Mount View Street, Bexhill, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Mount View Street, Bexhill, East Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

In February 2023 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Kier on behalf of the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust to undertake a first phase of archaeological evaluation at land off Mount View Street, Bexhill, East Sussex. The aim of the evaluation was to determine the presence and significance of any archaeological remains that may be found in the areas of proposed impacts. This phase of evaluation consisted of 16 trenches targeted on geophysical features and to test blank areas of the site, representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area.

The evaluation revealed a series of shallow undated ditches on differing alignments as well as four pits with evidence of burning. The trenches supported the results of the previous geophysical survey, as well as revealing ditches and pits that were not identified within the survey.

Only one small fragment of potential pottery was found within a ditch within Trench 8, along with two worked flints within Trench 10, which were tentatively dated as prehistoric. Evidence of charcoal filled pits within the area have previously been interpreted a charcoal production dating from the Iron Age to Saxon periods.

The site sits within a wider landscape of multi-phase activity dating from the Late Bronze Age to the early medieval period. The activities on the site appear to represent a small coaxial fieldsystem or enclosure ditches of potential prehistoric date. The four pits are potentially associated with charcoal production and provide further evidence of woodland management from the late Iron Age onwards.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Keir for commissioning this project on behalf of the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. Thanks are also extended to Neil Griffin who monitored the work on behalf of East Sussex County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Katie Webster, who was supported by Ben Slader, Elanor Stanley and Tamsin Jones. Survey and digitizing were carried out by Matt Bradley and Marjaana Kohtamaki. Thanks are also extended to the team of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Leigh Allen, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rebecca Nicholson, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Nicola Scott.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Kier on behalf of the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Mount View Street, Bexhill, East Sussex, for a proposed new hospital. A programme of 16 trenches were undertaken as part of Phase 1 of the development.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (Condition 7, planning ref. RR/2022/1246/P). A brief was set by Neil Griffin, County Archaeologist for East Sussex, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by WSP detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines the results of the evaluation.

1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014b), and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Planning condition

1.2.1 Consent was granted for Phase 1 on 06/02/2023 by East Sussex County Council. Two planning conditions relate to the archaeological investigation of the site prior to any development works being undertaken:

Condition 7: Archaeological works: no development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. Works shall be carried out in accordance with the programme set out in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority within three months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site below ground is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the NPPF and Policy EN2 (vi) of the Rother Local Plan Core Strategy.

Condition 27 Archaeological investigation/ assessment: no phase of the development hereby permitted shall be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post-investigation assessment (including provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition) for that Phase has been completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological site investigation and post-investigation assessment will be undertaken

in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 'Archaeological Works'.

Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historic interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded in accordance with Policy EN2(vi) of the Rother Local Plan Core Strategy and the NPPF; and, to deliver the mitigation as identified in Chapter 9 of the Environmental Statement (July 2015) and the Environmental Statement Addendum (October 2015) pursuant to the extant scheme.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The site was located on the north-eastern fringe of the seaside town of Bexhill, East Sussex (NGR: TQ 748 089; Figure 1). The site falls within the historic parish of Bexhill and lay within the county of Sussex prior to being absorbed into the administration of the non-metropolitan county of East Sussex in 1974.

1.3.2 The site was accessed from Mount View Street and extended along the road which forms the eastern boundary of the Site. Views of the site from Mount View Street were prominent due to the elevated, undulating topography. An existing woodland belt frames the site from the north while residential properties enclose it to the west and south.

1.3.3 The site comprises a parcel of land to the east of Mount View Street (A2691 road) and is currently open agricultural land. A further field is present to the south which has been earmarked as a potential extension to the hospital development.

1.3.4 The site is mainly south-east facing and sits on a ridge that faces along a valley that leads towards the south of Combe Haven.

1.3.5 The geology of the area is mapped as sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Ashdown formation and mudstone of the Wadhurst Clay formation (British Geological Survey /BGS digital data)

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background has been assessed in an ADBA (WSP 2022), which considered the recorded historic environment resource within a study area of the proposed development. The following is a summary of the findings of the ADBA considered relevant to the archaeological geophysical survey based upon their likelihood to indicate archaeological remains within the site boundary.

Previous Investigations

1.4.2 An archaeological investigation has been carried out in the past within the site, comprising a geophysical survey (CgMs, 2015) covering the majority of the site. These investigations were part of a wider geophysical survey on Land North East of Bexhill, split into 11 'Areas'. The southern part of the site was defined as Area 8, with the northern part defined as Area 9. These non-intrusive investigations identified evidence of possible archaeology. Anomalies identified in Area 9 were interpreted as

boundary ditches and possibly related to an enclosure, while linear anomalies possibly represented earthwork features such as banks.

1.4.3 There have been 13 past archaeological investigations within a 500m radius of the site; the vast majority of these were a series of 'trial trenches', 'strip map and sample', 'open area excavations' and 'geophysical surveys' conducted as part of an investigation of the fields immediately east of the site. The investigations have identified prehistoric finds and features, a possible Roman field system and medieval and post-medieval agricultural features.

1.4.4 The results of these investigations, along with other known sites and finds within the area, are discussed by period, below.

Prehistoric period (800,000 BC–AD 43)

1.4.5 The Lower (800,000–250,000 BC) and Middle (250,000–40,000 BC) Palaeolithic saw intermittent, perhaps seasonal Hominin occupation of Britain as the climate alternated between long cold (glacial) and short warm (interglacial) stages. The Upper Palaeolithic is the last of the Old Stone Age periods (40,000–10,000 BC), spanning the last glacial cycle of the Pleistocene (the British Devensian). The archaeology of the Upper Palaeolithic is characterised by new stone-working techniques, the use of bone and other materials, art and anatomically modern humans (Homo sapiens sapiens). After the last glacial maximum (c 20,000 BC), the Devensian ended with the improved climatic conditions of the Holocene (c 10,000 BC), and the environment changed from steppe-tundra to birch and pine woodland. It is probably at this time that England saw continuous human occupation. Erosion has removed much of the Palaeolithic land surfaces and finds are typically residual. There are no finds dating to this period within the vicinity of the site.

1.4.6 The Mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities of the postglacial period (10,000–4000 BC) inhabited a still largely wooded environment. The river valleys and coast would have been favoured in providing a predictable source of food (from hunting and fishing) and water, as well as a means of transport and communication. Evidence of activity is characterised by flint tools rather than structural remains. Within the vicinity of the site, only one record of activity dating to the Mesolithic period has been documented. To the north-west, 180m from the site boundary, an evaluation and excavation in 2018 (Chris Butler Archaeological Services) recorded a single flint blade, dated to the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods, which was recovered from a probable burnt tree-bowl.

1.4.7 The Neolithic (4000–2000 BC), Bronze Age (2000–600 BC) and Iron Age (600 BC–AD 43) are traditionally seen as the time of technological change, settled communities and the construction of communal monuments. Farming was established and forest cleared for cultivation. An expanding population put pressure on available resources and necessitated the utilisation of previously marginal land. Adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site, an excavation by Oxford Archaeology in 2014 (OA 2014) recorded Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint scatters and a ditch possibly part of a barrow; Bronze Age features including a potential round barrow, linear ditches, a possible burnt mound, pits and postholes. Further to the east, 175m from the site boundary, an

evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in 2016 (CA 2016) recorded a late Prehistoric pit; a Bronze Age ditch; a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age ditch containing pottery and a potential cremation pit. A findspot of a Neolithic or Bronze Age arrowhead is also recorded 440m to the south-east of the site boundary (WSP, 2022).

