



## Land at Newton Road, Lindfield, West Sussex

### Archaeological Evaluation Report





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### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Newton Road, Lindfield, Haywards Heath, East Sussex centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) **TQ 352 255** (see **Figure 1**). The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty trenches within the proposed area for redevelopment. The fieldwork was undertaken between 23rd of November and the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 27<sup>th</sup> 2009.

It was proposed to evaluate a 5% sample of the c. 3.4 hectare site area in order to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological finds and features.

Thirty trenches measuring 25m x 2m, were excavated as part of this evaluation. A trench (**Trench 15**) was extended so as to expose the extent of a post- medieval wall (**Plate 3**).

A total of 19 archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The majority of these were undated or post-medieval ditches. These were interpreted as a field system aligned roughly north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Indeed many of the undated ditches might easily be extrapolated to post-medieval in date due to their alignment. As well as the ditches, a wall foundation was encountered which was initially thought to be the remnants of a post-medieval open fronted storage shed (**Plate 3**). However subsequent comparison with the historical mapping indicates the likelihood that it served as the farmyard boundary wall. Immediately to the north-east of the wall a large post-medieval pond was observed.

Of particular interest was a ditch (**Plate 2**) aligned east to west containing a fragment of the lug from a vessel dated to the Saxon period, and a pit (**Figure 2**) containing eleven sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, probably from the same vessel. Other than a single prehistoric flint flake and a piece of CBM no residual archaeological artefacts were retrieved from the topsoil or subsoil.

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### **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology wishes to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work on behalf of their client and thanks are due in particular to Lorraine Darton of CgMs for her assistance and support. Thanks are also due to John Mills of West Sussex County Council for monitoring the trial trenches and offering his advice.

The evaluation was undertaken by Phillip Harding (Project Officer) and Jonathan Smith (Project Supervisor), assisted by Mark Stewart, Tom Wells and Rodrigo Pacheco Ruiz. This report was written by Jonathan Smith. Finds were assessed by Sue Nelson and the graphics prepared by Liz James. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Mark Williams and edited by Richard Greatorex.

# Land at Newton Road, Lindfield, East Sussex

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Limited acting on behalf of Barratt Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for development at Newton Road, Lindfield, Haywards Heath, East Sussex (hereafter “the Site”), centered on National Grid Reference (NGR) **TQ 352 255** (see **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The current development proposals comprise of a new build across previously undeveloped land, accordingly it was considered possible that this could impact upon unknown archaeological remains and archaeological investigation was deemed pertinent in advance of development (Mid Sussex District Council’s Planning reference 08/02903/FUL). The current evaluation followed the completion of an archaeological desk-based assessment of the Site (CgMs 2009a). The assessment identified the archaeological potential of the Site as being Low for the Prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post medieval periods.
- 1.1.3 CgMs Consulting recommended to the Client that an archaeological evaluation of the Site should be undertaken in line with government policy, as set out in PPG16 and Mid Sussex District Council archaeological policies.
- 1.1.4 An archaeological specification (CgMs 2009b) detailing the method by which an archaeological evaluation would be undertaken, was submitted to and approved by the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer (acting on behalf of the Local Planning Authority) prior to the commencement of fieldwork
- #### 1.2 Site location, description and topography
- 1.2.1 The Site covers an approximate area of 3.4 hectares (see **Figure 1**).
- 1.2.2 The Site is generally sloping from north-west downhill towards the south-east. The north-west of the Site has a slight plateau at c.41-42.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), drops away towards the south-eastern corner leveling out at c.35.5m aOD. A layer of colluvium spreads across the north-eastern and eastern areas of Site (see **Figure 1**).
- #### 1.3 Geological Background
- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey Sheet 284 (Horsham 1972) show the site to lie on the Upper Tunbridge Wells sand, interbedded sandstone and siltstone.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 An archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) detailing the archaeological and historical background within a one kilometer radius (the study area) of the Site was prepared by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2009a) as part of the current development proposal. A summary of the DBA is presented below:

### 2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

#### *Prehistoric*

2.2.1 The SMR contains no records for the Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age periods within a 1km radius of the Site. The low level of all Prehistoric finds within the study area should be assumed to be a direct reflection of a lack of archaeological fieldwork rather than a genuine absence of early Prehistoric settlement and activity

2.2.2 A Mesolithic flint working site is recorded at East Mascalls Farm, in arable fields close to the banks of the River Ouse, c. 600m north-east of the Site (SMR 4189; grid ref TQ3580025900). The flint assemblage comprised flint flakes, cores and burnt flints dating to the Mesolithic, and was found as a wide scatter.

2.2.3 A possible prehistoric trackway is recorded passing through the parish of Lindfield, c 2km north-east of the Site, from Titsey in Surrey to Westmenston in East Sussex, although it is now thought to be Post-Medieval (SMR LIN 135; grid ref TQ38292747).

#### *Roman*

2.2.4 A Roman road running from London via Croydon to Portslade has been identified by I. D. Margary (SMR 1932; grid ref TQ324248). Margary's suggested alignment for the London to Brighton road runs c. 2.5km west of the study area and is shown as a dashed line on the modern Ordnance Survey map (see Figure 1).

2.2.5 A resistivity survey carried out in advance of the Haywards Heath relief road. 4km south-west of the study area, revealed anomalies, one of which may relate to a possible Roman road. Trenching revealed a sandstone metalled surface (SMR 6800-MWS6829, TQ321 232).

2.2.6 A Late Iron Age/ Early Roman double ditch enclosure was revealed during excavations undertaken in advance of development to the immediate south of Rocky Lane at the southwestern edge of Haywards Heath (ASE 2004).

#### *Saxon and Medieval*

2.2.7 During these periods the study area is believed to have been sparsely populated, the most common settlement form being dispersed farmsteads. Throughout these periods much of the study area may have comprised of woodland.

2.2.8 The first documented references to place-names within the parish of Lindfield appear in a copy of a Saxon charter dated 765 A.D. Names mentioned in the copy charter include lendenfelda [Lindfield], walcanstede [Walstead] and hennesfelde [Scaynes Hill as it is now known], may all have originated as Anglo Saxon estate centres or homesteads. The charter relates to the granting of lands for the building of a Minster church. It is thought that the Minster could have stood on the site of All Saints' church, Lindfield, c. 150m north-west of the study area.

**Post-medieval/Modern**

2.2.9 Many of the existing farms and homesteads within the study area will have originated within this period as the Wealden Forest began to be cleared and brought under cultivation.

2.2.10 By the Domesday survey of 1086 the lands around Lindfield were held by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

2.2.11 The remains of a possible nunnery, c. 750m north-east of the study area on the east bank of the River Ouse, are recorded on the tithe map of 1844, although no evidence for a nunnery has been found (SMR 4423; grid ref TQ35600 26200).

