

# Changing Chalk

*connecting nature, people and heritage*

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## **Farm Green Dig Project, Bevendean** **A Community Archaeological Project 2025**

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with contributions by Luke Barber, Pete Tolhurst, Naomi Humphreys, Julia Montgomery, Henry Drane and Gail Wilson.



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## 1. Summary

**Site name:** Farm Green, Taunton Avenue, Bevendean, Brighton

**Grid reference:** TQ 33820 06320

**Site activity:** Community Archaeology Project

**Date and duration of fieldwork:** 23rd to 30th June 2025

**Site code:** FGB 25/01

This report presents the results of the Farm Green Dig Project, a community archaeological evaluation comprising of four test pits on Farm Green, in Bevendean, a district of the city of Brighton and Hove, in June 2025. The project was supported by the South Downs National Trust and the Changing Chalk Community Grants Scheme, funded by Heritage Lottery Fund. The grant was awarded to Brighton Young Archaeologists' Club who worked alongside Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society and Bevendean History Group to deliver the project.

The primary objective of the Farm Green Dig Project was to provide members of the public with the opportunity to engage with a familiar location in a completely new way. By participating directly in the archaeological evaluation of this Brighton City Park, local residents and visitors were able to actively search for and uncover evidence relating to Lower Bevendean Farm, a farmstead dating from the 16th century that was once situated on the site. Over the course of one week, the project attracted the involvement of more than 700 participants. Their collective efforts on Farm Green resulted in the recovery of nearly 8,000 finds and the identification of several post-medieval features. The discoveries made during the evaluation provided valuable new evidence regarding the existence, extent, character, and date of the historic structures associated with Lower Bevendean Farm.

Through the active participation of individuals from Bevendean and further afield, the Farm Green Dig Project successfully engaged people of all ages and backgrounds in every stage of the evaluation process. This inclusive approach allowed local residents and visitors alike to become involved in planning, organising and undertaking of the archaeological work. Participants had the opportunity to discover more about their local heritage, contributing directly to the Changing Chalk Project. The event fostered a sense of community spirit, as those taking part enjoyed both the social aspects and the shared purpose of the dig. Importantly, their contributions helped to generate new archaeological evidence, which is vital for informing our understanding of the historical development of Bevendean, its homes, community and the wider landscape.

**Location and reference of archive:** The archive is presently held at Archaeodiscovery Ltd, Star Cottage, Star Lane, Blackboys and will be deposited with a suitable repository in due course.

(Front cover photo courtesy of Dr Susan Greenwood)

## **2. Introduction**

Permission was sought from East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council to open and excavate four 2m x 3m test pits on Farm Green, Bevendean, Brighton, East Sussex (TQ 33820 06320) (Fig. 1). The investigation focused on the area southwest of Bevendean Primary School, targeting features associated with Lower Bevendean Farm. This work built upon a geophysical survey previously conducted at the site (Tolhurst, 2019).

The project was funded by the Changing Chalk Community Grants Scheme and was led by Felicity Thompson and Gemma Ward of Brighton Young Archaeologists' Club, who collaborated with members of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) and the Bevendean History Group (BHG) to deliver the project. The test pits were excavated in green open space belonging to Brighton City Parks making public engagement particularly suitable. The fieldwork was undertaken by 155 individuals, including Bevendean Primary school pupils, the field director was Pete Tolhurst and on-site instruction and supervision was provided by Simon Copper and John Skleton from Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society.

The community project was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation approved by and following a consultation with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer, Mr Neil Griffin. The work was carried out to comply with the requirements for archaeological fieldwork contained in *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (ESCC 2019), and in accordance with the relevant guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2023). The archive is currently held by Archaeodiscovery Ltd at Star Cottage, Star Lane, Blackboys and will be deposited with a suitable repository in due course.

### **2.1 Changing Chalk Community Grants Scheme**

The Changing Chalk Community Grants Scheme was developed as part of the wider Changing Chalk partnership, led by the National Trust and supported by The National Lottery Heritage Fund. The scheme was designed to enable local communities across the eastern South Downs to engage with and enhance their natural and cultural heritage. Funding was made available to support projects that aligned

with one or more of the programme's core themes- Restoring Chalkland, Discovering Lost Heritage, and Connecting Communities<sup>1</sup>.

The grants were open to charities, community groups, and non-profit organisations operating within Brighton & Hove and East Sussex. The scheme aimed to foster inclusive participation, encourage outdoor engagement, and promote the conservation of chalk grassland habitats and associated heritage. In response to this funding opportunity, a team from Brighton Young Archaeologists' Club convened to explore potential community archaeology projects that could empower local volunteers (particularly young people) to engage meaningfully with their heritage through fieldwork and educational workshops.

A series of planning and brainstorming sessions were held during mid to late 2024, providing a platform for interested parties to collaborate and refine project ideas. Following these discussions, the Bevendean Farm Green Dig Project was selected as the most suitable initiative to advance the wider aims of the Changing Chalk partnership. The project was recognised for its potential to strengthen community connections to the local landscape and enhance public understanding of the area's historical character.

## **2.2 Brighton Young Archaeologists' Club (Brighton YAC)**

Brighton Young Archaeologists' Club is part of the national Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC) network, coordinated by the Council for British Archaeology (CBA), and provides opportunities for children and young people aged 8–16 to engage with archaeology through hands-on activities, site visits, and creative workshops. The club is run by local volunteers and heritage professionals and aims to foster interest in the past while developing practical skills and confidence among its members.

The Brighton YAC team includes volunteers and facilitators with a wide range of archaeological and educational expertise. The project was led by experienced outreach coordinators who specialise in delivering accessible heritage experiences for children and families. Throughout the project, YAC

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<sup>1</sup> [www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/sussex/the-changing-chalk-partnership](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/sussex/the-changing-chalk-partnership) (accessed November 2025)

maintained a commitment to ethical practice, community empowerment, and the responsible stewardship of heritage. Principles that align with the CBA's emphasis on respectful behaviour, open communication, and shared learning<sup>2</sup>.

### **3. Location, topography and geology**

The site is located on Farm Green, in Bevendean, a district of the city of Brighton and Hove, East Sussex (TQ 33820 06320) immediately southwest of Bevendean Primary School (Figs 1 & 2). The site once contained a post-medieval farm complex, whose buildings had been demolished, grassed over and turned to parkland prior to the fieldwork taking place.

The site is fairly flat at a height of approximately 55m above Ordnance Datum and forms a natural bowl in the landscape surrounded by higher ground. It is part of a dry valley system characteristic of the South Downs, shaped by long-term erosional processes acting on the chalk landscape. The 'Dean' suffix in the place name *Bevendean* is likely derived from the Old English word *denu*, meaning 'valley' (Mills 2001), reflecting the site's topographic setting. According to The British Geological Survey (BGS 1996) the site lies over Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, covered by clay, silt, sand and gravel head deposit. However, during the evaluation the natural geology was not encountered but it appeared that head deposits were overlaid by a potentially thick layer of hillwash (colluvium). Such colluvial deposits are consistent with material accumulation at the base of valley slopes and within hollows along chalk escarpments, reflecting typical geomorphological processes in downland environments.

### **4. Archaeological background**

The archaeological potential of the site has been gleaned from the county Historic Environment Record (ESCC 2025). In summary, the site lies in an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) associated with a medieval manorial site and post-medieval farm complex. In 2019, the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) were asked by the Bevendean History Group (BHG) to conduct a resistivity survey of the area, known as Farm Green. The survey produced some clear results indicating the existence of archaeological features relating to Lower Bevendean Farm (Tolhurst 2019). In dry weather it is also possible to see the layout of the farm buildings as parch marks in the grass (Fig.3). It

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<sup>2</sup> [www.archaeologyuk.org/about-us/values-behaviours.html](http://www.archaeologyuk.org/about-us/values-behaviours.html) (accessed October 2025)

is therefore very plausible that archaeological remains associated with this post-medieval farm complex have survived on the site and would be encountered during the project.

The settlement of Bevendean is first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as the Manor of 'Bevedene' known to be worth £6 and owned by William de Warenne (Morris 1976). Between the Domesday entry and the present time there is further documentary evidence of the farm and its owners or tenants. This includes a reference to Bevynden Farm in the will of John Levitt, dated 22 October 1533 and a record in 1639 which showed Thomas Covert of Slaugham owned the farm.

Bevendean Farm continued into the post-medieval period and the settlement is shown on a Sussex map of 1819<sup>3</sup>. From the late 19th century, the farm was split between 7 different tenants and had a total area of about 691 acres with Upper Bevendean Farm having a sizeable proportion. In 1908 Mr F. J. Allcorn took the tenancy of Lower Bevendean Farm with the acreage of the original farm considerably reduced in size to 279 acres (Phillips & Boulton 2015). The tenancy of Lower Bevendean Farm was relinquished in September 1942 by F. J. Allcorn when Brighton Corporation needed the land for houses and a new primary school to support the expanding population. Most of the farm buildings were pulled down before 1959 but a plan of the site from March 1950 (Fig. 17) shows the location of the buildings remaining on what is now known as Farm Green. The Barn, thought to be one of the earliest structures on the site and possibly 16th century in date (S. Unger, *pers. comm.*) may have had older origins. The Cow Stall, which was later remodified as a church, remained in use during the 1950's. In the 1970s, an order was issued for the demolition of the final buildings, and the area was subsequently transformed into parkland. As a result, the archaeological potential of the site was high in relation to a reasonably undisturbed medieval and post-medieval settlement

## **5. Aims, objectives and methodology**

### **5.1 Aims**

The aims of the test pit evaluation at Farm Green were as follows:

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<sup>3</sup> [www.bevendeanhistory.org.uk/maps/](http://www.bevendeanhistory.org.uk/maps/) (accessed October 2025)

- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, by determining the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.

## **5.2 Objectives**

The objectives of test pit evaluation at Farm Green were as follows:

- Using the geophysical survey results and historical map overlays to target and investigate structural features relating to Lower Bevendean Farm to determine if archaeologically relevant layers had survived on site. With specific research objectives;

Test pit 1 will aim to target Carter's Cottage.

Test pit 2 will aim to target the Cow Stalls, reused in 1950's as a church.

Test pit 3 will target the stables and open yard area.

Test pit 4 will aim to target the possible 16th century barn.

In order to clarify where possible the existence, character, extent and date of these structures and to gain further insight on both the domestic and agricultural use of the farm complex. As well as an understanding of the religious use of the former hay stores and cow stalls.

- To enable members of the public to investigate the archaeology of the environs by carrying out 4 archaeological test pit excavations in the area.
- To report on the fieldwork results in order to inform local residents, academia and posterity.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

## **5.3 Desired Outcomes**

The desired outcomes of the test pit evaluation at Farm Green were as follows:

- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of Farm Green, Bevendean and an engaged and informed local population.

- In addition to this report, further layers of interpretation will be developed to enhance accessibility and engagement across diverse audiences. These include;

The delivery of a free, online, interactive learning guide<sup>4</sup> presenting the project results. This resource will be co-created with young people and is designed to enable future visitors to discover an interesting and often overlooked corner of public space.