1.4.8 Recorded archaeological activity from these periods appears indicative of the site being located on the periphery of a prehistoric settlement, within open fields.

Roman (AD 43–410)

1.4.9 The Romans arrived on the shores of Britain in 43AD. During this period, the Romans main interest in the area of East Sussex was the well-established iron industry which was heavily exploited for its iron resources and a network of roads was built to facilitate the movement of its products. However, the site was situated away from known settlements, with the closest major Roman settlement to the site located at Hastings, 9km to the north-west.

1.4.10 Within the vicinity of the site there are only two records dated to this period: Roman ditches possibly indicating the presence of a field system and a cremation (OA, 2014), as well as a ditch containing late Iron Age/Roman pottery and a quarry pit (CA, 2016). It seems likely that this area of East Sussex remained in open field or woodland away from any Roman settlement.

1.4.11 Recently evidence of Late Iron Age/early Roman iron working has been identified c. 300m northeast of the site comprising ore roasting pits, a small furnace, quarry pit/s and a fair amount of waste product (Neil Griffin pers comm). Evidence of iron ore mining, roasting and charcoal production has also been identified on a local scale across many of the surrounding valley ridges.

Early medieval / Saxon (AD 410–1066)

1.4.12 Following the withdrawal of the Roman army from England in the early 5th century AD the whole country fell into an extended period of socio-economic decline. In the 9th and 10th centuries, the Saxon Minster system began to be replaced by local parochial organisation, with formal areas of land centred on nucleated settlements served by a parish church.

1.4.13 The Hundred of Bexhill was one of sixteen Hundreds in the Rape of Hastings, one of six Rapes, or traditional sub-divisions, of Sussex until the Norman Conquest. The early medieval period is represented within the wider landscape. However, within the vicinity of the site, only a few findspots have been identified. During an excavation by Oxford Archaeology in 2014, an early medieval pit or charcoal-filled hollow was recorded, which fits in with wider ironworking practices across the Weald. A hollow was a sunken track or lane that is lower than the surrounding land and may suggest an old lane leading to the larger settlement of Bexhill to the south.

Later medieval (AD 1066–1540)

1.4.14 During the Norman Conquest of 1066 it appears that Bexhill was largely destroyed. The Domesday survey of 1086 records that the manor was worth £20 before the conquest, was 'waste' in 1066 and was worth £18 10s in 1086 (Domesday Book 1086).

King William I used the lands he had conquered to reward his knights and gave Bexhill manor to Robert, Count of Eu, along with most of the Hastings area. Robert's grandson, John, Count of Eu, gave back the manor to the bishops of Chichester in 1148 and it is probable that the first manor house was built by the bishops at this time. The later manor house, the ruins of which can still be seen at the Manor Gardens in Bexhill Old Town (900m to the south), was built about 1250. In 1276 a large portion of Bexhill was made into a park for hunting and in 1447 Bishop Adam de Moleyns was given permission to fortify the Manor House (Salzman, 1940).

1.4.15 Within the vicinity of the site, few finds dating to the later medieval period have been discovered. An excavation by Oxford Archaeology in 2014 recorded a later medieval hollow, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the site and an evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in 2016, 165m to the east of the site, recorded later medieval ditches, pits and two enclosures. The medieval hamlet of Sidley Green is located 315m to the north-west of the site, and a medieval farmstead, Woods Farm, is located 435m to the north-west of the site.

1.4.16 The site is situated on the edge of the main settlement of Bexhill to the south and it is likely that the area was used as agricultural land associated with the settlement, throughout the medieval period.

Post-medieval (AD 1540–present)

1.4.17 The 1839 Tithe map of Bexhill shows the site is situated within agricultural fields spanning two field boundaries. Wrestwood Road can be seen to the south of the site and a road that no longer exists can be seen to the west.

1.4.18 The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6” map of 1875, and 1909 shows no change to the site. The road to the west can still be seen and more urban development is visible to the south of the site.

1.4.19 The Aerial photograph of the site dating to 1940) shows the site in the same setting as the 3rd edition OS map. There is no development within the site and there does not appear to be any anomalies visible on the surface that could be of archaeological interest. Subsequent aerial imagery dating to 1987 (NCAP_AIRBUS_GEONEX_ES_0009_87_0138) shows the site as largely unchanged from 1940, with no potential archaeological surface features visible.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains which may survive.

ii. To determine or confirm the approximate extent of any surviving remains.

iii. To determine the date range of any surviving remains by artefactual or other means;

iv. To determine the condition and state of preservation of any remains.

v. To determine the degree of complexity of any surviving horizontal or vertical stratigraphy;

vi. To assess the associations and implications of any remains encountered with reference to the historic landscape;

vii. To determine the potential of the site to provide paleoenvironmental and/or 0economic evidence, and the forms in which such evidence may survive;

viii. To determine the implications of any remains with reference to economy, status utility and social activity.

ix. To determine or confirm the range, quality and quantity of the artefactual evidence present, and

x. To assess the results and reliability of the geophysical survey

2.1.2 In respect of the archaeological research objective specific to the site, based on the archaeological potential as identified in the DBA these are as follows:

i. Identification of either Prehistoric or Roman activity in the site boundary as indicated by the geophysical survey. This provides a potential opportunity to contribute to the Southeast Regional Research Framework objective of further understanding Romano-British field systems, and their relationship to preceding and succeeding systems (Allen *et al*.,2018).

ii. What evidence is there for activity from the early medieval, later medieval, and post-medieval periods? If present, what is its nature, extent, and significance?

iii. What are the nature and levels (OD) of natural deposits?

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 A total of 16 trenches, measuring 30m x 1.8m were excavated across the site representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area. The trenches were laid out to target the geophysical anomalies previously identified and to test the 'blank' areas of the site (Figure 2).

2.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Spoil was stored adjacent to but at a safe distance from the trench edges. Trenches and the upcast spoil were scanned with a metal detector.

2.2.3 Only one trench (TR11) was moved from its original proposed position due to the proximity of the tree canopy. All other trenches were excavated at their proposed positions as set out with a GPS.

2.2.4 Sampling and excavation of features were as outlined within the WSI (WSP 2023) and trenches were backfilled following sign-off from the County Archaeologist.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was uniform. The natural geology of light yellowish brown firm clay was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown silty clay subsoil, which in turn was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt ploughsoil.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 13. All other trenches contained no archaeological remains (Figure 3).

Trenches with ditches (Figures 3a-d, 4 and 6)

3.3.2 Trenches 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13 contained a series of ditches, all differing in size and profile. The majority of which contained no finds, other than in Trench 8 which contained a very small piece of pottery and Trench 11 which contained two possibly worked pieces of flint.

3.3.3 Trench 2 contained a shallow ditch running northwest to southeast, which was not identified in the geophysical survey. The ditch was 0.48m in width and 0.16m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a sterile grey silty clay fill (204) that produced no finds.

3.3.4 Trench 6 produced a single ditch (603) running north-south that correlated well with the features identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch was 0.94m in width and 0.25m in depth, filled with a single sterile fill (604).

3.3.5 Trenches 7 and 10 confirmed the potential linear archaeological feature identified in the geophysical survey. Ditch 7 contained two ditches (703 and 705) running broadly northwest-southeast that both aligned with the geophysics. Ditch 703 was 1.04m wide and 0.29m in depth, filled with a single sterile fill (704). Ditch 705 was 0.90m in width and 0.26m in depth, with a 'V' shaped profile, filled with two sterile fills (706 and 705). Ditch 1003 was 0.84m in width and 0.28m depth and filled with two similar fills (104/104a).

