

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven, East Sussex



NGR: TQ 416 019

Site Code: PH/EV/17

Planning Application: LW/17/0226

SWAT Archaeology

The Office, School Farm Oast

Graveney Road Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP

Email: info@swatarchaeology.co.uk

Tel.: 01795 532548 and 07885 700112

Contents

List of Figures.....	3
List of Plates.....	3
1. Summary.....	4
2. Introduction.....	4
3. Site Description and Topography.....	4
4. Planning Background.....	5
5. Archaeological and Historical Background.....	5
6. Aims and Objectives.....	6
7. Methodology.....	6
8. Monitoring.....	7
9. Results.....	7
10. Discussion.....	9
11. Finds.....	9
12. Conclusion.....	9
13. Acknowledgements.....	10
14. References.....	10
15. ESCC Summary Form.....	17

List of Figures:

Figure 1 – Location of site

Figure 2 – Site plan

Figure 3 - Trench location plan

Figures 4, 5, 6 – Trench plans

Figures 10, 12 - Sections

Plates:1-10 of features

Appendix 1 – Pottery Report

Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Peacehaven, East Sussex

NGR: TQ 416 019

Site Code: PH-EV-17

1. Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Peacehaven, East Sussex (Phase 1). A Planning Application (LW/17/0226) to develop this site for the development of residential and affordable housing went to East Sussex County Council, whereby the Council advised the LPA that an Archaeological Evaluation be undertaken in order to determine the possible impact of the development on any archaeological remains. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT Specification 2017) and in discussion with the County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council. The results of the excavation of 15 evaluation trenches revealed that in some areas prehistoric archaeological features were present within the trenches (Figures 1-6 and Plates 1-10). The geology revealed was overlaying drift geology comprising a combination of Clay with Flints and undifferentiated Head Deposits. The Archaeological Investigations have therefore been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Archaeological Specification.

2. Introduction

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) was commissioned by BDW Southern Counties to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the above site. The work was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out within an Archaeological Specification (SWAT 2017) and in discussion with the County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council. The evaluation was carried out on 18th April-5th May 2017.

3. Site Description and Topography

The proposed development site lies about 1 km inland from the English Channel on the chalk downland of Lower Hoddern Farm and is 1 km west of Newhaven and situated on the outskirts of Peacehaven. Residential housing lies to the west, the Meridian Industrial Estate to the south and agricultural fields in other directions

4. Planning Background

Development proposals for this proposed development have been submitted to Lewes District Council (LW/17/0226). For a full planning application for the development of 143 dwellings (55 affordable) and outline planning application for up to 307 dwellings (125 affordable), vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access, internal site roads, parking and public open space, including extension to Peacehaven Centenary Park, and landscaping, all matters other than access reserved at Lower Hoddern Farm, Hoddern Farm Lane, Peacehaven, East Sussex BN10 8AP.

The County Archaeologist for East Sussex County Council recommended that the site should be subject to a programme of archaeological work in order to clarify the archaeological elements within the site. The results of this investigation can then guide appropriate mitigation measures for the future development.

5. Archaeological and Historical Background

The East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (ESCCHER) has provided details of any previous investigations and discoveries. The potential of this area has been gauged in relation to the proximity of known archaeological remains. The archaeological record for the site include three Archaeological Notification Areas, one to the extreme north of the site with two others in close proximity (776 and 1228). The archaeological potential is highlighted in the Archaeological Desk based Assessment (CgMS November 2012) and is unnecessary to repeat here. However, a very substantial corpus of Prehistoric finds and sites moving into the Bronze and Iron Age are known in the immediate vicinity of the PDA and field walking on the site by the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society revealed 'a medium scatter of Prehistoric flintwork (HER Ref: EES 14250; TQ 41700 01800). Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record. The Historical Environment Record (HER) data maintained by ESCC has been summarised in a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment commissioned by the client from CgMS dated November 2012. In addition a Geophysical Survey was commissioned from Stratascan in January 2017.

6. Aims and Objectives

According to the SWAT Archaeology Specification, the aims and objectives for the archaeological work were to ensure that:

“The principle objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development. To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation. To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits” (SWAT 2017).

7. Methodology

The Archaeological Specification called for an evaluation by trial trenching comprising 15 trenches within the footprint of the proposed development. An 8.5 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil and subsoil to expose the natural geology and/or the archaeological horizon. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the specification. A single context recording system was used to record the deposits, and context recording numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with ESCC, SWAT and ClfA standards and guidance. According to the specification the evaluation will comprise 15 machine excavated trenches (c.25m X 1.5m) in a layout agreed with the County Archaeologist.

There was also an allowance of c.30m of contingency trenching which could have been used if it would help address the aims set out above. Contingency trenching can be activated following agreement with the County Archaeologist. Care was taken to ensure that unnecessary additional excavation did not take place where archaeological deposits or

structures are exposed; in particular, there was no reduction of the underlying soils to further enhance archaeological features.

A soil sampling programme was put in place to facilitate palaeo-environmental analysis, bulk screening, and soil micromorphology in the case that suitable deposits are identified (within the limits of the objectives of this evaluation), from which data can be recovered.

8. Monitoring

Curatorial monitoring was available during the course of the evaluation.

9. Results

Trench 1

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an ENE-WSW alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 2

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4 (see also Plates 1 & 2). The trench lay on an N-S alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). An oval shaped pit [202], aligned E-W, was exposed at the N end. It had a length of 1.46m, a width of +0.80m and a depth of 0.40m. The fill (210) comprised of mid brown clayey silt. The pit was re-cut [214] by an irregular shaped feature that measured 0.80m x 0.50m x 0.34m and contained three distinct fills. The uppermost fill (212) comprised of grey-brown sandy silt that contained occasional charcoal. The secondary fill (213) <2> comprised of very dark grey-black sandy silt that contained frequent charcoal, burnt flint, burnt stone and produced worked flint. The fill encompassed a complete cremation urn and pottery from the Mid and Late Bronze Age (c. 1200-800BC). The primary fill (209) comprised of light grey-brown silt. A shallow, circular shaped pit [203] was exposed at the S end. It measured 1.40m x +0.80m, had a depth of 0.15m and contained light yellow-brown sandy

silt (208) with charcoal. Also located at the S end of the trench was a linear feature [204] with a V shaped profile. Aligned E-W, it had a width of 0.80m, a depth of 0.54m and contained three fills. The uppermost fill (205) comprised of mid grey-brown silt that contained very occasional chalk pieces and produced worked flint. The secondary fill (206) comprised of mid brown clayey silt and the primary fill (207) comprised of mottled grey-brown and orange-brown lenses of silt.

Trench 3

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 4

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an N-S alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.40m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 5

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4 . The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 6

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an NW-SE alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.20m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 7

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4 (see also Plate 3). The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). Two irregular shaped pits were exposed within the centre of the trench. The first pit [701] was aligned E-W, measured 1.80m x 1.20m x 0.50m and contained three fills. The uppermost fill (704) comprised of light grey-brown silty sand, whereas the secondary fill (705) comprised of dark grey-brown silty sand. The primary fill (706) comprised of light brown silty clay. The second pit (or possible post hole) [702] measured 0.25m x 0.25m and had a depth of 0.11m. The fill (703) comprised of light grey-brown silty sand. Both features were undated.

Trench 8

Not excavated.

