

**An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land at
2, Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane,
Westham, Pevensey,
East Sussex**

(NGR 563890104648)

Planning References: WD/2007/1340 & WD/2007/1350

SITE CODE: SPR 08

**Project No. 3072
Report No. 2008057
Oasis No. archaeol6-41981**

April 2008

Kathryn Grant, MSc

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Abstract

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during building alterations at 2, Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham, East Sussex (NGR 563890 104648). The work was undertaken between the 17th March and 26th March 2008 for the client Doreen Turner. An area measuring c.7.5m (max) by c.12.5m was excavated to the west of 2, Spring Cottages as part of the redevelopment of the site (Planning References: WD/2007/1340 & WD/2007/1350).

Within the trench three pit/posthole features were revealed, cutting into the natural deposits. One posthole contained 20th century material and the other contained a single sherd of Roman date.. The final feature,, was probably a rubbish pit which contained a mix of 19th century pottery and porcelain sherds, many small animal bones with signs of butchery and a 19th/20th century fragment of bottle-glass.

Whilst providing evidence of archaeological activity from the Roman, post-medieval and modern periods, the results of the watching brief monitoring did not indicate the archaeological potential suggested by previous works carried out within a close vicinity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit, was commissioned by Doreen Turner to undertake an archaeological watching brief during building alterations at 2, Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham, East Sussex (NGR 563890104648) (Figure 1).
- 1.2** Planning permission was granted by Wealden District Council for the development of the site (refs. WD/2007/1340 and WD/2007/1350).
- 1.3** The proposed developments were for the construction of a terraced dwelling on land to the west of 2, Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham, East Sussex (Figure 3). This involved general ground reduction and site intrusive clearance of the development site to the west of 2, Spring Cottages, including excavations for new foundations and services as well as any additional intrusive groundworks associated with the development (Figure 4).
- 1.4** Due to the archaeological potential of the site (see section 2.0), East Sussex County Council (ESCC) advised the local planning authority that an archaeological condition should be attached to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological work. The recommended programme was in the form of an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.5** The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathryn Grant (Field officer). The project was managed by Neil Griffin (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 319, Solid and Drift Edition, 1:50,000 scale) the underlying geology comprises Tunbridge Wells Sand.

2.2 A comprehensive account of the history and archaeology of the site has been covered in depth in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*, as well as in the archaeological evaluation report on 24 Rattle Road, Westham (Riccoboni 2007) and will not be repeated here. However, the following points are pertinent to the archaeological watching brief exercise and have been summarised below with all due acknowledgement:

- There are several Historic and Environment Records (HER's) pertaining to archaeological find-spots and sites within the environs of 2, Spring Cottages.
- A table outlining this HER data from East Sussex County Council can be seen in the Appendix (Table 3) and their locations are plotted on Figure 1.
- The sites close proximity to such important find-spots and sites heightens its archaeological potential

2.3 The site is located c.400m west of the Scheduled Monument (SM) of Pevensy Castle (SM 27013) (Figure 1), which includes the Anderita Saxon Shore fort, traces of later Norman defences, an enclosure castle, a 16th century gun emplacement and World War II defences situated on a low spur of sand and clay which now lies around 2km north west of the present East Sussex coastline at Pevensy. The spur formed a peninsula projecting into a tidal lagoon and marshland during the Roman and medieval periods, but the effects of coastal deposition and land reclamation have resulted in it being completely land-locked today. The surrounding low lying areas still show visible evidence of medieval saltworks.

2.4 The previous County Archaeologist (Dr Andrew Woodcock) thought that the village pond, situated just south of the site, may represent the last vestiges of a water channel coming in along the north side of the fortress into Westham. Waterlogged timbers were apparently encountered during building works at NGR TQ 6397 0468, which lies in close proximity to the site (pers. comm. Greg Chuter, ESCC).

2.5 The discovery of a substantial Roman Road along with Roman artefacts (including a shale table top (MES4753) that is now in the British Museum) during building development in the 1960's suggests that a Romano-British settlement may have existed in this area, but its full extent was unfortunately not recorded. Margary suggests that a Roman road network may have extended from Pevensy west towards Glynde via Ripe (1967, 71).

2.6 Archaeology South-East has previously undertaken archaeological projects within the Pevensy and Westham areas.

- In 2000 substantial *in situ* structures with associated floor layers were uncovered during a field evaluation of land at Pevensy Church farm (Greatorex 2000). The recovered artefactual evidence suggests that at least one large building dating to the 12th/13th Centuries had survived.

