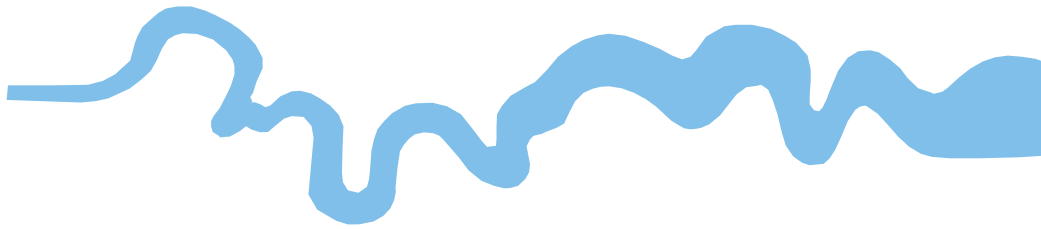


T V A S



SOUTH

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

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: SRP14/174

(TQ 3649 1672)

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

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Sigma Homes Ltd**

by Sean Wallis

TVAS South

Site Code SRP14/174

December 2020

Summary

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

Grid reference: TQ 3649 1672

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference: LW/17/0873

Date and duration of project: 1st - 3rd December 2020

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: SRP 14/174

Area of site: c. 1.6 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at Station Road, Plumpton Green successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development. Three parallel walls were recorded in the western part of the site, which are almost certainly associated with a building that is shown on historic maps from between 1873 and 1964, and was originally constructed as a Methodist chapel, before becoming the village hall in the early 20th century. The building was demolished in 1968. Two features in the eastern part of the site suggest some form of occupation during the Late Iron Age period, which seems to be restricted to a small area close to the northern edge of the site. This part of the site therefore has some 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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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford ✓ 24.12.20
	Steve Preston ✓ 24.12.20

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

by Sean Wallis

Report 14/174c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex (TQ 3649 1672) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Adam Light of Sigma Homes Ltd, 44-46 Springfield Road, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 2PD.

Planning permission (LW/17/0873) had been granted by Lewes District Council to re-develop the site for residential housing. The consent was subject to standard planning conditions (27 and 28) 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 information on which to base a mitigation strategy if required.

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, Virginia Fuentes, Odile Rouard and Sean Wallis between 1st and 3rd December 2020, and the site code is SRP 14/174. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable repository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located immediately to the east of Station Road, close to the historic core of Plumpton Green (TQ 3649 1672) (Figs 1 and 2). The majority of the site consists of three grassy fields which have been used for grazing sheep until recently, and are accessed via a narrow track leading from Station Road. It is largely bounded by further fields, except to the west where it is bounded by residential properties on Station Road. This part of the site is relatively flat, but the eastern end slopes down towards the east. One trench was to be excavated immediately to the east of Station Road, in a flat area which had previously been used as a carp park for the

adjacent garage. As a result, the height of the site varies from about 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west to approximately 32m aOD at the far eastern end. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Weald Clay Deposits (BGS 2006), and this was confirmed during the project, with a light yellow brown sandy clay being recorded in most of the trenches, although the clay was slightly bluish grey close to the southern edge of the site. In several trenches it contained varying amounts of manganese inclusions.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in a desk-based assessment (Balijkas 2017). In summary, the site is located immediately to the north of an Archaeological Notification Area associated with Whitehouse Farm. This is a large medieval and post-medieval farm complex, previously known as Knowlands Farm, which first appears in documentary sources as being owned by William Cnollyng in 1327. The 18th century cottage from this farm still survives to the south of the site, and is a Grade II Listed Building. A fieldwalking survey to the south-west of the present site collected post-medieval pottery which was interpreted as indicating the original site of Ridden's Farm, another medieval and post-medieval farmstead. Although a geophysical survey undertaken on the northern edge of the Ridden's Farm area revealed very little evidence of buried archaeological remains (Castle and Dawson 2014), a subsequent evaluation recorded features and finds from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods, including possible clay pits (Thompson 2014). The county's Historic Environment Record contains a number of entries relating to further clay pits and brickfields in the area around the site, as shown on early editions of the Ordnance Survey. A 19th-century chapel of ease once stood in the western part of the site, but was demolished in 1968. Slightly further afield there are a number of medieval and post-medieval sites, including 13th- to 14th-century pottery kilns to the west of the village, and a group of three medieval house platforms to the south. A geophysical survey of the current site was undertaken in 2014, but revealed no anomalies suggestive of archaeological features (Dawson and Lewins 2014).

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 prehistoric activity is present;
to determine whether any evidence of Roman activity is present;
to determine whether any evidence of medieval activity is present; and
to determine whether any evidence of post-medieval activity is present.

