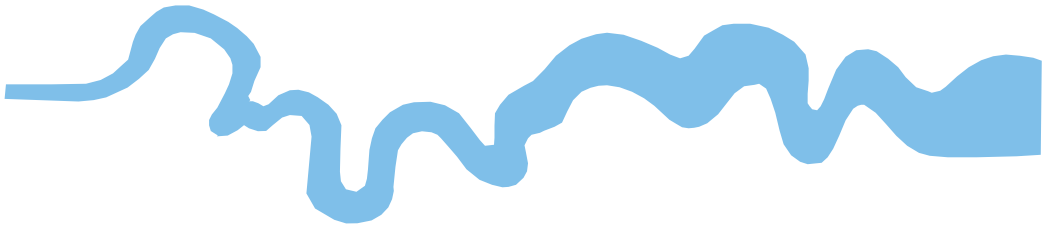
T V A S



SOUTH

Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: SRP21/59

(TQ 3656 1682)

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Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Millwood Designer Homes Ltd

By Sean Wallis

TVAS South

Site Code
SRP 21/59

October 2022

Summary

Site name: Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 3656 1682

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning references: LW/21/0697

Date and duration of project: 20th - 22nd September 2022

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: SRP 21/59

Area of site: *c*. 1.8 ha

Summary of results: The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development of the site. The majority of the site was archaeologically blank. An isolated post-hole in trench 17 is possibly of prehistoric date and three probable post-pads in trench 6 may relate to a small short-lived building shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map. No evidence was recovered of a continuation of an excavated Late Iron Age settlement found to the south-east of the corner of the proposal site. On the basis of these results, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 07.10.22

TVAS South, 77a Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton, BN1 7HB

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Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 21/59b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex (TQ 3656 1682) (Figs. 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Mr Peter Bland of Millwood Designer Homes Ltd, 6 Alexander Grove, Kings Hill, West Malling, Kent, ME19 4XR.

Planning permission (LW/21/0697) had been sought from Lewes District Council to develop the site for residential housing. It is likely that any consent will be subject to planning conditions relating to archaeology and the historic environment. As a result, it was proposed to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site, to better inform the planning process. This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr Neil Griffin). The fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Rishman and Sean Wallis between the 20th and 22nd September 2022, and the site code is SRP 21/59. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located immediately to the east of Station Road, which is the main north-south road running through Plumpton Green, East Sussex (TQ 3656 1682) (Figs. 1 and 2). The site consists of an irregular shaped parcel of land, measuring about 1.8 ha in size. The western part of the site is occupied by the vicarage and its associated garden areas (A), whilst the remainder consists of two small fields (B and C), and part of a much larger field (D). The site is relatively flat, although there is a very gentle slope from west to east. As a result, the height above Ordnance Datum varies from about 35m close to Station Road, down to about 32m at the far south-eastern corner of the site. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Weald Clay Deposits (BGS 2006), and this was confirmed in most of the trenches as a light yellow brown sandy clay. The clay was more orange brown in the far eastern part of the site. In several trenches the natural geology contained varying amounts of manganese inclusions.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been considered in a recent desk-based assessment (Wallis 2021). In summary, very little had been found in the area around the site in the past, although this could merely reflect the lack of systematic archaeological investigation in comparison to better studied areas and geologies such as the chalk downs, gravels of major river valleys and the coastal plain. It is sometimes assumed that most of the Weald was heavily wooded prior to the post-medieval period, but recent fieldwork immediately to the south of the present site revealed evidence of settlement activity in the Late Iron Age (Wallis 2020; Wallis 2022). Two roundhouses were recorded along with several pits, one of which contained a cremation burial. The settlement appears to have been surrounded by a ditch, the southern and western sides of which were observed within the excavation area (Fig. 2). There was a strong possibility that the enclosure ditch could extend northwards into the present site.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were;

To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

To determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Late Iron Age period are present.

Twenty trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new development, whilst avoiding protected trees and known services. The trenches were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

The trenches were dug as close to their original planned positions as possible, although some had to be moved eastwards due to the fact that the eastern part of the vicarage garden and the western part of Field B were very overgrown. A few trenches were shorter than originally planned, due to a lack of space in the areas where they were dug. These changes to the agreed scheme were discussed with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer when he visited the site. The excavated trenches were all 1.50m wide, and measured between 15.20m and 30.50m in length, and between 0.34m and 0.46m in depth. The natural geology was

observed in all of the trenches. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was excavated immediately to the south of the vicarage. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features were recorded in the trench, but one sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil (51), along with fragments of late post-medieval pottery and brick.

Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.39m deep. The trench had to be moved eastwards due to the overgrown vegetation between Areas A and B. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50), and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 3 (Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 22.10m long and up to 0.38m deep. The trench had to be moved eastwards due to trench 2 being re-positioned. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50), and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 4

This trench was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 23.70m long and up to 0.43m deep. The trench had to be moved eastwards due to trench 5 being re-positioned. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 5

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.37m deep. The trench had to be moved eastwards due to the overgrown vegetation between Areas A and B, and was slightly short as a result. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50), and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 and 5; Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 15.20m long and up to 0.37m deep. It was excavated in the front garden of the vicarage, and had to be shortened due to the presence of numerous trees. The

natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50), and 0.11m of subsoil (51). A probable post-pad (53), measuring about 0.90m square, was recorded in the central part of the trench. It was comprised of flint nodules and occasional brick fragments within a sandy mortar matrix, and was probably within a barely discernible construction cut (2). Two similar features (54 and 55) were partially exposed within the trench. Samples of brick were taken from each post-pad, and these dated from the 18th or 19th century, although it was clear that the bricks had been reused in the post-pads.

It is possible that the post-pads recorded in this trench may relate to a short lived building which is shown on the 1873 Ordnance Survey (Figs. 6 and 7). This building is not shown on the 1839 Tithe Map, although the adjacent pond is depicted. The small building had been demolished by the time the next Ordnance Survey was produced in 1897-98, although this map is the first to show the vicarage and church.

Further late post-medieval or modern finds (CBM, pottery, glass, iron nail, slate, bone button) were recovered from the subsoil horizon in this trench.

Trench 7 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 19.70m long and up to 0.41m deep. The trench was excavated in the rear garden of the vicarage, and was slightly short due to the presence of numerous trees. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features were recorded in the trench, but some late post-medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the subsoil (51), along with three fragments of dark green glass.

Trench 8

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50), and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features were recorded in the trench, although a prehistoric flint core was recovered from the subsoil (51).

Trench 9 (Fig. 5; Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 22.70m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50), and 0.07m of subsoil (51). No archaeological features were recorded in the trench, but a late post-medieval iron key was recovered from the subsoil (51), along with two fragments of iron nails.

Trench 10

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 24.40m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.06m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 5; Pls. 4 and 5)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 24.20m long and up to 0.37m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The natural clay in this trench (and trench 12 to the east) was slightly browner than that seen elsewhere on the site, and these trenches were also positioned in a slight depression which appeared to run across the field. The East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer requested that a test pit be dug to determine whether there was anything like a silted up pond present. The test pit was dug at the southern end of trench 11, and this revealed that the orange brown sandy clay layer was about 0.16m thick, and overlay a deposit of mid bluish grey clay, which was up to 0.32m thick. A layer of orange brown clay with frequent manganese inclusions was recorded at the bottom of the test pit. No archaeological finds were observed within any of the layers observed in the test pit, although two small fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from the overlying subsoil (51). No archaeological features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 12 (PL. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50), and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 13

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.60m long and up to 0.43m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50), and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 14

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 22.00m long and up to 0.41m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.10m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 15 (Fig. 5; PL. 7)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 26.30m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.14m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 16 (PL. 7)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 30.50m long and up to 0.46m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.15m of subsoil (51). The trench was positioned in an area where the Late Iron Age ditch found to the south should have continued into the present site. However, no such feature could be seen in the trench, despite it being checked on numerous occasions, at different times of the day. No archaeological finds were recovered from the trench.

Trench 17 (Figs. 3 and 4; Pl. 9)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26.30m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), and 0.11m of subsoil (51). A probable post-hole (1) was recorded in the central part of the trench. The feature measured about 0.32m in diameter and was up to 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base. It had a single fill of dark greyish brown silty clay, which contained some charcoal (52). The feature was 100% excavated following its recording, but the only find recovered was a small fragment of fired clay.

Trench 18

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50), and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 19 (PL. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50), and 0.08m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 20 (Fig. 5)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.36m deep. The natural clay geology was generally encountered beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50), and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Finds

A wide range of archaeological finds were recovered during the evaluation, although most of the material was derived from the subsoil layer (51) in certain trenches.

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 16 sherds of pottery, weighing 179g, from five individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Appendix 3 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated the Lewes fabric code (Barber forthcoming) as well as a common name while post-medieval ones have been allocated common name only. Overall the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds with limited to moderate signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have seen some reworking but not extensively so.

The earliest pottery recovered consists of the two sherds of High Medieval Ringmer ware. Both exhibit moderate abrasion suggesting they have been subjected to reworking, not unexpected considering the type of context they were recovered from. The sherds can probably best be seen as a background scatter from manuring the land with domestic waste during periods of arable cultivation in the 13th to early 14th centuries.

