

**Community Excavation
'Maria's Seat', Walk Wood,
Sheffield Park, East Sussex**

**NGR: 541650 124320
(TQ 4165 2432)**

**ASE Project No: 161036
Site Code: MAS 17**

**ASE Report No: 2017019
OASIS ID: archaeol6-273692**

By Simon Stevens

**With contributions by
Luke Barber and Isa Benedetti-Whitton**

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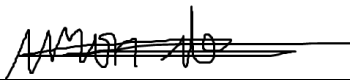
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Date of Issue:			
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Tom Dommett, Regional Archaeologist (West Sussex & South Downs) of the National Trust to assist in the delivery of a community archaeology project at an earthwork known as 'Maria's Seat', located in Walk Wood, Sheffield Park, East Sussex (NGR 541650 124320).

The manual excavation of test-pits revealed that the earthwork was made up of successive dumps of locally available 'natural' clay, apparently laid down in a single campaign of earthmoving. Remains of an enigmatic brick-built structure were encountered on the summit of the mound, and a limited quantity of post-medieval finds were recovered.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 Discussion**
- 7.0 Conclusions**

Bibliography
Acknowledgements

Appendix

HER Summary
OASIS Form

TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of the site paper archive
- Table 2: Quantification of the artefact and environmental samples
- Table 3: List of recorded contexts on top of mound
- Table 4: Test-Pit 1 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 5: Test-Pit 2 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 6: Test-Pit 3 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 7: Test-Pit 4 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 8: Test-Pit 5 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 9: Test-Pit 6 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 10: Test-Pit 7 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 11: Test-Pit 8 - list of recorded contexts
- Table 12: Finds quantification

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Test Pit Locations
- Figure 3: Detail of Maria's Seat and Test Pits
- Figure 4: Photographs and sections
- Figure 5: Photographs

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Tom Dommett, Regional Archaeologist (West Sussex & South Downs) of the National Trust (NT) to assist in the delivery of a community archaeology project at 'Maria's Seat', Walk Wood, Sheffield Park, East Sussex (NGR 541650 124320; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The purpose of the project was to investigate an earthwork known as 'Maria's Seat' located in Walk Wood on the Sheffield Park estate, and to provide training and supervision for volunteers. The methods for achieving these outcomes were outlined in a Brief produced by The National Trust (NT 2016).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located in the Ouse Valley in the Weald of Sussex. It is situated within an area of woodland known as 'Walk Wood', to the north-east of the main complex of buildings at Sheffield Park, a National Trust property and associated parkscape.
- 1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of the silts, sands and clays of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand deposits. There is no recorded superficial geology at the site, but there are deposits of alluvial clay associated with a watercourse to the east. (BGS 2017).

1.3 Research Aims and Objectives

- 1.3.1 The research aims given in the Brief (NT 2016) were:

'... to obtain an adequate record of the mound believed to represent Maria's Seat, and determine the nature of any artefacts or structural elements which may be associated with it.'

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological investigation of the site undertaken between 13th January and 15th January 2017. The ASE team comprised Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and Naomi Humphreys (Archaeological Surveyor), who supervised the work of National Trust volunteers and staff. The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Fieldwork Manager) and by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-excavation Managers).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is taken from the NT Brief (*ibid*), with all due acknowledgement.

2.2 Prehistory

2.2.1 The Ouse Valley is likely to have been a focus for human movement and activity from the later glacial and early post-glacial periods. Within the locality, the Upper and Lower Palaeolithic periods are represented by a series of stray finds of flint tools. By the Mesolithic there was wide-ranging activity in Sussex, perhaps including semi-permanent settlement which continued into the Bronze Age. Pollen evidence suggests woodland clearance on the middle reaches of the Ouse Valley in the Mesolithic and Neolithic, and the river itself would have been important as a navigable river and natural resource.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 There is no archaeological evidence for the Roman period at the site. The Roman Road from London to Lewes is nearby, 2.5km to the east and Roman pottery has been recovered from a bloomer close to the Park on edge of Coleham Green, although the major Roman iron-working sites lay to the north of Sheffield Park further into the High Weald.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 By 1066 there was significant settlement at Sheffield - a six-hide estate with perhaps 330 acres in cultivation and a mill, the site of which remains unknown. The manor lay within the rape of Pevensey and in 1086 the lord of the rape, Robert, Count of Mortain, held the manor in hand.

