University of Reading

Extending Histories: from Medieval Mottes to Prehistoric Round Mounds

The Mount, Lewes, East Sussex

Interim Report

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Executive Summary

The Mount is located south of the town centre of Lewes, East Sussex. In 2015 and 2016, as part of the Leverhulme Trust-funded project "Extending Histories: from Medieval Mottes to Prehistoric Round Mounds", staff from the University of Reading undertook archaeological investigations at the site. Fieldwork included the drilling of two boreholes through the mound down to the old ground surface, and a detailed analytical survey of the earthworks at the site. The fieldwork was followed by a programme of scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment. The results of this work demonstrate that the mound was constructed sometime after cal AD 1446-1633, and most probably originated as a post-medieval formal garden feature associated with the post-Dissolution mansion at the site, with the spiral path around the mound likely being an original feature. The mound was constructed of local geological material; however there is no earthwork evidence for a ditch around the mound which could have supplied this material, suggesting that the earth was obtained from another nearby source – perhaps the adjacent "Dripping Pan". The work described in this report thus adds considerably to our understanding of this Scheduled Monument, and dispels previous speculation that The Mount represents the remains of a medieval castle motte.

1. INTRODUCTION AND RESEARCH BACKGROUND

This report describes the initial result of archaeological investigations carried out at The Mount, Lewes, East Sussex, as part of the *Extending Histories: from Medieval Mottes to Prehistoric Round Mounds* project (The Round Mounds project for short), a University of Reading research project funded by The Leverhulme Trust. The Round Mounds project aims to unlock the story of monumental mounds in the English landscape. It contends that fossilised within the main body of some medieval mottes are large Neolithic round mounds, which are among the rarest and least well understood monuments in Britain. The Mount is one of 20 mottes from across England considered as having prehistoric potential and selected for detailed archaeological investigation as part of the Round Mounds project.

The Mount, also known as The Calvary (Scheduled Monument Number: 1002284) is located to the south of the town centre of Lewes, East Sussex. The site is presently part of a complex of leisure amenities situated south of Mountfield Road and south-east of the Lewes-Brighton railway line, which includes a bowling green on the south western edge of the mound, a croquet lawn to the south, and a car park and football ground to the east. The Mount is situated on a low-lying terrace, corresponding to the mapped outcrop of superficial Head deposits overlying the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation bedrock (BGS 2016), occupying the inside of a broad meander of the River Ouse. The site is surrounded by watercourses on three sides: the winterbourne stream *c.*180m to the north, the cockshut *c.*230m to the south, whilst the River Ouse lies *c.*900m to the east.

The archaeological fieldwork at the site was carried out in October 2015 and April 2016 by staff from the University of Reading. Scheduled Monument Consent was required for the works, and this was applied for and duly given prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This report represents an interim statement of the finds from 2015/2016. Please note that a final report will be produced in 2017 on all the works at The Mount following the completion of the extended programme of archaeological fieldwork.

2. METHODOLOGY

The works at The Mount closely followed the methods used at the Marlborough Mound (Leary et al. 2013), and that set out in *The Mount, Lewes, Project Outline* (Jamieson & Stastney 2015). It comprised

a multi-disciplinary approach, involving a programme of coring, analytical earthwork survey, scientific dating and detailed palaeoenvironmental analysis.

The initial phase of fieldwork at The Mount involved drilling two boreholes, one from the centre of the summit of the mount and a second midway down the southern side of the mound, to the top of the underlying natural deposits. This was done using an Eijkelkamp core sampler driven by an Atlas Copco Cobra TT drill. Mound material was recovered in sealed 1m long plastic tubes and removed to the University of Reading for further examination.

In the laboratory the plastic tubes were cut open, photographed and described according to standard geological criteria (Jones et al. 1999; Munsell Color 2000; Tucker 2011). The samples were then assessed to determine the presence and preservation of material suitable for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) 14C dating and any palaeoenvironmental indicators. Material suitable for dating was submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), East Kilbride, for AMS 14C determination.

A second phase of fieldwork involved the detailed analytical earthwork survey of the site. The analytical earthwork survey was undertaken using a combination of Leica GS09 differential GNSS (Global Navigation Satellite System) equipment and Leica Viva TS12 TST (Total Station Theodolite) equipment, and was completed in the field using graphical survey methods. A digital hachured plan of the site was produced back in the office using AutoCAD software and completed for publication using Adobe Illustrator software.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Description of the earthwork remains

An analytical survey at 1:500 scale of the earthwork remains of The Mount, Lewes, was undertaken in September 2015 and February 2016. The majority of the monument lies within a public recreation area and the mound is predominantly grass covered. The total survey area extended to approximately 0.4ha (Figure 1).