2.2.12 Near the alleged nunnery lie the remains of a possible motte and bailey castle, c. 750m north-east of the study site (SMR 4424; grid ref TQ 35640). The remains comprise a circular mound c. 40m x 30m x 1.5m high surrounded by a shallow moat, in the floodplain of the River Ouse, with evidence of a bay upstream from the moat. The remains probably represent a small Norman castle, and a small priory may have been present within the castle.

2.2.13 Lindfield High Street has many timber framed buildings over half of them are medieval in origin (Pevsner 1965). The importance of medieval Lindfield was recognised by King Edward III and a royal charter in 1343, who granted the town permission to hold a market every Thursday and two annual eight day fairs.

2.2.14 The area's prosperity and hence that of Lindfield, depended largely upon agriculture, iron working and the wool industry.

2.2.15 The River Ouse was canalised in the late 18th century and was navigable from Lewes to Sheffield Bridge by 1793, and by 1812 navigation had reached Ryelands Bridge c. 4km north-west of the study area (SMR 1929; grid ref TQ 359 259).

2.2.16 W Gardner and T Gream's map of 1795, indicates that the Site at that time comprised open fields to the east of the village of Lindfield, and the Ouse Navigation running from north-west to south-east. A farm at Luxford's was first documented in the 1780's but there is no definite reference to any buildings on the site until the map of 1792. The buildings of Luxford Farm are variously shown on the Ordnance Survey Map dated 1792, William Figg's Map of the Manor of South Malling, Lindfield dated 1829 and the Tithe Map dated 1848 (Mills 2010 pers.comm). The land which became known as Luxford's was named after a former landowner George Luxford, a local lawyer who had lived in Lindfield from the 1690's to the early 1720's. Prior to

this the site mainly comprised of Eastfield, referred to in the Court Rolls dating back to the 1590's (Mills 2010 pers.comm).The Greenwood map of 1826 shows the study area as lying within open fields on the eastern slopes of the plateau on which the village of Lindfield was established.

- 2.2.17 The Ordnance Survey map of 1874 indicates that the study area occupied several fields east of Brushes Lane, with two ponds in the northern-most fields, and two ponds in the south-eastern fields. A drainage ditch is shown flowing into a large pond with a sluice gate, in the south-eastern corner of the site. Luxford Farm is shown comprising a building and a pond in the southern part of the Site. The origin and date of this farm is unknown.
- 2.2.18 By 1897 the Luxford Farm building is demolished and its footprint planted with trees, and woodland is planted along the eastern edges of the Site.
- 2.2.19 By 1910 further tree plantations were introduced into the south-eastern part of the Site.
- 2.2.20 By 1961-3 three ponds are shown at the study site with a drain flowing along the edge of the south-eastern pond.
- 2.2.21 By 1970 a housing estate was built along the south-western boundary of the Site. Allotment gardens were laid out in the north-west of the Site north of Brushes Lane.
- 2.2.22 By 1974-76 the allotment gardens on the north side of Brushes Lane were removed and the pond in the northern field was filled in and planted with trees.
- 2.2.23 By 2005 the small building in the south-east of the site was removed and a water course is shown in the south-eastern corner of the Site.

### **3 AIMS**

#### **3.1 Archaeological Evaluation**

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site that may be threatened by development.
  - Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the Site.
  - Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
  - Additionally, the evaluation aimed to gather sufficient evidence to establish the extent and scope of any investigations that may be required to mitigate the proposed development.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute for Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.2 The work was undertaken between 23rd of November and the 1<sup>st</sup> of December 2009.
- 4.1.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation of thirty trenches in predetermined locations (**Figure 1**). A CAT scanner was used immediately prior to any excavation in order to detect any unknown services.
- 4.1.4 All but one of the trenches were 25m x 2 in size. **Trench 15** was extended (by request of the Senior Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council) to ascertain the extent of the post-medieval wall (**Plate 3**).
- 4.1.5 The trial trenches were machine excavated using a tracked 360° excavator employing a toothless bucket, under constant archaeological supervision to the first archaeological horizon or geological deposits, whichever were encountered first.
- 4.1.6 Archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A comprehensive photographic record was maintained to show all aspects of the work in digital format with significant deposits recorded using black and white images.
- 4.1.7 All trenches were surveyed using a Leica GX1230 GPS and related to the Ordnance Survey national grid and Datum.
- 4.1.8 Following the completion of the work and with approval from the Assistant County Archaeologist, the trenches were backfilled with the excavated spoil, the surface firmly compacted, leveled and reinstated.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section provides a descriptive summary of information derived from the evaluation trial trenches and contained in the archive of written, drawn and photographic records. The archive is held by Wessex Archaeology under project code **73040**.
- 5.1.2 The results of the evaluation trial trenches are summarised below. Tabulated trench summaries, giving brief soil descriptions, dimensions and finds information are provided in **Appendix 1**. A plan showing the location of the trenches is provided on **Figure 1**.

### 5.2 Soil profile

5.2.1 Across the Site the topsoil was a dark grey/brown, silty clay loam with limestone fragments and flint pebbles. The south-western area of Site has a layer of pale brownish grey silty clay subsoil with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles and occasional sandstone fragments, although this has been truncated away in places. The north and east of Site is covered by a layer of Mid reddish brown silty clay colluvium immediately beneath the topsoil with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles and occasional limestone fragments. The boundary of this colluvium is demarcated by a layer of mid reddish brown silty clay natural with grey mottling and rare manganese staining and very rare sandstone fragments. This deposit appears to be soliflucted. This overlies a layer of pale grey with yellow mottling clay natural with frequent manganese nodules.

### 5.3 Evaluation trenches

5.3.1 **Trench 1** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m. The topsoil (**101**) reached a depth of 0.32m and overlay colluvium (**102**) that extended to a depth of 0.56m. At a depth of 0.56m below existing ground level natural geology (**104**) was observed which appeared soliflucted to a depth of 0.76m. This overlay natural geology (**103**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.2 **Trench 2** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The topsoil (**201**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (**202**) that extended to a depth of 0.70m. At a 0.70m below existing ground level natural geology (**203**) was observed. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.3 **Trench 3** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m. The topsoil (**301**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (**302**) that extended to a depth of 0.54m. At a 0.54m below existing ground level natural geology (**303**) was observed. Two Ditches were encountered. Shallow ditch [**306**] aligned north to south was approximately 2.75m wide and 0.30m in overall depth and dated to the post-medieval period by finds. Given its dimensions and positioning on a slope it possibly served as a lynchet. A metre to the west ditch [**304**] was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 1.7m in width and 0.66m in overall depth. It aligns with one of two linear features shown on the historic mapping (**Figure 4**) accordingly it is considered most likely to be of post medieval date and possibly formed a double hedge boundary.

