

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report
Uckfield Community College
Uckfield, East Sussex**

NGR: TQ 47719 21508

Planning Ref: WD/2018/1650/MAJ

**ASE Project No: 180944
Site Code: UCC19**

**ASE Report No: 2019119
OASIS id: archaeol6-350860**

By Lucy May


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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at Uckfield Community College between the 11th March and 11th April 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client Bowmer and Kirkland in advance of the redevelopment of the site comprising of the development of a new school building.

A single Late Iron Age/ Roman ditch and an undated posthole were encountered to the east of the site and could be evidence for a field boundary. In the northwest corner, a post-medieval trackway made up of demolition debris such as floor tiles, bricks, cinder blocks were found. This is likely to be a trackway related to the earlier construction of the school.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client Bowmer and Kirkland to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Uckfield Community College, Uckfield, East Sussex, (centred NGR: 547719 121508, Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The underlying solid geology consists of Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand-Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone with no underlying superficial deposits recorded.
- 1.2.2 The site is bounded by Downsview Crescent along the northern edge at which it is at highest point on site, approximately 52.95m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The site then gradually slopes to the south towards the current school building at a height of approximately 50.60m AOD.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted, subject to conditions, for redevelopment at the site comprising 'demolition of existing main school building and development of a new 2/3 storey main school building, detached building to south and associated landscaping' (WD/2018/1650/MAJ; Figure 2). A schedule of planning conditions has been issued, including Condition 22 and 23 which specify:

Condition 22- No works below ground level shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Condition 23- A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

- 1.3.2 The proposed development will sit predominantly within the footprint of the existing development. The new building and attenuation tank proposed in the north of the site does lie outside the existing development footprint. Due to the site's limited archaeological potential it has been agreed with the East Sussex County Archaeologist that an archaeological monitoring exercise during the initial soil strip ahead of the construction of the new building in the north of the site and during ground reduction for the attenuation tank, would be appropriate mitigation in this instance.
- 1.3.3 Accordingly, a written scheme of investigation (WSI; CgMS, 2019) for an archaeological watching brief was submitted to all parties for approval prior to the commencement of work at the site.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The principle objective of the archaeological monitoring will be to record any archaeological artefacts and ecofacts and their context. In addition, the archaeological monitoring will have the following objectives:

- To determine if possible the date of the earliest human activity in this area and the subsequent sequence of occupation.
- To help further inform our understanding of past activity in the local area.
- To record any significant archaeological deposits which may be exposed during construction work

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological watching brief carried out between the 11th March and the 11th April 2019.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The full historical background for the site can be found in the archaeological desk based assessment (CgMS 2018). The following is a summary of the site's key areas of archaeological potential.
- 2.1.2 The study site's potential for *in situ* evidence dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods can be identified as low. Small quantities of residual artefacts dating to the Mesolithic period may conceivably be present.
- 2.1.3 No evidence of later prehistoric activity has been recorded within a 1km radius of the study site. The site lies some distance from any natural water channel and consequently is unlikely to have been a favoured location for prehistoric settlement. In view of the above, the potential of the study site for significant evidence dating to the prehistoric periods can be identified as generally low.
- 2.1.4 The paucity of findspots in the vicinity of the study site, along with its location some distance from a watercourse, suggests that the absence of evidence may be genuine and that the archaeological potential of the study site for the Roman period can be categorised as generally low.
- 2.1.5 No finds or features of Anglo-Saxon date have been identified within a 1km radius of the study site. Consequently, the site can be considered to have a low potential for remains from this period. The available evidence indicates that the study site was located away from the focus of medieval settlement at Uckfield and likely fell within the surrounding undeveloped/agricultural hinterland. As a result, the archaeological potential for the medieval period can be identified as generally low. Should such evidence be present, it is most likely to take the form of agricultural activity and/or land division.
- 2.1.6 During the post-medieval and modern periods the site remained as open land until the late 19th century, when a farmstead was built in its north-western corner, before wider development took place with the founding of Uckfield College in the mid- 20th century. The archaeological potential for these periods would therefore appear to be entirely invested in the late 19th century farmstead. Below ground evidence of agricultural activity and former field boundaries may survive.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 All work was carried out in accordance with the Sussex Archaeological Standards (ESCC 2019) and with the Regulations, Standards and Guidelines of the ClfA (2018).
- 3.1.2 The archaeological watching brief monitored intrusive works associated with the footprint of the new development and two attenuation tanks down to the level of natural geology. Unfortunately, a fairly large area to the south-west was left unexcavated due to asbestos contamination and the need for redirection of a gas main.
- 3.1.3 Mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision was undertaken using a flat-bladed, ditching bucket removing deposits to the top first significant archaeological deposit/horizon, or to the top of the underlying 'natural'; whichever was uppermost.
- 3.1.4 All resultant features were then investigated by hand. All deposits were recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East. All features were planned using digital survey technology. Sections were hand drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20. A digital photographic record was maintained of all excavated features and of all trenches.
- 3.1.5 Under the guidance of the East Sussex County Council Archaeologist, it was decided that the amount of area monitored was sufficient to fulfil the requirements of the archaeological mitigation (Figure 3).