Trench 9

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4 (see also Plate 4). The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by Topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). Two N-S aligned linear features were exposed in this trench. The first [901] was situated in the centre of the trench and it had a V shaped profile with a slight concave base. It had a width of 0.89m, a depth of 0.50m and it contained a fill (905) of mid grey-brown sandy silt. The second linear [902] was situated at the west end of the trench. It had wide U shaped profile, a width of 1m, a depth of 0.30m and contained two fills. The uppermost fill (903) comprised of dark grey-brown sandy silt that contained flint nodules, whereas the primary fill (904) comprised of light grey-brown sandy silt that also contained flint nodules. Both features were undated.

Trench 10

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 11

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an N-S alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 12

Not excavated.

Trench 13

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 14

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4 (use section dwg 26 only, for linear [1401]) (see also Plates 7, 8, 10). The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.20m and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). Two linear features and three post holes were exposed within the trench. The first linear feature [1401] was situated toward the east end and was aligned NW-SE. It had a wide U shaped profile, a width of 1.20m, a depth of 0.65m and contained four distinct fills, three of which butt against a possible bank. The uppermost fill (1412) comprised of mid

brown sandy silt that contained occasional flint nodules and produced Late Bronze Age pottery (c. 950-800BC) and worked flint. The tertiary fill (1413) comprised of mid grey-brown sandy silt that contained very occasional flint nodules. The secondary fill (1414) comprised of mid reddish-brown sandy silt that contained moderate flint nodules. The primary fill (1415) comprised of reddish-brown sandy clay that also contained occasional flint nodules. Layers (1414) and (1415) formed from the erosion of the possible bank. The bank comprised of a layer (1416) of reddish brown sandy clay, containing frequent flint nodules that overlaid an outcrop of chalk (1417). The second linear feature [1403] was situated at the W end of the trench and was aligned N-S. It had a U shaped profile, a width of 1.50m, a depth of 0.60m and contained three fills. The uppermost fill (1409) comprised of light orange-brown sandy silt that contained occasional flint nodules. The secondary fill (1410) comprised of mid grey-brown sandy silt, whereas the primary fill (1411) comprised of mid orange-brown sandy clay. The second linear feature was undated. The three post holes were situated between the linear features. Post hole [1402] was circular, had a concave profile and had a diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.18m. The fill (1405) comprised of dark grey sandy silt that contained small chalk pieces and produced worked flint. Post hole [1404] was circular, had a concave profile, had a diameter of 0.42m and a depth of 0.18m. The fill (1406) was identical to (1405) and it also produced worked flint. The third post hole [1407] was also circular, had a concave profile, a diameter of 0.42m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill (1408) was identical to (1405) and (1406). However, post hole [1407] was undated.

Trench 15

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.20m and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). At the W end of the trench was a single, oval shaped pit [1501] aligned E-W. It had a concave profile, length of 0.70m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.17m. The fill (1502) comprised of dark grey-brown silty clay.

Trench 16

Not excavated.

Trench 17

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an N-S alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.20m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 18

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

Trench 19

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an N-S alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). A series of linear features were exposed within this trench. The terminus [1901] of a short linear feature [1912], aligned N-S had a U shaped profile and had a length of 1.25m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill (1902) and (1919) comprised of light grey-brown sandy silt. This was probably a section of a segmented field system, as a second section was observed 1m to the south. The second segment had a length of +0.80m, a width of +0.60m and had a depth of 0.36m. It contained an upper fill (1918) of mid brown sandy, clayey silt that contained occasional charcoal and a primary fill (1917) of light grey-brown sandy silt. This segment truncated linear feature [1910]. This linear was aligned E-W and had a narrow U shaped profile. It had a width of 0.90m, a depth of 0.90m and contained two fills. The latest fill (1914), possibly in a re-cut, comprised of mottled mid brown and pale grey silt lenses that contained occasional charcoal and produced Late Bronze Age pottery (c. 950-800BC) and worked flint. The primary, perhaps original single fill (1913) comprised of multi coloured lenses of sand and silt that also produced Late Bronze Age pottery. Within the centre of the trench was linear feature [1903]. It was aligned E-W and had a wide,

shallow U shaped profile. It had a width of 0.80m, a depth of 0.13m and contained a fill (1904) of mid grey-brown clayey silt. Linear feature [1905] was situated at the south end of the trench. Aligned E-W, it had a wide U shaped profile and had a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.48m. It contained an upper fill (1907) of mid-light brown sandy clay and a primary fill (1906) of dark grey-brown sandy, silty clay. The uppermost layer, and the overlying subsoil were truncated by a modern linear feature [1908].

Trench 20

The plan is recorded in Figures 2, 3, 4. The trench lay on an E-W alignment and measured approximately 25m by 1.50m.

The natural (003) was exposed at a depth of only 0.30m BGL and was overlaid by topsoil (001) and subsoil (002). No archaeology was revealed in this trench.

10. Discussion

The *in-situ* deposits exposed during the evaluation occurred in the following trenches.

Trench 2- pit [202], pit [203] and linear [204]

Trench 7- pit [701] and pit [702]

Trench 9- linear [901] and [902]

Trench 14- linear [1401], post hole [1402], linear [1403] and post holes [1404] and [1407]

Trench 15- pit [1501]

Trench 19- linear [1901] (inc. [1912]), linear [1903], linear [1908], linear [1910] and [1911]

11. Finds

Finds comprised of pottery (from features [1401] and [1910]), worked flint (from features [214], [1401], [1402], [1404] and [1910]) and a ceramic cremation vessel from feature [214] plus a possible quern stone.

The lithics and quern stone are requiring specialist reports and the soil samples are waiting on processing.

12. Conclusion

The evaluation trenches at the proposed development site revealed important archaeological features and artefacts. The site sits in a landscape which has been proven to have multi-period occupation from the Neolithic (c.3000BC) to early Roman.

Archaeological features dating from two prehistoric periods have been retrieved from this site and in this phase of investigation and are dated by pottery from the Middle Bronze Age c.1700BC, and pottery from the Late Bronze Age c.950BC.

Prehistoric funerary activity has been identified with a cinerary urn retrieved from Trench 2 and dating from c.900BC.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification. A common stratigraphic sequence was recognised across the site that comprised of a series of linear field systems, a series of pits and post holes and at least one cremation burial.

Therefore, this evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the aims and objectives as set out in the Planning Condition and the Archaeological Specification.

13. Acknowledgements

SWAT Archaeology would like to thank the client for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Greg Chuter County Archaeologist East Sussex County Council. Site survey and illustrations were produced by 'Digitise This' and Bartek Cichy. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pawel Cichy, Dan Latus, Dan Quinlan, Jim Quinlan, Scott Skinner, Dan Worsley and the report written by Simon Holmes MA And Paul Wilkinson PhD and the project was managed by Paul Wilkinson PhD. MCIfA.

