

**A Hand Auger survey at Old Marshfoot Farm,  
Hailsham, East Sussex.**

**NGR: 560285 109466  
(TQ 60285 09466)**

**ASE Project No: 170045  
Site Code: OMH17**

**ASE Report No: 2017060  
OASIS id: 275944**

**Kristina Krawiec**

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Illustrations by names Justin Russell**

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<b>Date of Issue:</b>	February 2017		
<b>Revision:</b>			

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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of a hand auger survey carried out by Archaeology South-East at Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex. The survey demonstrated the presence of a deposit with the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. The deepest recorded deposit was a smooth blue silt which was overlain by an organic silt, which was peaty in places. This was overlain by oxidised alluvium. In addition, two of the cores recorded the presence of thick wood plugs which have the potential to represent anthropogenic remains.*

*A single core was recovered using the Russian head attachment which is suitable for palaeoenvironmental analysis and radiocarbon dating.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd to undertake a hand auger survey at Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham East Sussex in advance of a proposed residential development (NGR 560285 109466; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey website, the underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Weald Clay with overlying superficial deposits of Alluvium in the south-eastern corner of the site (BGS 2017).
- 1.2.2 The site is located to the east of Hailsham and is bounded by Marshfoot Lane to the north, Little Marshfoot Farm to the south and residential housing to the west. The site lies on the edge of Horse Eye Level, itself part of the wider Pevensey Levels. The site is currently under pasture.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 In response to a pre-application enquiry, East Sussex County Council indicated that the site may have potential for prehistoric remains and have stated:

*The site is within a zone which future work will include within an ANA (Archaeological Notification Area) as the 5.0m contour runs through the site. The significance of this contour is that it generally marks the interface between Holocene alluvial deposits deposited as a result of rising relative sea level since the end of the last ice age and the potential for archaeological interest on buried former land surfaces and within the alluvial deposits themselves. In addition, the wetland interface margin became a focus for later prehistoric and subsequent settlement and activity.*

### **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of the auger survey and sample recovery as well as recommendations for further work. The auger survey was carried out by Kristina Krawiec (Senior Archaeologist) and Tom Simms (Assistant Archaeologist). The project was managed in the field by Jon Sygrave and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is reproduced with due acknowledgement from a desk-based assessment carried out by Orion Heritage Ltd (Orion 2016).

### **2.2 Archaeology**

2.2.1 The HER records no prehistoric finds within the site although a geophysical survey carried out in October 2016 has demonstrated a small area of anomalies which have the potential to represent prehistoric features (Orion 2016). An undated earthwork located 300m to the northeast of the study area has also been suggested to be of prehistoric origin (HER MES33382). While there is no direct evidence for prehistoric activity at the site its location at the dryland-wetland interface increases the potential for such activity to be present, as demonstrated by the recent Bexhill to Hasting Link Road work (Champness 2007; OA *forthcoming*)

2.2.2 There is no evidence for Roman activity within the site but an evaluation carried out to the west recorded three ditches from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered (HER EES 16193).

2.2.3 The HER does not record any evidence of Saxon / Early Medieval activity within the site or the surrounding area. Early settlements are recorded in the Domesday Book in Hailsham and Bowley, to the west and south of the site, which may indicate small scale settlement there during the Early Medieval period. It is likely the site formed part of the hinterland for these settlements. A number of farmsteads are recorded in the wider area which are thought to date to the Medieval period, including Old Marshfoot Farm to the north of the site (HER MES 21458).

2.2.4 The historic mapping for the site demonstrates the site comprises a number of enclosed fields similar to the current configuration. Little Marshfoot farm appears on the mapping by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. It is unknown to what extent the drainage and management of the site for agricultural purposes has affected the alluvial deposits.

### **2.3 Landscape**

2.3.1 The site lies along the western edge of the Pevensey levels, which in the early Holocene represented a large embayment. Long-shore drift created barriers which periodically protected the area from the open sea and allowed peat-forming communities to develop. Fluctuations in sea level and the stability of the shingle barrier have led to alternating marine transgressive (blue silts) and regressive (peat/organic silt) deposits being laid down. Recent work carried out at both the Bexhill relief road and at Northeye Level, Hooe (8km to the south east) have demonstrated good survival of palaeoenvironmental remains as well as archaeological deposits (OA 2009). This work demonstrated the survival of deposits dating from the Mesolithic through the Middle Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

## 2.3 Project Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The broad aims of the auger survey were:

- To assess the character and extent of the alluvial deposits, including the presence of waterlogged peat deposits.
- To assess how these deposits might be affected by the development of the site.
- To establish the state of the sediments in order to characterise the potential of the burial environment.
- To assess what options should be considered for mitigation

2.3.2 The main objectives were:

- The undertake up to 15 cores across the south-eastern half of the site.
- To record the deposits encountered.
- To recover samples for further study if possible.

2.3.3 The survey has the potential to address the following research priority identified by the Hailsham EUS (Harris 2008):

RQ1: *What was the nature of the palaeoenvironment and the prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the area?*

2.3.4 More generally the South-Eastern Research Framework (SERF) identifies the need for high resolution palaeoenvironmental data for the Weald which this site might potentially provide.

