



**Chris Butler MCIfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An
Archaeological Evaluation Excavation
at
The Old Parsonage,
Eastbourne Road,
East Dean, BN20 0DN**

SDNP/19/03417/FUL and SDNP/19/03323/FUL

Project No. CBAS1064

By
Dr Caroline Russell

October 2019

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at The Old Parsonage, Eastbourne Road, East Dean, BN20 0DN, in connection with two planning applications in progress, each for the proposed construction of a residential dwelling on the same plot of land.

The two evaluation trenches opened recorded a stratigraphy of topsoil, subsoil and the natural deposit. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. The Site is, however, very likely to have lain within the prehistoric or Roman field system recorded to the immediate east of the village. Prehistoric activity within the locality is represented on Site by the discovery of two struck flints. Whilst a small number of Late Post-Medieval finds were also recovered, the absence of medieval artefacts suggests that the Site stood outside the core of the medieval village. The lack of archaeological material is consistent with the Site having been agricultural farmland in the past, as this low intensity use leaves little archaeological impact.

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Front cover: The Site post-excavation, looking northwest

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) was commissioned by Henry Goacher (the Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation excavation at The Old Parsonage, Eastbourne Road, East Dean, BN20 0DN (hereafter, the Site; Figs. 1 and 2), in order to mitigate the impact upon any archaeological remains of two proposed developments, each for a residential dwelling on the footprint of the approved scheme ref. SDNP/17/04912/FUL (SDNP/19/03417/FUL and SDNP/19/03323/FUL, the applications for which are in progress; Fig. 3).

1.2 The Site comprises a square-shaped plot located to the south of The Old Parsonage, within the north end of East Dean village (Figs. 1 and 2; centre point TV 55905 97854). It is accessed from the west via a long driveway leading off Gilberts Drive. The east half of the Site was once part of The Old Parsonage but has now been fenced off to the north. It is bounded by a field to the south and east and residential properties to the west.

1.3 The Site lies at a height of between 49m and 56m aOD, at the base of a gentle, west-facing slope located towards the head of a dry valley. According to the British Geological Survey¹, the bedrock geology of the Site comprises chalk of the Seaford Chalk Formation, with the very western part of the Site, on the access drive, having overlying superficial Head deposits of silt, sand and gravel.

1.4 With the exception of its access drive, the Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA No. 1024) defining the historic core of the medieval and Post-Medieval village of East Dean (Fig. 4). Additionally, the East Sussex Historical Environment Record (HER) records a prehistoric field system and early Saxon cemetery to the east of the Site on Eastdean Down (Fig. 5). One field boundary is shown to run north-south, down the valley, to the immediate east of the Site. As the Site had potential for the presence of archaeological deposits, which the proposed developments could impact / destroy, planning application SDNP/17/041912/FUL was granted permission with the following archaeological conditions:

14. No development shall commence until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological assessment in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To assess the extent, nature and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present within a site forming part of the East Sussex Archaeological Notification Area, and the impact of the development upon these heritage assets, in accordance with National Park Purposes and the NPPF.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

15. No part of the development hereby permitted shall not be occupied until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of

Reason: Investigation approved under condition 14 and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. Reason: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework.

1.5

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation excavation was prepared², and approved by the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council (ESCC) and the South Downs National Park Authority, the Local Planning Authority. The evaluation excavation was carried out by Dr Caroline Russell on the 19th and 20th August 2019, with the assistance of Mercedes Kneller.

² Walsh, E, 2019. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Land adjacent to and to the rear of The Old Parsonage, Eastbourne Road, East Dean, BN20 0DN. Unpublished Report. CBAS1064. V2.

2.0 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation excavation were to establish the presence / absence of any archaeological remains on Site and to determine their extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date.

2.2 The specific research aims were to identify and record any archaeological remains that may:

1. further our archaeological knowledge of how the area was being used during prehistory, and whether there is any association with the nearby prehistoric field systems; and
2. enhance our understanding of the use of the Site during the medieval and Post-Medieval periods.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 5-10)

- 3.1** The East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 502/18; Fig. 5) was consulted for a 1 km Study Area around the Site. The results are discussed below if relevant to the Site.
- 3.2** Prehistoric archaeology is well represented within the Study Area. Several Mesolithic findspots are recorded, including a tranchet axe (MES3095) from Summer Down. Nine additional axes (MES3097) were found in East Dean and a concentration of finds (MES3099, MES3098 and MES3101) have been retrieved from the Peakdean area to the north of the Site.
- 3.3** The Neolithic period is represented by an axe (MES3039) that was found *c.*65m to the west, worked flint (MES26621) recovered *c.*300m to the southwest and two axes (MES3049) from the Peakdean area.
- 3.4** The Site lies within an area of prehistoric field systems, possibly dating to the Bronze Age, with an extensive field system (MES595) recorded on Eastdean Down and Mill Down to the immediate east and southeast of the Site. Further field systems lie to the north (MES19824) and northeast (MES3040 and MES755). A scatter of Bronze Age pottery (MES20211) was found *c.*325m to the east on Eastdean Down.
- 3.5** Iron Age activity is more limited with the only representation comprising a single pottery concentration (MES3058) found *c.*620m east of the east of the Site on Eastdean Down.
- 3.6** A 1st century Roman coin and fibula (MES3046, apparently duplicated as MES33829) were found *c.*85m to the east of the Site. A number of possible Roman settlements / farmsteads are recorded within the Study Area. They are represented by pottery and coin scatters and are probably associated with the aforementioned field systems. The closest (MES3058, MES7411, MES20207 and MES20211) are located on Eastdean Down to the east of the Site.
- 3.7** Documentary evidence suggests that the hamlet of Friston (MES21775), *c.*750m to the northwest of the Site, was built sometime between *c.*AD 700-1000. The Church of St Mary the Virgin (MES3062) is also located here and possibly originated in the Saxon period. Closer to the Site, the Church of St Simon and St Jude (MES22701), a late Saxon or possibly earlier church, is located *c.*180m to the southwest. Approximately 245m to the east of the Site, on Eastdean Down, is the location of a possible ploughed out inhumation Saxon cemetery dating to the 5th or 6th century (MES7410). An 11th century silver penny (MES3103) was found *c.*66m to the south of the Site.

