

**An Archaeological and Geo-Archaeological
Evaluation at the 'Rose Garden', Bodiam Castle,
Kent**

TQ 78341 25405

**Project No: 3765
Site Code: BCI09**

**ASE Report No. 2009095
OASIS id: archaeol6-61439**



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Abstract

A programme of archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of the National Trust in advance of drainage works at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex. The work was undertaken between 14th – 16th April 2009 inclusively. Three evaluation trenches sampled the surface archaeology and two geo-archaeological test pits and a borehole investigated the geological sequence.

Archaeology

The evaluation trenches identified archaeological deposits and remains from four periods: ?Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval/Post-Medieval and 19th century/modern. A layer in a geo-archaeological test pit (see below) probably represented previously identified Bronze Age peat. Wet wood from c. 1.8m below ground level produced a C14 date in the range 550-660AD and perhaps from a revetment; an adjacent dump deposit may have also been associated. Alluvial deposits and a probably natural channel produced pottery and ceramic building material dating from c. 1275-1600. Remains of a probable 19th-century building were also identified.

Geo-archaeology

The geoarchaeological assessment of the area produced a palaeoenvironmental sequence entirely concordant with earlier investigations at the site. Upper weathered alluvium with associated medieval and post-medieval archaeology rest in irregular thickness on a Lower anoxic blue alluvium. The junction between these contains one occupation horizon with excellent anticipated levels of organic preservation, and a possible association with a timber structure. The alluvial sequence rests on an extensive peat bed which contains at least some elements datable to the Early Bronze Age. Pollen and plant macro-fossil assessment shows that the change from peat to alluvial deposition appears to relate to changes in vegetation in the valley itself. The most likely hypothesis is that anthropogenic activity led to wide scale deforestation at this time.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), was commissioned by Atkins, on behalf of their client The National Trust, to undertake an archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation, in advance of proposed drainage works at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex (centred on NGR 578341, 125405) (Figs. 1 & 2).

1.2 Location and Geology

1.2.1 The site lies within Bodiam village opposite the Castle Inn public house and south of Wharf occupying an area known as the 'Rose Garden' (Figs 1 & 2). This is located adjacent to the main visitor entrance to the National Trust Bodiam Castle Property, and the eastern part of the back garden of No 1 Wharf Cottages. Most of the site is lawn and gravel hard standing with areas of screen planting, hedge and shrub. The site includes an existing sewage treatment plant installed in 1998.

1.2.2 The underlying geology is reflected in the surface topography, with the dominant Cretaceous fine-grained sandstone of the Ashdown Beds forming the higher ground of the Rother Valley, which is occupied by Bodiam Castle. The site itself lies within the valley floor and is characterised by alluvial deposits including buried peats of Bronze Age date.

1.2.3 The soils within the valley floor are of the Fladbury 3 Association, typically stoneless clayey silts and silty loams with poor drainage (NT, 1990, 3.3). The area has been heavily landscaped since the medieval period, with the result that few areas can be expected to contain true examples of this type and recorded observations indicate complex sequences of clays and silts with thin topsoils of relatively recent formation.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The proposed drainage works are subject to planning consent, and an archaeological condition has been set by the East Sussex County Archaeologist, Casper Johnson, on the planning permission for the works.

1.3.2 In response to the planning condition, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Jon Sygrave of Archaeology South-East, outlining a programme of archaeological works. The document was approved by Caroline Thackray, National Trust Territorial Archaeologist, prior to the commencement of the archaeological field evaluation.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The WSI, (Sygrave 2009), outlined the aims and objectives for the work. The general aim of the archaeological investigation was to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential impact of development upon them. A further aim was to record all archaeological features that would be impacted by the scheme. It was noted that significant findings may warrant full publication in addition to the final

project report.

1.4.2 *General Research Aims*

- To understand the prehistoric, Romano British, medieval and post-medieval development of land use in the area
- To assess the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site

1.4.3 *Specific Research Aims*

- To investigate the medieval and post-medieval development of the site, in particular evidence relating to the *flote*.
- To investigate the presence of Romano British activity on the site associated with the adjacent river crossing.
- To investigate potential prehistoric features.
- To investigate the environmental depositional sequence on the site and understand how it will be impacted upon by the development
- To access the peat and related organic silt sediments for preservation of environmental indicators, i.e. pollen, and date them, if required.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the findings of an archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation undertaken by Dr Matt Pope (Senior Geo-Archaeologist), Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologist) and Liane Peyre (Archaeologist) between the 14th-16th April 2009 inclusively. The project was managed by Jon Sygrave (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Bodiam Castle has been written about extensively, with more recent work seeking to place the castle within its landscaped context. Classed as a site of National Importance, the castle and its environs are the primary focus of the site's archaeological significance. However, since the early 20th century a number of recorded archaeological investigations have highlighted the site's potential for buried archaeological remains of prehistoric and Roman date, as well as additional features of medieval and post-medieval date. The sum of which, makes the site an important archaeological resource with the potential to provide further details of the landscapes evolution.
- 2.1.2 East Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) data for the area within a 1 kilometre radius of the site is listed in Appendix 1 and shown on Fig.1.
- 2.1.3 Elements of this section are based upon a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) commissioned by Southern Water and produced by Atkins (2009) with due acknowledgement).

2.2 Archaeological Periods Represented

- 2.2.1 *Prehistoric*
Palaeolithic 450,000 - 10,000 BC
Mesolithic 10,000 - 5,000 BC
Neolithic 5,000 - 2,300 BC
Bronze Age 2,300 - 600 BC
Iron Age 600 - AD 42
- 2.2.2 *Historic*
Romano-British AD 42 - 410
Anglo Saxon/Early Medieval AD 410 - 1065
Medieval AD 1066 - 1485
Post Medieval AD 1486 - date

2.3 Prehistoric

- 2.3.1 In 1998 a watching brief was undertaken to the south of the property, near the visitor centre and car park. The excavated area measured 15 x 7m and reached a general depth of c. 45m. During the investigation an organic peat layer was encountered 2-4m below ground level. This layer was variable with patches of clay and almost pure woody material comprising branches and bark/twig fragments (Barber, 1998).
- 2.3.2 Two C14 dates taken from wood deposits within the peat indicated that it had formed in the Bronze Age (Beta Analytic Nos. 121615 taken at 1.8m OD = 2050 - 1730 BC and Nos. 121616 taken at 0.74m OD = 2500 - 2518 BC). The deposits represent a valuable resource for understanding the past environment, and may contain evidence of early human activity.
- 2.3.3 In 1902 a late prehistoric or early historic cremation urn was found within the vicinity of the access road, c.400m west of the Site. This is the only known prehistoric find within or immediately beyond the site.

- 2.3.4 There is no further conclusive evidence of prehistoric activity on land to the east of the property. The area is frequently flooded and as this is likely to have been the case since the late prehistoric.

2.4 Romano-British

- 2.4.1 It has been proposed that the road of Romano-British date, running from Rochester to Hastings, may be located to the north west of the castle in Dokes Field. The possible presence of a Roman road close to a river crossing does suggest some potential for the existence of evidence of settlement in this area.
- 2.4.2 As the river Rother flowed in a channel across the southern part of the valley at the time, the potential to encounter deposits of Romano-British date is greatest to the south of property. This has been confirmed to some extent by the recovery of a fragment of Roman imbrex roof tile found above the peat deposits during the 2007 watching brief (Barber, 2007, 6). Further finds were made during excavations by the Battle & District Historical Society in 1959 and 1960. These included coins, glassware, pottery, bronze figurines, bricks, tiles and stamps of the (Roman) British Fleet - *Classis Britannica*, dating from the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries AD.

2.5 Anglo-Saxon

- 2.5.1 There is no known evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement within the site or its immediate environs, nor within the National Trust property as a whole (ASE, 2001, 30).

2.6 Medieval

- 2.6.2 Although the most prominent medieval historic asset in the wider study area is Bodiam Castle, there are several features of the surrounding landscape which actually predate it. For example the tenement plots, which are visible as earthworks to the south of the site (Johnson et al 2001). The medieval flote or harbour was first noted in historical literature in 1357 (Gardiner 1995, 131) and it is known to have been established in 1157-71 by Abbot Walter on the South Bank of the Rother. The exact location of the flote from this date is unknown, but the adjacent fields on the South Bank, to the east, were duly referred to as 'Flote's Marsh' and 'Flote's Field'. The Flote is then referred to again in a freehold tenement agreement in 1476, which indicated the area between Bodiam Bridge at the east and the location of the mill and pond at the north.

"three parcels of brookland lying together in the parishes of Bodiam and Ewhurst on either side of the salt stream by Bodiam Bridge on the east; ie north: wall of the pond <of the mill> of Bodiam; east: a watercourse leading from the mill-shot of Bodiam to the said salt stream; south: the land of George Pers and the garden if the bondhold messuage called Taverners in which Peter Cloket now dwells; west: the bonhold land of the said messuage and The Flote of Bodiam, which parcels were of old called Frerynmede.' (DE L. and D. MSS., P162).

In 1607 a manorial court roll identifies William Winchelsea who owned a property to the South of the Wharf Cottages having encroached upon the lord's demesne land called the 'flote' (Statton, 2009). There is further evidence noting the importance of the wharf, during the 16th century Bodiam

Bridge seems to have been the head of navigation with iron bring shipped from Bodiam Flote in 1522 (HMC, 1925, 314). It is not until the early 19th century that the area to the south of the Site was first described as a 'wharf' on the 1811 map as 'Wharf by Bodiam Bridge' (ESRO ZF48180 Map BAT 4435). Subsequent maps from 1839-40, 1873 and 1897 show gradual changes in the area utilised by the wharf that extends from the River Rother to the south and the main road to the west, north to the Wharf cottages, and then follows the southwest corner of the millpond as far as the major bend in the river (Statton, 2009). This historical evidence was further supported in 2001 by a survey conducted by Archaeology South East which strongly suggested that the flote lay in the vicinity of the cottages (Johnson 2001, 6). The current tea rooms and car park exist on an area known as 'The Wharf' and 'Wharf Tearooms', highlighting the use of the wharf up until the 20th century for loading barges.

- 2.6.3 The castle was built by Sir Edward Dalyngridge in 1385 but not completed until 1388, by which time the French had ceased to be threat. This, in combination with several odd elements inherent in its purported archetypal medieval design, has caused doubts about its function. For example, it is positioned in a weak defensive location at a low point in the landscape that it is overlooked from the north and west. Similarly the size of the windows in the curtain wall and the symmetrical but not functional location of firing slots in the towers, combine to suggest that the castle's primary function is that of comfort and status rather than defence (Johnson et al 2001 and Taylor et al 1990).
- 2.6.4 The wider landscape of the castle incorporates a number of water features that on the basis of existing evidence are believed to be of broadly the same date as the castle. The surrounding of the castle by water is again interpreted as being less of a defensive feature and more an aesthetic one, with the intention that it enhance the buildings status (Taylor, Everson & Wilson-North 1990; Johnson 2002, 24-26). However, it is certain that the flote and millpond were primarily functional and continued to be so well into the post-medieval period (Johnson, Martin and Whittick, 2001).
- 2.6.5 During the 1998 and 2007 archaeological watching briefs, water-lain silt deposits were identified, and it is possible that these may be associated with either the 'flote' or wharf. If this is the case, then the presence of sherds of 14th and 15th-century pottery, implies that the flote may have comprised an area of enclosed water suitable for the mooring of shallow bottomed barges, which then later drained and possibly backfilled at an unknown date (Atkins 2009).
- 2.6.6 The castle formed the administrative centre for an extensive working estate, which included a number of industries, and as such there is also the potential of survival for other features of Medieval date. This includes the leat to the millpond outside the present scheduled area, and the site of the former mill and its watercourse.