### 3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The auger survey was carried out using an Eikjelcamp gouge auger fitted with an open chamber. The locations of the cores were recorded using a Leica RTK GPS. In addition, the area was subject to a broad-brush topographic survey to better understand the topographic variation across the site. The lithology of the cores was logged on site using the Troels-Smith classification system (1955). The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant. Key physical properties of the sediment layers are also identified according to darkness (Da), stratification (St), elasticity (EI), dryness of the sediment (Dr) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB) (Appendix 2).
- 3.1.2 The cores were undertaken in transects below the 5m OD contour (Transects 1-3; Figure 2). In addition to the recording of sediments a single core, <1>, was recovered from the site using the Russian head attachment. General site photography was also carried out using a digital camera.
- 3.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance to the preceding Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2017) as well as the Sussex Standards (ESCC 2015) and ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014). The locations of all the cores will also be checked with a CAT scanner prior to the commencement of the survey.

#### 3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Eastbourne Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	0
Section sheets	0
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	14
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Core logs	14

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	3 tubes from Russian auger



Waterlogged wood	2 wood id samples
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## **4.0 RESULTS** (Figures 2-6)

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The auger survey was carried out in two long transects and a short transect with cores spaced roughly 10m apart depending on the nature of the ground conditions during the survey (Figures 2 and 3). The full core logs can be found in Appendix 1. The core data has been visualised using both a 3dimensional solid model and projected sections (Figures 4 and 5). In addition the model has been 'sliced' horizontally at 0m OD to demonstrate the nature of the deposits at this altitude (Figure 6).

4.1.2 The survey area was characterised by a topographic low orientated west-east across the site which was slightly obscured by a raised drain on the same alignment (Figure 3, drain shown in green). The underlying Weald Clay was located at c.4mbgl (-2.56m OD) in core 4 and 0.50mbgl (1.33m OD) in core 10 which demonstrates the variation in topography across the site. This was for the most part overlain by a smooth blue silt (Figure 4) with occasional twigs and reed remains. However, in some cores (4,5,9,11) a coarser deposit was recorded which included fine gravel and hard clasts of clay, which may represent reworked Weald Clay (Figure 5).

4.1.3 These basal deposits were then overlain by a well humified organic silt which contained frequent woody fragments and twigs. In some cores the upper part of this unit was overlain by a thin woody peat deposit (1.11-1.44m bgl, 0.29m OD). The presence of weak laminations at the interface between the silt and peat were also recorded. In two cores (1.57mbgl in core 3 and 2.90m bgl in core 5) thick plugs of wood were recorded (identified in the field as oak).

4.1.4 All core locations recorded a very dry oxidised alluvial clay overlying the lower deposits which varied from 0.50m-1.80m in thickness across the site.

## **5.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

- 5.1** A single sequence was recovered from the site using a Russian auger, sample <1>. In addition, two species identification samples were recovered from two cores (3 and 5). The samples are currently held at ASE facilities.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

6.1.1 The auger survey carried out at Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham has identified a good survival of deposits which have the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains. The survey also demonstrated the depth and extent of these deposits across the southern part of the site. In addition a sample was recovered from which palaeoenvironmental analyses can be carried out.

6.1.2 The broad sequence has been characterised as Weald Clay overlain by blue silt which in turn is overlain by an organic silt and woody peat deposit. These deposits form part of the general Pevensey Levels depositional sequence which spans the Holocene.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

6.2.1 The survey did not record any buried soil deposits but did determine the level at which the wetland deposits lapped on to the dryland (Figure 6). The historic and modern drainage of the site has undoubtedly had a detrimental effect on the overlying alluvial deposits, which were highly oxidised and dry. These are unlikely to preserve all but the most robust palaeoenvironmental remains but may have the potential to preserve archaeological finds or features.

6.2.2 The presence of two thick plugs of wood in two separate cores indicates the good survival of wooden remains at the site and given the wetland-dryland interface context of the site these remains should be reviewed as potentially anthropogenic in origin. This may be particularly relevant to the wood recorded in core 5 which was identified as oak, a non-wetland species.

6.2.3 The upper organic and lower minerogenic sediment have the potential to preserve palaeoenvironmental remains which may allow landscape reconstruction to be carried out. This can place any future archaeological discoveries within their landscape context. The Pevensey Levels are a large depositional complex and there are few detailed palaeoenvironmental studies from the area. The nearest comparable sequences are derived from work carried out on the Bexhill link road and Northeye Level, c. 8km south east of the site.

### **6.3 Potential impact on archaeological remains**

6.3.1 The deposits recorded at the site have the potential to preserve wooden archaeological remains. The work undertaken at Bexhill has demonstrated that the dryland-wetland interface of the Levels is a target for identifying prehistoric human activity. The presence of non-wetland species of wood within the survey area demonstrates that the site has the potential to preserve such remains.

### **6.4 Recommendations and consideration of research aims**

6.4.1 The survey has addressed the aims of the project in that it has characterised the depth, nature and extent of deposits at the site.

- 6.4.2 The sample recovered is suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment. A programme of multi-proxy palaeoenvironmental assessment is suggested (ostracods and forams, pollen and molluscs) within a radiocarbon dating framework. This would allow the level of preservation at the site to be determined. In addition the potentially anthropogenic wood identified within the cores could provide a target for evaluation trenching in order to determine the nature of the remains. Further samples could also be recovered during trenching should the assessment suggest this would be worthwhile.
- 6.4.3 The survey has the potential to help clarify the nature of the palaeoenvironment within the area of Hailsham as well as to contribute towards higher resolution palaeoenvironmental data for this Wealden edge environment.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Orion Heritage Ltd for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and for Greg Chuter County Archaeologist East Sussex County Council for his guidance and monitoring. The author would like to thank Tom Simms for his assistance in the field; Justin Russell who produced the figures for this report; Jon Sygrave who project managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson who project managed the post-excavation process.