5.3.4 **Trench 4** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m. The topsoil (**401**) reached a depth of 0.25m and overlay colluvium (**402**) that extended to a depth of 0.52m. At a 0.52m below existing ground level natural geology (**403**) was observed. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

5.3.5 **Trench 5** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The topsoil (**501**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (**502**) that extended to a depth of 0.70m. At

a 0.70m below existing ground level natural geology (**503**) was observed which appeared soliflucted. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

- 5.3.6 **Trench 6** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The topsoil (**601**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (**602**) that extended to a depth of 0.50m. At a 0.50m below existing ground level natural geology (**604**) was observed which following a sondage investigation appeared soliflucted to a depth of 1.40m. This overlay natural geology (**603**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.7 **Trench 7** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The topsoil (**701**) reached a depth of 0.24m and overlay colluvium (**702**) that extended to a depth of 0.55m. At a 0.55m below existing ground level natural geology (**703**) was observed. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.8 **Trench 8** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m. The topsoil (**801**) reached a depth of 0.32m and overlay colluvium (**802**) that extended to a depth of 0.46m. This overlay natural geology (**803**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.9 **Trench 9** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m. The topsoil (**901**) reached a depth of 0.25m and overlay colluvium (**902**) that extended to a depth of 0.51m. At a 0.51m below existing ground level natural geology (**903**) was observed through a sondage to a depth of a depth of 1.25m. A further sondage to investigate a geological variation revealed that this also overlay natural geology (**910**). One pit [**905**] was encountered and dated by finds to the post-medieval. Its function is currently unclear.
- 5.3.10 **Trench 10** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m. The topsoil (**1001**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay subsoil (**1002**) that extended to a depth of 0.90m. At a 0.90m below existing ground level natural geology (**1003**) was observed. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.11 **Trench 11** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m. The topsoil (**1101**) reached a depth of 0.29m and overlay colluvium (**1102**) that extended to a depth of 0.54m. This overlay natural geology (**1103**). Undated ditch [**1104**] was encountered. It was 1.51m wide and 0.29m in depth. Given its alignment, it probably served as a field boundary along with the other undated ditches on the Site.
- 5.3.12 **Trench 12** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m. The topsoil (**1201**) reached a depth of 0.32m and overlay colluvium (**1202**) that extended to a depth of 0.56m. This overlay natural geology (**1203**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

- 5.3.13 **Trench 13** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The topsoil (**1301**) reached a depth of 0.40m and overlay natural geology (**1302**). A ditch aligned north-east to south-west was encountered. It was 1.56m in width and had an overall depth of 0.40m. It was dated by finds to post-medieval period and given its alignment probably served as a field boundary along with the other undated ditches on Site to serve as a field system.
- 5.3.14 **Trench 14** measured 25m x 2m on a north-east to south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.31m. The topsoil (**101**) reached a depth of 0.22m and overlay subsoil (**102**) that extended to a depth of 0.31m. At 0.31m below existing ground level natural geology (**104**) was observed which appeared soliflucted. This was then extended to expose more of the natural. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.15 **Trench 15** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.34m. The topsoil (**1501**) reached a depth of 0.34m and overlay natural geology (**1503**). A wall (**1504**), aligned northeast- southwest was observed and the trench was extended to ascertain its extent. Its construction cut [**1502**] measured 15.31m by 0.41m wide and had an overall depth of 0.14m (See **Plate 2**). The wall had been robbed out with just the lowest row of stone surviving for 5.65m bgl, comprising of large sandstone blocks with brick and other CBM infilling any gaps. The sandstone was probably of local origin and the blocks had been squared and dressed suggesting the possibility they had been reused from a more substantial building. Initially it was thought possible that the wall was the remnants of an open fronted storage shed. However, subsequent further consideration of the historic mapping has indicated the likelihood that it served as the boundary wall to the farmyard.
- 5.3.16 **Trench 16** measured 25m x 2m on a north-east to south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The topsoil (**1601**) reached a depth of 0.28m and overlay subsoil (**1602**) that extended to a depth of 0.38m. This overlay natural geology (**1603**). The trench was located within the vicinity of the former farmhouse. The top of a modern land drain with ceramic pipe visible was observed along with two narrow linear features [**1604**] and [**1606**] which possibly formed a soakaway drain running away from the long range of sheds.
- 5.3.17 **Trench 17** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.26m. The topsoil (**1701**) reached a depth of 0.26m and overlay natural geology (**1702**). A single ditch [**1703**] was encountered on an east-west alignment. This was 4.2m in width and 0.57m in depth and contained two sherds of Saxon pottery most likely from the same vessel. Given its dimensions and positioning on a slope it possibly served as a lynchet.
- 5.3.18 **Trench 18** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. The topsoil (**1801**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay natural geology (**1802**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.

- 5.3.29 **Trench 19** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.57m. The topsoil (**1901**) reached a depth of 0.28m and overlay subsoil (**1902**) that extended to a depth of 0.57m. This overlay natural geology (**1903**). A single undated ditch [**1904**] was encountered on an east-west alignment. It 0.83m wide and had an overall depth of 0.52m. Given its alignment it probably served as a field boundary along with the other undated ditches on Site to serve as a field system.
- 5.3.20 **Trench 20** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m. The topsoil (**2001**) reached a depth of 0.24 m and overlay subsoil (**2002**) that extended to a depth of 0.42m. This overlay natural geology (**2003**). An undated pit [**2004**] was observed with a length of 1.50m, a width of 1.06m and an overall depth of 0.58m. Its date and function is currently unclear.
- 5.3.21 **Trench 21** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The topsoil (**2101**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay subsoil (**2102**) that extended to a depth of 0.55m. This overlay natural geology (**2103**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.22 **Trench 22** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m. The topsoil (**2201**) reached a depth of 0.35m and overlay subsoil (**2202**) that extended to a depth of 0.50m. This overlay natural geology (**2203**). Three ditches were encountered. Ditch [**2204**] was on a north-west to south-east alignment and was 1.13m wide with an overall depth of 0.47m. Ditch [**2207**] was on a north-east to south-west alignment and was 0.85m wide with an overall depth of 0.37m. Ditch [**2210**] was on a north-west to south-east alignment and was 0.85m wide with an overall depth of 0.46m. All three are undated. Given their alignments they probably served as field boundaries along with the other undated ditches on Site to serve as a field system.
- 5.3.23 **Trench 23** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The topsoil (**2301**) reached a depth of 0.38m. This overlay natural geology (**2302**). One ditch [**2303**] (**Plate 4**) was encountered on a north-west to south-east alignment. It remains undated but given its alignment it probably served as a field boundary along with the other undated ditches on Site to serve as a field system.
- 5.3.24 **Trench 24** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The topsoil (**2401**) reached a depth of 0.35m and overlay natural geology (**2402**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.2.25 **Trench 25** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m. The topsoil (**2501**) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (**2502**) that extended to a depth of 0.65m. This overlay natural geology (**2503**). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.26 **Trench 26** measured 25m x 2m on an east to west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.78m. The topsoil (**2601**) reached a

depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (2602) that extended to a depth of 0.78m. This overlay natural geology (2603). Two ditches were encountered, both on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch [2604] was 0.68m wide with an overall depth of 0.34m. It remains undated. Ditch [2606] was 0.54m wide with an overall depth of 0.12m. It was dated by finds to the post medieval period. Given their alignments they probably served as field boundaries along with the other undated ditches on Site to serve as a field system.