Paul Wilkinson

26/06/2017

14. References

Institute for Field Archaeologists (IfA), Rev (2014). *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*

SWAT Archaeology (30/03/17) *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Ministry of Justice Coroners and Burials Policy Team: *Licence 17-0094*



0 250 1250
SCALE 1:25000 METRES

Licence No: AL 50125A

Figure 1: Site location map

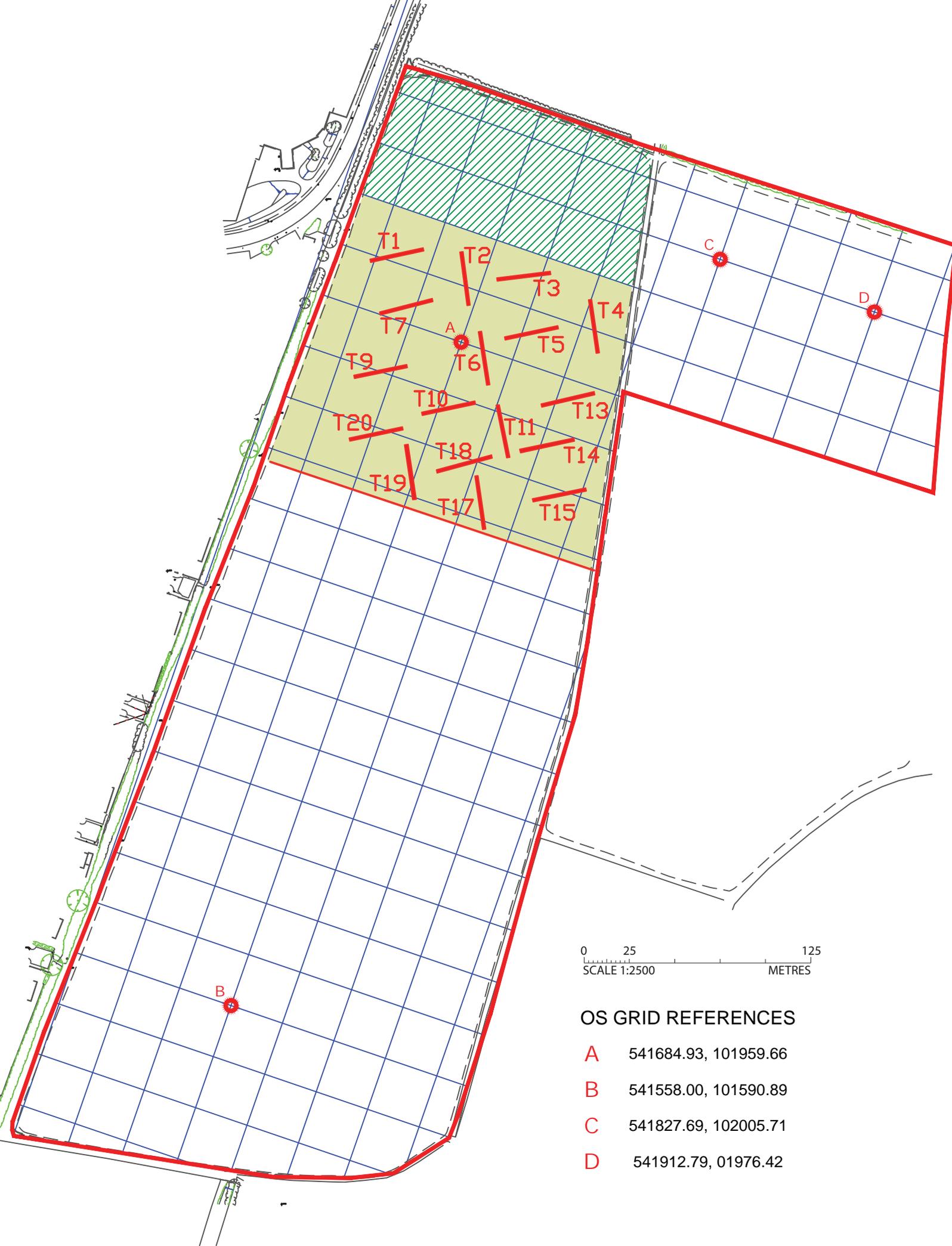


Figure 2: Site plan

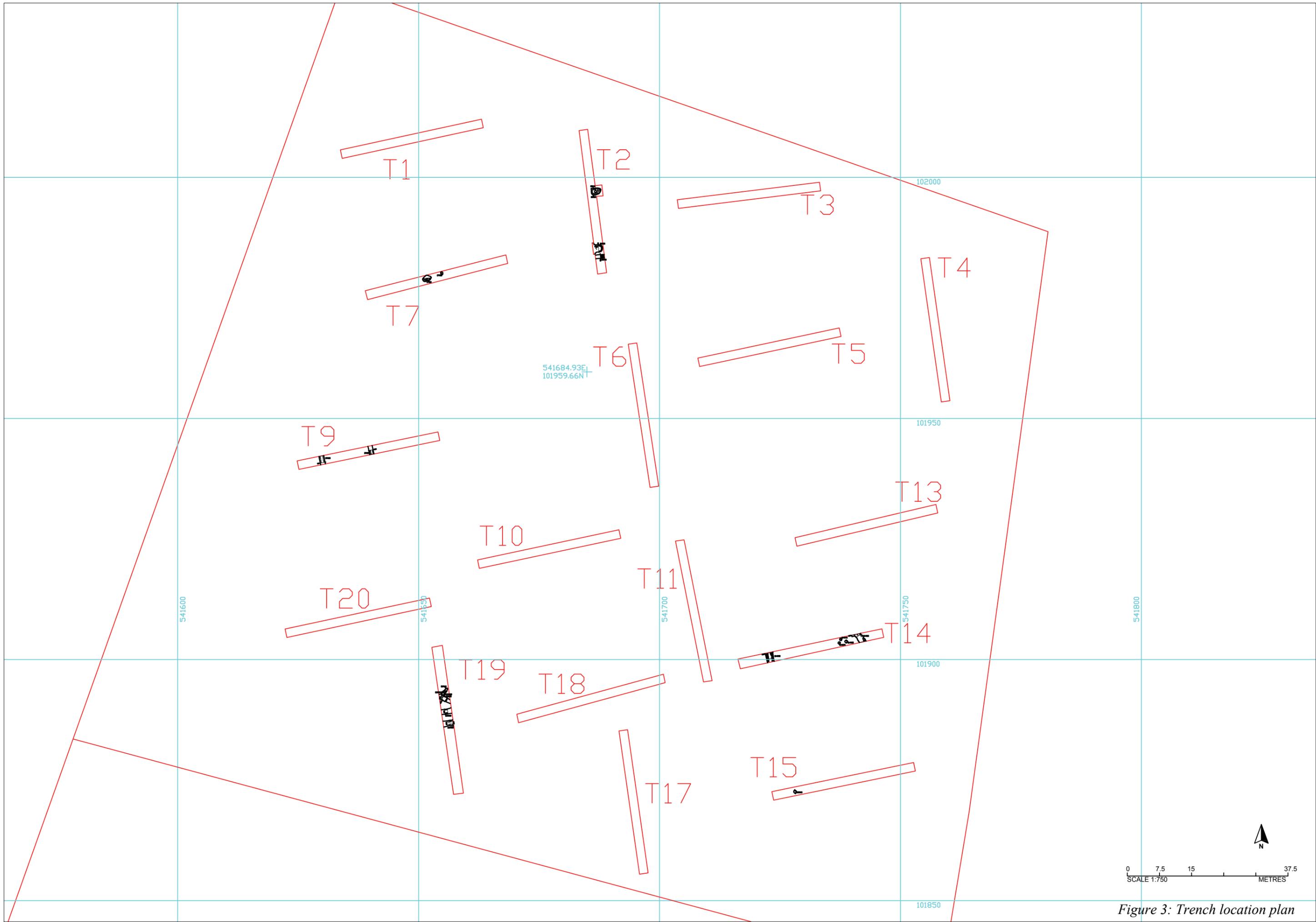


Figure 3: Trench location plan

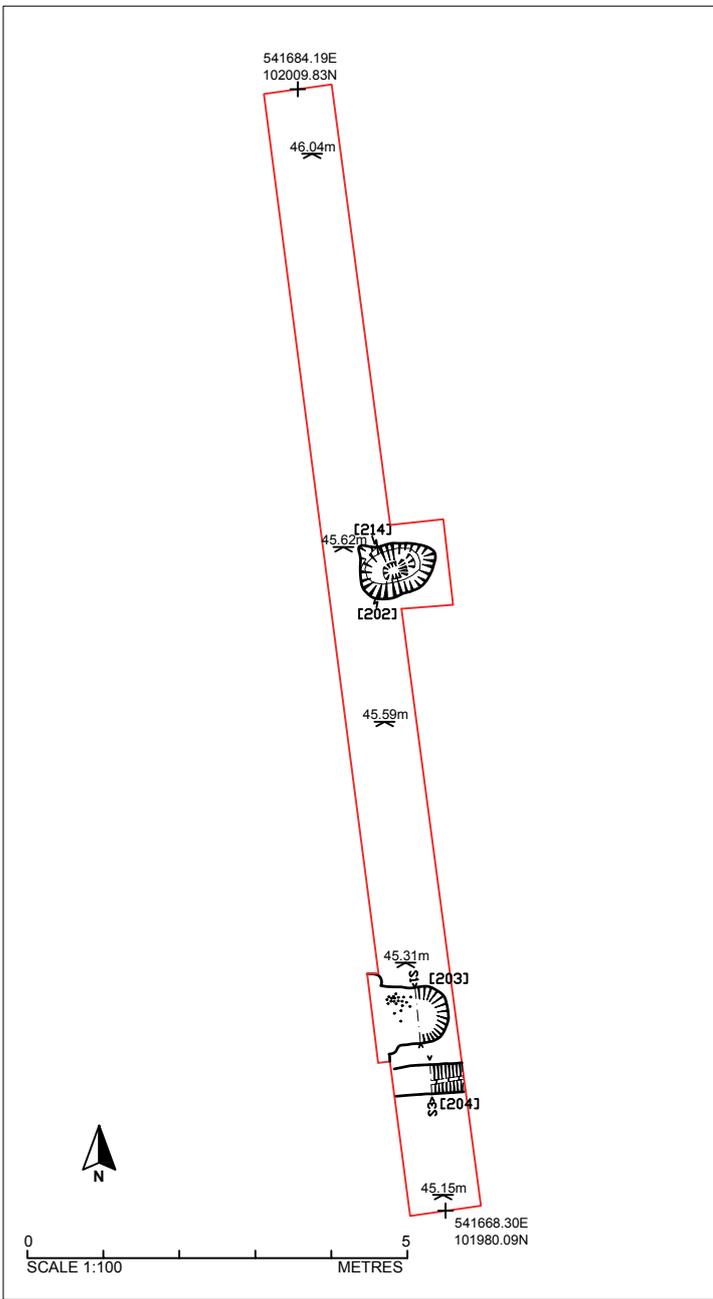


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2

