T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S S O U T H

Hunter's Moon, Jevington Road, Jevington, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: HMJ14/113

(TQ 5620 0120)

Hunter's Moon, Jevington Road, Jevington, East Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Mr Mike Hackett

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code HMJ 14/113

September 2014

Summary

Site name: Hunter's Moon, Jevington Road, Jevington, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 5620 0120

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference: SDNP/14/02935/FUL

Date and duration of project: 18th September 2014

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: HMJ 14/113

Area of site: *c.* 0.5ha

Summary of results: The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the redevelopment. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the evaluation trenches and the site is considered to be of low archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Eastbourne Museum in due course.

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 29.09.14

Steve Preston ✓ 26.09.14

Hunter's Moon, Jevington Road, Jevington, East Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 14/113

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Hunter's Moon, Jevington Lane, Jevington, East Sussex (TQ 5620 0120) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Chris Wojtulewski of Parker Dann Chartered Town Planning Consultants, Suite S10, Waterside Centre, North Street, Lewes, BN7 2PE, on behalf of the property's owner, Mr Mike Hackett.

Planning permission (SDNP/14/02935/FUL) has been gained from the South Downs National Park Authority to demolish the existing house and outbuildings and construct a new residential dwelling. The consent is subject to standard conditions (8, 9 and 10) relating to archaeology, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks. The East Sussex County Archaeological Officer has indicated that this should take the form of a trial trench evaluation in the first instance. Any decision regarding further work will be made once the results of the evaluation are known.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the National Park Authority's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Greg Chuter, Archaeological Officer with East Sussex County Council, who act as archaeological advisers to the National Park Authority. The fieldwork was undertaken by Sean Wallis on 18th September 2014, and the site code is HMJ 14/113. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Eastbourne Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies on the east side of Jevington Road, Jevington, East Sussex, to the south of the historic core of the village, and the development area is centred on TQ 5620 0120 (Fig. 1). The site is occupied by a residential dwelling known as Hunter's Moon, along with various outbuildings and garden areas (Fig. 2). The footprint of the new house is largely covered in grass, although there is a greenhouse and driveway in the western part. The site generally slopes up towards the east and, as a result, the area investigated during the evaluation lay between

about 50.40m and 51.70m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation (BGS 1992), and this was confirmed during the evaluation as degraded chalk with flint inclusions, which was recorded in all the trenches.

Archaeological background

The site lies to the south of the historic core of Jevington village. The archaeological potential has been summarized in a desk-based assessment. In summary, material dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods has been found in the surrounding area. In particular, finds collected during fieldwalking to the south of the present site suggest the presence of a settlement, with possible activity dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods (James 2013). The site lies on the east side of a dry valley, and it is possible that if any archaeological remains are present they may lie beneath deep deposits of colluvium.

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 proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period are present; and

to determine whether there is the potential for archaeological deposits to have survived beneath

colluvium.

Three trenches were to be dug, each measuring 6m in length and 1.60m in width, targeting those parts of the site that would be most affected by the development, namely the footprint of the new house, and positioned to avoid an existing greenhouse and driveway. They were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were monitored for finds.

Results

The three trenches were dug close to their original planned positions (Fig. 3). All the trenches were 1.60m wide, and measured between 6.20m and 7.50m in length, and between 0.75m and 1.00m in depth. 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 aligned approximately SW-NE, and was 6.20m long, and up to 1.00m deep. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.40m of turf and dark brown topsoil (50), 0.20m of compact mid brown topsoil (51) and 0.25m of subsoil (52) (Fig. 4). The trench sloped down towards the south-west. The foundations of a probable former greenhouse, and numerous associated pipes were recorded in the south-west part of the trench, but these had not truncated the area beneath the topsoil deposits. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and was 6.70m long, and up to 0.95m deep. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.35m of turf and dark brown topsoil (50), 0.30m of compact mid brown topsoil (51) and 0.20m of subsoil (52). The trench sloped down slightly towards the north-west. An old footing, probably from a former greenhouse, was noted within the topsoil layers in the north-west part of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Trench 3 (Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned approximately N-S, and was 7.50m long, and up to 0.75m deep. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.40m of turf and dark brown topsoil (50), and 0.25m of subsoil (52) (Fig. 4). Two modern post-holes were noted in the trench, but no archaeological finds or features were recorded.

Finds

No archaeological finds were recovered during the evaluation.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the new development. Although the site had not been significantly truncated in the past, no archaeological finds or features were recorded in the evaluation trenches. The site has no archaeological potential.