3.2 The Site Archive

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

Context sheets	17
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
BandW photos	0
Digital photos	150
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	15
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.5 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS (Figures 2 – 5)

4.1 Footprint of the new building

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
1	Layer	Topsoil			0.26-0.30	53.24-53.28
2	Layer	Subsoil			0.20-0.38	
3	Deposit	Made ground			0.3	
4	Layer	Subsoil			0.60	
5	Layer	Natural				52.46- 52.78
6	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.3	52.50
7	Fill	Fill	1	1.3	0.3	
8	Cut	Posthole	0.42	0.35	0.1	52.67-52.76
9	Fill	Fill	0.42	0.35	0.1	
10	Cut	Ditch	1	1.57	0.25	52.20-52.46
11	Fill	Fill	1	1.57	0.25	
12	Masonry	Trackway			0.15-0.30	53.23
13	Masonry	Trackway			0.18-0.28	53.15
14	Deposit	Made ground			0.1	

Table 3: Footprint of the building list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphy across the majority of the area of the footprint of the building was fairly simple and comprised of natural sandstone geology, [5] overlain by a dark grey brown, silty sand subsoil, [2]. Towards the western edge of the site, the subsoil was thicker and recorded as [4], however, this was essentially the same as [2] and produced one flint flake of pre-Middle Bronze Age date. This was then all sealed by a mid-grey brown, sandy silt topsoil [1] used for the sports pitch.
- 4.1.2 Towards the eastern half of the northern edge, a shallow ditch aligned north-north-east to south-south-west was encountered and excavated by two interventions.
- 4.1.3 The section excavated further north revealed a slightly irregular sided ditch with a slightly flat base, [6]. This was filled with a mid-red-brown sandy clay with sandstone inclusions, [7]. No finds were retrieved from this intervention.
- 4.1.4 A slot within the ditch excavated further south of the previous one, was found to have gradual sides and slightly rounded base, [10]. This was filled with a dark grey brown sandy silt [11] with a single fragment of prehistoric flint and two conjoining Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds.
- 4.1.5 A posthole, [8] had gentle concave sides on the east side and more shaper vertical sides on the west and a U-shaped base. This was filled with a mid-red

brown sandy clay, [9] which produced no finds.

- 4.1.6 Towards the western edge of the area monitored, below the subsoil, was a mixed made ground deposit, [3], comprised post-medieval material such as ceramic building material (CBM), glass fragments, early 20th century pottery, metalwork and clay tobacco pipes as well as a residual flint flake. Below this, a trackway was encountered aligned north-south which measured approximately 26m in length by 4.5m wide and was made up of two different contexts. The northern half, [12] comprised mainly of cinderblocks of various sizes and laid irregularly along various post-medieval tiles and bricks.
- 4.1.7 To the south of the above a continuation of the trackway, [13] was encountered however this section comprised bricks, tiles and concrete.
- 4.1.8 Beneath this trackway was a dark brown clay silt deposit, [14], which was overlying the natural geology.