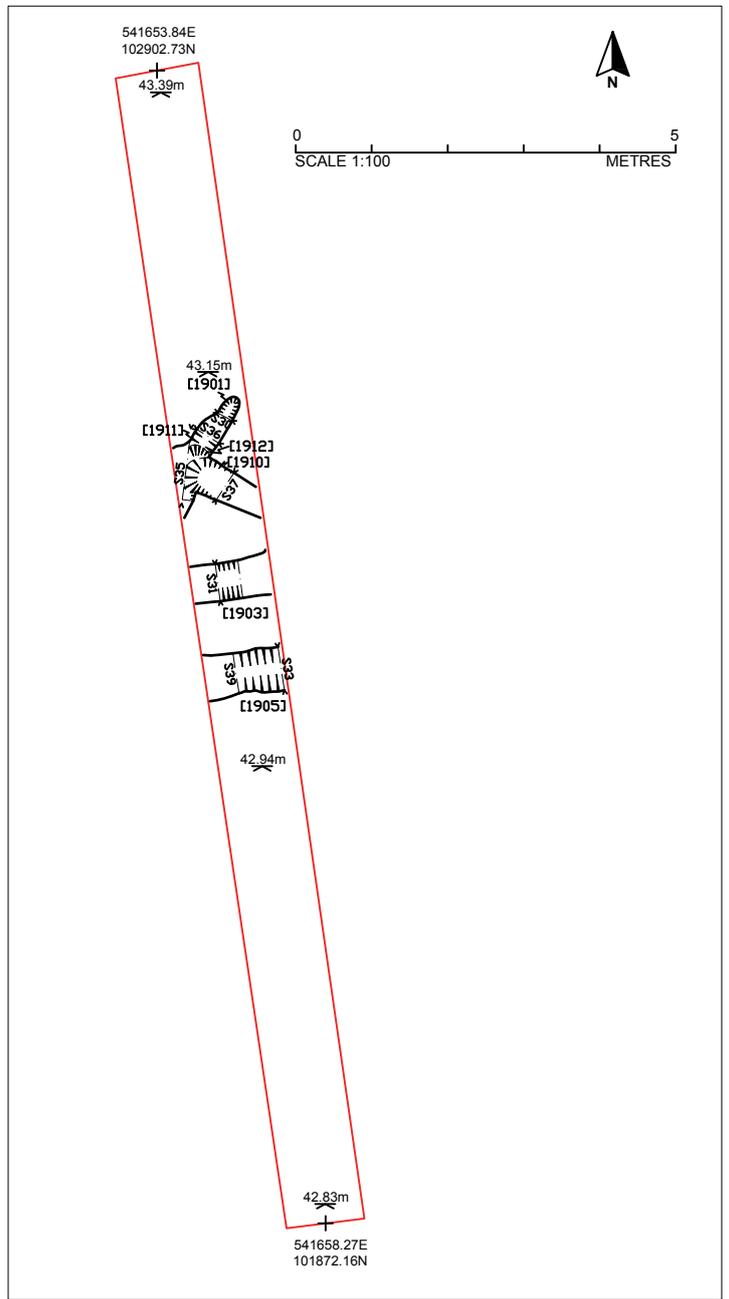


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 19

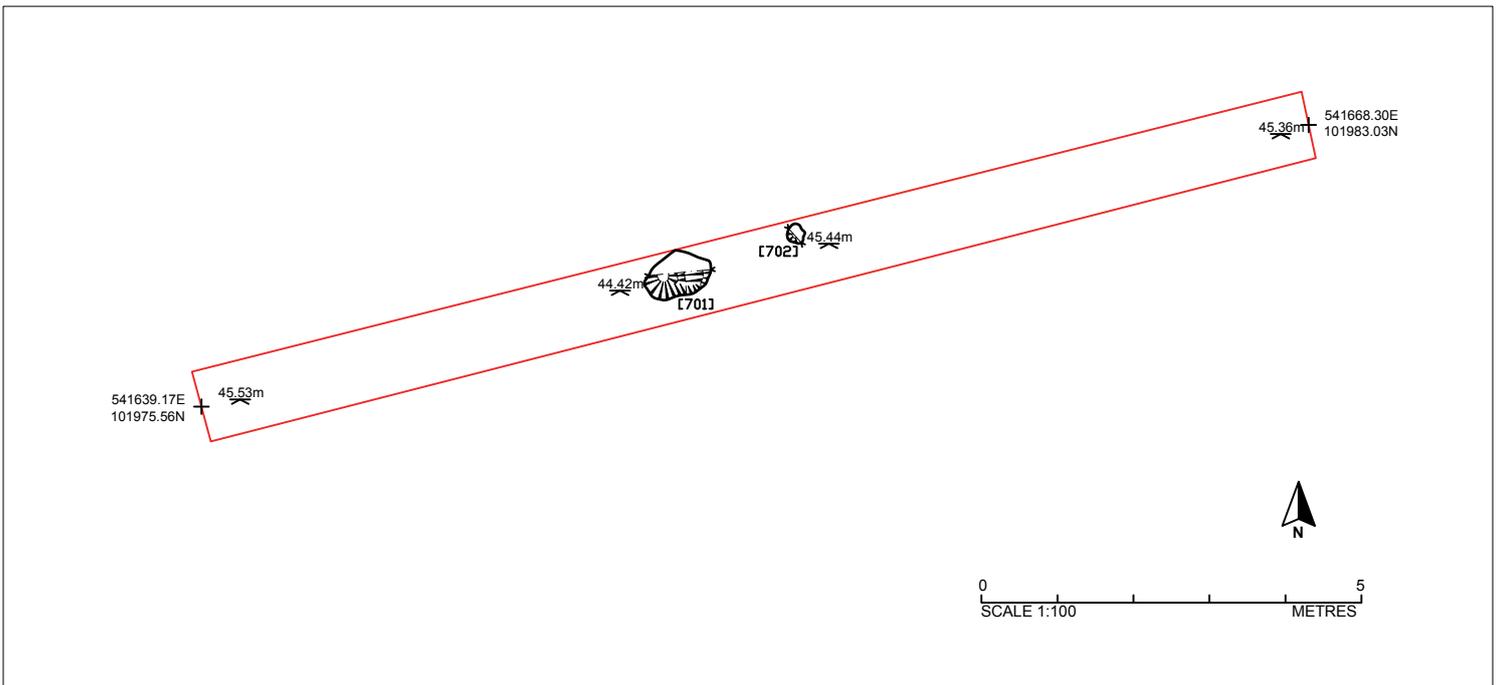


Figure 6: Plan of Trench 7

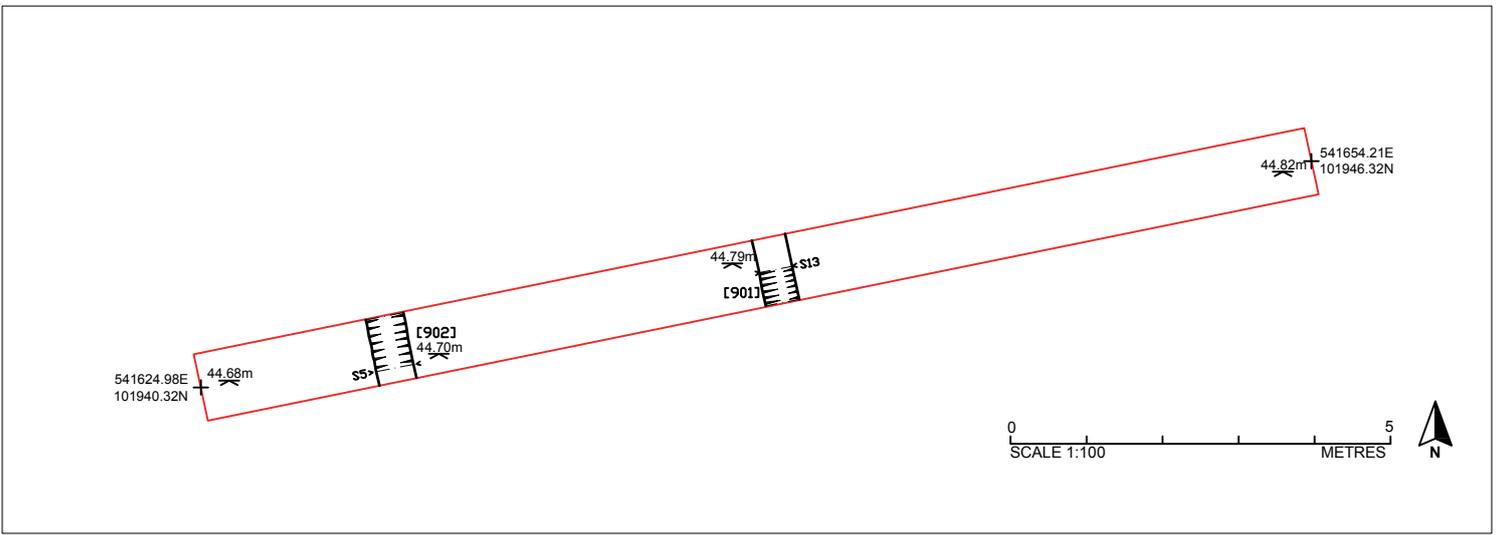


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 9