- 5.2.27 **Trench 27** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. The topsoil (2701) reached a depth of 0.26m and overlay colluvium (2702) that extended to a depth of .50m. At a 0.50m below existing ground level natural geology (2703) was observed which appeared soliflucted to a depth of 0.75m. This overlay natural geology (2704). A single pit [2705] (Figure 2) was encountered. It had a length of >1.48m north to south, a width of >1.60m east to west and an overall depth of 0.55m. It was dated to the Early Bronze Age by several sherds of Beaker style pottery, probably from the same vessel. The function of the pit is currently unclear.
- 5.3.28 **Trench 28** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.70m. The topsoil (2801) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (2802) that extended to a depth of 0.50m. At a 0.50m below existing ground level natural geology (2804) was observed which appeared soliflucted to a depth of 0.70m. This overlay natural geology (2803). No archaeological features were recorded within this trench, and no artefacts were recovered.
- 5.3.29 **Trench 29** measured 25m x 2m on a north-east to south-west alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m. The topsoil (2901) reached a depth of 0.28m and overlay natural geology (2903). A large post medieval pond [2903] was encountered with an approximate diameter of 15.4m and had been deliberately in filled with modern builder's rubble, probably by machine.
- 5.3.30 **Trench 30** measured 25m x 2m on a north to south alignment, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60m. The topsoil (3001) reached a depth of 0.30m and overlay colluvium (3002) that extended to a depth of 0.60m. At a 0.60m below existing ground level natural geology (3003) was observed which appeared soliflucted.

## 6 FINDS

- 6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, deriving from contexts within ten of the trenches excavated. Most of the finds are post-medieval, but there are also items of prehistoric and Saxon date.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are summarised in **Table 1**.
- 6.1.3 Prehistoric material comprises eight pieces of worked flint, and 11 sherds of pottery. All of the pottery came from a single feature, pit (2705), and appears to represent parts of at least three vessels within the domestic Beaker style of the Early Bronze Age. All sherds are grog-tempered, but seven also

contain sparse flint inclusions. Three sherds conjoin (with new breaks); these sherds are heavily abraded, and may also have been slightly burnt, but traces of impressed decoration are visible, probably twisted cord. Two other sherds are decorated, one with linear incisions and the other with fingernail-impressed 'rustication'.

- 6.1.4 The flint includes one scraper and seven waste flakes, and cannot be dated more closely, although the six pieces in pit **(2705)**, would be consistent with the Early Bronze Age date suggested by the pottery. The pottery and the flint may, therefore, be *in situ* within pit **(2705)**, but the abraded condition of the pottery sherds raises the possibility that they may be redeposited.
- 6.1.5 Two sherds of pottery can be dated as Saxon. These came from feature **(1703)**. Both are likely to be from the same vessel, in a sandy fabric, featuring a looped lug handle upstanding from the rim, a characteristic feature of early Saxon pottery.
- 6.1.6 The remaining finds are demonstrably or probably of post-medieval date. Amongst these, the most closely datable are the pottery sherds, which include four coarse redwares from (pit **(905)** from **Trench 9** and lynchet **(306)** from **Trench 3**); two stonewares from (topsoil in **Trench 9** and ditch **(1303)** from **Trench 13**), and three modern refined whitewares from lynchet **(306)** in **Trench 3** once again.
- 6.1.7 The ceramic building material includes fragments of flat roof tile, and of brick. The bricks are all unfrosted types; one, from pond **(2903)**, is complete (225 x 105 x 50mm).
- 6.1.8 Other finds comprise one piece of animal bone, a clay pipe stem fragment, and four heavily corroded iron objects (one possible handle and three possible nails).

**Table 1:** All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Worked Flint	Iron	Pottery
0307		1/35			3/103	5/139
unstrat. Tr 4				1/35		
0901				1/11		1/1
0904						2/18
1304		2/361				1/39
1503		2/429				
1601		1/1311				
1705						2/40
2607	1/6		1/1		1/1	
2707				6/102		11/80
2904		1/2678				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1/6</b>	<b>7/4814</b>	<b>1/1</b>	<b>8/148</b>	<b>4/104</b>	<b>22/317</b>

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL

- 7.1.1 Deposits suitable for environmental sampling from Early Bronze Age pit **2705** and a ditch **1703**, were identified during the evaluation and these will be included in the excavation post-excavation program.

## 8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1.1 The evaluation trenches have demonstrated that there is potential for multiple phases of activity. Of 30 trial trenches excavated, 13 contained archaeological features.
- 8.1.2 Early Bronze Age activity is demonstrated by pit **[2705] (Figure 2)**. Its function is however unclear. No other features were associated with the early Bronze Age on site but it should be noted that undated features such as **[2004]** could upon further investigation prove to be prehistoric and there is potential for further Bronze Age features.
- 8.1.3 A single possible Saxon feature was identified as a ditch or possible lynchet **[1703] (Plate2)** most likely associated with agriculture. Although this was the only feature encountered of possible Saxon date, given its alignment it was unlikely to be caught in any of the other trenches and could in fact prove to be a feature of significant size.
- 8.1.4 Wall **(1504) (Plate3)** was dated to post-medieval by the presence of modern brick and CBM in its construction. It has been interpreted as the boundary wall to the farmyard. This indicates that there may be limited structural remains of the known barn aside from the soakaways (Mills 2010, pers.comm). Post-medieval pond **[2903]** which had been in filled with modern builders rubble, probably by machine, is possibly contemporary with the wall foundation as it is shown on the Lindfield Tithe Map dated 1848 (**Figure 4**). The function of Post medieval pit **[904]** is currently unclear.
- 8.1.5 Undated ditches **[1904], [2303] (Plate4), [2604], [2210], [2207], [2204]** and **[1104]** are all on an alignment which could extrapolate them to being contemporary with the post-medieval field system.