2.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.7.1 The Bodiam Castle estate became the property of the Lewknor, family in 1470. It was besieged and captured by the Yorkists in 1483, but later restored to the Lewknor family by Henry VII. It was held by the family until

- 1543 when, upon the death of the second Sir Roger Lewknor, the manor was divided into three parts.
- 2.7.2 Following several changes in ownership the castle was partially dismantled in 1643, after which it lay abandoned and neglected until the 19th century. During the 2007 watching brief a small finds assemblage, comprising pottery, ceramic building material, nails and glass was recovered. This appeared to relate mainly to the 17th century demolition of internal buildings, with some 19th/20th century disturbance.
- 2.7.3 However, the site is not without potential post-medieval settlement. It is indicated from a combination of surviving earthworks, cartographic and documentary evidence there is the potential to encounter the buried remains of the buildings which once fronted onto the Bodiam main Road. A manorial map from 1671 depicts a plot of land with a single dwelling fronting the main street, which was also evident on the later 1839-40 Tithe Map. By 1873 this building was developed into two detached structures. In 1897 both of the dwellings had been demolished to make way for 1 & 2 Wharf Cottages. It is to the rear (East) of 1 & 2 Wharf Cottages within the gardens and the adjacent car park, at the South of the dwellings, that 18m of the land was taken for the location of a new sewage plant in 1998. The land currently rests as partial lawn and shrub beds alongside storage areas for National Trust bins (Atkins 2009). It is this area that is referred to as the Rose Garden. A further two buildings remains may survive near St Giles Church. The character and extent of any archaeological deposits surviving below ground has not been assessed.
- 2.7.4 In the 19th century limited repairs to the castle were instigated by John Fuller (1828 – 1864) and Lord Ashcombe (1864 – 1918). (Johnson et al 2001). The repair work that began in the 19th century was extended into the 20th by Lord Ashcombe and continued by Lord Curzon of Kedleston when he acquired the estate in 1918. Following the death of Lord Curzon in 1925 the Castle became the property of the National Trust.
- 2.7.5 In the autumn of 1940 a pill box was constructed on part of what is now the Scheduled Monument area. It was part of a strategic inland defensive stop-line along the River Rother, and specifically intended to defend Bodiam Bridge.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Archaeology

- 3.1.1 Three trial trenches (T1, T2 and T3), measuring 15m, 7m and 2m by 1.8m respectively, were machine excavated under archaeological supervision (Figs 2 & 3).
- 3.1.2 The trench layout specified in the WSI was altered slightly due to on-site constraints. Trench 1 was moved c. 2m to the west due to the presence of a foul water drain; Trench 2 was moved to the south-west to avoid tree canopies; Trench 3 was shortened due to the proximity of a garden wall. Trenches 2 and 3 were adjoined, forming an 'L' shape.
- 3.1.3 The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 5 ton 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually and with a metal detector for the presence of unstratified artefacts.
- 3.1.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Sections through archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.1.5 A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex, and will in due course be offered to a suitable local museum.
- 3.1.6 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken down in spits of no more than 0.1m for the topsoil and subsoil, to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying 'natural'.

3.2 Geo-archaeology

- 3.2.1 Two test pits (GTP1 and GTP2) (Fig 3), measuring c. 2m x 2m and up to 2.5m deep, were machine excavated under geo-archaeological supervision (Fig. 2). A borehole (BH1) was sited immediately to the west of GTP1 to attempt to characterise the sedimentary sequence below the level reached in test pit TP1.
- 3.2.2 The two geoarchaeological test pits were recorded on the basis of either 0.25m spits or at the junction of sedimentary unit boundaries. They were fully described following the methodology of Jones *et al.* (1999). Where test pits were deepened beyond the level of safe access, the arisings were placed in stratigraphic order to enable description and recording. The borehole was excavated using a Cobra powered window sampler. The sedimentary

sequence was characterised at 0.1m intervals and sampled in its entirety.

- 3.2.3 Sediments were recorded in the following manner. Beneath the modern horizons, the running section was recorded to allow the development of a series of detailed sediment logs. These comprised detailed sediment descriptions at 0.25m intervals or at the junction of major stratigraphic or lithological boundaries. The descriptions comprised matrix lithology, coarse components, sediment cohesion as well as characterisation of superficial structures and likelihood of decalcification/oxidisation.
- 3.2.4 Fine-grained deposits were sampled as 20 litre bulk-samples for vertebrate and invertebrate micro-fauna, macroscopic plant remains, micro-artefacts and palynological analysis. These were taken both as running profiles through Holocene sedimentology and as bulk samples for major lithological horizons for the deeper test pits where entry was not possible.

Number of Contexts	36 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	2 sheets
Photographs	32 photographs

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Trench T1

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness
1/01	Deposit	Topsoil	15m	1.5m	0.30m-0.40m
1/02	Deposit	Destruction/ Demolition	min. 5m	?	0.50 m
1/03	Deposit	Construction pad	6m? discontinuous	?	min. 0.3m
1/04	Deposit	Made ground	5m? discontinuous	?	min. 0.4m
1/05	Deposit	Disturbed Alluvium/ Made ground	5m? discontinuous	?	min. 0.2m
1/06	Cut	Gully?	?	0.7m	
1/07	Fill	Single fill of [1/06]	-	-	0.45m
1/08	Cut	Foundation trench	min. 1.5m	0.6m	
1/09	Fill/ Masonry	Concrete beam			n/a
1/10	Cut	Foundation trench	min. 1.2m	1.4m	
1/11	Fill/ Masonry	Brickwork	-	-	n/a
1/12	Cut	Pit	0.9m	min. 0.5m	
1/13	Fill				Unex.
1/14	Cut	Pit	0.7m diam.		
1/15	Fill				0.20m
1/16	Deposit	Disturbed Alluvium	2.5m	min. 1.5m	n/a
1/17	Deposit	Disturbed alluvium	3m	min. 1.5m	n/a
1/18	Deposit	Disturbed Alluvium/ Made ground	8.5m	min. 1.5m	min. 0.4m
1/19	Deposit	Alluvium	?	?	min. 0.20
1/20	Deposit	Alluvium	?	?	min. 0.5m
1/21	Deposit	Dump Deposit / occupation horizon?	?	?	?
1/22	Deposit	Wet wood	?	?	?
1/23	Deposit	Alluvium	?	?	min.

					0.10m
1/24	Deposit	Within brick Structure [1/10]			?

Table 2: Recorded contexts within Trench 1

Summary (Fig 3)

- 4.1.1 Topsoil [1/01] consisted of dark brownish grey sandy silt and was 0.30-0.40m thick. This overlay a probable demolition/destruction layer, [1/02], up to 0.50m thick. Layer [1/02] overlay a discontinuous, 0.30m thick, deposit of clayey made ground, [1/03]. In the eastern half of the trench, topsoil [1/01] overlay an extensive layer of silty clay made ground [1/18], at least 0.40m thick. Deposit [1/18] overlay two deposits of disturbed alluvium ([1/16] and [1/17]) (not shown on Section 3) that produced late 15th- to mid 16th-century and mid 15th- to mid 16th-century pottery respectively.
- 4.1.2 The unseen cut of a foundation trench [1/08] contained a concrete beam [1/09] measuring 0.60m wide and at least 0.50m tall.
- 4.1.3 At the eastern end of the trench, a small unexcavated pit [1/12], measuring 0.90m x 0.50m, (as exposed), contained a clayey fill [1/13] that produced mid 19th-century to early 20th-century material.
- 4.1.4 A further small circular pit [1/14], measuring 0.70m in diameter and 0.20m deep, contained a clayey fill [1/15] that produced 19th-century pottery.
- 4.1.5 The cut of a foundation trench [1/10] contained a rectangular brick structure [1/24] measuring 1.4m x 1.2m, (as exposed). Masonry structure [1/24] contained a deposit, [1/11], that produced a large quantity of mid 19th-century to early 20th-century material.
- 4.1.6 At the western end of the trench, the remnant of a construction pad, [1/03] overlay two deposits, ([1/04] and [1/05]) of disturbed alluvium / made ground. Deposit [1/04] contained mixed material dating from mid 15th century to the 19th century, while deposit [1/05] produced one sherd of late 13th- to 14th-century pottery. In GTP1, deposit [1/05] was seen to overlie alluvium deposits [1/19], [1/23] and [1/20]. One sherd of 15th- to early 16th-century pottery was recovered from deposit [1/20]. Layer [1/04] contained many charcoal fragments, and layer [1/05] contained a significant quantity of bone, together with ceramic building material. All deposits below [1/04] were revealed during the excavation of GTP1, which was located at the western end of Trench 1.
- 4.1.7 A further deposit, [1/21], of silty clay was visible in the western side of GTP1 (not recorded in section due to water ingress) at c. 1.2m below the ground surface. This deposit was within or below alluvium unit [1/20] and contained animal bone and small roundwood. Underneath the alluvium unit [1/20], at c.1.8m below the ground surface, a timber or group of timbers, [1/22], was partially exposed. Timber [1/22] was orientated broadly north-south and lay c. 1m to the east of deposit [1/21]. A piece of leather was also recovered from this context. Scientific dating (C14) of timber [1/22] produced a date of Cal 550 – 660AD. Excavation ceased due to water ingress and to prevent further

disturbance to potentially significant and sensitive deposits at this early stage of investigation.

4.2 Trench 2

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Thickness
2/01	Deposit	Topsoil	7m	min. 1.5m	0.44m
2/02	Deposit	Subsoil	7m	min. 1.5m	0.22m
2/03	Alluvium				n/a
2/04	Cut	Channel	1m	0.75m	
2/05	Fill	Upper fill of [2/04]			0.10m
2/06	Cut	Pit	0.5m	0.4m	
2/07	Fill	Single fill of [2/06]	-	-	0.30m
2/08	Fill	Primary fill of [2/04]	-	-	0.30m

Table 3: Recorded contexts within Trench 2

Summary (Fig 3)

- 4.2.1 Topsoil, [2/01] consisted of a c. 0.44m thick, dark greyish brown silt with frequent organic material. Topsoil [2/01] overlay a c. 0.22m deep deposit, [2/02], of dark greyish brown clayey silt. Deposit [2/02] overlay a deposit of clean alluvium, [2/03]. This alluvium was cut by an apparently broad channel [2/04], measuring 1m x 0.75m as exposed and at least 0.40m deep. This channel contained silty clay upper and primary fills ([2/05] and [2/08] respectively) which produced late 15th- to early 16th-century pottery respectively, together with peg tile dating between 17th and 19th century. A small rectangular pit [2/06], measuring 0.50m x 0.40m and 0.30m deep, cut deposit [2/03] and contained a single clayey fill [2/07] that produced 16th-century pottery.

4.3 Trench 3

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth
3/01	Deposit	Topsoil	2m	min. 1.5m	0.44 m
3/02	Deposit	Subsoil	2m	min. 1.5m	0.22m
3/03	Deposit	Alluvium / channel fill			n/a
3/04	Deposit	Alluvium			n/a
3/05	Deposit	Peat-like			n/a

Table 4: Recorded contexts within Trench 3

Summary

- 4.5.1 Trench 3 adjoined Trench 2 and revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence. Topsoil [3/01], subsoil [3/02] and alluvium [3/05] were as recorded in Trench 2. Alluvium deposit [3/03] is likely to be the same as [2/05] and almost certainly represents the infilling of the channel identified in Trench 2. Alluvium deposit [3/04] and peat-like deposit [3/05] were recorded in GTP 2.

5.0 GEO-ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Two geo-archaeological test pits (GTP1 & GTP2) were excavated and a borehole (BH1) was sunk at the site. Context numbers are given, where appropriate in the 'Stratigraphy' column to allow for cross comparison with the archaeological evaluation results (4.0). The observations are shown as schematic stratigraphic strip logs in Figure 4 and the following specific observations were recorded.