## HER Summary

<b>HER enquiry no.</b>						
<b>Site code</b>	OMH17					
<b>Project code</b>	170045					
<b>Planning reference</b>	Pre-planning					
<b>Site address</b>	Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex					
<b>District/Borough</b>	East Sussex					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	560285 109466					
<b>Geology</b>	Weal Clay: Alluvium					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	Jan 2017					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Orion Heritage					
<b>Project manager</b>	Jon Sygrave					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Kristina Krawiec					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	A hand auger survey was carried out at Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex. The survey recorded deposits that form part of the Pevensey Levels, an underlying blue silt clay overlain by organic silts and alluvium. In addition two cores recorded the presence of wood which indicates the site has the potential to preserve wooden archaeological remains. A single core was recovered that is recommended for palaeoenvironmental assessment and dating.					
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	TBC					

## OASIS Form

### OASIS id: 275944

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#### Project details

Project name	a hand auger survey at old marshfoot farm, hailsham, east sussex
Short description of the project	a hand auger survey to understand deposits at the edge of the Pevensey Levels and to recover samples for analysis.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2017 End: 01-02-2017
Any associated project reference codes	OMH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland

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#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN HAILSHAM old marshfoot farm, Hailsham
Site coordinates	TQ 60285 09466 50.861867012646 0.277837844447 50 51 42 N 000 16 40 E Point

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#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Orion Heritage Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave
Project supervisor	Kristina Krawiec
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orion Heritage Ltd

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#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Eastbourne Museum Service
Physical Contents	"Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Eastbourne Museum Service
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	A Hand Auger survey at Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Krawiec, K
Other bibliographic details	217060
Date	2017



**Appendix 1: 170045 Old Marshfoot Farm OHM17  
Core logs**

**Transect 1**

**Core 1**

0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.30m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Oxidised orange blue silt clay alluvium				
1.30-1.65m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	2	1	3	4
	Ag2 Sh2 TI+				
	Organic silt, well humified, wood at top, weakly laminated				
1.65-2.80m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	1	0	3	3
	Ag3 Sh1 TI++				
	Blue grey organic silt, occasional wood fragments				
2.80-3.00m	Weald Clay				

**Core 2**

0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.11m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.11-1.63m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	2	2	2	3
	Ag1 Sh3				
	Well humified peat becoming organic silt with depth, woody at top, weakly laminated at base				
1.63-2.17	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	2	2
	Ag2 Sh2 TI Dh				
	Blue-grey organic silt clay, woody fragments and reedy with depth				
2.17-2.87m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	2	3
	Ag3 Sh1 TI				
	Smooth blue grey silt with occasional organic and woody fragments				
2.87-3.00m	Weald Clay				

**Core 3**

0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.20m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.20-1.90m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	2	2
	Ag2 Sh2 TI++				
	Woody organic silt clay, wood plug at 1.57-1.70m, trends into				
1.90-3.16m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	2

3.16-4.00m Ag3 Sh1 Dh  
Smooth blue grey silt with occasional organic and woody fragments  
Weald Clay

**Core 4**

0-0.05m Topsoil and turf  
0.05-1.50m DA ST EL SICC UB  
2 0 0 4 4

Ag2 As2  
Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay  
1.50-1.90m DA ST EL SICC UB  
3 0 0 4 4

Ag3 Sh1 TI++  
Pale brown organic silt, very dry, occasional woody fragments  
1.90-3.16m DA ST EL SICC UB  
3 0 0 4 2

Ag3 As1 Sh TI  
Blue orange flecked silt, very dry and stiff  
3.16-3.85m DA ST EL SICC UB  
3 0 0 4 4

Ag2 Gmin1 Gmaj1  
Coarse gritty silt with small stones  
3.85-4.00m DA ST EL SICC UB  
2 0 0 3 4

Ag2 Gmin1 Gmaj1 TI ptm  
Coarse hard clay clasts and gravel in silt matrix, occasional molluscs and twigs  
4.00-4.15m Weald Clay

**Core 5**

0-0.05m Topsoil and turf  
0.05-2.00m DA ST EL SICC UB  
2 0 0 4 4

Ag2 As2  
Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay  
2.00-2.90m DA ST EL SICC UB  
2 0 0 2 3

Ag3 Sh1 TI  
Smooth blue grey silt, occasional wood  
2.90-3.20m Wood plug (*Quercus* sp)

3.20-3.47m DA ST EL SICC UB  
2 0 0 3 4

Ag2 As2 Gmin+ Gmaj  
Dry blue grey silt clay with coarse hard clay clasts  
3.47-3.60m Weald Clay

**Core 6**

0-0.05m Topsoil and turf  
0.05-1.50m DA ST EL SICC UB  
2 0 0 4 4

Ag2 As2  
Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay  
1.50-3.20m DA ST EL SICC UB