Sixteen trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and 1.6m wide. 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. Any archaeological features uncovered were to be cleaned, excavated and recorded using the appropriate hand tools. 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 trees, fences and an overhead power line. The excavated trenches were all 1.60m wide, and measured between 20.50m and 27.10m in length, and between 0.30m and 0.54m in depth. 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 1 (Figs 2, 3, 5 and 6; Pls 1, 10, 11 and 12)

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 21.10m long and up to 0.54m deep. The area where the trench was dug had previously been used as a car park for the garage immediately to the south. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.15m of made ground and 0.33m of buried soil (60). Several features were recorded beneath the buried soil in the eastern half of the trench, although it was clear that the area had been stripped in the past as the buried soil (60) contained modern material such as beer cans.

Gully 4 was investigated at the eastern end of the trench, and was shown to be up to 0.36m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (55), which contained fragments of late post-medieval brick and tile. The chalk and flint footings of two walls (56 and 57) were recorded to the west of gully 4, and parallel to it. A further parallel wall, 58, was observed to the west of wall 57, and some of the lower courses of the chalk and flint wall had survived. The walls were cleaned by hand and planned, but no further excavation took place. However, a sample of the stone was taken from walls 57 and 58, with the latter having some mortar attached which probably dates from the post-medieval period. A fragment of modern glass was recovered from the top of wall 58, although this may be derived from the overlying buried soil layer. A construction cut was noted for each wall, 5 (56), 6 (57) and 7 (58). The three walls are equally spaced (2.4m centre to centre) and

almost certainly contemporary with one another and, based on historic maps, it is highly likely that they relate a building which is first depicted on the 1873 Ordnance Survey as a 'Private Chapel (Episcopal)' (Fig. 7). It is possible that this rectangular building replaced an earlier structure, shown on the 1839 tithe map. The tithe apportionment refers to this plot (222) as 'land for chapel'. The chapel was originally built for a Methodist congregation, but by 1873 it was being used by Anglicans (hence 'Episcopal'). It was probably used for Anglican worship until All Saints Church was built to the north in 1892/93, and is unlabelled on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey from 1897-98. It is shown as a 'Reading Room' on the next Ordnance Survey, from 1910, and was used as a village hall until its demolition in 1968. Unfortunately there are no known photographs of the exterior of the building, although there are a few showing the local cubs and boy scouts using the hall in the late 1950s. The building was demolished in 1968, and the present garage built to the south-west. The boundary wall behind the garage is thought to incorporate the remaining section of the hall's southern wall (Wells 2012). Given the dimensions of the hall, it seems likely that walls 56 and 58 represent the east and west walls, whilst wall 57 may have been constructed as a 'sleeper wall' to support a suspended timber floor.

Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.38m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). The natural clay was slightly bluish grey in the southern part of the trench, but yellowish brown elsewhere. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 3 (Figs 2 and 3; Pl. 2)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 25.70m long and up to 0.36m 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 4 (Figs 2, 3 and 6)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 25.60m long and up to 0.32m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.07m of subsoil (51). The natural clay was slightly bluish grey in the southern part of the trench, but yellowish brown elsewhere. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 5 (Figs 2 and 3)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 25.10m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.08m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 6 (Figs 2 and 3)

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 25.00m long and up to 0.34m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). The natural clay was slightly bluish grey in the south-western end of the trench, but yellowish brown elsewhere. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 7 (Figs 2 and 4; Pl. 3)

This trench was moved slightly from its original planned position to avoid a fence, and was orientated approximately NNW-SSE, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.47m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 8 (Figs 2, 3 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 26.40m long and up to 0.44m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 and 4; Pl. 4)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.30m deep. The trench was moved slightly from its original planned position to avoid a fence. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.13m of topsoil (50) and 0.06m of subsoil (51). The natural clay was slightly bluish grey in the southern end of the trench, but yellowish brown elsewhere. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 10 (Figs 2 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 21.00m long and up to 0.36m deep. The trench was slightly shorter than originally planned due to the presence of a nearby overhead power line. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.06m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 and 4)

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 26.20m long and up to 0.33m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.14m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2, 4 and 6; Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated SW-NE, and was 23.30m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.11m of subsoil (51). The natural clay in this trench was reddish brown in colour. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 13 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 6; Pl. 7)

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 27.10m long and up to 0.40m deep. It was moved slightly from its original planned position due to the presence of an overhead power line. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). The terminus of a probable gully (1) aligned SW-NE was investigated at the western end of the trench. This feature was seen to be up to 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (52). Seventeen sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with ten small fragments of fired clay. The gully may have been slightly curving but not enough of its length was revealed to be certain.

Trench 14 (Figs 2, 4, 5 and 6; Pls 8 and 9)

This trench was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 25.20m long and up to 0.48m deep. The trench was moved slightly from its original proposed position to avoid an overhead power line. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). The presence of pottery at the northern end of the trench, below the subsoil horizon, suggested that there could be an archaeological feature. The area was investigated by hand, and a deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (53) was recorded. The deposit was at least 0.14m deep, and it is possible that it could have represented the edge of a much larger feature (ditch or pit). Unfortunately it was not possible to extend the trench to expose a bigger area. Four sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposit 53, along with eighteen small fragments of fired clay.

