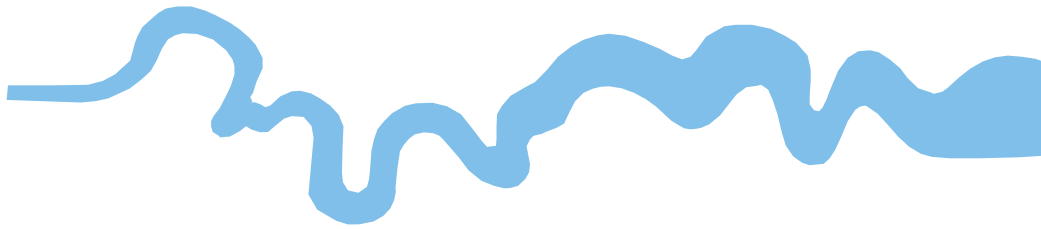


T V A S



SOUTH

**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
Upper Dicker, East Sussex**

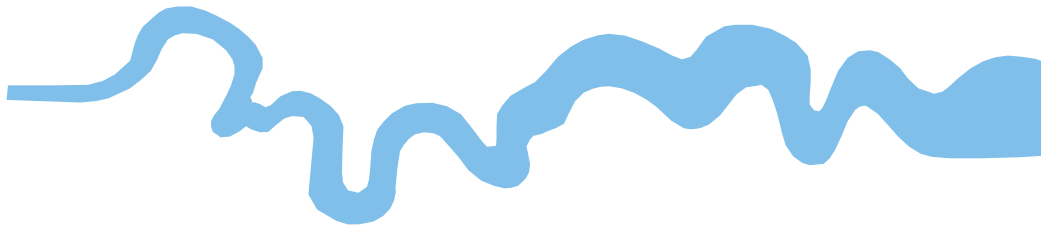
Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: CUD20/68

(TQ 5510 1007)

T V A S



SOUTH

**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
Upper Dicker, East Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: CUD20/68

(TQ 5510 1007)

**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
Upper Dicker, East Sussex**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Cranston Design**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code CUD 20/68

September 2020

Summary

Site name: Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road, Upper Dicker, East Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 5510 1007

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference: WD/2016/1896/MAO - APP/C1435/W/18/3197286

Date and duration of project: 22nd - 23rd September 2020

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: CUD 20/68

Area of site: c. 0.45 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation was carried out as intended and investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development. Despite the fact that the site does not appear to have been truncated to any great extent in the past, no archaeological features were recorded. As a result, 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 repository in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 30.09.20 Steve Preston ✓ 29.09.20

Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road, Upper Dicker, East Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 20/68

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out to the west of Camberlot Road, Upper Dicker, East Sussex (TQ 5510 1007) (Figs 1 and 2). The work was commissioned by Ms Simone Cranston of Cranston Design, 1 Landsview, Camberlot Road, Upper Dicker, East Sussex, BN27 3RG.

Planning permission (WD/2016/1896/MAO) had been granted on appeal (APP/C1435/W/18/3197286) by Wealden District Council to re-develop the site for residential housing. The consent is subject to a standard condition (7) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of the new development. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to provide sufficient information on which to base a mitigation strategy if appropriate.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officers (Mr Neil Griffin and Mr Chris Greatorex) who advise the District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Elisabet Diaz Pila and Sean Wallis between 22nd and 23rd September 2020, and the site code is CUD 20/68. 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 west of Camberlot Road, to the north of the historic core of Upper Dicker (TQ 5510 1007) (Figs 1 and 2). The site consists of a roughly rectangular shaped field which is bounded to the north, west and south by further fields and paddocks, and to the east by Camberlot Road. The field had been used for grazing horses prior to the evaluation, and was covered in short grass. The area is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 15m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the

underlying geology consists of Wealden Clay Deposits (BGS 2006), and this was confirmed during the project, with a light yellow brown sandy clay being recorded in all the trenches, along with occasional patches of an underlying mid grey clay. The natural geology in several trenches contained varying amounts of manganese inclusions.

Archaeological background

The site is located within an Archaeological Notification Area associated with Michelham medieval moated priory whose remains lie to the south-east (Fig. 1). A search of the East Sussex Historic Environment Record notes that the priory was founded by Gilbert of Aquila as an Augustinian Monastery in 1229 and was dissolved in 1536. Its barbican tower and bridge over the moat are Grade I Listed Buildings, and the adjacent deer park dates back to the medieval period. The village of Upper Dicker was first mentioned as a medieval hamlet, and a medieval field boundary has been identified within the study area. Several buildings of interest have also been recorded within the study area, including two 17th century farmsteads: Stanarsh Farm and Bourne Farm, both of which are Grade II Listed. The Plough Inn, a 17th century timber-framed coach house, is also a Grade II Listed Building.