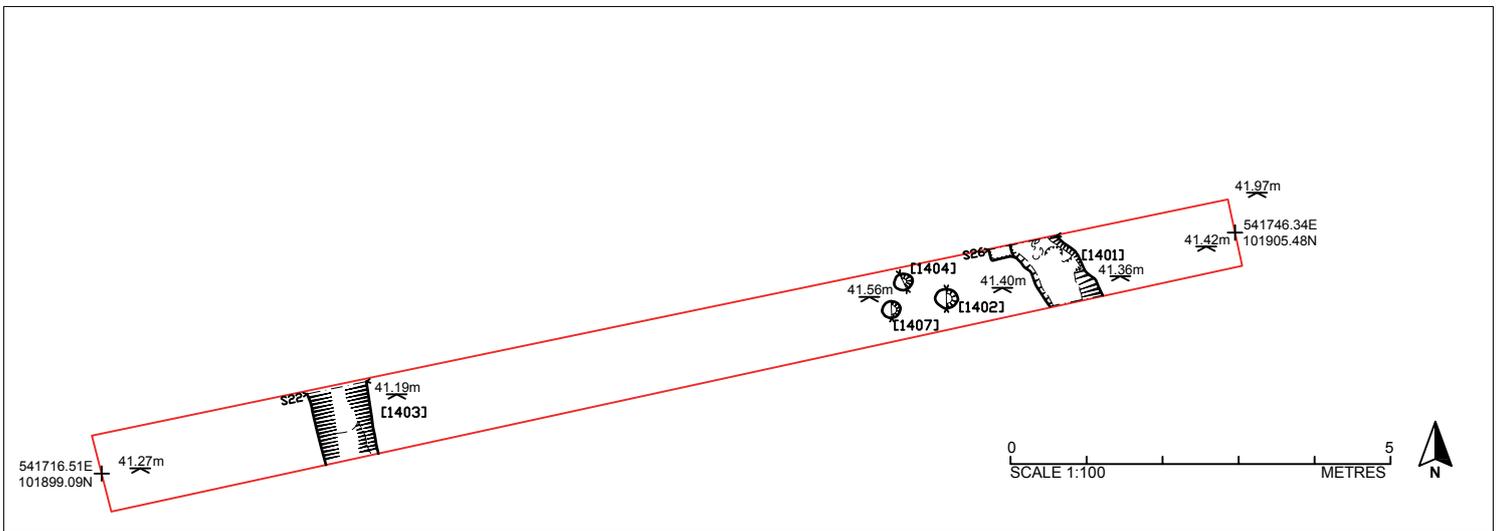


Figure 8: Plan of Trench 14

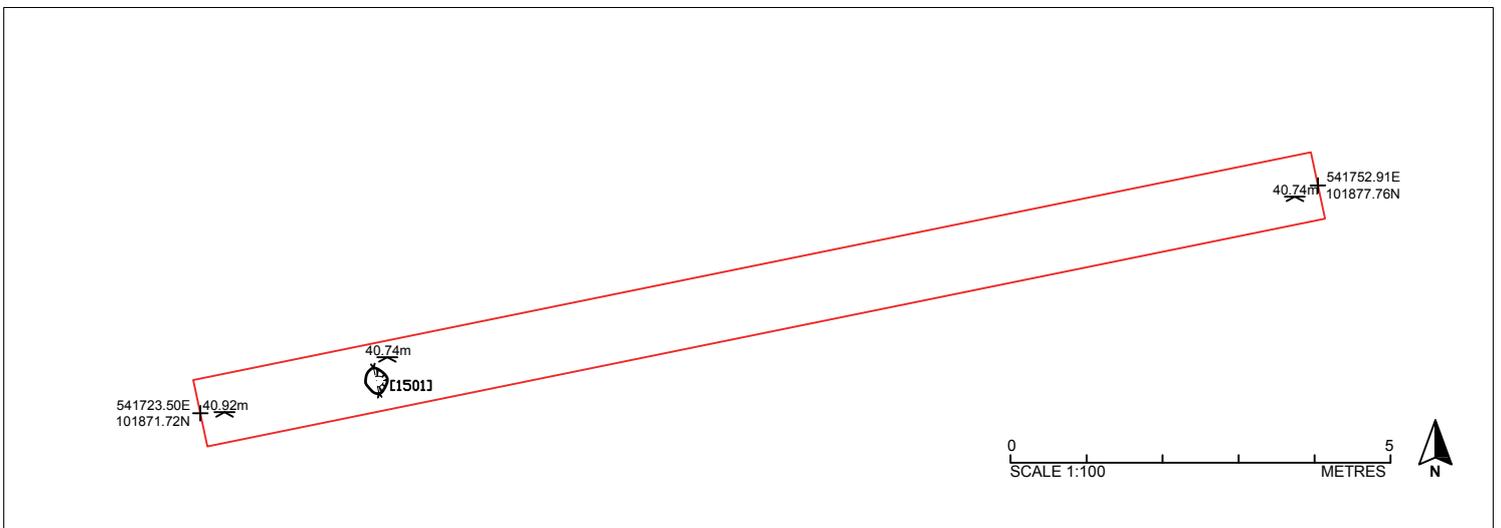
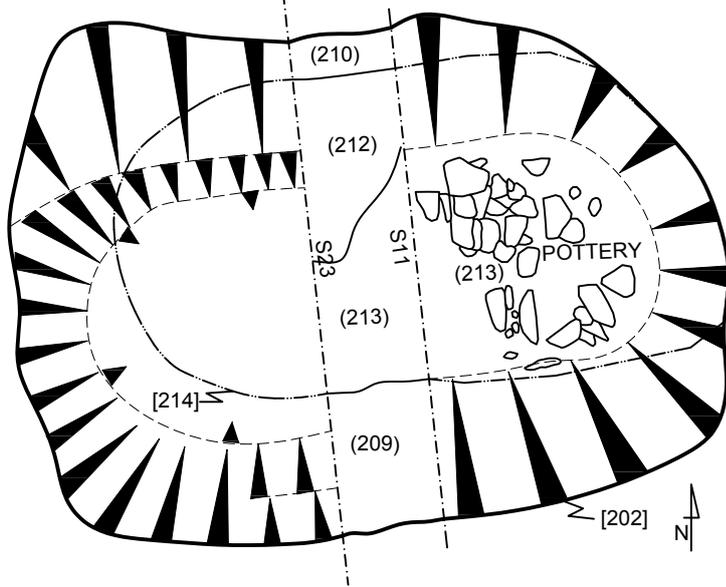
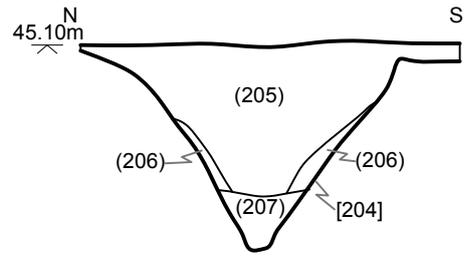


Figure 9: Plan of Trench 15

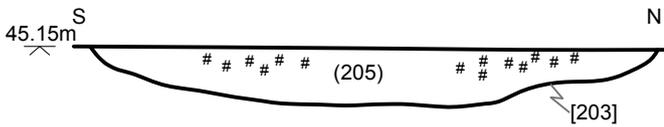
Plan of Pit [202] truncated by pit [214]