References

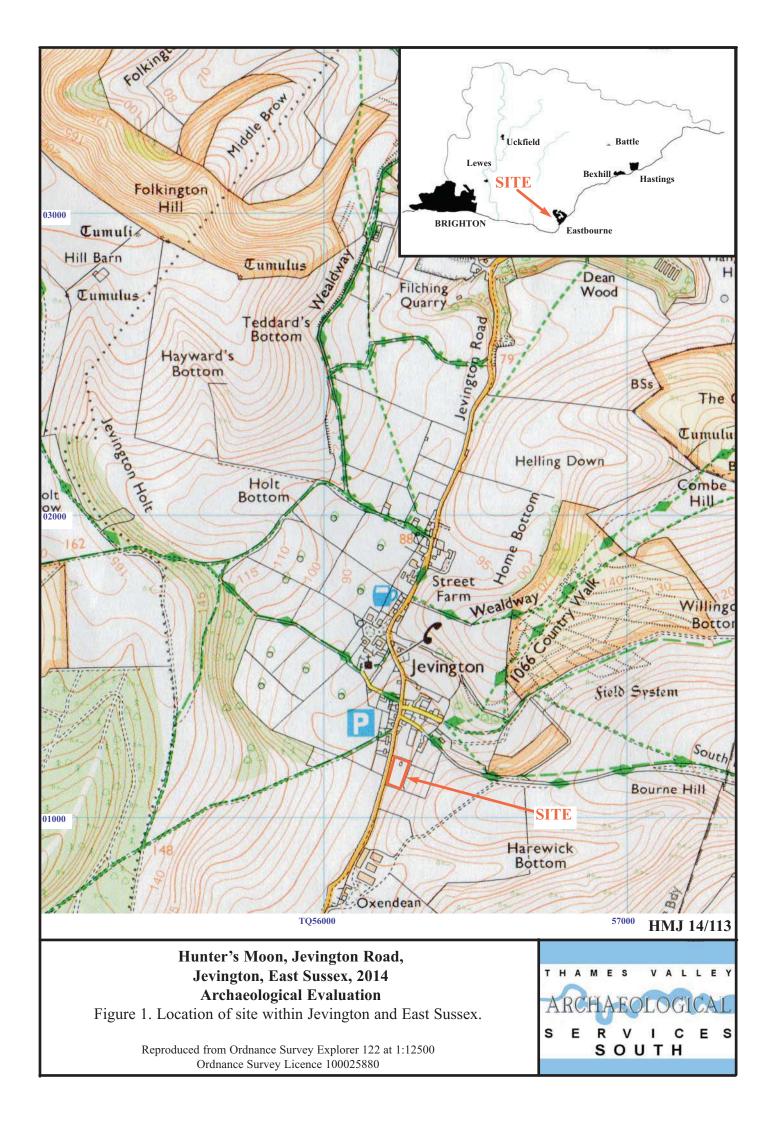
BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000 Sheet 319/334, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits Edition, Keyworth

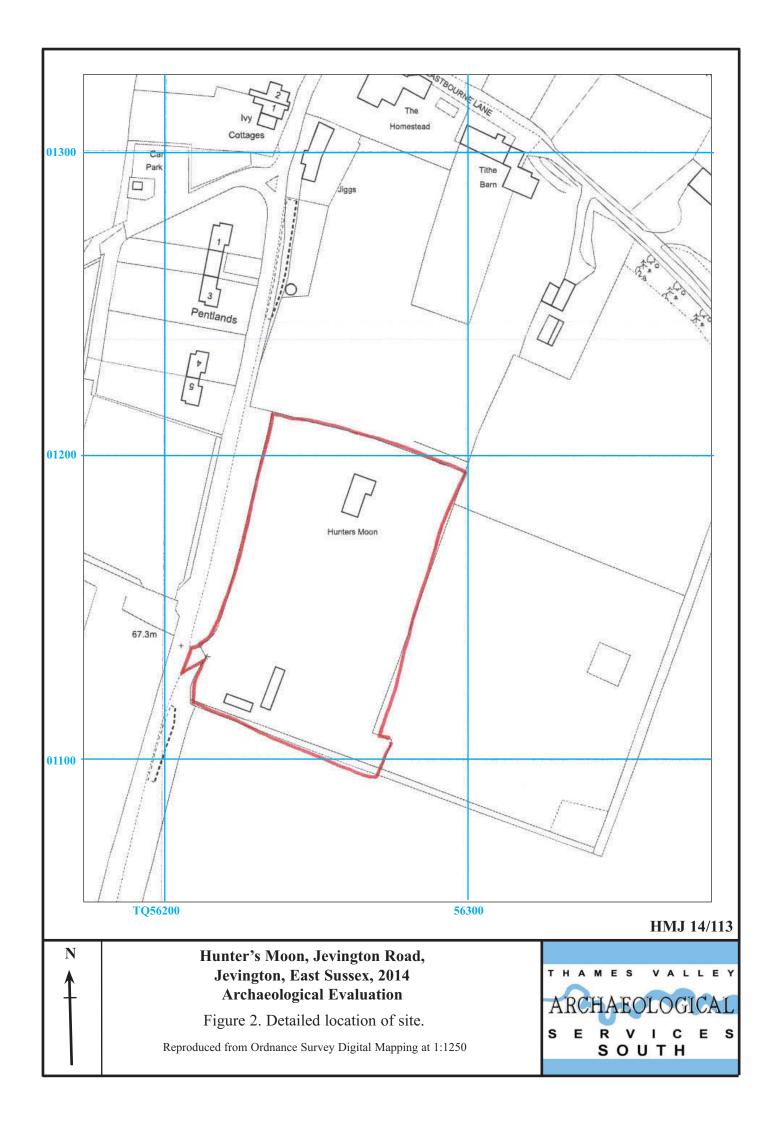
James, R, 2013, 'Hunter's Moon, Jevington Road, Jevington, East Sussex – an archaeological desk-based assessment', Archaeology South-east unpublished report, Portslade