- 3.8** The medieval hamlet of East Dean (MES21776) is thought to have been located to the north of the Church of St Simon and St Jude. 12th to 14th century pottery (MES26622) was recorded *c.*110m to the southwest of the church during an archaeological watching brief. Medieval pottery, indicative of settlement, was recorded *c.*635m to the east and *c.*430m to the southwest of the Site (MES3058 and MES34487 respectively). A concentration of pottery and metal artefacts (MES7409), found *c.*560m to the south of the Site, is likely to relate to a medieval fair granted to Birling Manor (a medieval farmstead; MES21777) and East Dean in 1267.
- 3.9** A pond (MES3080), two dew ponds (MES619 and MES19832) and extraction pits (MES744 and MES19827), all of Post-Medieval date, are recorded within the Study Area.
- 3.10** A number of Post-Medieval buildings are recorded near to the Site. Birling Manor House (MES33151) is a 17th century building located to the south of the Site. The Old Vicarage (MES22603) and The Dipperays (MES3063) date to the 18th century or earlier, and an 18th century farmstead (MES32970) is also recorded. The Site of a former 19th century building (MES33224) is recorded just to the west of the Site. The Old Parsonage itself is a Grade II Listed Building of 18th century date (List Entry No. 1193144).
- 3.11** It is difficult to pinpoint the exact location of the Site on Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex, dated 1778-1783 (Fig. 6). It looks as if the Site is located within the rear end of a building plot, which is presumably that of The Old Parsonage. This building and a few others 'lined' the road into the village crossroads.
- 3.12** The East Dean tithe map of *c.*1844 (Fig. 7) shows the Site to have occupied Plot 29, which the apportionment describes as pasture occupied by John Guy and owned by Lord Gage. The Old Parsonage lies in Plot 28 to the north, which is described as the house, buildings etc. occupied by the Board of Customs. It too is owned by Lord Gage.
- 3.13** The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1874-1875 (Fig. 8) shows no change to the field with the Site. The Old Vicarage is labelled on the map as 'The Vicarage'.
- 3.14** By the 2nd Edition OS map of 1899 (Fig. 9) the grounds of the Old Parsonage had extended south into the Site. A north-south aligned road, now Gilberts Drive, had been laid out to the west of the Site.
- 3.15** By the 3rd Edition OS map of 1909-1910 (Fig. 10), the grounds of the 'The Vicarage' had been extended further south, dividing the Site into two halves.
- 3.16** The 4th Edition OS map of 1925-1926 (Fig. 10) shows no change to the Site. The Site had remained the same by 1962 (Fig. 10), when a Police Station had been built to the immediate west of the Site.

4.0 Methodology (Tables 1-2, Fig. 11 and Plates 1-2)

4.1 The evaluation excavation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014); the Sussex County Councils *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2019); and the *Treasure Act* (2002).

4.2 Two trenches were machine opened in the locations proposed within the Written Scheme of Investigation³. For their dimensions, see Table 1. The trenches were opened under constant archaeological supervision, with the use of a 5.5 ton excavator (Kubota Kx057) fitted with a 1.5m wide flat bladed bucket. The spoil was stored to either side of each trench and was visually inspected on a frequent basis for the recovery of any artefacts of archaeological interest. A Garrett ACE 150 metal detector was used to scan the spoil but no metal objects were recovered, other than modern debris.

Trench	Length	Width	Depth
1	19.85m	1.88m max.	0.78m - 1.32m
2	19.85m	1.83m max.	0.68m - 1.02m

Table 1: Trench dimensions

4.3 All features and deposits were recorded in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell Colour Chart. The trenches were surveyed in by hand tape and a dumpy level was used to level in the trenches. A Temporary Bench Mark (TBM), with a value of 52.89m aOD, was established on Site, at the east end of the access drive; this is the rear south corner of the adjacent property, Little Beeches. The Client's topographic map supplied the height above sea level⁴. The levels are tabulated in Appendix 1.

4.4 The Site was derelict and overgrown. A hoggin track extended from the access drive into the Site itself, where it continued straight to run towards the southeast corner of the Site. Here it curved around to expand out across one end of a built up terrace, which appears to run across to the north fence line. The material for this terrace may have been imported onto Site, as there was no obvious ground reduction on Site and the neighbouring lands were at the same height. An obvious ground disturbance was observed where a timber structure had been removed adjacent to the hoggin track.

³ Walsh, E, 2019. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Land adjacent to and to the rear of The Old Parsonage, Eastbourne Road, East Dean, BN20 0DN. Unpublished Report. CBAS1064. V2.

⁴ Morgan Carn Partnership Architects. Existing Site Survey. 1916-P-002.



Plate 1: The Site, looking northeast towards the rear of the plot



Plate 2: The Site, looking southeast from the northwest corner

4.5 Archive (Table 2)

4.5.1 A full digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the Site archive, along with on-site paperwork and drawings. All the finds have been discarded. The archive is presently held by CBAS Ltd but will subsequently be deposited with Eastbourne Museum under the Accession No. 2019.6. The East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF/A format and a selection of site photographs. A site reference of PED19 has been allocated.

Type	Details	No. of pages
Paper archive (17 pages in total)	Context Register	1
	Context Sheets	11
	Photographic Index	2
	Drawing Index	1
	Level Record Sheet	1
	Metal Detector Use Record	1
Drawings	2 drawings on Sheet A	1

Table 2: Archive quantification

5.0 Results (Tables 3-4, Plates 3-6 and Figs. 11-12)

5.1 Trench 1 (Table 3, Plates 3-4 and Figs. 11-12)

5.1.1 Trench 1 was opened to run southeast - northwest, downslope through a modern bank. The stratigraphy at either end of the trench, and mid trench, included or solely comprised: a topsoil (Contexts **1/002** and **1/007**, buried and exposed respectively); a subsoil (Context **1/003**); and the underlying natural deposit (Contexts **1/004** and **1/005**).

5.1.2 Upslope, at the southeast end of Trench 1, the interfaces between the former topsoil (Context **1/002**), subsoil (Context **1/003**) and the natural deposit (Context **1/004**) were poorly defined. The former topsoil was buried beneath hardstanding (Context **1/001**), comprising part of the hoggin track where it expands out into a rectangular area within the south corner of the Site.

5.1.3 At 7.85m from the southeast end of Trench 1, a made ground deposit of redeposited topsoil and subsoil (Context **1/006**) overlay the former topsoil (Context **1/002**), having been deposited to create the modern bank. The bank increased in depth downhill to a maximum depth of 430mm before it thinned out at 11.50m from the southeast end of the trench. A Coca-Cola Coke can, with an expiry date of 2000, was recovered from the bank material, along with two residual fragments of Late Post-Medieval brick. The bank was topped with a topsoil (Context **1/007**).

5.1.4 The topsoil at the downslope, northwest end of Trench 1, was recorded as Context **1/007** (the exposed topsoil), and it is probably an amalgamation of both the former topsoil (Context **1/002**) and that which was laid down to cover the bank.

5.1.5 The natural deposit was heavily scored with periglacial features that ran downslope and the machine cut into the upper horizon (Context **1/004**) by up to 240mm, to reach a more solid chalk horizon (Context **1/005**), in which the truncated periglacial features were slightly better defined.