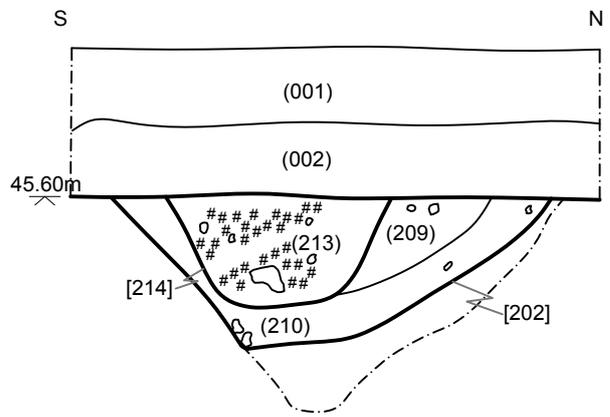
Section 3



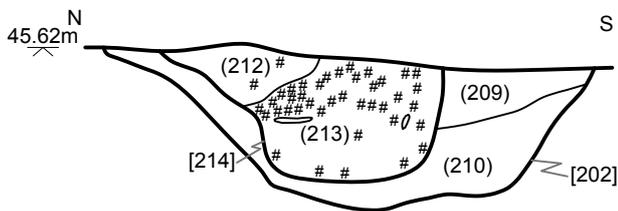
Section 1



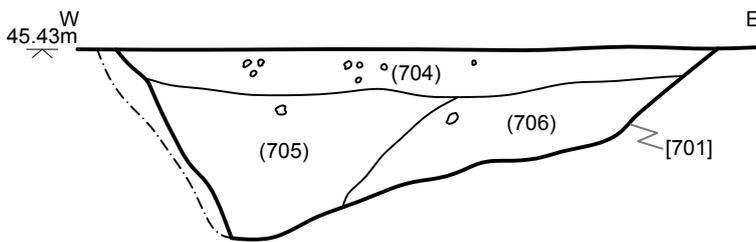
Section 23



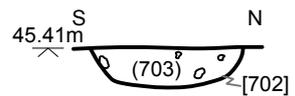
Section 11



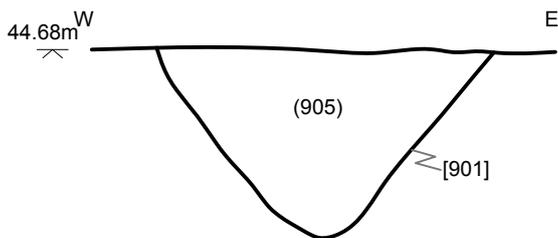
Section 9



Section 7



Section 13



Section 5

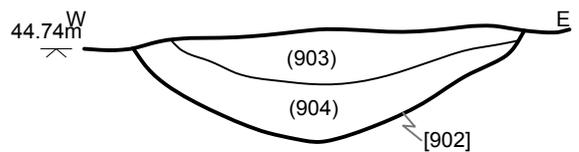


Figure 10: Sections of Trench 2, 7 and 9

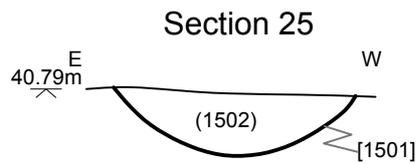
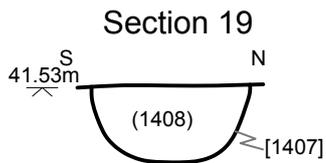
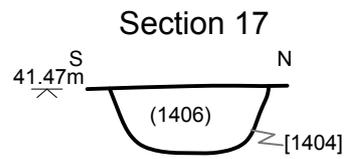
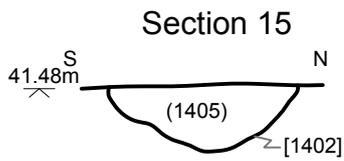
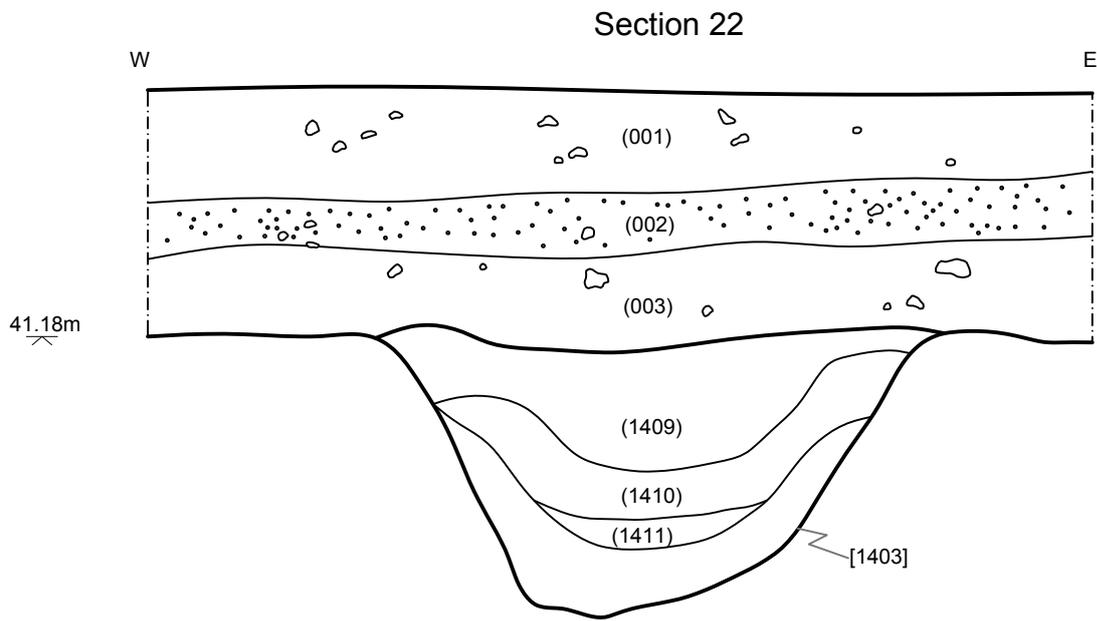
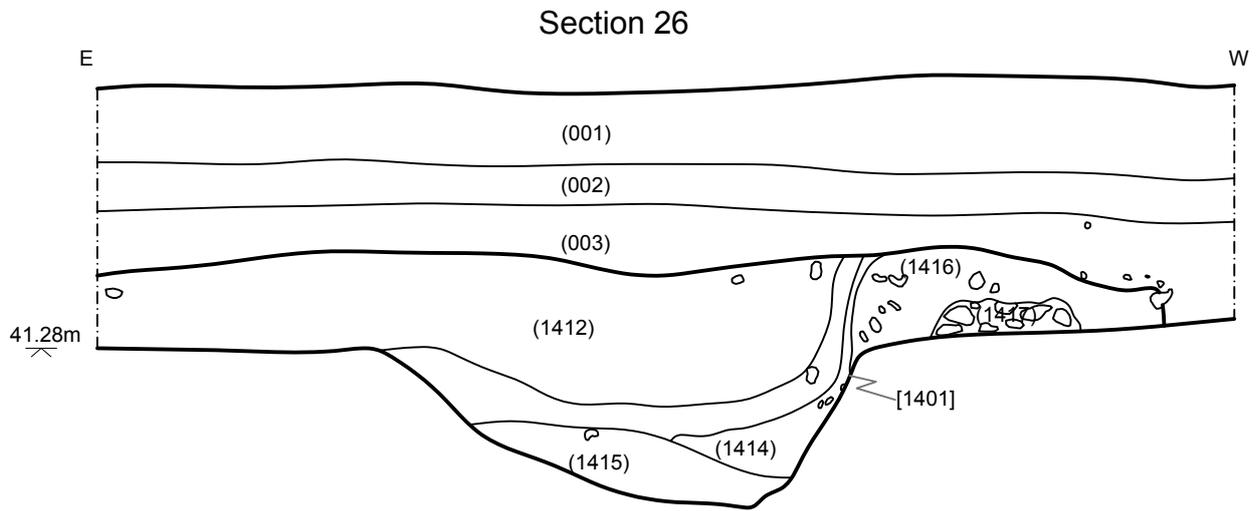