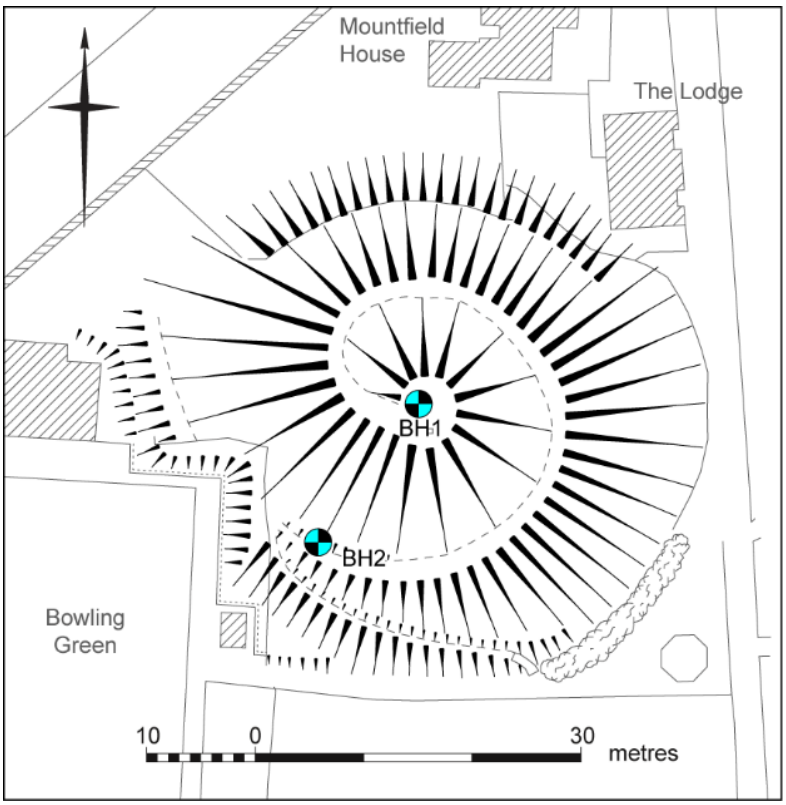

Figure 1: The Mount, Lewes: earthwork plan at 1:500 scale (reduced) showing borehole locations.

The site comprises a steep-sided mound which has a basal diameter of between 55m and 48m, with the top of the mound standing between 12m and 12.5m above the surrounding ground surface. The small sub-circular summit of the mound is a maximum of 6.5m in diameter and defines an area of approximately 29m². There is no earthwork evidence to suggest a ditch encircled the mound.

A break-of-slope was recorded around the northern circumference of the mound. It is located approximately 2m above the base of the mound and represents the line of a boundary fence which once separated the publically accessible areas from the private properties to the north. This fence was in place by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1:1250 scale map of 1955. The mound has been truncated on its north side, below the fence line, to accommodate the garden and parking areas of the adjoining properties named Mountfield House and The Lodge; the mound was also cut into on the north-east side in the 19th century to accommodate the footprint of The Lodge.

A spiral path ascends the mound in an anti-clockwise turn. The start of the path was originally located on the western side of the mound and was recorded during survey work as a narrow grass-covered terrace approximately 2m wide. The path was truncated by the construction of a bowling green in 1925-6, which cut through the south-western side of the mound. The route of the path was altered following this, with a concrete path ascending from the south side of the mound and dog-legging back to join the original route to the summit.

3.2 Borehole stratigraphy

Two boreholes were drilled from the present ground surface of the motte to the top of the underlying geological deposits in September 2015 in order to recover cores for laboratory assessment and radiocarbon dating. BH1 was positioned in the centre of the summit of the motte, and was drilled to a maximum depth of 13.00m below ground level (bgl). BH2 was positioned on the southern slope of the mount and was drilled to a maximum depth of 7.00m bgl. Sample recovery was moderate to poor in most core samples, and due to continuous collapse of flint cobbles into the hole, no cores were recovered from BH1 between 5.00 and 12.00m bgl. Nevertheless, both boreholes show a generally consistent stratigraphic sequence. The lithostratigraphy of both boreholes is described below.