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 from the medieval period are present, including possible remains associated with the nearby Michelham Priory; and
- to determine if archaeological deposits from the post-medieval period are present.

Eight trenches were to be dug, each measuring 20m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new development. 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 close to their original planned positions, although some had to be moved slightly to avoid mature trees (Fig. 3). The excavated trenches were all 1.60m wide, and measured between 20.10m and 20.70m

in length, and between 0.35m and 0.53m 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 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 20.20m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 2

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 20.40m long and up to 0.40m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 3 (Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 20.80m long and up to 0.42m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 4 (Figs 3 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.06m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded, although a modern land drain was observed in the central part of the trench.

Trench 5 (Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 20.30m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.16m of topsoil (50) and 0.05m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 20.40m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 7 (Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 20.70m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 8 (Figs 3 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 20.10m long and up to 0.35m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.18m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded, although a modern land drain was observed in the northern part of the trench.

Finds

No archaeological finds were recorded during the evaluation.

Conclusion

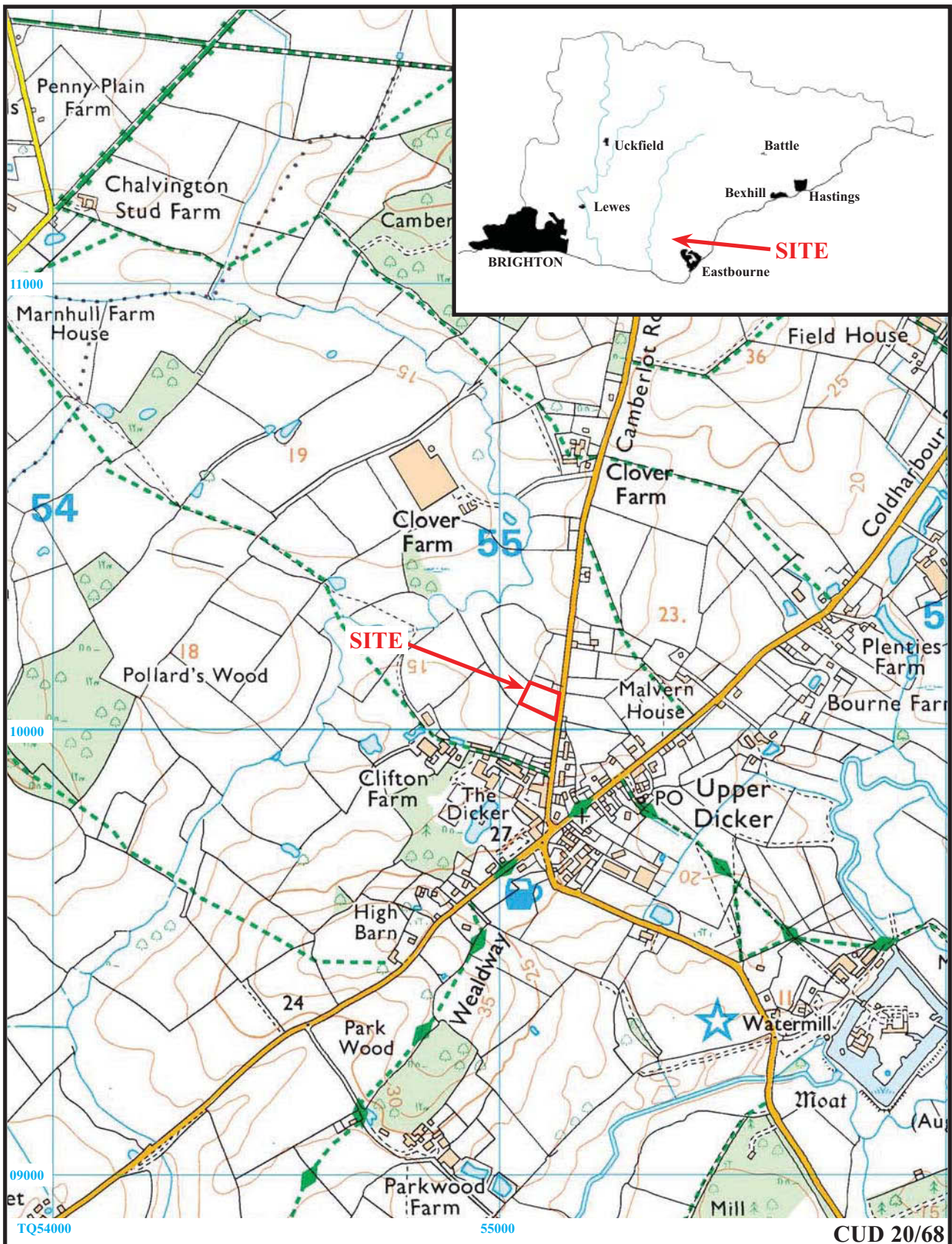
The archaeological evaluation at Camberlot Road, Upper Dicker, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development of the site for residential housing. Despite the fact that the site does not appear to have been truncated to any great extent in the past, no archaeological features were recorded. As a result, the site is considered to have low archaeological potential and it is considered unlikely that any further archaeological work will be required in respect of the planned re-development of the site.