- An excavation which was conducted at Pevensey & Westham CE School (James and Barber 2004) revealed a series of major boundary ditches separating the medieval settlement from the marshes to the south, together with evidence for a small timber framed structure.
- In 2006 a nearby watching brief off of the High Street in Westham uncovered a possible medieval trampled yard surface and a small, partially revealed feature (Thorne and Henderson 2006).
- Archaeological investigations were undertaken in advance and during the development of land at 24 Rattle Road approximately 380m west of the current site. The archaeological evaluation located the remains of a gully containing Roman and medieval pottery (Riccoboni 2007), whilst the subsequent watching brief recorded the remains of a further six archaeological features comprising two pits, two post holes and two linear features (Riccoboni 2008).
- In 2005, a watching brief was carried out on the grounds of Pevensey Castle during redevelopment groundworks, but no significant archaeological features were encountered and no artefacts or ecofacts recovered (Priestly Bell 2005).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** The objectives of the archaeological work were to monitor the excavation of new groundworks in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the groundworks are recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards. Particular attention was to be made to the extent, character, height below ground level, condition, date and significance of the deposits.
- 3.2** The external groundworks included the reduction of the ground level and excavation of footing trenches for the new terraced property to the west of the existing dwelling (Figure 4). It was proposed that drainage trenches and a soak away located to the south of the property (Figure 2) would also be excavated but the main trench was extended to encompass the drainage groundworks and it was decided by the contractor that as the pipes would leak into the existing soak away additional trenching was not necessary.
- 3.3** A trench measuring c.7.5m (max) by c.12.5m was excavated on the land to the west of 2, Spring Cottages. In addition to this, two underpinning trenches were excavated along the edge of the side wall of the existing property (Figures 3 and 4). All of the groundworks were monitored (Figure 3).
- 3.4** The excavations were taken down to the top of the underlying geology or to the surface of any significant archaeological deposit; whichever was higher. The machine was fitted with a flat-bladed bucket to minimise damage to deposits. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. The removed spoil was scanned for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.
- 3.5** Since the foundation trenches for the proposed building (Figure 2) were to be excavated through undisturbed natural deposits, it was unnecessary to monitor these groundworks.
- 3.6** The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.
- 3.7** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the Specification using standard Archaeology South-East context record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

3.8

Number of Contexts	13
Number of Files/Paper Record	1 File
Plan and Section Sheets	2 (1:100 and 1:10)
Bulk Samples	0
Photographs	40 Digital
Bulk Finds	50: 7 potsherds; 7 CBM; 24 bone; 7 Fe; 3 glass; 2 fired clay
Registered Finds	0
Environmental Flots/Residue	0

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Ground Reduction Trench

4.1.1 The ground to the west of 2, Spring Cottages was levelled through excavation using a 1.8m wide flat-bladed bucket. The trench measured c.7.5m (max) south-west to north-east by c.12.5m north-west to south-east. The depth of the trench varied from c.1.8m at the north end (to the limit of excavation) to c.1m at the south end. Thirteen contexts were revealed within the trench. The stratigraphic sequence noted was as follows:

- A garden soil was encountered first (at the north end of trench) (101). This was a mid to dark grey-brown friable fine clayey-silt with occasional fine rooting and a general depth of 0.3-0.4m. This contained rare charcoal and chalk flecking and occasional gravel-sized stone inclusions. No archaeology was revealed in this context.
- Underlying this, a mid brown clayey-silt subsoil was uncovered (102) with rare fine rooting. No archaeological material was encountered within this context.
- Below (102) natural geology (103), comprising bright orange sandy-clay with frequent gravels was encountered at a maximum height of 6.4m OD at the north end of the trench and at 5.8m OD to the south.
- As the southern half of the trench was cut through the present driveway, a concrete slab (113) measuring c.2.0m x 3.5m and a Tarmac deposit (100) needed to be lifted.
- A made-ground deposit (104) comprising mid brownish-grey silt with frequent rounded/sub-rounded stone, moderate root action and broken CBM and metal debris was revealed below the Tarmac. Some pottery fragments were recovered from this deposit for dating.

4.1.2

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth (max)	Height Max mO/D
100	Deposit	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.15m	5.84
101	Deposit	Garden soil	Tr.	Tr.	0.3-0.4m	7.10
102	Deposit	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.2-0.3m	6.80
103	Deposit	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	-	6.40
104	Deposit	Made ground	-	0.5m	0.5m	5.65
105	Cut	Cut for posthole	0.3m	0.3m	N/A	6.12
106	Fill	Fill of [105]	0.3m	0.3m	0.3m	6.12
107	Cut	Cut of pit	-	c.0.7m	-	6.13
108	Fill	Fill of [107]	-	c.0.7m	0.56m	6.13
109	Cut	Cut for pit	c.1.2m	c.2m	-	5.80
110	Fill	Fill of [109]	c.1.2m	c.2m	c.0.4m	5.80
111	Cut	Cut for wall footing	-	0.5m	-	-
112	Fill	Fill of [111]	-	0.5m	1.5m +	-
113	Deposit	Concrete slab	2m	3.5m	0.15m	5.84

Table 2: List of recorded contexts

4.1.3 Three pit/posthole features were revealed cutting into the natural deposits (103):

- The first feature was a small circular posthole [105] measuring c.0.3m circumference with a depth of 0.3m, comprising mid grey-brown silt (106) with occasional small stone inclusions (Figure 5). Two glass jar vessels were recovered from the posthole fill.
- The next feature was a medium sized circular pit/posthole [107] measuring c.0.7m diameter (not fully revealed) with a depth of 0.56m (Figure 5). This was filled with a mid brownish-grey clayey-silt (108) with moderate charcoal flecking, crumbled fired clay/daub, small fine rooting, several iron nails and one pottery sherd.
- The final feature uncovered within the south-east corner of the trench was a pit with a fairly square-shaped cut [109] measuring c.1.2m by c.2m (not fully revealed) with a depth of c.0.4m. This was filled by a dark grey silt with occasional small roots (110) containing mixed pottery and porcelain sherds, glass fragments, several small animal bones, a fragment of glass and some charcoal flecks. The backfilled deposit suggests the feature is likely to be fairly modern rubbish pit. This feature was heavily truncated by the construction of a garden wall (see 4.1.5).