3.3.6 Trench 8 produced a shallow ditch (803) running northwest-southeast (Plates 1 and 2), which partly aligned with the ditch in Trench 7, identified on the geophysics. The ditch was 0.64m in width and 0.11m in depth, filled with a single mid greyish brown

clayey silt (804) with frequent manganese flecks. A tiny fragment of pottery was recovered from its fill.

3.3.7 A small ditch (906) in Trench 9 also aligned with the linear northwest-southeast feature identified on the geophysics survey (Figure 3d; Plates 5 and 7). The ditch was 0.55m wide and 0.33m in depth, filled with two clayey fills (907 and 908), one containing charcoal flecks.

3.3.8 Another small ditch was identified within Trench 11 (1103) running northwest-southeast correlating with the geophysics. The ditch was 1.12m in width and 0.34m in depth with moderately sloping sides and four different fills (1104, 1105, 1006 and 1107; Plate 8). The lower fills of the ditch were slightly gleyed suggesting perhaps issues of former waterlogging. Ditch fill 1105 produced two pieces of worked flint of prehistoric date. A possible posthole (1108) was also identified at the edge of the trench, but no dating evidence was recovered.

3.3.9 Trench 12 produced a ditch (1203) running north to south across the trench. It was 1.26m in width and 0.28m in depth, with three fills (1204, 1205 and 1206; Fig 6). No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

3.3.10 Three shallow ditches running parallel northwest-southeast were identified with Trench 13 (1303, 1305 and 1307; plate 3), only one of the ditches were picked up in the geophysical survey. The ditches contained a similar single fill of firm mid grey silty clays that produced no finds and may be contemporary.

3.3.11 Due to the general lack of finds from the ditches these are thought to be of agricultural rather than settlement origin, which is in keeping with the investigations results from the surrounding areas (Fig. 5).

Trenches with pits (Figures 3a-d and 6)

3.3.12 Trenches 1, 5, 9 and 10 each contained a single shallow sided flat based pit. No finds were recovered from the pits but each contained a dark charcoal rich fill at the base with heat affected clay underneath; suggesting the deposits were either very hot when dumped or burnt *in-situ*. Each pit was half excavated, recorded and then 100% excavated and sampled.

3.3.13 Pit 105 was irregular in shape with an undulating base (Fig.6). It was 0.44m in width and 0.14m at its deepest. It was filled with a single charcoal rich fill (106) and sealed by subsoil (101) and modern ploughsoil (102).

3.3.14 Pit 503 was a shallow oval feature with a concave base, 0.40m wide and 0.08m depth (Fig. 6; Plate 9). It contained two fills; A charcoal rich lower fill with reddish burnt clay patches (505) and an overlying soft mid greyish yellow clay (504). The surrounding clay natural had also been clearly oxidized with the heat.

3.3.15 Pit 903 was circular in plan, with a flat base and moderately sloping sides (Plate 6). It was 0.52m in diameter and 0.11m in depth. Its lower fill was a charcoal layer (904) that filled the base of the feature. Overlying the charcoal layer was a light greyish yellow silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (905), which was sealed by a colluvial subsoil (901) and the modern ploughsoil (900).

3.3.16 Pit 1005 was circular in plan, 0.91m in diameter and 0.12m in depth (Plate 10). The two lower fills (1007 and 1008) contained frequent charcoal flecks with burnt clay. This was overlain by mid brownish grey clayey silt (100) also with frequent charcoal flecks.

3.3.17 Small extensions in Trenches 5 and 10 allowed for the recording of the full extent of each pit in these trenches and for the recovery of environmental samples.

3.3.18 Previous excavations in the area found similar pits to be of Iron Age and Saxon dates. They are believed to have been used for charcoal production.

3.4 Finds and environmental summary

Pottery by Alex Davies

3.4.1 A possible prehistoric pottery sherd, weighing 1g, with quartz sand fabric was recovered from context 804, in Trench 8.

Worked flint by Mike Donnelly

3.4.2 Two struck flints were recovered from ditch fill 1105. Neither were diagnostic but one burnt distal segment had fairly regular dorsal scars and may be early in date while the second was a very crude, hard-hammer struck squat example that is typical of prehistoric flintwork.

Environmental samples by Richard Palmer

3.4.3 Eight bulk samples were taken across the evaluation, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts. The bulk of the recovered charred material came from pits, with sampled ditches producing generally poor charred flots.

3.4.4 The pits, which are currently undated, appear to have been used to dump charcoal usually in large quantities and this is good condition for the most part, so most of the samples have sufficient material for full identification and analysis although this preliminary scan suggests much of it is probably oak. Black fungal fruiting bodies or sporangia are present in most samples and may indicate the burning of old or dead wood but would not be suitable for dating.

3.4.5 Further assessment would be needed to determine if all the charcoal in samples 1, 7 and 8 is oak with samples 3 and 6 also potential candidates for further examination. As a long-lived tree, oak heartwood charcoal is not recommended for detailed radiocarbon dating comparisons, other than to provide a general date range for this activity.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The evaluation was undertaken in favourable conditions and remained dry throughout, features were generally well defined and easy to see against the natural geology. In Trenches 5 and 10 extensions enabled us to fully record the extent of the pits, which were initially half sectioned and then fully excavated.

4.1.2 The 16 trenches excavated represents a good percentage sample of the proposed development area. The trench plan was followed without the need to move any trenches other than Trench 11, which was moved due to its proximity to the tree canopy, however it still able to target the geophysical anomaly over which it was placed. Therefore, the coverage achieved by the field evaluation was generally comprehensive and the results can be considered a good representation of the archaeological potential of the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The results of the evaluation indicated that there is significant amount of archaeology present within the proposed development area with 11 out of 16 trenches containing at least one archaeological feature. At present the archaeological features identified during the evaluation will be impacted by the proposed new development (Fig 4).

4.2.2 The evaluation was able to identify the presence of a series of ditches of unknown date as well as four charcoal filled pits. Some of the archaeological features aligned well with the geophysical results, while other ditches and pits were not present in the survey.

4.2.3 The lack of dating evidence means it's not currently possible to fully determine whether these features are of Prehistoric in origin or identify the presence of later early medieval-post medieval remains. The dating of the features and activity remains tentative, but the archaeological landscape of the site does provide some wider context of similar types of activity from the surrounding area (Fig 5).

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The ditches appear to show the continuation of surrounding agricultural activity (Fig. 5) rather than settlement indicated by the lack of material culture or rubbish/midden deposits. Fieldsystems in the area have been equally poorly dated, and in some cases, difficult to precisely characterise. The layout of the ditches, clustering around ditches 1, 6,7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 (Fig. 3), but including a number of other ditches on similar alignments, appear to follow a broadly rectilinear arrangement, and it is possible that they formed part of a coaxial fieldsystem or collection of small animal enclosures.

4.3.2 Due to the general lack of finds and the fabric of the one piece of pottery recovered for Trench 8, it is believed the ditches are most likely are prehistoric in date. However, the dating is still very tentative, based only on one pottery sherd, which could equally be intrusive.