## 9 CONFIDENCE RATING

- 9.1.1 It should be noted that heavy rain and a high water table caused significant difficulties during the evaluation (see **Back Cover**) and this should be taken into consideration when planning further archaeological investigation on the Site.

## 10 ARCHIVE

### 10.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 10.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. On completion of the project, the archive will be deposited with the County Museum Service or similar repository to be agreed with the Local Authority's Archaeological Advisor.

### 10.2 Archive

- 10.2.1 The Evaluation project archive, consists of:

- One A4 file containing the paper records and drawings
- Digital data (site photographs, survey data, word and pdf files)

10.2.2 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury under the site code **73040**.

### 10.3 Copyright

10.3.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive license for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.

### 10.4 Security Copy

10.4.1 In line with current best practice, on completion of the project a security copy of the paper records will be prepared, in the form of microfilm. The master jackets and one diazo copy of the microfilm will be submitted to the National Monuments Record Centre (Swindon); a second diazo copy will be deposited with the paper records at the Museum, and a third diazo copy will be retained by Wessex Archaeology.

## 11 REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX 1 - Table of Trench Descriptions**

<b>TRENCH 1</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.76m	Ground level 40.648m aOD
Context	Description	Depth
101	Topsoil – Dark brown, silty clay loam, friable, humic. Diffuse interface with underlying colluvium. Very rare limestone fragments, poorly sorted and <70mm.	0.00-0.32m
102	Colluvium – Mid-reddish brown clayey silt. Homogenous deposit. Very rare charcoal flecks.	0.32-0.56m
103	Natural – Light greyish yellow silty clay, very rare manganese staining.	> 0.76m
104	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Light grey brown silty clay with common limestone fragments <40mm. Very rare manganese staining.	0.56 -0.76m

<b>TRENCH 2</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.70m	Ground level 38.806m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
201	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam with very rare limestone fragments, 30mm. Very rare coal fragments.	0-0.30m
202	Colluvium – Mid-reddish brown clayey silt. Diffuse interface with underlying and overlying deposits, becomes thicker to the north (down slope).	0.30-0.70m
203	Natural – Light greyish brown silty clay with rare manganese staining.	> 0.7m

<b>TRENCH 3</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.54m	Ground level 39.867m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
301	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam with rare limestone fragments, 70mm. rare coal fragments <20mm	0-0.30m
302	Colluvium – Mid-reddish brown clayey silt. Homogenous deposit, no inclusions. Diffuse interface with natural.	0.30-0.54m
303	Natural – Mid yellowish grey silty clay with degraded limestone and occasional manganese staining.	> 0.54m
304	Cut of medieval ditch.	0.54 – 1.15m
305	Fill of medieval ditch <b>304</b>	0.54 – 1.15m
306	Cut of lynchet	0.15 – 0.45m
307	Fill of lynchet <b>306</b>	0.15 – 0.30m
308	Fill of lynchet <b>306</b>	0.15 – 0.45m

<b>TRENCH 4</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.52m	Ground level 36.843m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
401	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam with	0m-0.25m

	rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles and chalk fragments.	
402	Colluvium – Dark reddish brown silty clay. Including rare manganese staining.	0.25m-0.52m
404	Natural – Dark reddish brown clay with rare manganese staining and sub angular flint < 40mm, with rare fragments of fine grained stone.	> 0.52m

<b>TRENCH 5</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.70m	Ground level 38.125m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
501	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam. Friable, humic with very rare limestone <70mm inclusions.	0-0.28m
502	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Very homogenous deposit with very rare charcoal flecks.	0.28-0.48m
503	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Light grey brown silty clay with no inclusions.	> 0.48m

<b>TRENCH 6</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.5m	Ground level 39.047m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
601	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with very rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <60mm and rare coal flecks < 10mm.	0-0.30m
602	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Very homogenous deposit.	0.30m – 0.50m
603	Natural – Light greyish yellow clay with no inclusions. Periglacial markings observed.	> 1.4m
604	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Mid reddish brown with grey mottles silty clay with no inclusions. Rare manganese staining.	0.5m – 1.4m

<b>TRENCH 7</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.55m	Ground level 37.330m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
701	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm and occasional limestone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.24m
702	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm and occasional limestone fragments < 50mm.	0.24-0.55m
703	Natural – Reddish brown silty clay with occasional fragments of limestone <50mm	> 0.55m

<b>TRENCH 8</b>	Dimensions	Ground level
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25m x 2m x 0.76m		35.093m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
801	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, humic and friable with no inclusions.	0-0.28m
802	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown clayey silt. Homogenous deposit with very rare manganese staining.	0.28 – 0.46m
803	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Light greyish brown with clay silt contains frequent manganese nodules.	> 0.46m

<b>TRENCH 9</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.51m	Ground level 38.650m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
901	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm and occasional limestone fragments < 50mm.	0m-0.25m
902	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm and occasional limestone fragments < 50mm.	0.25m - 0.51m
903	Natural – Pale yellowish grey mottled silty clay with occasional fragments of limestone clay with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm and occasional limestone fragments < 50mm.	0.51m – 1.25m
904	Fill of post-medieval pit <b>905</b>	0.51 - 0.79m
905	Cut of post-medieval pit	0.51 - 0.79m
910	Natural – Light yellowish grey silty clay with common iron staining.	> 01.25m

<b>TRENCH 10</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.90m	Ground level 36.983m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1001	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, humic with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <60mm poorly sorted.	0-0.30m
1002	Subsoil – Layer of reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions. Diffuse boundary with colluvium.	0.30m-0.90m
1003	Natural – Light greyish yellow clay with common manganese staining.	> 0.90m

<b>TRENCH 11</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.54m	Ground level 37.983m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1101	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, humic with rare small sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <30mm poorly sorted.	0-0.29m
1102	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay with rare	0.29 – 0.54m

	sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm. diffuse interface with natural <b>1103</b>	
1103	Natural – Light greyish yellow, clay. Common manganese staining and occasional fine grain stone.	> 0.54
1104	Cut of ditch.	0.29 – 0.63m
1105	Fill of ditch <b>1104</b> .	0.29 – 0.63m

<b>TRENCH 12</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.52m	Ground level 35.898m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1201	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, humic with no inclusions.	0-0.29m
1202	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay no inclusions	0.24 – 0.52m
1203	Natural – Light reddish brown silty clay with no inclusions.	> 0.52m

<b>TRENCH 13</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.40m	Ground level 40.366m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1301	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles <50mm and occasional limestone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.40m
1302	Natural – pale grey with yellow mottling clay with frequent manganese nodules.	> 0.40m
1303	Cut of ditch.	0.40m – 0.80m
1304	Fill of ditch <b>1303</b> .	0.40 – 0.58m
1305	Fill of ditch <b>1303</b>	0.40m – 0.80m