The remainder of the assemblage is of late post-medieval date. Of this group the majority belong to the later 18th to early 19th centuries (most notably the creamware, pearlware and probably most of the glazed red earthenwares). A few later sherds are present, the latest probably being the English stoneware preserve jar from Trench 6, which is probably from the early decades of the 20th century. As with the medieval period it is likely this material is the result of manuring arable land, most intensively in the later 18th/early 19th centuries with far less after that date.

Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was in mixed condition but generally consists of fairly small pieces with slight to moderate signs of abrasion. As such the assemblage appears to have seen some reworking. Due to the mixed open nature of the deposits and late date of all of the ceramic building material the assemblage has been recorded by form and date rather than by fabric. Although fabric samples have previously been collected for this area a careful watch was made to identify any new potential types not previously recorded. In the event no new types were noted. The assemblage is summarised in Appendix 4.

The earliest item in the assemblage is the piece of burnt clay from Trench 17, however, in isolation it is not possible to place this in a period. The remainder of the assemblage is of the late post-medieval period.

Considering the small size of the assemblage the fabric suite is quite diverse suggesting the material has been derived from a number of different phases of construction prior to being imported to the site. The material appears to represent a background scatter in keeping with the other late post-medieval finds from the site. All of the fabrics are typical for the area and period.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered just two (conjoining) pieces of clay pipe from the site, weighing 3g, which were found in the subsoil layer (51) of trench 11. Although only deriving from a single pipe, the fragments carry a partial maker's mark. These almost certainly relate to John Winter of Keere Street, Lewes (1832-34) though at least two other pipe makers were working in Keere Street at this time (Atkinson 1977). The burnt nature of the pipe would be in keeping with it being from a general domestic spread in line with the contemporary pottery.

Glass by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just five pieces of glass from the site. The material has been fully listed in Appendix 5 as part of the visible archive.

The earliest glass consists of the tapering necked wine bottle fragment from context [51] in Trench 7. This, which has a notable amount of surface wear, is probably of early/mid 18th century date. The remaining glass is in fresher condition and equates to beer/wine bottles of the later 18th to early 20th centuries. The material is in keeping with the background scatter of pottery from the site.

Metalwork by Luke Barber

The evaluation recovered just five pieces of metal from the site. The material has been fully listed in Appendix 6 as part of the visible archive.

All of the metalwork consists of pieces of iron with low/moderate amounts of adhering corrosion products. Despite the corrosion all of the pieces are diagnostic of form. Most comprise nails or fragments thereof, the exception being the single door key. All fit happily within a late post-medieval date and appear to represent a background scatter which correlates with the ceramic and glass assemblages from the site.

Stone by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered a single piece of slate, weighing 31g, from the subsoil layer (51) in trench 6. Welsh slate was a common roofing material in the county between the 19th and early 20th centuries and is in keeping with the other late post-medieval finds recovered from the evaluation.

Flint by Luke Barber

Trench 8, context [51], produced a fresh black downland flint core with all over flaking (119g). The piece is most likely of Bronze Age date but can be considered an isolated find and in keeping with general worked flint scatters in the area.

Bone by Luke Barber

A complete bone 4-hole disc button with raised front rim measuring 17mm diameter (1g) was recovered from the subsoil (51) in trench 6. The item, presumably a casual loss, is probably of 19th to early 20th century date.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully investigated the proposed development of the site. It is possible that an isolated post-hole found in trench 17 could be prehistoric, but unfortunately it only contained a single lump of fired clay as dating evidence. No evidence was recovered of a continuation into the proposal site of a Late Iron Age settlement excavated in 2021 to the south-east of the corner of the proposal site. The rest of the site was archaeologically blank. In an area closest to Station Road, three probable post-pads were recorded in trench 6, in front of the vicarage, which seem to relate to a small building depicted on the 1873 Ordnance Survey map. This building appears to have been short-lived, as it had been demolished by the time the church and vicarage were built in the 1890s. The site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

