

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Bede's School, Upper Dicker
East Sussex
BN27 3QH**

**NGR: 578480 118100
(TQ 78480 18100)**

Planning Ref: WD/2020/1174/MAJ

**ASE Project No: 2202279
Site Code: DIK22**

**ASE Report No: 2022233
OASIS id: archaeol6-508870**

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East for Abrams Archaeology on behalf of Greymoor Construction at land at Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Bede's School, Upper Dicker, East Sussex.

Fourteen evaluation trenches were investigated. Archaeological features were identified in 8 of the trenches. The earliest features identified was a Saxo-Norman ditch (AD 1050-1200/1225) and a series of 13th and 14th century ditches possibly representing an enclosure or land boundaries relating to the early roadside occupation along Coldharbour Road and Michelham Priory Road. Post-medieval ditches and pits were also identified relating to the continuing division and exploitation of land to the rear of the roads between the 16th and 19th centuries. A moderately sized archaeological finds assemblage was found.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Abrams Archaeology on behalf of Greymoor Construction to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Bede's School, Upper Dicker, East Sussex, centred National Grid Reference TQ 578480 118100 (Figure 1). The c.1.2 ha site and is currently an open field, bounded to the south and east by playing fields, to the west by the grounds of the timber-framed house at Osbornes, and to the north by a domestic garden.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is relatively level located at a height of c 28m OD. The underlying natural geology is the Weald Clay Formation of mudstone. No superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2022).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 An application for the development of a residential development comprising 14 dwellings with parking, access and landscaping (WD/2016/1780/MAJ) had the following archaeological conditions (2 and 3) attached:

2. No development 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 to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. AR01

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013.

3. No phase of the development hereby permitted shall be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment (including provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition) for that phase has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 2 to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. AR03(M)

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013.

1.3.2 The planning application (WD/2016/1780/MAJ) has now lapsed and conditions 2 & 3 were never implemented.

1.3.3 A new application (WD/2020/1174/MAJ) was then submitted which has not yet been determined, but is expected that the same conditions will be attached.

1.3.4 The Environment Team (ET) of East Sussex Council were consulted during the application process by Abrams Archaeology and a letter on the Planning

Portal for this application encapsulated their advice and reasoning in a Brief (13th May 2022). Their detailed comments were as follows:

“The proposed development is of archaeological interest due to the scale of development within an area that has been utilised since the Mesolithic period, and permanently occupied since at least the 11th century AD. The site has been subject to an archaeological geophysical survey which has identified a number of potential archaeological features. The date and character of these features has not been tested through archaeological evaluation excavation, but it is unlikely they are of national significance. They are however of local archaeological interest and the site will need to be subject to an archaeological excavation prior to any start of development in order to better understand the significance of these archaeological heritage assets. You will therefore need to quote for:

Producing a written scheme of investigation for an evaluation, including an up to date summary of Historic Environment Record data. The WSI will need contingency to expand trenches as appropriate, and outline the requirement for an addendum to the WSI detailing further archaeological excavation (i.e. SMS) if appropriate. Carrying out fieldwork comprising of 5% sample evaluation excavation of the development site with features arranged to provide an even coverage whilst also targeting geophysical anomalies and testing apparently ‘blank’ areas. Carrying out post-excavation assessment/analysis, publishing a report on the findings and archiving the material generated by the project with the local museum.

Your work will need to comply with Sussex Archaeological Standards : <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/archaeology/planning/> Once this evaluation stage has been completed, we will be in a better position to establish the scale & scope of further mitigation, if required.

Your client will need to formally submit the documents associated with phases 1 and 3 to the Local Planning Authority requesting discharge/partial discharge of the related condition/s as applicable. We are happy to comment on a draft trench layout, prior to you drawing up your WSI and your client submitting to the LPA. If your client wished to proceed with these works ahead of the determination of their application the WSI should be submitted direct to us for comment/approval. We would expect to be notified by you of a start date for the field work and the contact details for the site supervisor, so that we can monitor as appropriate.”

- 1.3.3 Initially, a geophysical survey (ASE 2016) and then a desk-based assessment (ASE 2020) were commissioned. Subsequent to these, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was produced by Abrams Archaeology (2022) setting out the scope and method of the archaeological trial trench evaluation works. This was submitted to and approved by East Sussex County Council prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out between 18th and 26th July 2022.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is summarised from the archaeological background set out in the desk-based assessment (ASE 2020).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric material within the Weald tends to be sparse. The region was covered in dense forest throughout this period, and much of the known settlement pattern concentrated around the rim of the Weald, exploiting the better soils of the Chalk and Greensand. The small amount of prehistoric material that is known from the area tends to be of Mesolithic and Neolithic date and reflects activities associated with resource exploitation, often on a seasonal basis, and mainly comprises evidence for hunter gathering activity, often using sandstone outcrops as transient summer shelters (Tebbutt 1974). Some small-scale agricultural exploitation of the more tractable soils is suggested by pollen evidence from the Neolithic onwards, and the presence of Bronze Age barrows (burial mounds) points to some level of settlement at this period (Gardiner 1990). The Iron Age saw the exploitation of iron ore deposits, and the presence of fortified hilltop enclosures (e.g. Mount Caburn near Lewes) suggests some level of control of this industry.

2.2.2 The HER data records three prehistoric sites within the 1km:

- Concentration of Mesolithic-Neolithic flints. Located 650m south-east
- Scatter of Mesolithic-Neolithic flints. Located 870m south
- Scatter of Mesolithic-Neolithic flints. Located 790m south

2.3 Roman

2.3.1 Evidence for Roman activity in the Weald is confined mainly to roads and ironworking sites, since in the first two centuries of the Roman occupation the Weald was the main iron-producing region in Britain. Few settlement sites have been identified (Rudling 1999), although some sites such as villas at Chiddingfold in Surrey and Wiggonholt in West Sussex are known from the less bleak periphery (Gardiner 1990).

2.3.2 The HER data records no Romano-British activity within 1km.

2.4 Early Medieval

2.4.1 During the Anglo-Saxon period, the Weald was largely covered by the great forest of *Andredeswald*, within which the site was located. The heavily forested nature of the region limited settlement at this period, and the iron-working industry seems to have shrunk in scale in comparison with the Roman period. Many settlements in the area originated as outlying forest pasture of manors situated on the more fertile soils. Many of the north-south aligned roads, tracks and footpaths in the region originated at this time as droveways.

2.4.2 The site lay within the small early medieval manor of Arlington, which was held

by Wilton Abbey in the time of Edward the Confessor, and thereafter by the Norman Counts of Eu (Williams and Martin 2002).

2.4.3 There are no heritage assets of early medieval date recorded on the HER database within 1km.

2.5 Medieval

2.5.1 Upper Dicker comprises part of the large common of Dicker, which is said to have been deforested by iron-working. This is likely to have occurred in the medieval period, as the word is thought to derive from Middle English for 'ten', which is used in the *Domesday Book* in the sense of ten rods of iron. The name is first recorded in the 13th century (Mawer & Stenton 1929, 439-40).

2.5.2 The most consequential medieval site in the locality is Michelham Priory, which was founded in 1229 by Gilbert de l' Aigle, lord of Pevensey. He endowed it with extensive lands, together with the right of pasture in the Dicker. The Priory was surrounded by a park bounded with a pale, the boundaries of which have been delineated by L. F. Salzman (1901, 200-1). The site lay within the north-western edge of the park boundary, indicating that the Priory's influence extended across the site from its foundation.

2.5.3 In 1441 the canons of the priory were forbidden to 'frequent the tavern which is outside the gate of the priory', an injunction which was repeated in 1478 (Poole 2002). This may be an early reference to what is now The Plough Inn.

2.5.4 There are four sites attributed to the medieval period within the 1km Study Area:

- Mill Wood, Arlington: park pale earthwork. Located 870m south-east
- Michelham Priory. Located 845m south-east
- Michelham Priory Deer Park, bounded a pale. The site lay within its boundary.
- (Upper Dicker: Medieval and post-medieval hamlet.

2.6 Post-medieval and modern

2.6.1 Michelham Priory was dissolved in 1537 and converted into a secular residence and farmstead, one of many in this predominantly dispersed agricultural landscape. The site, which lay just to the south of the common land and village of Upper Dicker, remained as farmland, recorded in 1841 as comprising a pair of fields under arable cultivation associated with a house tenanted by the Gutsel family.¹ It was acquired by the newly-established Bede's Senior School after 1979.

4.6.2 There are eighteen records attributed to the post-medieval and modern periods within 1km recorded on the HER. Eight further post-medieval listed buildings are listed above.

- Michelham Priory: C18 watermill, World War II defences, Nissen Huts and memorial. Located 755m south-east

¹ East Sussex Record Office, ref. PAR 232/21/1

- St Bede's School, modern school. Located 140m north
- The Old School: former school. Located 650m north-east
- Park Mead Primary School. Located 270m south-east
- Coldharbour Rd: Brickyard. Located 930m north-east
- Wisemotors Cottage: Mid-18th century building. Located 250m north
- Upper Dicker: Medieval and post-medieval hamlet. Located 230m north-east
- Coldharbour Lane: C18 ?Barn (site of). Located 75m north-east
- Coldharbour Lane: C18 ?pound (site of). Located 60m north-east
- Holy Trinity Church, Upper Dicker: WW1 Memorial Window. Located 210m north-east
- The Plough Inn: C17 building. Located 60m north-west
- Clifton Farm, Arlington: C19 Farmstead. Located 370m north-west
- High Barn, Arlington: C19 Outfarm. Located 300m south-west
- C19 Outfarm southwest of High Barn, Arlington (site of). Located 645m west
- Parkwood Farm, Arlington: C19 Farmstead. Located 575m south-west
- Bourne Farm, Arlington: C17 Farmstead. Located 770m north-east
- Michelant Priory, Arlington: C17 Farmstead. Located 805m south-east
- C19 Outfarm southeast of Parkwood Farm, Arlington (site of). Located 870m south

2.7 Geophysical Survey Results

2.7.1 The geophysical survey (ASE 2016) identified:

'Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies. Though they could have an archaeological origin, they may equally be the result of the natural geology. Linear anomalies or trends in the data may indicate a number of former field boundaries possibly indicating former tenement plots. In conclusion a number of possible archaeological features were encountered across the site including field boundaries and potential cut features such as pits.'

2.8 Project Aims and Objectives

2.8.1 The aims and objectives of the project are:

The general aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- *To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the site.*
- *To assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains.*
- *To provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed.*
- *To assess the impact of previous land use on the site.*
- *To inform a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.*
- *To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the HER.*
- *To test the depth at which remains may be preserved and to identify whether*

any are present.

- *To test whether remains of prehistoric, Roman or Medieval date are located within the PDA and how they may connect, or differ, from remains of these dates found in the vicinity.*
- *To undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines*
- *To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance,*
- *To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use,*
- *To produce a written account to include summary; site description; deposit descriptions deposit levels (relative to ordnance datum) conclusions and recommendations for further work,*
- *To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological monitoring to produce as comprehensive a record as possible, and to provide an ordered archive.*

2.8.2 No potential research questions were proposed in the WSI (Abrams Archaeology 2022), but it was suggested several of the NW-SE aligned anomalies on the survey results appeared to be perpendicular to Coldharbour Lane and it is possible these are post-medieval divisions of land, sometimes called tenement plots.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

3.1.1 The employed archaeological excavation, recording and sampling strategy was as per Section 4 of the WSI (Abrams Archaeology 2022) and the Sussex Archaeological Standards (ESCC 2019).

3.1.2 For the most part the trenches were located as per the WSI, however, Trenches 13 was shortened to 19.3m due to the presence of CAT scanned anomalies. Trench 4 was shortened to 20m to avoid an existing fence. In addition, subsequent to the on-site meeting with ESCC County Archaeologist Neil Griffin, the eastern 7m of Trench 7 was enlarged to 3.23m wide to further examine a pit and ditch.