GTP 1 (western end of Trench 1)

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil [1/01]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	Rare modern CBM	-	-
0.4	Made Ground [1/02]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	19 th century CBM	-	Clay raft at base
0.6	Disturbed Alluvium [1/03]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	-	-	CBM and charcoal flecks
0.7	Upper Alluvium [1/19] with weathered basal component [1/23]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 5/4	-	-	Mn and charcoal flecking at 5%. Bone and medieval floor tile noted.
1.15	Occupation Horizon [1/21]	Silty Clay	5Y 4/1	-	GA2	Round wood, leather, <i>Mytilus</i> shells. Only present at Western end.
1.2	Blue Alluvium [1/20]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G	-	GA1	Cohesive, unweathered with organics and Mn staining. Preserved wooden stake [1/22]

Table 5: Sediment sequence within GTP 1

GTP 2 (within Trench 3)

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Topsoil [3/01]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	Rare modern CBM	-	-
0.6	Alluvium [3/02]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	-	-	CBM and charcoal flecks
0.7	Weathered Alluvium [3/03]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 5/4	-	-	Fe staining at 5%.
1.4	Blue Alluvium [3/04]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G	-	GA4	Cohesive, unweathered with organics and Mn staining. Preserved wooden stake

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1.8 - 2.2m	Peat [3/05]	-	-	-	GA5	[22] Wood peat, loosely consolidated, thinning to north.
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Table 6: Sediment sequence within GTP 2

BH 1 Immediately to west of Trench 1

Depth (m)	Stratigraphy	Lithology	Colour	Coarse component	Sample	Notes
0	Made Ground	-	-	-	-	-
1.0	Alluvium [19]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	-		-
1.2	Alluvium [19]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	-	I	
1.4	Alluvium [23]	Silty Clay	2.5Y 4/2	-	II	weathered
1.6	Occupation Layer [21]	Silty Clay	5Y 4/1	-	III	
1.8	Blue Alluvium [20]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G		IV	
2.0	Blue Alluvium [20]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G		V	
2.2	Blue Alluvium [20]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G		VI	
2.4	Blue Alluvium [20]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G		VII	CBM flecks noted
2.6	Blue Alluvium [20]	Clay	Gley 1 4/5G		VIII	
2.8	Peat [30]	-	-	-	IX	
3	Peat [30]	-	-	-	X	
3.2	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XI	
3.4	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XII	
3.6	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XIII	
3.8	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XIV	
4.0	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XV	
4.1	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XVI	
4.2	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XVII	
4.4	Peat [30]	-	-	-	XVIII	
4.6	Peat [30]	-	-	-	IXX	

Table 7: Sediment sequence within BH 1

5.2 The observed sedimentary sequence was largely uniform across the site with peat forming the lowest deposit encountered (c. 2.8m- 4.6m), overlain (c.1.8 - 2.8m) by blue alluvium (Lower Alluvium) and capped by a more weathered and disturbed grey Upper Alluvium (1.0 – 1.6m). These observations also matched those from boreholes undertaken in the Rose Garden in march 2008 (Pope and Maxted 2009). However, a previously unseen sedimentary unit was encountered in GTP and BH1, a grey silty alluvial deposits rich in fragments of mammalian fauna and other occupation debris (1.6 -1.8m).The sequence was capped by topsail, Made Ground and disturbed alluvial sediments.

5.3 Integration of these observations with those from previous investigations within the immediate environs of the National Trust property should allow the development of a working sedimentary model. Certainly the observations are

consistent enough to also the development of a guided and targeted programme of further mitigation, allowing the fuller investigation of the occupation horizon and its relationship to other deposits in more detail.

6.0 FINDS

6.0.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds which are quantified below in Table 8.

6.0.2 Scope of the Finds Reports

Because the array of artefacts recovered from the evaluation was fairly limited, the following reports have been taken to analysis level of the various categories. However, should any further fieldwork occur at the current site, all artefact classes should be re-assessed in conjunction with any new material recovered.

Cxt	Pot	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	Bone	wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Fe	wt (g)	Pb	wt (g)	Cu Al	wt (g)	Mortar	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Leather	wt (g)
1/02	30	1482	8	540	1	20													1	6	1	<2		
1/04	3	246	2	428					1	1378														
1/05	1	6	2	122	4	248	1	8	1	1124														
1/11	16	1488	5	790	2	36	1	26	2	284	1	296		1	14	1	50	2	58	2	<2			
1/13	7	358																	1	8				
1/15	1	4	2	130			1	12									2	128						
1/16	4	54	7	728	3	56			2	314														
1/17	2	68	3	234	5	128	4	64	1	24														
1/19			4	1444	15	662			1	920									2	12	1	4		
1/20	1	102	1	684	2	36			2	470														8
1/21																							1	
2/02	3	22	1	154	1	2																		
2/05	7	96	6	570			2	18					1	4										
2/07	2	12	1	18																				
2/08	14	132	7	204	6	60	2	<2	2	416														

Table 8. Quantification of the finds.

6.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 6.1.1 The evaluation recovered a moderately sized assemblage of pottery (Table 8). Although sherd sizes tend toward small to medium (up to 50mm across) some larger sherds are present and virtually all pieces do not show signs of having been extensively reworked. At least three periods are represented.
- 6.1.2 The earliest pottery appears to be of the 14th to early 15th centuries. Very little of this material is present with the most notable assemblage coming from the lower fill of channel [2/04] (context [2/08]). This deposit produced sherds from two oxidised Rye cooking pots, one with an internally glazed base, and two glazed jug sherds. The same deposit also produced several sherds from sand/shell tempered 'Winchelsea Black – type' ware cooking pots as well as some true 15th- century sherds. All in all the Rye and Winchelsea material is fairly typical of a 14th- century date though it could easily run into the 15th century to appear alongside the harder fired earthenwares. The only other contexts to produce material of this date was layer [1/05] which yielded an unabraded but small bodysherd of Winchelsea Black cooking pot/bowl and a residual sherd of fine sand tempered cooking pot base with an internal glaze from fill [2/05]. The 15th- century pottery from [2/08] consists of two oxidised hard-fired earthenware body sherds and a single large (48g) unabraded well fired fine sandy greyware pitcher sherd.
- 6.1.3 The next period represented, which essentially is a continuation of the first, spans the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries and is represented by a number of sherds from the site. The most common type consists of oxidised and reduced hard fired fine and medium sandy earthenwares with no/little glaze and no decoration. Most consist of bodysherds but layer [1/17] contained a pitcher handle, layer [1/16] produced a frilled mug base imitating Raeren stoneware vessels of the time and layer [1/04] produced a jug handle. The only other pottery of this period consists of sherds of Raeren stoneware mugs (layer [1/16] 1/5g and fill [2/05] 4/58g) and Cologne/Frechen stoneware (pit fill [2/07] 1/6g).
- 6.1.4 The other major period represented is the 19th century. Relatively large quantities of pottery of this date were recovered spread across the area, presumably from scattered midden deposits. Nevertheless, the sherds are generally of a medium/large average size (up to 100mm across) and are unabraded. A typical range of domestic material is present. There is a notable quantity of glazed red earthenware coarsewares from kitchen storage/use, typically large jars and bowls (most notable in layer [1/02]) but at least one plate, potentially of later 18th- century date, is also present (layer [1/02]). Other 'kitchen' wares include fragments of unglazed earthenware flower pots, English stoneware jars and yellow ware bowls. Layer [1/04] also produced two sherds from a yellow ware chamber pot with black slipped lines on the body and a blue slipped line on the rim.
- 6.1.5 Dinner and tea wares are also represented. These include transfer-printed pearlware, (deposit [1/02] produced sherds from a tea cup with blue Chinese transfer-print, a plate and a flow blue saucer), pearlware with industrial slip decoration (also [1/02]) and a range of later transfer-printed ware plates and bowls with blue (mainly willow pattern) and green (mainly floral pattern) decoration. By far the largest group was from layer [1/02] but fills [1/11] and [1/13] also produced significant assemblages. The former fill included pieces

from an English porcelain hand-painted saucer and transfer-printed plate with purple floral pattern. Fill [1/13] included the base of a Bristol glazed ginger beer bottle, a Davenport black floral teacup base and a green transfer-printed dinner plate with the 'Eton College' pattern by George F. Smith (North Shore Pottery, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham. c. 1855-60). All in all the 19th- century assemblage appears to span the period c. 1830/40 to 1900.

6.2 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

A total of 49 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 6046g were recovered from 13 contexts. Both Medieval and post-medieval CBM was identified and included probably imported Flemish material.

6.2.1 Medieval to early post-medieval fabric and forms

Form	fabric	Description	date	Contexts
Flemish brick	B1	Light creamy yellow brick with pink reduced header, fine silt streaking and moderate to abundant fine quartz.	C14th- C15th	1/04 (resid), 1/05, 1/16, 1/17, 2/05
Flemish? Glazed floor tile	FT1	Pinkish red fine fabric with medium to coarse red iron rich silt inclusions.	C15th- C16th	1/02 (resid), 1/16, 1/19, 2/05, 2/07
Flemish? Glazed floor tile	FT2	Orange fabric with moderate medium sized quartz and sparse coarse iron rich inclusions and sparse very coarse quartz.	C15th- C16th	1/02 (resid), 1/04, 2/02
floor tile?	FT3	Moderate coarse quartz and sparse medium sized flint or shell inclusions.	C14th- C16th	1/17
peg tile	T3	Orange fabric, Poorly mixed with cream silt marbling	C15th- C17th	1/16, 2/08
floor tile or roof tile	T4	Abundant fine to medium quartz with very sparse medium sized iron rich inclusions	C15th- C17th	1/17
peg tile	T5	Fine orange fabric with sparse medium sized quartz, some with thick reduced core.	C15th- C17th	2/08, 2/05
Brick	B2	Fine sandy orange fabric with sparse fine calcareous inclusions and sparse red iron rich coarse inclusions.	C14th- C17th	1/16

Table 9: Medieval to early post-medieval CBM fabrics with form and context.

6.2.2 Medieval ceramic building material was mostly represented by glazed floor tile which is of probable Flemish origin. The glazed floor tiles varied in thickness between 26 and 35mm and had knife cut chamfered edges with some glaze over slip giving and others with plain glaze of green appearance. The medieval brick is also likely to be Flemish and have been imported. The Medieval material is certainly residual in contexts [1/02] and [1/04]. Material of medieval or early post-medieval date included brick fabric B2 and a tile of undetermined function with a thickness of 18mm from context [1/17]. Coarse peg tile fabrics are also present within the assemblage.

6.2.3 Post-medieval Fabrics and forms

Form	fabric	Description	date	Contexts
peg tile	T1	Fine orange fabric with sparse to moderate red iron rich inclusions and fine mica sparkle.	C17th- C19th	1/02, 1/11, 2/08
peg tile	T2	Orange fabric with sparse calcareous speckling, moderate coarse iron rich red silt inclusions and very coarse chalk inclusions up to 2mm.	C17th- C19th	1/02, 1/11, 1/15, 1/17, 1/19, 2/05, 2/08

Table 10: Post-medieval CBM fabrics with form and context.

6.2.4 Post-medieval peg tile was recovered from seven contexts and came in two fabric types, T1 and T2, and was broadly dated to the 17th to 19th century.

6.2.5 If any further fieldwork is undertaken, the current assemblage should be studied in conjunction with any further animal bone which may be collected.

6.3 The Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

6.3.1 The excavations produced four plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragments from three different contexts. Included are two pieces of mid 18th- to 19th-century date ([1/02] and [1/19]). Two fragments from [1/11] date to the 19th century. The latter includes one crude mouthpiece.

6.4 The Glass by Elke Raemen

6.4.1 Six glass fragments were recovered from four individually numbered contexts. All are of mid 19th- to 20th- century date. Included are a clear wine glass base fragment from [1/02], two green glass wine bottle shoulder fragments from [1/04] and two green wine bottle body sherds from [1/11]. An aqua fragment from a cylindrical- or oval-sectioned bottle was recovered from [1/13]. The piece may represent a mineral water bottle and dates to the late 19th to early 20th century.

6.5 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.5.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of stone, most of which is of local origin and dated, by the ceramics, to the 15th to mid 16th century. The most common group consists of a number of types of Wealden sandstone. Most pieces are not weathered (e.g. layers [1/05], [1/16], [1/20] and fills [2/05] and 2/08) and as all represent different strata (though possibly from the same outcrop) they could represent ballast, possibly derived from the Hastings area. Certainly they appear out of place in the fine-grained alluvial layers, particularly as they show no signs of water abrasion.

6.5.2 Two water-worn flint cobbles from the coast are also present (layers [1/04] and [1/20]) which also could have come in as ballast. Stone from further afield is quite rare but includes a slightly weathered piece of Folkestone stone suggesting trade with Kent (layer [1/19]) and a piece of laminated black coal shale (19th- century fill [1/11]) which probably arrived from the north-east with

coal. The only other non-local stone consists of a fragment of 19th- century slate pencil from [1/11].

6.6 The Metalwork by Elke Raemen

6.6.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from two individually numbered contexts. Context [2/05], dated by the pottery to the late 15th to early 16th century, contained a single lead sheet fragment with circular aperture (di 5.5mm). All other material was recovered from [1/11] is of late post-medieval date. Iron objects include a general purpose nail shank fragment and a curving strip fragment, possibly binding strip. A copper alloy, silver plated tea spoon was also recovered. The piece exhibits an illegible hallmark and dates to the 19th to mid 20th century.