References

- BGS, 2006, *British Geological Survey*, 1:50000, Sheet **319/334**, Bedrock and Superficial Deposits Edition, Keyworth.
- NPPF, 2019, *National Planning Policy Framework* (revised), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, London.

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

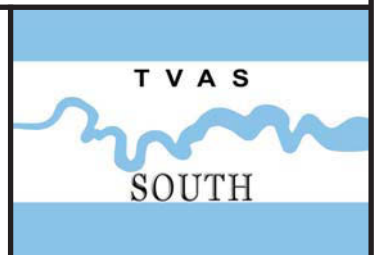
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	20.20	1.60	0.53	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.53m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). PL. 1]
2	20.40	1.60	0.40	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26-0.40m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
3	20.80	1.60	0.42	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.42m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). PL. 2]
4	20.50	1.60	0.39	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.25m subsoil (51); 0.25-0.39m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
5	20.30	1.60	0.39	0-0.16m topsoil (50); 0.16-0.21m subsoil (51); 0.21-0.39m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay). PL. 3]
6	20.40	1.60	0.38	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.38m+ natural geology (Wealden Clay).
7	20.70	1.60	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.38m+ natural geology (Brickearth). PL. 4]
8	20.10	1.60	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil (50); 0.18-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.35m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

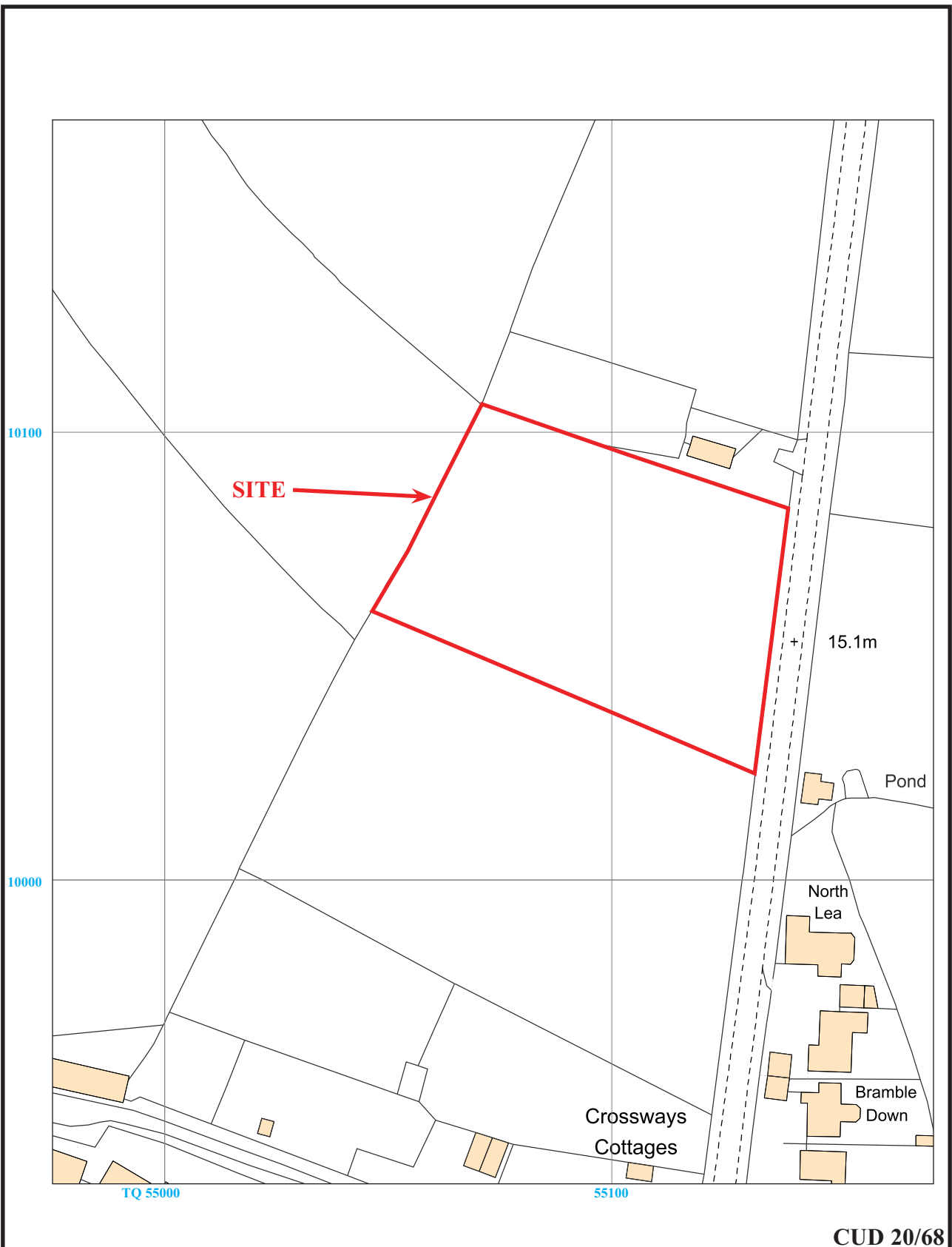


**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
Upper Dicker, East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Upper Dicker and East Sussex.

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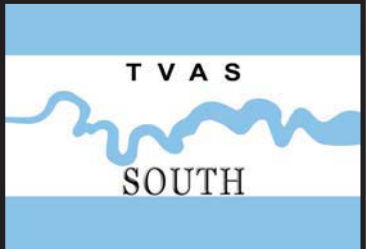
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**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
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Figure 2. Detailed site location.

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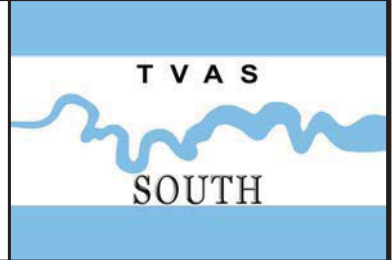


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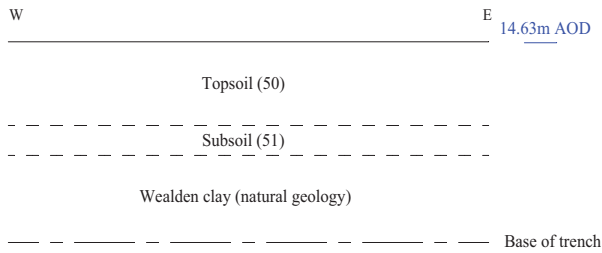


**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
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Archaeological Evaluation**

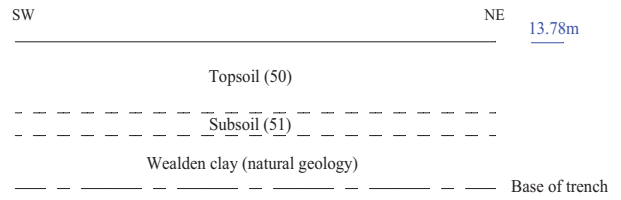
Figure 3. Plan showing the trench layout



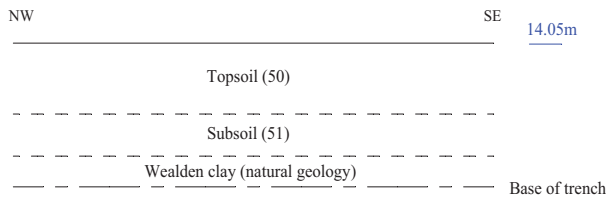
Trench 1



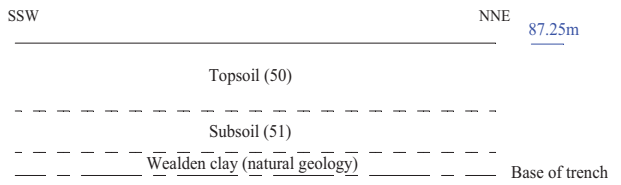
Trench 4



Trench 6



Trench 8



CUD 20/68

**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
Upper Dicker, East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Representative sections.