<b>TRENCH 14</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.31m	Ground level 39.318m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1401	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 30mm and rare limestone fragments < 30mm.	0-0.22m
1402	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown silty clay rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 30mm and rare limestone fragments < 30mm.	0.22m – 0.31m
1403	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Light greyish yellow, clay inclusions. occasional manganese staining and rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 30mm and rare limestone fragments < 30mm	>0.31m

<b>TRENCH 15</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.34m	Ground level 40.033m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1501	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with occasional sub angular and rounded	0-0.34m

	sandstone fragments < 30mm.	
1502	Construction cut for wall <b>1504</b>	0.34 – 0.49m
1503	Backfill of wall cut ( where robbed out)	0.34 – 0.49m
1504	Sandstone wall	0.34 – 0.44m
1505	Natural – Light greyish yellow mottled silty clay with frequent manganese nodules and frequent sandstone outcrops and fragments <150mm.	> 0.34m

<b>TRENCH 16</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.38m	Ground level 39.831m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1601	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with rare sub angular chalk fragments < 20mm, rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 60mm and rare limestone fragments < 70mm.	0-0.28m
1602	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown silty clay, rare sub angular chalk fragments < 20mm, rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 60mm and rare limestone fragments < 70mm.	0.28 – 0.38m
1603	Natural – Light greyish yellow mottled silty clay with frequent manganese nodules, chalk fragments and frequent sandstone fragments <150mm.	0.38m +
1604	Cut of narrow linear	Not Excavated
1605	Fill of <b>1604</b>	Not Excavated
1606	Cut of narrow linear	Not Excavated
1607	Fill of <b>1606</b>	Not Excavated

<b>TRENCH 17</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.26m	Ground level 40.902m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1701	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.26m
1702	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone throughout.	> 0.26m
1703	Cut of feature.	0.26 – 0.83m
1704	Fill of <b>1703</b> .	0.75 – 0.83m
1705	Fill of <b>1703</b> .	0.26 – 0.75m

<b>TRENCH 18</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.30m	Ground level 41.353m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1801	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.30m
1802	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone fragments throughout.	> 0.30m

<b>TRENCH 19</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.57m	Ground level 42.399m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
1901	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.28m
1902	Subsoil – Pale brownish grey silty clay, occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm	0.28 – 0.57m
1903	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone fragments throughout <150mm.	> 0.57m
1904	Cut of ditch	0.57 – 1.09m
1905	Fill of <b>1904</b>	0.57 – 1.09m

<b>TRENCH 20</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.42m	Ground level 41.927m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2001	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.24m
2002	Subsoil – Pale brownish grey silty clay with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0.24m – 0.42m
2003	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone fragments throughout <150mm.	> 0.42m
2004	Cut of pit	0.42 – 1m
2005	Fill of <b>2004</b>	0.42 – 1m

<b>TRENCH 21</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.55m	Ground level 42.532m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2101	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.30m
2102	Subsoil – Pale yellowish brown grey silty clay with occasional sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm	0.30 – 0.55m
2103	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone fragments throughout <150mm and manganese nodules.	> 0.55m

<b>TRENCH 22</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.50m	Ground level 42.124m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2201	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable rare sandstone fragments < 50mm. Rare coal fragments < 10mm	0-0.35
2202	Subsoil – Mid reddish brown silty clay, rare	0.35 – 0.50m

	limestone fragments < 50mm.	
2203	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent manganese nodules.	> 0.50m
2204	Cut of ditch.	0.50 – 0.97m
2205	Fill of ditch <b>2204</b> .	0.88 – 0.97m
2206	Fill of ditch <b>2204</b> .	0.50 – 0.88m
2207	Cut of ditch	0.50 – 0.87m
2208	Fill of ditch <b>2207</b> .	0.80 – 0.87m
2209	Fill of ditch <b>2207</b> .	0.50 – 0.80m
2210	Cut of ditch	0.50 – 0.96m
2211	Fill of ditch <b>2210</b> .	0.50 – 0.96m

<b>TRENCH 23</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.38m	Ground level 42.856m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2301	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam no inclusions.	0-0.38m
2302	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone outcrops and manganese nodules.	> 0.38m
2303	Cut of ditch.	0.38 – 0.87m
2304	Fill of ditch <b>2303</b> .	0.38 – 0.84m
2305	Fill of ditch <b>2303</b> .	0.82 – 0.87m

<b>TRENCH 24</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.65m	Ground level 41.816m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2401	Topsoil – Dark grey/ dark brown, very humic silty loam no inclusions.	0-0.35m
2402	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay. Frequent sub angular sandstone outcrops and manganese nodules.	> 0.35m

<b>TRENCH 25</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.65m	Ground level 40.909m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2501	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, no inclusions	0-0.30m
2502	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay, no inclusions	0.30 – 0.65m
2503	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay.	> 0.65m

<b>TRENCH 26</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.78m	Ground level 41.906m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2601	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, no inclusions	0-0.30m
2602	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay, no inclusions.	0.30 – 0.78m
2603	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay with rare manganese staining.	> 0.78m

2604	Cut of ditch.	0.78 – 1.12m
2605	Fill of ditch <b>2605</b>	0.78 – 1.12m
2606	Cut of ditch.	0.78 – 0.90m
2607	Fill of ditch <b>2606</b> .	0.78 – 0.90m

<b>TRENCH 27</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.75m	Ground level 42.583m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2701	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable occasional sandstone fragments < 50mm.	0-0.26m
2702	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional sandstone fragments < 30mm.	0.26 - 0.50m
2703	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Pale reddish brown clayey silt contains frequent manganese nodules.	0.50 – 0.75m
2704	Natural – Reddish brown silty clay.	> 0.75m
2705	Cut of pit.	0.75 – 1.30m
2706	Fill of pit <b>2705</b> .	0.75 – 1.20m
2707	Fill of pit <b>2705</b> .	1.20 – 1.30m

<b>TRENCH 28</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.70m	Ground level 41.436m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2801	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, no inclusion	0-0.30m
2802	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay, No inclusions.	0.30 – 0.50m
2803	Natural – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay with occasional manganese staining.	> 0.70m
2804	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Pale grey with yellow mottling silty clay with occasional manganese staining.	0.50m – 0.70m