The production and dissemination of a project film<sup>5</sup>, documenting the entire process and including oral histories and interviews with members of the public involved in the archaeological evaluation.

- A minimum of 200 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of Bevendean local history.
- A minimum of 80 people with new archaeological skills.

## 5.4 Methodology

Test pit placement was to be based on geophysical survey results (Fig. 10) and historical map overlays (Figs. 12–17), providing best-fit targeting due to differences in coordinate systems and the scale of the historic mapping. A total of 4 test pits were to be dug each measuring 3m in length and 2m in width. All ground reduction was to be carried out entirely by hand using mattock, shovel, and trowel and under constant archaeological supervision. All spoil heaps were monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were identified these were then to be further investigated by hand cleaning, examination and recording in plan and section. Masonry walls, if encountered, were to be carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ. All artefacts from test-pits were retained in the first instance with participants instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may possibly be of interest. Though all but a sample of some classes of building material will be discarded after recording. Discarded building material will be backfilled within the test pits after quantification on site and consultation with a finds specialist. The categories of artefacts to be discarded will be discussed with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

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<sup>4</sup> [2025-12-14\\_FINALmaph\\_withQR\\_9\\_12\\_25\\_screen.pdf](#) (accessed December 2025)

<sup>5</sup> [Bevendean Farm Film - YouTube](#) (accessed December 2025)

The test-pit digging took place over 6 days, beginning with a briefing session explaining the aims of the evaluation, the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment. Participants were then divided between the four test pits, accompanied by a supervisor. Each team was provided with a complete set of test-pit excavation equipment, copies of the MOLA field manual (3<sup>rd</sup> edition 1994) and pro-forma context recording sheets into which all fieldwork data was entered. Test pit 1 (TP1) was designated as the teaching trench where youth workshops were to take place. Professional archaeologists and a BHAS field director were on site for the duration of the evaluation and visited all the test-pits regularly. They provided advice to the field teams and checked that the evaluation was being carried out and recorded to the required standard.

## **6. Results**

The four test pits were dug close to their original planned position, with only slight adjustments made to incorporate parch marks visible on the ground (Fig. 11). All dimensions were as intended except for TP1, which was extended to 5 m in length to accommodate the numbers involved in youth workshops. General stratigraphy in all test pits consisted of a mid grey-brown, sandy silt topsoil (50) measuring between 0.04m-0.20m deep; overlaying a light grey-brown, sandy silt, post-demolition levelling layer (51) measuring between 0.04m-0.22m deep. Given the constraints of the timeframe, a sondage was excavated in each test pit in an effort to reach archaeologically significant layers. All identified deposits and features, or possible features were issued context numbers and recorded in plan and are detailed below.

### **6.1 Test Pit 1**

This test pit was orientated approximately NE-SW, measuring 1.80m in width by 5m in length. An L-shaped sondage, roughly 1.50m<sup>2</sup> was excavated at the northeastern end to a depth of up to 0.34m, in order to determine the survival of any archaeological features associated with Carter's Cottage. Although the natural geology was not reached, directly underneath levelling layer (1/51) the sondage revealed a partially exposed and damaged concrete-rendered surface (65) (Fig. 4).

The remains of a brick wall (66), with associated render (68) and foundation (67), dating to the late post-medieval period, were observed to the southwest of surface (65) (Fig. 4). These features are

located in approximately the same position as the northeastern foundation wall of Carter's Cottage, as seen on Ordnance Survey maps from 1873 to 1938 (Figs. 12–16) and on the 1950 plan (Fig. 17). This position also corresponds with geophysical anomalies identified during the survey (Fig. 10). The wall consists of a single brick course, laid flat in off-white lime mortar, overlying a concrete pebble-mix foundation approximately 0.10 m wide. Reference to the historic floor plan of Carter's Cottage dated 1943 (Pl. 1) suggests proximity to the cottage scullery or kitchen, though further investigation is required to confirm this association. Brick samples, dating from the mid-19th to early 20th century, provide a reasonably secure date for the feature.

Although TP1 was designated as a teaching trench, it yielded a significant proportion of the site's overall finds. Deriving mainly from the topsoil, post-demolition and demolition layers archaeological finds that were recovered are classified as residual - meaning that the finds may have originated from an earlier context but have been disturbed by some external action (demolition) and have consequently ended up in more recent deposits. Notably, the presence of earlier material in TP1 such as the 13th to 14th century pottery sherd and West Country slate may indicate activity predating the demolition phase and would warrant further investigation.

Despite their residual nature, many artefacts from TP1 can be categorised as domestic or household in function, insinuating that following demolition, much of the bulk material was cleared away, yet deeper archaeological horizons may have remained intact, sealed beneath levelling layer (51). The presence of residual finds hinting at earlier occupation highlights the importance of targeted excavation at greater depths to establish whether older phases of the farmstead survive undisturbed below the later deposits.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max Length</b>	<b>Max Width</b>	<b>Max Depth</b>	<b>Height (mOD)</b>
1/50	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.14m	54.09- 54.17
1/51	Layer	Levelling Layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.22m	53.95- 54.04
65	Fill	Floor Surface	0.70m+	1m+	Not	53.99

					excavated	
66	Fill	Wall	0.60m+	0.10m	0.06m	
67	Fill	Wall Foundation	0.60m+	0.12m	Not excavated	53.97
68	Fill	Render for Wall (67)	0.60m+	0.02m	Not excavated	

Table 1: Test Pit 1 List of recorded contexts.

## 6.2 Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 (TP2), measuring 2m wide by 3m long and orientated approximately NNW–SSE, was positioned to investigate the area of the former cow stalls (later repurposed as a church). Investigation revealed a compact chalk surface (54) directly beneath levelling layer (2/51), interpreted as the remains of the trackway running just north of the cow stalls. This feature corresponds with the alignment seen in the 1950 plan (Fig. 17) and 1948 photograph of Lower Bevendean cow stalls (Pl. 2), offering valuable insight into the site's mid 20th century layout.

An L-shaped sondage measuring approximately 3.2m<sup>2</sup> was excavated at the northeastern end of the test pit to a depth of 0.33m (Fig. 5). This revealed that trackway (54) sloped southwards and appears to have been truncated to the south by a service drain (74) running NE-SW, this ceramic pipe dated to the mid 19th to mid 20th century. To the southeast of the service, a less compact chalk rubble layer (59) probably representing a later phase associated with the demolition of the church was identified and although not fully excavated was recorded up to a depth of 0.16m. The position of the service pipe, combined with time constraints, limited further investigation of deposit (59) and indeed this test pit as a whole. Consequently, work was halted and resources were redirected elsewhere. The natural geology was not encountered. Given the survival of other features associated with Lower Bevendean Farm, it is highly likely that repositioning TP2 further southeast and investigation to greater depths in a future phase would uncover structural remains of the cow shed/church.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max Length</b>	<b>Max Width</b>	<b>Max Depth</b>	<b>Height (mOD)</b>
2/50	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.07m	53.97- 54.03
2/51	Layer	Levelling Layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.10m	53.89
54	Fill	Surface/Trackway	2m+	2m+	Not excavated	53.77- 53.92
74	Fill	Drain	0.30m+	0.16m	0.14m	53.71
59	Layer	Demolition Layer	0.60m+	0.30m+	0.16m +	53.68

Table 2: Test Pit 2 List of recorded contexts.

### 6.3 Test Pit 3

Test pit 3 (TP3) orientated approximately NE-SW and measuring 2m in width and 3m in length, targeted the area believed to be where the farm stables once stood. Investigation revealed a partly exposed, tightly laid, cobble flint surface (52), interpreted as the stable's interior floor (Figs.10-17). Adjacent to this surface to the southwest were the partially robbed out remains of the southern stable wall (53), roughly 0.50m wide and at least 2m long (Figs. 6-7). Likely robbed out during the demolition phase in the 1950s and sealed sometime in the mid 20th century by levelling layer (3/51). Some structural elements of wall (53) had remained intact, including a concrete rendered 'shelf' (72), possibly the remnants of a drainage gully or another form of external weatherproofing. The recovery of 19th to early 20th century Wealden type bricks and flint walling mortar from wall (53) provide a reasonable date for this context, that is in keeping with the cartographic evidence available. The building material recovered is also consistent with the construction style observed in the photographic evidence (Pl. 3).

Further to the southwest a compact chalk rubble surface (62) was uncovered, interpreted as the remains of the open shed and yard surface, as depicted in former resident- Norman Allcorn's hand drawn plan of Lower Bevendean Farm (Pl. 4). This was the layout as he remembered it from his childhood, and it is of interest to note that he annotates this open yard area as where "geese fattened."

A sondage measuring approximately 1.80m long by 0.50m wide was excavated at the northwestern end of TP3 either side of wall (53), to a depth of up to 0.50m. The aim to investigate earlier construction phases and clarify the stratigraphic sequence. Towards the southwest end of the sondage (Section 3 Fig. 6) beneath levelling layer (3/51) was encountered 0.14m of yard surface (62) directly above a deposit of mid orange brown silty sandy clay (63), which was interpreted as colluvium (hillwash). To the northeast (Section 3 & 4 Fig. 6) the sondage revealed that directly beneath cobbled floor surface (52) was a 0.22m thick compact chalk rubble bedding layer (60), overlaying a deposit interpreted as the same colluvial layer (63).

Wall (53) appears to truncate bedding layer (60), though both features are likely contemporary, forming part of the same structure and finds from both contexts suggest a comparable 19th to early 20th century date. The construction cut [2] for wall (53) cuts colluvial layer (63), which was relatively sterile and identified as colluvium based on its geological composition and the location of TP3 at the base of a valley. Further investigation is needed to confirm the date and character of this colluvial layer, which could not be fully explored within the time constraints of the evaluation.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max Length</b>	<b>Max Width</b>	<b>Max Depth</b>	<b>Height (mOD)</b>
3/50	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	53.98- 54.02
3/51	Layer	Levelling Layer	2.50m+	Tr.	0.22m	53.84- 53.91
52	Fill	Cobbled Floor Surface	0.5m+	2m+	0.12m	53.91
2	Cut	Construction Cut for Wall (53)	2m+	0.50m	Not excavated	
53	Fill	Robbed Out Wall	2m+	0.50m	Not excavated	53.86
60	Fill	Bedding Layer	0.60m+	0.34m+	0.22m	53.88

62	Fill	Yard Surface	1.50m+	Tr.	0.14m	
63	Layer	Colluvial Deposit	2m+	0.60m+	Not excavated	53.54
72	Fill	Weatherproofing for wall (53)	0.70m+	0.20m	Not excavated	

Table 3: Test Pit 3 List of recorded contexts.