	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag3 Sh1 TI				
	Smooth organic blue grey silt, occasional twigs				
3.20-3.60m	Weald Clay				
<b>Core 11</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.90m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.90-2.14m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	3	4
	Ag3 Sh1 TI++				
	Pale brown organic silt, occasional woody fragments				
2.14-2.40m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag3 Sh1 TI				
	Smooth organic blue grey silt, occasional twigs				
2.40-3.26m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	3	4
	Ag2 Gmin1 Gmaj1				
	Coarse hard clay clasts and gravel in silt matrix				
3.26-3.30m	Weald Clay				
<b>Core 12</b>					
0-0.05	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-2.10m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
2.10-2.40m	Weald Clay				
<b>Transect 2</b>					
<b>Core 7</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.70m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.70-1.80m	Weald Clay				
<b>Core 8</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.00m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.00-1.20m	Weald Clay				
<b>Core 9</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.44m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB

	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.44-1.56m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	4	2	2	2	3
	Ag1 Sh2 Dh1				
	Well humified peat trending into				
1.56-1.87m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag3 Sh1 TI				
	Smooth organic brown grey silt, occasional twigs				
1.87-3.30m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag3 Sh1 TI Gmin				
	Smooth organic blue grey silt, occasional woody fragments, coarse clay clasts at 3-3.08m				
3.30-3.60m	Weald Clay				
<b>Core 10</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-0.50m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
0.50-1.50m	Weald Clay				
<b>Transect 3</b>					
<b>Core 13</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.00m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.00-1.23	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	3	4
	Ag3 Sh1 TI				
	Organic brown grey silt, peaty at top				
1.23-2.00m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	2
	Ag2 Ag1 Sh1				
	Pale grey clay silt, occasionally organic				
2.00-2.50m	Weald Clay, weathered at top				
<b>Core 14</b>					
0-0.05m	Topsoil and turf				
0.05-1.10m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	4	4
	Ag2 As2				
	Very dry oxidised orange blue alluvial silt clay				
1.10-1.68m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	3	0	0	3	4
	Ag2 Sh2 TI				
	Organic brown grey silty peat, loose				

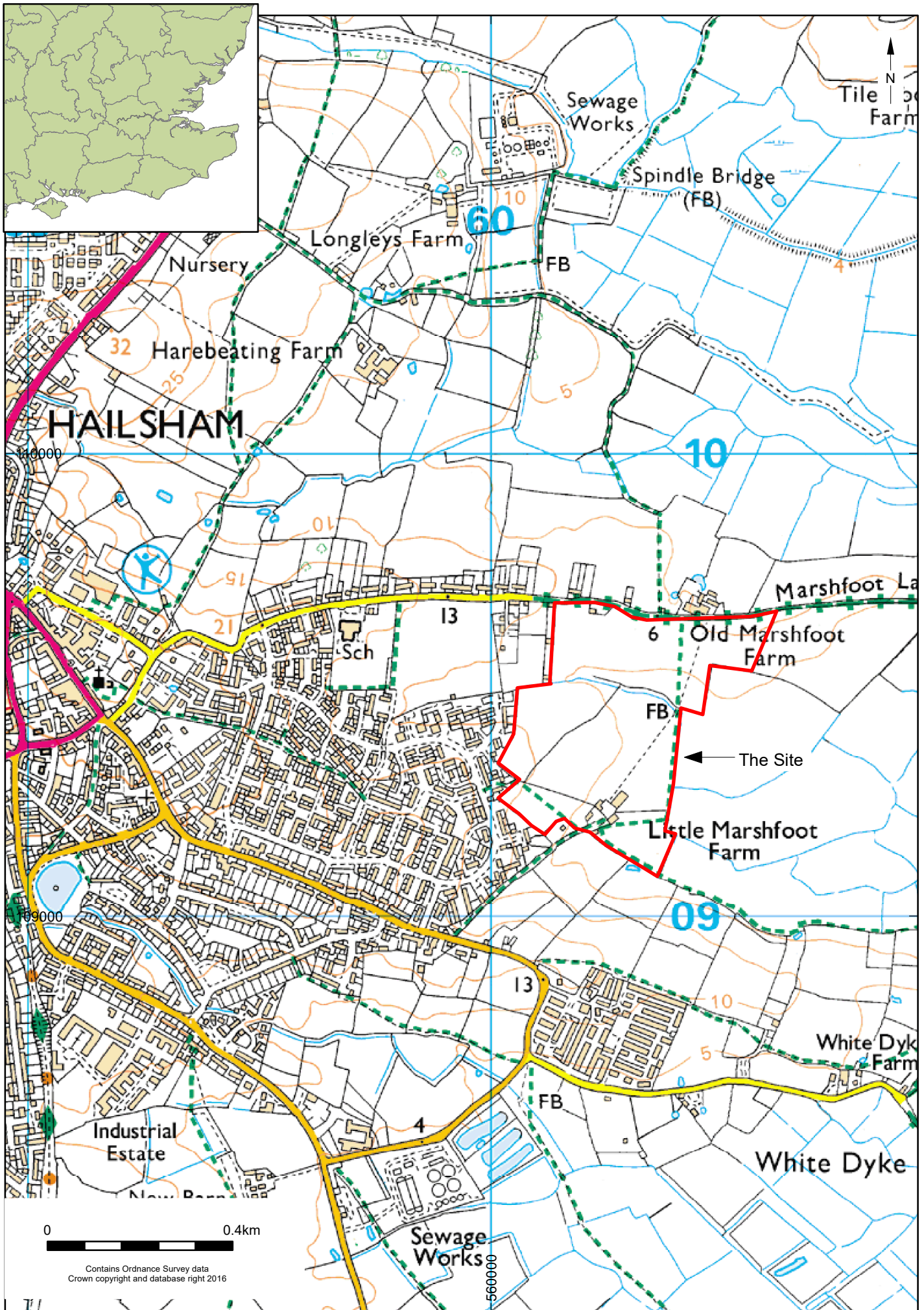
1.68-1.78m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	4
	Ag2 Ag1 Sh1 Smooth blue silt				
1.78-1.96m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	3
	Ag2 Sh2 Organic brown silt				
1.96-1.98m	DA	ST	EL	SICC	UB
	2	0	0	2	4
	Ag2 Ag1 Sh1 Smooth blue silt				
1.98-2.50m	Weald Clay				