4.2 Attenuation tanks

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Height (mOD)
15	Deposit	Tarmac	18.00	15.00	0.1	50.19
16	Deposit	Concrete	18.00	15.00	0.2	
17	Deposit	Made ground	18.00	15.00	0.38	
18	Deposit	Made ground	25.00	14.00	0.9	
19	Layer	Subsoil	25.00	14.00	0.35	
20	Layer	Natural	25.00	14.00		49.49-50.75

Table 4: Attenuation Tank list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 The excavation area for Attenuation Tank 1 measured 25m x 14m. The stratigraphy within this area comprised of natural geology, [20] overlain by subsoil, [19] which was the same as [2] and [4] within the footprint of the building. Above this is a made ground deposit, [18] which is the material brought in from the areas previously monitored to build up the level.
- 4.2.2 The reduced dig for Attenuation Tank 2 measured 18m x 15m and was monitored to the depth of the natural geology at approximately 0.90m below ground level. The stratigraphy comprised of natural geology [20], overlain by a made ground, [17], made up of dark brown grey, silty clay with brick, plastic and metal inclusions. This was overlain by concrete, [16], sealed by the tarmac [15] for the playground.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Uckfield Community College. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 5). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Metal	Weight (g)	CTP	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)
3	2	9	14	204	10	875	18	107	2	84	2	7	14	450
4	1	12												
11	1	4	2	8										
12					6	8376								
Total	4	25	16	212	16	9251	18	107	2	84	2	7	14	450

Table 5: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Four pieces of struck flint, weighing 25g, were recovered during the watching brief. The small assemblage consists of four flakes, one of which displays limited retouch. The flake, recovered from context [4], exhibits a plain platform and a hinged termination, but the partial direct semi-abrupt retouch are relatively fine. This suggests a pre-Middle Bronze Age date. One of the flakes from context [3] is in a poor condition, with no proximal end and displaying extensive lateral edges but it displays bladelet removal scars on the dorsal face, suggesting a blade-orientated industry. This indicates a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date. Only a broad prehistoric date can be allocated to the remaining two pieces of flint debitage.

5.3 The Late Iron Age/Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Two small conjoining sherds, weighing 8g, were recovered from fill [011] of ditch [010]. They are associated with a well-fired oxidised grog-tempered fabric. Based on the firing characteristics a c.1st century AD date is probably most likely though grog-tempered wares can occur throughout the Late Iron Age and Roman periods in the Weald.

5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered just 13 sherds of post-Roman pottery from the site – all coming from made ground context [3]. The sherds, although relatively small, are quite fresh suggesting the material has not been subjected to repeated reworking. The material consists of a fragment of unglazed red

earthenware flower pot (14g), part of a blue transfer-printed whiteware vessel of undiagnostic form or pattern design (3g) and 11 sherds from a refined whiteware cup with moulded decoration (wreaths and snow flakes) under an all over greenish blue glaze (64g). Overall the assemblage would suggest a deposition date in the first half of the 20th century.

- 5.4.2 The post-Roman pottery is very late in date and of types well known of in the region. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

- 5.5.1 Sixteen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 9251g were recovered from contexts [3] and [12]. The CBM consisted of three bricks, twelve wall tile fragments, and a piece of cement hardcore. All the CBM was weighed and counted, and recorded on the standard recording forms and then entered into the digital Excel form. The material was examined with a x20 binocular microscope to identify and record the fabric.

- 5.5.2 The CBM from [3] consisted of ten glazed wall tile fragments, four of which had a green glaze and appear to be of 20th century date. The other fragments were decorative checked white and green tile, another two larger fragments of which were found in [12]. The wall tile from [12] consists of two fragments attached with cement mortar, one of which is the same as the decorative green and white tile seen in [3], the other fragment has a plain white glaze. These tiles appear to be bathroom wall tiles dating to the 20th century.

- 5.5.3 Two bricks from [12] are fabric types 3032 and 3035, as per the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) fabric series. The first brick has a dark reddish purple colour and has inclusions typical of 3032; burnt black ash, flint and quartz. This brick type was manufactured from 1666 to 1900. The 3035 brick was yellow and has numerous large inclusions of black ash, chalk and a medium amount of quartz. This type typically dates between 1770 and 1900. Both of the bricks have slightly irregular and shallow frogging. They also both have cement mortar attached, which suggests that they have been reused in a later setting, certainly post 1850. Considering their association with the modern 20th century wall tiles and modern brick however, it is probable that they have been reused in the 20th century.

- 5.5.4 The third brick recovered was not known from the MOLA fabric typology but was made from a fine, dense yellow clay with no inclusions. It was well-fired and had a regular form with sharp arises that suggests of 19th century manufacture.

