

**T V A S**



**SOUTH**

**Land adjacent to Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Odile Rouard**

**Site Code: LCH18/156**

**(TQ 6372 1235)**

**Land adjacent to Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex**

**An Archaeological Evaluation**

**For Latimer Developments and Thakenham Homes**

by Odile Rouard

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LCH 18/156

**October 2018**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land adjacent to Lime Cross Recreation Ground, Herstmonceux, East Sussex

**Grid reference:** TQ 6372 1235

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 24th September to 1st October 2018

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Odile Rouard

**Site code:** LCH 18/156

**Area of site:** c. 6 ha

**Summary of results:** The archaeological evaluation successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the development of the site. Several features including ditches, gullies, pits and postholes were identified in 9 trenches with prehistoric (Bronze Age) occupation represented along with undated and post-medieval field boundaries.

One Bronze Age pit yielded a fragmented baked clay pedestal thought to be typical of those used in salt production, though the significance of this find here is uncertain.

Parts of the site are therefore considered to have archaeological potential.

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

*This report may be copied for bona fide research or planning purposes without the explicit permission of the copyright holder. All TVAS unpublished fieldwork reports are available on our website:  
[www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp](http://www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp).*

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 16.10.18
	Steve Preston ✓ 16.10.18

# Land adjacent to Lime Cross Recreation Ground, Herstmonceux, East Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Odile Rouard

with contributions by Steve Ford, Malcolm Lyne, Danielle Milbank and Richard Tabor

**Report 18/156**

## **Introduction**

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Lime Cross Recreation Ground, Herstmonceux, East Sussex (TQ 6372 1235) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ben Stephenson of ACD Environmental Ltd, Rodbourne Rail Business Centre, Grange Lane, Malmesbury, Wiltshire, SN16 0ES, on behalf of Latimer Developments and Thakeham Homes.

Planning permission (WD/2015/0090/MAO) has been gained from Wealden District Council to develop the site for residential purposes, with associated access, parking, landscaping and amenity space. The permission is subject to two standard planning conditions relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which require a programme of archaeological investigation on the site. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. It was determined that the investigation would take the form of evaluation by trial trenching, prior to the commencement of groundworks. Based on the results of this, further work might be required. This document covers the results of the trial trench evaluation.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Chris Greatorex, the East Sussex County Council archaeological officer, advising the District Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Virginia Fuentes-Mateos, Odile Rouard and Jim Webster between 24th September and 1st October 2018, and the site code is LCH 18/156. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, pending the availability of a suitable museum (Lewes Museum is the nominated repository but is not accepting new archives).

## **Location, topography and geology**

The site is located immediately south of Gardner Street (A271), south-east of the historic core of Herstmonceux, and is centred on NGR TQ 6372 1235 (Figs 1 and 2). It consists of an irregular shaped fallow field, which is crossed by two footpaths. The site is bounded to the south by residential dwellings and a pond, and to the west, east and north by open fields. The field is on a slope and the height above Ordnance Datum varies between 55m

in the northern part to 41m in the southern part. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation - Siltstone, Mudstone and Sandstone (BGS 2006) and the geology recorded in all of the trenches consisted of mid to light yellow sandy clay with occasional sandstone inclusions.

## **Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site largely stems from its location close to the historic core of Herstmonceux village. The settlement was previously known as Gardner Street, and appears to have developed in the late medieval period, about 2km north-west of Herstmonceux Castle. The manor of Herstmonceux existed in late Saxon times as it is mentioned, as *Herst*, in Domesday Book (1086). The later suffix derives from the Monceux family. The village contains a large number of historic buildings, dating from the 15th century onwards. The site lies to the west of Chapel Row, which takes its name from an early 19th-century chapel. Very little archaeology has been found in the area around the site, although medieval and early post-medieval ditches were recorded during a recent archaeological watching brief immediately to the north-west (Vieira 2016). A recent geophysical survey of the site itself revealed a small area of possible 'ridge and furrow', along with a number of anomalies which may be geological in nature (Davies 2015).

## **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 whether any evidence of medieval activity is present.

Thirty-eight trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.80m in width. The trenches were largely positioned to target both the geophysical anomalies and the areas of the site most affected by the development. They 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.

Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. Sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or

sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any features that might warrant preservation *in situ* or might better be investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

## **Results**

The thirty-eight trenches were dug close to their original planned positions (Fig. 2). They were all 1.80m wide, and measured between 22m and 27m in length, and between 0.39m and 0.70m in depth. Two trenches (7 and 36) contained modern truncation that would have obliterated any possible archaeological remains. Two trenches (8 and 28) were extended in order to establish the course of gullies 1 and 8, and an extra trench (40) was dug between trenches 13 and 15 to establish the course of ditch 5. Nine trenches (including extra trench 40) contained certain or possible archaeological features and they are described below. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 8 (Figs. 3 and 5; Pl. 10)

Trench 8 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.45m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). Gully (1) was 0.48m wide and 0.17m deep orientated NNW-SSE. Several sherds of pottery, most likely dating from the Middle Bronze Age, were recovered from its fill of mid orange grey clay sand (52). The west end of the trench was then extended north and south to identify the course of the gully but it appeared to terminate immediately to the south of the original trench, and a modern truncation obliterated it to the north.