2.4.2 The earliest mention of a manorial centre is in 1265 - by the mid-thirteenth century the manor was in the overlordship of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. By the middle of the 14th century Roger Dallingridge (whose son was the builder of Bodiam Castle) had acquired the entirety of the manor of Sheffield, forming the powerbase where a suitable high-status manor house might have been expected.

2.5 Post-Medieval

2.5.1 In 1558 the Sackville family purchased Sheffield Manor. The estate was sold to Christopher Nevill in 1623, and it remained in the family for 121 years. The Nevill's principle changes to the landscape involved the addition of a number of walks and seats, several of which were within the area of the current Walk Wood and were established by 1745.

2.5.2 John West acquired Sheffield in the right of his wife in 1745 and became First Earl de la Warr in 1761. His long military career and that of his son, who inherited in 1766 may account for features such as the Battery. However, it seems likely that the de la Warrs may have contributed very little to the landscape.

- 2.5.3 By 1766 the family was deeply in debt and they had little option but to sell to John Baker Holroyd, the principal mortgagor, in 1769. Holroyd became the Baron Sheffield in 1781 and First Earl of Sheffield in 1816.
- 2.5.4 In the later 18th century the First Earl commissioned the architect James Wyatt for alterations to the mansion. The landscape architect Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was involved with works at Sheffield Park - there is a general belief that Capability Brown was responsible for the Woman's Way Ponds – as was Humphrey Repton. As with Brown there is limited direct evidence of what he did, but there were certainly changes to the ponds below the house. The Third Earl was eventually forced to sell the estate to the principal mortgagee, Arthur Soames in 1909.
- 2.5.5 After Soames' death in 1934 his widow kept up the garden. At the outbreak of the Second World War Sheffield Park was requisitioned, with the main military activity between October 1941 and D-Day when two large camps were occupied by the Canadian Army. Fletching Camp, in East Park, was first established in 1942 for the 3rd Canadian Anti-Tank Regiment, and was subsequently occupied by the 17th Field Regiment and 5th Light Aircraft Regiment, and the 4th and 5th Canadian armoured divisions.
- 2.5.6 In 1953 the property was divided into lots and sold at auction – the National Trust bought the garden and most of East Park, with the remainder of the property being acquired piecemeal until the present holding was completed in 2007.

2.6 Maria's Seat

- 2.6.1 A conspicuous earthen mound is located in Walk Wood. It is believed to represent the site of 'Maria's Seat' shown on an estate map of 1774, although there has been some debate about this (ACTA 2010, 44). A recent survey of Walk Wood (ASE 2009) described the feature as:

'A prominent wedge-shaped earth mound, steep-sided on the NE and SE sides, with a gentler slope to the NW. It is flat-topped, and measures 15m in width and 10m long, and is up to 2m high. A scatter of bricks are visible on the top of the mound - these are not in situ, and it is unclear whether they are parts of a structural element to the feature or just waste material dumped from elsewhere. The feature forms a level platform aligned towards the SW.'