- 5.5.5 None of the CBM was considered to have further archaeological value, and was therefore discarded.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 Two clay tobacco pipe stem fragments with a combined weight of 7g were recovered from made ground [3]. Both are plain and undecorated. One fragment dates to c. 1660-1710, the second between c. 1660-1750.

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

5.7.1 A small assemblage comprising 14 fragments of glass weighing 450g was found in made ground [3]. Fragments are all of 20th-century date, probably second half. Included is a complete milk bottle with "HOME COUNTIES DAIRIES" embossed on its side. Fragments of a second milk bottle were also found. In addition, seven fragments of brownish pale purple privacy glass with abstract relief floral pattern were found, some of which conjoin.

5.8 The Bulk Metalwork by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 A small assemblage consisting of 20 fragments of metalwork weighing 189g was recovered from made ground [3]. Included are three screws as well as 12 complete, machine-made general purpose nails and one incomplete nail. A further two heavy duty nails were also recovered. Some nails retain fragments of mineralised wood. The assemblage is of late post-medieval to modern date.

5.8.2 In addition, a white alloy handle with chrome plating was found, and dates to the second half of the 20th century. The white alloy ring pull from a drinking can of late 20th-century date was also found.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the majority of the area monitored comprised of Lower Tunbridge Wells Sandstone geology, overlain by a dark grey brown, silty sand subsoil, with a mid-grey brown, sandy silt topsoil.
- 6.1.2 Within the north western corner of the area, the natural geology was overlain by a dark brown clay silt which sat below a post-medieval trackway. Above this was a layer of demolition material which was sealed by the subsoil and topsoil.
- 6.1.3 To the south of the building footprint, was Attenuation Tank 2 in which the stratigraphy comprised of natural geology overlain by modern made ground with concrete and tarmac used for the sports ground.
- 6.1.4 The natural geology gradually sloped from the north at its highest of approximately, 52.78mAOD, to the south with a height of 49.49mAOD.
- 6.1.5 A total of three features were encountered across the area monitored. These were all found within the footprint of the building and were spread out across the site. A post-medieval trackway comprised of demolition debris was found along the western side aligned generally north to south. Whilst further east, a shallow ditch, which produced prehistoric flint and fragments of probable 1st century AD pottery, was potentially a hedgerow due to its irregularity in shape. This was found along with a single undated post-hole to the east.
- 6.1.6 The methodology, as set out in the WSI (CgMS 2019), was successfully employed during the watching brief.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The archaeological horizon within the area monitored, appeared reasonably intact and does not appear to have been significantly affected by the groundworks for the current school premises. The natural geology was found below between 0.40-0.60m of overburden. The watching brief confirmed the low potential for archaeology identified in the preceding DBA (CgMs 2018) with the only evidence comprising a potential 1st century ditch along with a post-medieval trackway and undated posthole.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 6.3.1 The earliest activity on site comes from a small assemblage of residual flint which has a broad prehistoric date. This suggests a low background activity within the area.
- 6.3.2 A single ditch, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, was slightly irregular in shape and appeared to peter out towards the south. This is thought to be potentially an old hedgerow rather than a drainage ditch. Only a small assemblage of prehistoric flints and two sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery were retrieved from this feature.

- 6.3.3 Located close to the ditch was a post-hole however this remained undated.
- 6.3.4 To the west of the site, a post-medieval trackway was encountered which comprised of demolition debris. It was originally thought to be a trackway which was seen on the 1874 OS map (Figure 6), however it now appears to be separate and the dating evidence suggests it relates to construction of the original school buildings.

6.4 Consideration of research aims

- 6.4.1 The archaeological watching brief was successful in establishing the location of surviving archaeological remains with the earliest activity in the form of a 1st century ditch towards the east and a post-medieval trackway to the west. Residual flints were also recovered from the subsoil and post-medieval deposits.