A possible gully (3) was recorded in the central part of the trench, aligned roughly north-south, and was seen to be up to 0.80m wide and 0.09m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (54), and it is possible that it could be geological in origin.

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 4 and 6)

This trench was orientated approximately N-S, and was 24.80m long and up to 0.39m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.09m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pl. 6)

This trench was orientated approximately NNE-SSW, and was 20.50m long and up to 0.38m deep. It had to be moved from its original intended position, and was slightly shorter than planned, due to the presence of mature trees nearby. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.12m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Finds

Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological work recovered 21 sherds of pottery, weighing 134g, from two contexts (Appendix 3). Overall the pottery consists of small to medium-sized sherds most of which are in notably poor condition. However, this is considered more likely the result of the low-fired fabrics being in an acidic burial environment than any physical abrasion whilst being reworked. As such the material has probably not been subjected to any significant reworking.

All of the pottery belongs to a single period though a number of different fabrics are represented. The earliest types are those with pisolithic sand tempering (iron ore grains) which are present in the Mid/Late Iron Age assemblages of Sussex. The single sherd with this tempering and grog is an interesting blend of the two tempering agents. The assemblage is dominated by the grog tempered wares. Although these could be from c. 100BC their dominance in the assemblage and the few rather scrappy feature sherds present suggest the current assemblage is more likely to fall between 50BC and AD50.

The pottery assemblage is small and of types well known of in the area.

Ceramic Building Material and burnt clay by Luke Barber

A small assemblage of brick and tile and burnt clay was recovered (Appendix 4). The burnt clay from the Late Iron Age features was notably abraded but the later pieces quite fresh although with no surviving complete dimensions.

The pieces of burnt clay are not intrinsically datable but were recovered from Late Iron Age deposits. All are in a very fine sandy fabric with some naturally occurring iron oxides and white clay but none have any features to suggest whether they derived from daub or shaped objects. The remaining brick and tile is of late post-medieval date.

Glass by Luke Barber

Just one piece of colourless glass was recovered, an early to mid 20th-century shallow meat paste pot from the surface of wall 58.

Architectural stone by Luke Barber

Two pieces of stone were taken as samples of walls 57 and 58. That from wall 57 is a 2411g irregular piece of chalk with some iron staining whole the piece from wall 58 is an irregular unfaced downland flint nodule set in a pale buff yellow abundant fine sandy mortar with occasional chalk to 3mm, weighing 3649g

The stones are of local type and neither piece has been shaped or faced in any way. The pieces are not datable, however, the mortar adhering to the flint from wall 58 is of a type more to be expected in the post-medieval period though an earlier date cannot be totally ruled out.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation has successfully investigated the proposed development site. Three parallel walls were recorded which are almost certainly associated with a Methodist chapel shown on historic maps from between 1873 and 1964 before becoming the village hall in the early 20th century. The building was demolished in 1968. Two features in the eastern part of the site suggest some form of occupation during the Late Iron Age period, in a modest area close to the northern edge of the site. This part of the site is therefore considered to have some archaeological potential.

References

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- Wells, R, 2012, 'Plumpton - House History Project - The Reading Room', privately printed

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	21.10	1.60	0.54	0-0.15m made ground; 0.15-0.48m buried soil (60); 0.48-0.54m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pls. 1, 10, 11 and 12
2	25.00	1.60	0.38	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.38m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
3	25.70	1.60	0.36	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.30m subsoil (51); 0.30-0.36m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 2
4	25.60	1.60	0.32	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.27m subsoil (51); 0.27-0.32m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
5	25.10	1.60	0.39	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.29m subsoil (51); 0.29-0.39m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
6	25.00	1.60	0.34	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.34m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
7	24.80	1.60	0.47	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.33m subsoil (51); 0.33-0.47m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 3
8	26.40	1.60	0.44	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.35m subsoil (51); 0.35-0.44m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
9	24.70	1.60	0.30	0-0.13m topsoil (50); 0.13-0.19m subsoil (51); 0.19-0.30m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 4
10	21.00	1.60	0.36	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.26m subsoil (51); 0.26-0.36m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
11	26.20	1.60	0.33	0-0.14m topsoil (50); 0.14-0.23m subsoil (51); 0.23-0.33m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
12	23.30	1.60	0.39	0-0.19m topsoil (50); 0.19-0.28m subsoil (51); 0.28-0.39m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 5
13	27.10	1.60	0.40	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.31m subsoil (51); 0.31-0.40m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 7
14	25.20	1.60	0.48	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.48m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pls. 8 and 9
15	24.80	1.60	0.39	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.39m+ natural geology (Weald Clay).
16	20.50	1.60	0.38	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.32m subsoil (51); 0.32-0.38m+ natural geology (Weald Clay). Pl. 6

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
13	1	52	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery.
14	2	53	Ditch ?	Late Iron Age	Pottery.
14	3	54	Gully	Undated	
1	4	55	Gully	Late post-medieval	CBM.
1	5	56	Wall	Late post-medieval	Map evidence.
1	6	57	Wall	Late post-medieval	Map evidence.
1	7	58, 59	Wall	Late post-medieval	Map evidence and mortar.