4.3.3 The four charcoal filled pits are similar in nature to those found along Mount View Street (OA 2014) and surrounding excavations (Cotswold Archaeology 2016). Some of the sides of the shallow pit were burnt, clearly indicating that material had still been hot while deposited within the feature. The absence of settlement features dated to this period argues against the identification of these pit as hearths, and instead points to agricultural or industrial activity, possibly charcoal-burning. Similar charcoal-rich pits with evidence for *in-situ* burning were previously dated to Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon period to the 15th-17th century, and another to the 17th-century or later, and it is interesting that these pits were essentially identical with others on the site dated to the prehistoric or Roman periods. Whether all served the same function is uncertain, but the features nevertheless demonstrate continuity of land-use, the site seeing people returning over a prolonged period to collect and burn wood of various species for fuel or other industrial or domestic purpose. While the activity may have been the same, the landscape undoubtedly changed, the charcoal evidence indicating a relatively closed woodland environment predominantly of oak and alder in the Bronze Age, to more open and diverse woodland in the Roman period. In the Anglo-Saxon and later periods, oak alone was dominant, though beech was also present, both providing evidence of possible woodland management (OA 2014).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 Although nearly all the ditches found during the evaluation are undated they still have the potential to add to the wider story of landscape development and change. The ditches appear to form part of fieldsystems or enclosure ditches of potential prehistoric date.

4.4.2 The presence of the four charcoal rich pits which were not identified on the geophysical survey demonstrate the potential for more to be found in the proposed development area. These features are potentially associated with charcoal production and provide further evidence of woodland management from the late Iron Age onwards.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description					Orientation		NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies one pit, & one possible plough scar and a clay geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.48
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer			0.38	Topsoil. Dark grey firm silty clay		
101	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay		
102	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown firm silty clay with manganese inclusions		
103	Cut		0.88	0.08	Plough Furrow		
104	Fill	103	0.88	0.08	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish brown silty clay.		
105	Cut		0.48	0.14	Pit		
106	Fill	105	0.48	0.14	Deliberate Backfill. Dark grey black silty charcoal rich.		
Trench 2							
General description					Orientation		WNW-ESE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies one ditch, running NW-SE and a clay geology.					Length (m)		30
					Width (m)		1.8
					Avg. depth (m)		0.53
Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Mid grey firm silty clay		
201	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid to light yellow brown firm silty clay		
202	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow orange, brown firm silty clay		
203	Cut		0.48	0.16	Ditch		

204	Fill	203	0.48	0.16	Secondary Fill. Firm mid brownish grey silty clay		

Trench 3

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil overlying a clay geology. Part of "L" shaped trench with trench 6.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.31

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer			0.33	Topsoil. Dark grey firm silty clay		
301	Layer				Natural. Light mixed orange, blue grey and yellow firm silty clay.		

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer			0.32	Topsoil. Dark to mid grey firm silty clay		
401	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown firm silty clay		
402	Layer				Natural. Light bluish grey mixed with brownish yellow firm silty clay		

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay geology. Trench was extended to expose and excavate one pit partially seen in bulk section.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.47

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark grey firm silty clay		

501	Layer			0.22	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay		
502	Layer				Natural. Light whiteish yellow firm silty clay with red stone inclusions.		
503	Cut		0.4	0.08	Pit		
504	Fill	503	0.3	0.04	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish-yellow clay		
505	Fill	503	0.4	0.05	Other Fill. Dark grey/black burning deposit, some red patches. Clayey		

Trench 6

General description	Orientation	ESE'-WNW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies one NE-SW ditch and a clay geology. Part of "L" shaped trench with trench 3.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.41

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Mid to dark grey firm silty clay		
601	Layer				Subsoil. Mid brown firm silty clay		
602	Layer				Natural. Light brownish oranges, yellow firm silty clay with manganese inclusions		
603	Cut		0.94	0.25	Ditch		
604	Fill	603	0.94	0.25	Secondary Fill. Firm mid grey silty clay		

Trench 7

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies two ditches and a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.59

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
700	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark to mid brownish grey firm silty clay.		

701	Layer			0.2	Subsoil. Mid grayish brown firm silty clay.		
702	Layer				Natural. Mid to light yellowish brown firm clay.		
703	Cut		1.04	0.24	Ditch		
704	Fill	703	1.04	0.24	Secondary Fill. Mid grayish brown firm clay.		
705	Cut		0.9	0.26	Ditch		
706	Fill	705	0.36	0.1	Secondary Fill. Light brownish yellow clay.		
707	Fill	705	0.9	0.2	Secondary Fill. Mid grayish brown clay.		

Trench 8

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil which overlies one ditch and a clayey silt natural geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.54

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
800	Layer			0.29	Topsoil. Mid grey firm silty clay		
801	Layer			0.25	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown firm silty clay		
802	Layer				Natural. Mid yellow and orange, brown firm silty clay		
803	Cut		0.64	0.11	Ditch		
804	Fill	803	0.64	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent manganese flecks.	pot	Prehistoric ?

Trench 9

General description	Orientation	WNW-ESE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a pit, a ditch and a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.5

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date

900	Layer			0.3	Topsoil. Dark grey firm silty clay		
901	Layer			0.3	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey firm silty clay		
902	Layer				Natural. Light whitish yellow firm silty clay		
903	Cut		0.52	0.11	Pit		
904	Fill	903	0.52	0.11	Secondary Fill. Dark black charcoal rich secondary fill		
905	Fill	903	0.4	0.07	Secondary Fill. Mid grey firm silty clay secondary fill		
906	Cut		0.55	0.33	Ditch		
907	Fill	906	0.55	0.17	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown clayey silt.		
908	Fill	906	0.36	0.27	Secondary Fill. Light grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks.		

Trench 10

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying clay geology. Trench contains an east-west aligned ditch and a small pit.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer			0.25	Topsoil. Dark brown clayey silt.		
1001	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellowish brown clayey silt.		
1002	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow silty clay with patches of light greyish yellow silty clay.		
1003	Cut		0.84	0.28	Ditch		
1004	Fill	1003	0.84	0.28	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish brown		

					clayey silt with mid reddish-brown mottling.		
1005	Cut		0.92	0.12	Pit		
1006	Fill	1005	0.92	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks.		
1007	Fill	1005	0.88	0.08	Secondary Fill. Dark grey clayey silt with very frequent charcoal flecks.		
1008	Fill	1005	0.29	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid brownish red clayey silt with infrequent charcoal flecks.		

Trench 11

General description	Orientation	N-S
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a ditch, a posthole and a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.61

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Mid brown-grey clayey silt		
1101	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay		
1102	Layer				Natural. Mid brownish-orange silty clay		
1103	Cut		1.12	0.34	Ditch		
1104	Fill	1103	0.92	0.16	Secondary Fill. Mottled mid grayish brown and grayish yellow silty clay.		
1105	Fill	1103	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid blueish grey silty clay.	2x worked flint	prehistoric
1106	Fill	1103	0.5	0.08	Secondary Fill. Light bluish grey silty clay.		
1107	Fill	1103	0.12	0.06	Secondary Fill. Mid greyish yellow silty clay.		

1108	Cut		0.48	0.24	Posthole		
1109	Fill	1108	0.48	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish grey silty clay.		
1110	Fill	1108	0.14	0.36	Secondary Fill. Light brownish grey silty clay.		