3.3 Archive

3.3.1 Heritage Eastbourne are the collecting institution for this project as set out by the Sussex Museums Group. Unfortunately they are unable to accept the archive for this project currently. The archive will be stored at the ASE offices until a suitable alternative repository can be located or Heritage Eastbourne are able to accept archaeological archives. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	58
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	44
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	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)	1
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	
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

4.1 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2-0.3	27.58-27.13
1/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1-0.15	27.38-26.83
1/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	27.23-26.73
1/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.96	0.14	27.05
1/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	0.96	0.14	27.05

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.1.1 Ditch [1/004] aligned north-west to south-east was identified dug into the underlying natural orange brown Weald Clay geology [1/003]. The ditch had concave sides and base and was filled with dark grey brown silt clay [1/005] containing finds of nine sherds of medieval pottery dating to AD 1200/1225-1350/1375. A small amount (380g) of likely intrusive post-medieval CBM was also recovered from the ditch fill.
- 4.1.2 A continuation of this ditch may have been seen in Trench 3 as ditch [3/011].
- 4.1.3 The ditch was overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [1/002] and brown silt topsoil [1/001].

4.2 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15	27.81-27.43
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.3	27.66-27.28
2/003	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	1.81	0.22	27.10
2/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.81	0.22	27.10
2/005	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	27.36-26.98

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.2.1 Ditch [2/004] aligned north-east to south-west was identified dug into the underlying natural orange brown Weald Clay geology [2/005]. The ditch had stepped concave sides and a flat base. Ditch fill [2/003] was mottled grey and brown clay containing finds of 15 sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery dating between AD 1350-1750 and an 18th century clay tobacco pipe bowl.
- 4.2.2 The ditch was overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [2/002] and brown silt topsoil [2/001].

4.3 Trench 3 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2-0.3	27.04-26.64
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2	26.84-26.34
3/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	26.64-26.14
3/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.26	0.23	26.44
3/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	1.26	0.23	26.44
3/006	Cut	Pit	Trench	2.3	0.52	26.25
3/007	Fill	Pit fill	Trench	2.3	0.52	26.25
3/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.55	0.47	26.46
3/009	Fill	Upper ditch fill	Trench	1.55	0.47	26.46
3/010	Fill	Lower ditch fill	Trench	1.55	0.47	26.30
3/011	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.27	0.25	26.51
3/012	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	1.27	0.25	26.51
3/013	Cut	Pit	Trench	2.3	0.52	26.18
3/014	Fill	Pit fill	Trench	2.3	0.52	26.18

Table 5: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.3.1 Four ditches and a pit were identified dug into the underlying natural orange brown clay Weald Clay geology [3/003].
- 4.3.2 The earliest feature was north to south aligned ditch [3/011] with steep sides and a flat base. The ditch was filled by yellow brown sand clay [3/012] containing finds of five pottery sherds: three of the sherds were Saxo-Norman in date (AD 1050-1200/1225) and two were medieval (AD 1200/1225-1350/1375). In addition, a small amount of likely intrusive post-medieval CBM (193g) was recovered.
- 4.3.3 Ditch [3/004] was aligned north-west to south-east and had steep concave sides and a flat base. The ditch fill was yellow brown silt clay [3/005] with finds of worked flint, a single early post-medieval pottery sherd (AD 1525/1550-1750) and a small amount (128g) of post-medieval CBM.
- 4.3.4 Ditch [3/008] was aligned north to south with shallow sides and a concave base. The primary ditch fill was dark grey silt clay [3/010] and the upper ditch fill [3/009] was yellow brown sand clay [3/010] with neither containing any finds.
- 4.3.5 Large irregular pit [3/006]/[3/013] cut the fill of ditch [3/011] and had irregular convex sides and an uneven base. The pit was filled with a distinctive dark blue green silt clay [3/007]/[3/014] containing finds of animal bone, three medieval pottery sherds (AD 1200/1225-1350/1375) and a small amount (237g) of likely intrusive post-medieval CBM fragments.
- 4.3.6 The features were overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [3/002] and brown silt topsoil [3/001].

4.4 Trench 5 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2-0.25	28.41-27.94
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1	28.21-27.69
5/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	28.11-27.59
5/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.82	0.35	28.05
5/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	0.82	0.35	28.05

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.4.1 North-west to south-east aligned ditch [5/004] was identified dug into the underlying natural brown clay Weald Clay geology [5/003]. The ditch had concave sides and base and was filled with grey brown silt clay [5/005] containing finds of 34 late post-medieval pottery sherds (AD 1750 onwards), and a moderate assemblage (1,417g) of CBM fragments. In addition, finds of slag and glass were also recovered.
- 4.4.2 A continuation of this ditch was likely seen in Trench 7 as ditch [7/004].
- 4.4.3 The feature was overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [5/002] and brown silt topsoil [5/001].

4.5 Trench 7 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2	27.70-27.05
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15	27.50-26.90
7/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	27.35-26.75
7/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.62	0.14	26.95
7/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	1.62	0.14	26.95

Table 7: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.5.1 North-west to south-east aligned ditch [7/004] was identified dug into the underlying natural brown clay Weald Clay geology [7/003]. The ditch had concave sides and base and was filled with grey brown silt clay [7/005] containing finds of a 20th century shotgun cartridge, a single sherd of late medieval pottery and a small amount (481g) of post-medieval CBM fragments. As aforementioned, this is likely the continuation of ditch [5/004] to the north-west.
- 4.5.2 The feature was overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [7/002] and brown silt topsoil [7/001].

4.6 Trench 9 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15-0.35	27.44-26.98
9/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.1-0.25	27.29-26.63
9/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	27.04-26.53
9/004	Cut	Pit	0.2	0.2	0.09	26.34
9/005	Fill	Pit fill	0.2	0.2	0.09	26.34

Table 8: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.6.1 Pit [9/004] was identified dug into the underlying natural brown clay Weald Clay geology [9/003]. The pit had steep sides and a concave base. Pit fill [9/005] was mottled brown and grey charcoal-enriched silt containing a tiny amount (5g) of medieval or post-medieval CBM fragments.
- 4.6.2 The feature was overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [9/002] and brown silt topsoil [9/001].

4.7 Trench 11 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.2-0.3	28.95-28.68
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.15-0.2	28.65-28.48
11/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	28.45-28.33
11/004	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.71	0.1	28.40
11/005	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	0.71	0.1	28.40
11/006	Cut	Ditch	Trench	0.77	0.14	28.36
11/007	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	0.77	0.14	28.36
11/008	Cut	Ditch	Trench	1.0	0.2	28.41
11/009	Fill	Ditch fill	Trench	1.0	0.2	28.41

Table 9: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

- 4.7.1 Three ditches were identified dug into the underlying natural brown clay Weald Clay geology [11/003].
- 4.7.2 Ditch [11/004] was aligned north-west to south-east and had concave sides and a concave base. The ditch fill was yellow grey silt clay [11/005] containing a find of a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery (AD 1050-1220/1225). Ditch [11/006] was also aligned north-west to south-east and had concave sides and a concave base. The ditch fill was dark grey silt clay [11/007] containing a find of a single sherd of late medieval pottery (AD 1350/1375-1525/1550).
- 4.7.3 The third ditch [11/008] was aligned north-east to south-west with concave sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by dark brown grey sand clay [11/009] containing finds of oyster shell, animal bone, late post-medieval

pottery sherds (AD 1750 onwards), glass fragments and a moderate assemblage (1,330g) of post-medieval CBM fragments.

4.7.4 The features were overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [11/002] and brown silt topsoil [11/001].

4.8 Trench 12 (Figure 10)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25-0.35	28.01-27.45
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.05-0.1	28.76-27.20
12/003	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	28.66-27.15
12/004	Cut	Quarry pit	Trench	12.64	0.65	27.95
12/005	Fill	Pit fill	Trench	12.64	0.65	27.95

Table 10: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

Summary of results

4.8.1 Quarry pit [12/004] was identified dug into the underlying natural brown clay Weald Clay geology [12/003]. The pit had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill was dark brown sand clay [12/005] containing finds of an animal bone, modern iron tube or ferrule, nails, slag, glass, a multiplatform flint core, 51 sherds of post-medieval pottery (AD 1525/1550-1900) and a moderate assemblage (1,009g) of post-medieval CBM fragments.

4.8.2 The feature was overlain and sealed by grey brown clay silt subsoil [12/002] and brown silt topsoil [12/001].

4.9 Trenches 4, 6, 8, 10, 13 and 14 (Figure 2)

4.9.1 The six of the trenches (4, 6, 8, 10, 13 and 14) had no archaeological features and contained a simple stratigraphic sequence of topsoil (between 0.2m and 0.3m thick) and subsoil (between 0.2m and 0.35m thick) overlying the orange brown silt clay natural.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation on land south of Michelham Priory Road, Upper Dicker. 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. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 2. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced just two pieces of worked flint, weighing 65g, together with a small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments (553g). Context [3/005] contained a broken blade-like flake made on a dark grey flint. Although broken (the proximal end and the right side are absent), the artefact displays light edge modification. Context [12/005] contained a multiplatform core in a poor condition. The artefact is patinated to a dark honey colour. Recent chips indicate that the flint was originally mid grey. Whilst it was originally used to remove thin blade-like flakes, it seems that it was then more crudely reworked to produce some flakes. Both artefacts are likely to pre-date the Middle Bronze Age.

5.2.2 The unworked burnt flint fragments display a reddish colour with no evidence of crazing indicating that they have only been subject to a low level of heat. The fragments may derive from a naturally occurring wildfire or from a fire accidentally or incidentally ignited by humans. The exception is the large fragment (259g) from context [5/005]. It is calcined to a light grey colour and displays an area that is vitrified. Industrial waste was also recovered from this context.

5.3 The Pottery by Luke Barber

5.3.1 The archaeological work recovered 152 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 1722g, from 15 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Appendix 3 as part of the visible archive. Medieval and local Early Post-medieval fabrics have been allocated the Eastbourne-Hailsham fabric code (Barber forthcoming) as well as a common/descriptive name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only. Overall, the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds which have various states of abrasion. The smallest and most abraded sherds tend to be the medieval ones though even the fresher post-medieval ones have suffered slightly from an acidic burial environment. As such the material does appear to have been subjected to low to moderate reworking. This is reflected to a certain extent by the moderate degree of residuality in certain deposits.

5.3.2 The earliest material recovered consists of the seven sherds (73g) allocated a Saxo-Norman date. However, these are all variations of the Abbot's Wood type flinty wares and thus sit toward the end of the period and indeed these types extend into the early part of the High Medieval period so could easily be contemporary with some of the High Medieval wares. It should be noted that

the Abbot's Wood type wares were not just made at Upper Dicker – they were almost certainly made at other places in the area such as Hailsham. The exact date these wares began is uncertain but it is suspected they were certainly common in the later 12th century and extended until the mid 13th century by which time quartz was notably overtaking flint as the main tempering agent. The current sherds include fragments from a cooking pot, skillet and a probable chimney pot/roof ventilator but mostly are quite worn and all could be placed within the first half of the 13th century.

- 5.3.3 The High Medieval period is represented by 18 sherds (141g), most of which are quite small with some wear. A fairly typical range of fabrics for the area is present including developed Abbot's Wood types (with less flint, quartz tempering and better firing), Ringmer wares and a scatter of unsourced essentially quartz tempered types. The usual range of cooking pots, bowls and mutely decorated jugs are represented. The material could represent a fairly intense manuring scatter utilising domestic waste on cultivated land that seamlessly continued from the earlier period through to the early/mid 14th century.
- 5.3.4 The Late Medieval period produced a similar quantity of sherds (14/253g). However, the fabrics represented, all locally made but unsourced, tend to be the finer more developed types suggesting they may relate more to the 15th to mid 16th centuries. This suggests that there was a lull in activity in the second half of the 14th century, almost certainly the result of the plague, but a larger assemblage would be needed to confirm this. With the exception of the sherd from context [11/007] all of the Late Medieval pottery is clearly residual in later features so much could be the result of intense manuring of cultivated land close to the associated occupation site.
- 5.3.5 The Early Post-medieval period is represented by 19 sherds (199g), most of which are larger and fresher than the earlier ones. Some are probably of the second half of the 16th century but the emphasis is on the 17th century. Although local earthenwares dominate there are now regional wares in the assemblage – Tin-glazed ware and stoneware from London, Verwood ware from Dorset and imported material from Frechen (Germany). This suggests a reasonably well-connected household with access to more diverse goods. The early 18th century is represented by the sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware, probably a Staffordshire product.
- 5.3.6 The Late Post-medieval period is by far the best represented with 94 sherds (1056g). The creamware and pearlware indicate refuse disposal in the second half of the 18th century extending into the early 19th century but the emphasis is perhaps between c. 1790 and 1830. This would be in keeping with the forms of the local glazed red earthenwares. However, the assemblage includes a scatter of sherds that indicate activity continued until around the beginning of the 20th century, including the moulded white slipped yellow ware bowl probably intrusive in context [12/005]. A fairly typical domestic assemblage of a household of the lower to middling classes appears to be represented.
- 5.3.7 The pottery assemblage is relatively large for an evaluation and clearly shows activity on the site more or less continuously from at least the 13th to 19th centuries. Although the Saxo-Norman, High Medieval and Late Post-medieval

wares are well-known from the area there have been lesser numbers of Late Medieval and Early Post-medieval assemblages from Upper Dicker. At present the whole assemblage has been retained so its potential can be properly assessed following the recovery of any further pottery that may result if further mitigation excavations are conducted at the site.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.4.1 An assemblage consisting of 154 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), weighing 8,706g, was recovered during the evaluation. The material appears to be primarily post-medieval, although some more broadly dated medieval to post-medieval roof tile and some late 19th century material were also recorded. The assemblage is composed of flat roof tile and brick.