### Trench 10 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls 3, 11 and 12)

This trench was 24.60m long and up to 0.39m deep, and was orientated approximately NNE-SSW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.14m of subsoil (51). Two pits (2 and 3) were identified. Pit 2 was relatively small with a diameter of 0.47m while pit 3 was ovoid with a length of 1.75m and a width of 1.10m. They however had similar fills (53 and 54 respectively) of mid-yellow grey clay sand containing frequent fired clay inclusions and pottery sherds dated to the Prehistoric period, with pit 3 more clearly Middle Bronze Age while the fabric in pit 2 is more difficult to pinpoint but may be earlier. Pit 3 also contained fragments of a fired clay pedestal related to salt production.

### Trench 15 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 13)

This trench was 26.20m long and up to 0.44m deep, and was orientated approximately NW-SE. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). A small pit or posthole (4) and a

ditch (5) were identified in this trench. Posthole 4 had a diameter of 0.42m and did not yield any finds. Ditch 5 had a width of 1.10m and was roughly orientated SW-NE. It only yielded a single broken flint flake which appeared to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date but could be residual. An extra trench (40) was opened between Trenches 13 and 15 to try and identify the course of this ditch but it was not visible: it is possible the ditch terminated or petered out (it had quite a shallow depth of 0.18m), or even that it was a geological feature.

#### Trench 16 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 4)

This trench was 26.10m long and up to 0.54m deep, and was orientated approximately N-S. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.23m of subsoil (51). A posthole (7) and a ditch (6) were identified in this trench. Posthole 7 had a diameter of 0.24m and did not yield any finds. Ditch 6 had a width of 0.67m and also did not yield any finds. It had however a SE-NW orientation and appeared to be parallel to gully 13 in Trench 40. This ditch can tentatively be identified as a post-medieval field boundary.

#### Trench 17 (Figs 3 and 5)

Trench 17 was orientated approximately N-S, and was 25.80m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). A possible ditch (9) was identified in the northern part of the trench and a slot was excavated through it. Its fill (60) of mid-grey clay sand contained post-medieval tile and this feature may represent a previous field boundary or even possibly a modern truncation.

#### Trench 22 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls 6, 15 and 16)

This trench was 24.50m long and up to 0.53m deep, and was orientated approximately NW-SE. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). A possible gully terminus (10) and posthole (11) were identified in this trench. Gully terminus 10 was relatively shallow with a depth of 0.08m and its fill (61) of mid-grey brown clay sand contained fragments of fired clay. Posthole 11 was similarly shallow with a diameter of 0.44m. Its fill (62) of mid-grey brown clay sand also contained fired clay fragments.

#### Trench 28 (Figs. 4 & 5; Pls. 8 & 14)

Trench 28 was orientated approximately ENE-WSW, and was 24.50m long and up to 0.65m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) 0.12m of subsoil (51) and 0.22m of colluvium (65). A gully (8) was identified towards the middle of the trench, aligned SW-NE. A slot was excavated through it and its fill (59) of mid-orange brown clay sand contained several sherds of pottery of Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age. The trench was extended to the north and south to identify the course of this gully and it appeared to continue in both directions to a total length of at least 8.5m.

### Trench 31 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 31 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51). A possible posthole (12) was identified in the northern part of the trench. Its fill (63) of mid-grey clay sand did not, however, yield any finds.

### Trench 40 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 40 was orientated approximately NW-SE, as it was dug parallel to Trench 15 in order to try and establish the course of ditch 5 that was aligned NE-SW. The ditch was not visible in this extra trench but a gully (13) that was aligned SE-NW was identified and a slot was excavated through it. It was a very shallow feature with a depth of 0.11m and its fill (64) of light to mid-grey clay sand did not yield any finds.

## **Finds**

### *The Pottery* by Richard Tabor

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 79 sherds weighing 475.5g, giving a fairly low mean sherd weight of 6g (Appendix 3). In addition, a single post-medieval sherd was also present in the topsoil. Nearly 81% of the prehistoric pottery was from a single vessel from pit 3 in trench 10. The sherds from stratified contexts had suffered moderate to heavy edge and surface wear. All sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions and surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Sherds with potentially diagnostic traits were limited to much of the base of a large jar in a sandy flint-tempered fabric and a slight shoulder in a grog-tempered fabric. The base was very badly abraded. There were no rims or decorated sherds. As a consequence dating of the assemblage is determined almost entirely by fabric and wall thickness and must be treated as speculative. Five of the fabrics were tempered with grog or grog mixtures, one was in sandy flint and one was of quartz (Appendix 3).

**G1** (medium) Moderately hard, dark grey fabric with buff pink to grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including abundant fine to medium (<2mm) pink and grey sub-rounded grog. Some sherds are vesicular, probably due to loss of grog. Wall thickness range: 3-5mm.

**G2** (medium) Moderately soft, dark grey, slightly vesicular fabric with grey exterior and dark grey to buff interior surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) and rare medium (<2mm) grey sub-rounded and sub-angular grog. Wall thickness range: 6mm.

**FG1** (medium) Moderately hard, slightly soapy, grey, slightly micaceous, fabric with pinkish red surfaces including moderately well-sorted common fine to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) buff red and dark grey sub-rounded and sub-angular grog, sparse fine (<1mm) and fine/medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint and rarely sub-angular limestone <4mm). Surfaces appear iron-rich. Wall thickness range: 8mm.

**FG2** (medium/coarse) Moderately hard, grey, slightly micaceous, fabric lacking surfaces including sparse to moderate poorly sorted sparse to moderate fine to medium (<2mm), sparse medium/coarse (<3mm) burnt sub-angular flint and moderate fine to medium (<2mm) and sparse medium/coarse sub-rounded grog.