Trench 12

General description	Orientation	NW-SE
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a ditch and a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.42

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer			0.31	Topsoil. Mid grey firm silty clay		
1201	Layer			0.11	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown firm silty clay		
1202	Layer				Natural. Light brownish yellow firm silty clay		
1203	Cut		1.26	0.28	Ditch		
1204	Fill	1203	1.26	0.2	Secondary Fill. Light greyish brown silty clay.		
1205	Fill	1203	0.7	0.08	Secondary Fill. Light grey silty clay.		
1206	Fill	1203	0.6	0.1	Secondary Fill. Mid yellowish grey silty clay.		

Trench 13

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying three gullies and a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.41

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer			0.26	Topsoil. Mid grey firm silty clay		
1301	Layer			0.15	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown firm silty clay		

1302	Layer				Natural. Mid mixed yellow and orange, brown firm silty clay		
1303	Cut		0.69	0.12	Gully		
1304	Fill	1303	0.69	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid grey firm silty clay		
1305	Cut		0.62	0.15	Gully		
1306	Fill	1305	0.62	0.15	Secondary Fill. Light bluish grey firm silty clay		
1307	Cut		0.5	0.12	Gully		
1308	Fill	1307	0.5	0.12	Secondary Fill. Mid grey firm silty clay		

Trench 14

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.38

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer			0.28	Topsoil. Dark to mid brownish grey firm silty clay		
1401	Layer			0.1	Subsoil. Mid grayish brown firm silty clay		
1402	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish brown firm silty clay with manganese inclusions		

Trench 15

General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.4

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1500	Layer			0.27	Topsoil. Mid to dark grey firm silty clay		
1501	Layer			0.13	Subsoil. Mid grey, brown firm silty clay		
1502	Layer				Natural. Light yellowish and		

					orange brown mixed firm silty clay with manganese inclusions.		

Trench 16

General description	Orientation	NNE-SSW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Trench consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a clay geology.	Length (m)	30
	Width (m)	1.8
	Avg. depth (m)	0.43

Context No.	Type	Fill Of	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1600	Layer			0.34	Topsoil. Mid grey firm silty clay		
1601	Layer			0.09	Subsoil. Mid yellow brown firm silty clay		
1602	Layer				Natural. Light yellow brown firm silty clay		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Alex Davies

Introduction

B.1.1 A possible prehistoric pottery sherd, 1g, with quartz sand fabric was recovered from Context 804, Trench 8.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Richard Palmer

Introduction

C.1.1 Eight bulk samples were taken during evaluation works at Mount View Street, Bexhill, primarily for the retrieval and assessment of ecofacts and the recovery of artefacts following standard guidelines (Historic England 2011).

Method

C.1.2 The samples were processed in their entirety at Oxford Archaeology using a modified Siraf-type water flotation machine. The flots were collected in a 250µm mesh and residues in a 500µm mesh, both were dried in a heated room. The residue fractions (ie the material which did not float) were sorted by eye and with the aid of a magnet while the flot material was sorted using a low power (x10) binocular microscope to extract cereal grains and chaff, smaller seeds and other quantifiable remains.

C.1.3 Nomenclature for identified species follows (Stace 2010) and cereal and chaff identifications are made with reference to Jacomet (2006).

Results

C.1.4 Sample and flot abundance data are summarised in Table X, this includes sample volume and a brief soil description. Soil colour was determined using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart with soil texture described using published guidelines (Historic England, 2015).

Trench 1

C.1.5 Sample 6 from fill 106 of pit 105 produced a charcoal rich flot. Ring porous charcoal is present as well as some fungal fruiting bodies. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 5

C.1.6 Sample 8 from fill 505 of pit 503 produced a large charcoal rich flot. Ring porous charcoal is present along with some knotwood fragments. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 8

C.1.7 Sample 5 from fill 804 of ditch 803 produced a poor flot. Possible diffuse porous charcoal is present but the fragments in general are not suitable for species identification. Fungal fruiting bodies are abundant along with a single, damaged, charred glume base fragment. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 9

C.1.8 Sample 1 from fill 904 of pit 903 produced a very large charcoal dominated flot. Ring porous charcoal fragments are present along with some fungal fruiting bodies (sporangia). Due to the size of the flot only 25% was assessed at this stage. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 10

C.1.9 Sample 3 from fill 1006 of pit 1005 produced a charcoal rich flot. Ring porous charcoal fragments are present, and these are likely to be oak (Quercus sp.) and there are also some fungal sporangia. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

C.1.10 Sample 7 from fill 1007 of pit 1005 produced a very large charcoal rich flot. The material appears predominantly ring type and some fungal sporangia are present. Due to its size only 50% of the flot was assessed at this stage. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 11

C.1.11 Sample 2 from fill 1105 of ditch 1103 produced a poor flot. A fragment of charcoal roundwood is present and a charred grass seed (Poaceae) was also identified. Abundant fungal sporangia are also present. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Trench 12

C.1.12 Sample 4 from fill 1204 of ditch 1203 produced a poor flot. A charred dock seed (Rumex sp.) and abundant fungal sporangia are again present. No artefacts were recovered from the residue.

Discussion

C.1.13 The bulk of the recovered charred material came from pits, with sampled ditches producing generally poor flots. The pits, which are currently undated, appear to have been used to dump charcoal usually in large quantities and this is good condition for the most part, so most of the samples have sufficient material for full identification and analysis although this preliminary scan suggests much of it is probably oak. Black fungal fruiting bodies or sporangia are present in most samples and may indicate the burning of old or dead wood.

C.1.14 Further assessment would be needed to determine if all the charcoal in samples 1, 7 and 8 is oak with samples 3 and 6 also potential candidates for further examination. As a long-lived tree, oak heartwood charcoal is not recommended for radiocarbon dating purposes.

Recommendations for retention/disposal

C.1.15 The flots warrant retention until all works on site are complete. Depending on the likely date, samples 1, 6, 8 and one of 3 and 7 may warrant further consideration to clarify the nature of the charcoal.

C.1.16 Final recommendations for the retention or dispersal of the flots should be made once all works at the site are complete.

Sample no.	Context No.	Feature	Trench	Date	Sample vol (L)	Flot vol. (ml)	Charcoal >2mm	Grain	Chaff	Weeds	Molluscs	Sediment description
1	904	903	9	undated	34	3000	+++++				+	10YR 5/6 silty clay loam
2	1105	1103	11	undated	40	20	++			+		10YR 5/4 silty clay loam
3	1006	1005	10	undated	1	40	++++					10YR 5/6 silty clay loam.
4	1204	1203	12	undated	40	30	+			+		10YR 5/6 silty clay loam.
5	804	803	8	undated	20	20	++		+			10YR 5/4 silty clay loam.
6	106	105	1	undated	2	70	++++					10YR 3/2 silty clay loam.
7	1007	1005	10	undated	18	600	++++					10YR 3/2 silty clay loam.
8	505	503	5	undated	3	425	++++					10YR 3/2 silty clay loam.

C.1.17 Key: +=present (up to 5 items), ++=frequent (5-25), +++=common (25-100), ++++=abundant (100+), +++++=abundant (500+)

Table 1: Assessment of Bulk Samples.