5.4.2 All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 12. All of the material has been retained for the present.

Fabric	Description
T1	Light orange fabric with common fine quartz, moderate fine red oxidised material and areas with cream and darker orange marbling.
T2	Orange fabric, variable in shade, with sparse to moderate medium to coarse black oxidised material, sparse fine to medium cream pellets and occasional cream swirls.
T3	Fine orange fabric, occasional fine black oxidised material.
T4	Orange fabric with cream and darker orange marbling.
T5	Orange fabric with very fine white speckling.
T6	Orange fabric with common very fine quartz.
B1	Light orange to pink fabric with sparse to moderate medium to coarse cream pellets and swirls of cream, sparse red swirls and sparse to moderate coarse red oxidised/iron rich pellets.
B2	Red fabric with moderate fine, medium and coarse black oxidised material. Occasional medium cream silty pellets.
B2A	Very coarse black oxidised material and sparse cream streaks.
B3	An orange, less well fired version of B2 possibly.

Table 12: CBM fabric descriptions

5.4.3 Ninety-six fragments of flat roof tile in six fabrics were collected. The assemblage is quite fragmented with no complete or near complete tiles recovered; thickness is the only technical measurement possible. The T2 fabric is the most common with 40 individual fragments. These are all well-fired with reasonably neat form characteristics. They vary between 10mm and 15mm in thickness but are most commonly between 11mm and 12mm thick. Several have light core reduction present and two have rectangular peg holes, or part thereof. The quality of firing, neatness and peg hole shape are all indicative of

a post-medieval date. Tiles in this fabric were primarily recovered from the fills of ditches [1/004], [12/004] and [3/004]. There are 12 pieces of tile in the T3 fabric, most of which appear fully or partially machine made, which indicates a late 19th century or later date. These were collected from the fills of ditches [5/004], [7/004] and [12/004]. Fifteen fragments of the roof tile are vitrified with significant general reduction. Nevertheless, these fragments are neat, and two have diamond peg holes, again indicating a post-medieval date. The vitrified pieces were collected from the fill of pit [3/013] and ditches [5/004] and [12/004]. The remaining fabrics are made up by 10 or fewer individual fragments and are primarily post-medieval, although some more broadly medieval to post-medieval roof tile was also recorded. No notable concentrations of roof tile fragments were noted.

- 5.4.4 The brick assemblage is made up by 50 individual pieces of brick, all of which are post-medieval. The bulk of the material by quantity (not weight) comprises spalled chunks with a broad post-medieval date range. However, a notable percentage of the brick is machine-made, which indicates a date range from the late 19th century onward when the machine manufacture of brick became common. The B1 and B2 fabrics are the most common, and both have machine made examples present. Except for the machine-made piece, all the B1 pieces are spalled and abraded fragments with no diagnostic features remaining. The machine-made fragment is 65mm thick. Several of the B2 fragments appear to be machine-made, and two have notable abrasion on their upper surfaces, suggesting possible use as floor pavers. The remaining B2A and B3 bricks also have features suggesting machine manufacture, although several fragments of spalled B3 brick lacked diagnostic features. Brick was recovered from contexts [2/003], [3/012], [3/014], [7/005], [11/009] and [12/005]. Machine-made brick was found in contexts [2/001], [2/003], [5/005] and [12/002]. Four fragments of vitrified and fully reduced brick were recovered. All have sharp arrises and are reasonably neat in form. These have a broadly post-medieval date and were collected unstratified in Trench 2, from the fill of pit [3/013] and the fill of ditch [12/004].

5.5 The Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

- 5.5.1 Three undiagnostic fragments of fired clay (15g) were recovered from two separate contexts during the evaluation. One fragment (6g) is from pit [3/011], fill [3/012] and the other two (9g) are from pit [3/013], fill [3/014]. All of the fragments are oxidised to a light yellow-orange colour and have been exposed to heat sufficient to make them ceramic. The fabrics and colours of all three fragments is extremely similar suggesting that they probably originate from the same source.

5.6 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.6.1 A single bowl (RF <1), weighing 12g, was recovered from [2/003]. It dates between c. 1730 and 1780 (OS12; Oswald 1975). The bowl, which has been smoked, is lightly burnished and contains maker's marks moulded in relief on its heel sides, reading 'H?H'. There are no local makers with initials HH, assuming the reading of the second, abraded initial is correct.

5.7 The Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A small assemblage comprising 18 fragments of glass with a combined weight of 252g was recovered from three different contexts. All the glass is of post-medieval date.
- 5.7.2 The earliest bottle glass comprises two green bottle fragments recovered from [11/009] and dating between c. 1650 and 1750. Included is a base fragment, too little of which survives to establish its profile. The same context also contained a 19th-century green wine bottle neck fragment as well as three undiagnostic wine bottle fragments of 18th- or 19th-century date. Another 19th-century neck fragment was recovered from [5/005].
- 5.7.3 Other bottles include a cylindrical clear example from [5/005] dating to the 19th century, a pale green bottle neck fragment from [12/005] and of the same date, and an amber panelled oval bottle ([12/005]) dating to the mid-19th to mid-20th century. The latter two are likely to have contained pharmaceutical or cosmetic liquids.
- 5.7.4 A solid, clear glass baluster stem from a 19th-century drinking glass was recovered from [5/005].
- 5.7.5 Finally, window glass includes a pale green example of 17th- or 18th-century date ([11/009]; 1.2mm thick) and a pale blue piece ([12/005]) dating to the mid-18th to 19th centuries. Four conjoining fragments of green crown glass, including a bullseye, were recovered from [5/005]. They date to the 18th or 19th century although their condition is more suggestive of a 19th-century date.

5.8 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The archaeological work recovered a single piece of stone from the site. This consists of a 2g fragment of fresh coal from late post-medieval context [12/005]. The presence of coal fuel is in keeping with the date of the deposit. The coal is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.9 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage of slag was recovered from the site. The material is listed in Table 13 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Type	No	Weight (g)	Comments
5/005	Blast furnace	1	65	Dull dark olive, aerated
12/005	Blast furnace	1	54	Olive & dark green swirled. Worn
14/002	Iron smelting	1	49	Dark grey, dense. Worn

Table 13: The slag assemblage

- 5.9.2 Most of the recovered slag consists of blast furnace waste. This type is derived from smelting iron using the blast furnace process – one in common use in the Wealden iron industry from the 16th to early 18th centuries. However, the slag was frequently subsequently quarried for re-use as hardcore/road metalling

both at the time it was created and as late as the early 20th century. As such, the material is found widely spread in the Weald well beyond the actual ironworks that produced it and the current pieces could easily be contemporary 're-used' fragments in the late post-medieval contexts in which they were found. The iron smelting slag is not diagnostic of process but would be in keeping with smelting iron using the bloomery process and thus could be contemporary with the mid-12th- to mid-13th- century pottery with which it was found. However, as an isolated piece, there is no reason to believe this iron-working was close to the evaluation area.

- 5.9.3 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.9 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A small assemblage of 16 iron and one copper alloy object was recovered from three separate contexts, weighing a total of 992g. Ditch fill [7/005] produced a 20th century shotgun cartridge. An assemblage of 12 late post medieval to modern iron nails came from ditch fill [12/005], including both general purpose nails of c. 32mm in length, and larger heavy-duty nails (L101mm, 77.5mm), one of which was clenched. The same context contained a modern iron tube or ferrule (L54mm Di40mm) which may derive from an agricultural vehicle and two modern iron strip/bar fragments. In addition, the subsoil in Trench 12 produced a large heavy fragment of mechanical ironwork which is also likely to have come from an agricultural vehicle or similar.

5.10 The Animal Bone by Gwendoline Maurer

- 5.10.1 An assemblage of animal bones weighing approximately 38g in total was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage comprised only twelve bones and one tooth and was moderately preserved. All contexts are of post-medieval date.
- 5.10.2 Context [11/009], the single fill of ditch [11/008], contained eleven unidentifiable mammalian fragments. The fill [12/005] of ditch [12/004] contained one medium-sized mammal rib fragment. Context [3/014], the fill of pit [3/013], contained a maxillary molar of a cow, which showed signs of burning.

5.11 The Shell by Elke Raemen

- 5.11.1 Two fragments of *Ostrea edulis* (oyster) were recovered from ditch [11/008] (fill [11/009]). Included is an abraded right valve as well as an abraded fragment, possibly from a second right valve.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The natural orange brown Weald clay geology was located between c 28 and 26m OD. All the features excavated were cut into the underlying natural Weald Clay geology and overlain by up to 0.45m of overburden.

7.1.2 The archaeological features were clearly visible and there is confidence that the trial trenching evaluation identified their extent.

7.2 A comparison of the stratigraphic sequence and geophysical survey

7.2.1 Many of the trenches were targeted to examine the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, such as Trench 11 on a possible building identified in the south-west (Figure 2).

7.2.2 While there was some clear overlap between the geophysical survey and excavated archaeological features, such as ditch [2/003] and ditch [11/006], overall there was little correlation between the results. The majority of archaeologically excavated features were not visible in the geophysical survey; and equally where anomalies were shown on the geophysical survey, they could not be identified by excavation.

7.2.3 The most telling example was the post-medieval field boundary known from numerous cartographic sources and clearly identified in Trenches 5 and 7 aligned north-west to south-east across the entire site was not identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 2). With this in mind, the geophysical survey results should be disregarded and play no further role in the assessment of the archaeology of the site.

7.2.4 The reasons for the failure of the geophysical survey are not obvious, although the underlying natural Weald clay geology did contain variations in consistency including seams of more sandy material which may have contributed to the disparity of results.

7.3 Deposit survival and existing impacts

7.3.1 The archaeological features did not appear to have been truncated and reasonable depth of overburden (up to 0.5m thick) would have offered a measure of protection against any plough damage.

7.4 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

(Figure 14)

Saxo-Norman and medieval periods

7.4.1 By far the most significant archaeological deposits were the Saxo-Norman and medieval features identified in Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 11 located near the western, eastern and northern perimeters of the site (Figure 2).

- 7.4.3 These features were mostly ditches possibly representing a large, shallow-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure, aligned roughly north-west to south-east and south-west to north-west. The western side is likely represented by ditches [1/004] and [3/011], the east by ditch [11/006] and the north by ditch [2/0004]. The southern side was not seen and likely lies beyond the limits of the site. These ditches all contained 13th and 14th century pottery apart from [2/011] that had finds dating to AD 1350-1750. Enclosure ditches can be long-lived if subjected to regular cleaning and ditch [2/011] could well represent the final portion of the enclosure to have been filled, or alternatively a later recut.
- 7.4.4 While the use of enclosure does seem to date largely to the 13th and 14th centuries, there is some evidence of a precursor occupation in the Saxo-Norman period represented by ditch [11/004] in the west and finds of residual Saxo-Norman pottery sherds from ditch [1/004].
- 7.4.5 Only a single contemporary medieval feature, large pit [3/006/3/013] was found in the interior of the enclosure and its function remains largely unknown.
- 7.4.6 The presence of a possible building by Trench 11 based on anomalies shown by the geophysical survey results warrants further discussion (Figure 2). There are three reasons why this is highly unlikely to be a structure: firstly, the evaluation trenching demonstrated that the geophysical survey results do not accurately portray the archaeological features; secondly, the features excavated within Trench 11 were enclosure ditches of different dates (Saxo-Norman to post-medieval) and do not represent structural remains. Lastly, the potential building footprint shown on the geophysical survey is far too large (20m long and 10m wide) to represent a medieval rural timber house (Dr Michael Shapland pers comm.).