5.1.6 At 2.45m out from the northwest end of Trench 1, the northeast edge of the trench clipped the corner of a possible rectangular feature, which looked machine cut and was modern in date. The feature cut through the subsoil (Context **1/003**) into the natural deposit (Contexts **1/004** and **1/005**). It was truncated by the machine by 0.55m and in plan, it had two exposed straight sides measuring 1.26m and 0.50m. The fill was a burnt soil with some charcoal and contained a rusted tin, like that for boot polish. No other finds were recovered.

- 5.1.7 At 6m from the southeast end of Trench 1, a small irregular-shaped feature cut the natural deposit (Context **1/005**). It had a darker fill than the adjacent periglacial channels that it cut, comprising a dark orangey brown silt. It measured 480mm x 270mm x 210mm deep and as it had irregular sides and contained rooting and no finds, it was interpreted as a possible tree / shrub bowl.
- 5.1.8 A concrete post was pulled out of the southwest side of Trench 1, 6.90m from the northwest end of the trench.
- 5.1.9 No archaeological features or deposits were found in Trench 1. Finds from the subsoil (Context **1/003**) comprised a later prehistoric flint flake, the stem of a mid 18th to 19th century clay pipe and two oyster shell.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
1/001	Hardstanding	Black stone, overlain by organic-like matting material and compacted sand, topped with loose stone. 100mm - 130mm thick.
1/002	Buried topsoil	SE end: Friable mid to dark brown clayey silt with 1% chalk (<10mm ³) and <1% flint (up to 60mm x 40mm x 30mm). 60mm - 120mm thick. Mid trench: Friable mid to dark greyish brown silt with 3% chalk (<5mm ³) and <1% flint (<20mm ³). 150mm thick Not present at NW end of trench.
1/003	Subsoil	SE end: Friable mid brown silt with 5% chalk (<10mm ³) and flint (up to 60mm x 40mm x 30mm). Less grey and siltier than overlying topsoil. 210mm - 340mm thick. Mid trench: Chalk is <30mm ³ . Lower 160mm contains more chalk. 370mm thick NW end of trench: 380mm (although the bottom part is paler in colour and chalkier and could be the fill of a periglacial channel).
1/004	Natural deposit	Friable pale whitish brown silt with chalk. 25-30% chalk (<15mm ³). At the SE end of the trench, this natural was overlain and infilled by a mid orangey brown clayey silt with 3% chalk (<15mm ³).
1/005	Natural deposit	A more solid chalk horizon than Context 1/004, in which the truncated periglacial features were more clearly defined.
1/006	Made ground Bank material	Mix of redeposited topsoil and subsoil. Max. depth: 430mm mid trench and 12m from SE end of trench.
1/007	Exposed topsoil	Similar to Topsoil 1/002 albeit more clayey. Present mid trench (170mm thick) and at NW end of the trench (320mm thick).

Table 3: Trench 1 contexts



Plate 3: Trench 1, looking SE



Plate 4: NE-facing section of Trench 1, showing bank material (Context 1/006)

5.2 Trench 2 (Table 4, Plates 5-6 and Fig. 11-12)

5.2.1 Trench 2 was opened to run south-southwest - north-northeast across the bottom of the hillslope within the Site. The stratigraphy comprised: topsoil (Context **2/001**), subsoil (Context **2/002**) and the natural deposit (Contexts **2/003** and **2/004**).

5.2.2 At 8.80m from the north-northeast end of Trench 2, a 2.70m wide pond lined with tarpaulin, mesh and sand, was seen to have cut the subsoil (Context **2/002**) within the east-southeast facing section. The pond had a maximum depth of 0.54m below the existing ground surface.

5.2.3 No archaeological features or deposits were found in Trench 2. Finds from the subsoil (Context **2/002**) comprised a flint flake of probable Neolithic date and one sherd of pottery dating to c.1750-1810.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
2/001	Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt with <1% chalk (<5mm ³), flints (<55mm x 45mm x 35mm) and <1% building material (e.g. mortar). 190mm - 260mm thick.
2/002	Subsoil	Mid brown silt mottled with mid grey. 10% chalk (<10mm ³) and <1% flint (< several 10mm ³). 220mm - 430mm thick.
2/003	Natural deposit	See Context 1/004.
2/004	Natural deposit	See Context 1/005.

Table 4: Trench 2 contexts



Plate 5: Trench 2, looking north-northeast



Plate 6: West-northwest facing section of Trench 2

6.0 The Finds

6.1 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

6.1.1 Two pieces of worked flint were recovered from the subsoil during the evaluation excavation. They are discussed below.

6.1.2 The first piece is from Context **1/003** and is a probable hard hammer-struck flake, weighing 20g, on a dark grey mottled flint. It is missing most of its platform. The flake is broad with cortex remaining on both lateral edges, suggesting it has been struck from a small nodule / pebble. It has a hinged distal end which appears to have been hastily retouched to form a shallow concave scraping edge. This flake is later prehistoric in date.

6.1.3 The second piece is from Context **2/002** and is a soft hammer-struck long flake, weighing 14g, on white to blue-grey patinated flint. It has a trace of cortex on one lateral edge and an original cream patination at the distal end. There is no secondary working and this is simply a waste flake, probably of Neolithic date.

6.1.4 No further work is required on these pieces and they are recommended for discard / teaching collection.

6.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

6.2.1 The only sherd of post-Roman pottery was recovered from Context **2/002**. This comprises a 3g sherd from a probable creamware bowl. Although small, the sherd is fresh and suggests a date of *c.*1750-1810.

6.2.2 The sherd is not considered to be worth retaining for long-term curation in a museum and will be discarded.

6.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

6.3.1 Context **1/003** produced the only clay pipe from the Site. This comprises a 32mm long stem fragment (2g) with 1.4mm diameter bore, that can only be generally dated to *c.*1750-1900. The piece is notably worn and has clearly been reworked.

6.3.2 The clay pipe fragment is not considered to be worth retaining for long-term curation in a museum and will be discarded.

6.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

6.4.1 The only ceramic building material recovered during the evaluation excavation comprises two brick fragments from Context **1/006**. One comprises a standard brick, 62mm thick (538g), neatly formed and well/hard fired. The other (822g) measures 110mm wide by 52mm thick and is a neatly formed, well-fired paver brick. Both have a fine fabric with occasional 'marl' pellets. A mid 18th to 19th century date for both is certain.

6.4.2 The brick is not considered to be worth retaining for long-term curation in a museum and will be discarded.

6.5 The Shell by Jessica Butt

6.5.1 Two Oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) right valves, 176g, were recovered from Context **1/003**. These are likely to have derived from domestic food discard. The shell does not require any further analysis or retention.