- 2.6.2 The name is thought to derive from that of the First Earl of Sheffield's daughter, Maria Josepha Holroyd, later Lady Stanley of Alderney (1771-1863), who grew up at Sheffield Park (Tom Dommett, NT *pers. comm.*).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The initial work at the site consisted of the clearance of fallen branches and accumulations of leaf litter to reveal the surface of the earthwork. This was followed by further removal of material from the top of the mound, and the manual excavation of test-pits by volunteers and staff from the NT under supervision of suitably experienced staff from ASE (Figure 2). The test-pits were excavated across the surface of the mound (with another away from the earthwork) to identify the deposits making up the earthwork, and to gain evidence for dating the mound.
- 3.1.2 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards (ClfA 2014a) using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.
- 3.1.3 All encountered archaeological deposits were planned using digital survey technology. Sections of test-pits were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated test-pits and of the site in general.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be given to the NT for long term curation in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	28
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	43
Context register	1
Drawing register	1

Table 1: Quantification of the site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 small box
Registered finds (number of)	-
Flots and remains from bulk samples	-
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	-
Waterlogged wood	-
Wet sieved remains from bulk samples	-

Table 2: Quantification of the artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 3-5)

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken over a three day period in January 2017. Weather varied from sunshine to heavy rain and strong winds. However, work continued on site despite the conditions, resulting in the identification of archaeological deposits and the recovery of a small assemblage of artefacts.

4.2 Clearance of the Top of the Mound

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
100	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.05
101	Layer	Topsoil	0.08
102	Masonry	Brick Structure	-
103	Layer	Mound Make-up	

Table 3: List of recorded contexts on top of mound

4.2.1 Following the manual removal of a layer of leaf-litter, context [100], and a thin layer of a mid-greyish brown silty clay topsoil, context [101] the 'scatter of bricks' (ASE 2009) previously recorded on top of the mound were manually cleaned, and was found to be form the visible elements of an enigmatic brick structure.

4.2.2 The masonry, recorded as context [102] consisted of a single course of bricks laid directly on the surface of the brownish orange clay make-up of the mound, context [103]. The structure had been heavily damaged by substantial tree roots, so the exact dimensions remain unclear, but appeared to be apsidal in shape, with an apparent entrance on the straight, western side. The bricks were laid with no obvious bonding material, but the presence of mortar on some of the masonry showed that the material had been reused.

4.2.3 The function of the masonry remains obscure and is discussed below.

4.3 Test-Pit 1

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
103	Layer	Mound Make-up	0.48
104	Layer	Mound Make-up	0.42
105	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.04

Table 4: Test-Pit 1 - list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated inside the structure to assess the character of the local deposits. The earliest deposit was encountered at the base of the 0.90m deep test-pit was greyish yellow clay [105]. This was beneath [104], a yellowish brown silty clay, which was overlain by the previously revealed mound make-up [103].

4.3.2 No artefacts were recovered.

4.4 Test-Pit 2

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
106	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.05
107	Layer	Topsoil	0.14
108	Layer	Mound Make-up	0.87
109	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.03

Table 5: Test-Pit 2 - list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated to investigate the deposits outside of the structure near the surface of the mound. The test-pit was excavated to a depth of 1m at which depth [109], a yellowish brown silty clay was encountered, similar to that seen in test-pit 1. Overlying this was [108], the brownish orange clay mound make-up seen in test-pit 1, beneath topsoil [107] and leaf litter [106].

4.4.2 No artefacts were recovered.

4.5 Test-Pit 3

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
110	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.04
111	Layer	Topsoil	0.11
112	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.47

Table 6: Test-Pit 3 - list of recorded contexts

4.5.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated to investigate the deposits away from the summit of the mound on the lower part of the earthwork to the east. At the base of the 0.60m deep test-pit was [112], forming the make-up of the mound at this location. This yellowish brown silty clay was similar to that encountered as the lower make-up of the mound higher up the earthwork. This was located beneath topsoil [111] and leaf litter [110].

4.5.2 A single fragment of 18th or 19th century glassware was recovered from topsoil context [111].

4.6 Test-Pit 4

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
113	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.03
114	Layer	Topsoil	0.06
115	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.60

Table 7: Test-Pit 4 - list of recorded contexts

4.6.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m and 0.70m deep was manually excavated to investigate the deposits on the lower part of the earthwork to the west. The make-up of the mound at this location was [115], again the yellowish brown silty clay encountered as the lower make-up of the mound higher up the earthwork. This was overlain by topsoil [114] and leaf litter [113].