## Appendix 2: Physical and sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)

Degree of Darkness	Degree of Stratification	Degree of Elasticity	Degree of Dryness
nig.4      black	strf.4    well stratified	elas.4    very elastic	sicc.4    very dry
nig.3	strf.3	elas.3	sicc.3
nig.2	strf.2	elas.2	sicc.2
nig.1	strf.1	elas.1	sicc.1
nig.0      white	strf.0    no stratification	elas.0    no elasticity	sicc.0    water

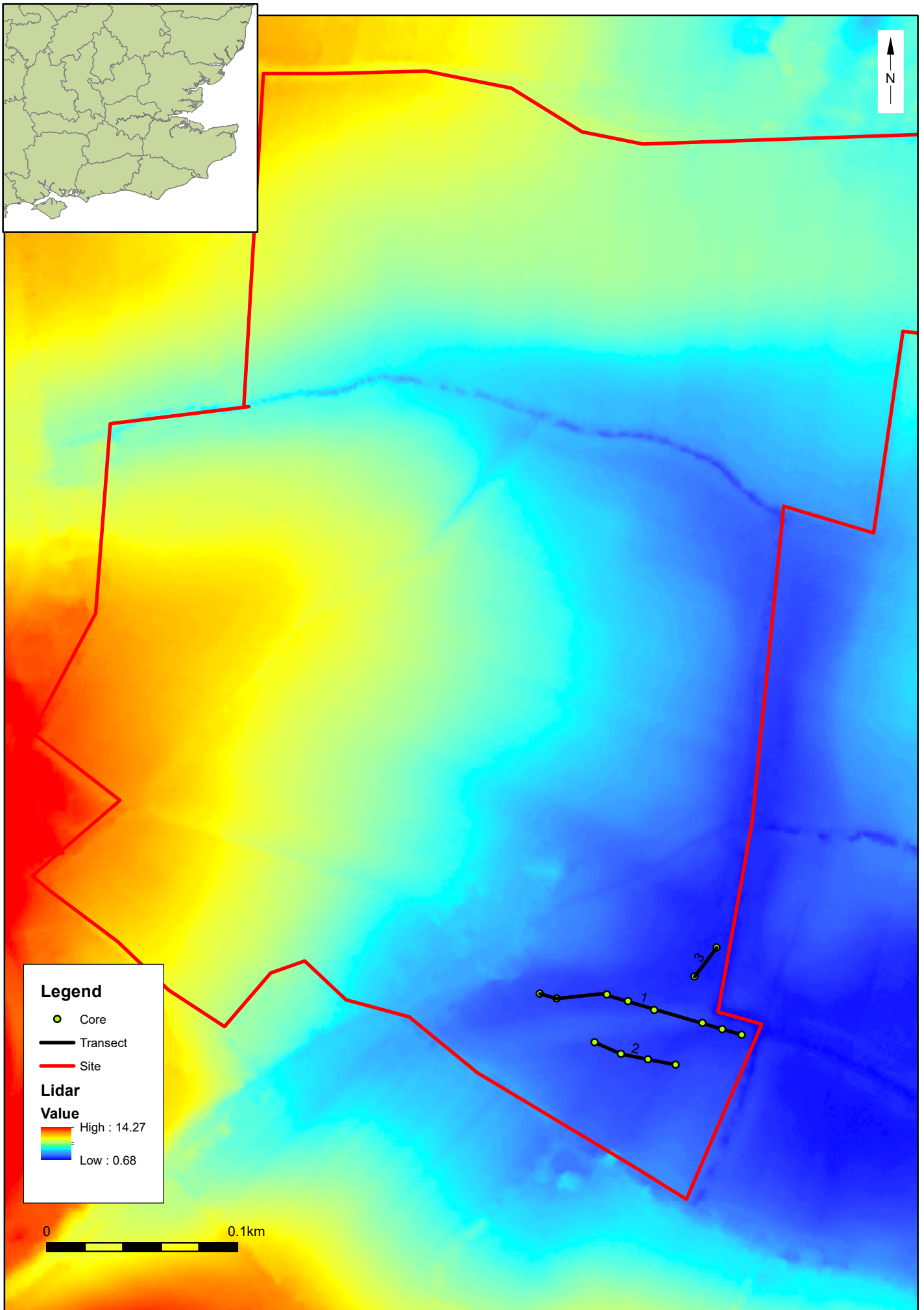
Sharpness of Upper Boundary	
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 & > 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 & > 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 & > 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	<i>Sh</i>	<i>Substantia humosa</i>	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
<i>I Turfa</i>	<i>Tb</i>	<i>T. bryophytica</i>	Mosses +/- humous substance
	<i>Tl</i>	<i>T. lignosa</i>	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	<i>Th</i>	<i>T. herbacea</i>	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
<i>II Detritus</i>	<i>Dl</i>	<i>D. lignosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	<i>Dh</i>	<i>D. herbosus</i>	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	<i>Dg</i>	<i>D. granosus</i>	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
<i>III Limus</i>	<i>Lf</i>	<i>L. ferrugineus</i>	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
<i>IV Argilla</i>	<i>As</i>	<i>A. steatodes</i>	Particles of clay
	<i>Ag</i>	<i>A. granosa</i>	Particles of silt
<i>V Grana</i>	<i>Ga</i>	<i>G. arenosa</i>	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	<i>Gs</i>	<i>G. saburralia</i>	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	<i>Gg(min)</i>	<i>G. glareosa minora</i>	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	<i>Gg(maj)</i>	<i>G. glareosa majora</i>	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	<i>Ptm</i>	<i>Particulae testae molloscorum</i>	Fragments of calcareous shells