7.0 Discussion

- 7.1** Two trenches were machine opened to evaluate the archaeological potential of the Site. The stratigraphy in each trench revealed topsoil, subsoil and the natural deposit. The trench to the southeast cut through a modern bank.
- 7.2** No archaeological features or deposits were encountered on Site. The Site is, however, very likely to have lain within a prehistoric or Roman field system, as the nearest field boundary is recorded directly outside it, running parallel to its southeast boundary. Prehistoric activity within the locality is represented by the recovery of two pieces of struck flint, one of which is of probable Neolithic date.
- 7.3** A small number of Late Post-Medieval finds were also recovered on Site but there were no medieval artefacts, suggesting that the Site stood outside the core of the medieval village. The lack of archaeological material found on Site is consistent with the Site having been agricultural farmland in the past, as this is a low intensity use that leaves little archaeological impact; the Site was pasture at the time of the tithe map in *c.*1844.
- 7.4** On the basis of the evaluation results, the Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council have agreed that no further archaeological work is required on Site.

8.0 Acknowledgements

8.1 We would like to thank Henry Goacher for commissioning CBAS Ltd to undertake this archaeological evaluation excavation. Chris Butler, Luke Barber and Jessica Butt reported on the finds. The drawings for the report were produced by Kirstie Riley. The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by Dr Caroline Russell.

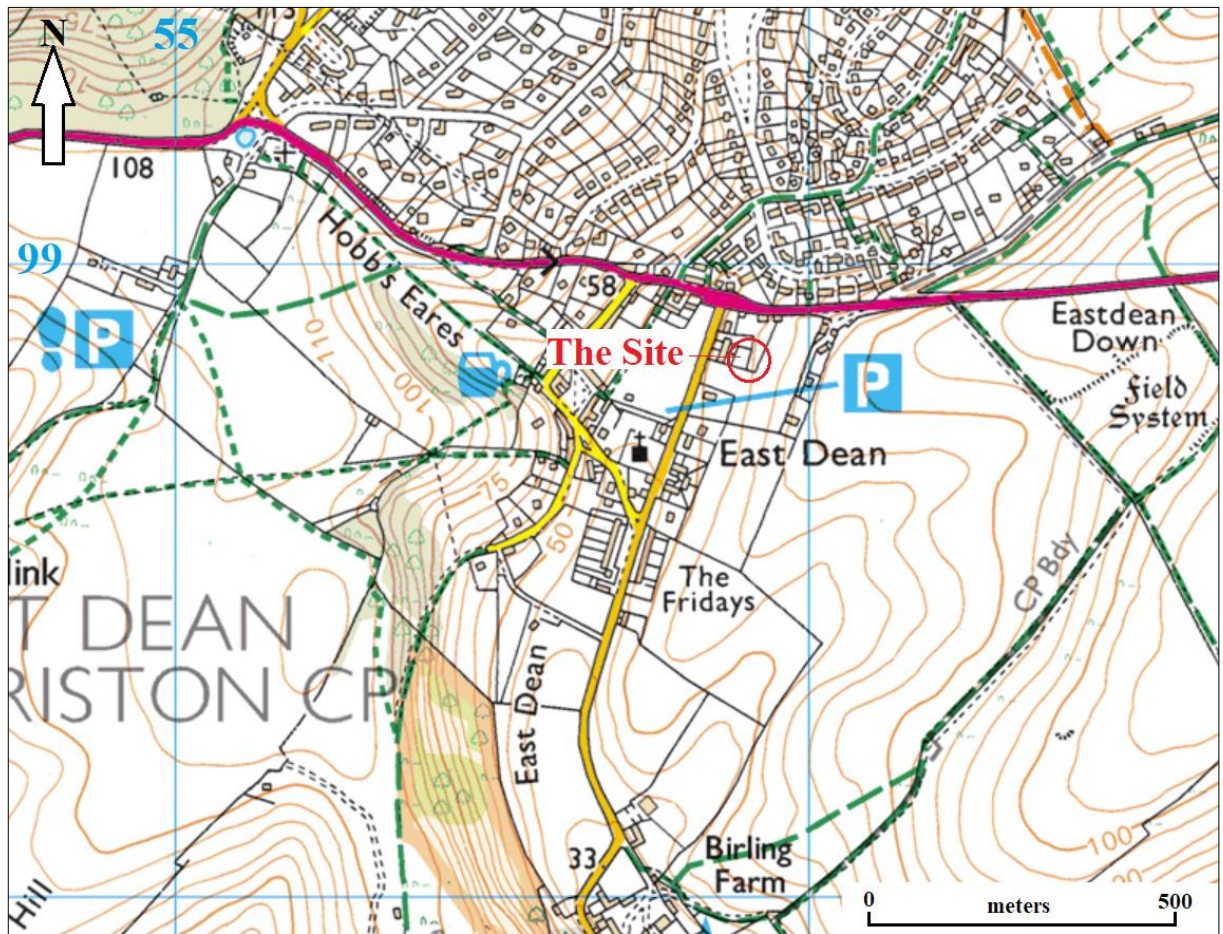


Fig. 1: Site location
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100037471



Fig. 2: Site plan
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Fig. 3: Proposed developments
 Adapted from Morgan Carn Partnership Architects
 Left (Planning Ref. SDNP/19/03323/FUL): 1917-P-001-A
 Right (Planning Ref. SDNP/19/03417/FUL): 1916-P-001