4.1.4 In the centre of the trench two tree throws were uncovered, but neither contained any finds (Figure 4).

4.1.5 Approximately 2m west of the external side wall of the existing dwelling was a parallel short garden wall, running alongside the path. As part of the site clearance the bricks were removed from its fascia to reveal a running section of the elevated area. However, only the deposits used as part of the fairly recent wall construction could be seen within this section (e.g. layers of gravel and weed-membranes, overlying a very mixed 'rooty' backfill (112) with visible modern intrusion; probably a mix of garden soil and rubble used as a support to the wall). As evidently late deposits, this section drawing has not been included within this report, but sketches of this can be found within the site archive. A fragment of building material was collected from (112) to confirm the date of this backfill. Two fragments of animal bone were also collected.

4.2 The two small underpinning trenches excavated along the external side wall of the existing property, measuring 1.2m by 0.9m (for north trench; south trench was only 0.7m wide) with a depth of c.0.9m, contained no archaeology. The sections revealed the foundations of the existing house consisting of a loose shingle deposit underlying concrete, underlying a layer of brickwork. Modern service pipes could be seen along the adjacent east facing section underlying the paving slabs that made up the garden path.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 The watching brief at 2, Spring Cottages, Westham produced a small assemblage of finds, a summary of which is given in Table 1. All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context.

5.2

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)
104	-	-	2	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	228
108	1	6	-	-	-	-	7	70	2	10	-	-
110	6	76	4	72	22	34	-	-	-	-	1	20
112	-	-	1	84	2	44	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Quantification of finds

5.3 The Pottery by Elke Raemen

Only two contexts contained pottery, the oldest piece (108) of which consists of a Roman, slightly micaceous buff/fine sand-tempered ware. Context (110) produced 19th- century fragments including two red transfer printed pearlware bowl fragments, two pieces of plain pearlware, a fragment of white china and a Bristol glaze stoneware sherd.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

The oldest pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from (104) and consist of two late medieval to early post medieval roof tile fragments, one of which is a medium to hard fired sparse fine sand-tempered fragment with occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm. The other piece is high fired with moderate medium sand-tempering as well as occasional clay pellets to 3 mm.

5.4.1 Three high fired sparse fine sand-tempered roof tile fragments with rare iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm and rare clay pellets to 3 mm were recovered from (110) and date to the 18th to 19th century. The same context also contained a high fired brick fragment of the same date with sparse fine sand-tempering and occasional clay pellets to 3 mm.

5.4.2 In addition, a 19th- to early 20th- century high fired roof tile fragment was recovered from (112). The piece is sparse fine sand-tempered and contains rare clay pellets to 3 mm as well as occasional iron oxide inclusions to 2 mm.

5.5 The Glass by Elke Raemen

A clear glass cylindrical bottle fragment of later 19th- to early 20th- century date was recovered from (110). Context (106) contained two complete clear glass "PECK'S" jars, probably for meat paste, dating to the 20th century.

5.6 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

Two amorphous pieces of sparse fine sand-tempered, low fired clay were recovered from (108). The same context also contained seven iron general purpose nails.

5.7 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

Context (112) and (110) produced a total of 27 fragments. The assemblage was recovered from 19th century features and consequently the bone is in a good state of preservation. Context (110) produced the partial remains of a

cat and a fragment of cattle sized rib. Context (112) also produced a fragment of cattle sized rib and a partial pig humerus. Both of the ribs displayed signs of butchery with one end on each being sliced off the main body. The assemblage has no potential for further analysis.

5.8 Potential

The assemblage is not considered to have any potential for further analysis. No further work is required and it is recommended to discard the finds.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