Both boreholes refused upon penetrating approximately 0.20–0.60m into strata consisting of cobbles of hard white chalk, with some yellowish brown silt/clay infilling fissures. This deposit, which subcropped at 10.20m OD in BH1 and 9.79m in BH2, was assumed either to be the top of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation bedrock (Bristow et al. 1997; Rawson et al. 2001; Hopson 2005) or else a very compact 'Coombe Deposit' (labelled as 'Head' on current geological mapping (BGS 2016)) and therefore taken to be the base of the archaeological stratigraphic sequence at the site.

In both boreholes the *in-situ* geological strata were overlain by a heterogeneous sequence of dark yellowish brown (10 YR 3/4) to very pale brown (10 YR 8/4) silt/clay with varying proportions of poorly-sorted flint and chalk gravel (granule to pebble-sized) and rare flecks of charcoal that was up to 12.84m thick in BH1. These strata represent the makeup of the mound. The mound deposits appear to all be derived from a mixture of local Chalk bedrock along with finer material derived from local Head deposits (which these strata strongly resemble), perhaps mixed with some topsoil material. The anthropogenic reworking of these deposits is demonstrated by the presence of small fragments of charcoal throughout, and, in the upper 2-3m of BH1, fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). Due to the presence of numerous flint cobbles within the mound makeup, recovery of these deposits was poor and therefore finer detail of the stratigraphic makeup of the mound, including the presence/absence of a buried ground surface or any evidence for phasing, has not been preserved in the cores. The high degree of compressibility of these strata, as evidenced by the large voids in the

tops of most cores, would appear to suggest that the mound makeup deposits are poorly consolidated. The present topsoil is developed directly on top of the mound makeup deposits.

3.3 Palaeoenvironmental indicators

Loss-on-ignition measurements of subsamples from the mound makeup demonstrated that these strata are generally comparable with the underlying Chalk/Head strata: samples were generally inorganic (organic carbon content ~2%), although one sample from BH2 contained up to 12% organic carbon (similar to the topsoil: 12-13% organic carbon), and carbonate content was very variable but locally high (max 46% of dry mass). Due to their calcareous nature and low organic carbon content pollen is unlikely to be preserved in the mound makeup strata, furthermore, since these deposits have been reworked the origin of any pollen that may be preserved would be impossible to determine.

No plant macrofossils or other palaeoenvironmental indicators other than small flecks of unidentified wood charcoal were recovered in the residues from wet-sieving of samples from either borehole.

3.4. Radiocarbon dating

A total of nine samples of wood charcoal fragments were recovered from the cores and submitted for AMS ^{14}C dating: four samples from BH1, and five from BH2. Results are given in the table below.

It must be assumed that small charcoal fragments mixed in with the mound material, such as those submitted for dating, are likely to be residual, and therefore older than the mound; in addition to this, since most of the charcoal fragments were not identifiable, it is likely that these could be from long-lived species of wood (e.g. *Quercus* = oak, which is common in the UK, and can live for several centuries), thus the dates on these fragments could contain an "old wood effect" (Schiffer 1986). A date on a single sample of such material will be likely to return an erroneously old date, but since residual charcoal fragments can persist within soils and sediments for thousands of years, it is not possible to quantify these errors. Therefore the approach taken was to date a large number of samples, and to use the youngest date to provide a minimum age for the mound i.e. cal AD 1446-1633 (SUERC-66290).

Given the apparent clustering of a number of dates, returning similar calibrated ranges between the late 13th and early 15th centuries, it is tempting to suggest that the charcoal dated might have ultimately derived from an earlier phase of activity during this time in the vicinity at the site, although an alternative, and perhaps more likely, interpretation is that this is an "old wood echo" that reflects the dating of some charcoal derived from mature long-lived trees. Nevertheless, it is important to emphasise that the charcoal fragments may be considerably older than the mound, thus the mound can date to any time after cal AD 1446-1633. The presence of CBM fragments within the mound makeup would appear to support a late-medieval to post-medieval date for the Mount.