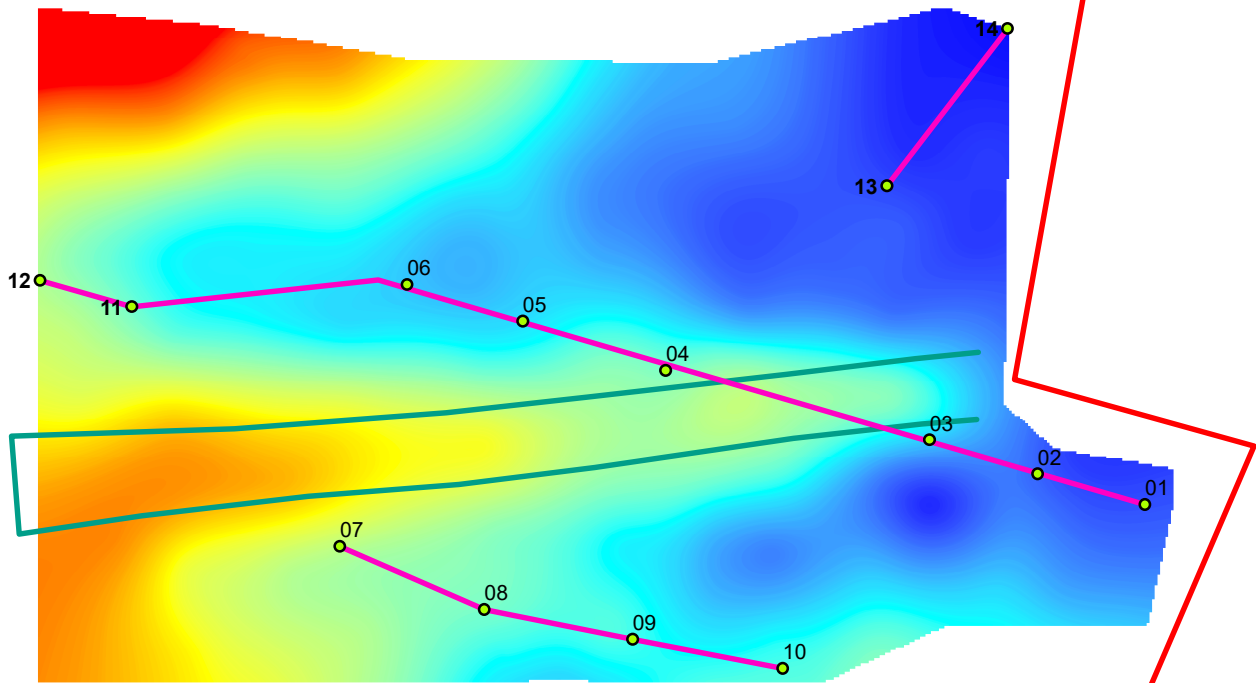
Contains Ordnance Survey data  
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© Archaeology South-East		Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 170045	Feb 2017	Site location	
Report Ref: 2017060	Drawn by: KK		



© Archaeology South-East		Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 170045	Feb 2017	Coring locations and lidar data	
Report Ref: 2017060	Drawn by: KK		