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

<i>Context</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
52	Grog tempered (coarse red/grey grog pellets)	13	96	Jars x6 (reduced and oxidized, pedestal/flaring bases, x1 simple everted rim. Worn)
52	Pisolithic sand, sparse fine calcined flint	1	4	(reduced)
52	Pisolithic sand, fine quartz	2	12	(reduced/oxidized)
52	Pisolithic sand, ref grog pellets	1	2	(oxidized)
53	Grog tempered (coarse red/grey grog pellets)	3	16	Jar x1 (oxidized, everted rim); ? X1 (reduced)
53	Fine/medium quartz	1	4	(oxidized)

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material and burnt clay

<i>Context</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
52	Burnt clay	?	10	40	Amorphous, oxidized and reduced
53	Burnt clay	?	18	134	Amorphous, oxidized and reduced
55	Brick	18th-19th century	1	64	Well formed and fired. Fine fabric with sparse iron oxides and 'marl' pellets
55	Ridge tile	Mid 18th-19th century	7	72	Well formed and fired. Moderate fine quartz. Black painted exterior face

APPENDIX 5: OASiS Form

/over

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OASIS ID: thamesva1-412355

Project details

Project name	Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Three parallel walls were recorded in the western part of the site, which are almost certainly associated with a building that is shown on historic maps from between 1873 and 1964, and was originally constructed as a Methodist chapel, before becoming the village hall in the early 20th century. The building was demolished in 1968. Two features in the eastern part of the site suggest some form of occupation during the Late Iron Age period, which seems to be restricted to a small area close to the northern edge of the site.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2020 End: 03-12-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SRP14/174 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LW/17/0873 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCHES Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Late Iron Age