BH	Depth (m)	Lab code	Material	$\delta^{13}C$	Radiocarbon age BP	95% confidence calibrated range[1]
BH1	2.00-2.61	SUERC-66829	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-27.6	562±29	cal AD 1308-1427
BH1	2.77-3.00	SUERC-66830	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-25.6	613±29	cal AD 1295-1402
BH1	3.39-4.00	SUERC-66831	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-25.0	618±29	cal AD 1293-1400
BH1	4.59-4.86	SUERC-66832	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-25.9	498±29	cal AD 1400-1449
BH2	1.16-1.28	SUERC-66833	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-25.7	508±29	cal AD 1330-1446
BH2	1.52-1.79	SUERC-66290	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-27.1	375±29	cal AD 1446-1633
BH2	3.35-3.79	SUERC-66834	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-25.8	905±29	cal AD 1037-1206
BH2	3.88-4.00	SUERC-66838	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-26.6	657±29	cal AD 1279-1393
BH2	5.56-6.43	SUERC-66839	Charcoal fragments (indet.)	-24.6	906±29	cal AD 1036-1206

4. CONCLUSIONS

The new archaeological works undertaken by the University of Reading on The Mount at Lewes have improved our understanding of this important Scheduled monument. The work has definitively shown that The Mount was constructed in the very late medieval or early post-medieval period, with the radiocarbon dating indicating sometime after cal AD 1446-1633, and dispelling previous speculation that that it represented an earlier castle motte (King 1983, 472). The earliest documentary reference to The Mount occurs in 1604, in the context of a cow straying from the Mount and Convent Gardens (Everson 2005, 37), which strengthens the probability that the feature is 16th century in origin. The apparent cluster of radiocarbon dates from between the late 13th and early 15th centuries are likely to reflect the dating of wood from mature long-lived trees, or else the incorporation of residual material, as The Mount is located within the north-eastern sector of the precinct of Lewes Priory, a Cluniac priory founded in the late 11th century.

The archaeological survey has highlighted the steep-sided character and small summit of the mound. There was no evidence to indicate the mount had ever supported a building, but an illustration of 1856 depicted the mound with a vertical pole on its summit. There was also no earthwork evidence to

[1] Using IntCal13 calibration curve (Reimer *et al.* 2013).

suggest a ditch ever encircled the mound and, although the surrounding area has been much disturbed, early depictions of the monument, such as James Edwards's map of 1799 (East Sussex Records Office: AMS 6008/1/1/29), also show no evidence for an encircling ditch. The lack of a ditch would indicate that the material for the mound must have been sourced elsewhere, probably from relatively close-by. There were no steep scarps identified to suggest the spiral path, which ascends the mound from the west, was cut into the mound at a later date. The path is also clearly visible on an inset of the south prospect of Lewes on Budgen's Map of Sussex dated from 1724 (ESRO: ABE/58.7), and would therefore appear to be an early, if not original feature of the monument.

The Mount, which is composed of redeposited chalk bedrock and head, is likely to represent a component of an elaborate formal garden related to the post-Dissolution mansion known as 'The Place' or 'Lords Place', as suggested by Everson (2005). Garden mounts were a common structural feature of 16th-century gardens, enabling visitors to view both a garden's individual compartment and the wider landscape beyond (Taylor 1998, 43-7). Cartographic evidence indicates The Mount sat at the western end of a sub-rectangular compartment, immediately adjacent to the 'The Dripping Pan', a flat, almost rectangular sunken area with raised terraces or walks on all four sides (now the home of Lewes Football Club). Both features were depicted on James Edwards's town map of 1799 (ESRO, AMS 6008/1/1/29), and similarly on the earlier town map of *c*. 1775 where the mount is labelled 'Calvary'. The relationship between these two features suggests they were both key elements of a formal garden, probable created by the Sackville family in the 1570s or later, with The Mount clearly in existence by 1604 (Everson 2005, 24).