Post-medieval period

- 7.4.7 There is evidence that the medieval enclosure continued in some form into the earlier post-medieval period and was represented by ditches [3/004] in the west and [2/004] in the north. These ditches contained finds dating between the 16th and 18th centuries although they were not shown on the Yeakell and Gardner map of 1780 and the Tithe Map of 1840, suggesting they were no longer extant by the end of the 18th century (Figures 11 and 12).
- 7.4.8 A north-west to south-east field boundary shown on the Yeakell and Gardner map was identified in Trench 5 and 7. The ditch had been dug in the 18th century although the vast majority of the finds dated to the 19th century representing its gradual silting-up. The cartographic information available for the site shows this ditch in existence until 1910 (Figure 13).

7.5 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 7.5.1 The proposed house plots shown on the development plan are largely located within and overlying the western edge of the medieval enclosure and would have a negative impact on the archaeological remains (Figure 15).

7.6 Consideration of research aims

- 7.6.1 No specific research aims were postulated but the general aims of the investigation were successfully achieved.
- 7.6.2 The evaluation trenching also confirmed that some of the geophysical survey anomalies perpendicular to Coldharbour Lane are indeed medieval and post-medieval divisions of land, possible tenement or burgage plots.

7.7 Updated Research Agenda

- 7.7.1 What is the form, date and nature of the possible medieval enclosure? Is it related to the medieval park?
- 7.7.2 What is the nature of the earlier Saxo-Norman occupation and how did the land-use evolve into the earlier post-medieval period?
- 7.7.3 Can the later post-medieval land-use be more fully understood? Does it relate to long-lived settlement on the edge of Upper Dicker?

7.8 Conclusions

- 7.8.1 Fourteen evaluation trenches were investigated. Archaeological features were identified in eight of the trenches. The earliest features identified was a Saxo-Norman ditch (AD 1050-1200/1225) and a series of 13th and 14th century ditches possibly representing an enclosure or land boundaries relating to the early roadside occupation along Coldharbour Road and Michelham Priory Road. Post-medieval ditches and pits were also identified relating to the continuing division and exploitation of land to the rear of the roads between the 16th and 19th centuries. A moderate sized archaeological finds assemblage was found.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.					
Site code	DIK22				
Project code	220279				
Planning reference	WD/2020/1174/MAJ				
Site address	Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Upper Dicker, E Sussex				
District/Borough	Lewes				
NGR (12 figures)	578480 118100				
Geology	Weald clay				
Fieldwork type	Eval				
Date of fieldwork	18 th and 26 th July 2022				
Sponsor/client	Abrams Archaeology				
Project manager	Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	Giles Dawkes				
Period summary					
			Medieval	Post-Medieval	
Project summary	Fourteen evaluation trenches were investigated. Archaeological features were identified in 8 of the trenches. The earliest features identified was a Saxo-Norman ditch (AD1050-1200/1225) and a series of 13 th and 14 th century ditches possibly representing an enclosure or land boundaries relating to the early roadside occupation along Coldharbour Road and Michelham Priory Road. Post-medieval ditches and pits were also identified relating to the continuing division and exploitation of land to the rear of the roads between the 16 th and 19 th centuries. A moderate archaeological finds assemblage was found.				

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Pottery	Ceramic	Medieval/Post-Medieval	152 sherds, 1722g
CBM	Ceramic	Medieval/Post-Medieval	8706g
Animal Bone	Animal Bone	Medieval/Post-Medieval	38g

Clay Tobacco Pipe	Ceramic	Post-Medieval	1 frag
Lithics	Stone	Late prehistoric	2

OASIS Form**OASIS ID (UID):** archaeol6-508870**Project Name:** Evaluation at Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Bede's School, Upper Dicker, East Sussex
BN27 3QH**Activity type:** Evaluation**Project Identifier(s):** 220279, DIK22**Planning Id:** WD/2020/1174/MAJ**Reason for Investigation:** Planning requirement**Organisation Responsible for work:** Archaeology South-East**Project Dates:** 18-Jul-2022 - 27-Jul-2022**HER:** East Sussex HER**HER Identifiers:** [no data]**Project Methodology:** Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Abrams Archaeology on behalf of Greymoor Construction to undertake a 14 trench archaeological evaluation of land at Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Bede's School, Upper Dicker, East Sussex, centred National Grid Reference TQ 578480 118100**Project Results:** [no data]**Keywords:****Subject/Period:** Boundary Ditch: MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Subject/Period: Rubbish Pit: MEDIEVAL

FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types

Archive:

Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with East Sussex Record Office;

Reports in **OASIS:**Dawkes, G., (2022). *Evaluation at Land South of Michelham Priory Road, Bede's School, Upper Dicker, East Sussex BN27 3QH*. Portslade: Archaeology South-East.

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth m	Height m AOD
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2-0.3	27.56-27.25
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.1	27.26-27.05
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	-	27.16-27.00
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.4	28.50-28.11
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.05-0.15	28.25-27.71
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	-	28.20-27.56
8	8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.2-0.3	28.68-28.18
8	8/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15-0.2	28.38-27.88
8	8/003	Layer	Natural	-	28.23-27.68
10	10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	28.01-27.44
10	10/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	27.76-27.08
10	10/003	Layer	Natural	-	27.61-26.93
13	13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.25-0.3	26.91-26.60
13	13/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.15	26.61-26.35
13	13/003	Layer	Natural	-	26.46-26.20
14	14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.3-0.4	26.41-26.90
14	14/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.2-0.3	26.01-26.60
14	14/003	Layer	Natural	-	25.81-26.30

Appendix 2: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Cu Alloy	Weight (g)	Iron	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1/005			9	41	15	380																				
2/001					4	1032																				
2/003			15	360	5	1194											1	12								
3/002																										
3/005	1	3	1	6	12	128																				
3/012			5	30	11	193													3	159	1	6				
3/014			3	15	8	237								1	35				2	10	2	9				
5/005			36	486	23	1417	1	65											1	259			8	182		
7/005			1	6	5	481					1	3														
9/001																										
9/002	1	62	1	11																						
9/004					1	5													3	37						
11/001			1	65																						
11/005			1	24																						
11/007			1	2																						

11/00 9			23	451	11	133 0									11	2							4	38	2	23
12/00 1			3	26	1	80																				
12/00 2					2	112 0						1	85 5													
12/00 5			51	190	55	100 9	1	54	1	2		1 5	13 5	1	1			1	88				6	32		
14/00 2			1	9	1	100	1	49																		
Total	2	65	15 2	172 2	15 4	870 6	3	16 8			1	3	16	99 0	13	38	1	12	10	55 3	3	15	18	25 2	2	23

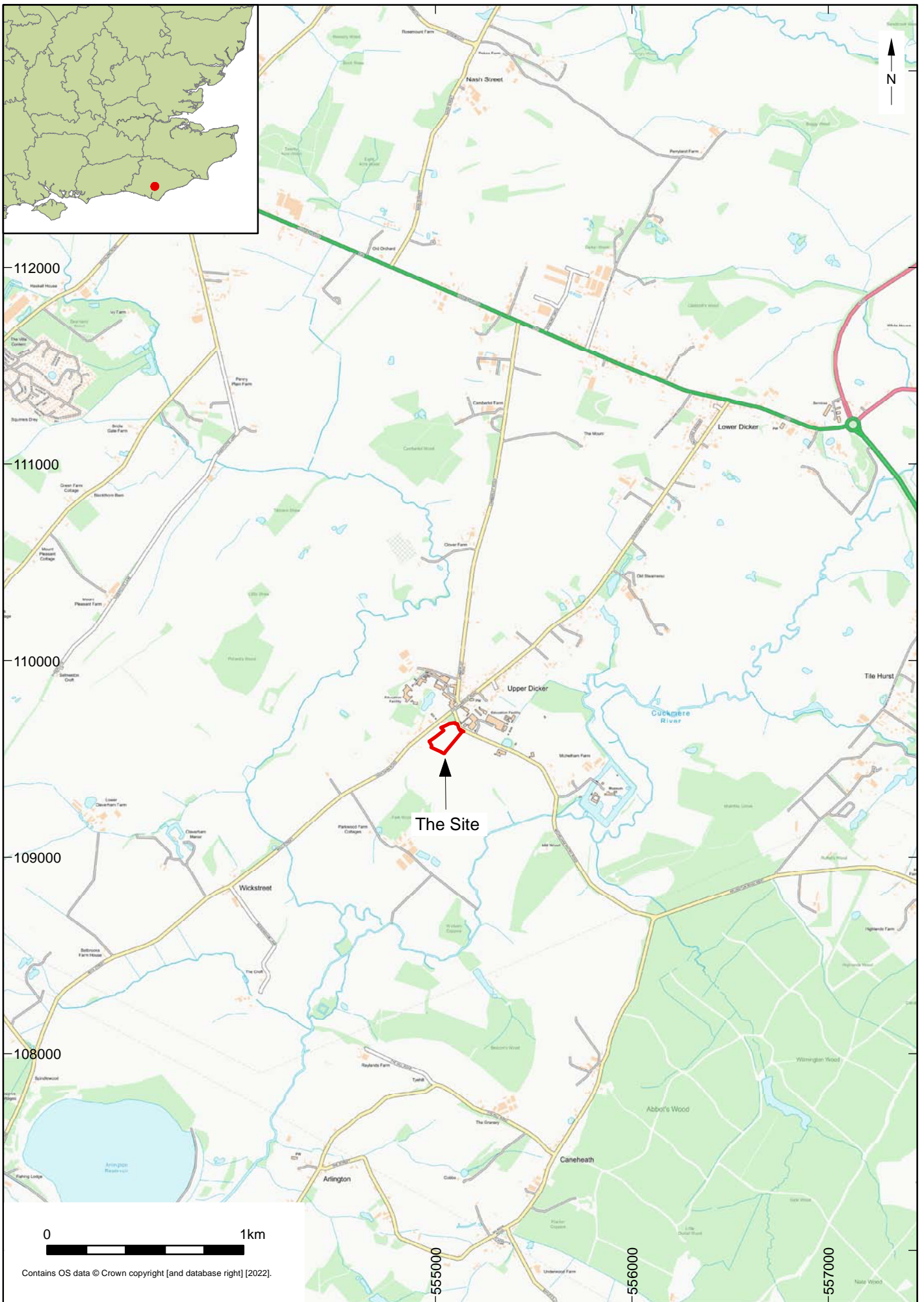
Appendix 3: Pottery assemblage (SN – Saxo-Norman c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

Context	Fabric	Period	Form	Decoration	Rim	No	Weight (g)	Estimated No of Vessels	Comments
1/005	HM1b Developed Abbot's Wood type (reduced)	HM	?			1	5	1	Reduced
1/005	HM1a Developed Abbot's Wood type	HM	Cooking pot			1	7	1	Reduced, externally sooted
1/005	HM2a Medium quartz, rare flint	HM	Cooking pot			1	3	1	Oxidised, externally sooted
1/005	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	Jug	Cl gl spots ext		1	7	1	Oxidised
1/005	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	?			4	16	4	Oxidised & reduced
1/005	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	?Bowl	Cl gl int base		1	3	1	Oxidised
2/003	EPM1a Hard-fired unglazed fine earthenware	EPM	Jar		Moulded club	1	44	1	Oxidised
2/003	EPM2a Hard-fired unglazed fine earthenware with calcareous peppering	EPM	?	WS ext		1	18	1	Bitone
2/003	LM5a Hard-fired fine ware with iron oxides	LM	Jar	Met gl spots		7	232	1	
2/003	Verwood whiteware	EPM	Bowl	Fe flecked olive gl int		1	31	1	
2/003	Frechen stoneware	EPM	?Jug	Fe mottle, SG		1	26	1	
2/003	Tin-glazed ware	EPM	?			4	9	1	Worn
3/005	EPM5b Abundant fine sandy glazed redware	EPM	?	Gr gl int		1	6	1	Worn
3/012	SN1c Abbot's Wood type flinty ware	SN	?Chimney pot			2	21	1	Oxidised, heavy vessel