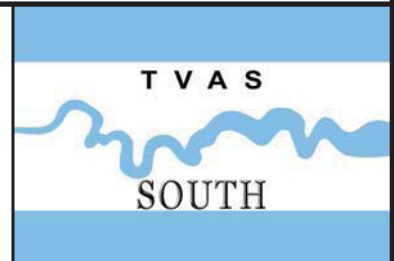




Plate 1. Trench 1, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



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



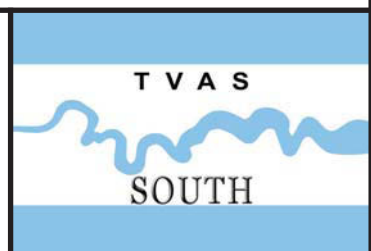
Plate 3. Trench 5, looking North-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.



Plate 4. Trench 7, looking North-north-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.30m.

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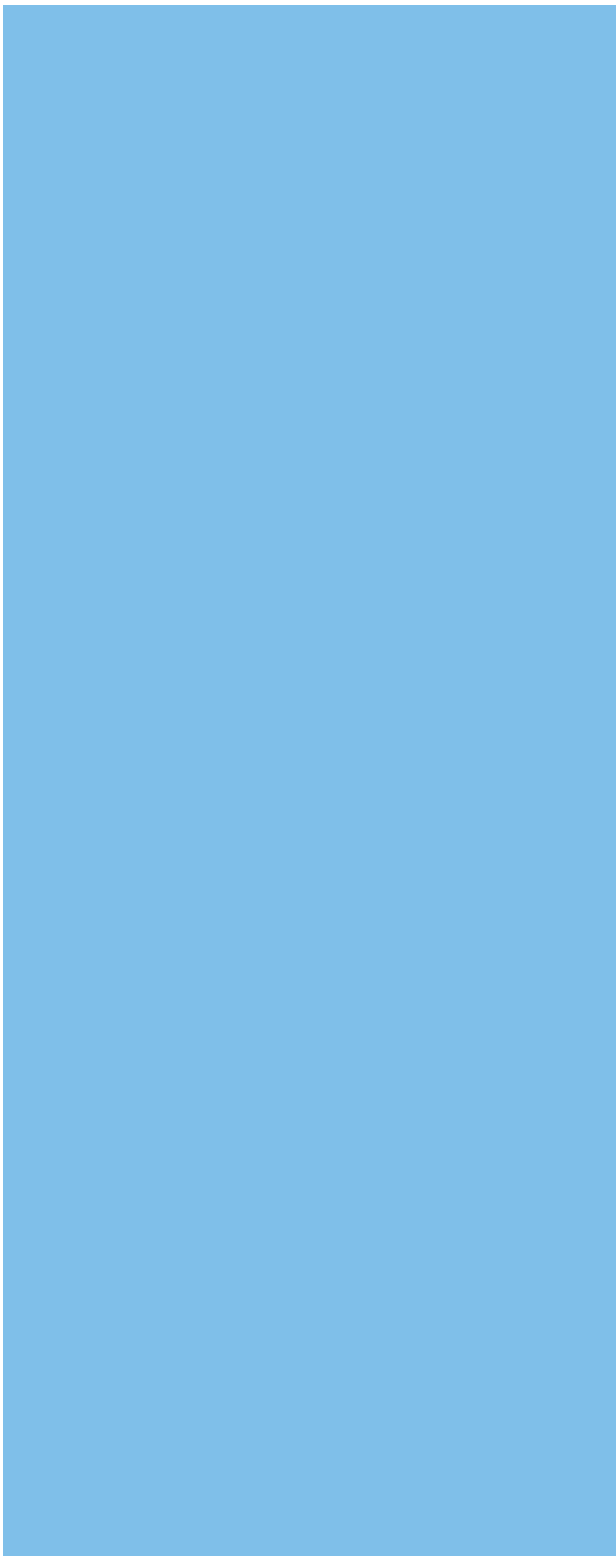
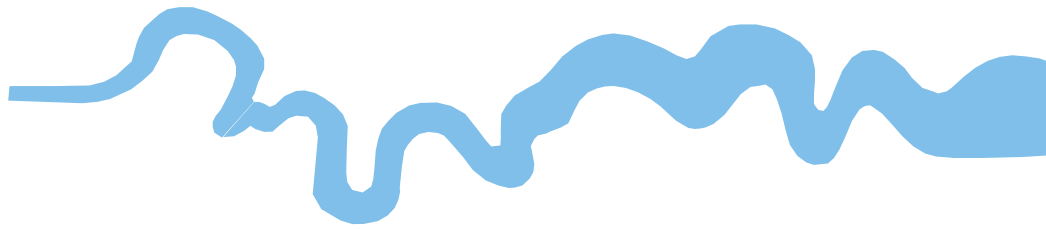
**Land at Camberlot Stables, Camberlot Road,
Upper Dicker, East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 4.**



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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