4.6.2 Two sherds of 17th century pottery were recovered from make-up deposit [115].

4.7 Test-Pit 5

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
116	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.05
117	Layer	Topsoil	0.10
118	Layer	Natural	-

Table 8: Test-Pit 5 - list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated to investigate the deposits away from the mound to the west and to ascertain the nature of the local natural to establish if it was used in the construction of the mound.

4.7.2 The underlying natural greyish yellow clay of the Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand [118] was encountered beneath topsoil [117] and leaf litter [116]. The natural appeared different in colour to any of the layers of mound make-up, suggesting that the mound material came from elsewhere in the landscape.

4.7.3 A single sherd of 17th century pottery and a fragment of broadly contemporary glassware was recovered from topsoil [117].

4.8 Test-Pit 6

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
119	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.03
120	Layer	Topsoil	0.16
121	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.59

Table 9: Test-Pit 6 - list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated to investigate the deposits close to location of test-pit 3. It was excavated to a depth of 0.75m and was found to contain the same deposits as those seen in test-pit 3, recorded as mound make-up [121] beneath topsoil [120] and leaf litter [119].

4.8.2 Two fragments of 18th century clay pipe were recovered from mound make-up [121].

4.9 Test-Pit 7

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
122	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.03
123	Layer	Topsoil	0.09
124	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.59

Table 10: Test-Pit 7 - list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 A test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated to investigate the deposits close to location of test-pit 2. It was excavated to a depth of 0.70m and was found to contain the same deposits as those seen in test-pit 2, recorded as mound make-up [124] beneath topsoil [123] and leaf litter [122].

4.9.2 No artefacts were recovered.

4.10 Test-Pit 8

Context	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness m
125	Layer	Leaf Litter	0.03
126	Layer	Topsoil	0.06
127	Layer	Mound Make-up	>0.22

Table 11: Test-Pit 8 - list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Another test-pit measuring c.1m by c.1m was manually excavated to investigate the deposits close to location of test-pit 2. It was excavated to a depth of 0.30m and was found to contain the same deposits as those seen in test-pit 2, recorded as mound make-up context [127] beneath topsoil [126] and leaf litter [125].

4.10.2 No artefacts were recovered.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation of the test-pits. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 12). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA (2014b) guidelines.

Context	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
102			1	2924				
111							1	60
115	2	9						
117	1	11					1	3
121					2	9		
Total	3	20	1	2924	2	9	2	63

Table 12: Finds quantification

5.2 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Just three sherds of pottery were recovered during the fieldwork. That from [117] consists of a 10g bodysherd from a German Frechen stoneware vessel with iron wash and salt glaze that is likely to be of the 17th century. The other two sherds, both from the same vessel, were recovered from [115]. These are in a French Martincamp-type pale buff well-fired earthenware with dull red slip and can best be placed in the first half of the 17th century.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.3.1 A single, complete brick weighing 2924g was collected from context [102]. It was formed from a fine, well fired and slightly micaceous pinkish fabric with sparse white marbling, ferrous inclusions and medium quartz. The brick was 240mm x 96mm x 77mm in size, making it unusually thick and narrow; areas of the brick were also buckled from the firing process. Towards the end of the 18th century there were efforts in parliament to tax bricks, which resulted in the manufacture of bricks with far greater dimensions than had been common previously. In all likelihood this brick dates to this period, c.1784-1804, when bricks were being made larger as standard, although still not to nationally adhered to dimensions.

5.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Context [121] contained a bowl fragment (6g) and stem fragment (3g) that are clearly from the same pipe. The bore diameter of 2.0mm would be in keeping with the bowl type (AO25), which can be dated between c. 1700 and 1770. The pieces show only slight signs of abrasion.