**SG1** (medium) Moderately hard, grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with pink exterior including moderate fine to medium (<2mm) and sparse coarse (<4mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular grog and sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<2mm).

**SF1** (coarse) Friable, pale pinkish grey silty sand fabric with buff pink surfaces including common to abundant fine to fine/medium (<0.5mm) quartz and poorly-sorted sparse fine to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<6mm) variously-coloured burnt sub-rounded and sub-angular angular flint. Wall thickness range: 11mm+.

**Q1** (medium) Hard, grey fabric with grey surfaces including abundant well-sorted fine/medium (<0.5mm), sparse medium sub-rounded and sub-angular (<1mm) and rare coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz. Possibly South-East Dorset product. Wall thickness range: 11mm.

Six sherds from a single vessel from cut 8 were in fabric G2. Four refitted to give a weak shoulder over a rounded lower body. The curve of the lower body is comparable with what might be expected of an earlier Neolithic bowl although the form does not preclude a much later date, possibly Late Bronze Age.

In general the inclusion of grog in soft, poorly-fired fabrics is indicative of an Early Bronze Age date in much of Sussex, featuring in Collared and Biconical Urns (Hamilton 2001, 60; Seager Thomas 2008, 25). Middle and Early Neolithic pottery in east Sussex tended to be tempered with flint and although Ellison's assertion that flint was included in all Middle Bronze Age pottery from Sussex has been undermined to some extent, with instances of grog tempering identified, it remains very dominant (Hamilton 2001, 59; Drewett 1977, 218; Ellison 1978, 22; Seager Thomas 2008, 31). Grog occurs with flint in Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware bowls but where it occurs in later Iron Age pottery it tends to be to the exclusion of other tempering and is burnished, potentially excluding the later date for much of the present material (Seager Thomas 2008, fig. 9, 18; Seager Thomas 2005, 108, table 7). The thickness of a minimum of 11mm for the lower wall sherds from above the base in pit 3 would be consistent with Middle Bronze Age dating but the presence of sub-rounded as well as sub-angular burnt flint is unusual for the period. A quartz fabric from the same context would be exceptional in Sussex although not out of place amongst fine wares from the Thames Valley.

#### Post-medieval pottery

A single (1g) small Post-medieval sherd recovered from topsoil (51) was in fresh condition.

**Sgl1** (fine/medium) Hard, slightly micaceous grey sandy fabric with pink exterior and yellowish grey interior surfaces including abundant well-sorted fine (<0.25mm) and rare medium (<1mm) subrounded quartz. Surface covered with greenish yellow glaze.

#### *The Fired Clay* by Malcolm Lyne

The fills of Bronze Age features 1, 2 and 3 (respectively contexts 52, 53 and 54) yielded a total of 46 fragments (908g) of fired clay between them, with 25 fragments (743g) coming from pit 3. Much of this material appears to be oven or furnace lining but at least three pieces of the pit 3 fragments are from part of pedestal or prop in pink fired clay with a square 60mm sided shaft and rounded concave base 70mm in diameter. The original length of this object is unknown.

The small quantity of prehistoric pottery at the site suggests that the prop was not used in a pottery kiln. White scumming on the exterior surfaces of the object is probably due to the use of sea-water in preparing the clay from which it was made and the deposition of gypsum. The northern edge of Pevensey Levels is only a kilometre or so south of the site and it may be that the fired clay comes from a sea-salt drying furnace and is part of a prop used to support a salt container in a similar manner to those from brine-boiling sites around Poole Harbour in Dorset (Lyne 1993).

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A single broken flint flake was recovered from ditch 5 (56) in trench 15. The flint is not chronologically distinctive but is probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### *Ceramic Building Material* by Danielle Milbank

Ceramic building material was recovered from just one context encountered in the evaluation. Ditch 9 (60), contained a single piece of tile of post-medieval date. This was not retained.

### *Burnt Flint* by Odile Rouard

Two fragments of burnt flint were recovered during the evaluation, neither of which had been worked. They both came from gully 1 (52) in Trench 8, and weighed 30g in total.

## **Conclusion**

The archaeological evaluation successfully investigated those areas which will be most affected by the development of the site with a range of archaeological deposits recorded. Pits and gullies in the central western part of the site included several containing Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery. This area probably represents an area of settlement. The recovery of a fired clay pedestal that might be related to salt production is unusual, but difficult to explain. Evidence for Bronze Age salt winning is not uncommon around the coast of southern Britain, although most of the archaeological evidence belongs to the later Iron Age and Roman periods (with some medieval). The presence inland of a pedestal (rather than the container for the finished salt, which can be expected to travel) may perhaps be explained by the proximity of the Pevensey Levels (where medieval salt-making sites are recorded in Domesday Book) but could equally reflect the practice of forming (or at least storing) the 'furniture' away from the production site in the off-season, and transporting it to the coast

Other features were certainly or probably of post-medieval date and thought likely to represent post-medieval field boundaries.

It is considered that two areas of the site have modest prehistoric archaeological potential: the area around Trenches 8 and 10 in the west, and, perhaps, Trench 28 in the east.

