation and archaeological watching brief in February 2015. The geoarchaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Ed Blinkhorn and Cat Douglas. The watching brief was undertaken by Cat Douglas. The project was managed by Paul Mason (Fieldwork) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The site lies within an area of high archaeological potential. Aerial photography and cropmarks show enclosures and trackways located within the park and there is also evidence for a number of Roman and Iron Age settlements. There is potential to identify evidence for the use of the site and its environs as a post-medieval landscape park and a partial geology of river terrace gravels may contain early prehistoric material. Recent investigations by Archaeology South-East have recovered significant evidence for late Pleistocene and early Holocene activity in the area around the visitor centre (e.g. Priestley-Bell and Pope 2009; Pope & Priestley-Bell 2009)

2.2 Palaeolithic

2.2.1 In a preliminary archaeological evaluation (1st stage) by ASE in March 2009 (Priestley-Bell and Pope 2009), to the west of current site, three Late Upper Palaeolithic long blade technology flints from a layer of Head deposits beneath the colluvium were recovered. The thick Head deposit which contained the flintwork overlay a cut feature containing worked and burnt flint, as well as a deeper natural deposit containing a cattle-sized long bone fragment. Further long blade techno-complex pieces were identified from the 2nd stage evaluation (Pope & Priestley-Bell 2009) and during a further watching brief phase (Priestley-Bell 2013) a long blade assemblage of approximately 270 pieces was recovered.

2.3 Mesolithic

2.3.1 The second stage evaluation and the watching brief (Pope & Priestley-Bell 2009; Priestley Bell 2013) recovered significant numbers (1000+) of worked Mesolithic flint from probable colluvial deposits overlying Brickearth. Recovery of 500+ pieces of unrolled worked flint from the Brickearth deposit led to the proposal of a possible extensive preserved Mesolithic land surface.

2.3 Later Prehistoric

2.3.1 During the 1st stage evaluation, a linear feature which may represent part of a later prehistoric driveway was encountered, although the only artefacts retrieved from it were worked flint (Priestley-Bell and Pope 2009).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

Geoarchaeological evaluation

- 3.1.1 Geoarchaeological test-pit (GTP) locations were agreed on site with the KCC West Kent Team Head Ranger, and positioned to cover the extent of the proposed development while minimising impact on trees located in the immediate vicinity (Figure 2)
- 3.1.2 Four GTPs (GTP1–GTP4), each measuring approximately 1.3m x 2.2m, were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, allowing up to c.4 m reach. Each GTP was excavated under close geoarchaeological supervision in spits not exceeding 50mm and, where encountered, following the interface between sedimentary units. The spoil from each bucket was visually scanned for artefacts.
- 3.1.3 In accordance with the KCC evaluation specification (2015), samples of each sedimentary unit were sieved through a 10mm mesh for artefact recovery. Particular attention was paid to deposits which had in previous evaluations yielded prehistoric artefacts.

Archaeological watching brief

- 3.1.4 An archaeological watching brief was also undertaken during intrusive groundworks associated with reparations for the replacement of play equipment to the west of the geoarchaeological test pit works (Figure 2).
- 3.1.5 All intrusive groundworks were monitored by an experienced archaeologist
- 3.1.6 All recording was undertaken according to standard ASE practice and in line with the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). All deposits were described on standard *pro-forma* recording sheets used by ASE complimented by a digital photographic record comprising context shots and more general site images.

3.3 Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at an appropriate local museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	5
No. of files/paper record	1
Photographs	17
Registered finds	4

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 The sedimentary sequence, detailed below, did not vary significantly from that revealed in GTP5 excavated during the June 2009 2nd stage evaluation (Pope and Priestley Bell 2009). Due to the reach of the bucket and localised space and safety constraints, unfortunately none of the GTPs were excavated to the base of Quaternary deposits.

4.2 Geoarchaeological test-pit logs

Table 2: Stratigraphic sequence in GTP1 – see Figure 3a

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Inferred environment of deposition	Package
1	Dark brownish-grey clayey-silt. Occasional flint chunks and brick fragments	0-0.38	Modern topsoil	VII
2	Yellowish-brown sandy-silt with frequent degrading brick fragments. Occasional natural flint at base.	0.38-0.80	Colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
3	Yellowish-brown friable sandy silt. Frequent angular frost shattered flint clasts.	0.80-0.95	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
4	Light yellowish-brownish grey friable slightly clayey-silt. Some root action	0.95-1.30	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	V
5	Yellow/orangey brown clayey-silt. Some root action.	1.30-2.10	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	V
6	Yellowish-white degrading chalk pellet gravel <10mm. Pleistocene not bottomed due to safe working constraints.	2.10+	Cold climate solifluction deposits.	IV