5.5 The Glass by Luke Barber

- 5.5.1 Fragments of dark green wine bottle were recovered from contexts [111] (60g) and [117] (3g). Both have no obvious surface corrosion beyond a surface dulling. Only that from context [111] has any form to it; it appears to be part of a wide basal kick. Both pieces are not closely datable, but an 18th- to early/mid 19th- century date range is probable.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The excavation of a limited number of test-pits by National Trust volunteers and staff from Sheffield Park, provided the first opportunity to record the deposits which form the earthwork thought to be the mound labelled '*Maria's Seat*', first recorded on a map of the 1770s.
- 6.2 Excavation of test-pit 1 on the summit of the mound allowed a consideration of the methodology of the raising of the mound, which was accomplished by dumping of layers of locally derived geological natural clay. There was no build-up of material between the three distinct layers seen in the test-pit, suggesting that there was no discernible hiatus between the episodes of deposition. The material appears not to have come from immediately adjacent to the mound (there are no obvious quarry pits and a test-pit revealed a subtly different natural) but undoubtedly came from nearby.
- 6.3 Evidence from the test-pits away from the summit showed that only the higher part of the earthwork was capped with the brownish orange clay, and that much of the mound was made up of the yellowish brown silty clay, and underlying greyish yellow clay, although the later was only seen in test-pit 1.
- 6.4 Although it was unfortunate that none of the test-pits could be dug to a greater depth in the time available, the encountered stratigraphy clearly shows that the mound was raised in one campaign with no obvious subsequent heightening.
- 6.5 In terms of the dating of '*Maria's Seat*', the only material recovered from the mound make-up was post-medieval and dovetails with the known episodes of landscaping in the parkland (see 2.5 above).
- 6.6 The brick-built structure encountered on the summit of the mound remains problematic. It was of an extremely simple build utilising recycled bricks of late 18th or early 19th century date, but it is considered unlikely that it formed any part of a structure grand enough to be associated with Maria Josepha herself, and indeed was arguably too weak to support any substantial structure at all.
- 6.7 The complete absence of broken window glass in the vicinity supports the view that no 'permanent' building was located on the mound, although perhaps a simple timber frame offering some protection from the elements could have been erected onto the bricks, but the possible uses, which could range from simple seating, to a hide of some kind, would be extremely physically limited by the small available floor area.
- 6.8 It remains possible that the brickwork relates to some military use of the site dating from the Second World War, perhaps an extremely temporary gun position of some kind, possibly built for the purposes of practise, but never used (no spent ammunition cases were recovered). The evidence for this is thin at best, and in truth the purpose of the brickwork remains unknown.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 In conclusion, insofar as the test-pits showed the make-up of the mound and that at some point an apparently ephemeral structure was built on it, the research aims given in the Brief (NT 2016) were fully met.
- 7.2 However, the success of a community archaeology project cannot be measured in terms of archaeological discoveries alone. Clearly the results of the project have gone a long way to address the academic aims, but equally important was the success of the community/outreach element of the scheme. Although a more difficult component to assess, the enthusiasm shown by the National Trust volunteers and staff in digging during poor weather was an indication that all considered the project worthy of their time and labour.
- 7.3 Similarly, the interest shown on social media for the project demonstrates the potential for the inclusion of a wider audience than those actively involved in the field. Regular updates posted from the site on *Facebook* and *Twitter* received a considerable level of positive feedback, and the updates were widely shared.

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ASE would like to thank Tom Dommett, Regional Archaeologist (West Sussex & South Downs), of the National Trust for commissioning the work and for his input at every stage. Gratitude is also due to the numerous National Trust volunteers and staff who braved snow, black ice and then heavy rain during the investigation of the site.