## References

- BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet 319/334, Drift Edition, Keyworth
- Brown, I W, 2013, *The Red Hills of Essex: Studying salt in England*, Tuscaloosa
- Davies, R, 2015, 'Land adjacent to Lime Cross Recreation Ground, Herstmonceux', Stratascan unpublished report **J7952**, Upton upon Severn
- Drewett, P, 1977, 'The Excavation of a Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure on Offham Hill, East Sussex, 1976', *Proc Prehist Soc* **43**, 201-41
- Ellison, A, 1978, 'The Bronze Age of Sussex', in P L Drewett (ed), *Archaeology in Sussex to AD1500*, CBA Res Rep **29**, London, 30-7
- ESCC, 2017, *Sussex Archaeological Standards*, East Sussex County Council, Lewes
- Greatorex, C, 2001, 'Evidence of Sussex prehistoric ritual traditions: The archaeological investigation of a Bronze Age funerary monument situated on Baily's Hill near Crowlink, Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **139**, 27-73
- Hamilton, S, 2001, 'Sussex Later Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age pottery: The East Sussex Crowlink barrow assemblage, its implications and regional context', in C Greatorex, 'Evidence of Sussex prehistoric ritual traditions: The archaeological investigation of a Bronze Age funerary monument situated on Baily's Hill near Crowlink, Eastbourne', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **139**, 49-62
- Lyne, M, 1993, 'The Briquetage', in K Jarvis, 'Excavations at Hamworthy in 1974', *Proc Dorset Natur Hist Archaeol Soc* **115**, 107-8
- NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London
- PCRG, 2010, *The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, occasional papers 1 & 2, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition
- Seager Thomas, M, 2005, 'Understanding Iron Age Norton', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **143**, 83-115
- Seager Thomas, M, 2008, 'From potsherds to People: Sussex prehistoric pottery. Collared Urns to Post Deverel-Rimbury, c. 2000-500 BC', *Sussex Archaeol Collect* **146**, 19-51
- Tyrrell, R, 2015, 'Salt briquetage', in M Atkinson and S J Preston (eds) *Heybridge: A Late Iron Age and Roman Settlement, Excavations at Elms Farm 1993-5*, *Internet Archaeol* **40**: <http://dx.doi.org/10.11141/ia.40.1.tyrrell11>
- Vieira, 2016, 'Land adjacent to Higham Cottage, Gardner Street, Herstmonceux, East Sussex an archaeological watching brief', Thames Valley Archaeological Services unpublished report **15/77**, Brighton

## APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	26.50	1.80	0.41	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology (Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation).
2	25	1.80	0.46	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38m+ natural geology.
3	22	1.80	0.51	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology.
4	25	1.80	0.40	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology. <b>[PI. 1]</b>
5	26.50	1.80	0.50	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31m+ natural geology .
6	26.50	1.80	0.41	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology .
7	25	1.80	0.53	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology .
8	24.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37m+ natural geology . Gully 1. <b>[PI. 10]</b>
9	24	1.80	0.50	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology . <b>[PI. 2]</b>
10	24.60	1.80	0.39	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30m+ natural geology . Pits 2 & 3. <b>[PIs 3, 11 and 12]</b>
11	26	1.80	0.51	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40m+ natural geology .
12	27	1.80	0.48	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.37m subsoil (51); 0.37m+ natural geology .
13	27	1.80	0.40	0-0.17m topsoil (50); 0.17-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33m+ natural geology .
14	25.50	1.80	0.45	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38m+ natural geology .
15	26.20	1.80	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36m+ natural geology . Ditch 5 & Pit 4. <b>[PI. 13]</b>
16	26.10	1.80	0.54	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology . Ditch 6 & Posthole 7. <b>[PI. 4]</b>
17	25.80	1.80	0.53	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology . Ditch 9.
18	25	1.80	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39m+ natural geology .
19	24.60	1.80	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39m+ natural geology .
20	25.50	1.80	0.62	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53m+ natural geology . <b>[PI. 5]</b>
21	25	1.80	0.55	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology .
22	24.50	1.80	0.53	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology . Gully terminus 10 & Posthole 11. <b>[PIs 6, 15 and 16]</b>
23	24.40	1.80	0.66	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54m+ natural geology . <b>[PI. 7]</b>
24	25.50	1.80	0.53	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology .
25	25.70	1.80	0.56	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology .
26	24.20	1.80	0.65	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54m+ natural geology .
27	25.50	1.80	0.48/0.65	NW end: 0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.60m colluvium (65); 0.60m+ natural geology . SE end: 0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38m+ natural geology .
28	24.50	1.80	0.65	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.55m colluvium (65); 0.55m+ natural geology . Gully 8. <b>[PIs 8 and 14]</b>
29	24.60	1.80	0.50	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.39m subsoil (51); 0.39m+ natural geology .
30	26.40	1.80	0.55	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology .
31	24.70	1.80	0.60	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49m+ natural geology . Pit 12.
32	26.20	1.80	0.62/0.86	E end: 0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.75m colluvium (65); 0.75m+ natural geology . W end: 0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50m+ natural geology .
33	24.50	1.80	0.53	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45m+ natural geology .
34	23	1.80	0.58	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47m+ natural geology . <b>[PI. 9]</b>
35	25	1.80	0.60	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48m+ natural geology .
36	26	1.80	0.50	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41m+ natural geology .
37	25.40	1.80	0.55	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44m+ natural geology .
38	26	1.80	0.51	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42m+ natural geology .
40	5.5	1.80	0.42	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35m+ natural geology . Gully 13.