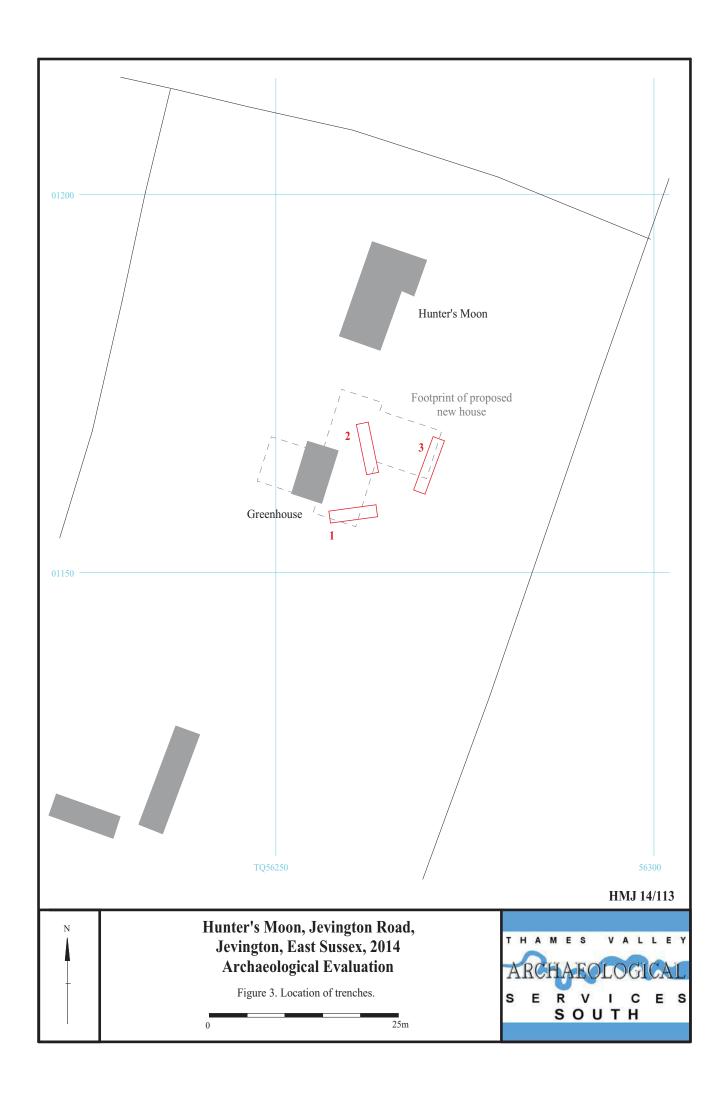
NPPF, 2012, National Planning Policy Framework, Dept Communities and Local Government, London (TSO)

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Comment
1	6.20	1.60	1.00	0-0.40m turf and dark brown topsoil (50); 0.40-0.60m mid brown topsoil (51);
				0.60-0.85m subsoil (52); 0.85-1.00m+ natural geology (chalk). [Pl. 1]
2	6.70	1.60	0.95	0-0.35m turf and topsoil (50); 0.35-0.65m mid brown topsoil (51); 0.65-0.85m
				subsoil (52); 0.85-0.95m+ natural geology (chalk).
3	7.50	1.60	0.75	0-0.40m turf and topsoil (50); 0.40-0.65m subsoil (52); 0.65-0.75m+ natural
				geology (chalk). [Pl. 3]







SV	Trench 1	NE 51.10m AOD
	Turf and dark brown topsoil (50)	
	Mid brown topsoil (51)	
	Subsoil (52)	
Base of trench	Chalk (natural geology)	
S	Trench 3	N 51.70m AOD
	Turf and dark brown topsoil (50)	
-	Subsoil (52)	
Base of trench	Chalk (natural geology)	

Figure 4. Representative sections.

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Plate 1: Trench 1 looking North East, Scales: 2m and 1m



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

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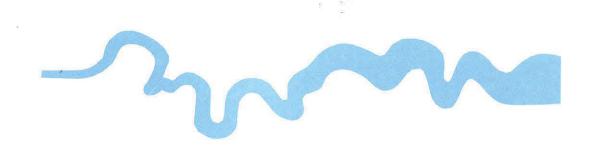
Plates 1 and 2.



TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman Iron Age	BC/AD
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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