#### 6.4 Test Pit 4

This test pit was orientated approximately NE-SW and measured 2m in width by 3m in length. Early investigation revealed a 19th to 20th century roof tile scatter (55) (Figs. 8-9) sealed within the levelling layer (4/51) likely demolition remnants of the tile roofed barn that once stood in the vicinity (Pl. 5). A metal assemblage (64), predominantly composed of late post-medieval barrel rings (L. Barber, *pers. comm.*), was also uncovered within context (4/51) and left in-situ (Fig.8). In close proximity to this assemblage, TP4 yielded a notable quantity of large English stoneware spirit bottles, including a sherd attributed to the Farnham Brewery. It is worth noting, with reference to Norman Allcorn's hand-drawn and accompanying oral history, the documented location of the wet grain silo. Allcorn recalls that damp grain (a brewing by-product) was delivered by lorry from the brewery during the summer months and stored in the silo as winter feed for cows stalled nearby (Phillips & Boulton 2015). In this incidence the recovery of such finds may support the archival record, reflecting a potential commercial relationship between breweries and local farming practices.

A sondage measuring approximately 1.80m long and 0.40m wide was excavated at the southeastern end of TP4. The natural geology was not encountered but the sondage did uncover two demolition deposits (57) and (58) either side of the remains of wall (56)- which consisted of irregular downland flint nodules set in an off-white sandy lime mortar. These materials provided a 18th to 19th century date for feature (56) and with reference to geophysical anomalies (Fig. 10), parch marks (Figs. 11 & 17) and historical Ordnance Survey overlays (Figs.12-16) is believed to be the southwestern foundation wall for the barn. To the southwest, construction cut [3] for wall (56) truncated an orange brown silty sandy clay colluvial deposit (69) in a similar manner to the stratigraphic sequence seen in TP3. To the

northeast it was observed that the internal face of the barn wall (56) was rendered (73), with a brick floor surface at the base. This floor surface consisted of a series of smaller, well-formed and fired 19th to 20th century bricks (61), laid on bed, lining the base of the internal face of wall (56) in a NW-SE orientation. This course of bricks was adjacent to a series of larger well-formed and fired 18th to 19th century bricks (71) laid on bed and in an opposing direction to (61) orientated NE-SW. Both brick floor types (61) and (71) laid directly above a light grey brown, compact, aggregate bedding layer (70) that was only exposed towards the end the evaluation and could not be fully investigated within the time constraints of the project.

The recovery of residual finds dating to the 17th and 18th centuries within the demolition layers of TP4 suggests earlier occupation in this area. The 18th–19th century date for the barn wall aligns closely with the documentary record, and notably, a block carved with the initials C.G. 1723 was recorded at the eastern end of the long barn at Lower Bevendean Farm during demolition in 1948 (Pl. 6). These initials are thought to represent Charles Greer, who, together with his wife Elizabeth, owned Bevendean Farm at that time (Phillips & Boulton 2015). Taken together, this evidence indicates that the barn structure may be among the oldest within the Lower Bevendean Farm complex and underscores the importance of further investigation. Such work is essential to establish whether earlier phases of the farmstead survive undisturbed beneath later deposits, with the potential to reveal earlier phases of activity and continuity of use.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max Length</b>	<b>Max Width</b>	<b>Max Depth</b>	<b>Height (mOD)</b>
4/50	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.08m	55.60-56.30
4/51	Layer	Levelling Layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.20m	55.71-56.08
55	Layer	Tile Scatter	1.20m	1m+	0.07m	
3	Cut	Construction Cut for Wall (56)	0.40m+	0.36m	Not excavated	

56	Fill	Wall	0.40m+	0.32m	Not excavated	55.70
57	Layer	Demolition Layer	1.90+	0.40m+	0.34m	55.66
58	Layer	Demolition Layer	0.72m+	0.40m+	0.32m	
61	Fill	Brick Floor Surface	0.40m+	0.08m	Not excavated	
64	Layer	Metal Assemblage	1.20m	0.80m+	Not excavated	55.95
69	Layer	Colluvial Deposit	0.40m+	0.40m+	Not excavated	55.35
70	Fill	Aggregate Bedding Layer	0.50m+	0.40m+	Not excavated	55.13
71	Fill	Brick Floor Surface	0.18m	0.10m	Not excavated	
73	Fill	Interior Render for Wall (56)	0.40m+	0.04m	Not excavated	

Table 4: Test Pit 4 List of recorded contexts.

## 7. Finds

### 7.1 Introduction to the Artefactual Assemblages by Luke Barber

The evaluation at the site recovered a large assemblage of finds from the four investigated test pits (TP1-4). This is particularly notable considering in most instances only the uppermost archaeological horizons were subjected to excavation. As such, and with the exception of *in situ* walls, the vast majority of the finds can be considered as deriving from demolition and post-demolition deposits. The

finds consist of a number of different categories: pottery, clay tobacco pipe, glass, bone, shell, ceramic building material (including mortar), metalwork, slag, geological material and miscellaneous pieces.

Each finds category was sorted by trench and context number and subsequently dated and fully recorded. The data from the recording work was used to create an Excel spreadsheet for ease of analysis and as part of the digital archive. Each find was allocated a chronological period where possible and these are indicated in the tables within the current report. These consist of **HM** – High Medieval C13th-14th; **EPM** – Early Post-medieval mid C16th-mid 18th and **LPM** – Late Post-medieval mid C18th-20th. In a number of instances finds were not datable to a particular period, but this usually only affected intrinsically undatable items like unworked stone. It is quite clear that virtually all the contexts in the different trenches contain a degree of residuality and this counts for all of the early material. This is unsurprising considering the nature of the excavated deposits. There are large chronological gaps in the finds and a total dominance of late post-medieval material, particularly from the late 19th to 20th centuries. This is almost certainly the result of the shallow nature of the excavations – future work at the site on deeper archaeological deposits are likely to change this chronological balance.

This report presents brief overviews of the artefacts by category but includes full tabulation of each type as part of the visible archive. After recording most of the finds were discarded as they were not assessed to be suitable for long-term curation in a museum. However, the oldest pieces were retained as well as a representative sample of all the categories of find in order to provide handling and display material for the local community. A record of the retained pieces is included in the Excel archive of the assemblage.

## **7.2 *The Pottery* by Luke Barber**

The excavations recovered 519 sherds of pottery, weighing 6317g, from 15 individually numbered contexts (most deriving from topsoil/demolition spreads). The assemblage was recovered from all the four trenches though by far the majority came from TP1 (TP1 – 330/1566g; TP2 – 42/171g; TP3 – 51/770g and TP4 – 96/3810g). Overall the assemblage is characterised by small, slightly abraded sherds – very much in keeping with the reworked nature of the deposits within which they were found.

Although the site average sherd weight is 12.2g this is slightly distorted by the presence of a number of large stoneware sherds from TP4 (which has an average sherd weight of 39.7g). The average sherd weight for TP1 (4.7g) is perhaps more representative of the assemblage as a whole.

The pottery was quantified for each trench by period and fabric, with notes being made on form and decoration. Common and/or descriptive ware names were used for fabrics though the medieval material also includes the fabric code for the Lewes area fabric series (Barber 2023). The full assemblage is listed in Appendix 1.

### **7.2.1 Medieval and early post-medieval**

By far the earliest sherd from the site was from TP1, context [51], and consists of the base from an oxidised cooking pot in HML3a Developed Ringmer sandy ware. The small sherd (3g) is clearly residual but demonstrates activity in the area between the mid 13th and mid 14th centuries. No Late Medieval pottery was recovered but this is likely to be the result of the excavations only being shallow in nature. Just three sherds of early post-medieval date are in the assemblage. These consist of a local glazed red earthenware sherd undiagnostic of form (TP1, context [50]), a trailed slip decorated local earthenware dish (TP4, context [58]) and a probable Verwood (Dorset) buff earthenware sherd, undiagnostic of form (TP4, context [51]). All three sherds can be placed in a mid 17th to 18th century date range.

### **7.2.2 Late post-medieval**

This period accounts for the vast majority of the assemblage and appears to represent a range of domestic wares that were in use within the farm through this period. Material from early in this period is rare. Just three sherds (4g) of creamware were recovered (TP1, context [50] and TP4, context [50]), none of which were identifiable to form. Similarly virtually no pearlware was recovered – just five sherds (17g) from TP1 (context [51]) and TP3 (contexts [51] and [52]). Both creamware and pearlware tend to be the typical finewares of the 1760-1820 period and their virtual absence here is quite notable. Indeed the few sherds present could represent old vessels in contemporaneous use later in the 19th or even 20th centuries. Certainly the vast majority of the late post-medieval assemblage post-dates this period. Although there is a range of mid/late 19th century types (eg the Yellow ware) the majority of

the assemblage is most likely to be of early/mid 20th century date. The quite high numbers of bone china sherds and refined white earthenwares would be very much in keeping with this as would the English stoneware preserve jars. A typical domestic range of vessel types is represented – vessels for horticulture, storage, kitchen use, table wares, tea wares and sanitary wares (Appendix 1). There is nothing in this assemblage to suggest anything other than a lower to middling class household. Children are represented within the ceramic assemblage by three fragments from a bisque doll's head (TP1, contexts [50] and [51]). A notable proportion of the late post-medieval sherds so clear signs of having been burnt, with a number blackened, showing heat damage and/or exhibiting adhering fuel ash slag. Clearly the burning of domestic refuse was a regular occurrence at the farm at this time.

Although a few sherds have traces of maker's marks these are frustratingly fragmented though some are clearly of 20th century date (e.g. the blue transfer-printed plate from TP2, context [51]). Of note are the sherds from two large English stoneware spirit bottles from TP4 (context [51]), one of which is from the Farnham Brewery. Although all trenches produced domestic pottery the assemblages from TP1 and TP2 have the highest proportion of this material. TP3 has a slightly higher proportion of flower pots and TP4 has a notable quantity of large English stoneware spirit bottles.

### **7.3 *Clay Tobacco Pipes* by Luke Barber**

Just four pieces of clay pipe were recovered from the site (Appendix 2). All are of late post-medieval date, somewhat worn and probably residual. They represent a background scatter of smoking/discard.

### **7.4 *The Glass* by Luke Barber**

The excavations recovered 2967 shards of glass, weighing 10,674g, from 13 individually numbered contexts (most deriving from topsoil/demolition spreads). The assemblage was recovered from all the four trenches though by far the majority came from TP1 and TP4 (TP1 – 1358/4326g; TP2 – 74/292g; TP3 – 447/915g and TP4 – 1088/5141g). Overall the assemblage is characterised by a high degree of fragmentation – very much in keeping with the reworked nature of the deposits within which the material was found (a site average shard weight of 3.6g). The glass was quantified for each trench by period, colour and form, with notes being made on complete dimensions and any markings etc. The full assemblage is listed in Appendix 3.

### ***7.4.1 The Glass Assemblage***

The earliest pieces of glass are suspected of being of 18th century date, but these are not common. TP1, context [50], produced five shards of 1.5mm thick window glass with some surface (rainbow) corrosion (3g), while TP3, context [51], produced a corroded piece from a dark green wine bottle (7g). The remainder of the glass assemblage is of the late post-medieval period and it is suspected that the vast majority of this material belongs to the later 19th to 20th centuries.