**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
8	1	52	Gully	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
10	2	53	Small pit	Early Bronze Age?	Pottery
10	3	54	Pit	Middle Bronze Age	Pottery
15	4	55	Small pit		
15	5	56	Ditch		
16	6	57	Ditch		
16	7	58	Post-hole		
28	8	59	Gully	Neolithic to Bronze Age	Pottery
17	9	60	Ditch	Post-medieval	tile
22	10	61	Gully terminus		
22	11	62	Small pit		
31	12	63	Small pit		
40	13	64	Gully		

### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery

Distribution of prehistoric fabrics by context (weight in g)

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<b>G1</b>		<b>G2</b>		<b>FG1</b>		<b>FG2</b>		<b>SG1</b>		<b>SF1</b>		<b>Q1</b>		<b>Total</b>	
			<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt</i>
10		51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
8	1	52	-	-	-	-	8	36.0	1	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	40.0
10	2	53	1	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.0
10	3	54	3	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	385.0	2	8.0	62	399.0
28	8	59	-	-	6	34.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	34.0
Total			4	8.0	6	34.0	8	36.0	1	4.0	1	0.5	57	385.0	2	8.0	79	475.5

**G1** Early Bronze Age

**G2** Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age

**FG1** Middle Bronze Age

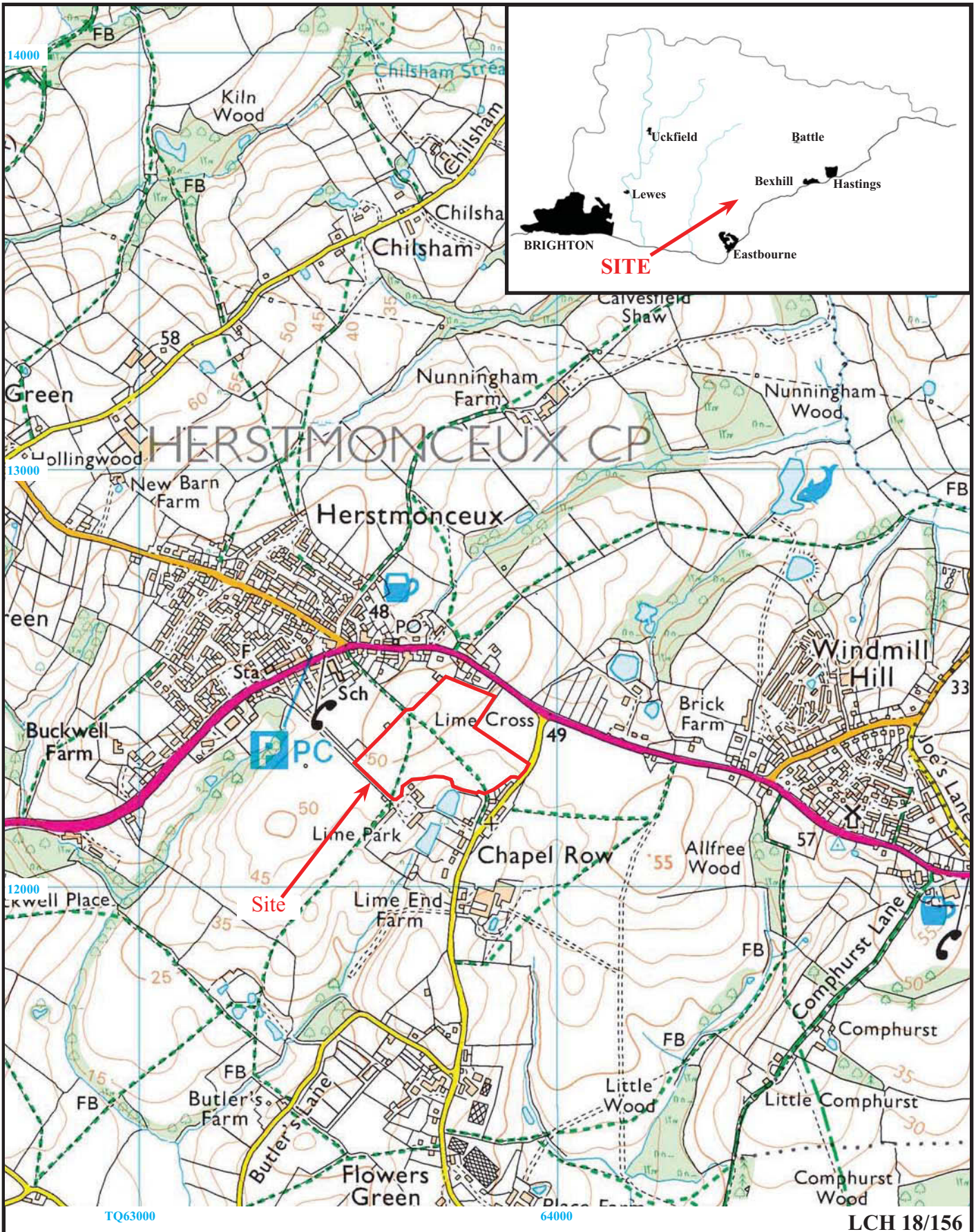
**FG2** Middle Bronze Age

**SG1** Middle Bronze Age

**SF1** Middle Bronze Age?

**Q1** Middle Bronze Age?

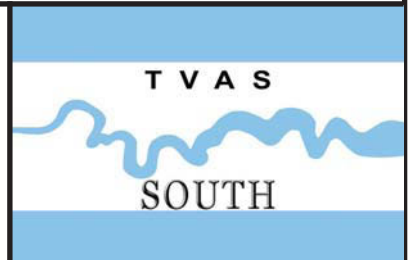




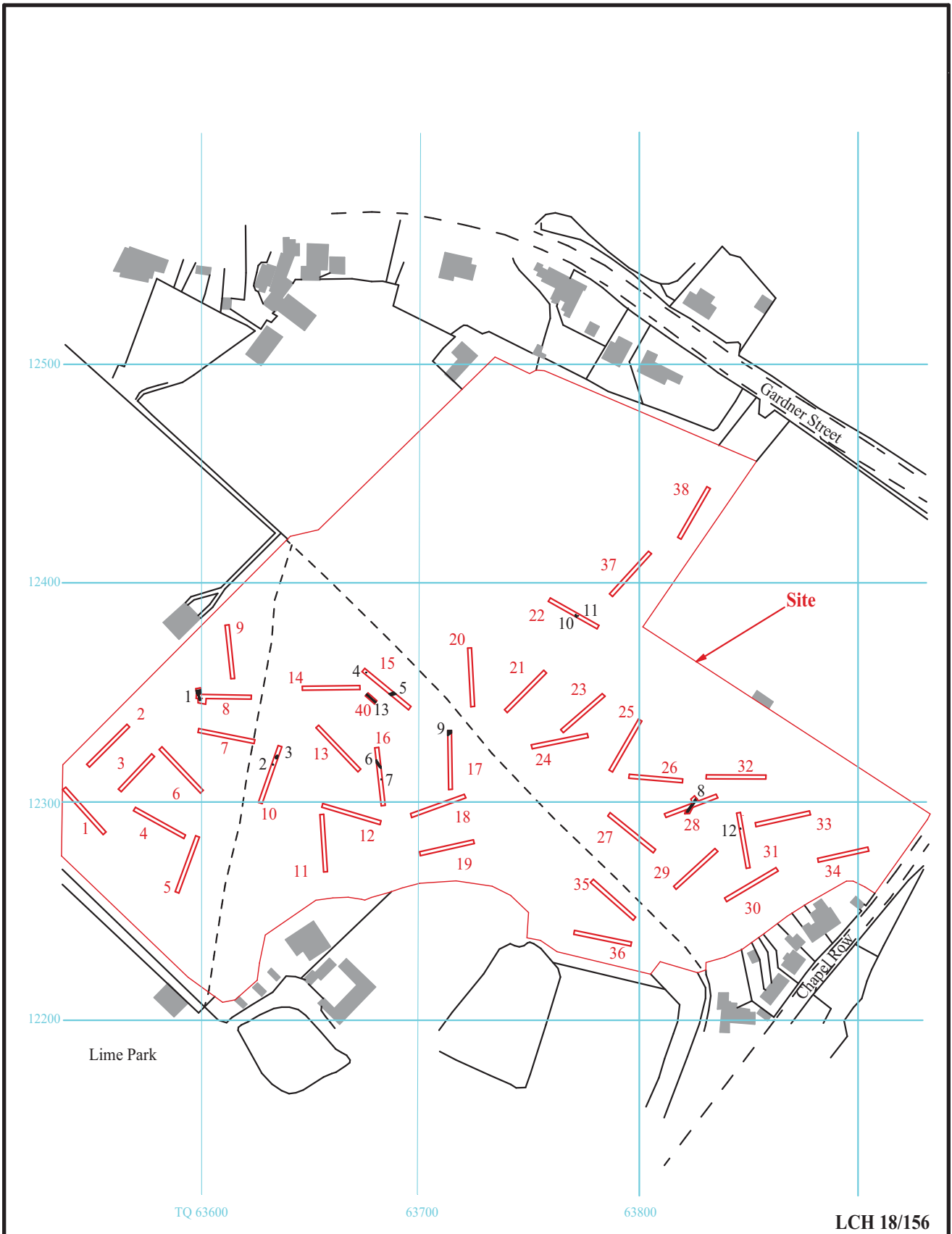
**Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Herstmonceux and East Sussex.

Reproduced from Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping under licence.  
Crown copyright reserved. Scale 1:12500