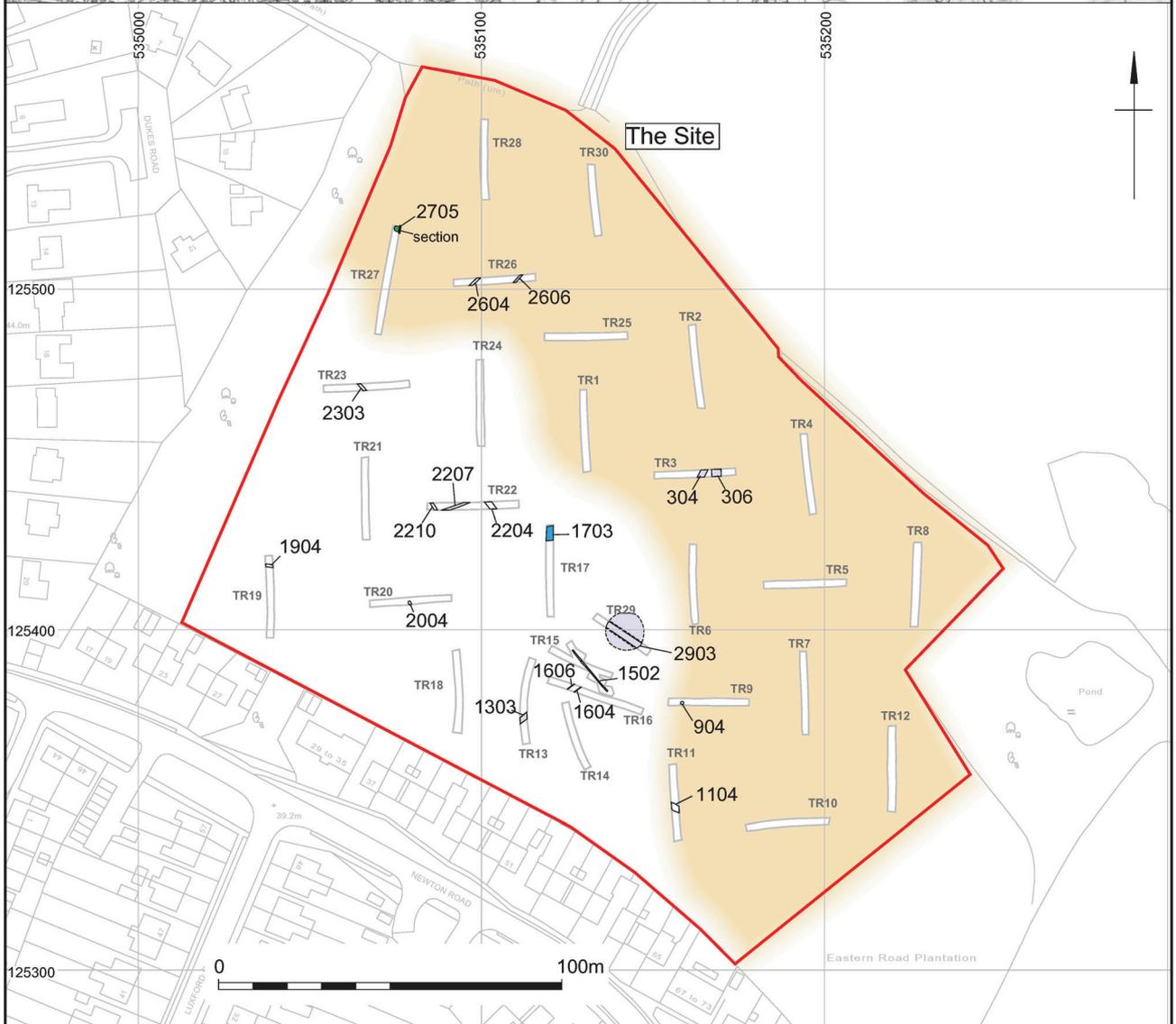
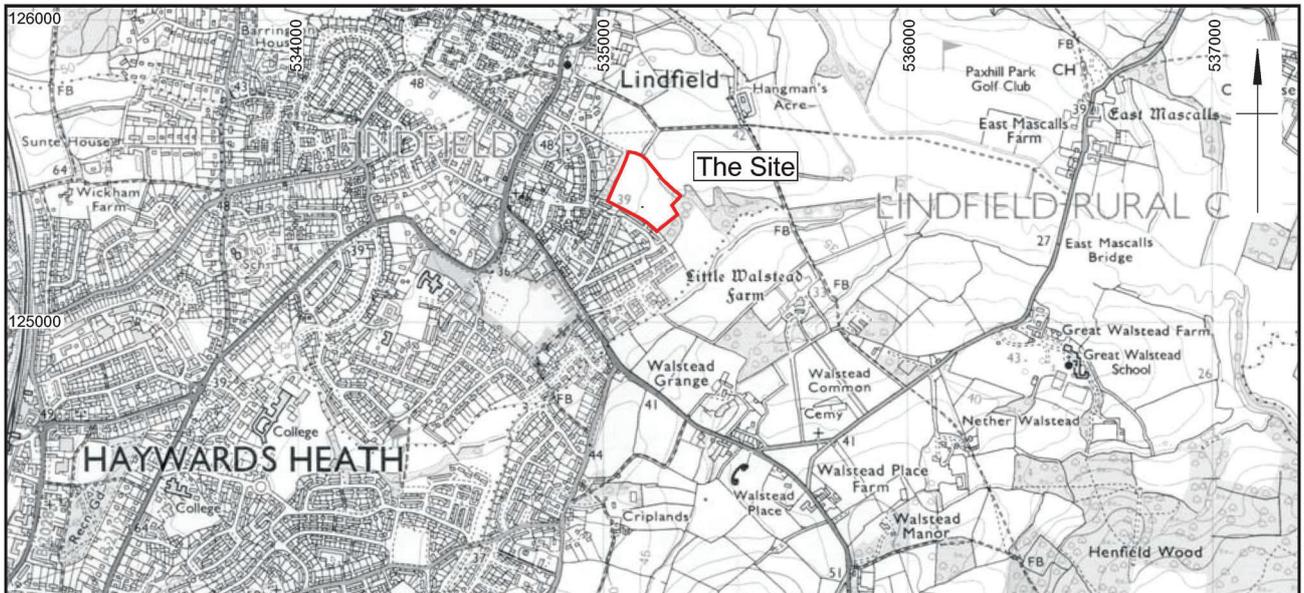
<b>TRENCH 29</b>	Dimensions 30m x 1.8m x 0.28m	Ground level 39.550m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
2901	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable with rare sub angular and rounded flint pebbles < 50mm and occasional sandstone fragments < 40mm. rare coal flecks <20mm	0-0.28m
2902	Natural – degraded chalk with periglacial striations. Occasional flint inclusions.	> 0.28m
2903	Cut of pond.	0.28 – > 0.65m
2904	Fill of pond <b>2904</b> .	0.28 – > 0.65m
2905	Fill of pond <b>2904</b> .	0.28 - > 0.65m

<b>TRENCH 30</b>	Dimensions 25m x 2m x 0.60m	Ground level 39.763m aOD
Context	Description.	Depth
3001	Topsoil – Dark greyish brown, silty clay loam, friable, no inclusions	0-0.30m
3002	Colluvium – Mid reddish brown silty clay with	0.30 – 0.60m