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES PLUMPTON Land east of Station Road, Plumpton Green
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 3649 1672 50.933191041347 -0.05737996867 50 55 59 N 000 03 26 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32m Max: 35m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	TVAS South
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Sean Wallis
Project director/manager	Sean Wallis
Project supervisor	Sean Wallis
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Sigma Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	none available
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	none available
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	none available
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wallis, S
Other bibliographic details	14/147c
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	TVAS South
Place of issue or publication	Brighton
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URL	http://tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp
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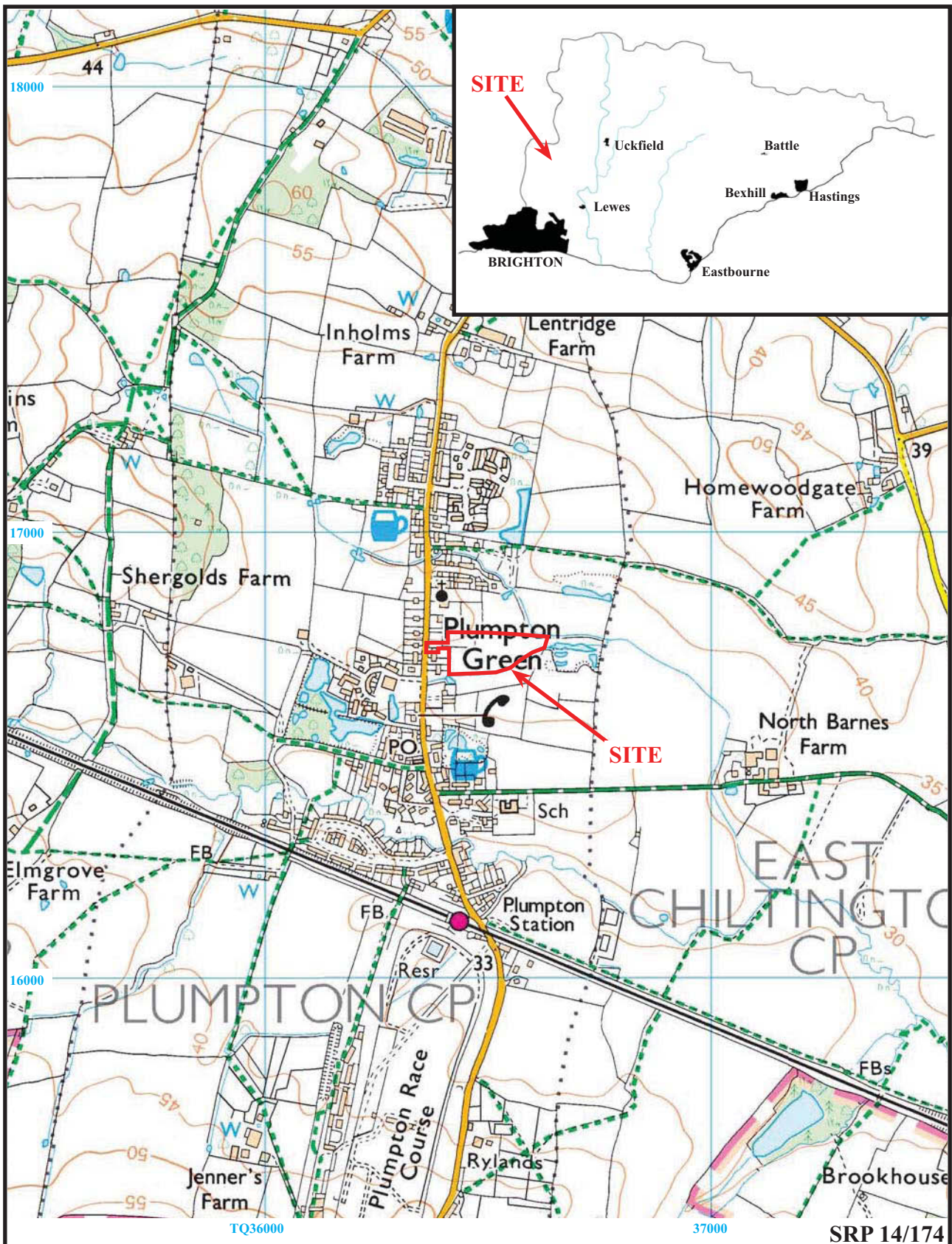
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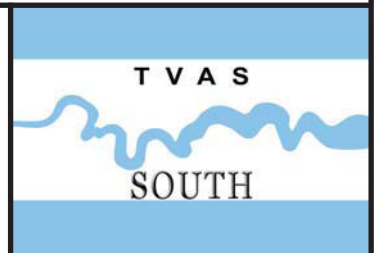
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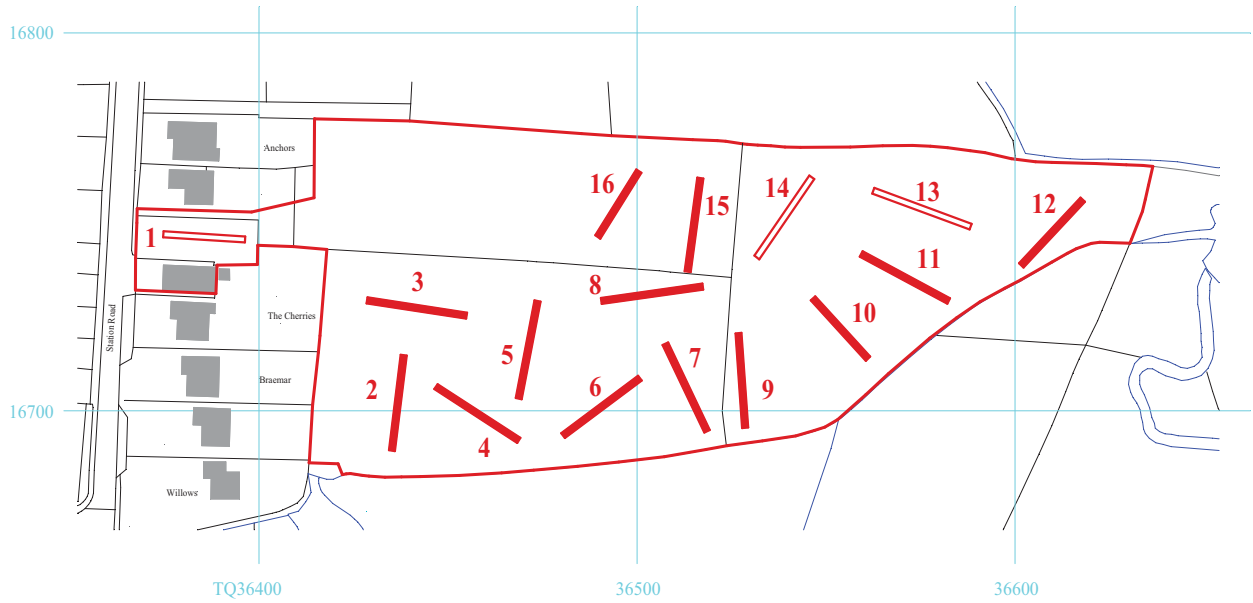


**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Plumpton Green and East Sussex.

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**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
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Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing evaluation trenches.