References

BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50,000, Sheet **318/333**, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits Edition, Keyworth.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1a	19.30	1.50	0.37	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.37m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 1]**
2	25.40	1.50	0.39	0-0.19m Topsoil (50); 0.19-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.39m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
3	22.10	1.50	0.38	0-0.21m Topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.38m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 2]**
4	23.70	1.50	0.43	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.37m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
5	20.50	1.50	0.37	0-0.18m Topsoil (50); 0.18-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.37m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 5]**
6	15.20	1.50	0.37	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.37m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Probable post-pads 53, 54 and 55.
7	19.70	1.50	0.41	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.41m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
8	24.00	1.50	0.39	0-0.25m Topsoil (50); 0.25-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.39m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
9	22.70	1.50	0.36	0-0.22m Topsoil (50); 0.22-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.36m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[Pls. 3 and 9]**
10	24.40	1.50	0.34	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.34m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 10]**
11	24.20	1.50	0.37	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.37m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 4]**
12	25.40	1.50	0.36	0-0.22m Topsoil (50); 0.22-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.36m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 6]**
13	25.60	1.50	0.43	0-0.26m Topsoil (50); 0.26-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.43m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
14	22.00	1.50	0.41	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.41m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
15	26.30	1.50	0.42	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37-0.42m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 7]**
16	30.50	1.50	0.46	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39-0.46m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). **[PL. 8]**
17	26.30	1.50	0.39	0-0.23m Topsoil (50); 0.23-0.34m subsoil (51); 0.34-0.39m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Post-hole 1.
18	25.80	1.50	0.42	0-0.26m Topsoil (50); 0.26-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.42m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
19	24.50	1.50	0.38	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.38m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
20	25.30	1.50	0.44	0-0.24m Topsoil (50); 0.24-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.44m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence / comments
17	1	52	Post-hole	Undated	Only contained fired clay.
6	2	53	Post-pad	Late post-medieval	Brick.
6	-	54	Post-pad	Late post-medieval	Brick.
6	-	55	Post-pad	Late post-medieval	Brick.

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

Context	*Fabric*	*Period*	*No*	*Weight (g)*	*Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)*
Tr. 1 [51]	Ringmer sandy ware, rare flint (HML3b)	HM	1	13	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, sooted. Moderate abrasion)
Tr. 1 [51]	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	37	?Lid x1 (clear glaze all over)
Tr. 1 [51]	Creamware	LPM	2	3	Plate x1 (concave rim)
Tr. 1 [51]	Yellow ware	LPM	2	9	?Chamber pot x1 (white slip on edge of out-turned rim)
Tr. 6 [51]	English stoneware	LPM	1	27	Preserve jar x1 (String-groove rim, close-set vertical incised lines on body, grey Bristol glaze)
Tr. 7 [51]	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	4	64	Jar x1 (moulded rim, clear glaze internally); ?x3 (clear glaze internally)
Tr. 7 [51]	Creamware	LPM	1	3	?Bowl x1
Tr. 7 [51]	Pearlware (transfer-printed)	LPM	1	3	Plate x1 (willow pattern)
Tr. 9 [51]	Early Ringmer sandy ware (HML2)	HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised, externally sooted. Worn)
Tr. 6 [51]	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	1	8	Flower pot x1
Tr. 6 [51]	Yellow ware	LPM	1	10	Chamber pot x1 (white slip on edge of out-turned rim. Re-used in mortar)

(HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900)

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

Context	*Form*	*Period*	*Date*	*No*	*Weight (g)*	*Dimensions*	*Comments*
Tr. 17 [1]	Burnt clay	?	?	1	6	n/a	Amorphous. Silty with iron oxides
Tr. 1 [51]	Brick	LPM	C19th-early 20th	1	10	nsd	Well fired. Fine with clay pellets
Tr. 6 [51]	Brick	LPM	C19th-early 20th	1	64	nsd	Well fired, clay pellets, occasional iron oxides
Tr. 6 [51]	Peg tile	LPM	C18th-19th	1	24	c. 11mm thick	Well formed & fired. Marl-rich & iron oxides. Worn
Tr. 6 [51]	Peg tile	LPM	C19th-early 20th	1	99	11mm thick	Well formed & fired. Fine, occasional iron oxides. Quite fresh
Tr. 6 [53]	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	1	160	65mm thick	Well formed & fired. Fine. Re-used
Tr. 6 [54]	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	1	1321	106mm wide, 50mm thick	Well formed & fired. Paver, re-used in a buff sandy mortar with common chalk to 7mm
Tr. 6 [55]	Brick	LPM	C18th-19th	3	138	nsd	x3 fabrics: fine sugary quartz, fine with 'marl' pellets, fine with iron oxides