6.7 The Leather by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 A single leather off-cut was recovered from [1/21].

6.8 The Animal Bone by Gemma Driver

6.8.1 A total of 22 fragments of animal bone were recovered from seven datable contexts. Five of these contexts date from the 13th to the 16th century and two are dated to the 19th century. The Medieval contexts contain mainly cattle bone with a fragment of sheep-sized long bone and a pig incisor. The cattle bone derives from ribs, scapulae, mandible and vertebrae. Butchery marks were noted on the rib and scapulae fragments indicating that the assemblage consists of primary butchery waste.

6.8.2 The later assemblage consists of cattle and sheep ribs and scapulae fragments. Evidence of butchery was also noted and again suggests butchery waste. The bone is in a relatively good condition with little weathering on most of the assemblage. There is no evidence of gnawing or pathology on the bone.

6.8.3 Two environmental samples produced fragments of animal bone. The sample from context [1/21] produced a fragment of cattle cranium. The sample from context [2/08] produced 20 small, weathered fragments of bone of which three are calcified. A sheep molar fragment and a sheep-sized rib are the only identifiable fragments from context [2/08].

6.8.4 The assemblage is not large enough to carry-out any statistical analysis and has no potential for further work. However, if any further fieldwork is undertaken, the current assemblage should be studied in conjunction with any further animal bone which may be collected.

6.9 The Shell by Elke Raemen

6.9.1 A small assemblage of ten shell valves and fragments was recovered from six different contexts. These consist mainly of oyster valves, including six upper valves and three lower valves. Most of these are immature, with a valve from [1/17] exhibiting traces of parasitic activity. The earliest fragment was

recovered from alluvium layer [1/05], the pottery of which dates to the late 13th to late 14th century.

- 6.9.2 In addition to the oyster shell, a single scallop valve was recovered from [1/11], which is of 19th-century date.
- 6.9.3 The assemblage as it stands is small and has no potential for further analysis. However, if any further fieldwork is undertaken, the current assemblage should be studied in conjunction with any further shell which may be collected.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES AND SCIENTIFIC DATING by Lucy Allot and Rob Scaife

7.0.1 Scope of the Environmental Reports

7.0.2 The environmental sample (7.1) and pollen reports (7.3) provide a thorough assessment of the material and identify the potential for further investigation of the current assemblages should further mitigation / analysis be required.

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 One bulk environmental sample, <1>, and four geoarchaeological soil samples (<GAS1, 2, 4 & 5>) were taken during archaeological works at Bodiam Castle to retrieve environmental remains such as macrobotanicals, wood, bone and molluscs to characterise the past vegetation and depositional environment as well as provide evidence for anthropogenic activities concurrent with the formation of these horizons. Further fragments of waterlogged wood were sampled <GAS3> from context [1/022] for identification and radiocarbon dating.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 Bulk samples <1>, <GAS2> and <GAS4> were processed in a flotation tank and their flots and residues retained on 250µm and 500µm meshes and allowed to air dry. The dried residues were sorted for environmental and archaeological remains while the flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnification.

7.2.2 Sample <GAS5> which was taken from an organic rich (peat-like) deposit [3/004] was maintained in a saturated condition and was wet sieved through geological sieves (8, 4, 2mm and 500 & 250µm). Sub-samples of fractions <4mm were slowly air dried to facilitate examination under a stereozoom microscope. The remaining processed fractions are stored in water in air tight bags.

7.2.3 Wood sample <GAS3> was sectioned following standardised procedure (Hather 2000) and thin sections viewed using a transmitted light microscope at x50, 100 and 200 magnifications.

7.2.4 Charcoal fragments (10 from each sample where possible) have been fractured and viewed under an incident light microscope at x50, 100, 200 and 400 magnifications to facilitate identification.

7.2.5 All identifications have been made through reference to modern comparative material at University College London and reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004) and nomenclature used follows Stace (2005). Results of the various components of this assessment are presented together in Table 12.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 Sample <1> from (2/008) the probable fill of a natural channel contained a moderate quantity of wood charcoal, including deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.), sloe/wild cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and possible hazel (cf. *Corylus avellana*). No

charred macrobotanical remains were present however uncharred seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.) all of which are common on disturbed ground were present in small quantities. The sample also contained bone, CBM, ceramics and glass.

- 7.3.2 Geoarchaeological samples <GAS1 & 2> from contexts [1/020 & 1/021] are rich in uncharred macrobotanical remains including nettle (*Urtica dioica*), bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) as well as daisy (Asteraceae) and pigweed family (Amaranthaceae) taxa. These samples contain further macrobotanicals that are as yet unidentified and there is some scope for further identifying these remains. A moderately diverse array of woody taxa including deciduous oak (*Quercus* sp.), chestnut / oak (*Castanea / Quercus* sp.) round wood, hazel / alder (*Corylus avellana / Alnus* sp.) round wood, sloe / wild cherry (*Prunus* sp.), birch (*Betula* sp.), beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) and possible willow (cf. *Salix* sp.) were identified in the charcoal assemblages. Sample <GAS2> from the dump deposit [1/021] also contained bone, ceramics and leather fragments.
- 7.3.3 Sample <GAS4>, from alluvium deposit [3/004] contains a similar range of macrobotanicals to samples <GAS1 & 2>. Wood charcoal fragments in this sample were too small and too few to identify. Hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*), sedges (*Carex* sp.), and catkins (probably alder) were present in sample <GAS5> from the organic rich horizon [3/005] beneath alluvium [3/004].
- 7.3.4 Waterlogged wood fragments collected as sample <GAS3>, context (1/022) were all identified as alder (*Alnus* sp.) and one of these has been submitted for radiocarbon dating (see section 7.5).

7.4 Discussion

- 7.4.1 These samples provide some evidence for the vegetation environment and depositional conditions that have contributed to the formation of these deposits. Macrobotanical remains from contexts [1/020] and [1/021] indicate vegetation common on disturbed ground that is frequently associated with occupations was present. In particular the nettle seeds, although common in many habitats, may indicate nitrogen rich soils resulting from direct or nearby human or animal activity and waste disposal. The sedges provide some evidence for damp or marsh ground. Taxa in the charcoal assemblages are surprisingly diverse and derive from several sources including hedgerows, woodland and low-lying damp or marshy ground that may be near a river. The charcoal fragments are likely to have been transported and redeposited as a result of fluvial processes. This further suggests they derive from a range of sources and original fire events.
- 7.4.2 The macrobotanical remains are generally well preserved and this work has indicated that deposits at Bodiam Castle have potential to provide information that will further our interpretation of both the woodland vegetation and the associated understorey plants. It is recommended that any further work undertaken in the area should aim to integrate and build upon data from the current assemblages.

7.5 Radiocarbon Dating Sample by Lucy Allot

- 7.5.1 An area of timber/s [1/22] roughly orientated north-south was exposed

beneath alluvium deposit [1/20]. A sample of these timbers, <GAS3>, was taken for identification and to establish their potential for dating. The aim of this work was to ascertain whether the timber is contemporary with deposit [1/21], whether they are likely to derive from a revetment at the western edge of a 14th century millpond or are alternatively associated with a medieval harbour (see section 8.1.6). Waterlogged wood fragments were all identified as alder (*Alnus* sp.) and one of these fragments was submitted for radiocarbon dating.

7.5.2 Details of the radiocarbon date for timber sample (BC109_22_GAS3_GTP1) are given in Table 11, quoted in accordance with the international standard, Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986), and are given as conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). A calibrated date, obtained using IntCal04 (Reimer et al. 2004), is given at the 95.4% confidence level.

7.5.3 The alder wood has provided a date of 1435 ± 40 BP (Cal 550-660 AD). This is significantly younger than anticipated and has clear implications for the interpretations of the timbers [1/22] outlined above. This is discussed in section 8.1.5.

Lab Code	ASE dating sample number	Context	Material	Analysis Method	Conventional Radiocarbon age (BP)	Delta C13	Calibrated Date (95.4% probability)
SUERC-23937 (GU-19013)	BC109_22_GAS3_GTP1	(1/22)	Wood <i>Alnus</i> sp.	AMS	1435 ± 40	-28.7‰	550AD (95.4%) 660AD

Table 11: Radiocarbon sample conventional and calibrated dates

Key: (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250).

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Flot weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <2mm	Uncharred wood	Uncharred wood and charcoal identifications	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	LSS	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	2/08	Fill of probable natural channel	30	<2	5	98	* <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , <i>Rubus</i> sp.	***	20	****	12	*		Charcoal - <i>Quercus</i> sp. (7), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. Cf. <i>C. avellana</i> (2) - ca. 50 large enough for further work	**	12	*(1)	CBM */8g, FE */6g, Pot */10g, Glass */4g
GAS1	1/20	Alluvium	10	2	<5	95	*** <i>Urtica dioica</i> , Asteraceae, <i>Rubus</i> sp., Amaranthaceae, ...	**	4	***	4	**		Charcoal - <i>Quercus</i> sp. (4), <i>Castanea/Quercus</i> sp. (rw.1), <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> sp. (rw.1), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), <i>Betula</i> sp. (1), <i>Fagus</i> <i>sylvatica</i> (2) - high diversity of taxa but not much more to view			*	Pot */6g, Slate */10g
GAS2	1/21	Dump Deposit	10		120	98	*** <i>Urtica dioica</i> , Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae, <i>Galeopsis / Mentha</i> ?, <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	**	10	**	10	**	**	Charcoal - <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (2), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (1 & 1 rw), cf. <i>Salix</i> sp. (1) - mostly uncharred wood rather than charcoal (not identified)	*	16	*	Pot */8g, Leather */4g
GAS3	1/22	wood sample	NA	NA									*	Large uncharred wood fragments - <i>Alnus</i> sp. (4), submitted for C14				
GAS4	3/04	Alluvium above organic rich deposit [3/005]	10		60	98	** <i>Urtica dioica</i> , Asteraceae, Amaranthaceae, <i>Galeopsis / Mentha</i> ?, <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	*	<1	**	<1	*		Charcoal - too few and too small				
GAS5	3/05	Organic rich deposit underlying alluvium [3/004]	5	NA. WET SIEVED			** <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell frags., <i>Carex</i> sp., catkins & indet. Fruits					*		Charcoal - too few and too small				

Table 12: Sample Quantification.

7.6 Pollen by Rob Scaife

7.6.1 Samples from BH1 were assessed to characterise both the degree of pollen preservation and local palaeoenvironmental conditions. Samples of 1.5ml were processed using standard techniques for the extraction of the sub-fossil pollen and spores (Moore and Webb 1978; Moore *et al.* 1991). Micromesh sieving (10 μ) was also used to aid removal of the clay fraction in these sediments. The sub-fossil pollen and spores were identified and counted using an Olympus biological research microscope fitted with Leitz optics. Pollen assessment sums of 100 grains of dry land taxa plus *Alnus*, *Salix* and other wetland taxa were counted for each level. Additionally, all extant spores and miscellaneous pre-Quaternary palynomorphs were also counted for each of the samples analysed. Preliminary pollen diagrams have been plotted using Tilia and Tilia Graph (Appendix 2). Percentages have been calculated in a standard way as follows:

Sum =	% total dry land pollen (tdlp)
Marsh/aquatic =	% tdlp + sum of marsh/aquatics including <i>Alnus</i> .
Spores =	% tdlp + sum of spores
Misc. =	% tdlp + sum of misc. taxa. (largely pre-Quaternary)

Taxonomy, in general, follows that of Moore and Webb (1978) modified according to Bennett *et al.* (1994) for pollen types and Stace (1992) for plant descriptions. These procedures were carried out in the Palaeoecology Laboratory of the Department of Geography, University of Southampton.

7.6.2 *Alnus* (alder) has been excluded from the basic pollen sum because this tree produces copious quantities of pollen (Andersen 1970, 1973) and because it is autochthonous (on-site), effectively skews the pollen data (Janssen 1969). It is of course recorded and forms part of the wetland pollen category.

7.6.3 This profile comprises 3.6m of sediment. The lower part of the sequence contains wood peat with humic silts. This is overlain by a buff, pale brown alluvial silt. The two pollen assemblage zones are defined as follows.