Table 3 Stratigraphic sequence in GTP2 – See Figure 3b

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Inferred environment of deposition	Package
1	Dark brownish-grey clayey-silt. Frequent natural flint chunks.	0-0.30	Modern topsoil	VII
2	Yellowish-brown sandy-silt with frequent degrading brick fragments. Frequent natural flint at base.	0.30-0.60	Colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
3	Yellowish-brown friable sandy silt. Infrequent angular frost shattered flint clasts.	0.60-1.20	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
4	Yellow/orangey brown clayey-silt with a fine sand component. Increasingly sandy towards base.	1.20-2.15	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	V
5	Bedded yellowish-white degrading chalk pellet gravel <10mm and brownish-grey fine clean sand.	2.15-2.55	Cold climate solifluction deposits.	IV
6	Brownish-grey fine clean sand. Pleistocene not bottomed due to safe working constraints.	2.55-3.00+	Cold climate colluvial?	III

Table 4 Stratigraphic Sequence in GTP3 – See Figure 3c

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Inferred environment of deposition	Package
1	Dark brownish-grey clayey-silt. Frequent natural flint chunks.	0-0.45	Modern topsoil	VII
2	Yellowish-brown sandy-silt with frequent degrading brick fragments. Frequent natural flint at base.	0.45-0.80	Colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
3	Yellowish-brown friable sandy silt. Frequent angular frost shattered flint clasts.	0.80-1.05	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
4	Yellowish-brown friable sandy silt. Very infrequent angular frost shattered flint clasts.	1.05-1.40	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	V
5	Yellow/orangey brown clayey-silt with a fine sand component. Increasingly sandy towards base. Very infrequent natural flint clasts.	1.40-2.50	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	IV
6	Yellowish/olive-grey fine clean silty sand. Pleistocene not bottomed due to safe working constraints.	2.50-2.80+	Cold climate solifluction deposits.	III

Table 5 Stratigraphic sequence in GTP4 – See figure 3d

Unit	Sediment description	Depth (m)	Inferred environment of deposition	Package
1	Dark brownish-grey clayey-silt. Frequent natural flint chunks.	0-0.40	Modern topsoil	VII
2	Yellowish-brown loose sandy-silt with frequent degrading brick fragments.	0.40-0.80	Colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
3	Yellowish-brown friable sandy silt. Frequent subangular frost shattered flint clasts.	0.80-1.15	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	VI
4	Yellowish-brown clayey-silt with a fine sand component. Increasingly sandy towards base. Very infrequent small <10mm natural flint clasts.	1.15-2.45	Cold climate colluvial slope wash deposits	V
5	Yellowish-white degrading chalk pellet gravel <10mm in sandy silt matrix. Pleistocene not bottomed due to safe working constraints.	2.45+	Cold climate solifluction deposits.	IV

4.3 Summary

4.3.1 The sequences excavated in the test-pits across the site revealed evidence for a range of different sediment types with grain sizes varying from clayey-silts to gravels. Five of the seven broad lithological packages identified during previous analysis (Pope and Priestley-Bell 2009) are represented in the four GTPs excavated as part of this work, comprising units III – VII reproduced below, with due acknowledgement:

- III. This body of sediment consists of bedded sands and sandy silts that contains in places gravel bands. A thin element of this deposit was noted in GTP5 during the 2nd stage evaluation, but was thicker in other test-pits upslope. Analysis of fossiliferous deposits discovered at the base of one of these suggested that the environment of deposition of these sediments appears to be slope related and deposition under cool climate conditions where washing of sediment downslope probably occurred seasonally.
- IV. This body of sediment is somewhat variable consisting of chalk pellet gravels with occasional flint clasts to deposits rich in angular flint clasts set in a chalky matrix with chalk pellets. They may also be interbedded with sandy deposits similar to those of III above. A slope derived origin for these sediments is likely with deposition under cold climate solifluction conditions likely, probably seasonally during the spring/summer.
- V. This body of sediments is a predominantly fine grained silt/sand with some clay. These sediments are found in all test pits. It is

likely to be a slope wash deposit laid down during cool to cold climate conditions.

VI. This body of sediments is a predominantly fine grained silt/sand with some clay. Differentiating sediments of V and VI was considered difficult in previous investigations as little physical evidence for a hiatus in sedimentation exists between the two groups. However, the localised concentration of degrading brick revealed during this evaluation made the distinction considerably easier. These sediments are found in all test pits. It is likely to be a slope wash deposit laid down during mild climate conditions. It is at the boundary between Phase V and Phase VI where Mesolithic flintwork was preserved as discreet scatters of primary context debitage during previous phases of evaluation in 2009.

VII. Modern topsoil.

- 4.3.2 The slopewash sediments of colluvium (VI) and Brickearth (V) were shown in the 2009 work to thicken towards the valley bottom and beneath these, Pleistocene Head deposits generally (IV, III) attenuate towards the valley centre where they overlie fluvial deposits containing interglacial organics horizons (I, II).
- 4.3.3 As the test-pits were closely spaced across the site, a drawn transect of the deposits up the valley side was not considered informative.