- 6.1** The watching brief programme proved that archaeological remains do exist on the development site. It is interesting, however, that the archaeological activity revealed at the site covers a broad spectrum. The presence of several very mixed artefacts recovered from deposits and features at the site suggest a range of activity from the Roman period through to the 20th century.
- 6.2** The posthole/pit feature seen in the western bulk section provided evidence of a Roman presence at the site. Unfortunately only one datable find in the form of a potsherd was recovered from this feature and so there is nothing to back-up this date, but as the feature was well-sealed by the overlying subsoil with no signs of intrusion the date is fairly reliable. This find confirms the feature as the oldest uncovered at the site.
- 6.3** Two fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval roof-tile were recovered from a made-ground deposit seen underlying the modern driveway. It should be noted, however, that these were recovered from a deposit consisting of mixed debris and not a cut feature so it is likely that they have been redeposited, especially since a later 19th century rubbish pit was revealed below this context. Nevertheless the discovery of these CBM fragments is interesting in that it suggests a possible late medieval presence at the site even if it has been previously disturbed and 'mixed'.
- 6.4** The later material recovered from the more recent pit was indicative of post-medieval activity on the site dating to the 19th/20th century. The contents of this feature suggest that it was likely to have been used as a refuse pit with evidence of domestic waste such as, butchered fragments of animal bone, partial remains of a cat skeleton, broken bottle-glass and broken china.
- 6.5** To conclude, it is clear that whilst there is an archaeological presence covering many centuries at the site of 2, Spring Cottages, Westham, there is not the archaeological potential suggested by previous works carried out within a close vicinity of the site.
- 6.6** Whilst the recovered artefacts provide useful dating information for the deposits and cut features uncovered at the site, the assemblage has no potential for further analysis.
- 6.7** The Watching Brief has provided varied useful information pertaining to the site's history and archaeological activity, which will be stored in the site's archive.

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OASIS ID: archaeol6-41981

Project details

Project name 2 Spring Cottages, Westham, Pevensey, East sussex

Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was maintained during building alterations at 2, Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham, East Sussex (NGR 563890 104648). The work was undertaken between the 17th March and 26th March 2008. An area measuring c.7.5m (max) by c.12.5m was excavated to the west of 2, Spring Cottages as part of the redevelopment of the site (Planning References: WD/2007/1340 and WD/2007/1350). Within the trench three pit/posthole features were revealed, cutting into the natural deposits. One posthole contained 20th century material and the other contained a single sherd of Roman date. The final feature was probably a rubbish pit which contained a mix of 19th century pottery and porcelain sherds, many small animal bones with signs of butchery and a 19th/20th century fragment of bottle-glass. Whilst providing evidence of archaeological activity from the Roman, post-medieval and modern periods, the results of the watching brief monitoring did not indicate the archaeological potential suggested by previous works carried out within a close vicinity.

Project dates Start: 17-03-2008 End: 26-03-2008

Previous/future work No / No

Any associated project reference codes SPR08 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Significant Finds POTTERY Roman

Project location

Country England

Site location EAST SUSSEX EASTBOURNE EASTBOURNE 2 Spring Cottages, Westham, Pevensey

Postcode BN24 5

Study area 93.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 563890 104648 50.8719129338 0.222943176068 50 52 18 N
000 13 22 E Point

Height OD Min: 6.40m Max: 6.40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Private Client

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Neil Griffin

Project supervisor Kathryn Grant

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

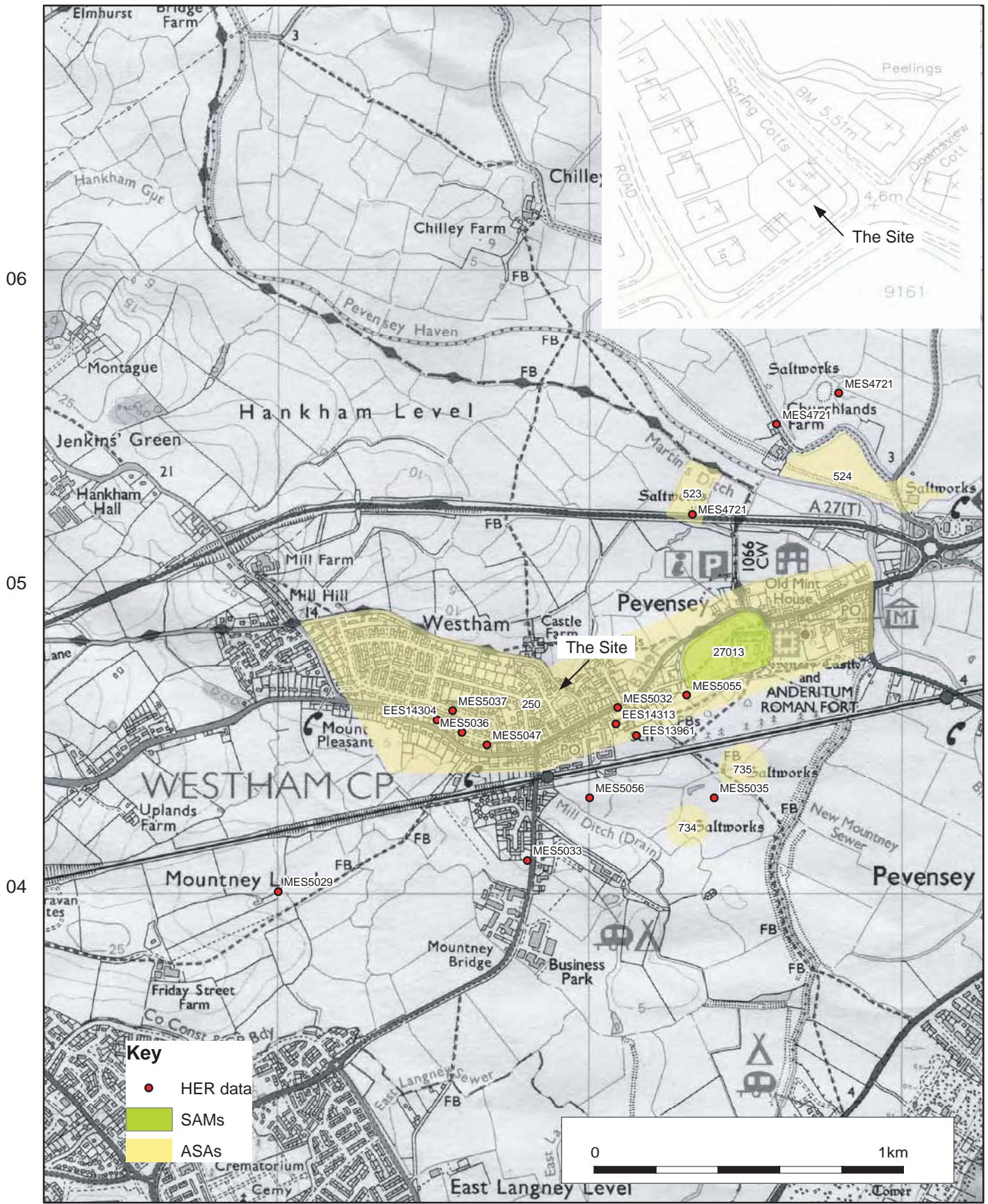
Entered by Jim Stevenson (jim.stevenson@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 12 May 2008