I.p.a.z. 1: 4.90m to 3.32m. Quercus-Tilia-Corylus avellana type-Alnus. Trees and shrubs are dominant (97% of dry land pollen) with small numbers of herbs (5%). Marsh/wetland taxa are important being dominated by *Alnus glutinosa* (alder; to 49%). Tree pollen is dominated by *Tilia* (lime; to 35% degraded and non degraded) with *Quercus* (oak; to 43%) and occasional occurrences of *Pinus* (pine), *Ulmus* (elm) and *Fraxinus* (ash). *Corylus avellana* type (hazel) is the most important shrub. Herbs comprise small numbers of Poaceae (grasses). As noted, *Alnus* (alder; 50%) is the dominant marsh taxon. There are small numbers of Pteropsida (fern spores) of which *Polypodium* (common polypody fern) is most important (8%).

I.p.a.z. 2: 3.23m to 1.30m. Quercus-Alnus-Poaceae. There is a progressive reduction in arboreal and shrub pollen and a sharp expansion of herb pollen types and numbers. *Tilia* of the preceding zone declines to absence in this zone. *Quercus* similarly declines in the upper part of the zone. *Corylus avellana* remains important throughout. *Fagus sylvatica* (beech) is present only in this zone. Of importance is

the corresponding increase of herbs pollen numbers and taxonomic diversity. Poaceae (grasses) are most important (to 83% at the top of the profile). Similarly of note is the expansion of cereal pollen from 2.10m. Marsh/wetland taxa remain dominated by *Alnus* (30-40% sum + marsh) with some *Salix* (willow) and an input of fen herb taxa. The latter include *Typha latifolia* type (greater reedmace), *Typha angustifolia* type (lesser reedmace and/or bur reed) and *Alisma plantago lanceolata* (water plantain). Spores of ferns show an increase with expansion of monolete forms (*Dryopteris* type; typical ferns; to 12%) with *Pteridium aquilinum* (bracken increasing to 29% at the top of the profile).

- 7.6.3 The lower part of the profile represents a tree dominated landscape which is replaced by a much more open habitat with clear evidence of grassland (? pasture) and arable/cereal cultivation. This, therefore, is interpreted as the effects of late prehistoric woodland clearance for agriculture. This probably also had the secondary effect of destabilising the valley sides (interfluves) releasing sediment and causing a change from alder dominated floodplain carr woodland to alluvial sediments deposited through overbank deposition during periods (likely winter) of high discharge.
- 7.6.4 Although pollen is not now regarded as a dating technique, being succeeded by radiocarbon measurements, it is sometimes possible to provide age indications of age where models of regional vegetation and environmental change exist. Here, it is probable that the basal part of the sequence is referable to the Neolithic or early Bronze Age. This is based on the presence of quantities of lime (*Tilia*) and small numbers of elm (*Ulmus*). The former indicates a pre- Lime Decline (usually middle Bronze Age) and the latter a post Elm Decline (at ca. 5500 BP.) date. The profiles show clear declines in lime pollen which are in part due to the increasing wetness of the site pushing lime growth away from the sample point but also from prehistoric clearance of this woodland for agriculture. Samples above this lime decline are probably attributable to the middle Bronze Age to historic period. Radiocarbon dating should, of course, verify this.
- 7.6.5 Zone 1 shows the dominance of woodland. It is poorly represented in pollen assemblages (Andersen 1970, 1973) due to entomophily and the fact that it flowers during mid summer when other trees are in full leaf which further inhibits its dissemination. Lime is well represented here and it is now generally held that it was the dominant or at least co-dominant tree (with oak) over wide areas of southern and eastern England during the middle and early part of the later Holocene. Furthermore, the dominance of alder on the site would also have acted as a barrier to ingress of pollen from the interfluves onto the floodplain (Tauber 1965, 1967). Thus, it is probable that lime woodland was of substantial importance on drier soils in proximity to the site. This similarly applies to ash (*Fraxinus*) which, although may be a constituent of drier areas of floodplain carr woodland, may also have been of importance as a secondary coloniser of areas of drier soils left void by destruction of elm at ca. 5000-5500 BP (Scaife 1988).
- 7.6.6 Oak (*Quercus*) pollen percentages are also high and as a more well represented pollen taxon (being anemophilous) does illustrate its importance, perhaps on drier areas of the flood plain, on the heavier soils of the lower valley sides or as a co-dominant with lime on drier interfluve soils. This similarly applies to hazel (*Corylus avellana* type) which may have been an understorey shrub. During this early phase (Neolithic-Bronze Age) there is no

evidence of agricultural activity. However, during this period, clearances were likely to have been localised and the dominance of on-site alder, as noted above, may have inhibited pollen influx from transient (*Landnam*) episodes.

7.6.7 The dominance of woodland changes markedly (pollen zone 2) as indicated by both reduction of tree pollen (especially lime) and the expansion of herbs of agriculture and cereal pollen itself. The reduction of lime is the widely discussed Lime Decline. In the past, this was regarded as a response to climatic worsening from the Sub-Boreal to Sub Atlantic period (Godwin 1975). Since Turners classic paper (1962) it is now widely held that the decline was in fact due to anthropogenic clearance of woodland for agriculture and as such, was an asynchronous event. Subsequently there has been much evidence and discussion of the anthropogenic causation (Scaife 1980, 2000). Response (declining pollen percentages) to increasing wetness has also been discussed for Sussex by Waller (1994). It is also probable that woodland clearance resulted in destabilisation of the valley slopes, inwash of sediments to the valley base and a changing fluvial regime. This has been discussed for Sussex river valleys (Burrin and Scaife 1984; Scaife and Burrin 1992). Subsequently, there is evidence of cereal cultivation on the drier interfluves and possibly grassland/pasture (grasses and ribwort plantain).

7.6.8 The stratigraphy of lower part of the profile contains substantial quantities of alder (*Alnus*) pollen which suggests that floodplain alder carr woodland was dominant on site. This is also possibly evidenced by wood remains within these sediments. With the woodland clearance noted above, conditions became wetter, perhaps though the increased surface run-off and decreased rates of evapotranspiration resulting in a higher ground water table. Certainly, alder became reduced since it is intolerant of root flooding for greater than three months during the winter. The increasing wetness resulted in the development of a wetter grass-sedge herb fen with reed mace, bur reed, sedges and water plantain. Alder remained along with willow probably on the fringes of the valley.

7.6.9 Significance, Potential and Recommendations

The borehole profile provides an exceptionally useful archive of vegetation and environmental change which span the late prehistoric period showing woodland clearance and onset of agriculture. As such, a more detailed examination would provide a much fuller reconstruction of palaeoenvironmental changes. If further analysis is required, the following aspects would be necessary for publication.

1. The sampling interval adopted here is extremely broad and a closer interval of 8cm (or less for horizons of change) should be adopted. This would provide greater stratigraphical detail.
2. Increased pollen counts to a standard of 400-500 or more grains per level of dry land taxa (where preservation permits) are required to give greater plant taxonomic detail.
3. Radiocarbon dating of significant horizons of environmental change is required. This would allow the resulting pollen data to be placed within the regional model/framework for environmental change.

8.0 DISCUSSION

8.1 Archaeological

Trench 1

- 8.1.1 Context [1/02] was almost certainly a destruction layer relating to the demolition of a 19th-century building, probably a dwelling. Context [1/03] probably resulted from ground preparation prior to the construction of the building. Map evidence indicates that a building stood on the site from at least 1840 and was demolished at some time between 1873 – 1897. This building may be the one shown on a 1671 manorial map (ESRO AMS 5692 3/1 (1671)). Results from a geophysical survey carried out by Archaeology South-East suggests that Contexts [1/02] and [1/03] recorded in Trench 1 relate to the southern wall of the demolished building itself and/or to a boundary wall (Honest 2009).
- 8.1.2 Following its disuse, the brick structure [1/24] recorded at the eastern end of the trench had been backfilled with mid 19th- to early 20th-century material [1/11]; this structure was perhaps part of a privy associated with the demolished building. Brick structure [1/24] did not fall within the area of the geophysical survey. Pit [1/12] produced similarly dated material to the backfilled brick structure [1/24] and was also probably related to the demolition of the 19th-century building. Concrete beam [1/09] was perhaps a 19th- to 20th-century drainage culvert or footing, although there was no clear evidence that it related to the demolished building.
- 8.1.3 Although deposit [1/04] contained cultural material dating from the 15th century to the 19th century, it appeared to be naturally deposited alluvium that had suffered a significant degree of disturbance and deformation. Deposits [1/05], [1/16], [1/17] and [1/18] were probably similarly naturally deposited units of alluvium, but had suffered a much lesser degree of disturbance. Deposits [1/19], [1/20] and [1/23] were further units of alluvium that had apparently suffered minimal disturbance.
- 8.1.4 While deposit [1/21] contained animal bone and a significant quantity of roundwood, it did not produce any datable material. It was however probably a dump deposit or perhaps an occupation layer. While only a very limited area of the wet wood group [1/22] was exposed, (and immediately covered by water ingress) it seemed to be orientated broadly north-south. If deposit [1/21] and timber [1/22] were contemporary, their arrangement might represent a bank immediately to the west of a timber structure, perhaps a revetment. The postulated revetted bank would have lain across the slope that rises to the present road.
- 8.1.5 Radiocarbon dating of a sample of the wood from [1/22] produced a date of Cal 550-660AD. Although the dated timber may represent an isolated find of flotsam that originated from elsewhere, it is also possible that it was part of an *in situ* structure. If this were the case, it would represent the very significant discovery of the first Saxon remains probably associated with a crossing of the Rother at Bodiam and perhaps with the Rochester to Hastings Roman Road (Margary 1965,13). While borehole survey data indicate that the main river channel during the Roman period lay at least 200m to the south, the site perhaps lay on the northern edge of the floodplain (Burrin 1988). The line of the Roman Road, as proposed by Lemmon and Hill (1966, Fig.1), lies c.

100m to the east. However, the broader road corridor would have attracted settlement and the road itself would have almost certainly remained in use into the Saxon period and beyond.

- 8.1.6 There is ample evidence that the site was a waterside location in a later period. Deposits [1/21] and [1/22] lie in an area where it is likely that the western edge of a late 14th-century millpond was located (James & Whittick 2008, 34); archaeological investigations immediately to the east of the current site did not identify the millpond edge and the excavator suggested that it must lie further to the west (Barber 1998). It is also known that by 1410 a flote or dock (the Flote or Float of Bodiam) was located in this area, the western edge of which may have been very close to the position of Trench 1 (James & Whittick 2008, 35, Fig.11). It is possible that the timber structure potentially located to the east of deposits [1/21] and [1/22] (8.1.4) may be associated with this Flote, although clearly this is speculative.

Trenches 2 and 3

- 8.1.7 Deposit [2/02] probably represented 19th-century or later garden landscaping. Cut [2/04] produced late 15th- to early 16th-century pottery and tile, together with shell, and was perhaps a natural channel into which post-medieval domestic refuse had been deposited. Cut [2/06] produced 16th-century pottery and floor tile and was perhaps a small pit of that period. Deposit [2/03] / [3/03] was clean alluvium within which no cultural material was identified.