HER Summary

Site Code	MAS 17				
Identification Name and Address	'Maria's Seat', Walk Wood, Sheffield Park				
County, District &/or Borough	Wealden District, East Sussex				
OS Grid Refs.	541650 124320				
Geology	Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand				
Arch. South-East Project Number	161036				
Type of Fieldwork	Community Excavation				
Type of Site	Woodland				
Dates of Fieldwork	13.01.2017 – 15.01.2017				
Sponsor/Client	The National Trust				
Project Manager	Neil Griffin				
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens				
Period Summary					
			PM ✓		
<p><i>Summary</i></p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Tom Dommert, Regional Archaeologist (West Sussex & South Downs) of the National Trust to assist in the delivery of a community archaeology project at an earthwork known as Maria's Seat, located in Walk Wood, Sheffield Park, East Sussex (NGR 541650 124320).</i></p> <p><i>The manual excavation of test-pits revealed that the earthwork was made up of successive dumps of locally available 'natural' clay, apparently laid down in a single campaign of earthmoving. Remains of an enigmatic brick-built structure were encountered on the summit of the mound, and a limited quantity of post-medieval finds were recovered.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

Project details

Project name	Community Excavation Maria's Seat, Walk Wood, Sheffield Park, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Tom Dommett, Regional Archaeologist (West Sussex and South Downs) of the National Trust to assist in the delivery of a community archaeology project at Maria's Seat, Walk Wood, Sheffield Park, East Sussex (NGR 541650 124320) The manual excavation of test-pits revealed that the mound was made up of successive dumps of locally available 'natural' clay. An enigmatic brick structure was encountered on the summit of the mound, and a small assemblage of post-medieval material was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 13-01-2017 End: 15-01-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	161036 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MAS 17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	GARDEN MOUND Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Test-Pit Survey""
Prompt	Conservation/ restoration

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN FLETCHING Maria's Seat, Walk Wood, Sheffield Park
Study area	100 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 4165 2432 51.000250679268 0.018972997264 51 00 00 N
000 01 08 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	National Trust
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	The National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	National Trust
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	National Trust
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	National Trust
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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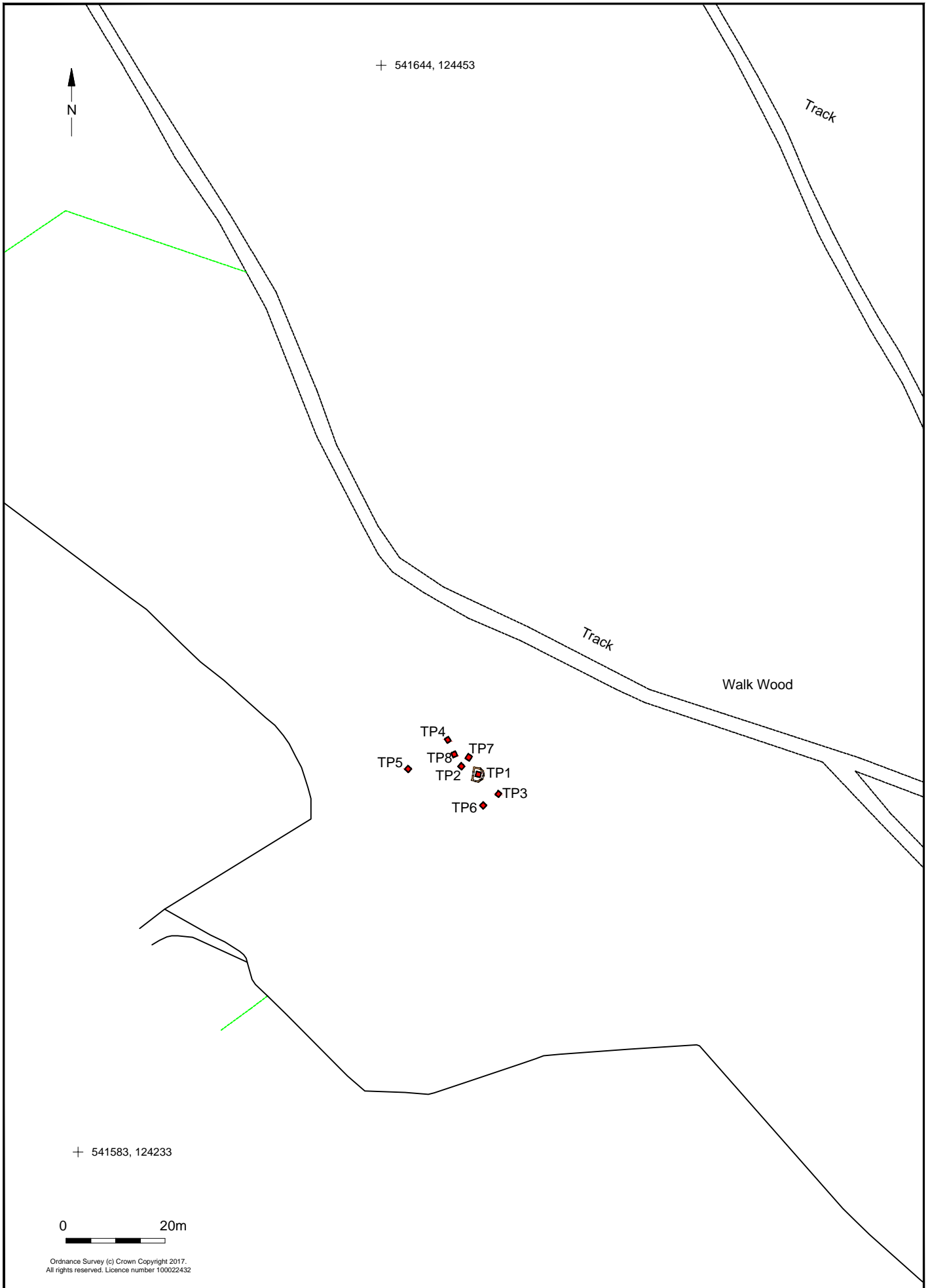
Description Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos.