Table 4: Summary of selected ESCC HER data

HER No.	NGR	Description
EES13961	TQ 6415 0450	A group of ditches, gullies and post-holes was encountered, excavated and recorded with two evaluation trenches. Most of the features contained medieval material including pottery with a date range of c.1100 to c.1350. A geophysical survey was also undertaken (James and Barber 2004; Stevens 2002).
EES14304	TQ 6351 0455	Evaluation carried out prior to the construction of a new house recorded a Romano-British boundary ditch and recovered Roman and medieval pottery (Riccoboni 2007).
EES14313	TQ 64085 04538	An archaeological watching brief maintained during building alterations at Heron Cottage, revealed a spread of material perhaps representing a medieval trampled yard surface. Below this, in the area of the footing trenches a small feature was partially revealed within the narrow trench and may represent a small pit, or section of a ditch (Thorne and Henderson 2006).
MES4721	TQ 646 055 TQ 648 056 TQ 6433 0521	Mounds probably connected with medieval saltworks
MES4753	TQ 5627 0579	Roman road, RR 142 (Margary 1967), Pevensey-Selmeston-Glynde, Road found to be on different alignment to Margary's due south of Arlington. Substantial 10m wide road excavated in 2003-05 as well as evidence of roadside settlement. A continuation of this alignment would suggest it is aiming for the Ripe area and possibly continuing further west in the direction of Hamsey / Barcombe
MES5029	TQ 63 04	A small whetstone found in Westham
MES5032	TQ 6409 0459	In July, 1943, a hole dug in a garden on the S. side of High Street, Westham, disclosed a quantity of Late Bronze Age flints and Iron Age pot in close association
MES5033	TQ 638 041	Mesolithic flints were found c.1939. In the area of TQ 637042 surface finds of Mesolithic cores and flakes were made. On the opposite side of the road in the area TQ 639 040 rather more Mesolithic flakes and cores were found on the surface, and a limited excavation revealed a further 375 flakes and cores (evidently a flaking floor). A 'British' pot and fine grey Roman ware were also discovered in the area. Fragments of pottery ranging from Iron Age ABC through Roman to medieval and later are stated to have been found over the two sites (TQ 60SW21 and TQ 60NW3)
MES5035	TQ 644 043	Mound - probable Early Medieval saltworks
MES5036	TQ 6359 0451	In 1965 part of a Roman shale table top was discovered during building excavations in a field N of the old almshouses in Westham