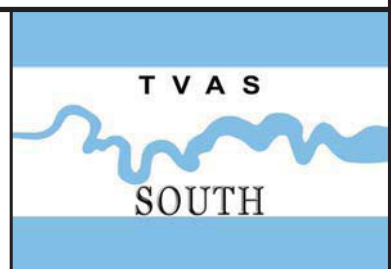


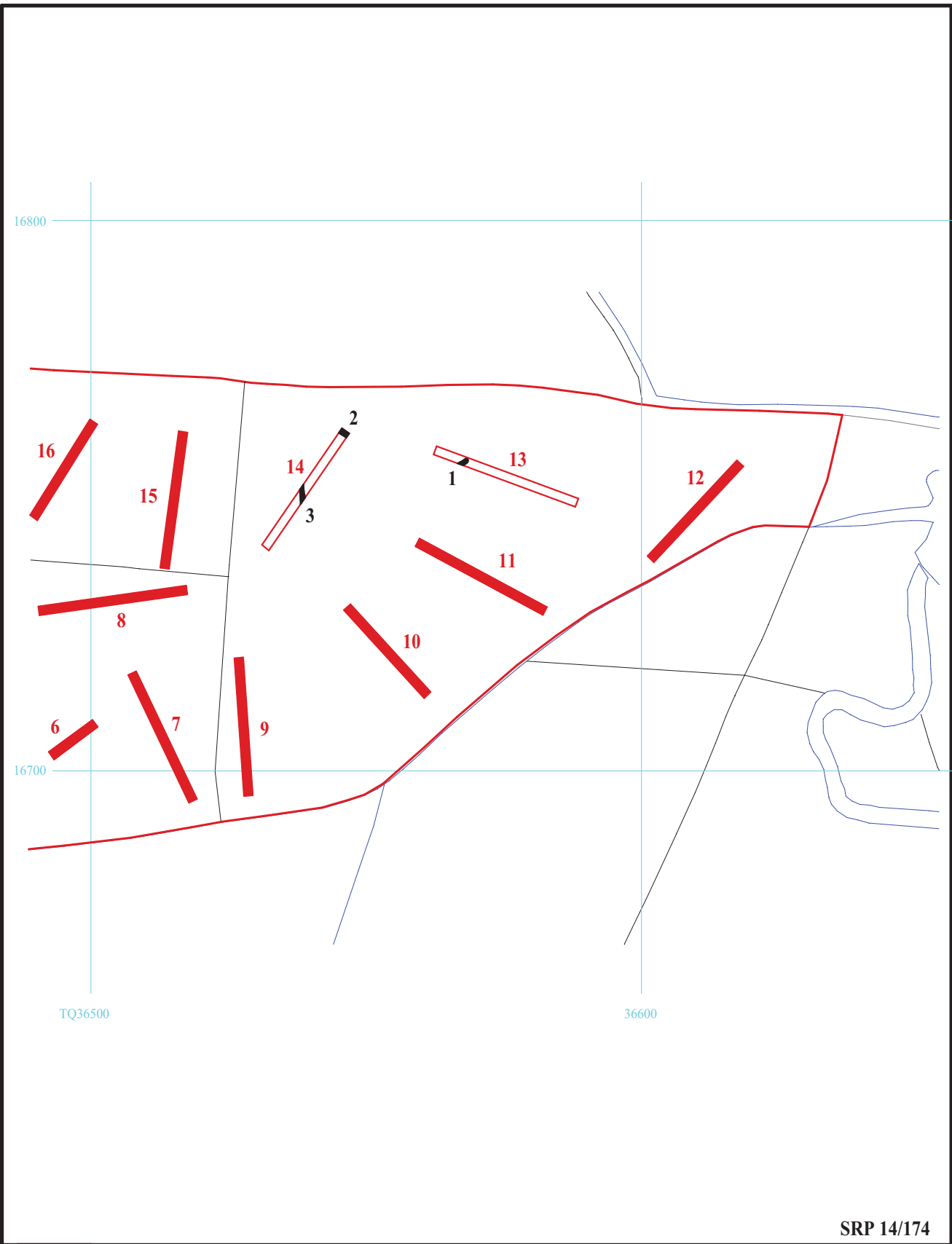
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**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 3. Detailed plan of western part of site showing evaluation trenches and archaeological features.

0 50m

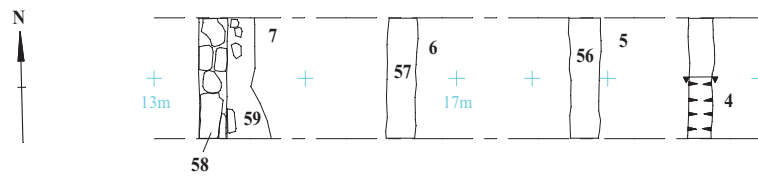




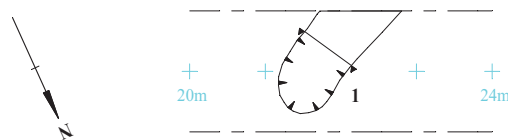
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	<p style="text-align: center;">Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green, East Sussex, 2020 Archaeological Evaluation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 4. Detailed plan of eastern part of site showing evaluation trenches and archaeological features.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0 50m</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">T V A S</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SOUTH</p>
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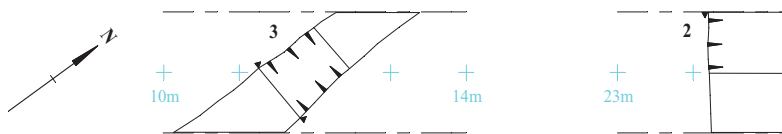
Trench 1