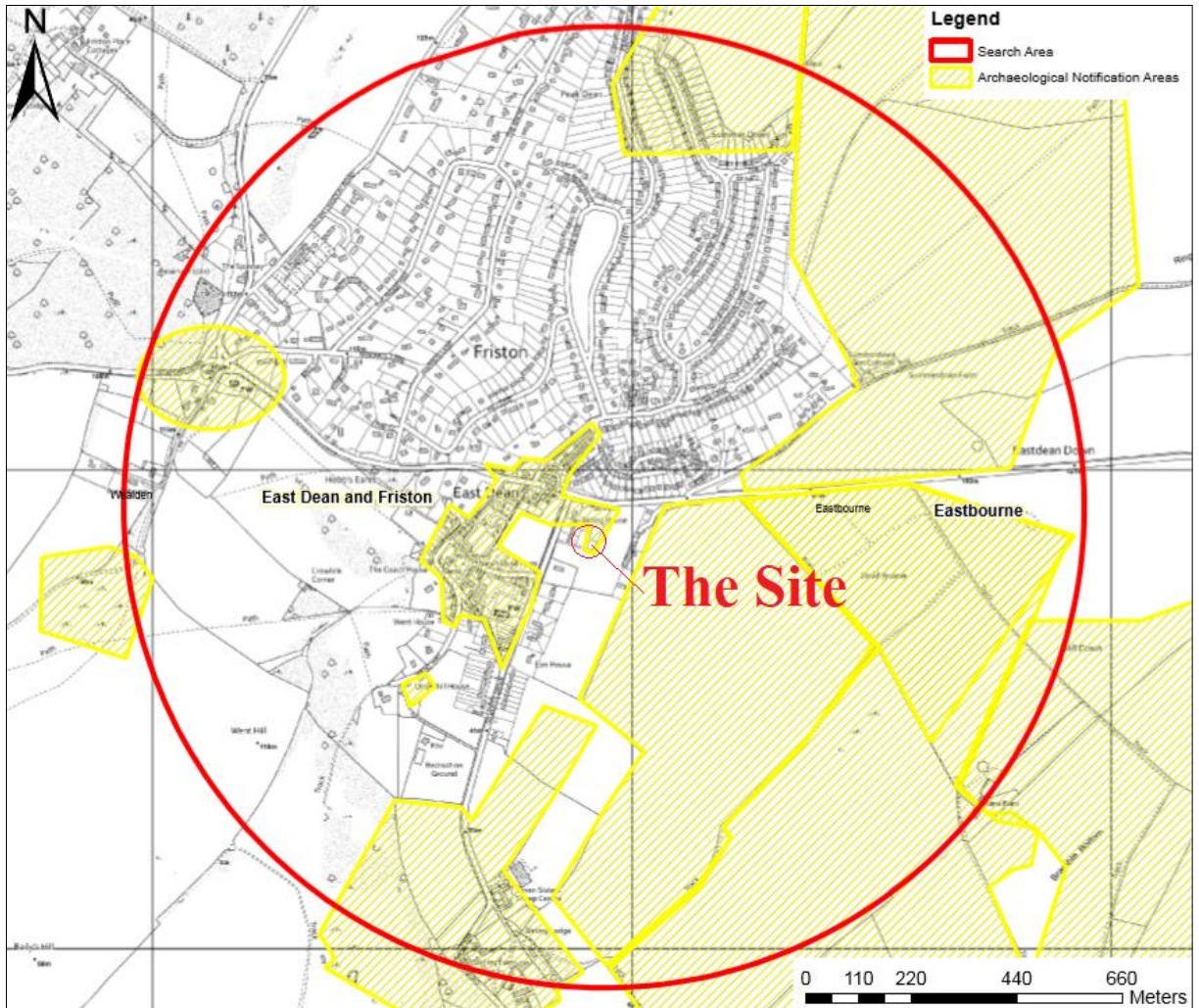


Fig. 4: Archaeological Notification Areas
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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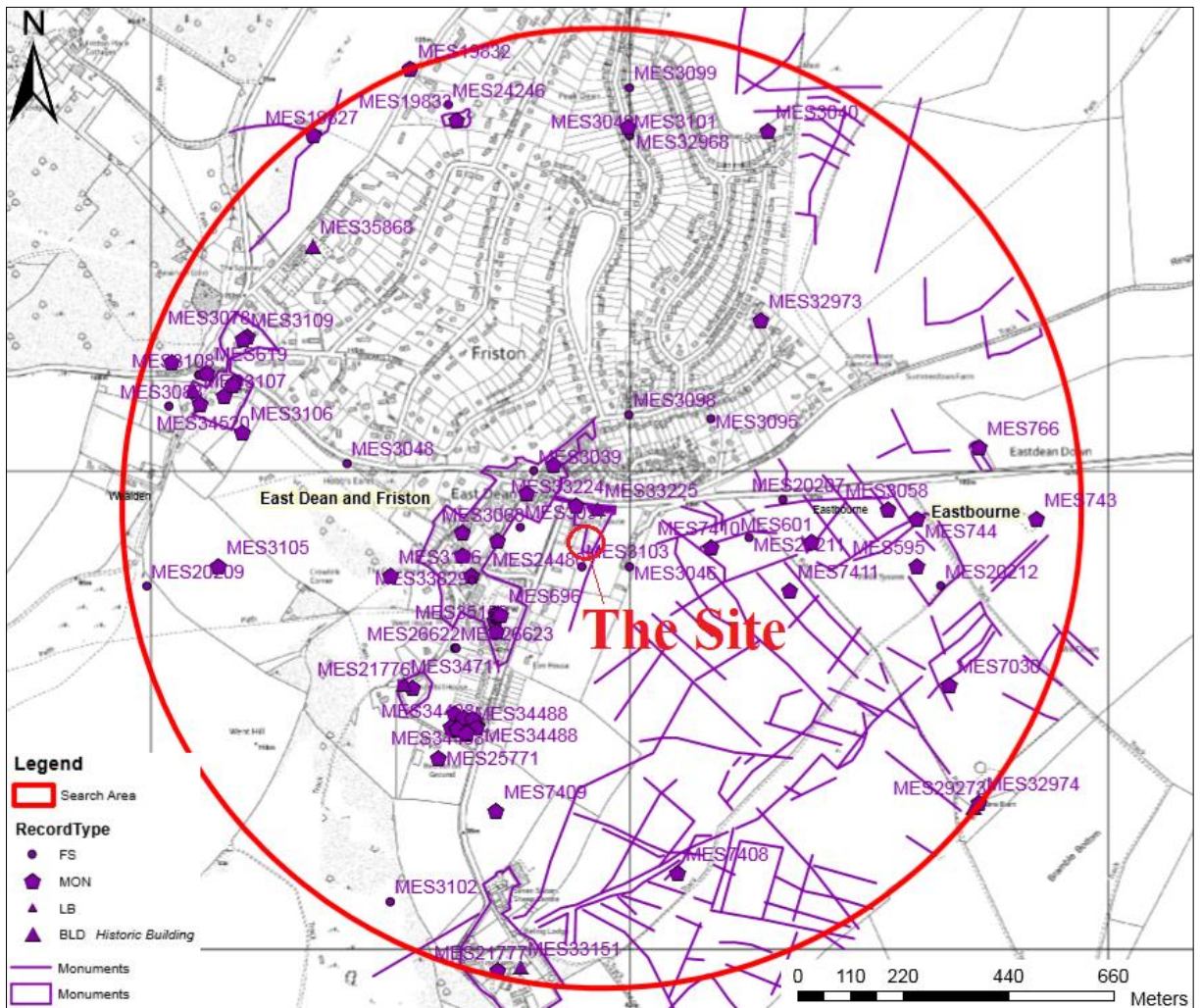