A large proportion of the glass consists of heavily fragmented window glass (775/1930g) – presumably from the demolition of the farm. The window glass is represented by a number of different colours/shades (colourless, pale aqua and aqua) and thicknesses demonstrating several phases of glazing are represented in the assemblage. There is also a number of pieces of privacy glass with moulded surface on one side (typically plain ridged) that probably derived from bathroom windows or, in the case of thicker pieces, outbuildings. Unlike the vessel glass, none of the window glass had been burnt.

Most of the glass derived from bottles. These were mainly of cylindrical form, but square, rectangular, hexagonal-sectioned types were also represented. Although the small size of the shards often precluded the identification of bottle function and, particularly, the maker/branding many definite types were recognisable. These include a good range of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks in green, amber, aqua and colourless glass. The former are typically beer and wine. The latter include milk bottles, lemonade bottles (e.g. an ‘Eiffel Tower Lemonade example from TP1, context [50]) and mineral water bottles. There are a range of food containers including jam jars, pickle jars/bottles, meat paste pots/jars (typically Shippams), Bovril and food sauces. Other types include a good scatter of medicine and poison bottles and a scatter of general ‘household’ bottles of uncertain function, but likely to have contained various cleaning products. As noted with the pottery, a notable number of pieces of glass vessel had been burnt/melted as a result of the burning of domestic waste on the farm at this time.

Glass vessels for use, rather than for carrying commodities, were scarce in the assemblage. These consist of a few pieces from drinking glasses (eg pieces from two tumblers and a hexagonal drinking glass from TP1, context [50] and parts of a wine glass and faceted drinks glass from the same trench,

context [51]). There is also part of a faceted fruit bowl from TP1, context [51]). The presence of children is again highlighted by the finding of a couple of marbles (TP1, context [50] and TP3, context [51]).

## ***7.5 Ceramic Building Material (and mortar) by Luke Barber***

The excavations recovered 2504 pieces of ceramic building material and mortar, weighing 90,098g, from 18 individually numbered contexts (most deriving from topsoil/demolition spreads). The assemblage was recovered from all the four test pits though the majority came from TP4 (TP1 – 590/27,445g; TP2 – 193/4795g; TP3 – 573/16,094g and TP4 – 1148/41,764g). Overall the assemblage is characterised by small, slightly abraded, fragments of brick, but larger, fresher, pieces of roof tile. Clearly the peg tiles from the roof represent the final demolition of the buildings while much of the brick represents material knocking about the site prior to, as well as during, the 20th century demolition. The ceramic building material and mortar was quantified for each trench by period and form, with notes being made on fabric and dimensions etc. The full assemblage is listed in Appendix 4.

### ***7.5.1 The Ceramic Building Material Assemblage***

Where datable the whole ceramic building material and mortar assemblage is of late post-medieval date with a chronological range spanning the mid 18th to mid 20th centuries. Bricks account for 448 pieces, weighing 12,833g, with a range of types represented. Most consist of frogless well formed and fired Wealden types, tempered with iron oxides and/or ‘marl’. However, slag tempered and harder fired types with granular fabrics, more typical of the later 19th and 20th centuries, are also well represented, most notably types of the London Brick Company that have LBC // PHORPRES stamped frogs. Brick was recovered from all trenches (TP1 – 138/7274g; TP2 – 86/974g; TP3 – 174/3097g and TP4 – 50/1488g). Although a few large/near complete brick fragments are present (eg TP1, context [66]) the trend is toward much smaller fragmented pieces. The variety of brick clearly shows the assemblage to have derived from a number of different phases of construction and repair at the site though most has been mixed during demolition in the uppermost layers investigated. The prevalence of smaller pieces suggest the removal of the bulk of the demolition material from the site. Refractory brick fragments were recovered from TP1 (context [68]) and TP3 (context [51]) that may have come from a fireplace or industrial hearth. Flooring material is represented by some pavers (thin flooring bricks) from TP1 that

measure between 47 and 50mm thick, part of a concrete paving slab (also TP1) and a machine made 20th century floor tile from TP3 (context [51]).

Roofing material constitutes a large part of the ceramic building material assemblage, the most common of which consists of peg tile fragments. These account for 1546 pieces, weighing 52,448g, and are mainly of typical well formed and fired Wealden types tempered with sparse quantities of iron oxides and 'marl'. The distribution of the peg tile is not even (TP1 – 274/11,934g; TP2 – 51/1183g; TP3 – 216/7674g and TP4 – 1005/31,657g). Clearly elements of a demolished roof were present in TP4 (particularly context [57]). The fresh nature of most of the tiles suggests they derive from the final demolition of the buildings. A single marked piece was noted – a late 19th to 20th century example from the Keymer industry (TP4, context [50]). As with the brick, clearly more than one phase of roofing and/or repair is represented in the assemblage. Indeed some pieces showed they had two different types of mortar adhering to the same tile (eg TP1, context [51]). A few fragments of machine-made peg/nib combination roof tiles of the early 20th century were also present within the assemblage (TP1 and TP4). Ridge tile fragments from the roof are also present though, understandably, are much rarer (18/848g from TPs 2, 3 and 4). All have a black glazed finish but essentially appear to be Wealden products. A single fragment of red earthenware chimney pot was recovered from TP1, context [51]. Some of the asbestos cement sheet fragments will almost certainly derive from outbuilding roofs of the 20th century (TPs 2 and 3).

Some 32 fragments of drain (2042g) were recovered from the site. These include a glazed red earthenware example from TP1 but by far the majority consist of stoneware examples of the mid 19th to mid 20th centuries. They were recovered from TPs 1, 2 and 3 only (21/1471g, 7/557g and 4/14g respectively). Pieces of mortar were numerous and recovered from all trenches: TP1 – 127/3071g; TP2 – 25/1437g; TP3 – 150/4489g and TP4 – 86/8364g. No detailed study was undertaken with the mortar but it is clear many types are represented (Appendix 4) from a number of different uses, ranging from flint and brick walling, to internal plasters, to external renders to roof tile bedding and a range of internal and external floorings.

A few internal fittings are also present within the ceramic building material assemblage. These include

part of a butler's sink from TP2 (context [50]) but mainly consist of wall tile fragments with a variety of coloured glazes (white, pale blue, brown and pink (TPs 1-3). All these tiles are probably of later 19th to early 20th century date.

## **7.6 *Metalwork by Luke Barber***

The excavated trenches produced 1114 pieces of metalwork weighing 8879g. These are distributed between all of the trenches (TP1 – 501/3499g); TP2 – 104/799g; TP3 – 326/2047g and TP4 – 183/2534g). Of the overall assemblage 1070 pieces (8616g) are iron, 38 pieces (243g) are copper alloy, three pieces (12g) are aluminium and three pieces (8g) are of white metal/zinc. Overall the metalwork is in good condition and even the iron, although frequently with adhering corrosion products, is easily identifiable to form without x-ray.

Despite the quantity of metalwork no early pieces are present – all is of late post-medieval to modern date. The assemblage is fully listed in Appendix 5 and briefly considered by functional category below.

### **7.6.1 *Construction***

The single largest functional category is items associated with construction which amounts to 523 pieces, weighing 2909g. Most of the items consist of nails of varying sizes/functions, from small tacks, to galvanised clout nails, to general purpose types, to headless floorboard nails to more heavy duty structural types. A mixture of hand forged and machine made types are represented. There is also a scattering of screws of varying sizes and nuts/bolts. Most of these are used and probably from general demolition but some represent losses/discards of unused material – TP3, context [51] producing 97 unused small and large galvanised clout nails. The group also contains a number of fragments of cast iron downpipe, part of the demolition spread at the site.

### **7.6.2 *Agriculture and Horses***

Just 13 items were grouped under this category. These include a fragment of barbed wire, a gate latch/bridle bit fragment, a farrier's nail and part of a plough (all from TPs 3 and 4).

### **7.6.3 *Household***

Thirty six items were grouped under this category. These include wall hooks, fragments of cast iron ranges and saucepans, part of a fire grate through to a small condiment spoon (TP4, context [57]) and even a 4-pin Bakelite electric plug (also TP4).

#### **7.6.4 Tools**

Just five tool fragments were recovered. TP1 produced two skewers, an Allen key and a pair of scissors while TP3 produced part of a scale tanged knife handle.

#### **7.6.5 Drink**

TP1 produced two items grouped under drink. One consists of part of a 19th- early 20th century tea leave holder with the remains of the perforated bowl/cup while the other consists of part of a later 20th century aluminium drinks can fragment.

#### **7.6.6 Dress**

TP1 produced two strap junctions, a penannular lightweight buckle (probably from a dress), a narrow braces buckle and the 'snake' catch from a snake-belt. All are of late 19th to 20th century date.

#### **7.6.7 Military**

Three items of military origin were recovered. These consist of two sheet iron cylinder smoke canisters from a 25 pounder artillery shell (from TP4, context [50]) and a Bren gun fired .303 cartridge case (from TP1, context [50]). All are from World War 2.

#### **7.6.8 Coins**

The excavations recovered 13 coins. The earliest consists of a brass three pence dated 1959 (TP1, context [50]). The remainder are all later decimal examples that range between 1971 to 2014 and clearly represent post demolition casual losses on the green.

#### **7.6.9 Miscellaneous**

A large part of the assemblage falls within this category (514/2616g). Most of this consists of iron sheet, strip and smooth wire fragments that could be from a number of different functions.

### **7.7 *The Slag* by Luke Barber**

The excavated trenches produced 342 pieces of slag weighing 6346g. These are distributed between all of the trenches (TP1 – 195/4444g); TP2 – 47/623g; TP3 – 70/831g and TP4 – 30/448g). The assemblage has been fully listed in Appendix 6.

Just two types of slag are present – coal fuel ash slag and clinker (291/6115g and 51/231g respectively). Both derive from the burning of coal as fuel and it is suspected that most of this material represents waste cleaned out from one or more domestic ranges within the former building complex. However, such waste could also be the result of burning coal for other, perhaps agricultural, purposes such as melting tar for fence posts etc.

### **7.8 *The Geological Material* by Luke Barber**

The excavated trenches produced 348 pieces of geological material weighing 7095g. These are distributed between all of the trenches (TP1 – 90/1241g); TP2 – 90/4238g; TP3 – 113/1232g and TP4 – 55/384g). The assemblage has been fully listed in Appendix 7.

The assemblage includes six pieces (68g) of humanly struck flint. Four of these have no patination of the face of the stone and these almost certainly represent knapping to face flint nodules for walling during the post-medieval period. However, two of the flints have patination all over and these are certainly of prehistoric origin (TP2, context [51] and TP4, context [64]). These hard hammer waste flakes are probably of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Such a background scatter of prehistoric worked flint waste is typical for the chalk downland and is not unexpected here.