**Legend**

- Core
- Transect
- Drain

**topo\_surf**  
**Value**

High : 3.23939

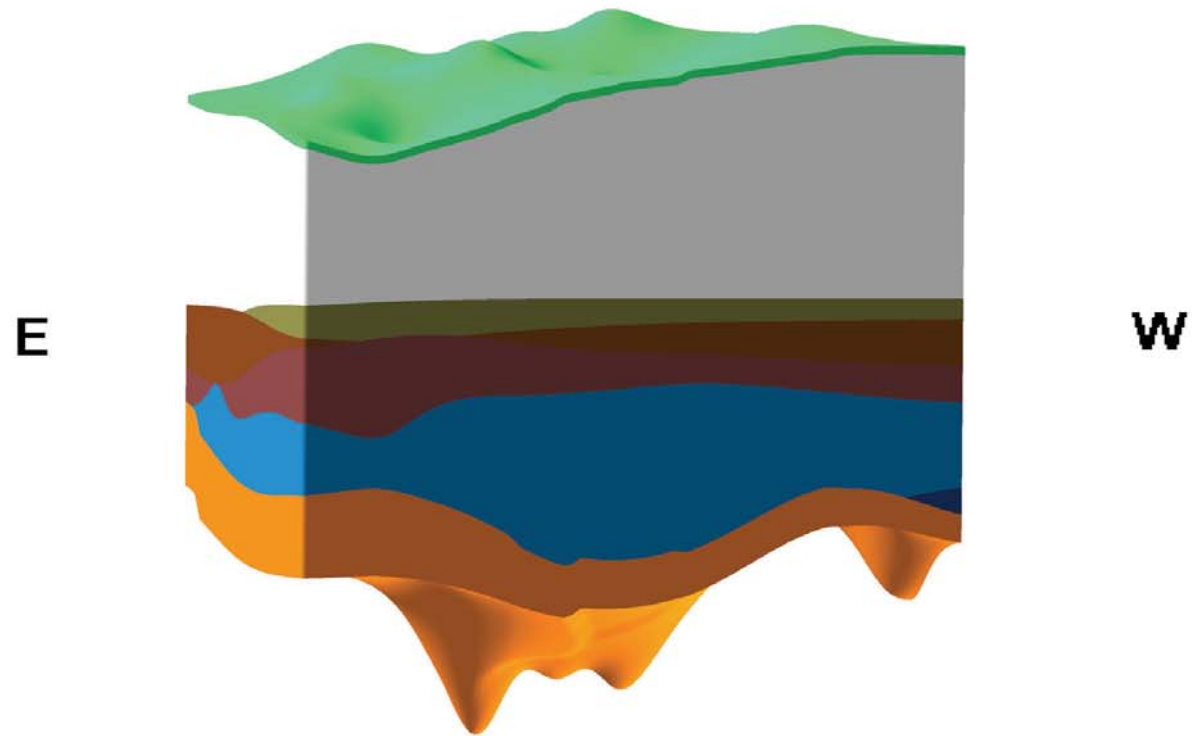
Low : 1.25952



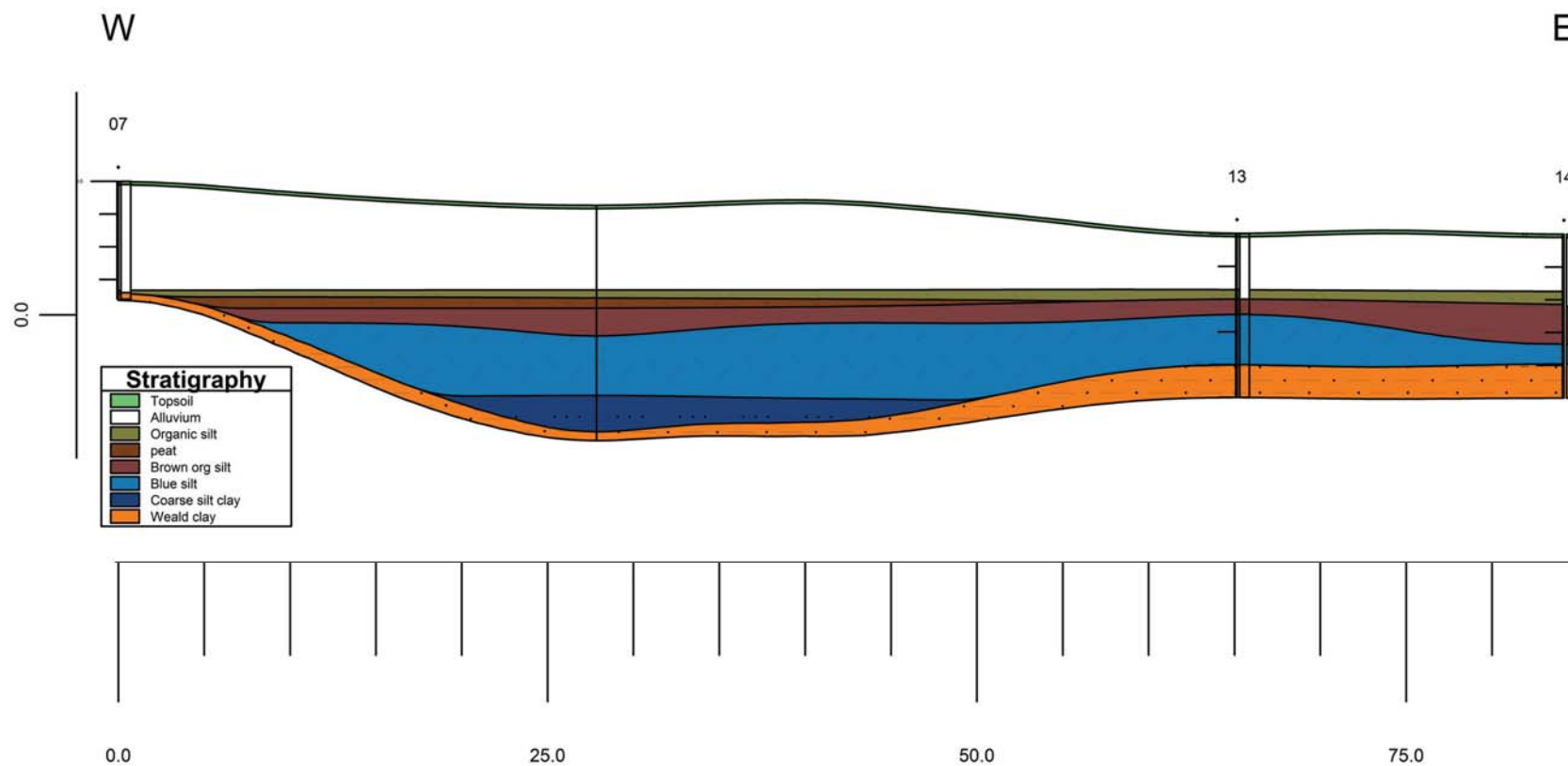
© Archaeology South-East		Old Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 170045	Feb 2017	Topographic model of current ground surface and core locations	
Report Ref: 2017060	Drawn by: KK		