8.2 Geo-archaeological

- 8.2.1 The recorded stratigraphy at the site was entirely consistent across the investigated area, it was also possible to directly correlate the observed stratigraphic sequences with previous observations made in the locality (Barber 1998, Barber 2007; Burrin and Scaife 1988).
- 8.2.2 The basal part of the observed sequence at the site, recorded at between c.1.8 – 5m depth was a loosely consolidated wood peat. The upper part of this peat has been previously dated to the Early Bronze Age (Barber 1998). The underlying alluvium identified through borehole survey (Pope and Maxted 2009) in the area was not reached during the current phase of work. The peats consist of loosely consolidated wood and leaf fragments which, through analysis of pollen and macroscopic plant remains, appears to represent an Alder Carr environment established across the flood plain. The valley side appear to have been forested with Arboreal elements dominated by *Tilia* (lime; to 35% degraded and non degraded) with *Quercus* (oak; to 43%) and occasional occurrences of *Pinus* (pine), *Ulmus* (elm) and *Fraxinus* (ash). *Corylus avellana* type (hazel) is the most important shrub.
- 8.2.3 The transition from peat deposition to the Lower (blue-grey) alluvial sediments suggests a rapid and abrupt change in sedimentary regime at the site. This main have been erosive in nature and there is a high possibility that the transition resulted in an unconformity in the sequence. Pollen and p[lant macro fossils from the Lower Alluvium shows a change to much more open conditions on the surrounding valley sides and rapid decline of *Tilia* and other arboreal elements. The coincident change in sedimentary regime and vegetation within the valley system at this time points to large scale deforestation leading to increased surface run-off and a consequential increase in the fluvial regime. While the exact timing of the transition has yet

to be determined it can be said to post-date the Early Bronze Age determination for the top of the underlying peats. There are two competing hypothesis:

1. That the change in sedimentary regime relate to Mid-Bronze Age clearance and agricultural activity within the second Millennium B.C. This hypothesis would envisage little truncation of the original sedimentation during increased fluvial activity and would see the Lower (blue) Alluvium as spanning a long period of deposition into the Roman-British period.
 2. That the change in sedimentary regime was late and more dramatic, Occurring during the Romano-British period, possibly related to both industrial and agricultural intensification under Roman occupation. This hypothesis would see the Lower Blue Alluvium as being emplaced after truncation of deposits contiguous with Early Bronze Age peat deposition and the alluvium itself being lain down rapidly.
- 8.2.4 Wooden posts, associated with the upper part of the Lower (blue) Alluvium have now been dated to the mid-1st Millennium A.D. indicating possible post Roman activity at the site. To the immediate east of this possible structure an occupation horizon was identified. While the occupation horizon may have built up behind some revetment structure, this association unproved as dating analysis has yet been carried out on material from the occupation horizon. It is possible that the occupation layer relates to post-Roman habituation along the line of the current north-south road, which is thought to follow the alignment of the previous Roman Road and river crossing. Occupation may have been established during this period between the road and the river, with the wooden structure relating to the water-front boundary.
- 8.2.5 The upper parts of the sequence relate to alluvial over-bank deposits containing medieval and post-medieval archaeology. The alluvium here is largely weathered, witnessing periods of drying out, and disturbed by post-medieval activity. It suggests that the area was seasonally wet and not directly occupied until the post-medieval period. The total depth of this deposit <1.4m does not suggest the feasibility of a Medieval Harbour in the part of the valley.

Modelling of the Sedimentary Sequence

- 8.2.6 Should the scope of the project allow, there is the opportunity for the sedimentary sequence across the development area in detail to be modelled in detail. Geological modelling software could be used to integrate results of the current phase of work with the Geotechnical survey and previous investigations in the locality. It would benefit the formulation of any future mitigation strategies if this modelling were to take place before any further fieldwork.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Archaeological

- 9.1.1 Evidence from documentary sources indicates, with reasonable certainty, that the 'Rose Garden' site was a waterside location from at least the late 13th century. The results from evaluation Trench 1 perhaps suggest that the site was also close to the edge of a water body, or at least had been on the edge of the active floodplain, at some time between mid 6th to mid 7th century AD. Such a location has undoubtedly been a focus of activity since the Romans established a river crossing nearby, and perhaps before.
- 9.1.2 Given its location and the good state of preservation of organic remains, including leather and wood, as proved during the evaluation, the site has a high potential for the presence of significant well-preserved archaeological remains.

9.2 Geo-archaeological

- 9.2.1 The record preserved within the Rose Garden offers, to date, the most comprehensive archive of palaeoenvironmental change for the Bodiam locality yet encountered. Even in the scope of this limited assessment, it has been possible to identify three main phases of sedimentation (Early Bronze Age peat development within a closed woodland valley, deforestation continuing into the Roman-British Period, a possible 6th-7th century occupation and Medieval to Post Medieval alluviation).
- 9.2.2 Further geoarchaeological investigations to determine the period of Peat development, date the nature and timing of the abrupt fluvial change and to determine the relationship between the wooden structure and occupation horizon should all be considered as part of any future mitigation strategies associated with the project..

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1897 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map

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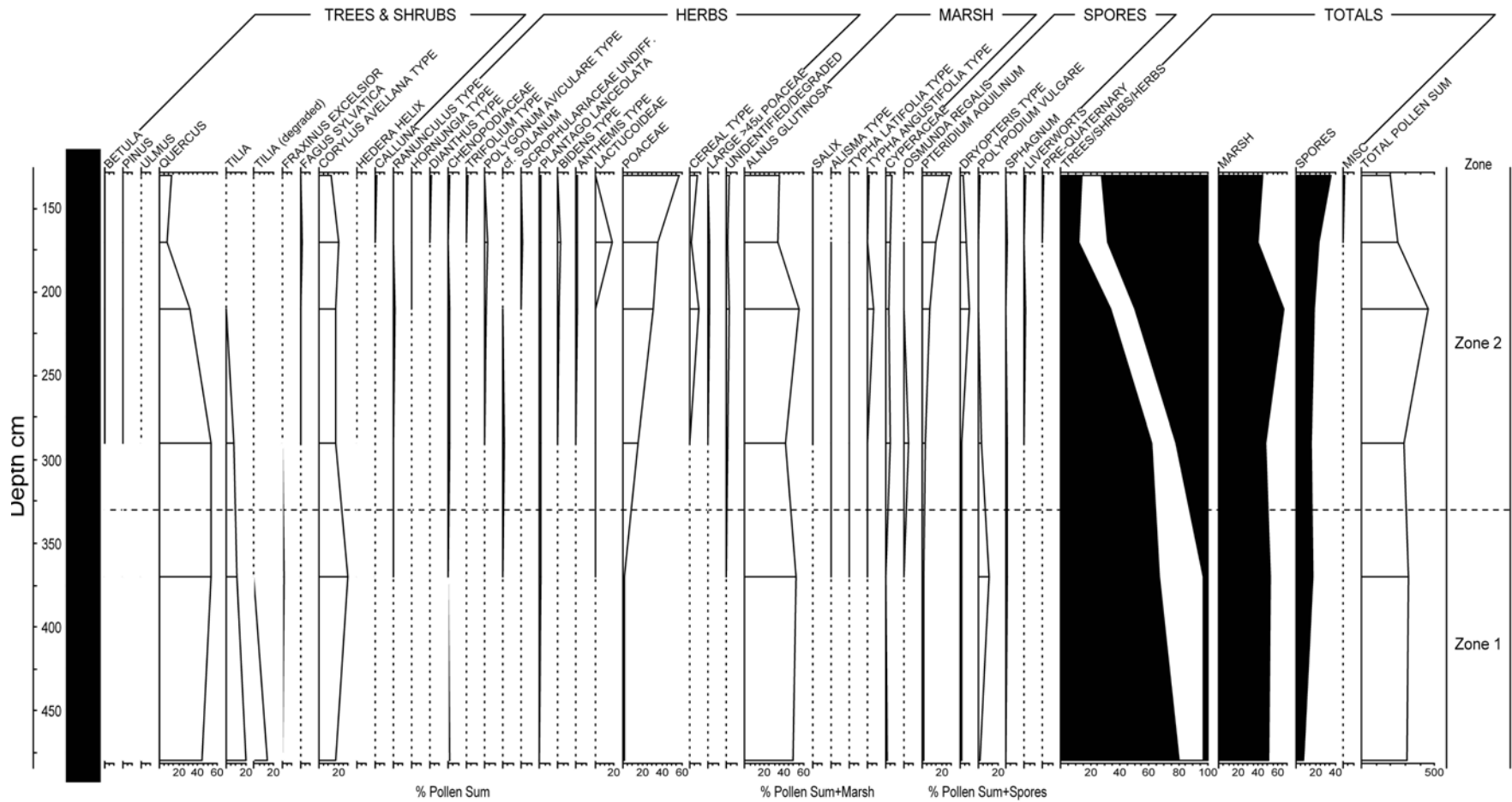
Archaeology South-East
An Archaeological Evaluation at the 'Rose Garden', Bodiam Castle, East Sussex

Appendix 1 – East Sussex SMR Data (1 kilometre radius)

Site No.	SMR/LB/NMR No.	Site Name	NGR TQ	Notes	Date
1	TQ72NE37	Mesolithic axe	781 255	Tranchet axe found by L. Sims prior to 1982	Mesolithic
2	TQ72NE29	Flint axe	7801 2577	Flint axe found in 1988.	Neolithic
3	TQ72NE30	Neolithic axe	784 261	Polished flint axe found during ploughing prior to 1982.	Neolithic
4	TQ72NE9	Iron Age cremations	7826 2563	Cinerary urn found at Bodiam Rectory in 1902. Contained human remains. Four others also found.	Iron Age
5	LINEAR342	Roman road	7829 3900	Roman road from Rochester to Hastings (Margary 13).	Roman
6	TQ72NE2	Romano-British settlement	7833 2514	Romano-British settlement site, excavated 1959-60. Building remains and artefacts – interpreted as naval installation.	Roman
7	TQ72NE32	Romano-British building	7822 2503	Rectangular soil mark in area of Roman pottery and tile – interpreted as substantial building.	Roman
8	TQ72SE20	Romano-British bloomery	7813 2482	Surface finds of slag pottery and tile, suggesting a bloomery site.	Roman
9	TQ72SE24	Romano-British building	783 249	Roman building material found 1976-77.	Roman
10	TQ72SE46	Romano-British ore pits	7819 2434	Large pits interpreted as Roman ore extraction pits	Roman
11	TQ72NE1 292338	14 th Century Castle	785 256	Castle, built 1385 by Sir Edward Dalingridge. <i>Scheduled Ancient Monument 24405</i> <i>Listed Building Grade I</i>	Medieval
12	TQ72NE3	The Gun Garden	784 259	Ornamental garden terrace, associated with the Castle. <i>Scheduled Ancient Monument 25454</i>	Medieval
13	TQ72NE8	St Giles Church	7823 2619	Church, mainly 14 th century. <i>Listed Building Grade II*</i>	Medieval
14	TQ72NE25	16 th century garden features	7852 2560	Ponds and water features, interpreted as part of a medieval or later designed landscape around the castle.	Medieval/Post-Medieval
15	TQ72NE26	Medieval mill pond	7848 2547	Medieval mill pond, possibly re-used as part of designed landscape.	Medieval

Archaeology South-East
An Archaeological Evaluation at the 'Rose Garden', Bodiam Castle, East Sussex

16	TQ72NE27	16 th century crofts	784 255	Block of five or more long narrow property holdings within the village, probably representing a single planned development of 16 th century date.	Post-Medieval
17	TQ72NE39	Medieval cottage site	7821 2615	Wayside cottage, leased from Pelhams from 1588. Demolished late 19 th -early 20 th century.	Medieval
18	TQ72NE31	Medieval house and Romano-British pottery	7838 2507	House and garden recorded as formerly existing in Robertsbridge Manor survey of 1567. Medieval pottery found mixed with Roman pottery.	Medieval
19	TQ72NE33	Post-Medieval Pottery	78- 25-	Late 16 th – early 17 th century found before 1986.	Post-Medieval
20	TQ72NE38	Post-Medieval windmill and ice house	781 257	Ice house built into pre-existing, possibly windmill, mound.	Post-Medieval
21	NMR_NATIN V-501088	Bodiam Station	788 250	Halt on the Kent & East Sussex Light Railway, 1896 - present	Post-Medieval
22	CBA_DOB-1516	Pillbox	785 255	Type FW3/28A anti-tank pillbox constructed in castle grounds. <i>Scheduled Ancient Monument 24405</i>	Post-Medieval
23	292337	Ellen Archers	7832 2555	17 th century timber-framed house. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
24	292340	New House	7771 2552	Timber-framed house of 1725. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
25	292341	Oasthouses and Barn or Granary at New House to the West of the farmhouse	7768 2552	L-shaped barn, granary or farm building and three oasthouses, 18 th – 19 th century. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
26	292342	Old School House	7815 2579	Gothic building of 1870. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
27	292343	Court Lodge Oasthouse	7821 2594	Oasthouses, 19 th century. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
28	409160	Ockham House	7837 2484	18 th century house. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
29	TQ72NE4	Undated cropmark	779 252	Parch mark visible in 1959.	Undated
30	TQ72NE5	Undated cropmark	782 253	Parch mark visible in 1959.	Undated
31	TQ72NE6	Undated cropmark	778 251	Parch mark visible in 1959.	Undated
32	TQ72SE48	Charcoal burning platform	7849 2457	Charcoal burning platform within wood.	Undated