Roofing material accounts for 292 pieces (2686g). Interestingly this group includes a single piece of West Country slate (TP1, context [51]). This type was a common roofing material imported from Devon/Cornwall during the 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries on buildings of some substance. The piece may simply represent a manuring scatter from a nearby manor but further excavation at the site, particularly of the lower deposits, may uncover more. The rest of the roofing material consists of Welsh slate that was commonly imported into Sussex between the mid 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This slate was

recovered from all of the trenches, though with a notable quantity coming from TPs 2 and 3. Clearly slate as well as tile (and asbestos) roofs were present within the complex.

Coal and lesser quality coal shale was recovered from all of the trenches (47/661 g). This material represents fuel imported for both domestic and agricultural use. The only other stone of note consists of part of a whetstone in a probable micaceous grey schist (TP1, context [51]). The piece has grooves from sharpening blade points and such a piece is not an unexpected find on the site where many tools/blades would need constant sharpening.

### **7.9 *Miscellaneous Material* by Luke Barber**

The excavated trenches produced 26 finds (109g) made of miscellaneous materials not included under the above types. These have been fully listed in Appendix 8.

The miscellaneous material can be grouped into a number of different functional categories as noted in Appendix 8. These include eight fragments of cylindrical batteries of 20th century date, household items, including part of a plastic ball-cock and modern plastic bottle tops.

Items associated with dress and jewellery include two plastic buttons, possibly from the same garment (TP1, [51] and TP4, [51]) and part of a fake 'pearl' (TP1, [50]). The same deposit produced a fragment from a 20th century resin souvenir of sea shells. A single toy, a 1950s/60s brown plastic toy soldier was recovered from TP3, context [51].

### **8.0 *Animal Bone* by Julia Montgomery, Henry Drane and Gail Wilson**

A small assemblage of fragmented, disarticulated animal bone was collected during the evaluation. A total of 81 skeletal elements were recovered, weighing 421g (Appendix 9). The preservation of the remains was fair with high fragmentation.

Of the 80 bones, 15 could be identified by type of bone and species (19%). There was evidence of sheep, cattle, pig, dog, horse and birds being present in this sample. There were 32 bones where it was

not possible to identify either the type of bone or species (these were a mixture of bone fragments and long bone fragments) making up to 40.5% of all bones. However, a further 33 bones (42%) could be identified but not the species, the vast majority of these being ribs.

There was one sheep upper molar present and evidence of butchery seen in 4 bones, a cattle distal tibia, a horse/cattle scapula and thoracic vertebrae and one long bone fragment.

### **8.1 *Oyster and Marine Shell* by Felicity Thompson**

A tiny assemblage of marine shell was recovered during the evaluation, a total of 19 fragments, weighing 63g (Appendix 10). The assemblage was recovered from all the four test pits though by far the majority came from TP1. The preservation of the shell was poor with high fragmentation, which is unsurprising having mostly derived from topsoil and demolition spreads. As such, shell was classed as ‘unidentifiable’ if a piece could not be ascribed to a specific species due to fragmentation or wear and ‘scallop’ given if exact species could not be assigned to scallop shell due to fragmentation or wear.

Both European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and Common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) were identified within the assemblage as well as one possible fragment from a Slipper limpet (*Crepidula fornicate*) - a non-native species that was introduced to the southern British coastline from the late nineteenth century (Winder 2011). A small background scatter of edible marine shells from this site is not unexpected due to proximity to the Sussex coastline and historic droveways, such as Juggs Road.

## **9.0 Conclusion**

Overall, the archaeological evaluation carried out at Bevendean Farm Green in 2025 was very successful. It fulfilled the aim of providing members of the public with the opportunity to engage in archaeological fieldwork within their own community and to contribute to the Changing Chalk project (see Impact Study Appendix 11). Many local residents in and around Bevendean engaged with the project and gained new archaeological skills and a new appreciation of the heritage on their doorstep. Feedback from those involved was immensely positive. The archaeological evidence gained from the evaluation (presented in the main body of this report and detailed in the appendices below), has also advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Farm Green, particularly for the

late medieval period, building upon a high calibre of archival research providing documentary evidence to corroborate findings.

As a result of the Farm Green Dig Project we have a better idea of the survival and extent of structures relating to Lower Bevedean Farm and how and when this farmstead declined. The evaluation has also provided new evidence, supporting the geophysical survey (Tolhurst, 2019), about the likely extent of surviving archaeological evidence underlying Farm Green. This should be of use in managing this resource in the future and provides clear indication of the considerable potential of the buried archaeological deposits, particularly those relating to the earlier phases of the farmstead. The 2025 evaluation raised as many questions as it answered, and demonstrates how useful further excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

## **10.0 Acknowledgements**

The Farm Green Dig Project 2025 was supported by the National Trust and the Changing Chalk Community Grants Scheme, and funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund, with thanks to National Lottery players. The project was led by Felicity Thompson and Gemma Ward, with fieldwork directed by Pete Tolhurst and assisted by Gary Webster and Kayleigh Hibberd of the National Trust Heritage team. Field teams were supervised by John Skelton, who led the close-range photogrammetry, meticulously recording and generously providing data, and by Simon Cooper, who also supervised field teams and acted as liaison between Changing Chalk and BHAS.

Thanks are due to members of the Bevedean History Group, especially Drew Boulton and John Phillips, who enthusiastically shared knowledge and research to support the project, and whom, alongside Esme Young (Bevedean Community Development Worker and Youth Participation Coordinator), took up the challenge of promoting the project locally with great efficiency. We are also grateful to St Andrews Church, Moulsecoomb, for providing welcoming venues and facilities that enabled participants to meet, store tools, and share refreshments, helping to make the project feel rooted in the community.

Special thanks are also extended to Sophie Unger and Neil Griffin of the East Sussex County Council archaeology team, and to Jasna Kodi Valappil at Brighton & Hove City Council, for their invaluable help and support and without whose consent and guidance this project would not have been possible.

We are grateful for the professional support and generosity of PCSO Daryl Holter, Heritage Crimes Officer at Sussex Police; Phil Rose, Artistic Director, and his team at LYT Productions; Hannah Armstrong, Graphic Designer; and Naomi Humphreys, Land Surveyor with Geodime Ltd. Thanks also to Luke Barber and Justin Russell for their on-site finds consultation, and to all the performers and contributors at the Open Day, including Dan Robertson, Curator of Local History & Archaeology at Brighton Museum. We owe particular gratitude to Norman Allcorn, who at the age of 93 visited the dig and attended the Open Day to share his memories as a former resident of Lower Bevendean Farm.

Finally, heartfelt thanks go to all the residents of Bevendean, The National Trust and Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society volunteers, Culver Archaeology Project, Brighton Young Archaeology Club members, and everyone who took part in the evaluation and documentation of the Farm Green Dig Project.

A special mention goes to John Funnell, whose support in the pre-planning of this project was invaluable. As a former resident of Bevendean, the site held particular meaning for him. John was an active field archaeologist in Sussex for several decades, serving as a member and trustee of both BHAS and CBA South East, and as president of BHAS. As a boy, he remembered the last remaining structures on Farm Green, and throughout his career he remained deeply connected to the area. John was instrumental in bringing this project to fruition but sadly did not live to see its conclusion. It is to his memory that we dedicate this work.