Entered by Simon Stevens (simon.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)

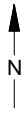
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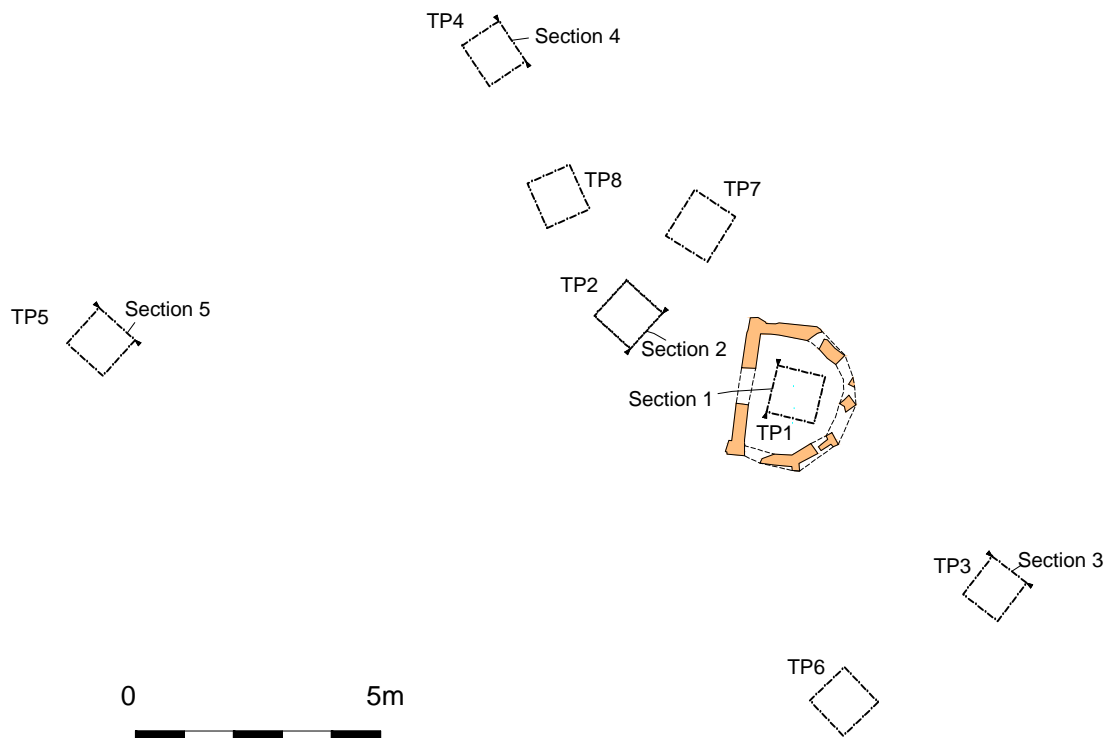
© Archaeology South-East		Maria's Seat, Walk Wood, Sheffield Park	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 161036	Jan 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017019	Drawn by: AR		