6.5 Conclusions

- 6.5.1 A single 1st century ditch and an undated posthole were encountered to the east of the site and could be evidence for an old hedgerow or field boundary. The Weald is being increasingly recognised as an area of extensive Late Iron Age/Early Roman settlement (Margetts 2018) and the remains suggest locally significant agricultural activity in the vicinity. In the northwest corner, a trackway made up of demolition debris such as floor tiles, bricks, cinder blocks was found. This is likely to be a rough trackway related to the construction of the earlier school buildings.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.					
Site code	UCC19				
Project code	180944				
Planning reference	WD/2018/1650/MAJ				
Site address	Uckfield Community College, Downsview Crescent, Uckfield				
District/Borough	East Sussex				
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 47719 21508				
Geology	Lower Tunbridge Wells Sand-Sandstone, Siltstone and Mudstone				
Fieldwork type			WB		
Date of fieldwork	11 th March – 11 th April 2019				
Sponsor/client	CgMs				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Lucy May				
Period summary		Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age
	Roman			Post-Medieval	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at Uckfield Community College between the 11th March and 11th April 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client Bowmer and Kirkland in advance of the redevelopment of the site comprising of the development of a new school building.</p> <p>A single Late Iron Age/ Roman ditch and an undated posthole were encountered to the east of the site and could be evidence for a field boundary. In the northwest corner, a post-medieval trackway made up of demolition debris such as floor tiles, bricks, cinder blocks were found. This is likely to be a trackway related to the earlier construction of the school.</p>				
Museum/Accession No.	TBC				

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
CBM	Clay	Post-Medieval	16
Flint	Flint	Prehistoric	4
Pottery	Ceramic	Late Iron Age/Roman	2
Pottery	Ceramic	Post-Medieval	13
CTP	Clay	Post-Medieval	2
Glass	Glass	Post-Medieval	14
Metalwork	Metal	Post-Medieval	20

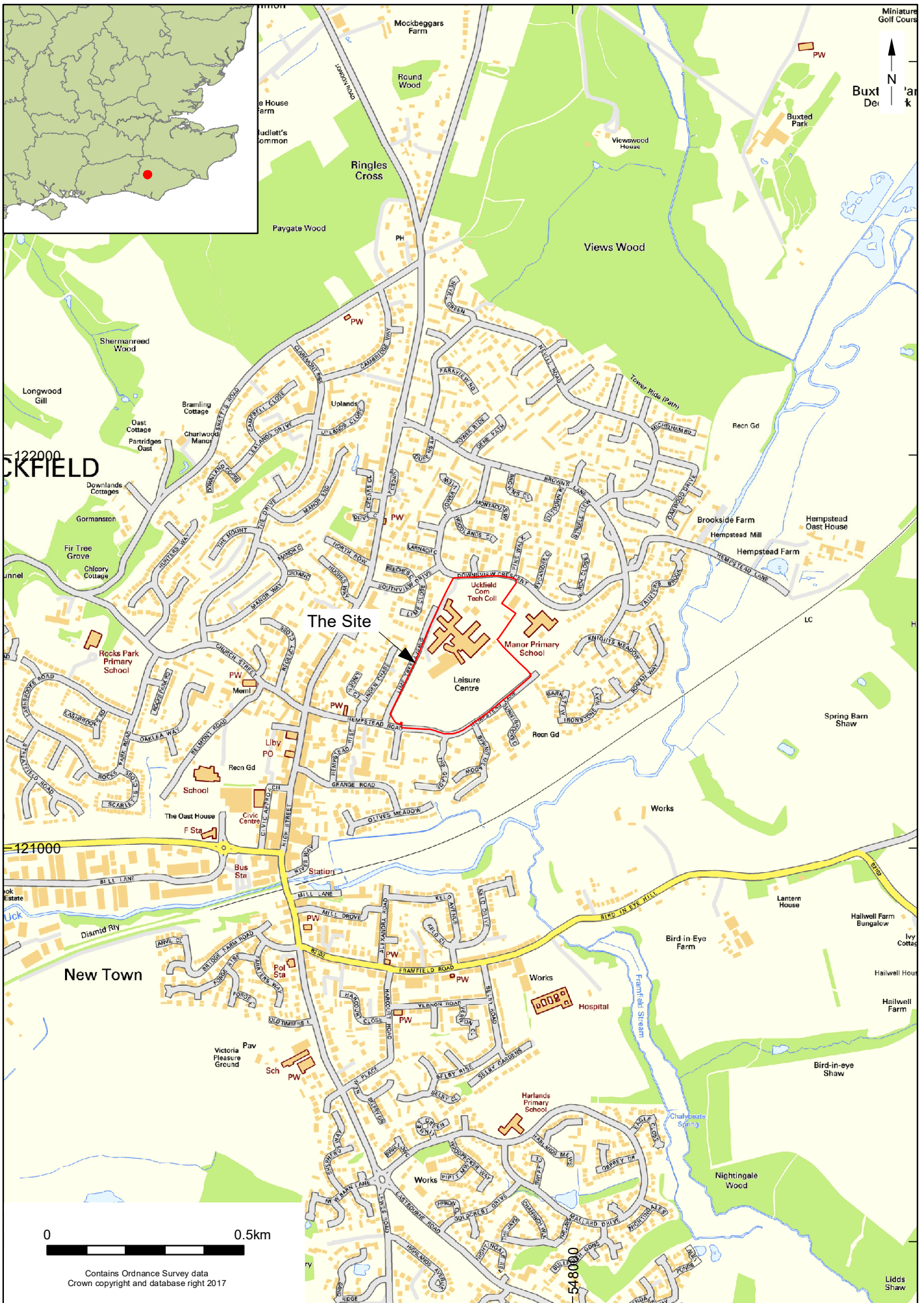
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-350860