Fig. 5: Historic Environment Record
(Adapted from map provided by ESCC)
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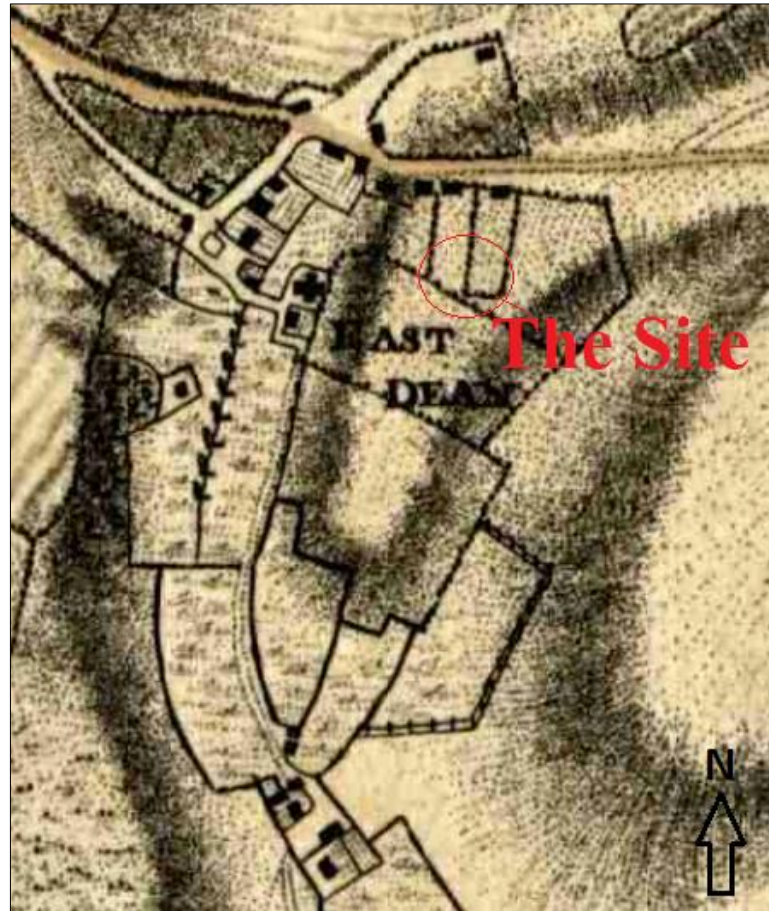


Fig. 6: Yeakell and Gardner's map of Sussex (1778-1783)
(Source: http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakell_36.htm)



Fig. 7: East Dean tithe map (c.1844)
(Copyright ESRO TD/E55)

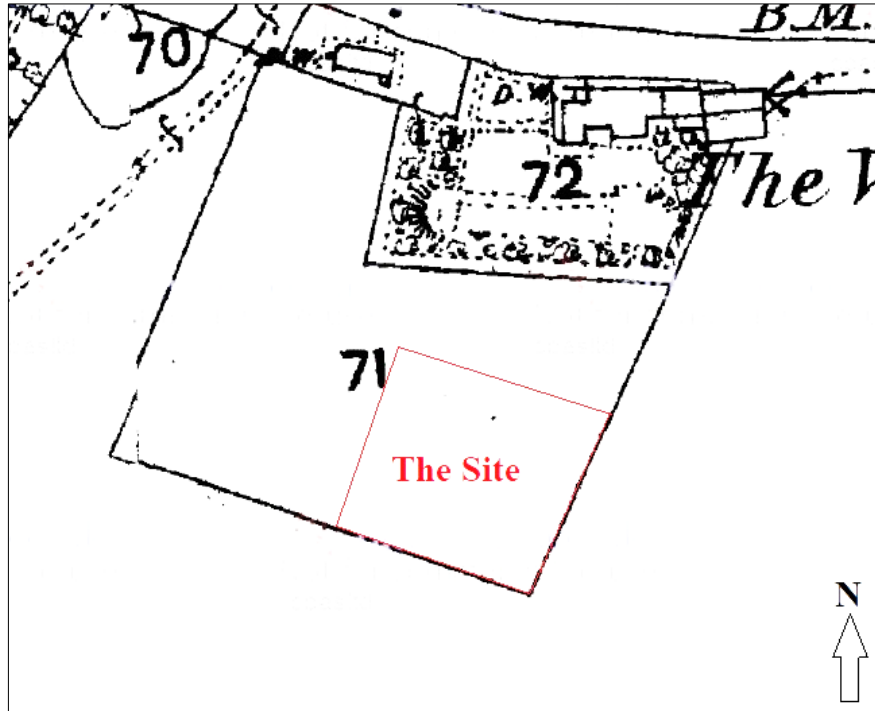


Fig. 8: 1st Edition OS map (1874-1875)

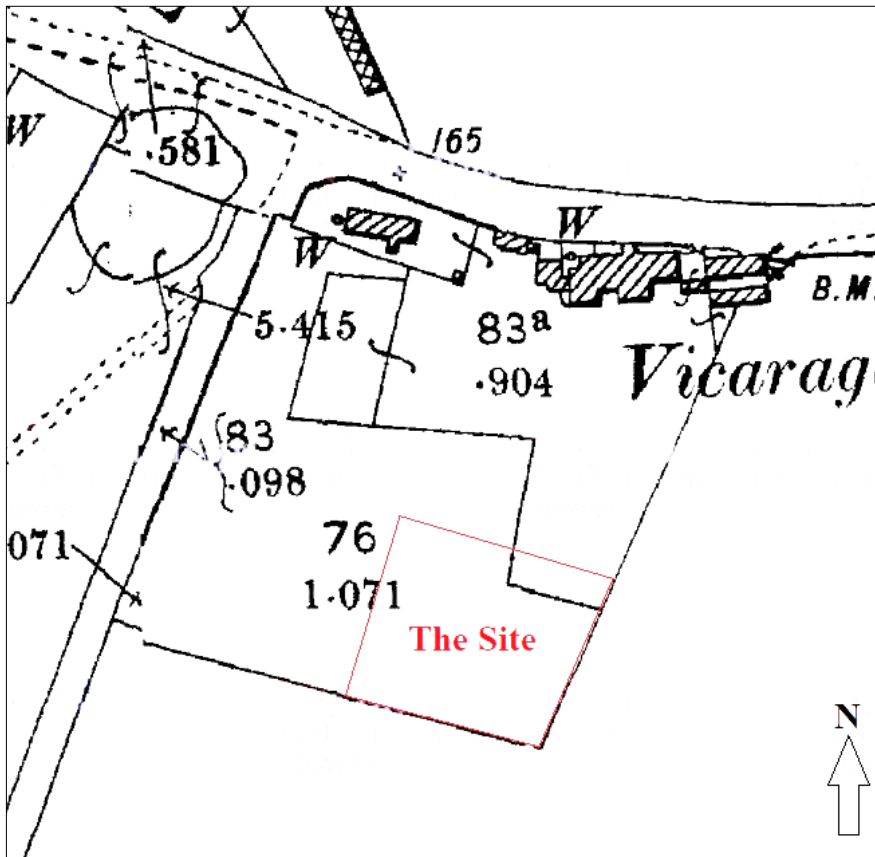


Fig. 9: 2nd Edition OS map (1899)