© Archaeology South-East		Maria's Seat, Walk Wood, Sheffield Park	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 161036	Jan 2017	Location of Maria's Seat and Test Pit	
Report Ref: 2017019	Drawn by: AR		

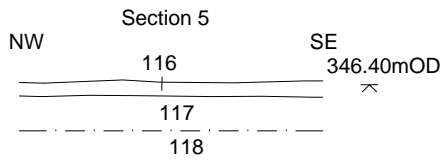
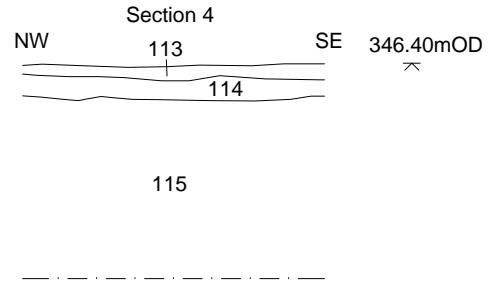
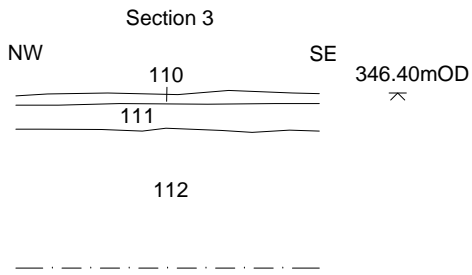
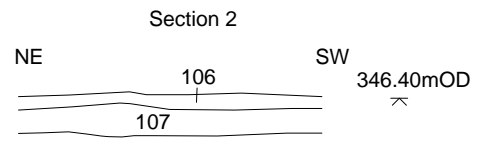
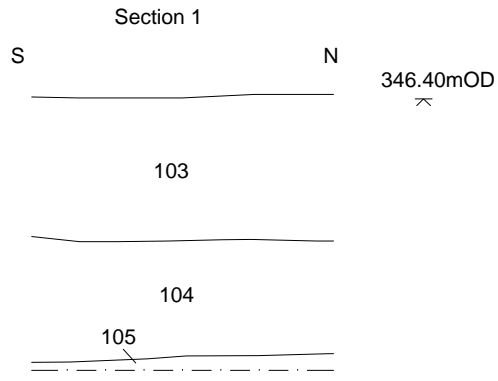


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© Archaeology South-East		Maria's Seat, Walk Wood, Sheffield Park	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 161036	Jan 2017	Detail of Maria's Seat and Test Pit	
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Structure, looking east



Structure, looking south west



TP 1, looking north



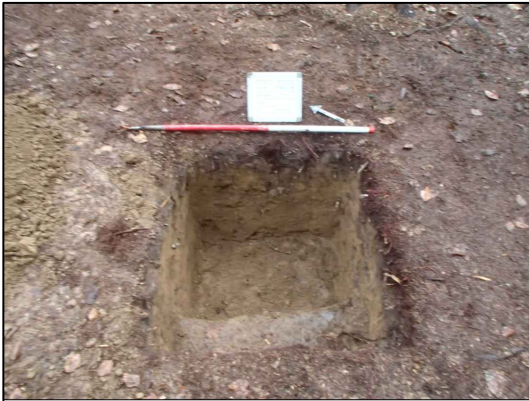
TP 1, looking north



TP2, looking south



TP 3, looking north west



TP 4, looking north east



TP5, looking north west



TP 6, looking south east



TP 7, looking south



TP 8, looking east

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