LCH 18/156

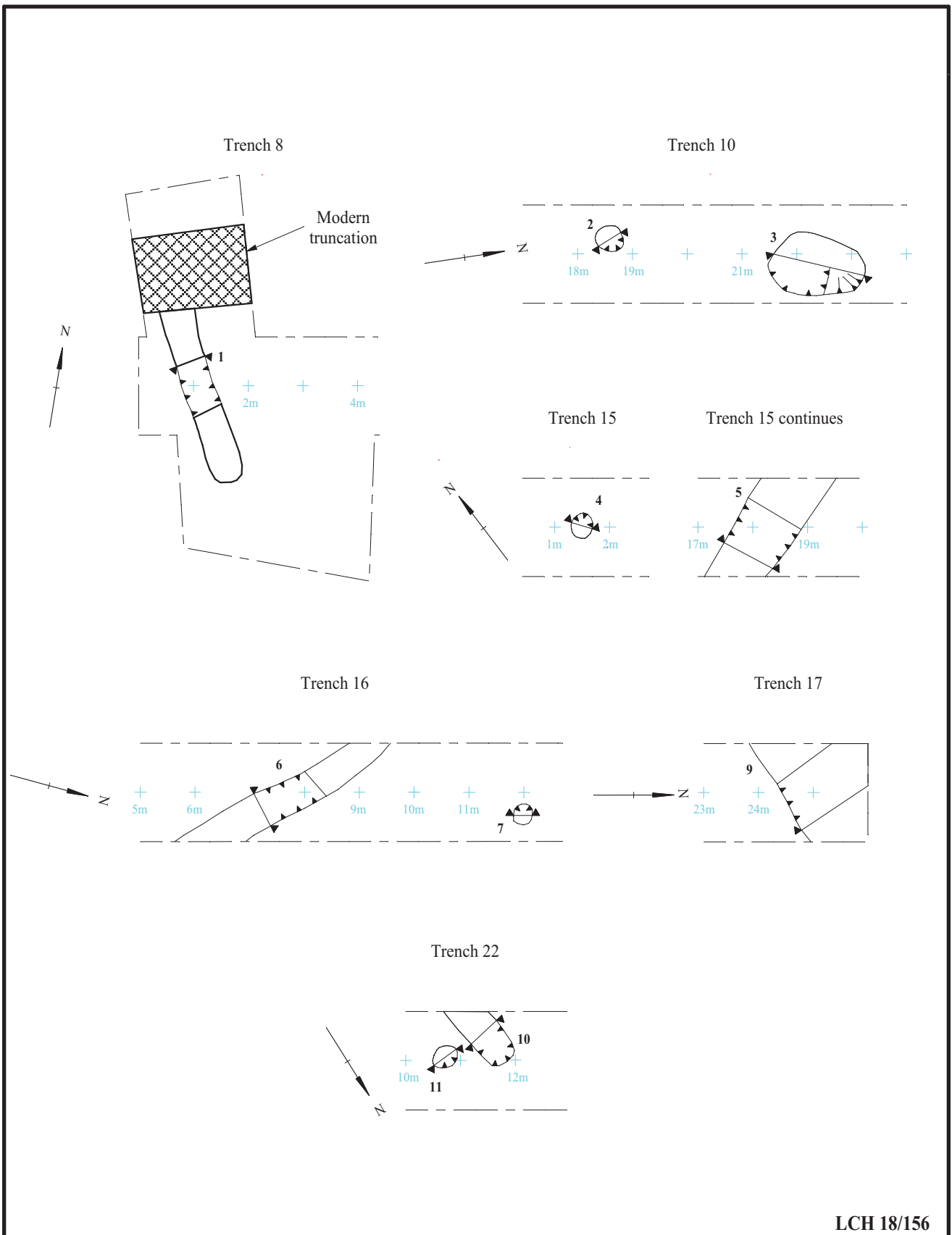


**Lime Cross Recreation Ground  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 2. Detailed site location showing excavated trenches and features.



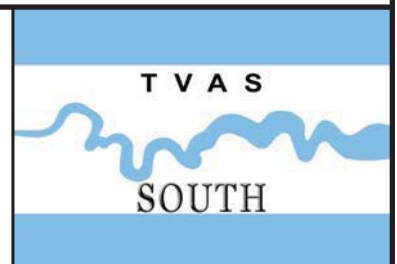


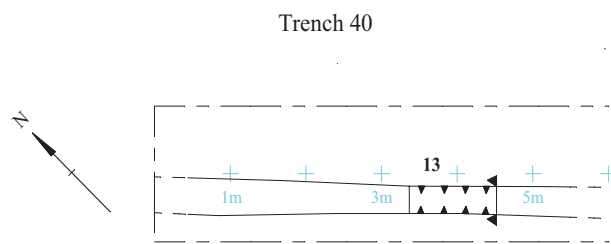
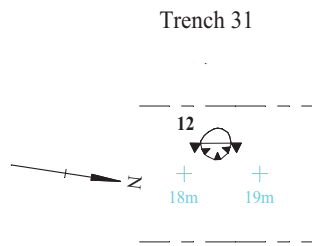
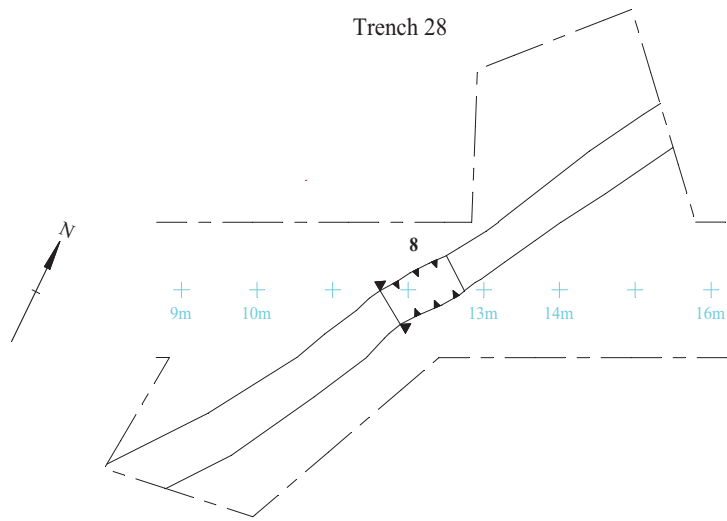