Rob Scaife 2009

SMR Summary Form

Site Name: 'Rose Garden' Bodiam Castle	
Site Address: Bodiam Castle East Sussex	
Summary: A programme of archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of the National Trust in advance of drainage works at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex. The work was undertaken between 14 th – 16 th April 2009 inclusively. Three evaluation trenches sampled the surface archaeology and two geo-archaeological test pits and a borehole investigated the geological sequence. <i>Archaeology</i> The evaluation trenches identified archaeological deposits and remains from four periods: ?Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval/Post-Medieval and 19 th century/modern. A layer in a geo-archaeological test pit (see below) probably represented previously identified Bronze Age peat. Wet wood from c. 1.8m below ground level produced a C14 date in the range 550-660AD and perhaps from a revetment; an adjacent dump deposit may have also been associated. Alluvial deposits and a probably natural channel produced pottery and ceramic building material dating from c. 1275-1600. Remains of a probable 19 th -century building were also identified. <i>Geo-archaeology</i> The geoarchaeological assessment of the area produced a palaeoenvironmental sequence entirely concordant with earlier investigations at the site. Upper weathered alluvium with associated medieval and post-medieval archaeology rest in irregular thickness on a Lower anerobic blue alluvium. The junction between these contains one occupation horizon with excellent anticipated levels of organic preservation, and a possible association with a timber structure. The alluvial sequence rests on an extensive peat bed which contains at least some elements datable to the Early Bronze Age. Pollen and plant macro-fossil assessment shows that the change from peat to alluvial deposition appears to relate to changes in vegetation in the valley itself. The most likely hypothesis is that anthropogenic activity led to wide scale deforestation at this time.	
District/Unitary: Rother	Parish: Bodiam
Nature of Development: Installation of a new foul water pumping station and associated service trenches	
Period(s): Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval, Modern	
NGR (centre of site : 8 figures): NGR 578341 125405	
Type of archaeological work Evaluation	
Date of Recording: 14 th - 16 th April 2009	
Unit undertaking recording: Archaeology South-East	
Geology: Cretaceous fine-grained sandstone of the Ashdown Beds forms the higher ground of the Rother Valley, which is occupied by Bodiam Castle. The site itself lies within the valley floor and is characterised by alluvial deposits including buried peats of Bronze Age date.	
Title and author of accompanying report: An Archaeological evaluation in advance of drainage works at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex by Dr Matt Pope and Greg Priestley-Bell	
Summary of fieldwork results The evaluation trenches identified deposits and remains from four periods: ?Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval/modern.	

Likelihood of surviving archaeological remains on-site:
--

High

Location of archive/finds: Currently held at the offices of ASE
--

Contact at Unit: Jon Sygrave

Date: July 2009

OASIS ID: archaeol6-61439

Project details

Project name Bodiam Castle drainage works

Short description of the project A programme of archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation was carried out on behalf of the National Trust in advance of drainage works at Bodiam Castle, East Sussex. The work was undertaken between between 14th - 16th April 2009 inclusively 2009. Three evaluation trenches sampled the surface archaeology and two geo-archaeological test pits and a borehole investigated the geological sequence. The evaluation trenches identified deposits and remains from four periods: ?Bronze Age, Saxon, Medieval/Post-Medieval and 19th century/modern. A peat like layer in a geo-archaeological test pit probably represented previously identified Bronze Age peat. Wet wood from c. 1.8m below ground level produced a C14 date in the range 550-660AD and perhaps represented a revetment; an adjacent dump deposit was perhaps associated. Alluvial deposits and a probably natural channel produced pottery and ceramic building material dating from c. 1275-1600. Remains of a probably 19th-century building were also identified. The geoarchaeological assessment of the area produced a palaeoenvironmental sequence entirely concordant with earlier investigations at the site. Upper weathered alluvium with associated derived element of medieval archaeology rest uncomformably on anerobic blue alluvium containing at least one occupation horizon with excellent anticipated levels of organic preservation, a timber structure and lower indications of RB/Medieval activity. The alluvial sequence rests on an extensive peat bed which contains at least some element datable to the Bronze Age. The exact duration extent and timing of this period of peat formation will need to be determined through further dating and analysis.

Project dates Start: 14-04-2009 End: 16-04-2009

Previous/future work Yes / Yes

Any associated project reference codes BCI09 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status National Trust land

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type PEAT Bronze Age

Monument type WET WOOD Early Medieval

Monument type POTTERY Medieval

Archaeology South-East

An Archaeological Evaluation at the 'Rose Garden', Bodiam Castle, East Sussex

33	292339	Old Mutton House	7778 2593	17 th century house. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval
34	409159	Dykes Farmhouse	7799 2434	17 th century house. <i>Listed Building Grade II</i>	Post-Medieval

Monument type	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WOOD Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Service infrastructure (e.g. sewage works, reservoir, pumping station, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX ROTHER BODIAM Bodiam Castle 'Rose Garden'
Postcode	TN32 5
Study area	700.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 78341 25405 50.9997669039 0.541978542513 50 59 59 N 000 32 31 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.00m Max: 9.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	East Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Jon Sygrave

Project supervisor Greg Priestley-Bell

Type of sponsor/funding body National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Leather','Metal','Wood'

Digital Archive recipient Local Museum

Digital Contents 'other'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Local Museum

Paper Contents 'other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation','Research','General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Entered by Greg Priestley-Bell (gregpbell@btinternet.com)

Entered on 30 June 2009

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: /d1/export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm for this page

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-54250

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at St Anselm's Church, West Hill, Dartford, Kent
Short description of the project	<p>A programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation was undertaken at the St Anselm's Church, Dartford. The work was undertaken between the 1st and 3rd of December 2008 on behalf of Scott Wilson Group Ltd. Three evaluation trenches initially sampled the surface archaeology and three geo-archaeological test pits, at the end of each trench, investigated the geological sequence.</p> <p>The evaluation trenches revealed only two sub-circular features, representing modern activity. These features were overlain by a deep layer of made ground, associated with the construction of the church in 1975. The first natural horizon varied in depth from 27.65 metres OD to the west of the site and 28.31 metres OD to the east of the site. The lack of archaeological remains may indicate that the natural horizon has been truncated by construction works associated with the church.</p> <p>The geoarchaeological test pits revealed that Head Deposits cover the site, overlaying the weathered surface of the natural chalk. In one of the test pits a single isolated patch of fluvial sands was encountered at a depth in excess of two metres. The underlying chalk formed an uneven, undulating surface, derived from solution, occurring after the erosion of the chalk by fluvial processes. No artefacts were recovered from the test pits, however, there was an abundance of relatively large flint nodules indicating a high quality raw material in the Pleistocene.</p>
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2008 End: 03-12-2008
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the After full determination (eg. As a condition)
planning process

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT DARTFORD DARTFORD St Anselm's Church

Postcode DA1 3

Study area 626.50 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 53393 74277 51.4461603867 0.207603889766 51 26 46 N 000
12 27 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 27.65m Max: 28.31m

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South East
Organisation

Project brief Kent County Council
originator

Project design Archaeology South-East
originator

Project Giles Dawkes
director/manager

Project supervisor Nick Garland

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

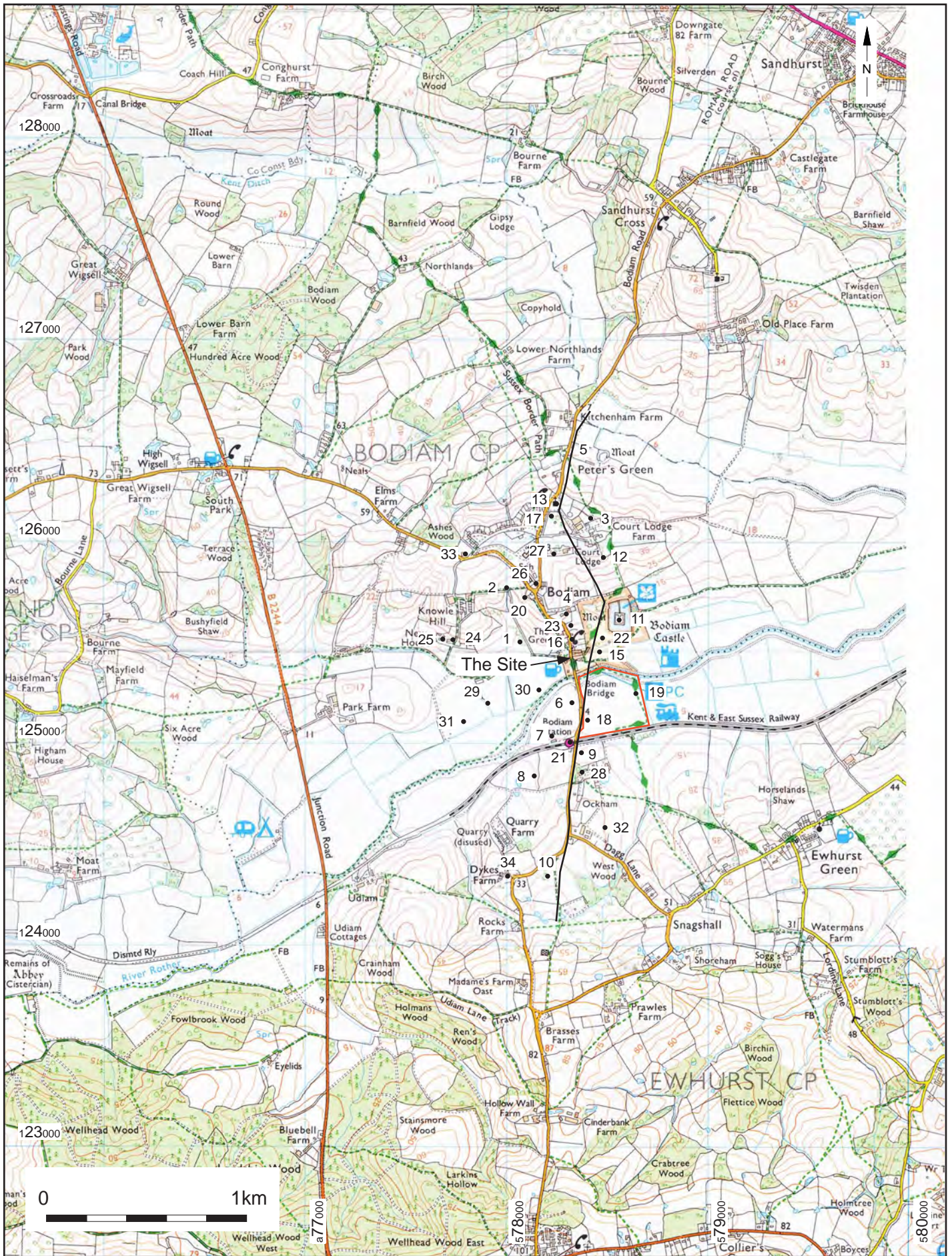
Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive Local Museum
recipient

Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Photograph', 'Plan', 'Report'