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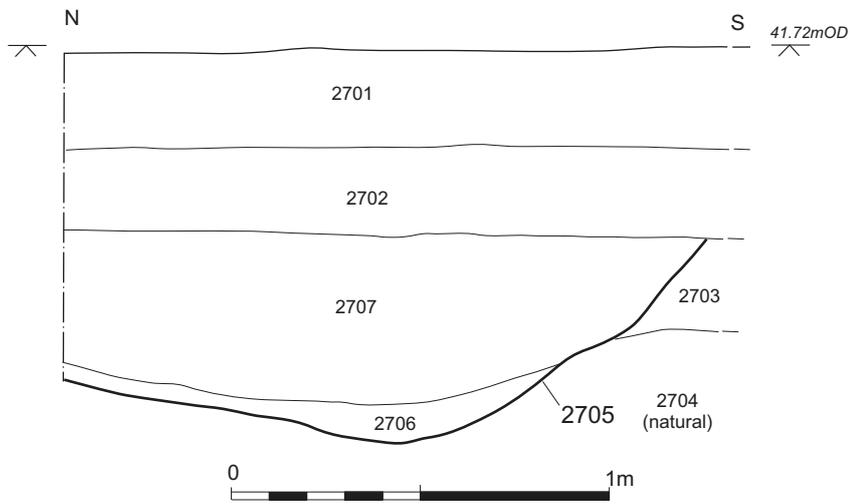
	occasional sandstone fragments < 20mm.	
3003	Natural (Soliflucted?) – Mid reddish brown silty clay with grey mottling. Rare manganese staining with very rare sandstone fragments <20mm	> 0.60m



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> Evaluation trench</li> <li> Colluvium</li> <li> Early Bronze Age feature</li> <li> Saxon feature</li> <li> Post-medieval feature</li> <li> Undated feature</li> </ul>	<p>Reproduced from the 2004 Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 Explorer 135 © map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire. SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>		
	<p>Date: 10/02/10</p>	<p>Revision Number: 1</p>	
	<p>Scale: 1:25 000 &amp; 1:2000@ A4</p>	<p>Illustrator: LJC/SEJ</p>	
	<p>Path: Y:\PROJECTS\73040\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Evaluation\109_12_18\73040 site.dwg</p>		

Site and proposed additional works plan

Figure 1



West facing section of Early Bronze Age pit 2705



Plate 1: East-north-east facing section of Saxon ditch 1703

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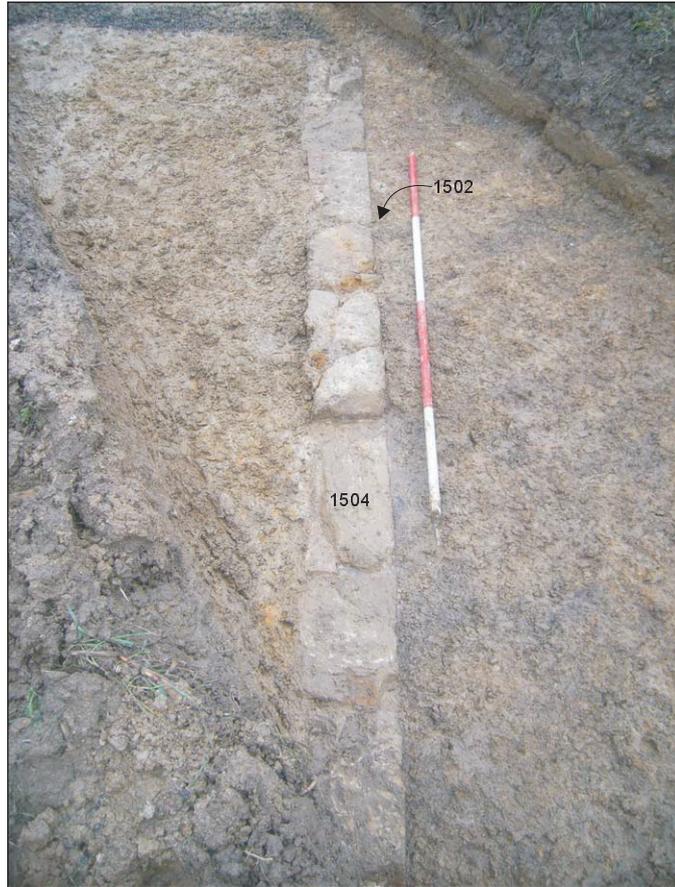


Plate 2: North-west facing overview of post-medieval open-fronted storage shed wall **1504**

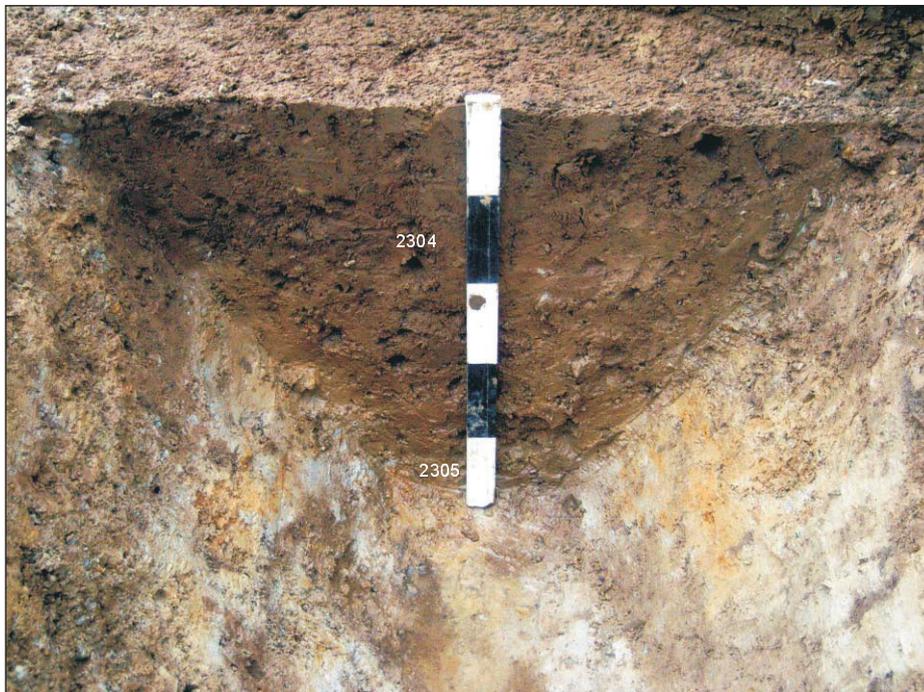


Plate 3: North-west facing section of undated ditch **2303**

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