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS

Site name:	Mount View Street, Bexhill, East Sussex
Site code:	BEXHM:2023.17
Grid Reference	TQ 748 089
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	January 2023 – 2 weeks
Area of Site	3.1ha
Location of archive:	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, and will be deposited with Bexhill Museum in due course, under the following accession number: BEXHM:2023.17.
Summary of Results:	In February 2023 Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Kier on behalf of the Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust to undertake a first phase of archaeological evaluation at land off Mount View Street, Bexhill, East Sussex. The aim of the evaluation was to determine the presence and significance of any archaeological remains that may be found in the areas of proposed impacts. This phase of evaluation consisted of 16 trenches targeted on geophysical features and to test blank areas of the site, representing a 5% sample of the proposed development area. The evaluation revealed a series of shallow undated ditches on differing alignments as well as four pits with evidence of burning. The trenches supported the results of the previous geophysical survey, as well as revealing ditches and pits that were not identified within the survey. Only one small fragment of potential pottery was found within a ditch within Trench 8, along with two worked flints within Trench 10, which were tentatively dated as prehistoric. Evidence of charcoal filled pits within the area have previously been interpreted a charcoal production dating from the Iron Age to Saxon periods. The site sits within a wider landscape of multi-phase activity dating from the Late Bronze Age to the early medieval period. The activities on the site appear to represent a small coaxial fieldsystem or enclosure ditches of potential prehistoric date. The four pits are potentially associated with charcoal production and provide further evidence of woodland management from the late Iron Age onwards.

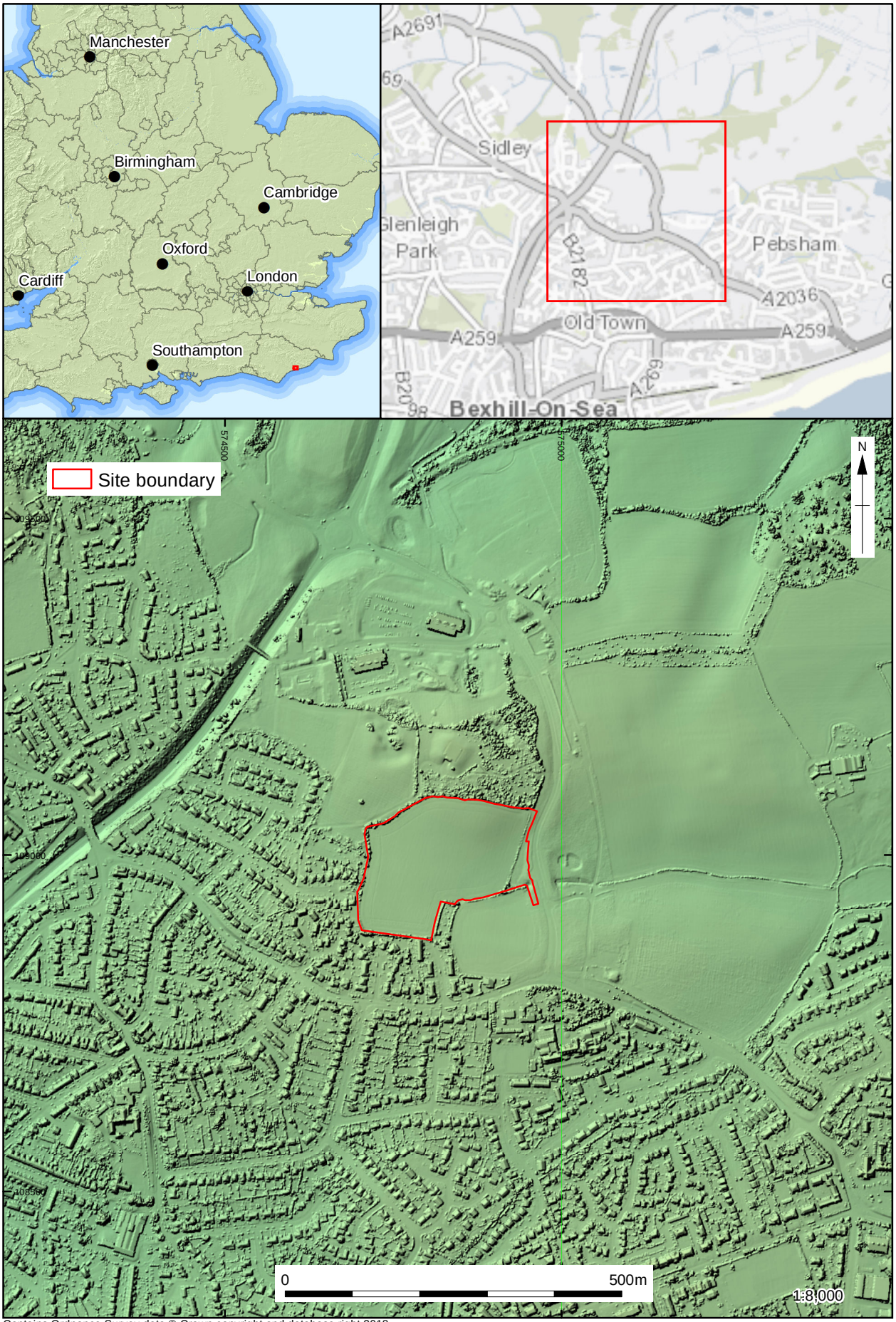

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Figure 1: Site location

oxfordarchaeology

- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Trench bottom
- Phase 2 trench
- Extension
- Intervention
- Feature
- Furrow
- Truncation
- Constraint

Geophysics

- Possible archaeology

574720 574800 574880 574960

109080 109000 108920

Tr 1 Tr 2 Tr 3 Tr 4 Tr 5 Tr 6 Tr 7 Tr 8 Tr 9 Tr 10 Tr 11 Tr 12 Tr 13 Tr 14 Tr 15 Tr 16 Tr 17 Tr 18 Tr 19 Tr 20 Tr 21 Tr 22 Tr 23 Tr 24 Tr 25

N

0 30m

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Figure 2: Trench layout and geophysical results

oxfordarchaeology

- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Trench bottom
- Phase 2 trench
- Extension
- Intervention
- Furrow
- Feature
- Section
- Levels
- Truncation

Geophysics

- Possible archaeology

574720
574800
109000
108920

Tr 1 38.19m 37.72m 37.65m 37.75m 38.20m s.101 s.102 105 103 s.100
Tr 2 39.33m 38.97m 38.06m 38.18m 38.45m 203 s.200
Tr 3 38.54m 38.08m 38.21m
Tr 4 38.80m 38.21m 38.23m 38.37m 39.03m
Tr 5 s.500 503 38.26m 38.26m 38.32m 38.54m 39.05m
Tr 6 38.29m 38.39m 38.86m 38.45m 38.92m 37.96m 38.58m 38.14m 603 s.600
Tr 7 38.92m 38.43m s.700 703 705 s.701 38.68m
Tr 8 38.77m 38.39m 803 38.59m s.800 39.47m 40.11m
Tr 9 38.64m 903 s.900 38.17m s.901 906 38.86m 38.41m
Tr 10 38.42m 38.12m 38.16m 1003 s.1000 1005 s.1002 s.1001 39.02m 38.57m
Tr 11 37.67m 36.95m 37.20m s.1100 1103 1108 s.1101 37.35m 37.91m
Tr 12 39.19m 38.82m 38.94m s.1200 1203 38.91m 39.29m 39.39m
Tr 13 39.40m 39.83m s.1300 1303 s.1302 1307 40.25m s.1301 1305 40.60m 41.04m
Tr 14 39.07m 38.62m 38.70m 39.12m 39.61m
Tr 15 38.71m 38.44m 38.66m 39.27m 39.72m
Tr 16 39.85m 39.83m 39.50m 40.64m 40.16m
Tr 18
Tr 19
Tr 20