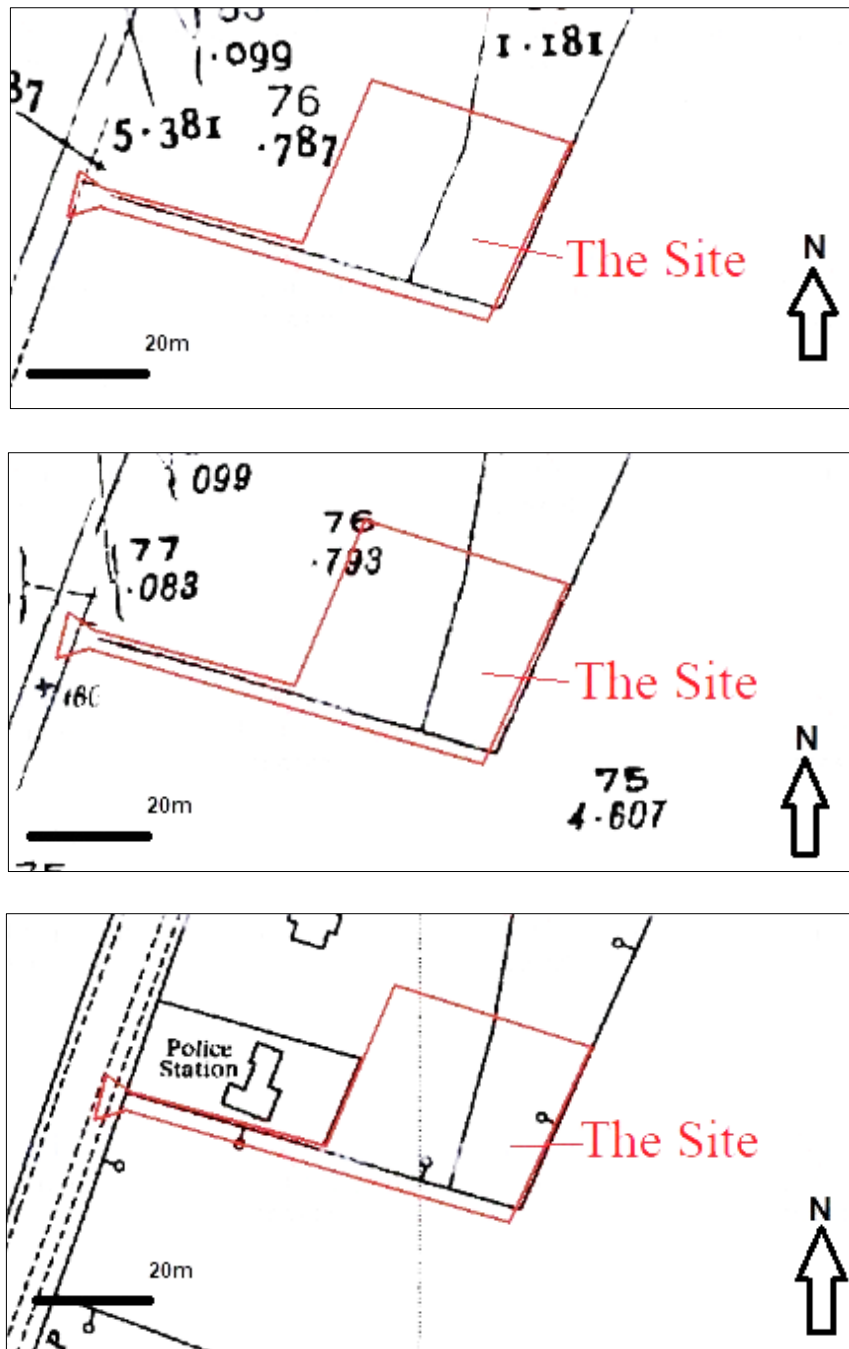


Fig. 10: 20th century OS maps
Top: 3rd Edition OS map (1909-1910)
Middle: 4th Edition OS map (1925-1926)
Bottom: 1962 OS map

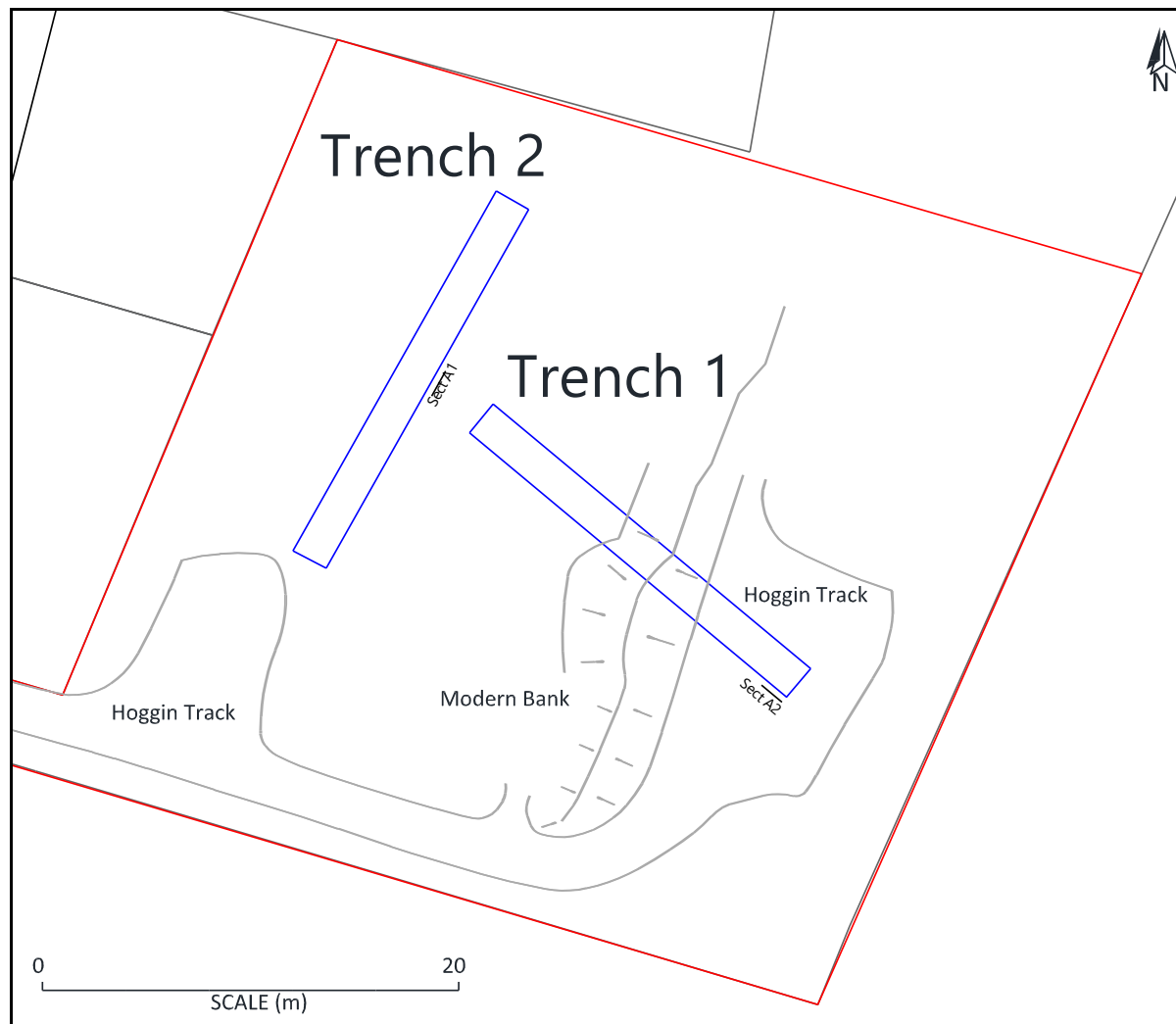


Fig. 11: Trenches 1 and 2 in relation to modern bank and hoggin track
Adapted from Morgan Carn Partnership Architects Drawing No. 1916-P-002