Stratigraphy

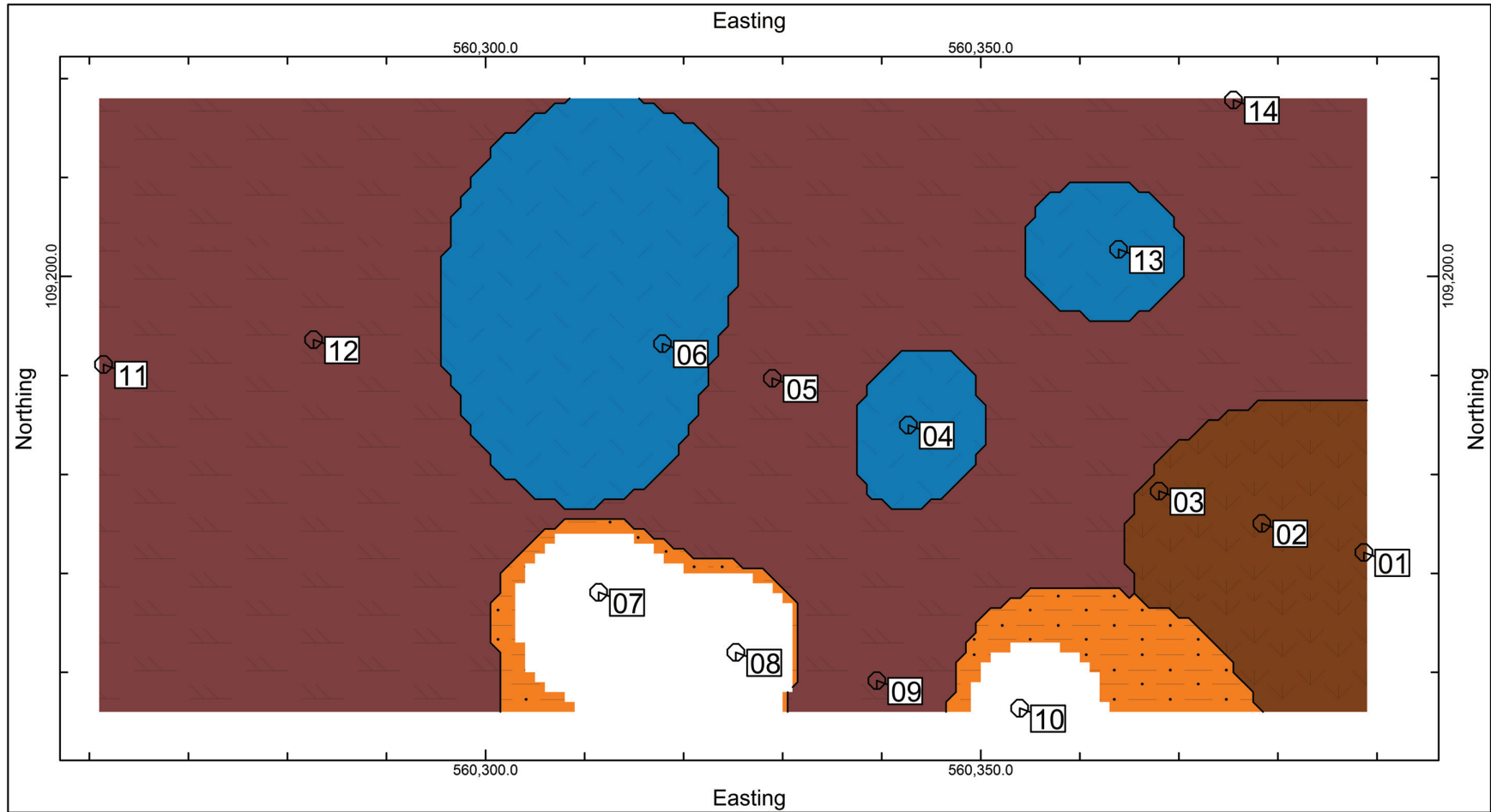
-  Topsoil
-  Alluvium
-  Organic silt
-  peat
-  Brown org silt
-  Blue silt
-  Coarse silt clay
-  Weald clay



# Cross-Section W-E



© Archaeology South-East		Hailsham Auger Survey	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 170045	Feb 2017	West to east section through deposits	
Report Ref: 2017060	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Hailsham Auger Survey	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 170045	Feb 2017	Deposits in plan at 0m OD	
Report Ref: 2017060	Drawn by: JLR		

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