N

0 20m

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Figure 3a: Site plan with archaeology and geophysics

oxfordarchaeology

- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Trench bottom
- Extension
- Intervention
- Break of Slope
- Feature
- Furrow
- Section
- Levels
- Truncation

Geophysics

- Possible archaeology

574720

574800

109000

Tr 1

38.19m

37.72m

s.101

37.65m

s.102

105

103

s.100

37.75m

38.20m

Tr 2

39.33m

38.97m

203

38.18m

s.200

38.06m

38.45m

38.54m

38.08m

38.21m

Tr 3

38.80m

38.21m

Tr 4

38.23m

38.37m

39.03m

s.500

39.07m

503

38.26m

Tr 5

38.32m

38.64m

903

s.900

Tr 9

38.17m

39.54m

39.05m

38.39m

38.86m

38.45m

Tr 6

603

s.600

38.92m

38.29m

38.14m

38.58m

37.96m

N

0

8m

1:280 @ A3

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Figure 3b: Site plan with archaeology and geophysics (trenches 1-6)

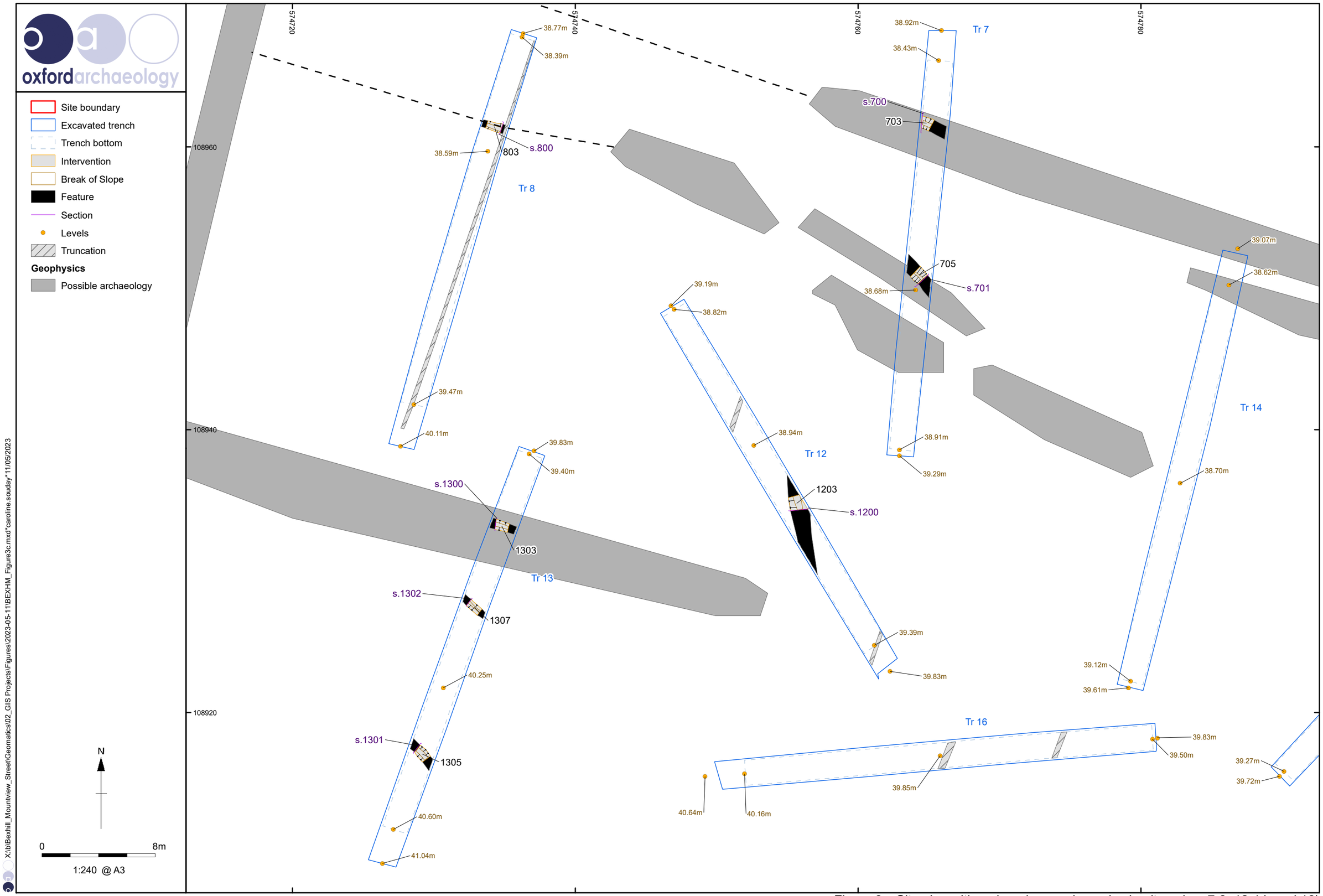

Figure 3c: Site plan with archaeology and geophysics (trenches 7-8, 12-14, and 16)