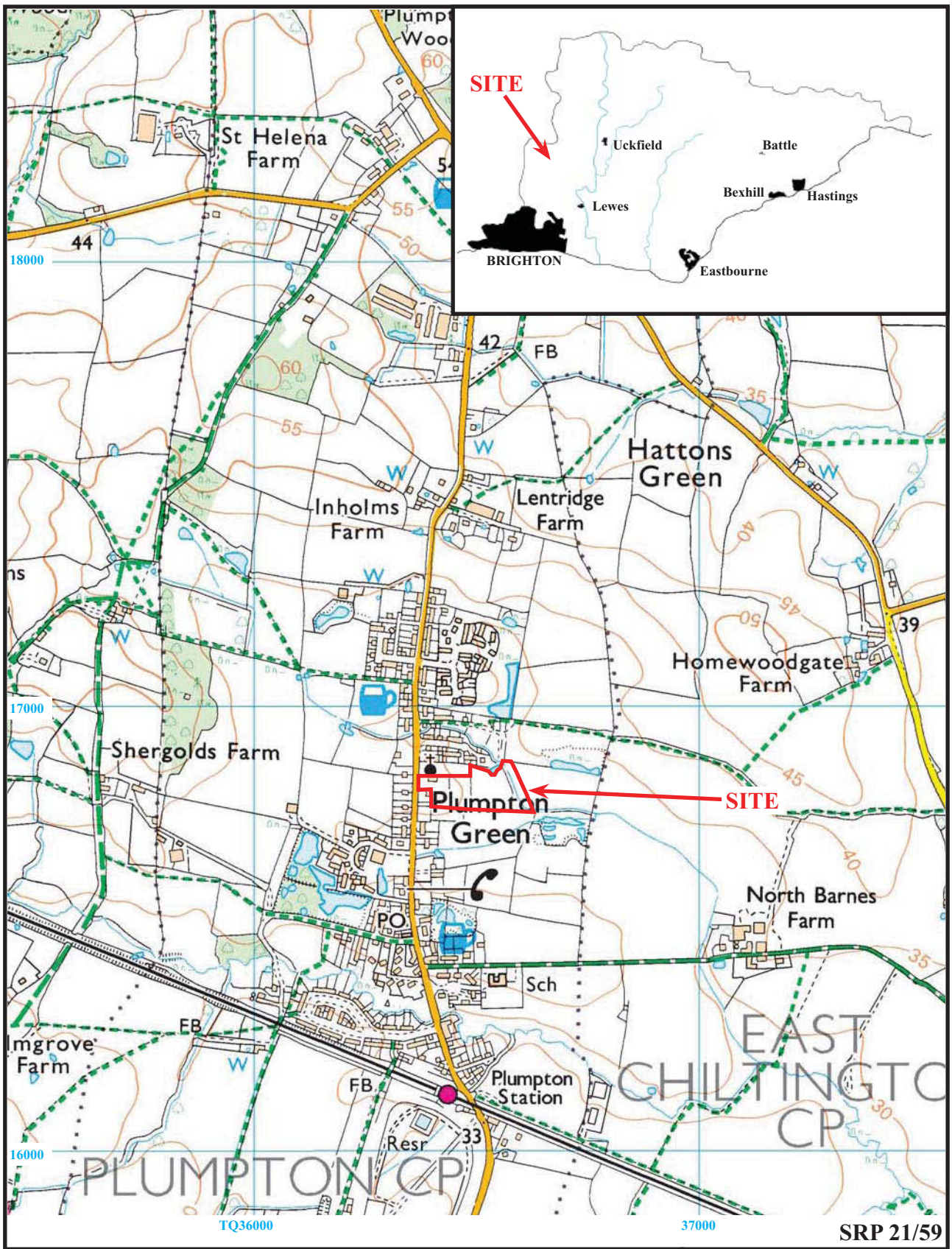
(NSD – No surviving complete dimensions. LPM Late Post-medieval – C18th – 19th)

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of glass

Context	*Colour*	*Body shape*	*Form*	*No*	*Weight (g)*	*Comments*
Tr. 6 [51]	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine/beer bottle	2	17	C19th-early 20th
Tr. 7 [51]	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine bottle	1	34	Tapering neck. Early/mid C18th. Worn
Tr. 7 [51]	Dark green	Cylindrical	Wine/beer bottle	2	75	Mid C18th-early 20th

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of metalwork

Context	*Metal*	*No*	*Weight (g)*	*Description*
Tr. 9 [50]	Iron	2	17	Nail fragment. Square 10x10mm low-domed head
Tr. 9 [50]	Iron	1	34	Complete door key with oval bow. 104mm long, 37mm wide bow, 28mm wide shank with bit. Mid C18th-19th
Tr. 6 [53]	Iron	2	75	Headless 'floorboard' nail. 61mm long



Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex, 2022
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Figure 1. Location of site within Plumpton Green and East Sussex.

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing the evaluation trenches (red), along with the area excavated on the adjacent site in 2021 (in purple).