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Uckfield Community College, Uckfield, East Sussex
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at Uckfield Community College between the 11th March and 11th April 2019. The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their client Bowmer and Kirkland in advance of the redevelopment of the site comprising of the development of a new school building. A single Late Iron Age/Roman ditch and an undated posthole were encountered to the east of the site and could be evidence for a field boundary. In the northwest corner, a Post-Medieval trackway made up of demolition debris such as floor tiles, bricks, cinder blocks was found. This is likely to be a trackway related to the earlier construction of the school.
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2019 End: 11-04-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Any associated project reference codes	UCC19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	180944 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	TRACKWAY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX WEALDEN UCKFIELD Uckfield Community College
Postcode	TN22 3DJ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 47719 21508 50.973448754729 0.104271442296 50 58 24 N 000 06 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.49m Max: 52.78m
Project creators	

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs
Project design originator	CgMs
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Lucy May
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMS
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography	
1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Uckfield Community College, Uckfield, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	May, L
Other bibliographic details	Report no:2019119
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	A4 Report
Entered by	Lucy May (l.may@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	9 May 2019



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© Archaeology South-East		Uckfield Community College		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180944	April 2019	Site location		
Report Ref: 2019119	Drawn by: JLR			

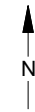


© Archaeology South-East		Uckfield Community College	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180944	April 2019	Site plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: NH		



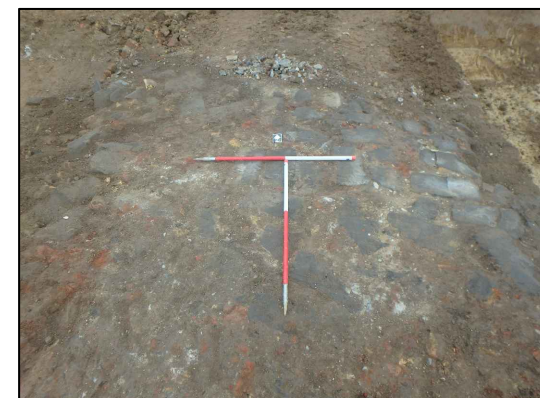
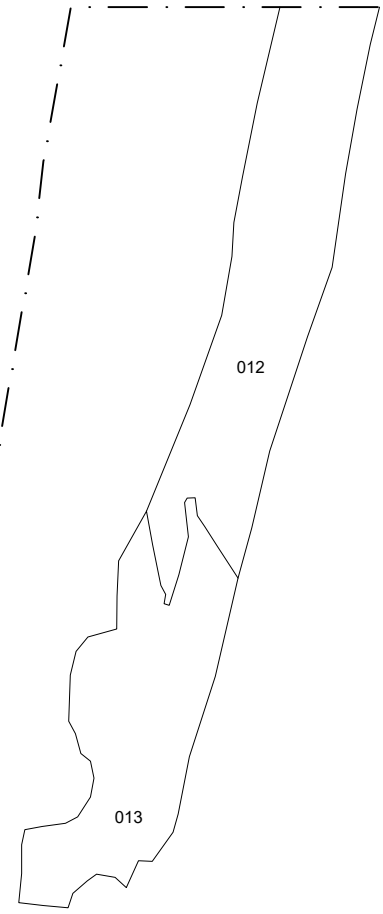
© Archaeology South-East		Uckfield Community College	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180944	April 2019	Site plan showing monitored areas	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: NH		