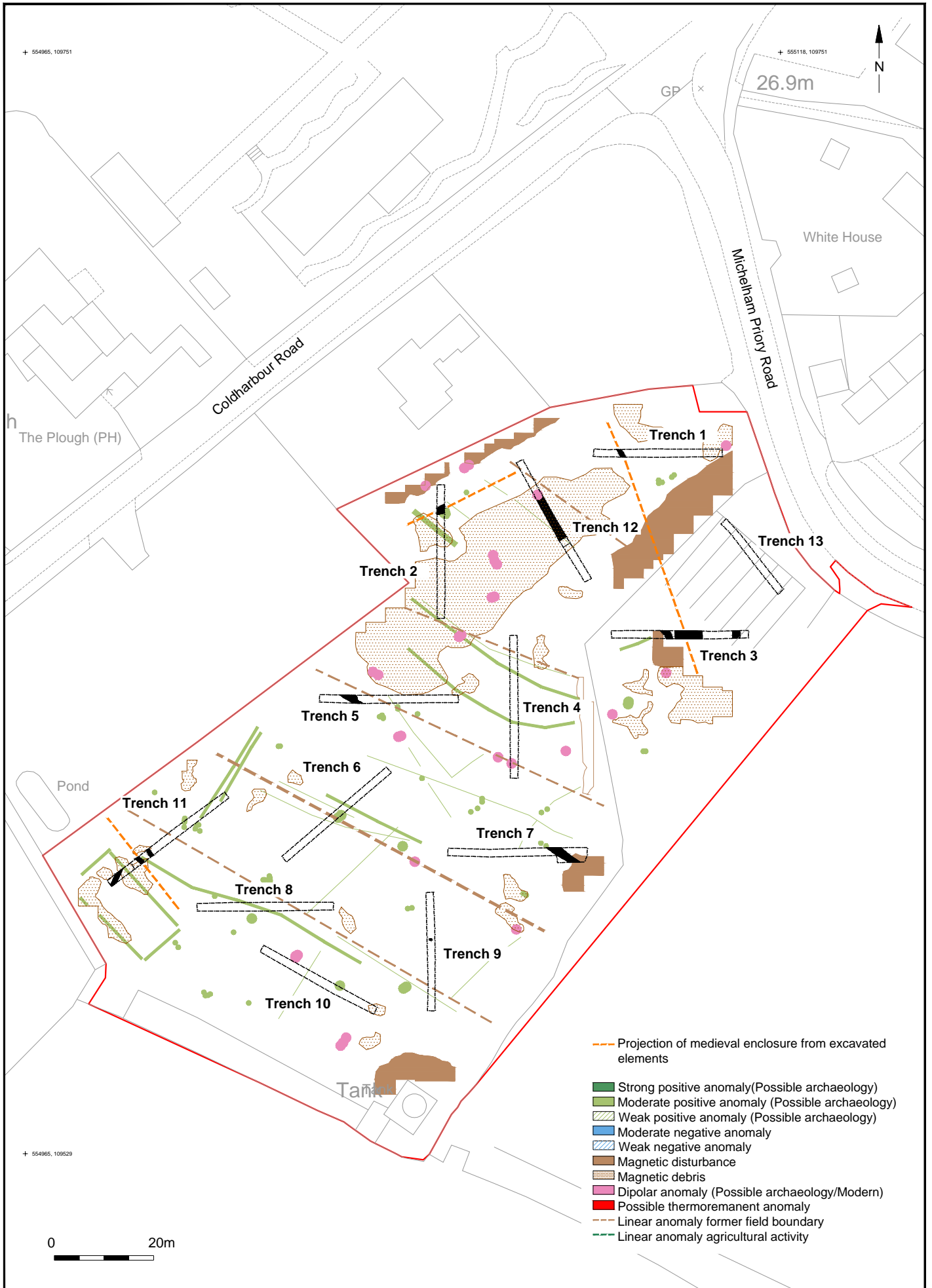
3/012	SN1d Abbot's Wood type flinty ware (white/grey flint)	SN	?			1	3	1	Oxidised, worn
3/012	HM2c Developed Ringmer ware with rare flint	HM	?			1	3	1	Oxidised, worn
3/012	HM4a Fine quartz silty ware	HM	?			1	3	1	Oxidised, worn
3/014	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	Cooking pot		Tapering club	2	11	2	
3/014	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	?			1	4	1	Bitone. Worn
5/005	SN1c Abbot's Wood type flinty ware	SN	?			1	5	1	Oxidised, very worn
5/005	EPM5b Abundant fine sandy glazed redware	EPM	?	Gr gl int		1	4	1	Worn
5/005	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	Flower pot			1	90	1	Base 72mm di
5/005	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	Bowl	Cl gl int base	Rounded club	17	279	1	
5/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	?Bowl	Landscape design		11	62	1	
5/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	Saucer	Geometric design		1	5	1	Late
5/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	Side plate	Moulded garland round rim with rhyme & view		1	4	1	Nursery plate?
5/005	Refined whiteware	LPM	?Bowl	Hand painted red ?leaves		1	10	1	
5/005	Polychrome transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	Saucer	Blue & green floral/foilage sheet pattern		2	27	1	
7/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	Plate	Willow pattern		1	6	1	

9/002	SN1d Abbot's Wood type flinty ware (white/grey flint)	SN	?			1	11	1	Oxidised, worn
11/001	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	Bowl		Slightly beaded	1	65	1	Bitone. Fresh
11/005	SN1c Abbot's Wood type flinty ware	SN	Skillet			1	24	1	Oxidised socketed handle
11/007	LM6a Silty painted ware type	LM	?			1	2	1	Oxidised
11/009	HM1b Developed Abbot's Wood type (reduced)	HM	?			1	7	1	Reduced
11/009	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	?	Clear gl int or all over		11	264	4	
11/009	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	Chamber pot	Green gl int	Bulbous club	10	169	1	
11/009	London stoneware	EPM	Tankard	Iron mottle, salt glaze		1	11	1	Handle
12/001	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	Flower pot			3	26	2	
12/005	HM3a Medium/coarse quartz (Early Ringmer sandy)	HM	?			2	7	2	Oxidised
12/005	LM5b Hard-fired fine sandy ware	LM	?			1	3	1	Bitone
12/005	LM4b Hard-fired fine sandy oxidised ware	LM	?			5	16	1	Reduced
12/005	EPM5a Abundant fine sandy glazed redware	EPM	?	Clear gl internally		1	11	1	
12/005	EPM1a Hard-fired unglazed fine earthenware	EPM	?			1	9	1	Oxidised base
12/005	EPM5b Abundant fine sandy glazed redware	EPM	?	Clear or green gl int	Internally beaded	3	14	3	
12/005	London stoneware	EPM	Tankard	Iron mottle, salt glaze		1	7	1	

12/005	Frechen stoneware	EPM	Bottle	Iron mottle, salt glaze	Simple	1	7	1	
12/005	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	Flower pot		Rounded club	2	9	2	
12/005	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	?	Clear gl int or all over		17	83	4	
12/005	Creamware	LPM	Side plate			11	15	2	late/pale
12/005	White salt-glazed stoneware	EPM	?			1	2	1	
12/005	Pearlware	LPM	Plate	Blue shell-edge 2 rim		1	1	1	
12/005	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	?Jug	Pattern		1	1	1	
12/005	Yellow ware	LPM	Bowl	Moulded externally, white slip int		1	2	1	
12/005	Yellow ware	LPM	?			1	2	1	
12/005	Purple transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	Cup	?pattern		1	1	1	
14/002	SN1c Abbot's Wood type flinty ware	SN	Cooking pot			1	9	1	Oxidised/reduced

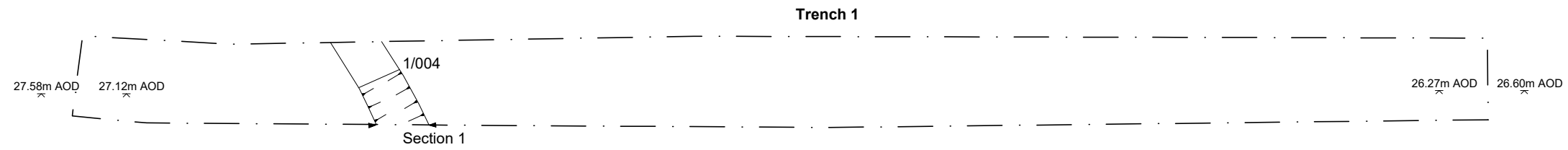


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Project Ref: 220279	August 2022	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2022233	Drawn by: FG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land S of Michelham Priory Road, Upper Dicker, East Sussex	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 220279	Aug 2022	Proposed trench location plan	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: FG		

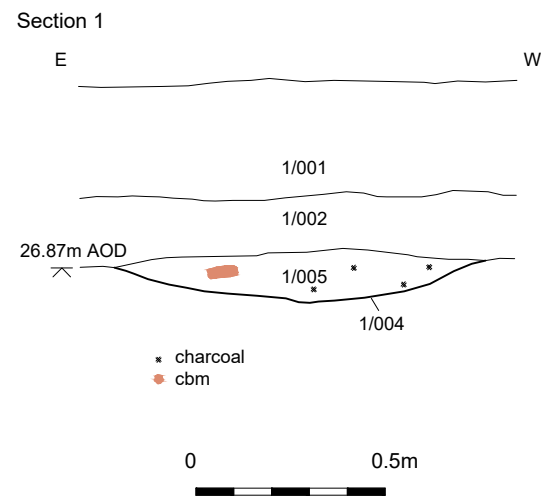
+ 555077, 109675



+ 555077, 109665



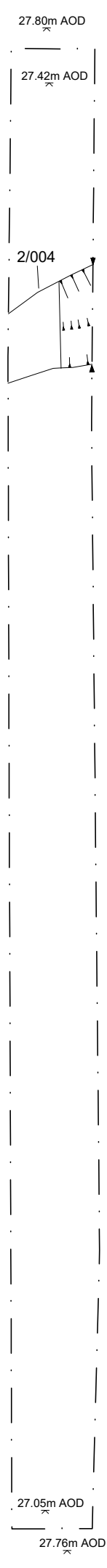
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1/004 looking east