5.0 WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A watching brief was undertaken during the preparation of ground for a new piece of replacement play equipment 850 m to the west of the geoarchaeological evaluation area. Superficial deposits, consisting of up to 0.15m of mid-brown clayey silt subsoil (002), overlain by 0.20m of dark brown friable silt topsoil (001) were removed using a small mechanical excavator as part of landscaping activity. No archaeology was identified in any area where deposits underlying topsoil was impacted, nor was natural geology observed during any groundworks.

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

- 6.1.1 Two pieces of struck flint weighing 22g and two small fragments (32g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from unit [2] in GTP2. The material consists of two broken flakes. Both pieces are in relatively poor condition suggesting some degree of post depositional disturbance. The first one, the proximal end of which is absent, is entirely re-corticated white. The second one displays only incipient traces of white discolouration. This piece is manufactured on a light brown flint with an abraded off-white cortex. It displays a plain platform and minimal retouch, but is otherwise chronologically undiagnostic.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

The stratigraphic sequence is notable in being very similar to that found in GTP5 during the 2nd stage June 2009 evaluation (Pope and Priestley-Bell 2009). The basal deposits represent Pleistocene deposition, upper colluvial deposits are likely to be of Holocene date; the uppermost unit below topsoil containing fragments of brick highlighting the recent date of the last phase of this deposition.

7.2 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

No significant archaeological remains were encountered. The flint that was recovered was not found *in situ* and probably represents the vestiges of the scatter disturbed by colluvial slope processes

7.3 Potential impact on archaeological remains

Further work in this area may be necessary if the fringe of the potential spread of Mesolithic remains is impacted upon. However, the construction of the new playground is highly unlikely to disturb archaeological deposits.

As the previous more comprehensive work undertaken in 2009 correlates well with this scheme of works, the corroboration of previous results from further palaeoenvironmental and dating assessment was not deemed necessary, especially considering the absence of *in situ* archaeological remains.

7.4 Consideration of research aims

This evaluation has successfully characterised the immediate local depositional sequence and correlated it with that from previous works. All deposits in the test-pits had previously been identified and sampled, and understanding of the archaeological and geoarchaeological significance of the deposits should be based on the previous more comprehensive evaluations.

7.5 Conclusions

Unless further localised early prehistoric activity occurred along the river edge, potentially sealed by alluvium, it is unlikely that the concentration of Late Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic flintwork recovered from the car park either extends into the area of the proposed play area, or has had a significant proportion transported downslope. Nevertheless occasional residual material may exist in colluvial deposits.

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HER Summary

Site Code	LCP09					
Identification Name and Address	Lullingstone Country Park, Castle Road, Eynsford, Kent					
County, District &/or Borough	Kent					
OS Grid Refs.	552609 163822					
Geology	Middle Chalk with a possible capping of undivided flood plain gravels, especially in the west.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	7210					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other: Geoarchaeological test-pitting
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. 12/02/2015	Other: Geoarchaeological test-pitting 11-12/02/2015		
Sponsor/Client	Kent County Council					
Project Manager	Paul Mason					
Project Supervisor	Ed Blinkhorn					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other -Modern		
<p>Summary</p> <p><i>Four geoarchaeological test pits were excavated in advance of construction of a proposed toddlers play area. A deep Holocene and Pleistocene sedimentary sequence was recorded, which correlates well with that observed during the 2nd stage evaluation carried out in 2009, prior to the development of the car park. Two residual pieces of worked flint and two burnt flint pieces were recovered from a colluvial deposit.</i></p> <p><i>In addition a watching brief was undertaken in an area 850 m to the west of the geoarchaeological test-pits during groundworks associated with the replacement of play equipment. No archaeological deposits were observed.</i></p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-206701

Project details

Project name	A Geoarchaeological Test-Pit Evaluation and Archaeological Watching Brief at Lullingstone Country Park, Eynsford, Kent
Short description of the project	Four geoarchaeological test pits were excavated in advance of construction of a proposed toddlers play area. A deep Holocene and Pleistocene sedimentary sequence was recorded, which correlates well with that observed during the 2nd stage evaluation carried out in 2009, prior to the development of the car park. Two residual pieces of worked flint and two burnt flint pieces were recovered from a colluvial deposit. In addition a watching brief was undertaken in an area 850 m to the west of the geoarchaeological test-pits during groundworks associated with the replacement of play equipment. No archaeological deposits were observed.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2015 End: 12-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LCP09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	7210 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	LAYER Palaeolithic
Significant Finds	PERIGLACIAL DEPOSIT Palaeolithic
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Research
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SEVENOAKS EYNSFORD Lullingstone Country Park
Postcode	DA4 0JF
Study area	144.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52609 63822 51.3524237952 0.191832518336 51 21 08 N 000 11 30 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Kent County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Ed Blinkhorn