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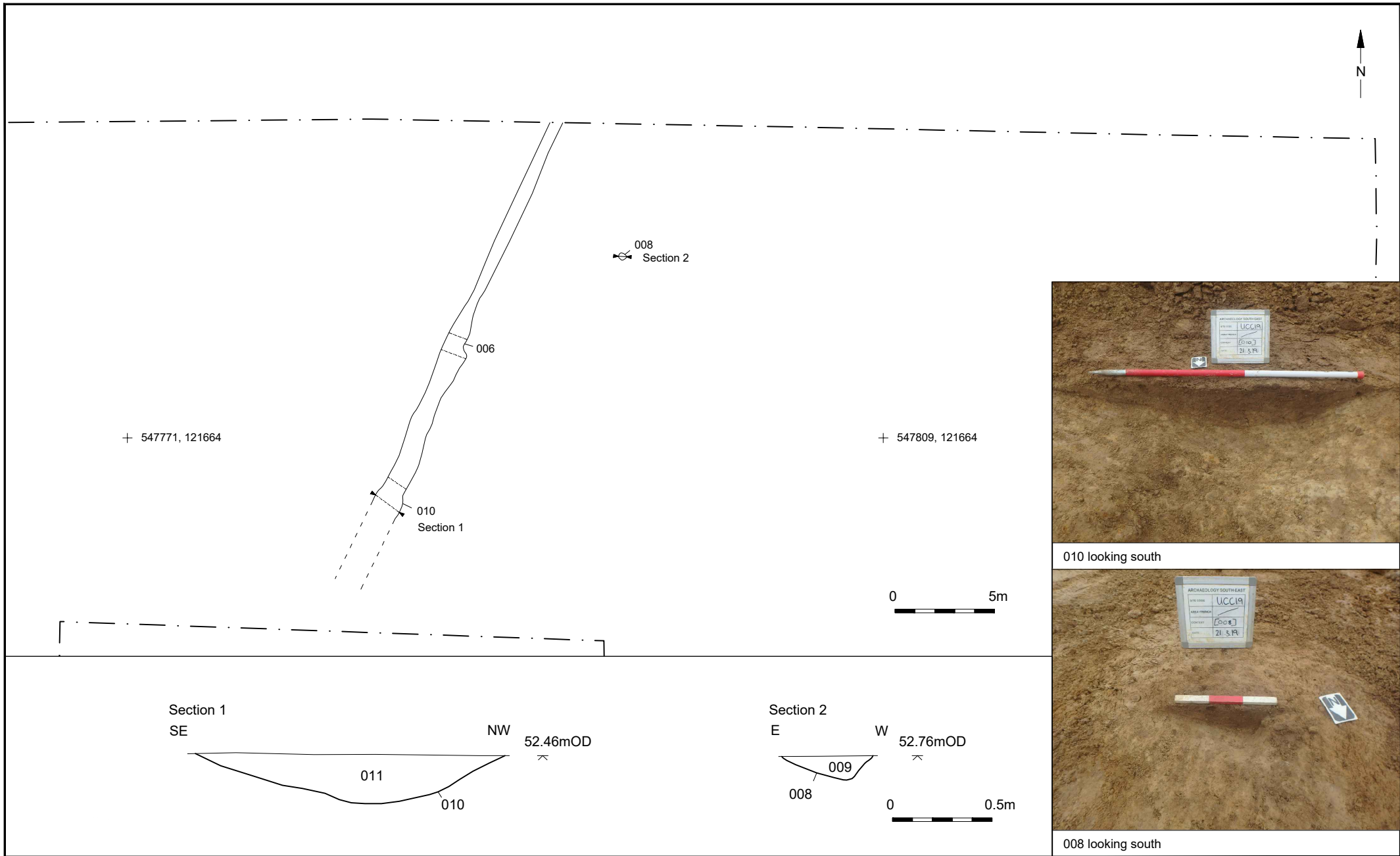