Figure 11: Sections of Trench 14 and 15

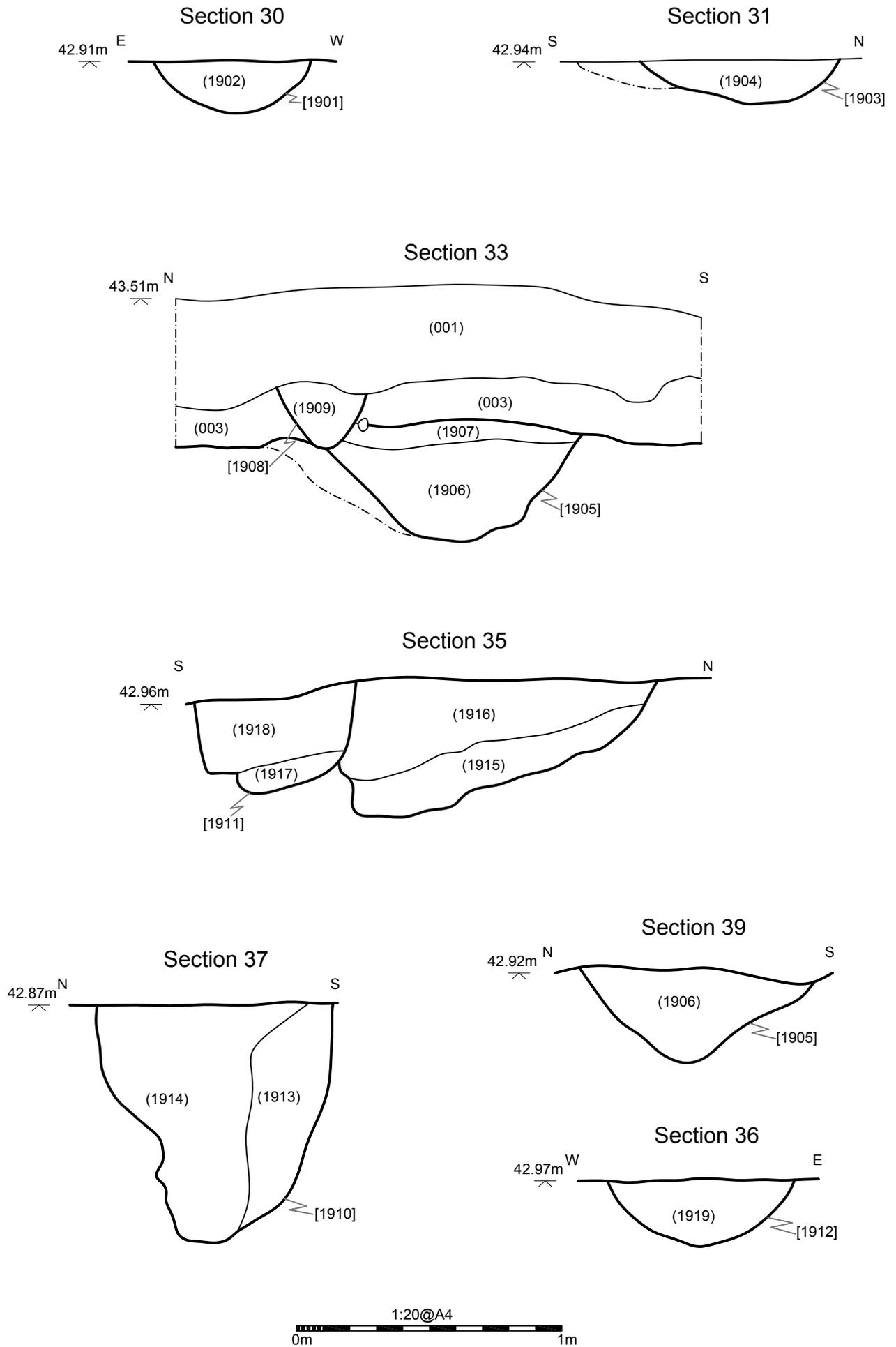


Figure 12: Sections of Trench 19



Plate 1. Pit [202] looking south-east



Plate 2. Linear [204] looking east



Plate 3. Pit [701] looking north



Plate 4. Linear [901] looking south



Plate 5. Linear [1401] looking south



Plate 6. Post hole [1402] looking west



Plate 7. Linear [1403] looking north



Plate 8. Post hole [1404] looking west



Plate 9. Trench 4 (looking south)



Plate 10. Trench 14 (looking east)

Appendix 1.

Assessment of the prehistoric pottery from Peacehaven, PH-EVAL-17

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from PH-EVAL-17 consists of 176 sherds with a weight of just over two kilograms (Table 1). Most are heavily weathered. Two traditions and two period groups are represented: Deverel-Rimbury, dated at PH-Eval-17 to the end of the Middle Bronze Age (perhaps c. 1200BC), and post Deverel-Rimbury, dated at PH-Eval-17 to the Late Bronze Age (c. 950–800BC). This attribution is based both on the fabrics and forms present. The assemblage from (213)/[214] includes both Deverel-Rimbury and post Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The assemblages from the other features are most likely wholly post Deverel-Rimbury.

The Deverel-Rimbury pottery

Dominating the assemblage are 140 sherds from a single coarsely flint tempered, open-mouthed, bucket shaped urn of generic Deverel-Rimbury type. It had a plain squared rim and two horizontal bosses approximately 9cm below the rim and was approximately 28cm in diameter. Its late dating (the Deverel-Rimbury tradition in the southeast first appears at least 300 hundred years earlier) at PH-Eval-17 is suggested by its thin body, a characteristic often associated with the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition, and its flint and grog tempered fabric, which in East Sussex, is currently best paralleled in a transitional Deverel-Rimbury/ post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage (from Beddingham Roman Villa).

The urn's state of preservation and spatial isolation, assuming there is no functional relationship between it and the later pottery with which it was found, is wholly consistent with the excavator's interpretation of it as a cinerary urn.

Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery

The post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage is much smaller but more diverse, comprising nine different fabrics, including fine, medium and coarse wares, from the same number of, or possibly even more pots. Its attribution is based on the fabric suites comprising the assemblages from [1401]/(1412) and [1910], which are characteristic of the tradition locally, and two bowl forms, one hemispherical and one bi-partite,

distinguishable amongst the sherds from (213)/[214], which are also characteristic of the tradition. Owing to the small size of the assemblage and the restricted range of feature sherds present, it is not possible to place it precisely within the tradition, but, viewed as a group, the large number of very different fabrics would recommend a middle or late phase attribution for it over an early one. There is no possibility of an overlap between it and the Deverel-Rimbury pottery with which it was associated.

The group stands out for two reasons — firstly, the fabric suite from (213)/[214] is not typical of the tradition locally, indeed, fabric CQ, from which the bi-partite bowl was fashioned, is a first for the area; and secondly, the assemblage as a whole includes an oddly high proportion of fine wares and distinguishably small vessels. These very likely have implications in terms of the site's social relationships, pottery procurement strategies and role during the Late Bronze Age. As it stands, however, the assemblage is too small to make much of interpretatively.

Interpretative importance

Beyond the observations made above, and the contextualization of these in terms of their feature relationships, the present assemblage has no potential interpretatively. But where there is one cinerary urn, there are very likely more, while a larger assemblage of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery from the site would very likely illuminate the issues raised by the post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage's atypical composition. From a ceramic point of view, therefore, further investigation of the site, if not of the present assemblage, would be welcomed.

Mike Seager Thomas 5th June, 1917

Table 1

Prehistoric pottery from Peacehaven PH-EVAL-17

Cut	Fill	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabrics	Other diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Spot date	Comments
214	213	140	1920	CF1	large, relatively thin-bodied DR-type open mouthed bucket-shaped urn with 2 horizontal bosses and plain squared rim	DR	MBA	Thin body and grog inclusions suggest a later, rather than earlier DR attribution
		16	70	CF2	small, possibly hemispherical bowl with plain squared rim	PDR	LBA	All the fabrics represented are possible within the PDR tradition locally but collectively they form an atypical suite for the region
		3	20	GQ	rim and side of small PDR-type hemispherical bowl with flat-topped, slightly internally expanded rim			
		2	10	Q FMF	Q burnished			
		1	5	CQ	possible rim and neck of PDR-type bipartite bowl. Very soft fabric	(?) PDR	ND	Fabric CQ has no PDR parallels locally known to the specialist
1401	1412	6	30	FFQ x 1 FMF x 1	FFQ burnished	PDR	LBA	Typical PDR fabric suite

				MF x 1 DS x 3				
1910	1913	1	5	MF	none	PDR	LBA	While some sherds from 1910 could be DR, the suite as a whole is more characteristic of the PDR tradition
	1914	3	8	MF	burnished	PDR	LBA	
	1916	1	5	MCF	plain rounded rim	DR or PDR	MBA or LBA	
		3	15	MF x 2 CF1 x 1	none			
<p>Key</p> <p>Fabrics (in order of appearance in table): CF1 = coarse flint tempered fabric with grog and iron oxide inclusions (more densely tempered than CF2); CF2 = sparse coarse flint tempered fabric; GQ = fine sandy grog tempered fabric; Q = soft sandy fabric (like FFQ without the flint); FMF = fine to medium flint tempered fabric; CQ = medium to coarse sandy fabric; FFQ sandy sparse fine flint tempered fabric; FMF = fine to medium flint tempered fabric; MF = medium flint tempered fabric; DS = (decalcified) shelly fabric; MCF = medium to coarse flint tempered fabric</p> <p>Traditions: DR = Deverel-Rimbury; PDR = post Deverel-Rimbury</p>								