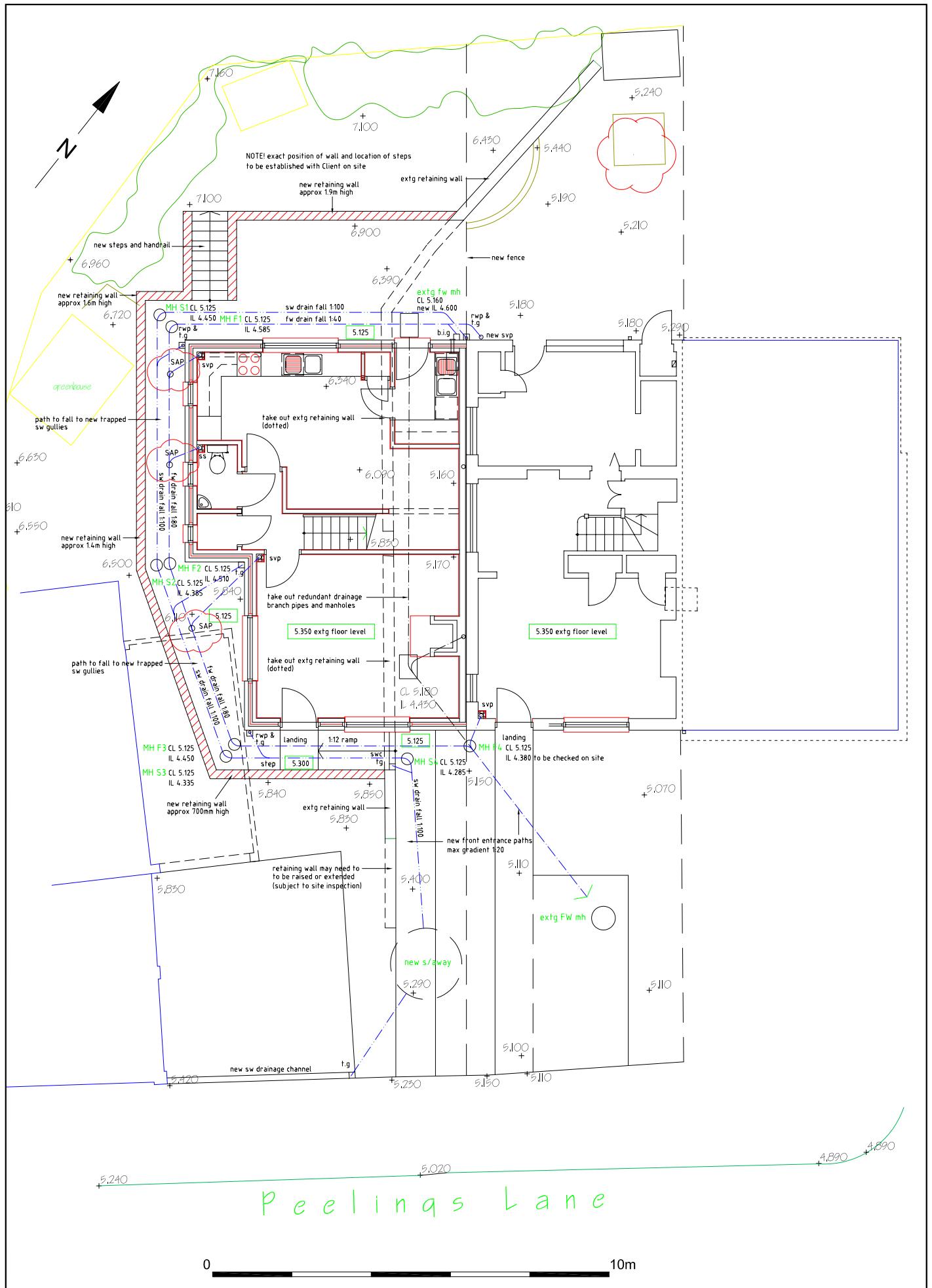
HER No.	NGR	Description
MES5037	TQ 6356 0458	<p>In 1968, drainage ditch digging in a field and adjoining orchard revealed what appeared to be a secondary Roman road at TQ 63540460 and TQ 63610454. In one place there was a single course of flints, in the other two courses with packing. The road cannot have been more than 8' wide. Traces of the same road had been found in an excavation in the orchard (Area TQ 635045) in 1959, following the discovery of 2 Roman bronze coins of Diocletian & Maximian dated AD 291 and 293. Mr I D Margary has suggested that the Roman road to Anderita may have been on the line of the foot-path crossing the orchard and not on the line of Peelings Lane.</p>
MES5047	TQ 6367 0447	<p>Possible site of the Hospital of St John Baptist founded before 1302, but not suppressed in the 16th c, at Westham. This hospital is mentioned in 1354 and the Pevensey Customal of 1337.</p>
MES5055	TQ 64312 04630	<p>An underground channel/passageway was discovered in 1967, 1m below the present ground surface. It is constructed of stone/flint mortared walls and limestone slab flooring and roofing. It is 23m long, 1.3m deep and 0.8m wide, the walls are approx. 0.5m thick. The NW end is squared off and the SE end slightly flared and rounded. When excavated in 1967/8 by the landowner, Dr H Hogg, Medieval pottery was discovered dating from Norman times onward. No associable structure was discovered. The exact purpose of the structure is unknown.</p>
MES5056	TQ 640 043	<p>Found from four sites in this area: around 30 cores and 300 unretouched blades or flakes. 2 tranchet axe sharpening flakes, 11 microliths, around twelve scrapers and twelve other worked pieces, as yet unidentified.</p>