013 looking south

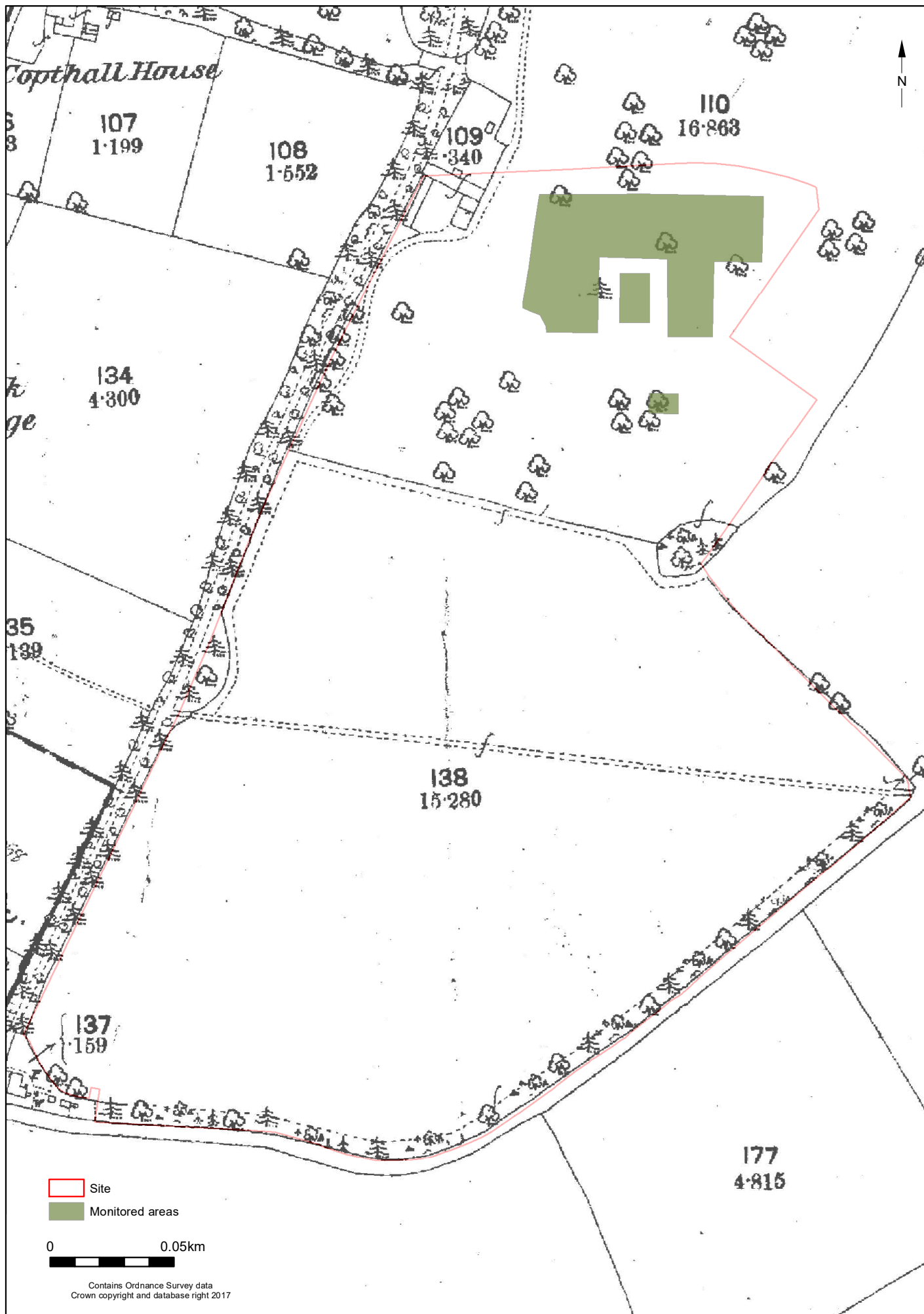


013 and 012 looking north

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Project Ref: 180944	April 2019	Feature 012 and 013	
Report Ref: 2019019	Drawn by: JR		



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Project Ref: 180944	April 2019	Feature 006, 008 and 010	
Report Ref: 2019019	Drawn by: JR		



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Project Ref: 180944	April 2019	1874 OS map	
Report Ref: 2019119	Drawn by: JLR		

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