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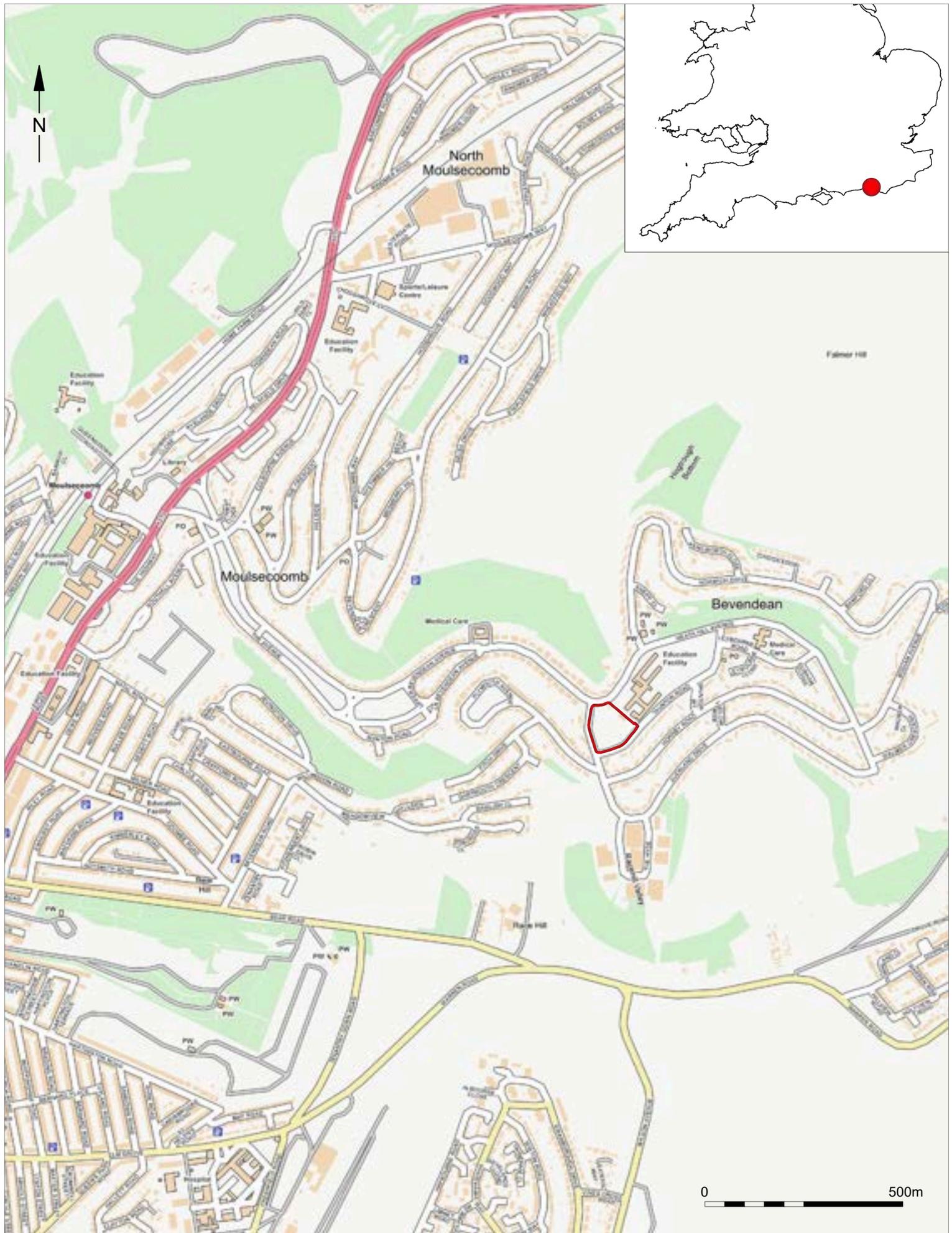
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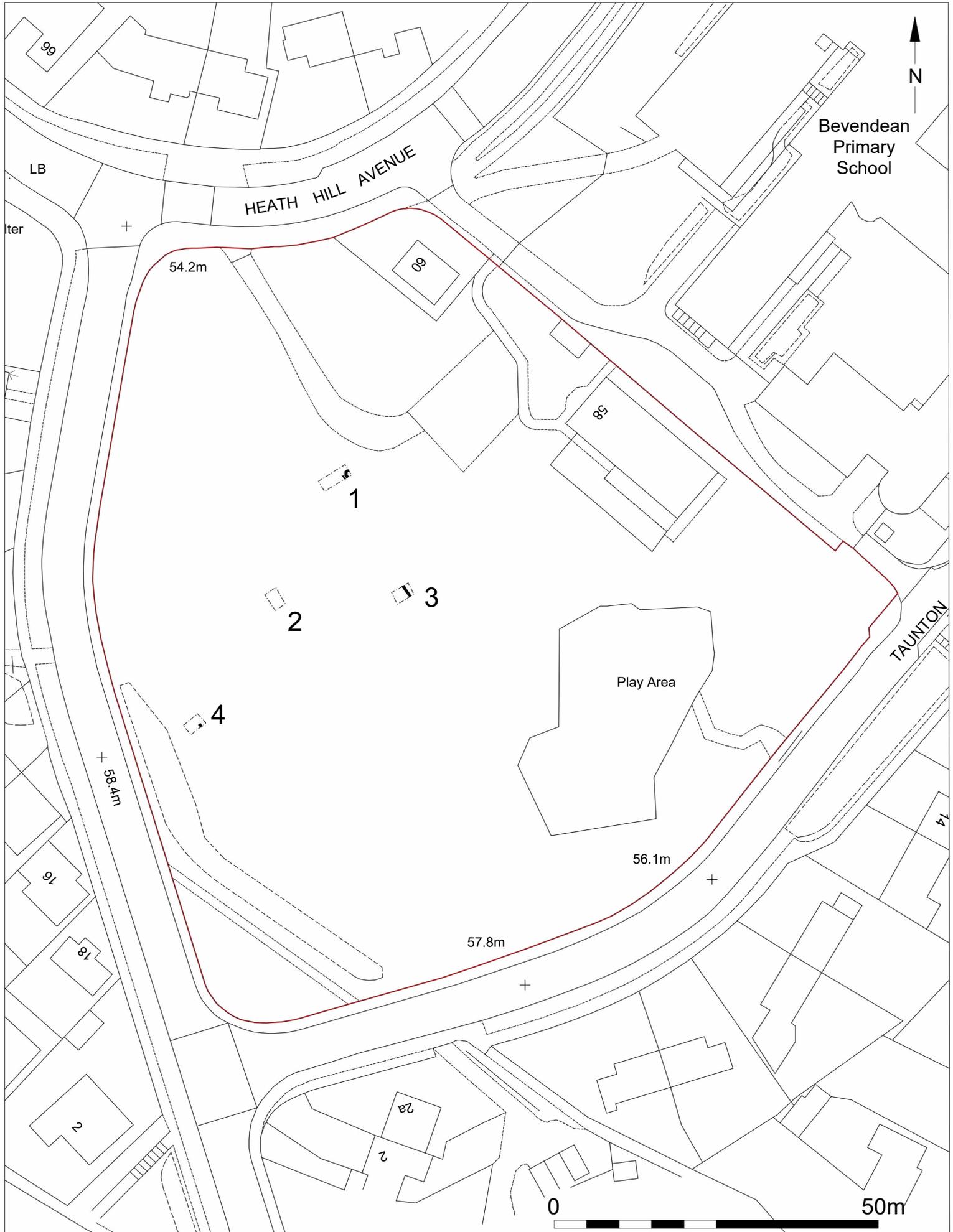
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Figure 1: Location of site within Bevendean, East Sussex.



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Figure 2: Site plan.



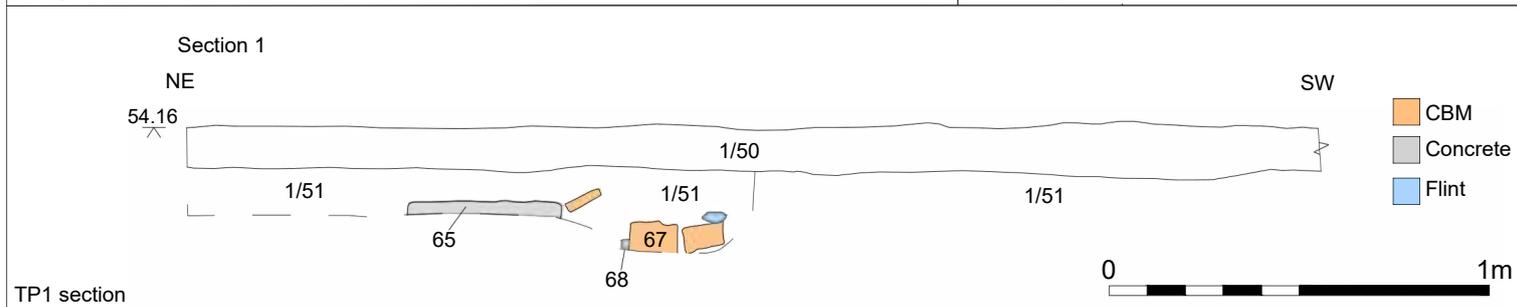
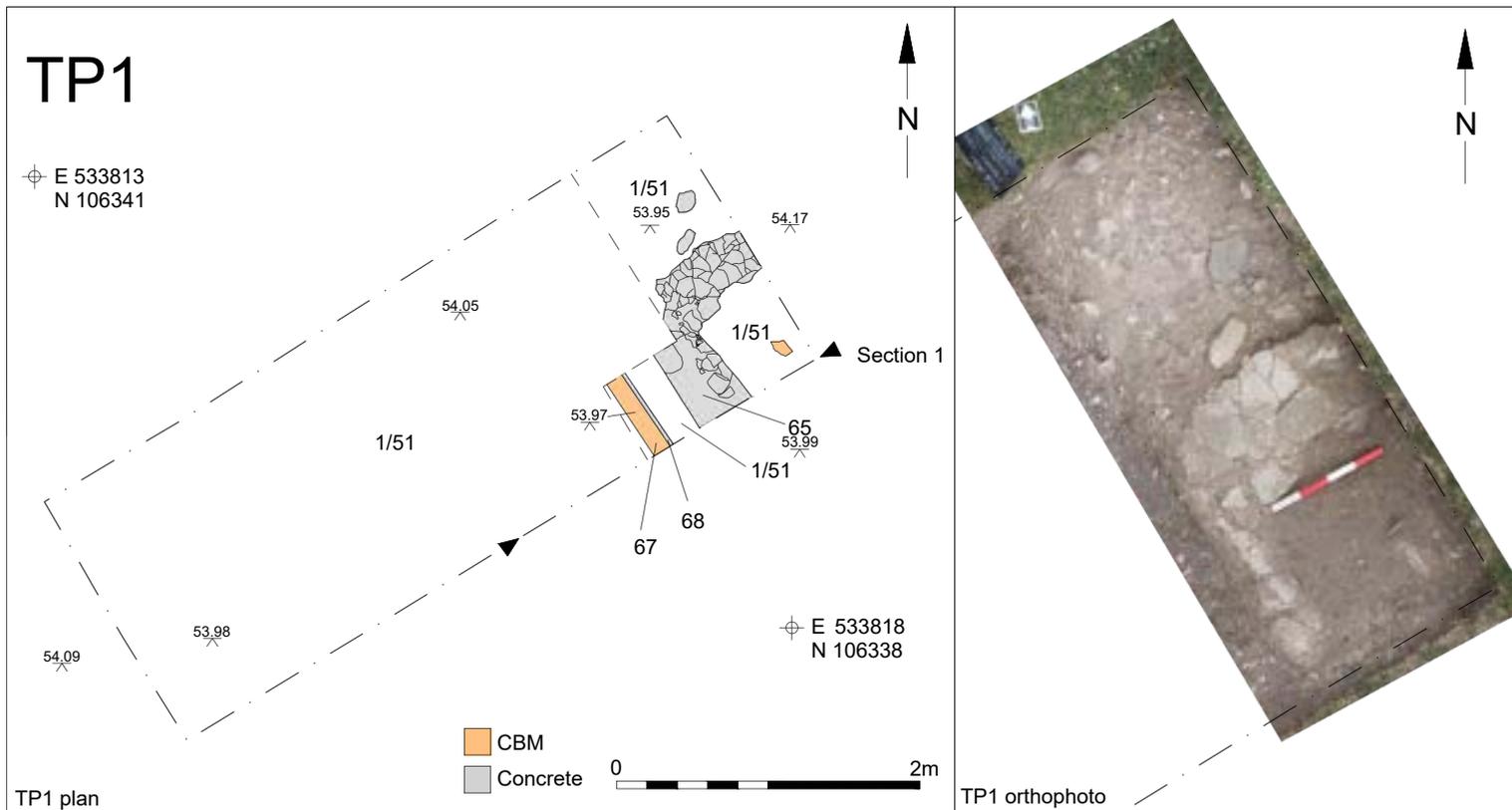
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Figure 3: Trench plan with orthophoto.



Drawn by Naomi Humphreys  
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Figure 4: Test Pit 1 plan, section and photos.



TP1, looking SW



NW facing section of TP1, looking SE



Surface 65, looking SW



Wall 67, looking NE

TP1 photographs

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Figure 5: Test Pit 2 plan, section and photos.