Trench 1 looking west



+ 555044, 109661

+ 555052, 109661



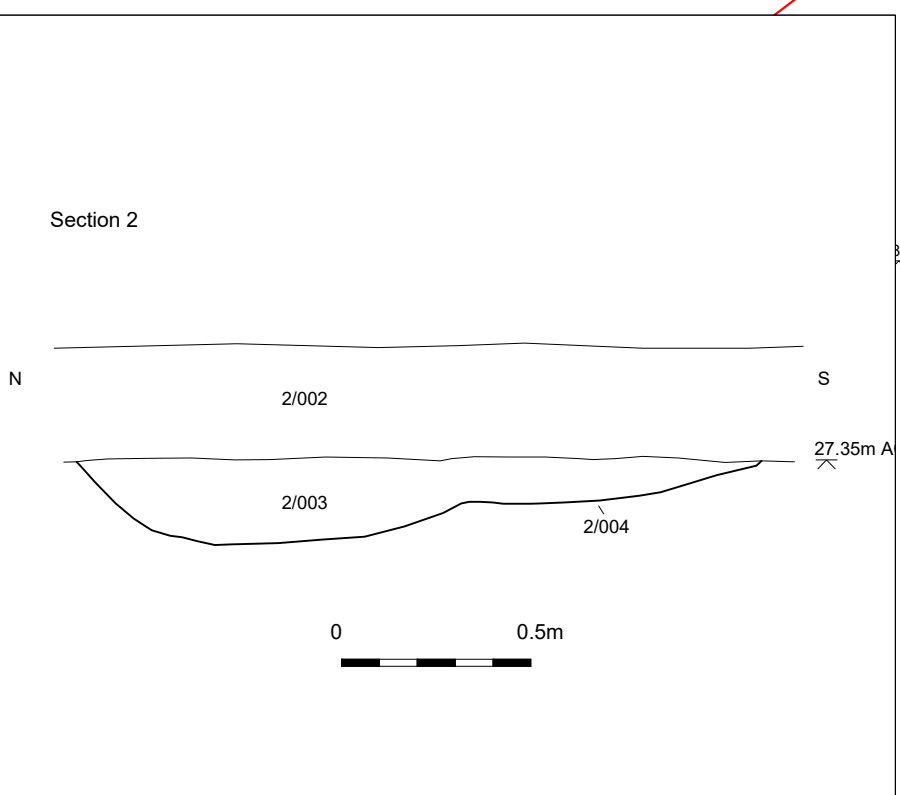
Trench 2 looking south



2/004 looking south

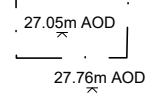
Section 2

Trench 2



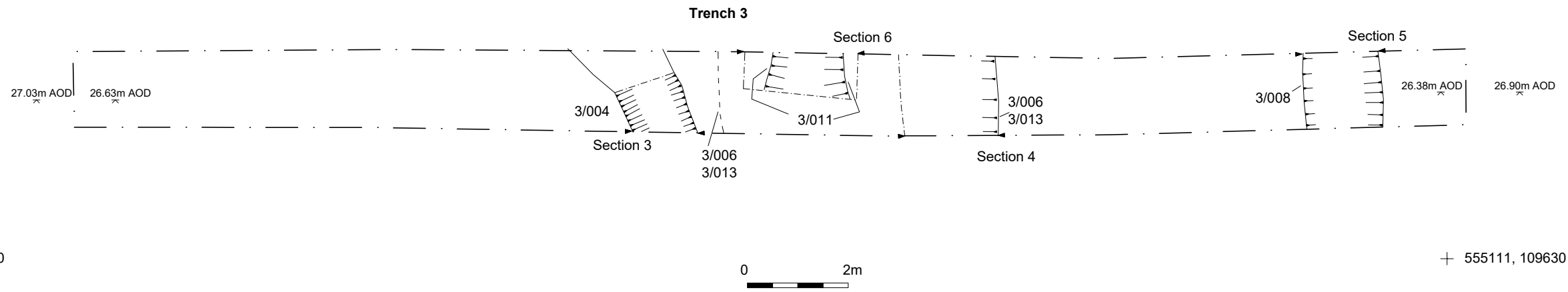
+ 555044, 109636

+ 555052, 109636



+ 555080, 109637

+ 555111, 109637

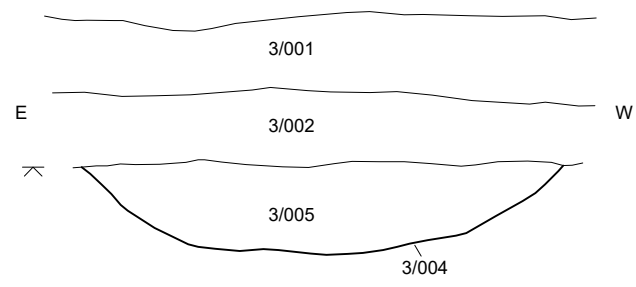


+ 555080, 109630

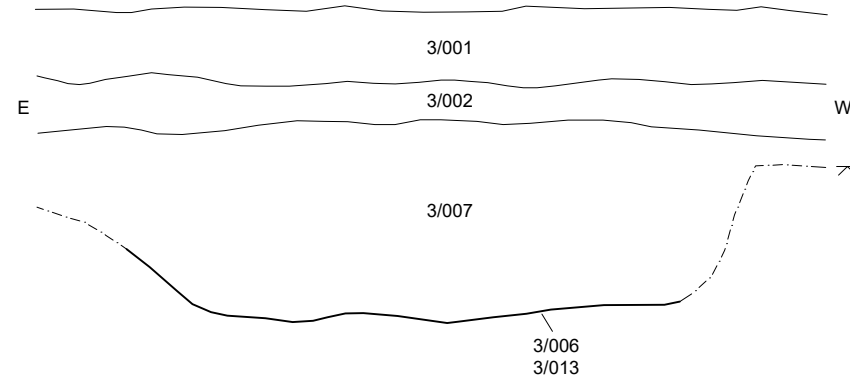
+ 555111, 109630



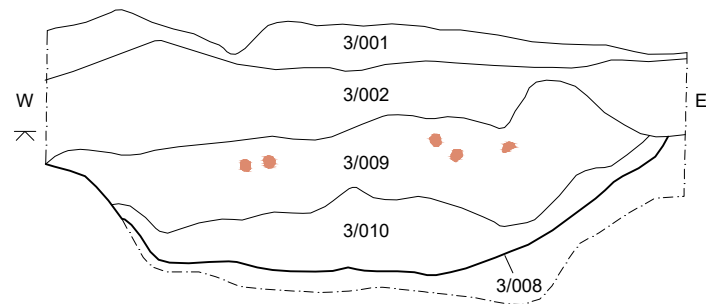
Section 3



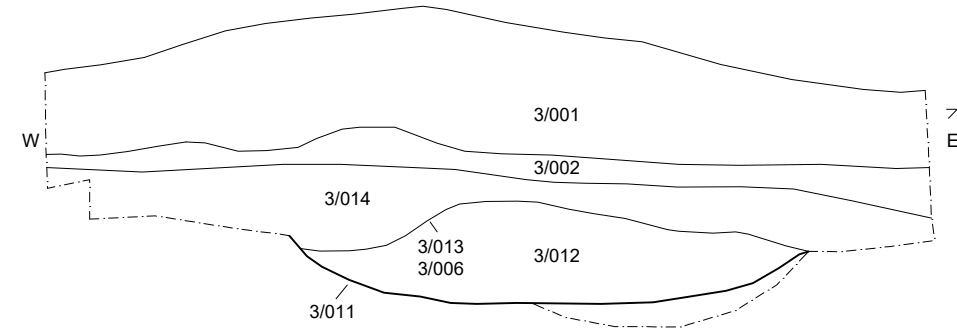
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



● cbm



3/004 looking south



3/006 looking south



3/008 looking north



3/011 and 3/013 looking north



Trench 3 looking west

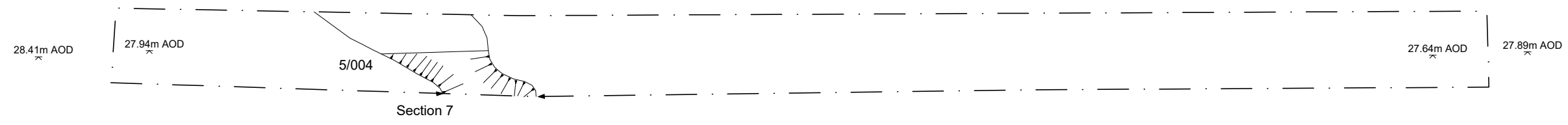
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Project Ref: 220279	August 2022	Trench 3- Plan, Section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2022233	Drawn by: FG		



+ 555023, 109624

+ 555052, 109624

Trench 5



+ 555023, 109617

+ 555052, 109617



Section 7

Section 6



Trench 5 looking east



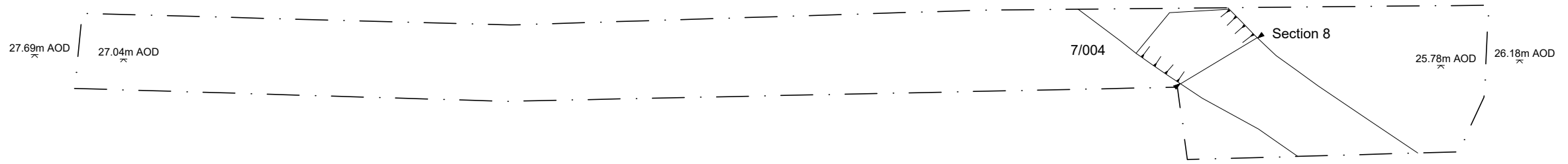
5/004 looking south



+ 555048, 109595

+ 555077, 109595

Trench 7



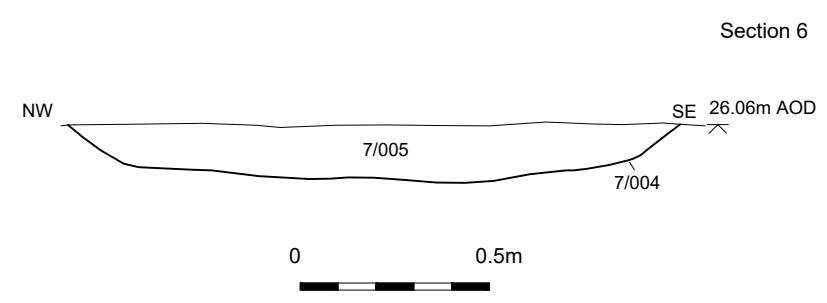
584

+ 555048, 109584

+ 555077, 109584

27.44m AOD

Section 8



Trench 7 looking west



7/004 looking south-east



+ 555043, 109584

+ 555048, 109584



Trench 9 looking north



9/004 looking north

27.44m AOD

26.98m AOD

Section 9

9/004

Trench 9

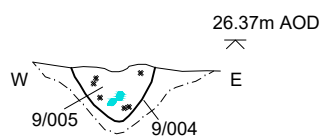
25.27m AOD

25.44m AOD

+ 555043, 109555

+ 555048, 109555

Section 9



0 0.5m

x charcoal
● burnt flint

0 2m



11/004 looking north-east



11/006 looking north-east



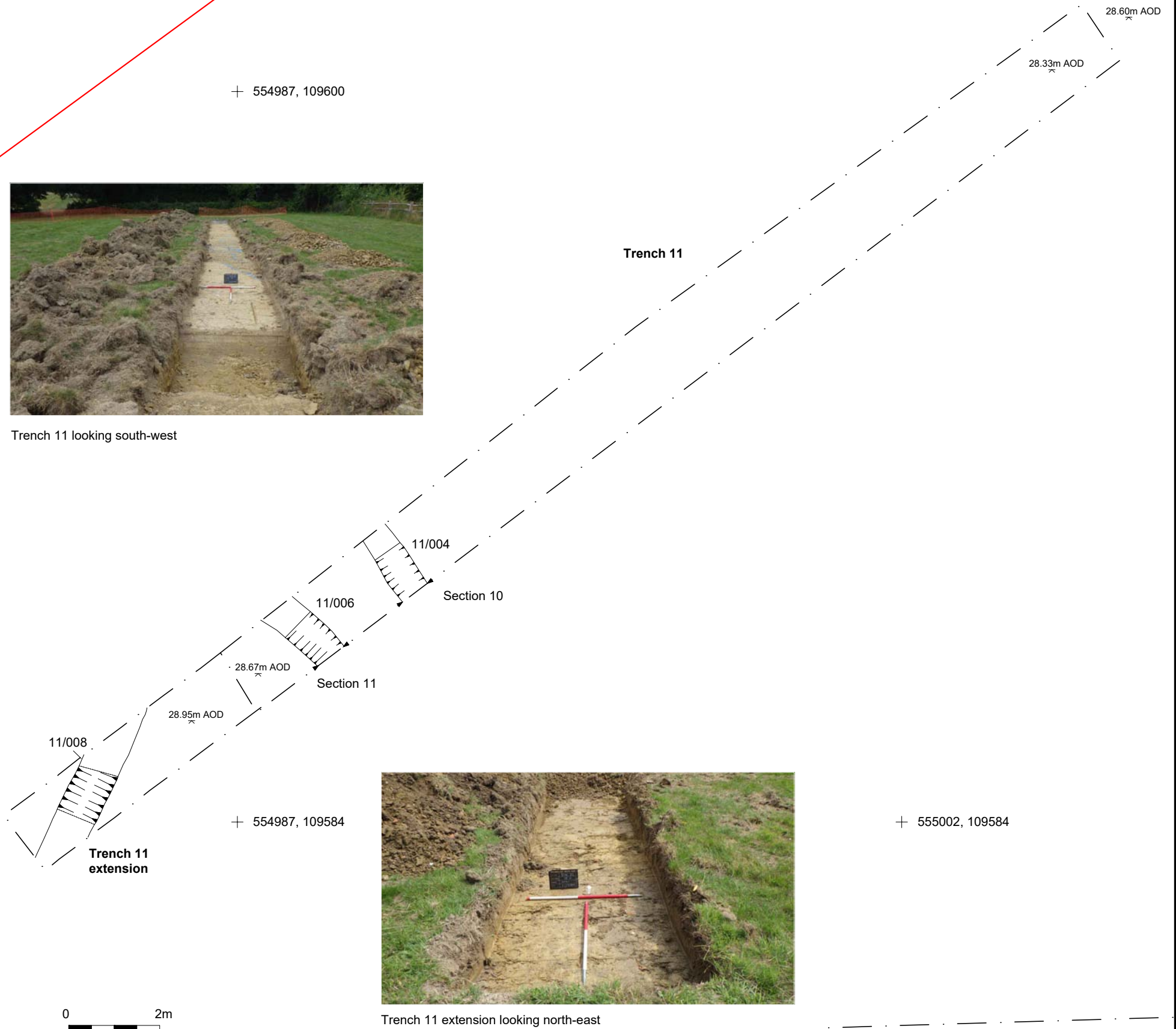
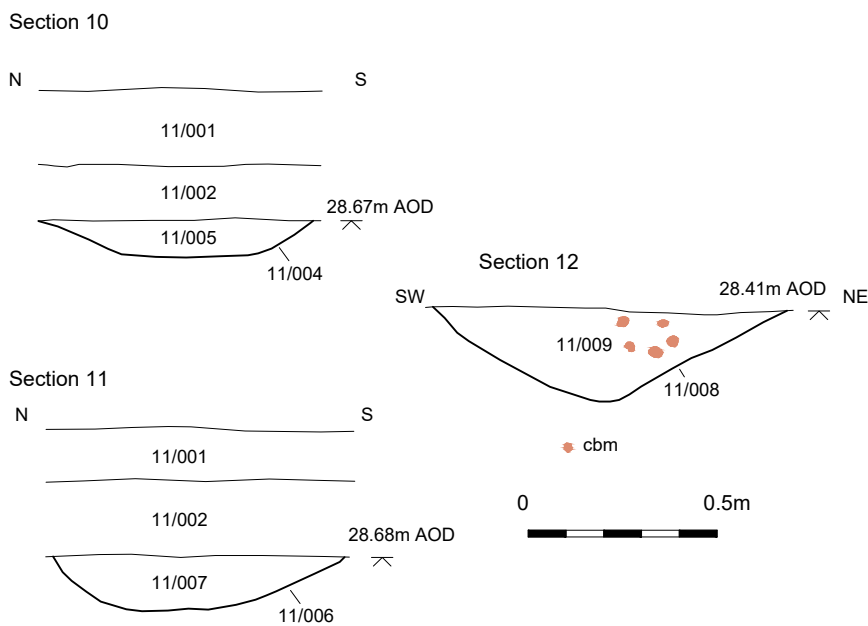
11/008 looking south-west