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6. APPENDICES

6.1 Borehole logs

Borehole	Top	Base	Lithology	Comments
LEW-BH1	0.00	0.63	No recover	VOID - pushed down cobble. Core compressed by 63%.
LEW-BH1	0.63	0.81	Topsoil	Turf over 10 YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown soft slightly humic slightly fine sandy clayey silt topsoil. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH1	0.81	1.00	Rubble	Disturbed deposit. Recovered as broken cobbles of white chalk and blue grey flints with some 10 YR 4/3 brown fine sandy silt/clay matrix.
LEW-BH1	1.00	1.48	No recover	VOID - pushed down cobble.
LEW-BH1	1.48	1.75	Rubble	Smashed/shattered dark blue-grey flints, recovered a angular pebbles and cobbles.
LEW-BH1	1.75	2.00	Rubble	Broken angular flint pebbles and subrounded flint cobbles in some sandy silt matrix. Many voids. Disturbed.
LEW-BH1	2.00	2.61	Slump	10 YR 4/3 Brown diamict consisting of subangular flint pebbles and cobbles in some soft silt/clay matrix with rare charcoal granules. Core is not full and deposit appears to be disturbed. Sharp boundary to:
LEW-BH1	2.61	2.77	Matrix-supported gravel	10 YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown soft silty clay with frequent subangular flint pebbles and rare subrounded CBM pebbles. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH1	2.77	3.00	Clay with chalk and flint gravel	10 YR 3/2 Dark brown soft silt/clay with frequent rounded to subrounded granules and pebbles of chalk and occasional subangular flint pebbles. Rare charcoal granules and rare CBM flecks.
LEW-BH1	3.00	3.10	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH1	3.10	3.39	Slump	10 YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown Disturbed soft fine sandy silt/clay with frequent subrounded to subangular pebbles of flint. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH1	3.39	4.00	Clay with chalk and flint gravel	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown soft fine sandy silt/clay with frequent subrounded granules and pebbles of chalk, rare subangular flint pebbles and rare blocky white chalk cobbles. Rare charcoal flecks.
LEW-BH1	4.00	4.29	No recover	VOID

Borehole	Top	Base	Lithology	Comments
LEW-BH1	4.29	4.59	Clay with flint gravel	10 YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown soft silt/clay, faintly mottled/speckled brown, with frequent subangular flint granules and pebbles and rare broken flint cobbles. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH1	4.59	4.86	Clay with gravel and organics	10 YR 4/2 Dark greyish brown soft, ?slightly organic, silt/clay with frequent subangular flint pebbles, occasional subrounded chalk granules and pebbles, rare woody rootlets and rare charcoal granules. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH1	4.86	5.00	Clay with chalk and flint gravel	10 YR 4/6 Dark yellowish brown soft silt/clay with very frequent chalk granules and frequent subangular (shattered) flint pebbles.
LEW-BH1	5.00	7.00	No recover	No recover. Flint cobble pushed down, chamber empty.
LEW-BH1	7.00	7.60	Clay with chalk and flint gravel	GOUGED: Light yellowish brown, loose and soft silt/clay and putty chalk with very frequent very weak poorly sorted subrounded to subangular chalk granules and pebbles (with some limonite staining on exterior of clasts), and rare angular flint granules and pebbles. [Reworked chalk head?]. Somewhat disturbed, poor recovery.
LEW-BH1	7.60	8.00	Matrix-supported gravel	GOUGED: Very poor recovery, sample compressed by 50-60%. Partially broken flint cobble recovered in gouge. Soft yellowish brown diamict of weak to strong subrounded chalk granules, rare pebbles, and rare brown subangular flint pebbles, rare charcoal granules in a silt/clay and putty chalk matrix.
LEW-BH1	8.00	9.00	Matrix-supported gravel	GOUGED: Pushed down clast (not recovered) disturbed and partial sample recovered: soft light whitish yellow diamict of chalk granules and pebbles and occasional subangular flint granules in a silt/clay and putty chalk matrix.
LEW-BH1	9.00	9.50	Slump	GOUGED: slump as above, but loose and with pockets of fallen topsoil.
LEW-BH1	9.50	9.83	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH1	9.83	12.00	Clay with chalk granules	GOUGED: Soft light whitish yellow silt/clay with chalk granules and pebbles. Flint cobble repeatedly pushed down by gouge. Samples disturbed. Flint cobble removed by gouge at 12.00m BGL.