Trench 13



Trench 14

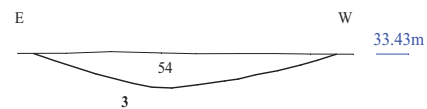
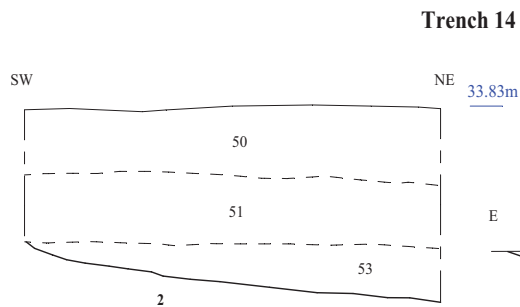
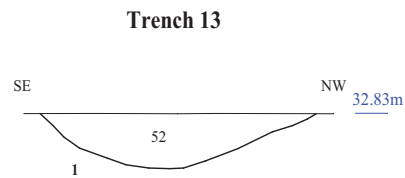
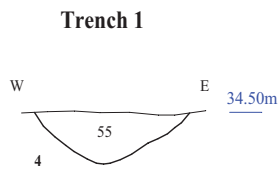
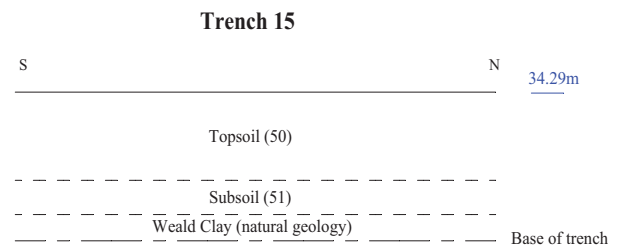
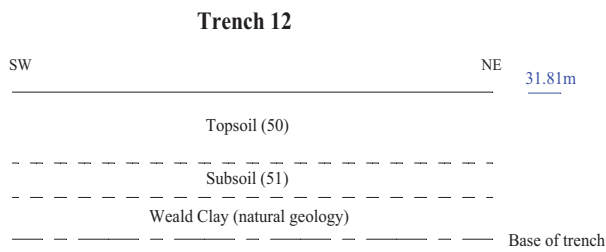
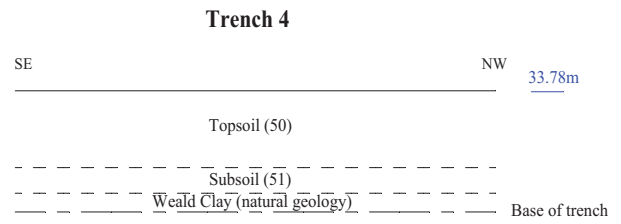
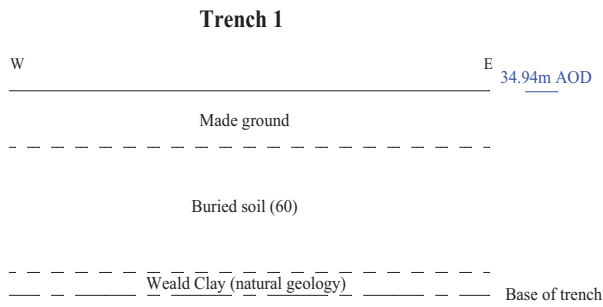


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**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 5. Plan of trenches 1, 13 and 14.