0 100m

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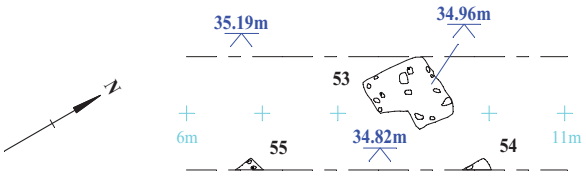
Trench 6



Trench 17

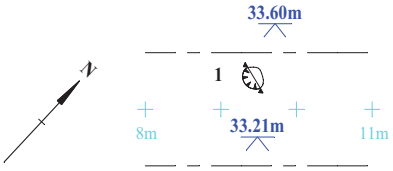


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Figure 3. Plan of trenches 6 and 17.

0 5m

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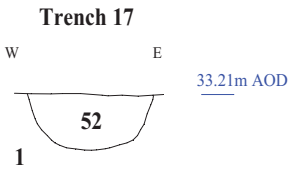

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Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

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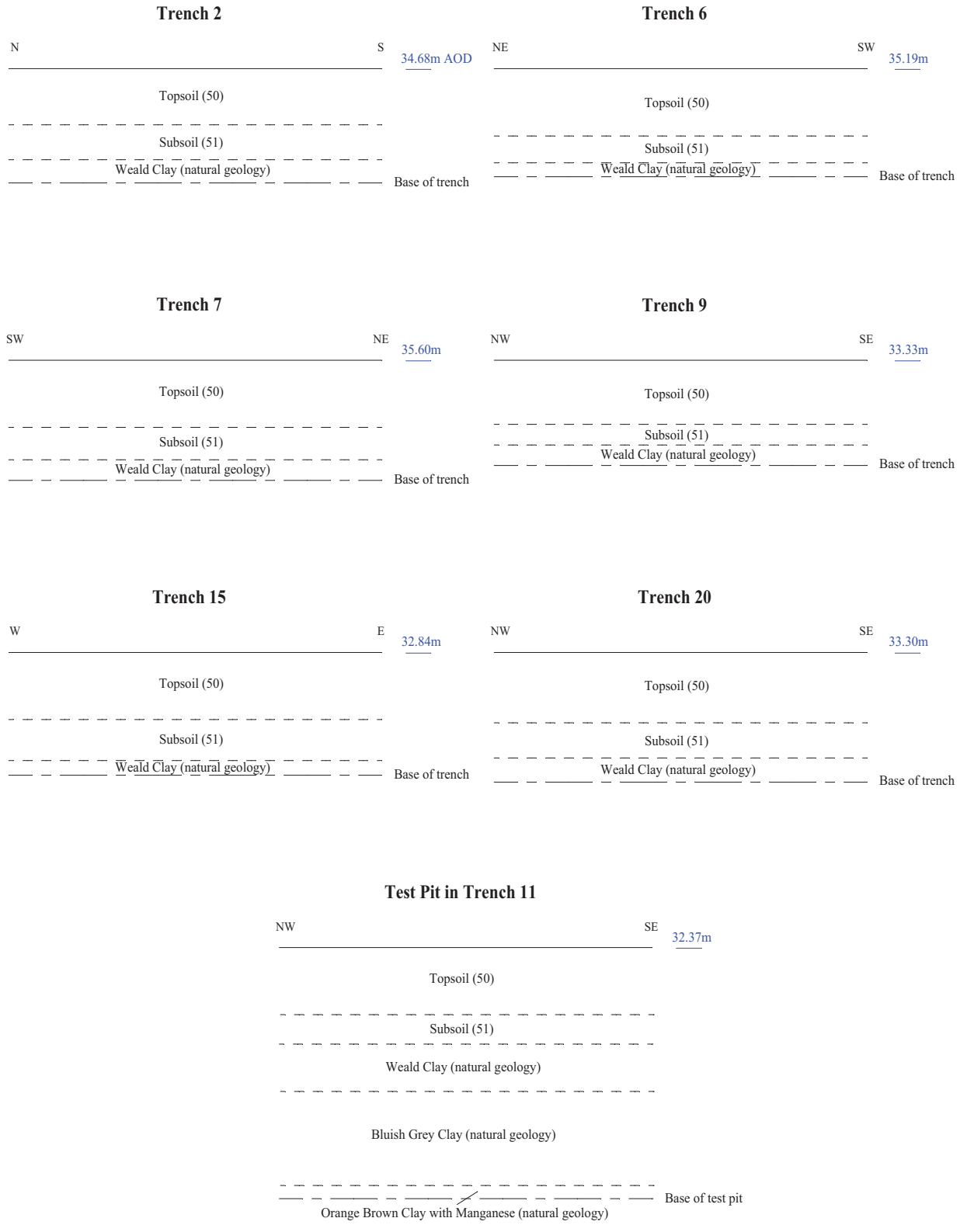

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Figure 5. Representative sections.