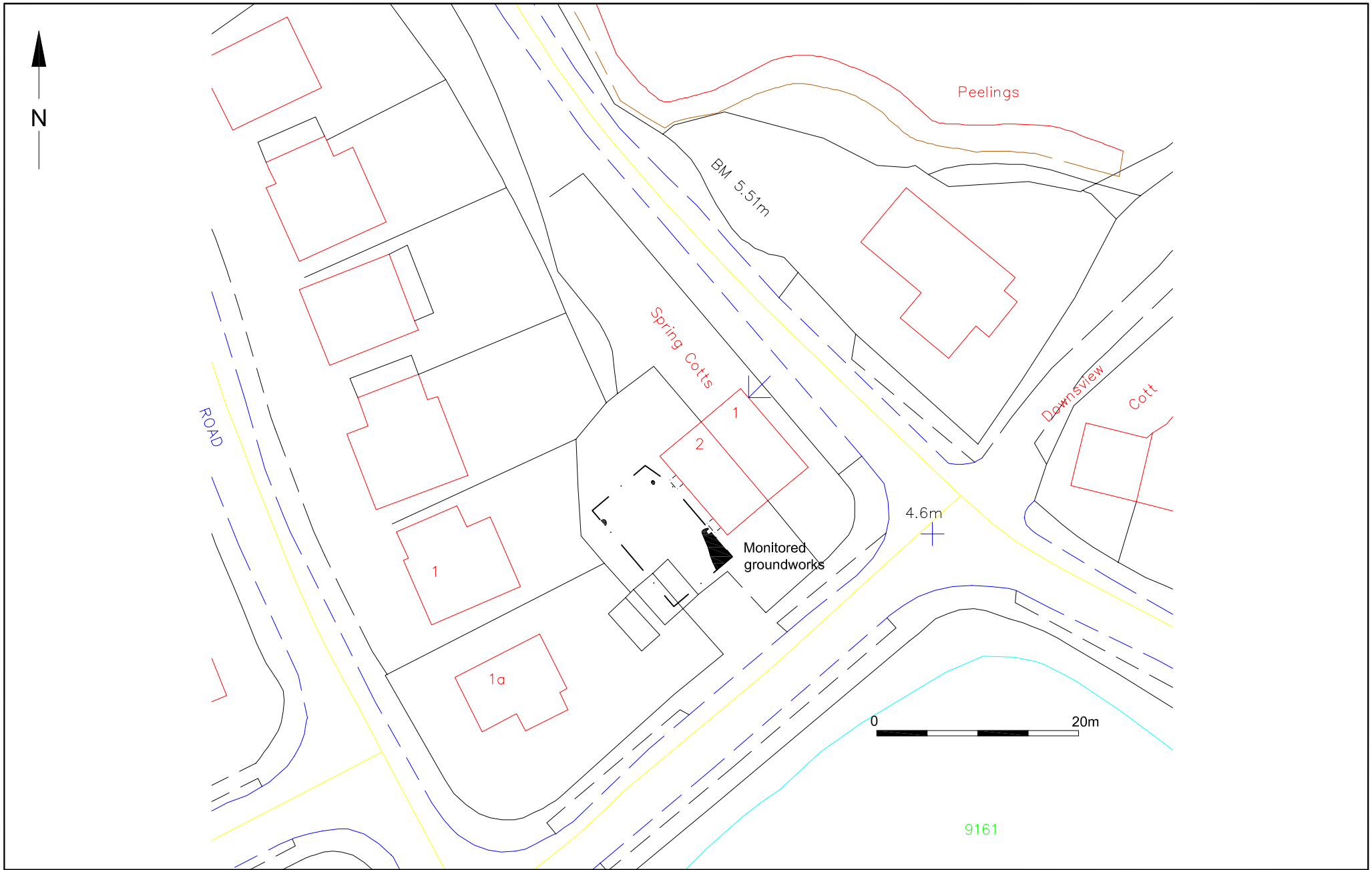
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© Archaeology South-East		2 Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3072	March 2008	Site Location Plan	
Report Ref: -	Drawn by: SM		