LCH 18/156

**Land at Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Plan of trenches 8, 10, 15, 16, 17 and 22.

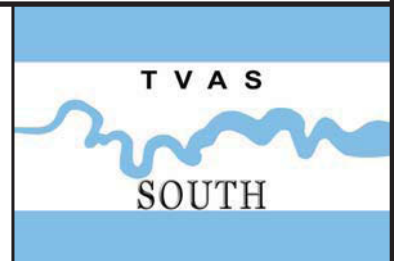


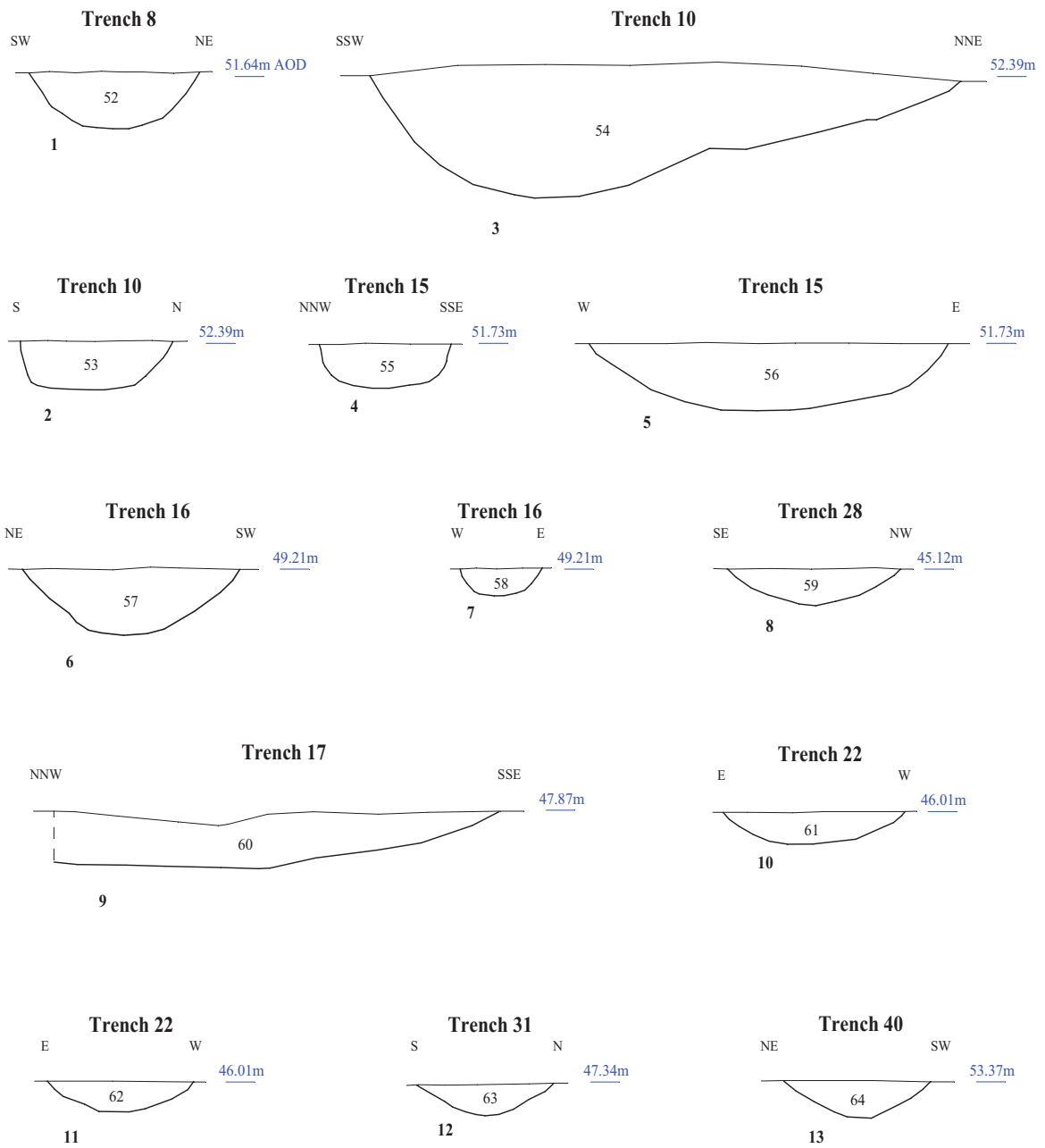


LCH 18/156

**Land at Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Plan of trenches 28, 31 and 40.





LCH 18/156

**Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Sections.

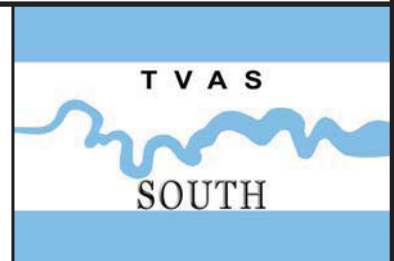




Plate 1. Trench 4, looking South-west.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 2. Trench 9, looking South.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 3. Trench 10, looking South-south-west.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 4. Trench 16, looking South.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 5. Trench 20, looking South.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 6. Trench 22, looking East.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

LCH 18/156

**Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1 - 6.**







Plate 7. Trench 23, looking North-east.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 8. Trench 28, looking East.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 9. Trench 34, looking East.  
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.



Plate 10. Trench 8, Gully 1, looking South-east.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 11. Trench 10, Pit 2, looking South-west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 12. Trench 10, Pit 3, looking West.  
Scales: 1m and 0.20m.

LCH 18/156

**Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 7 - 12.**







Plate 13. Trench 15, Ditch 5, looking East.  
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.



Plate 14. Trench 28, Gully 8, looking South-west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 15. Trench 22, Gully 10, looking South-west.  
Scales: 0.50m 0.10m.



Plate 16. Trench 22, Pit 11, looking South-west.  
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.

LCH 18/156

**Lime Cross Recreation Ground,  
Herstmonceux, East Sussex, 2018  
Archaeological Evaluation**  
Plates 13 - 16.



## 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





**TVAS (South),  
77a Hollingdean Terrace  
Brighton, BN1 7HB**

**Tel: 01273 554198  
Email: [south@tvas.co.uk](mailto:south@tvas.co.uk)  
Web: [www.tvas.co.uk/south](http://www.tvas.co.uk/south)**

***Offices in:  
Reading, Taunton, Stoke-on-Trent and Ennis (Ireland)***