0 1m

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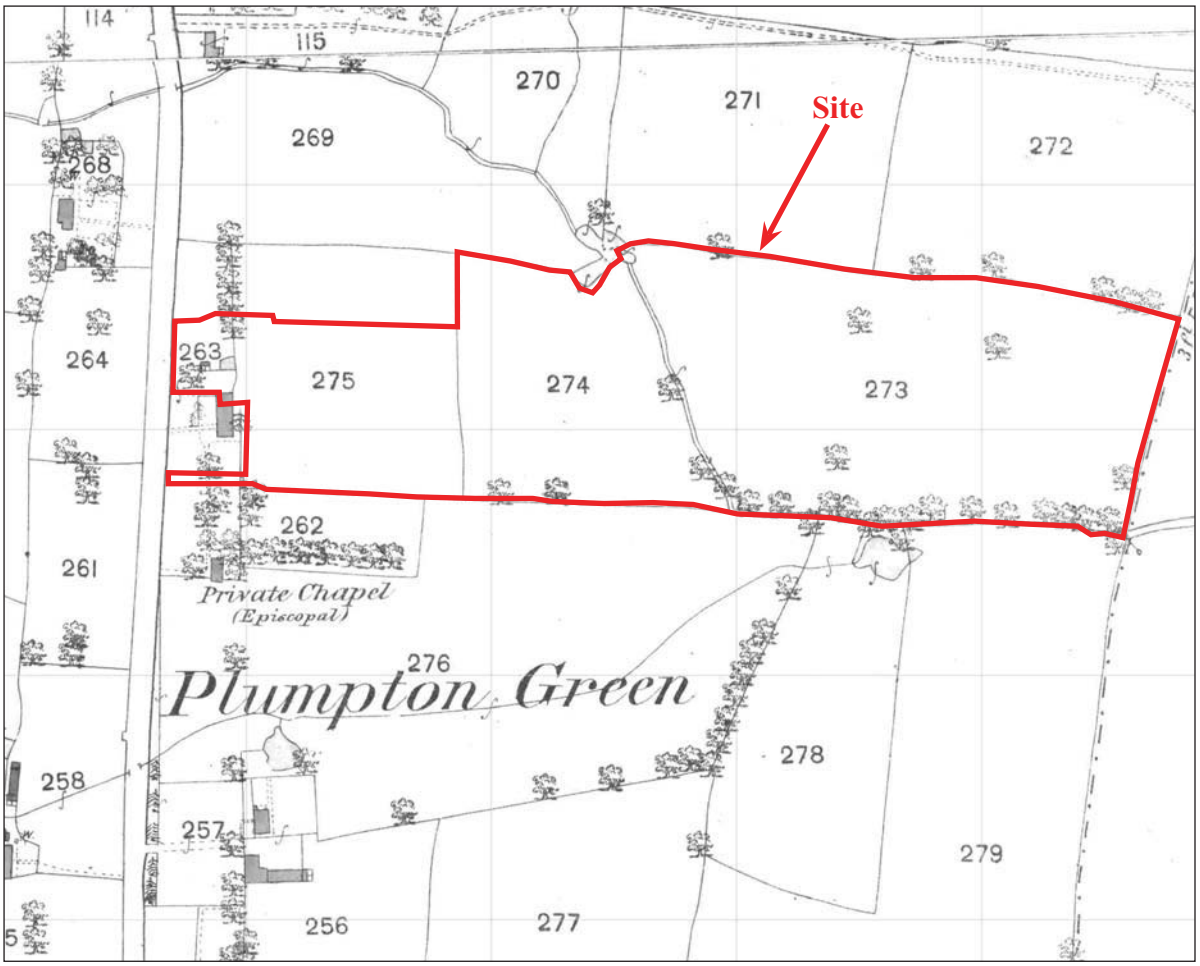

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Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1873.