Borehole	Top	Base	Lithology	Comments
LEW-BH1	12.00	12.42	Slump	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown soft silt/clay with frequent subangular flint pebbles. Many voids. Slump.
LEW-BH1	12.42	12.51	Sandy silt/clay	10 YR 5/6 Yellow brown soft fine sandy silt/clay. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH1	12.51	12.84	Clay with chalk granules	10 YR 5/4 Yellowish brown soft silt/clay with very frequent subrounded weak weathered chalk granules and rare strong white chalk pebbles. Occasional angular flint granules. Faint Fe mottles. [Chalk head?]. Sharp to:
LEW-BH1	12.84	13.00	Chalk	10 YR 8/1 White strong, blocky fractured chalk with some silt/clay in fissures. [Chalk bedrock] END OF BH.
LEW-BH2	0.00	0.02	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	0.02	0.22	Topsoil	Turf over very friable slightly fine sandy humic silt topsoil. Fine rootlets throughout. Angular flint granules increasing towards base. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	0.22	0.45	Silt/clay with fine gravel	10 YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown soft humic silty subsoil with very frequent broken subangular flint pebbles. Grading into:
LEW-BH2	0.45	1.00	Gravelly sand	Friable silty fine sand with occasional subangular flint pebbles.
LEW-BH2	1.00	1.10	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	1.10	1.16	Slump	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown soft sandy silt with frequent subrounded to subangular flint pebbles. Slump. Sharp to:
LEW-BH2	1.16	1.28	Fine diamict	10 YR 8/4 Very pale brown soft silt/clay with frequent subrounded weak granules of chalk and putty chalk. Grading into:
LEW-BH2	1.28	1.52	Matrix-supported gravel	Weak to strong subrounded pebbles and cobbles of chalk in some 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown clay and putty chalk matrix. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	1.52	1.79	Clay with chalk granules	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown firm slightly sandy clay with very frequent chalk granules and pebbles, occasional flint pebbles and rare charcoal granules. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	1.79	2.00	Matrix-supported gravel	Subrounded granules, pebbles and (rare) cobbles of hard white chalk in some 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown clay matrix.
LEW-BH2	2.00	2.19	Matrix-supported gravel	Subrounded granules and pebbles of chalk in a 10 YR 6/4 light yellowish

Borehole	Top	Base	Lithology	Comments
				brown clay matrix with frequent flint pebbles. Sharp to:
LEW-BH2	2.19	2.23	Chalk rubble	Hard white chalk cobble fills the core
LEW-BH2	2.23	2.63	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	2.63	2.67	Chalk rubble	Hard white chalk cobble fills the core
LEW-BH2	2.67	2.77	Matrix-supported gravel	Chalk granules and pebbles in a 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown clay matrix. Sharp to:
LEW-BH2	2.77	2.82	Clay with flint gravel	10 YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown loose sandy silt/clay with frequent angular granules and pebbles of flint.
LEW-BH2	2.82	3.00	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	3.00	3.03	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	3.03	3.24	Clay with chalk granules	Chalk granules in a 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown clay matrix.
LEW-BH2	3.24	3.35	Chalk rubble	Chalk cobble
LEW-BH2	3.35	3.79	Clay with chalk and flint gravel	10 YR 5/4 Yellowish brown soft clay with frequent angular flint pebbles, occasional chalk granules, rare charcoal granules, and rare chalk pebbles. Rare ?burnt (reddened on side) chalk pebble. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	3.79	3.88	Matrix-supported gravel	Chalk granules in a 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown clay matrix.
LEW-BH2	3.88	4.00	Clay with chalk and flint gravel	10 YR 5/4 Yellowish brown soft clay with frequent angular flint pebbles, occasional chalk granules, rare charcoal granules, and rare chalk pebbles. Rare ?burnt (reddened on one side) chalk pebble. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	4.00	4.09	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	4.09	4.97	Diamict	Subrounded granules, pebbles and (rarely) cobbles of white chalk in a 10 YR 8/4 very pale brown clay matrix. Rare angular flint pebbles and occasional cobble-sized pockets of brown clay. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	4.97	5.00	Clay with flint gravel	10 YR 4/4 Dark yellowish brown soft clay with rare subangular-subrounded granules of flint.
LEW-BH2	5.00	5.21	No recover	VOID
LEW-BH2	5.21	5.41	Slump	Slump. Mixed and loose chalk, brown clay and yellow clay. Some shattered flint.
LEW-BH2	5.41	5.56	Clay with chalk granules	Very frequent granules and pebbles of chalk in a 10 YR 7/4 very pale brown clay matrix. Occasional subangular flint pebbles. Diffuse to:

Borehole	Top	Base	Lithology	Comments
LEW-BH2	5.56	6.43	Silt/clay	10 YR 3/4 Dark yellowish brown soft silt/clay with occasional reddish mottling and frequent subrounded to angular flint granules and pebbles. Rare charcoal granules. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	6.43	6.84	Matrix-supported gravel	Subrounded to subangular chalk pebbles and cobbles in some 10 YR 5/6 clay matrix. Diffuse to:
LEW-BH2	6.84	7.00	Chalk	10 YR 8/1 White hard chalk cobbles with a little yellowish brown silt/clay in fissures [White Chalk Subgroup]. END OF BH