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Archive ID	LCP09
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Archive ID	LCP09
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Archive ID	LCP09
Paper Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

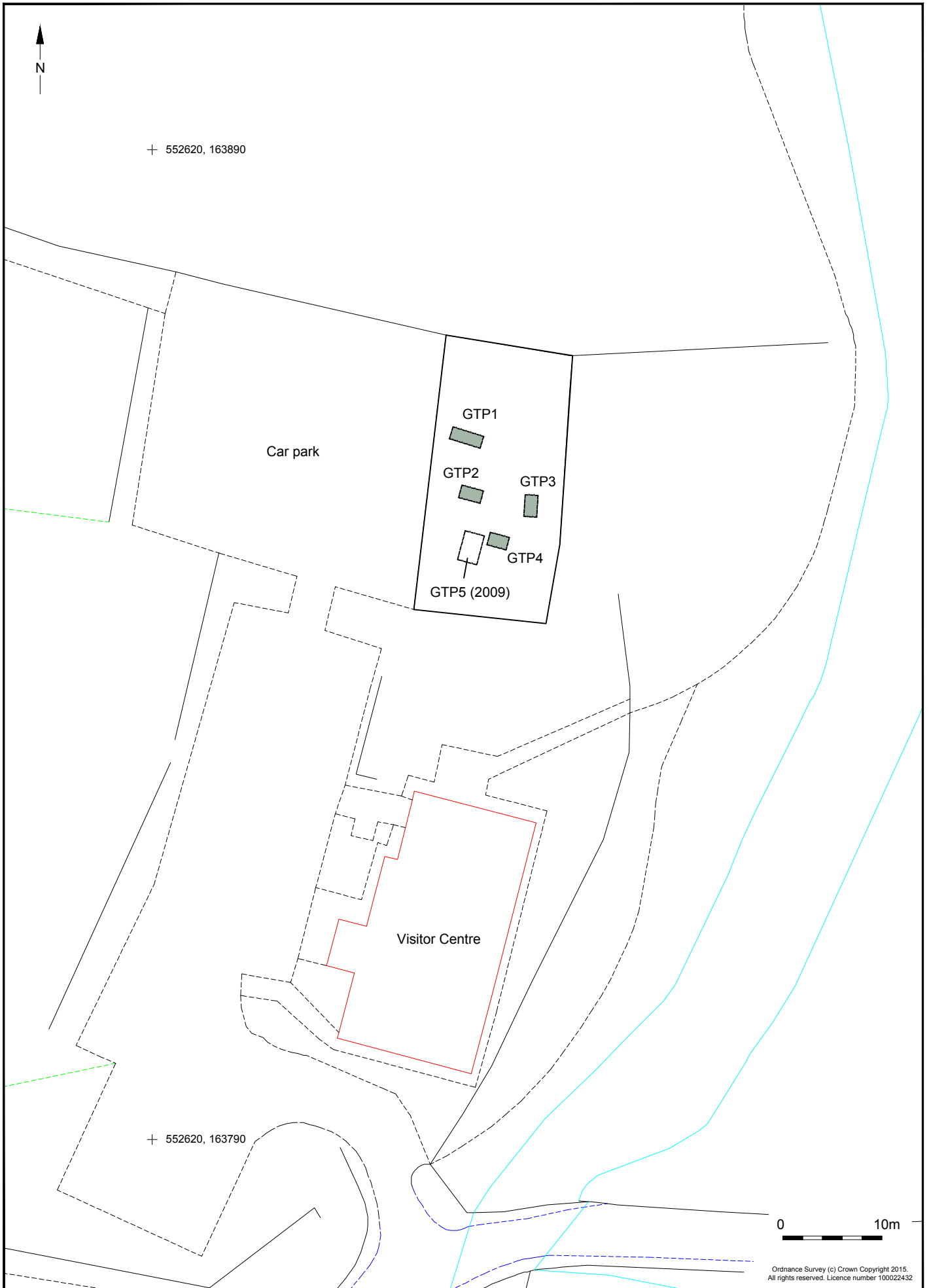
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Project Ref: 7210	March 2015	Site location	
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© Archaeology South-East		Lullingstone Country Park	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7210	March 2015	Test pit locations	
Report Ref: 2015077	Drawn by: JLR		



GTP 1 looking north-east



GTP 2 looking north



GTP 3 looking east



GTP 4 looking north-east

© Archaeology South-East		Lullingstone Country Park	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 7210	March 2015	Photographs of test pits	
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Sussex Office

Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office

The Old Magistrates Court
79 South Street
Braintree
Essex CM7 3QD
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office

Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
web: www.ucl.ac.uk/caa