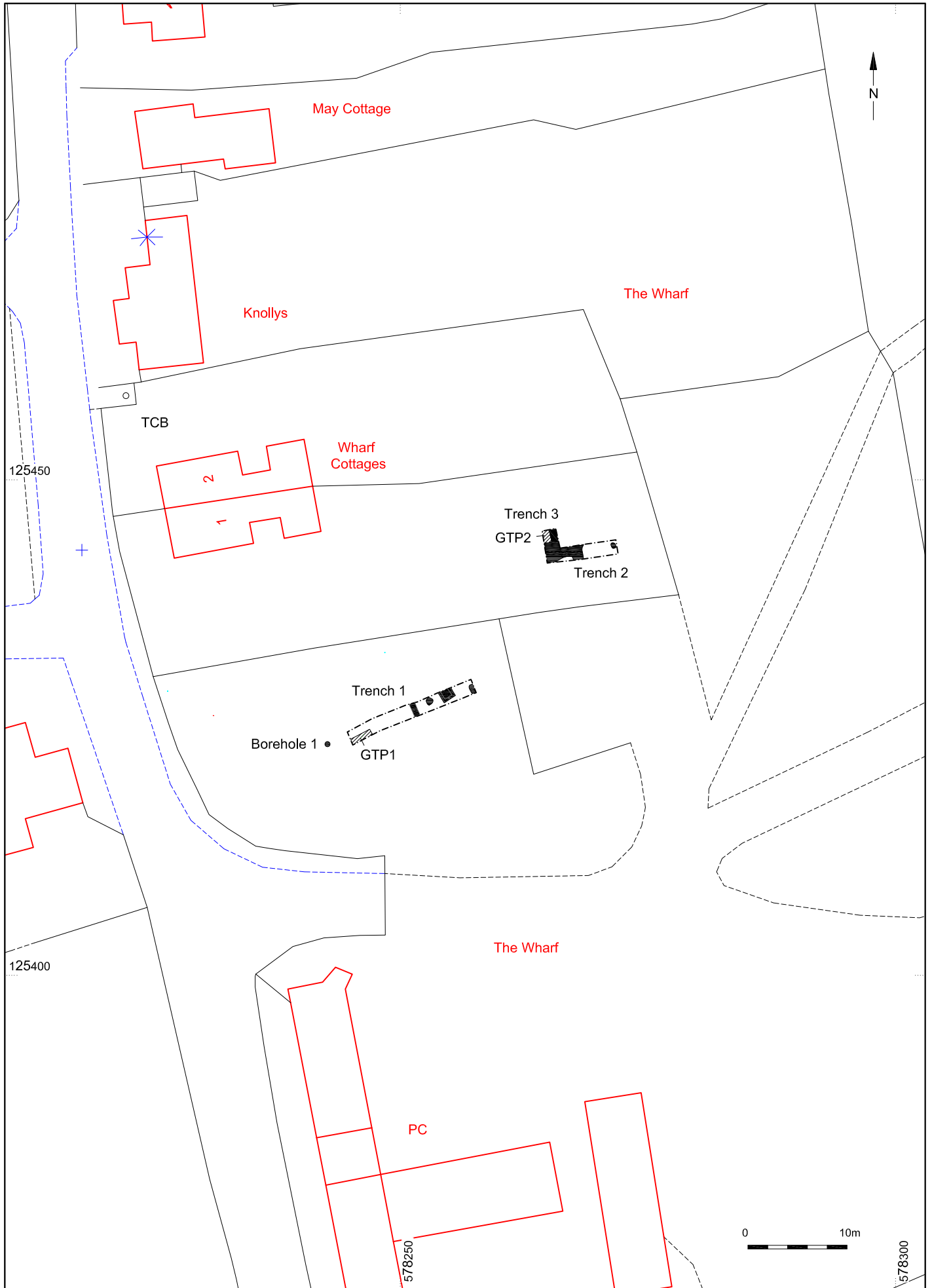
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Evaluation at St Anselm's Church, West Hill, Dartford, Kent
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pope, M and Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2008221
Date	2009
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Nicky Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	20 January 2009

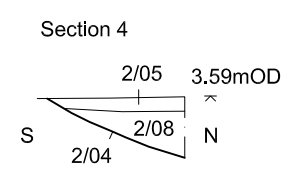
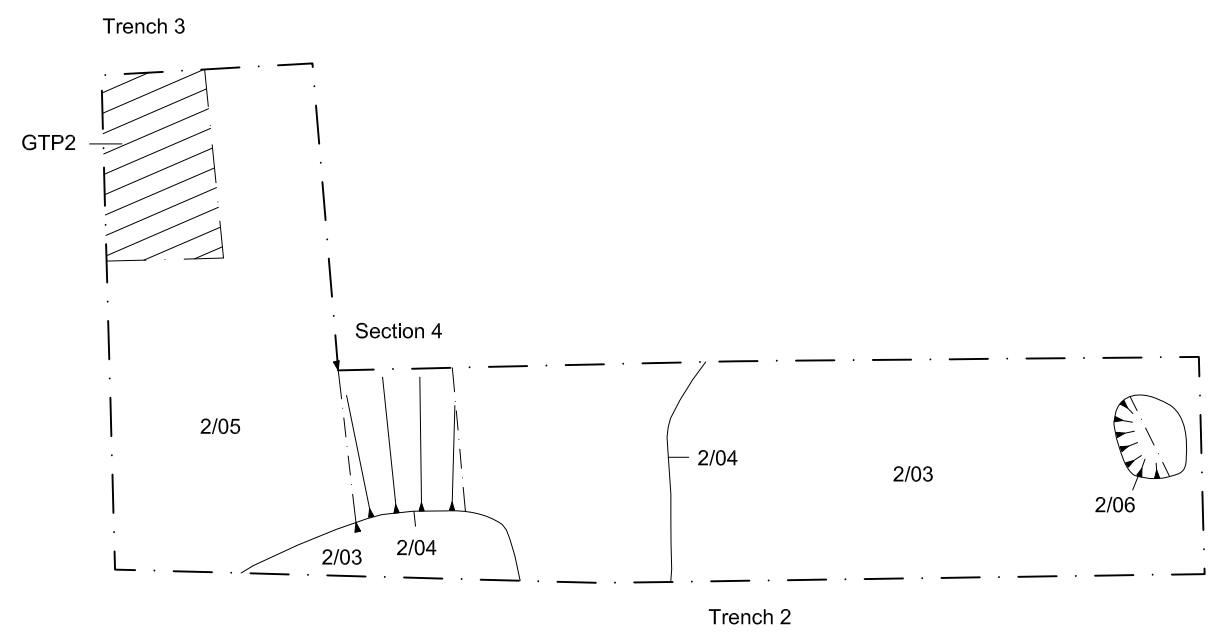
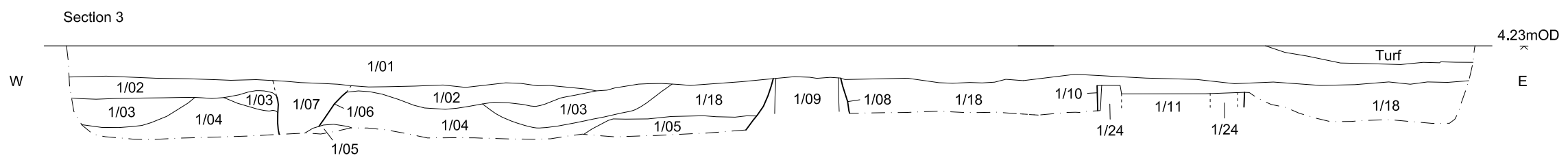
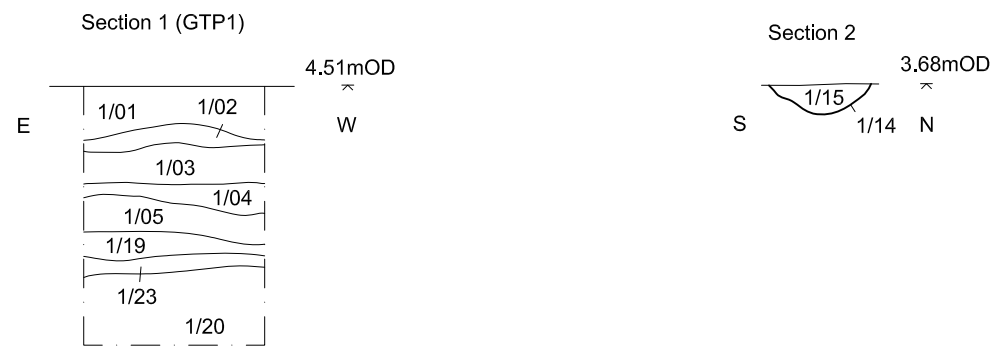
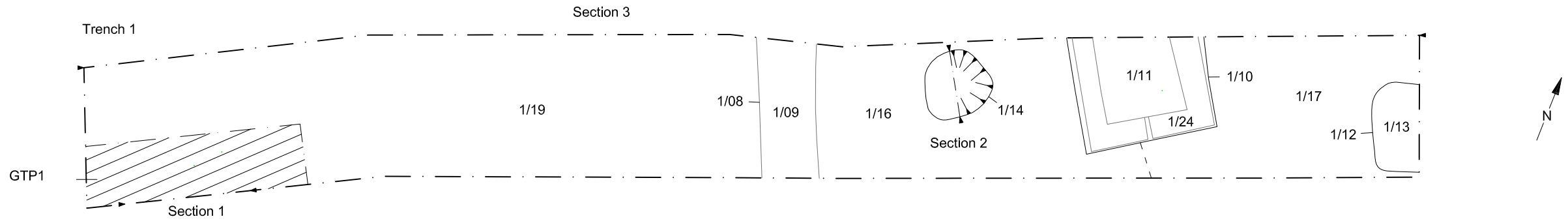


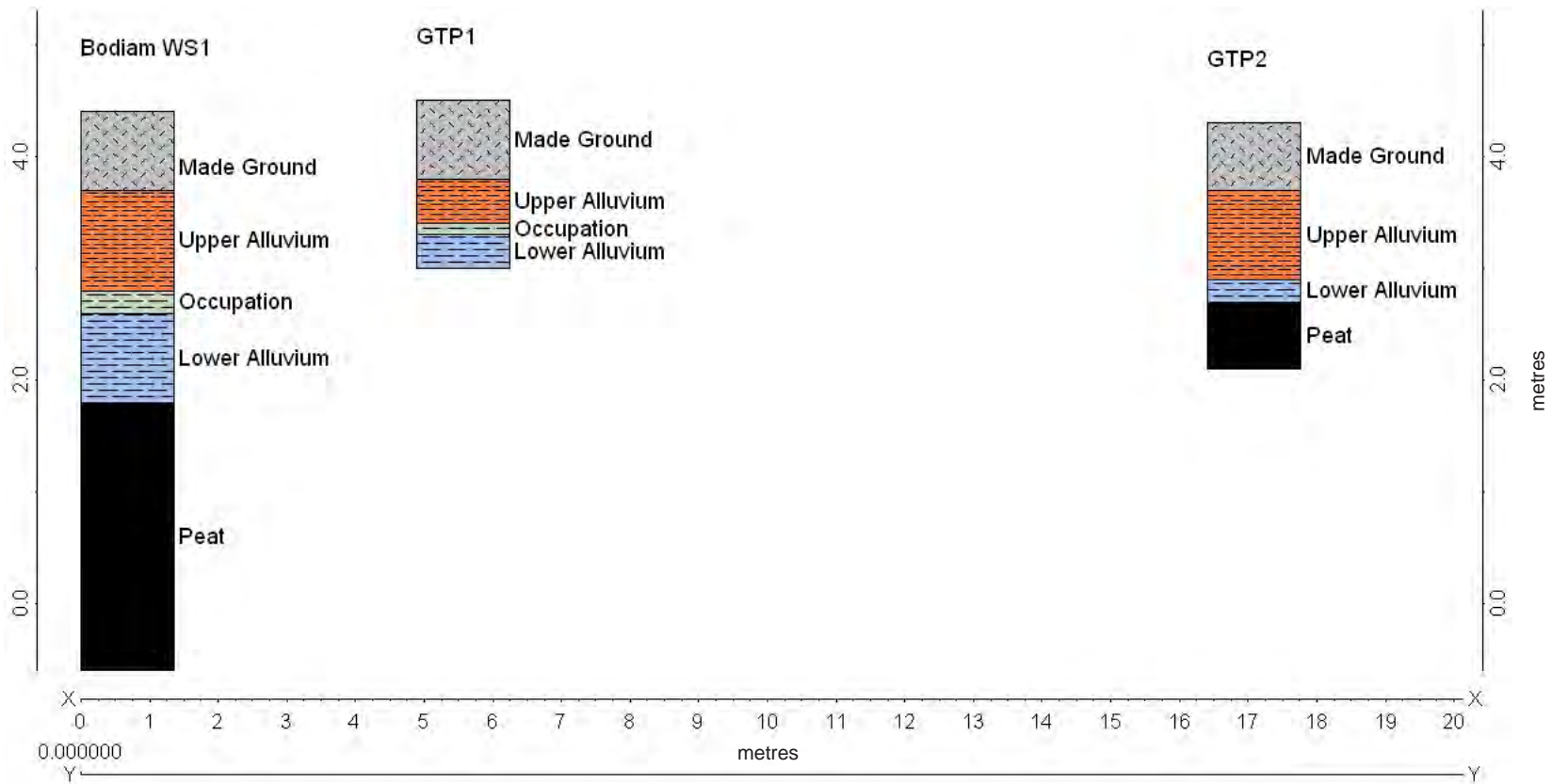
© Archaeology South-East		Bodiam Castle Sewage	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 3765	July 2009	Site location plan and HER data	
Report Ref: 2009095	Drawn by: JLR		

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© Archaeology South-East		Bodiam Castle Sewage		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 3765	July 2009	Evaluation trench location		
Report Ref: 2009095	Drawn by: JLR			





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