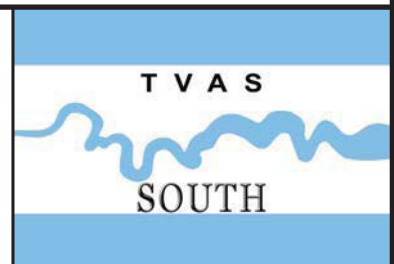


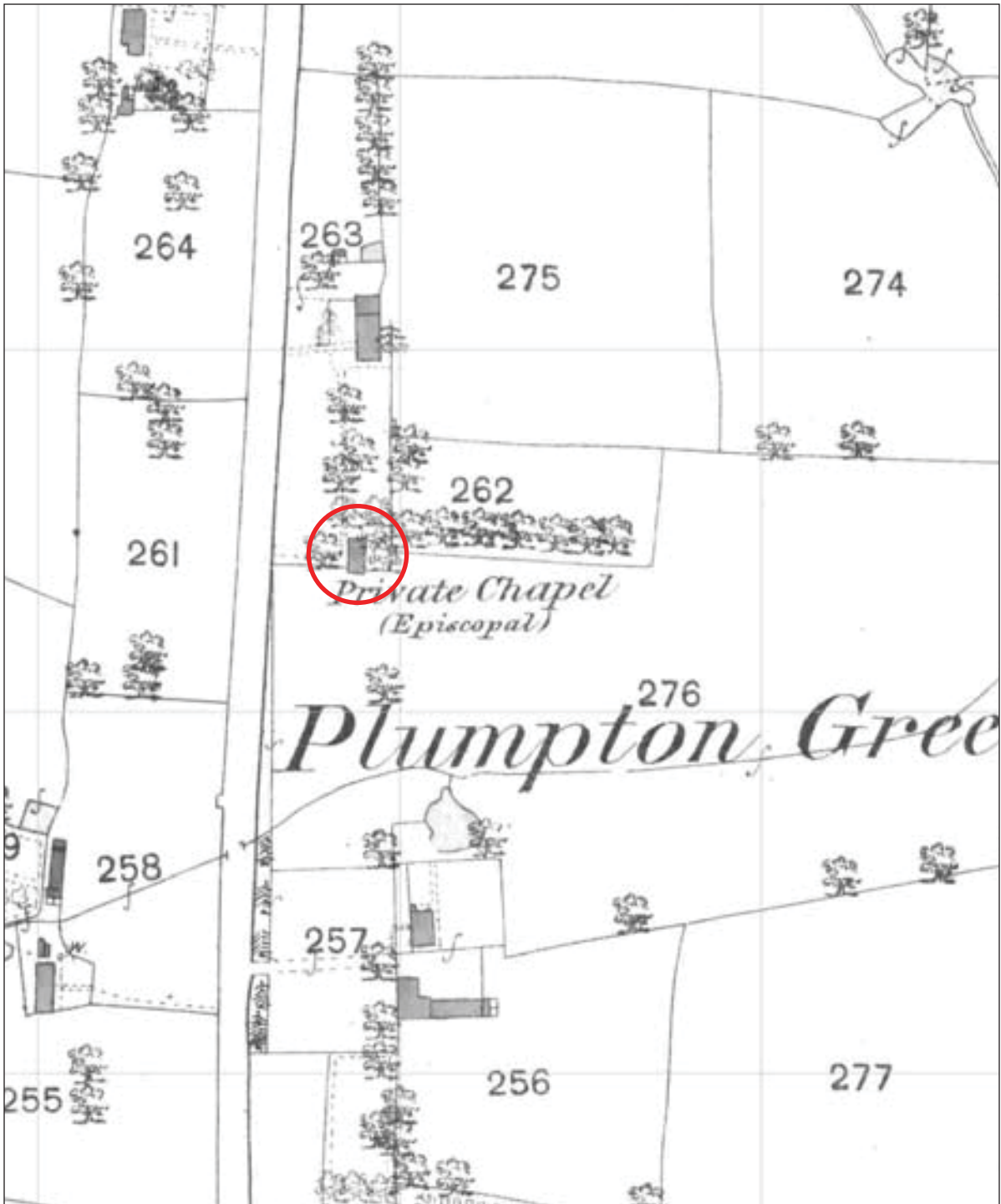


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**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 6. Sections.





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**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 7. 1873 Ordnance Survey, showing the building which was demolished in 1968.

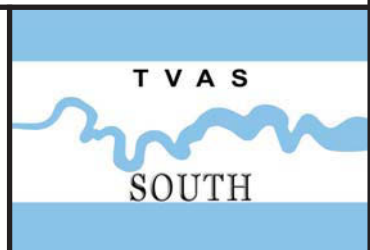




Plate 1. Trench 1, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 2. Trench 3, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 3. Trench 7, looking North-north-west.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 9, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 5. Trench 12, looking North-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 16, looking North-north-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.3m.

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**Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 to 6.**





Plate 7. Trench 13, gully 1, looking South-west.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Trench 14, feature 2, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 9. Trench 14, looking South.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 10. Trench 1, looking North.
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 11. Trench 1, wall 57 (construction cut 6),
looking North.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 12. Trench 1, wall 58 (construction cut 7),
looking North.
Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

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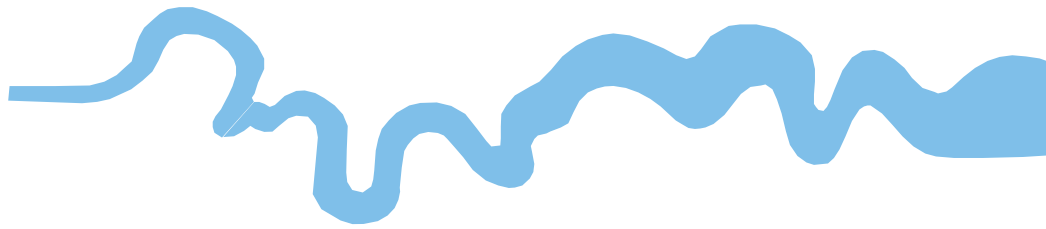
Land to the east of Station Road, Plumpton Green,
East Sussex, 2020
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 to 12.



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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