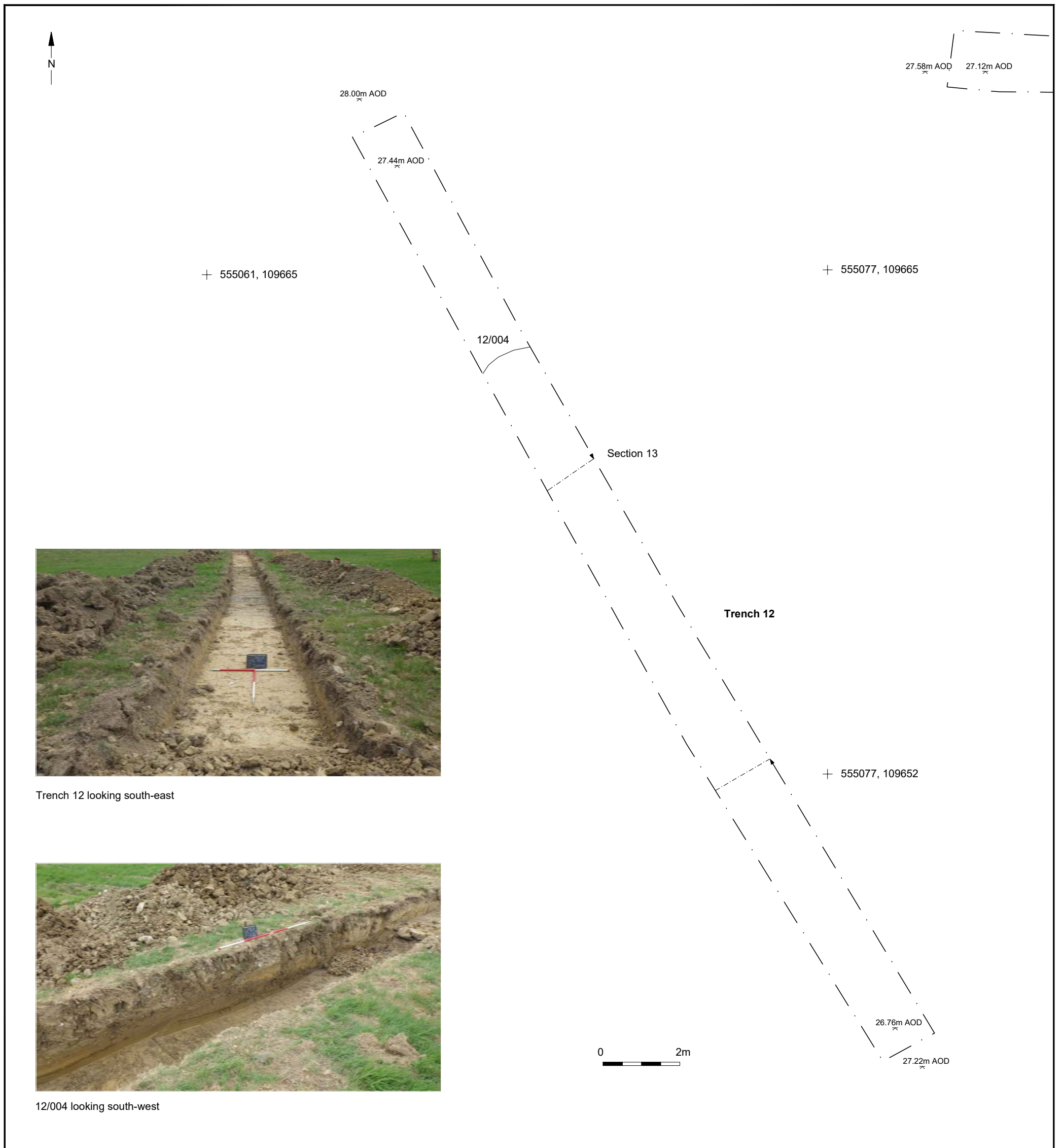


Trench 11 looking south-west



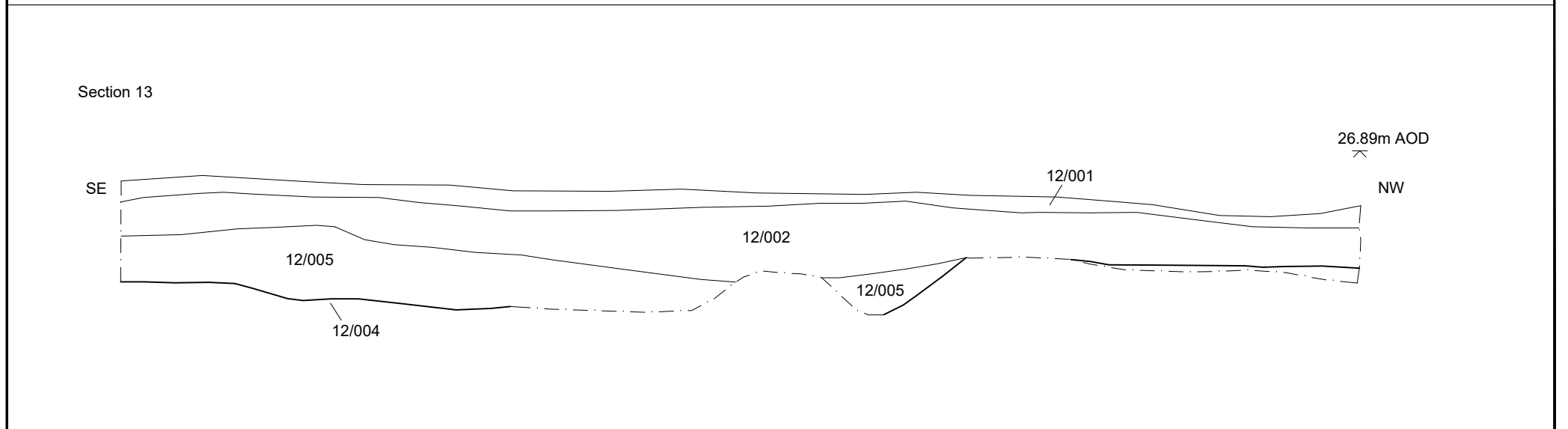
Trench 11 extension looking north-east





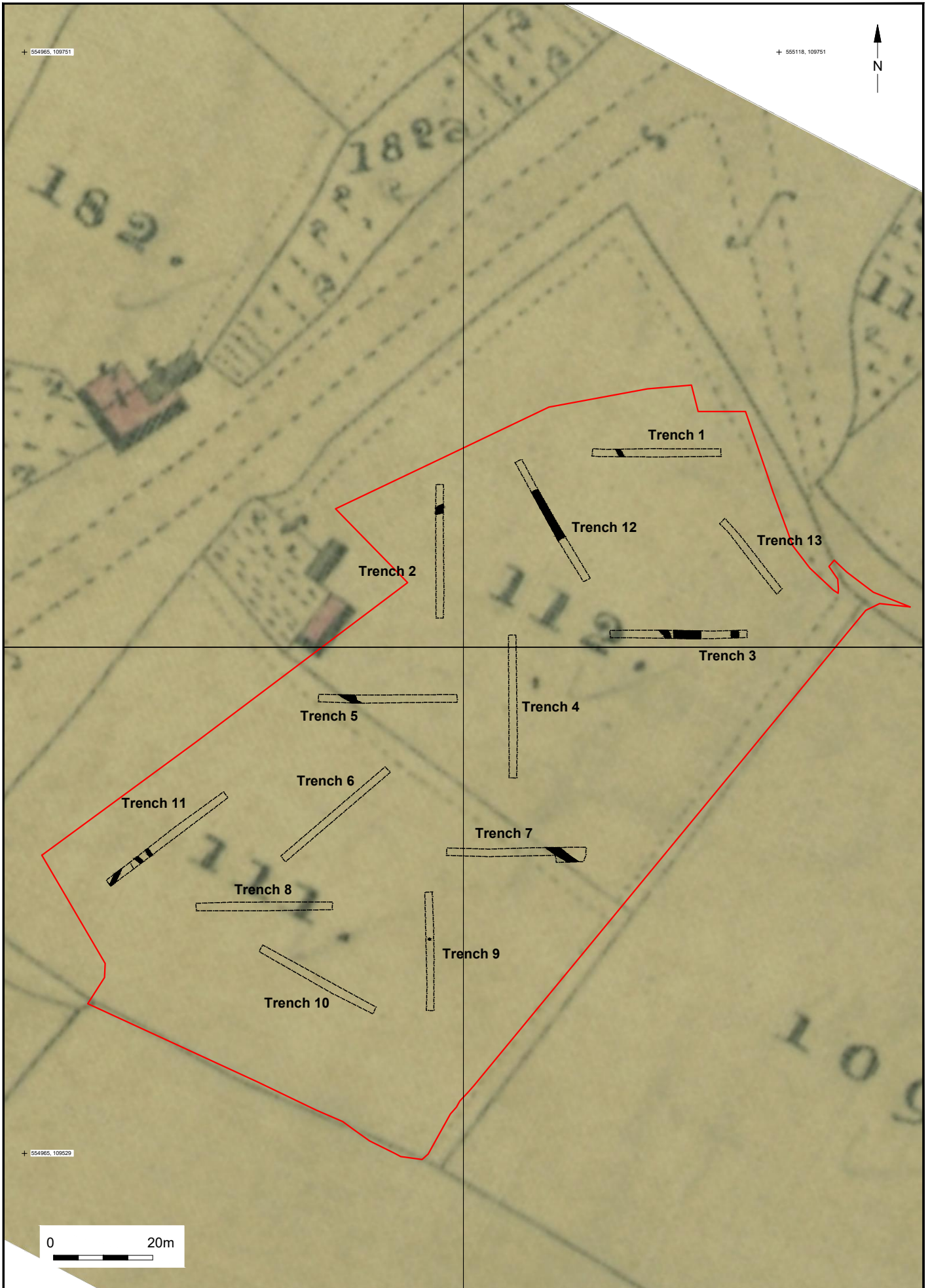
Trench 12 looking south-east

12/004 looking south-west

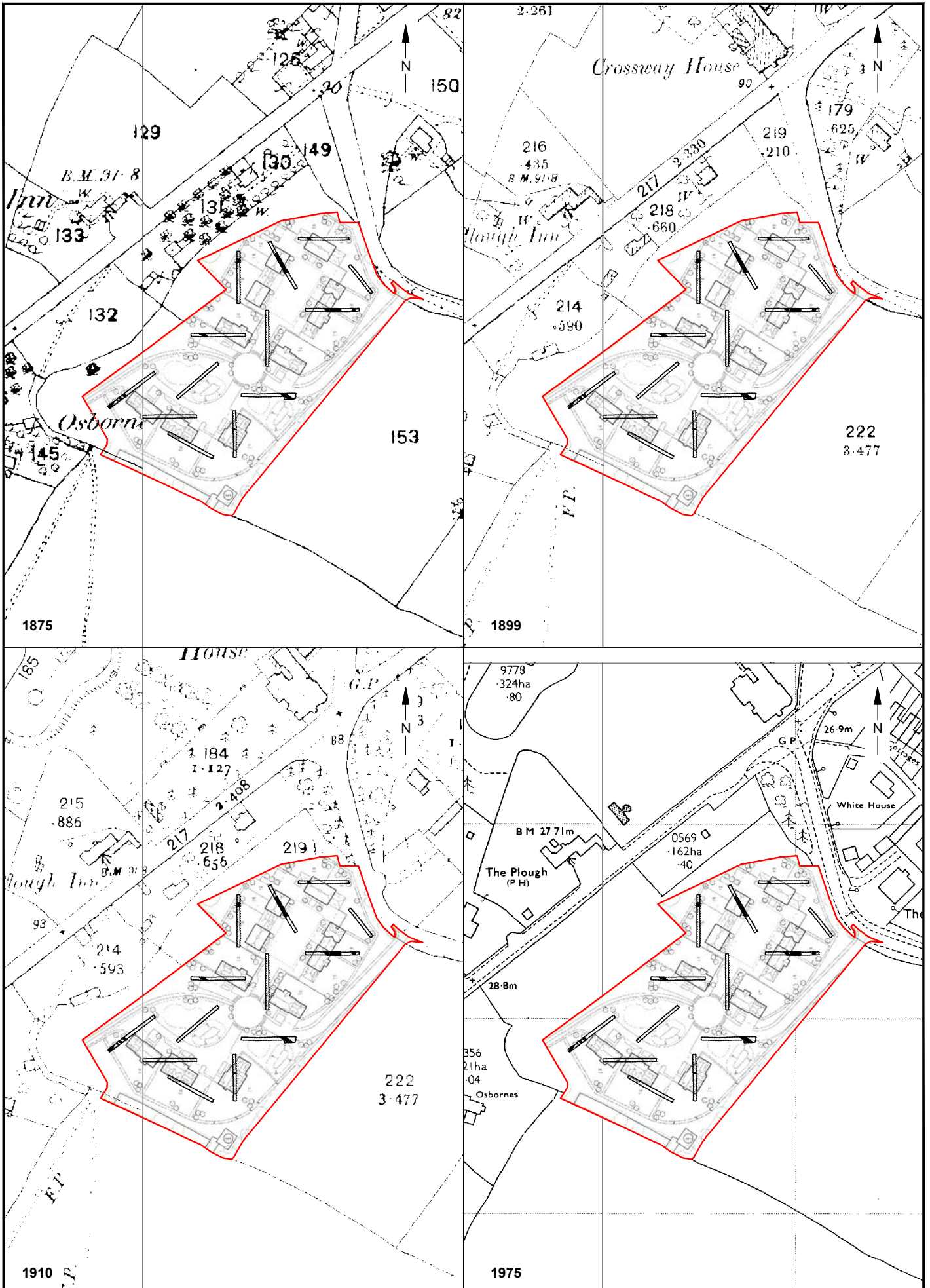




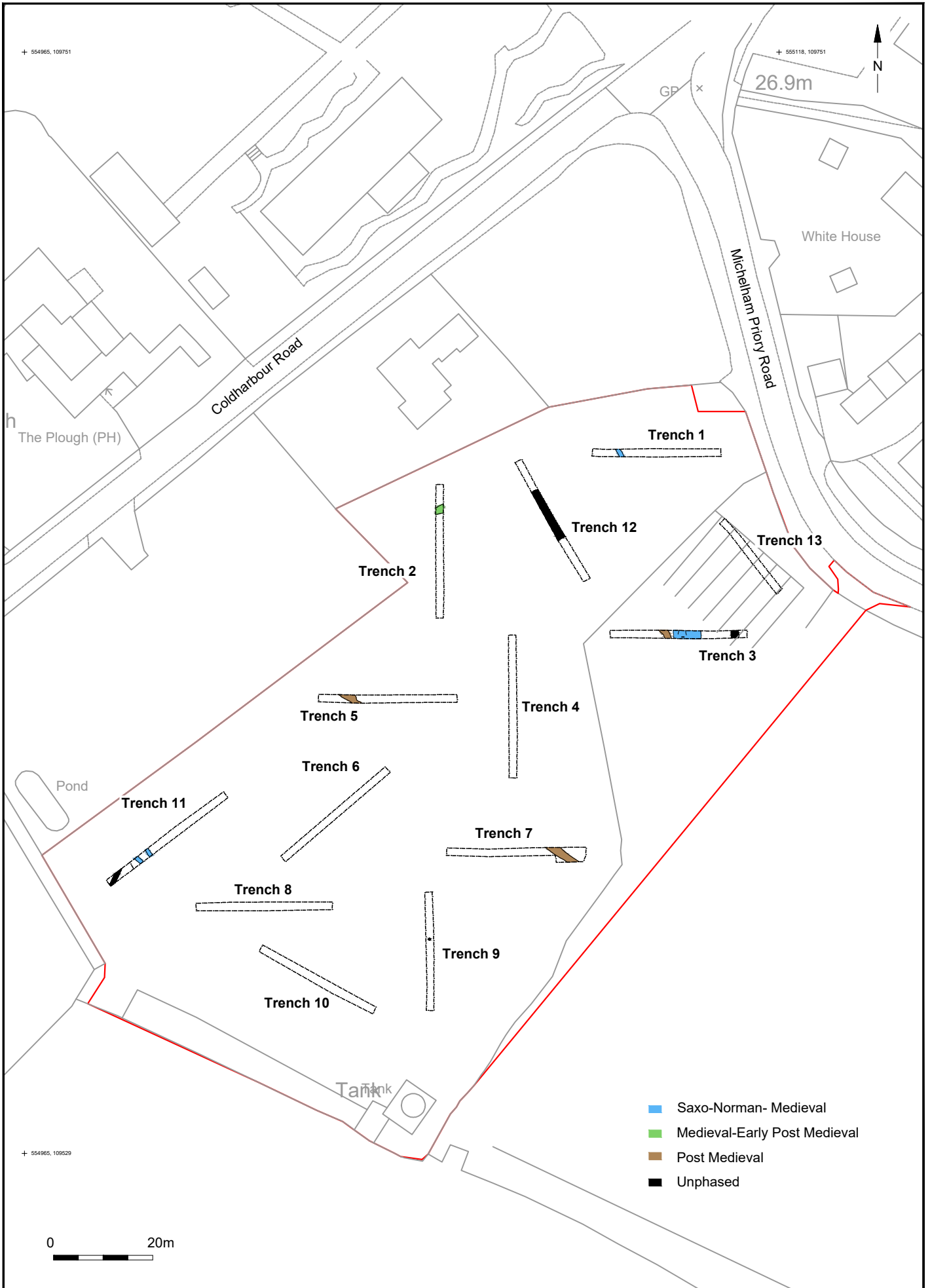
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Project Ref: 220279	Aug 2022	Trench plan overlain on the Yeakell and Gardner Map of 1780	
Report Ref: 2022233	Drawn by: FG		



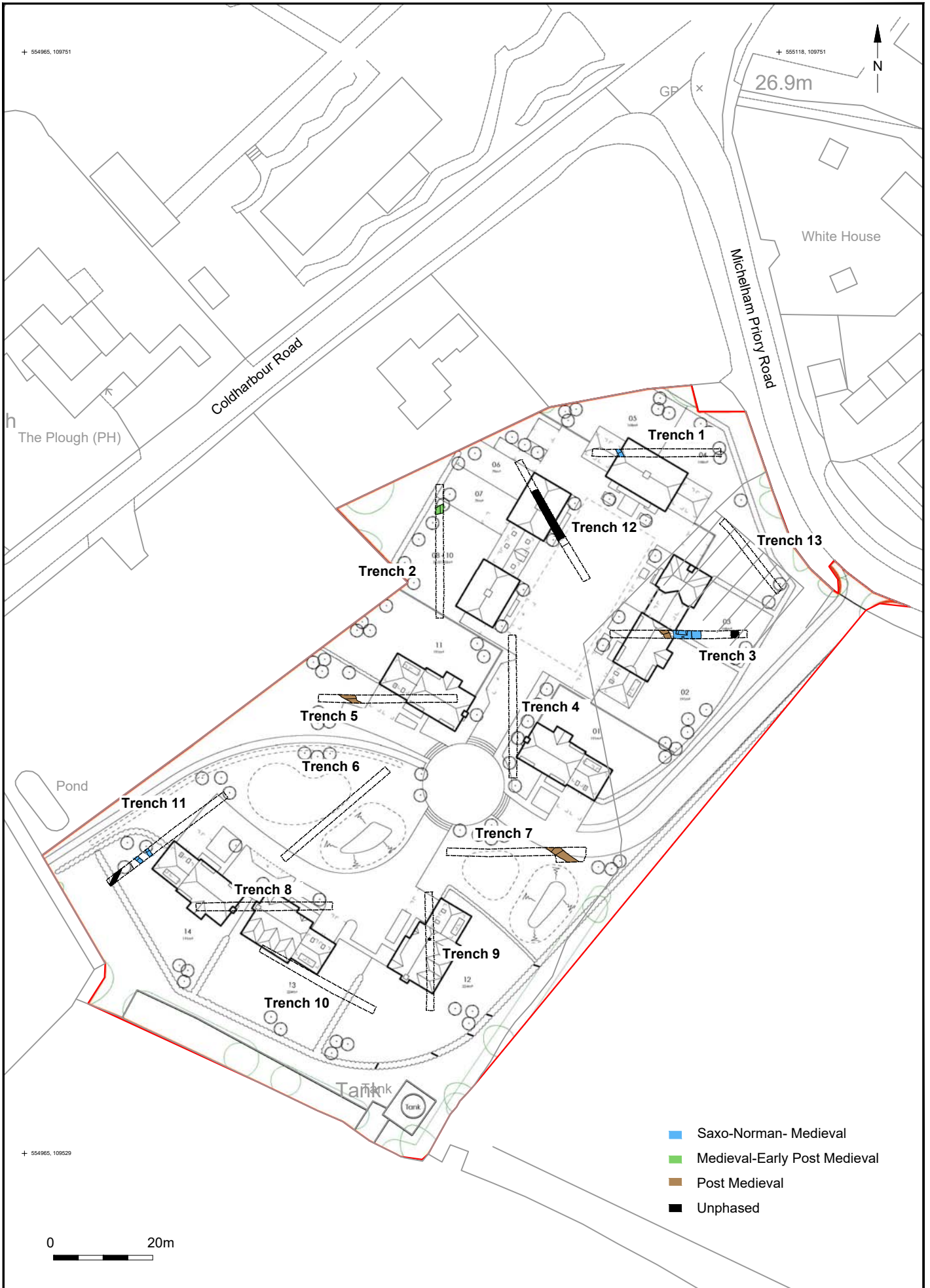
© Archaeology South-East		Land S of Michelham Priory Road, Upper Dicker, East Sussex	Fig. 12
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Project Ref: 220279	Aug 2022	Trench plan overlain on Historic Ordnance Survey	
Report Ref: 2022233	Drawn by: FG	maps of 1875, 1899, 1910 and 1975	



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Project Ref: 220279	Aug 2022	Phased plan of archaeological features	
Report Ref: 2022233	Drawn by: FG		



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Project Ref: 220279	Aug 2022	Phased Archaeological Features and Proposed Development Plan	
Report Ref: 2022233	Drawn by: FG		

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