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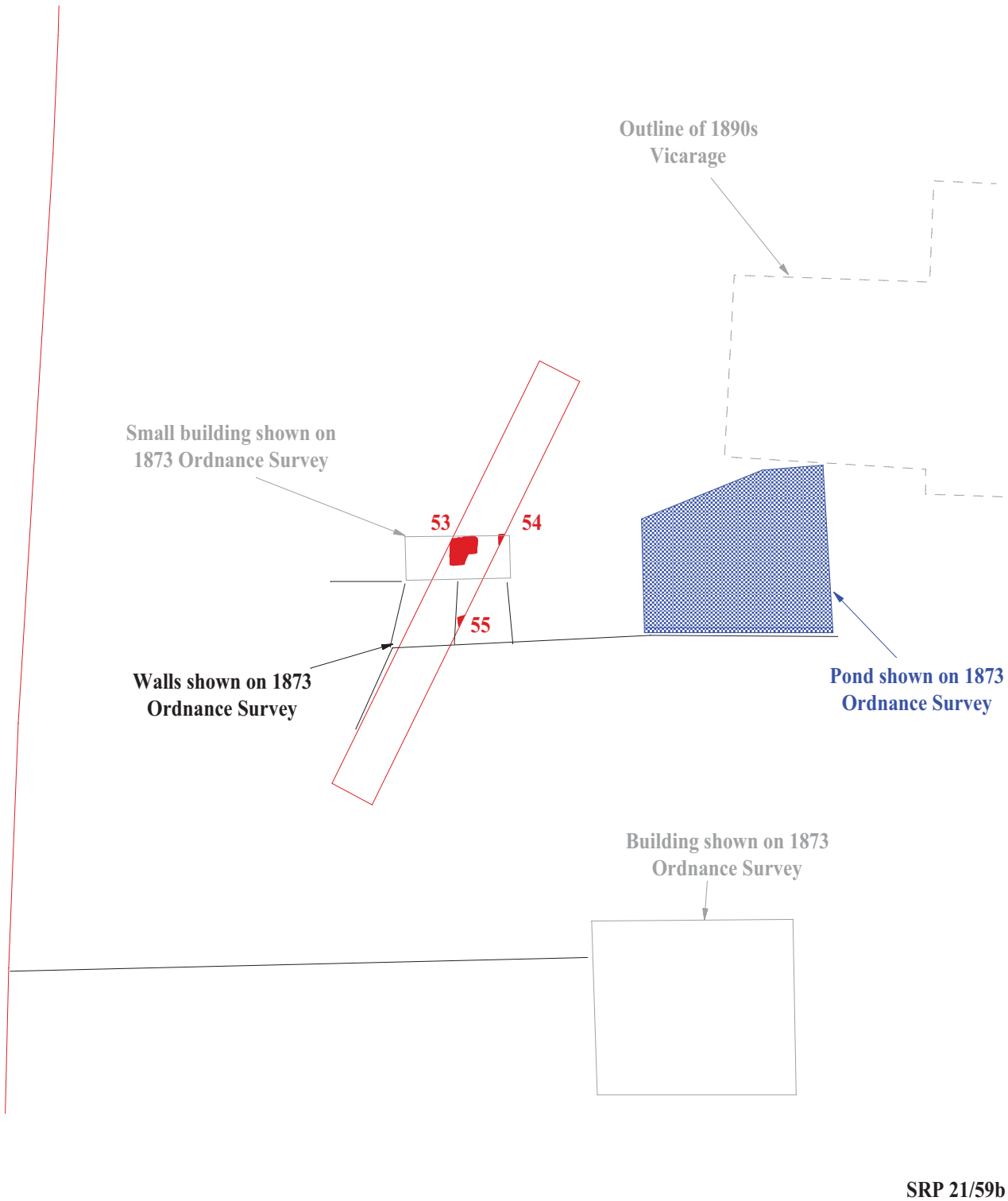

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Figure 7. Plan showing features recorded in trench 6 overlaid onto details taken from the 1873 Ordnance Survey.

0 10m

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Plate 1. Trench 1, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 2. Trench 3, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 3. Trench 9, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 4. Trench 11, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 5. Test pit in Trench 11, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m and 1m.

Plate 6. Trench 12, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

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Plates 1 to 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 15, looking West-north-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 8. Trench 16, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 9. Trench 9, post-hole 1, looking North.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.

Plate 10. Trench 6, post-pads 53 and 54,
looking South-south-west.

Plate 11. General view of the vicarage's front garden,
looking North-east.

Plate 12. General view of Field B, looking North-
east .

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Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
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Plates 7 to 12.

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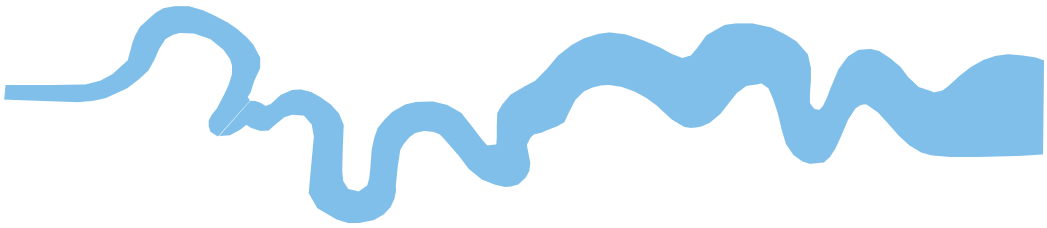
Plate 13. General view of Field C, looking South-east.

Plate 14. General view of Field D, looking South.

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



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