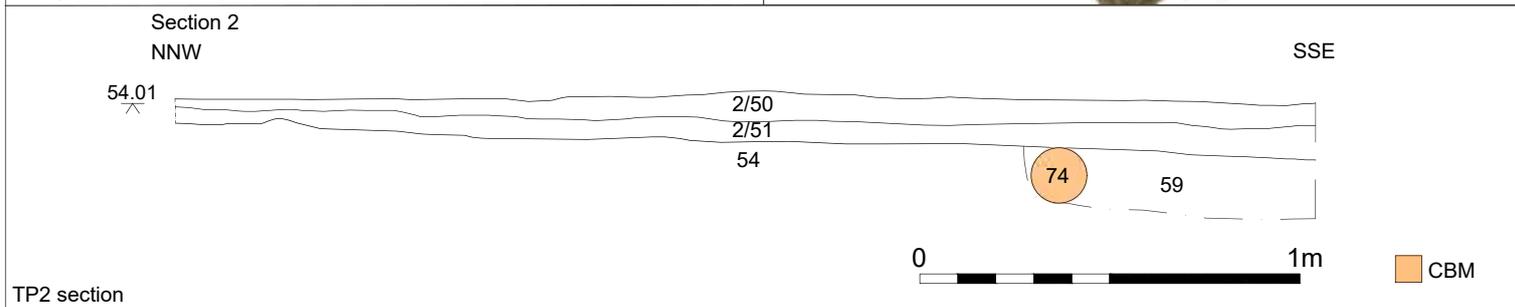
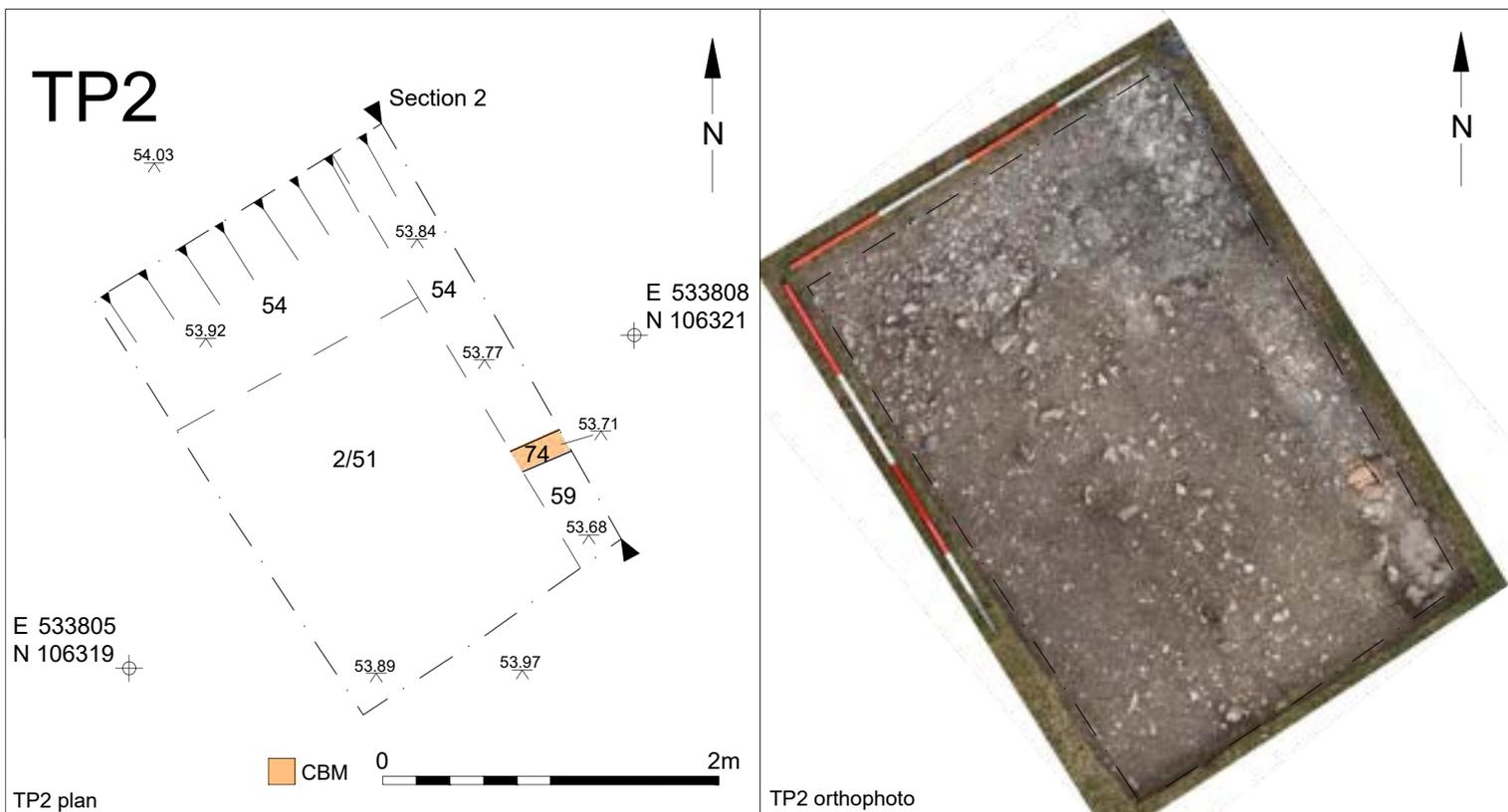
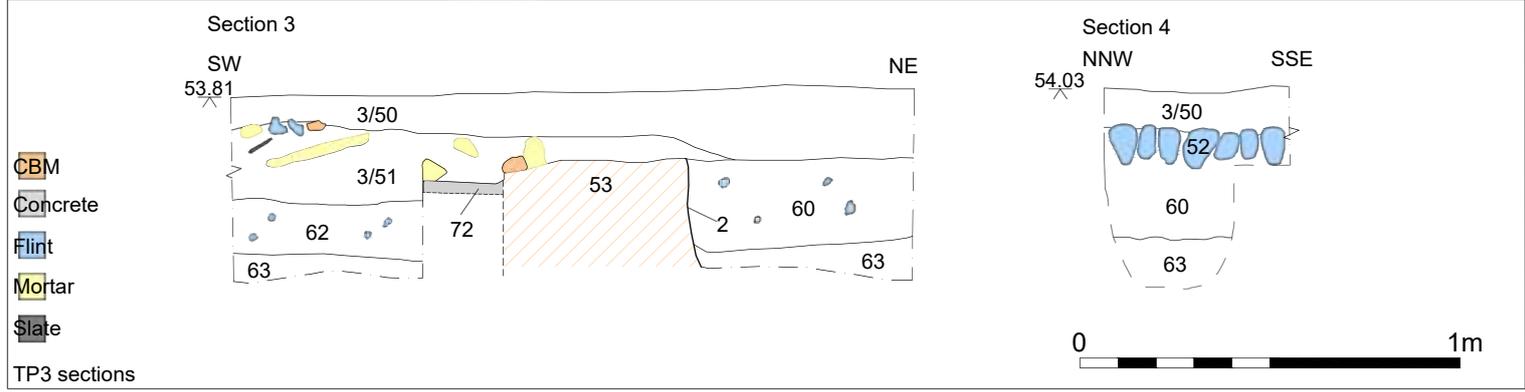
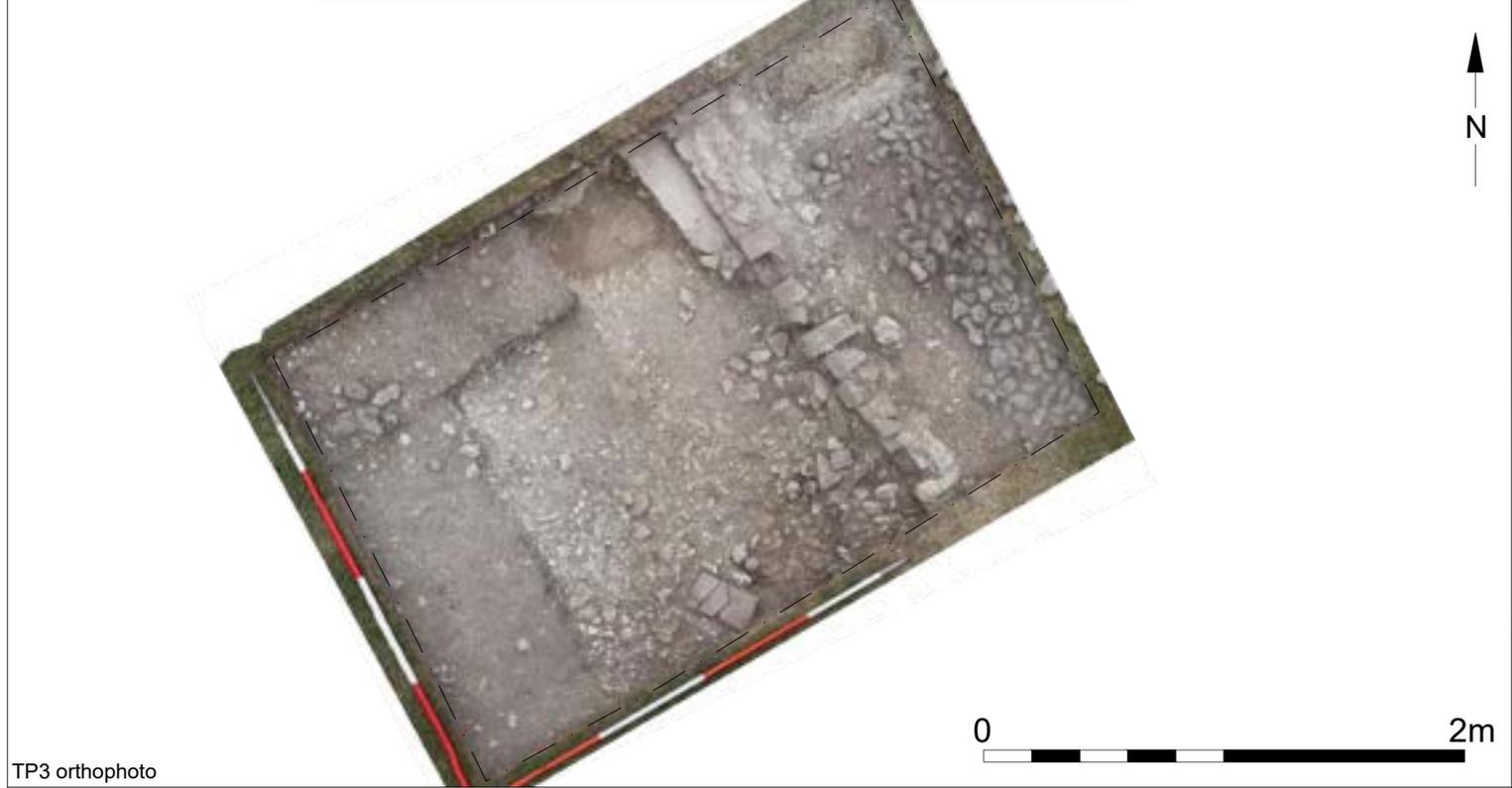
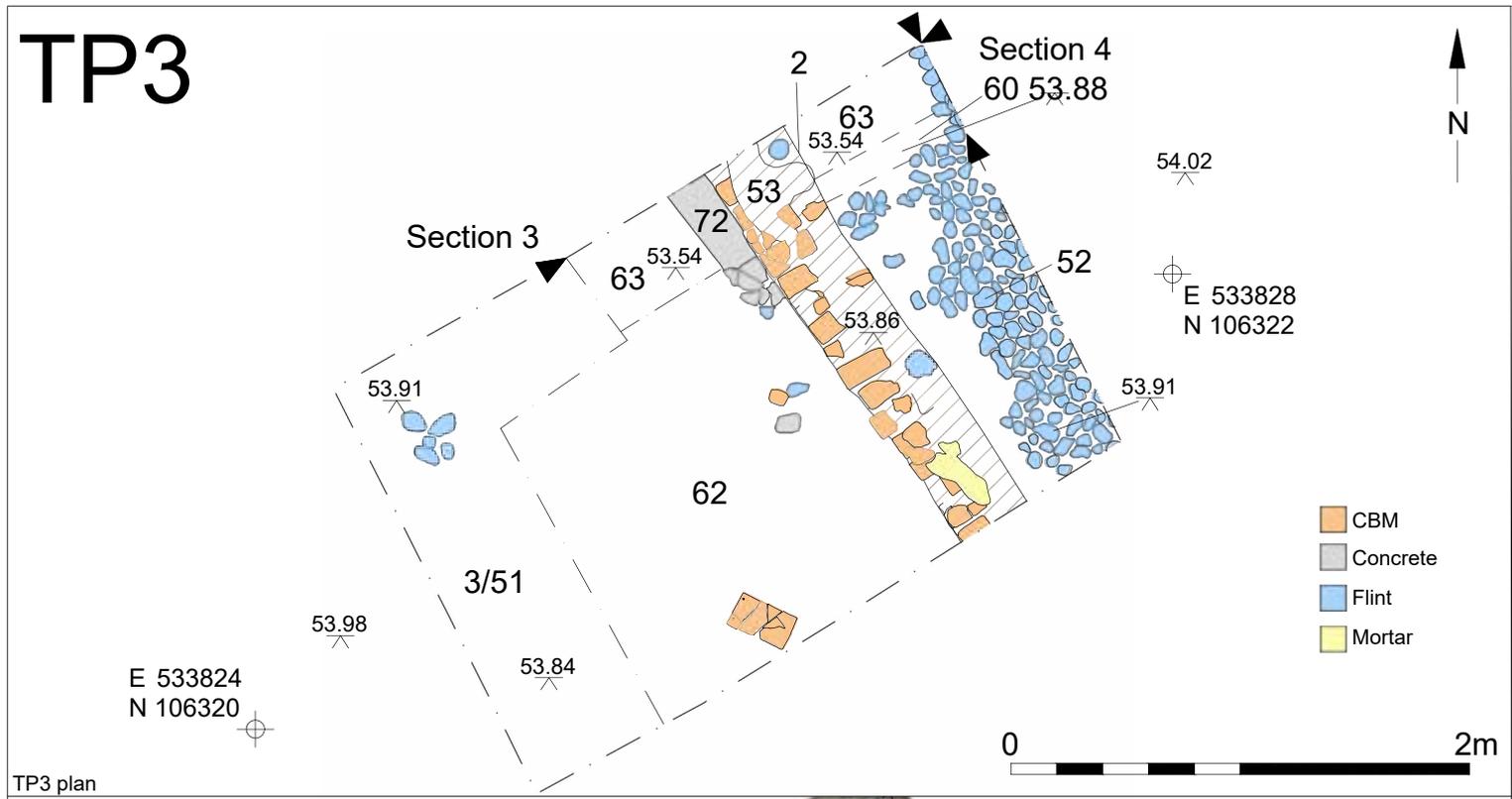