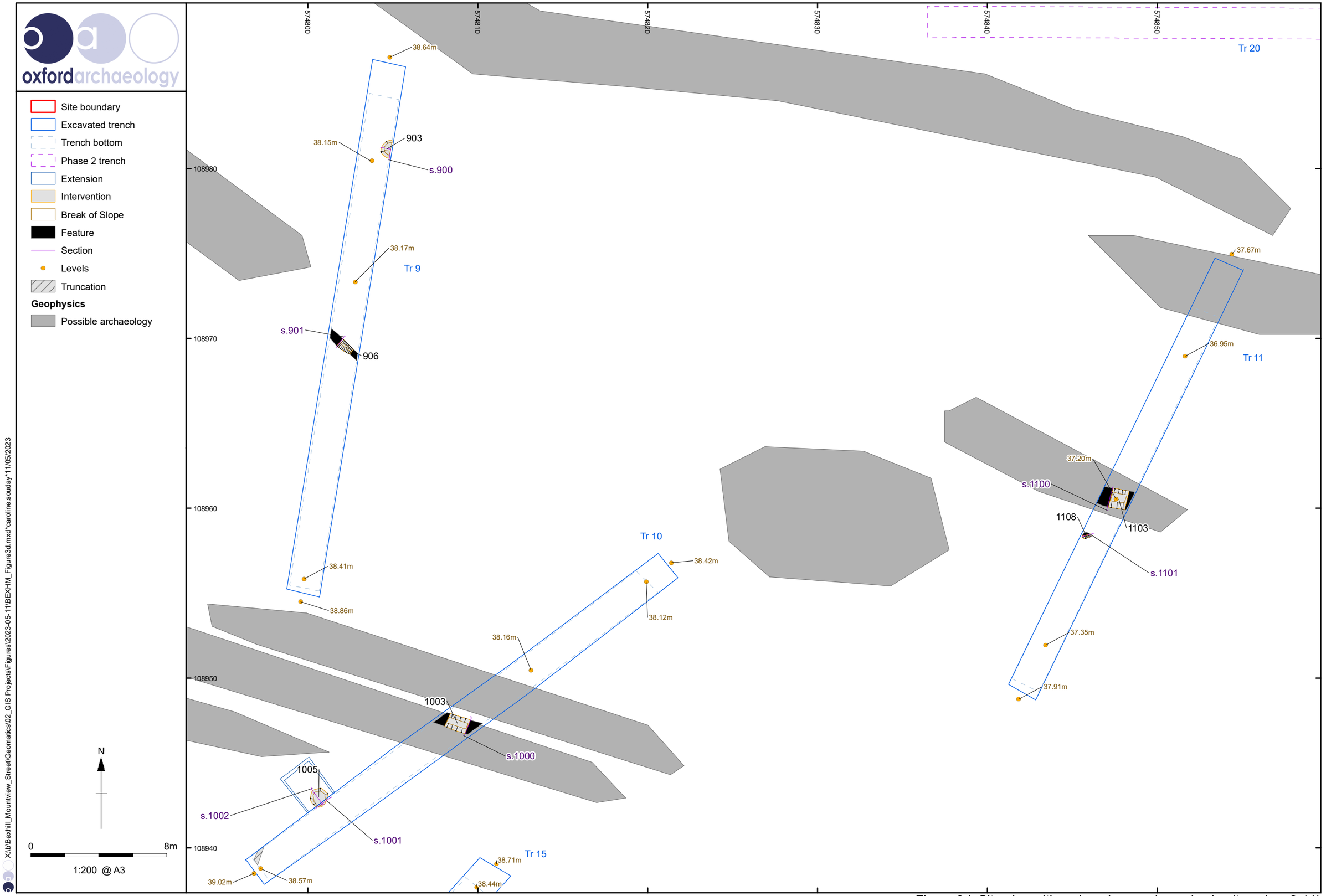

Figure 3d: Site plan with archaeology and geophysics (trenches 9-11)

oxfordarchaeology

- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Trench bottom
- Phase 2 trench
- Extension
- Intervention
- Feature
- Furrow
- Truncation

574720 574800 574880 574960

109080 109000 108920

Tr 1 Tr 2 Tr 3 Tr 4 Tr 5 Tr 6 Tr 7 Tr 8 Tr 9 Tr 10 Tr 11 Tr 12 Tr 13 Tr 14 Tr 15 Tr 16 Tr 17 Tr 18 Tr 19 Tr 20 Tr 21 Tr 22 Tr 23 Tr 24 Tr 25

N

0 30m

1:900 @ A3

X:\b\Bexhill_Mountview_Street\Geomatics\02_GIS Projects\Figures\2023-03-22\BEXHM_Figure4.mxd*marjaana.kohtamaki*22/03/2023

Figure 4: Trench layout and the site masterplan

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- Site boundary
- Excavated trench
- Trench bottom
- Phase 2 trench
- Extension
- Intervention
- Feature
- Furrow
- Truncation
- Previous works (OA, 2014)

Geophysics

- Possible archaeology

574720 574800 574880 574960 575040 575120 575200 575280

109320 109240 109160 109080 109000 108920 108840

Tr 1 Tr 2 Tr 3 Tr 4 Tr 5 Tr 6 Tr 7 Tr 8 Tr 9 Tr 10 Tr 11 Tr 12 Tr 13 Tr 14 Tr 15 Tr 16 Tr 17 Tr 18 Tr 19 Tr 20 Tr 21 Tr 22 Tr 23 Tr 24 Tr 25

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28 T29 T30 T46 T47 T53 T58 T59 T61 T63

Asbestos contamination

N

0 80m

1:2,000 @ A3

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Figure 5: Site plan, geophysics, and previous works in the neighbouring region

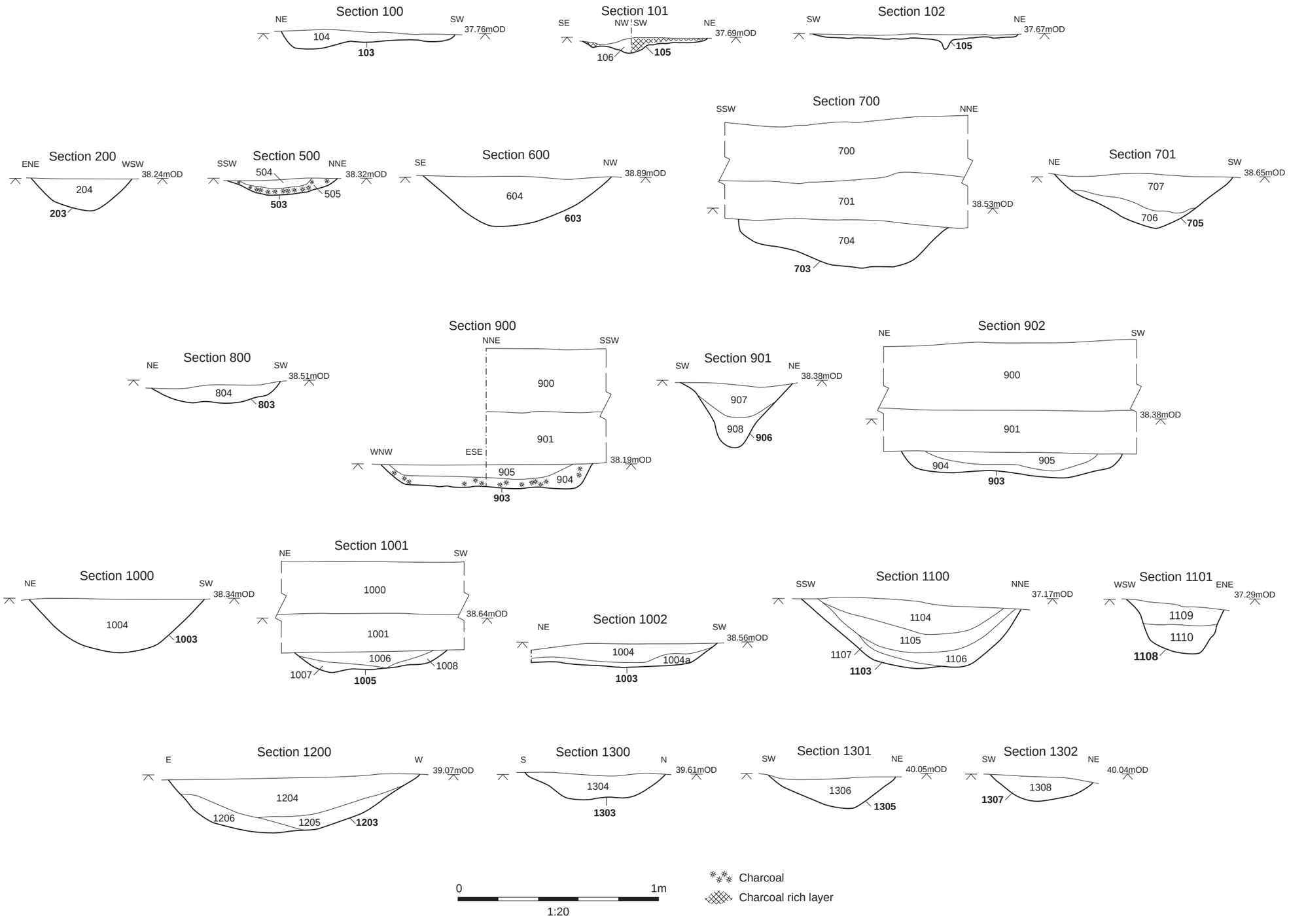

Figure 6: Ditch and pits sections

Plate 1: West facing view of Trench 8

Plate 2: SE facing view of S800 Ditch [803]

Plate 3: NW facing view of Trench 13

Plate 4: SW facing view of Trench 10

Plate 5: NE facing view of Trench 9

Plate 6: NE view S900 Pit [903]

Plate 7: NW view S901 Ditch [905]

Plate 8: W view S1100 Ditch [1103]

Plate 9: Pit [503] pre-exc

Plate 10: SW view S1002 Pit [1005]

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