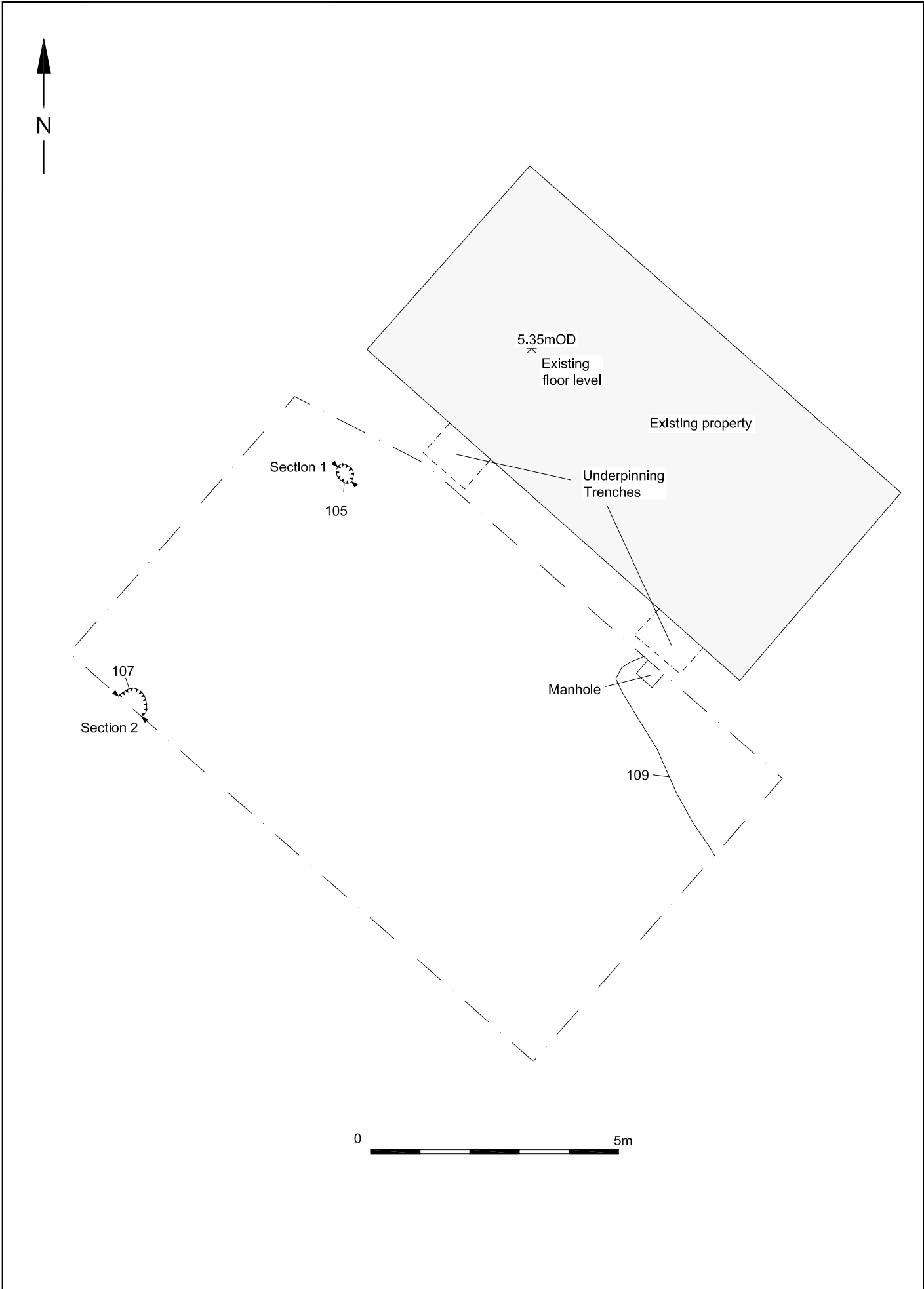
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Project Ref: 3072	May 2008	Plan of proposed development		
Report Ref: 2008057	Drawn by: SM			

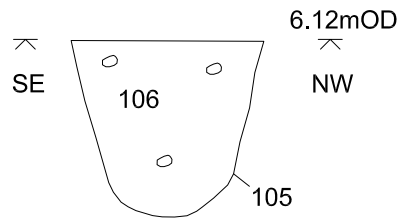


© Archaeology South-East		2 Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 3072	May 2008	Site Plan showing monitored groundworks	
Report Ref: 2008057	Drawn by: SM		

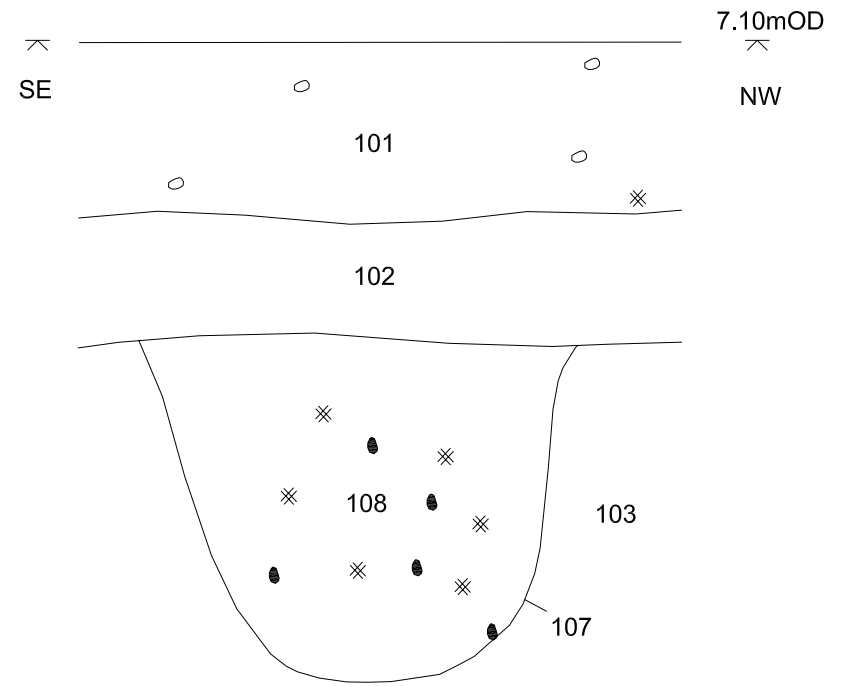


© Archaeology South-East		2 Spring Cottages, Peelings Lane, Westham	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 3072	May 2008	Detailed Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2008057	Drawn by: SM		

Section 1



Section 2



- ※ Charcoal
- Burnt Clay
- Gravel



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Project Ref: 3072	May 2008	North East Sections of [105] & [107]	
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