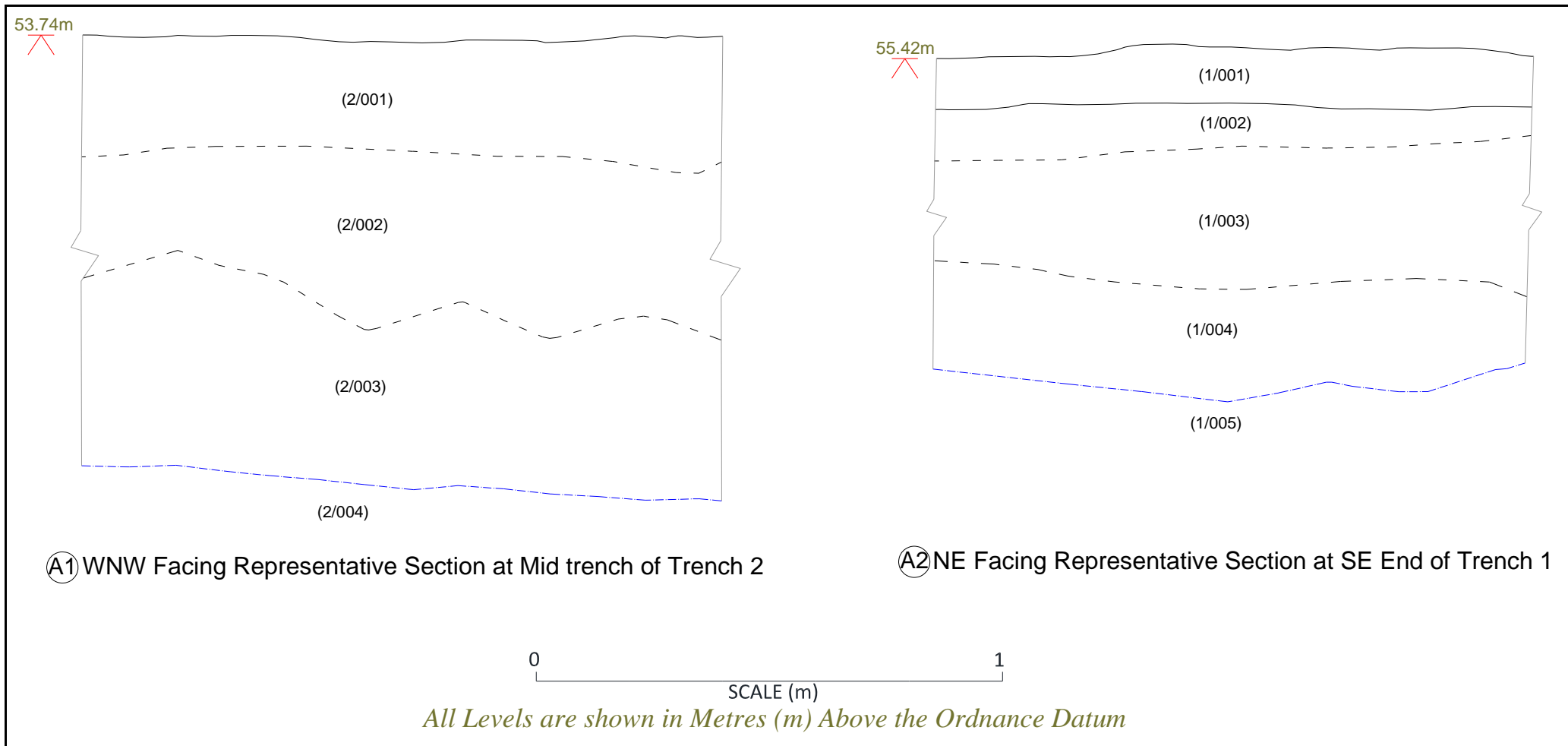


Fig. 12: Representative sections

Appendix 1: Levels

Trench	Location	Level (m aOD)
Trench 1	SE end - top	55.37
	SE end - bottom	54.74
	NW end - top	53.93
	NW end - bottom	53.21
Trench 2	SSW end - top	53.60
	SSW end - bottom	52.79
	NNE end - top	53.68
	NNE end - bottom	52.98

Appendix 2: HER Summary Form

HER enquiry number	502/18					
Site code	PED19					
Project code	CBAS1064					
Planning reference	SDNP/19/03417/FUL and SDNP/19/03323/FUL					
Site address	The Old Parsonage, Eastbourne Road, East Dean, BN20 0DN					
District/Borough	South Downs National Park Authority					
NGR (12 figures)	TV 55905 97854					
Geology	Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by Head deposits at west end of access drive.					
Fieldwork type	Eval*	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	19/08/2019 and 20/08/2019					
Sponsor/client	Henry Goacher					
Project manager	Dr Caroline Russell					
Project supervisor	Dr Caroline Russell					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic X (probable)	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval X	Other: Later Prehistoric	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p>The two evaluation trenches opened recorded a stratigraphy of topsoil, subsoil and the natural deposit. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. The Site is, however, very likely to have lain within the prehistoric or Roman field system recorded to the immediate east of the village. Prehistoric activity within the locality is represented on Site by the discovery of two struck flints. Whilst a small number of Late Post-Medieval finds were also recovered, the absence of medieval artefacts suggests that the Site stood outside the core of the medieval village. The lack of archaeological material found on Site is consistent with the Site having been agricultural farmland in the past, as this low intensity use leaves little archaeological impact.</p>					
Museum/Accession No.	2019.6					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Worked Flint	Stone (flint)	Later prehistoric Probable Neolithic	x 1 flake x 1 flake
Pottery	Fired Clay	Late Post-Medieval	x1
Tobacco Pipe	Fired clay	Late Post-Medieval	x1
Brick	Fired clay	Late Post-Medieval	x1
Oyster shell	Shell	Undated	x2

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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