Figure 6: Test Pit 3 plan and sections.



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Figure 7: Test Pit 3 photographs.



TP3 after topsoil strip, looking SW



Cobble paving 52, looking NE



TP3 after excavation, looking NE



TP3 after excavation, looking SW



TP3, looking SW



TP3, looking NE

Figure 8: Test Pit 4 plan and section.

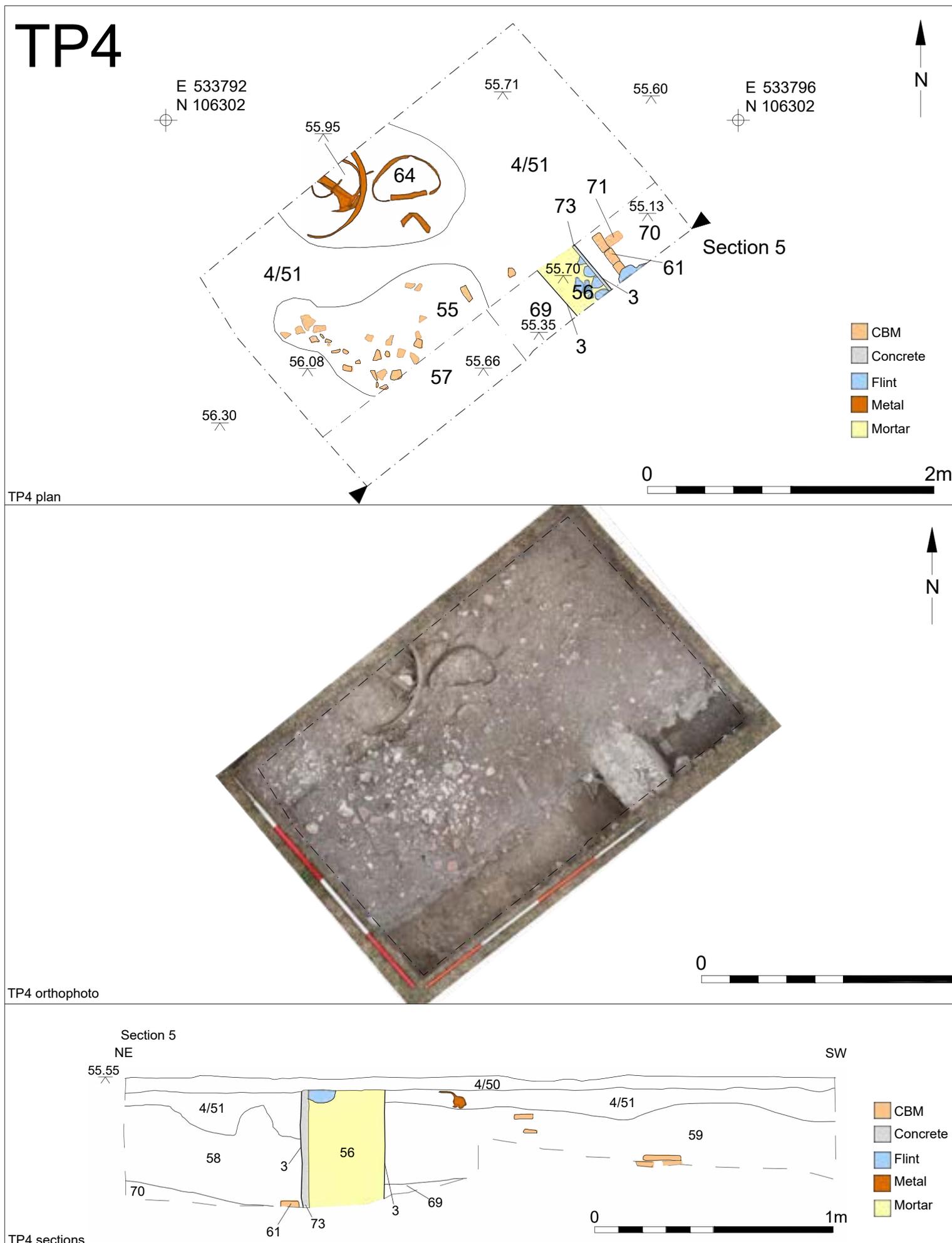


Figure 9: Test Pit 4 photographs.



TP4 after topsoil strip, looking SW



TP4 after excavation, looking SW



TP4 after excavation, looking NW



TP4 after excavation, looking NE

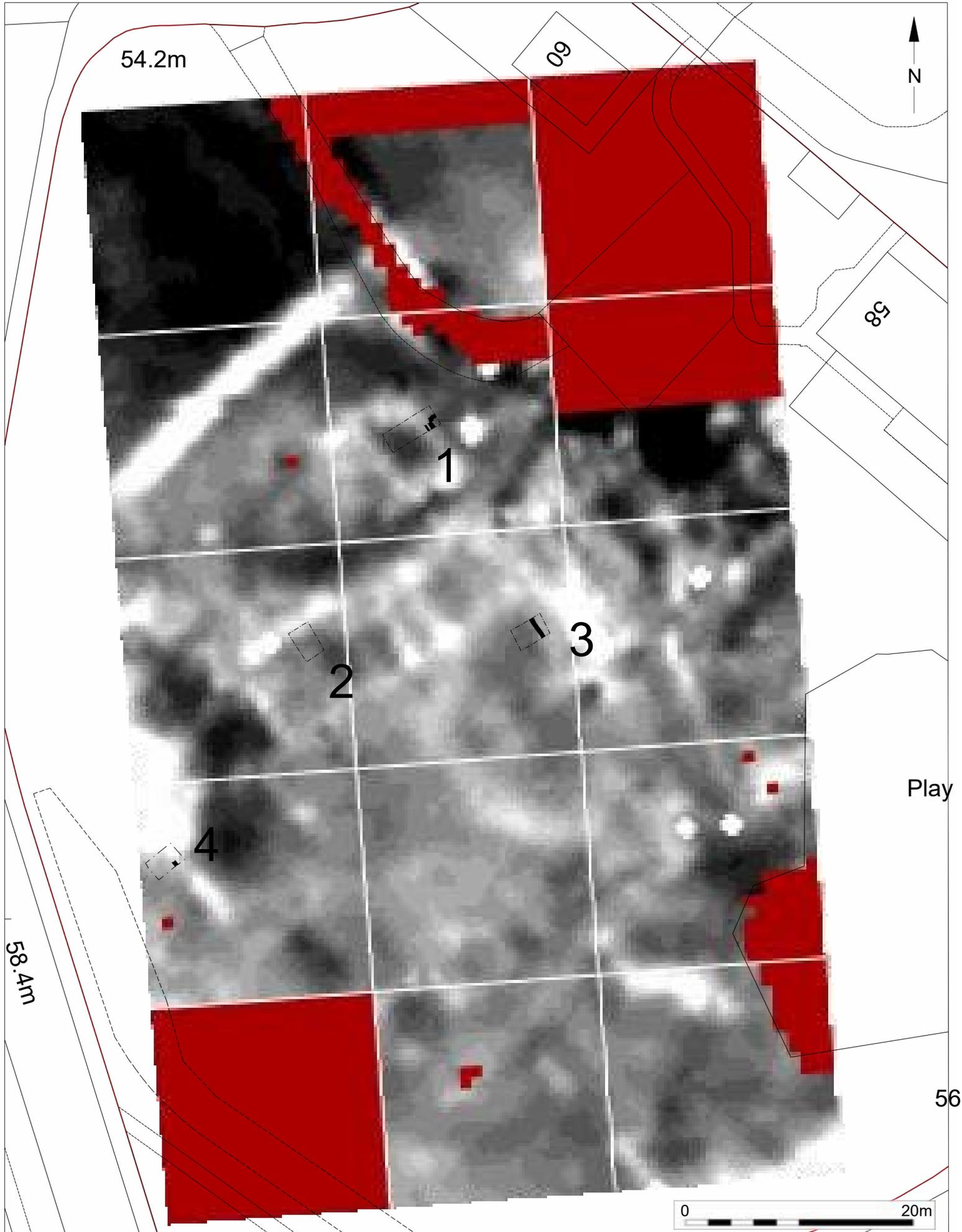


Tile scatter 55 in SW corner of TP4, before excavation



Bucket handle in SW corner of TP4

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Figure 10: Trench plan with geophysical survey.



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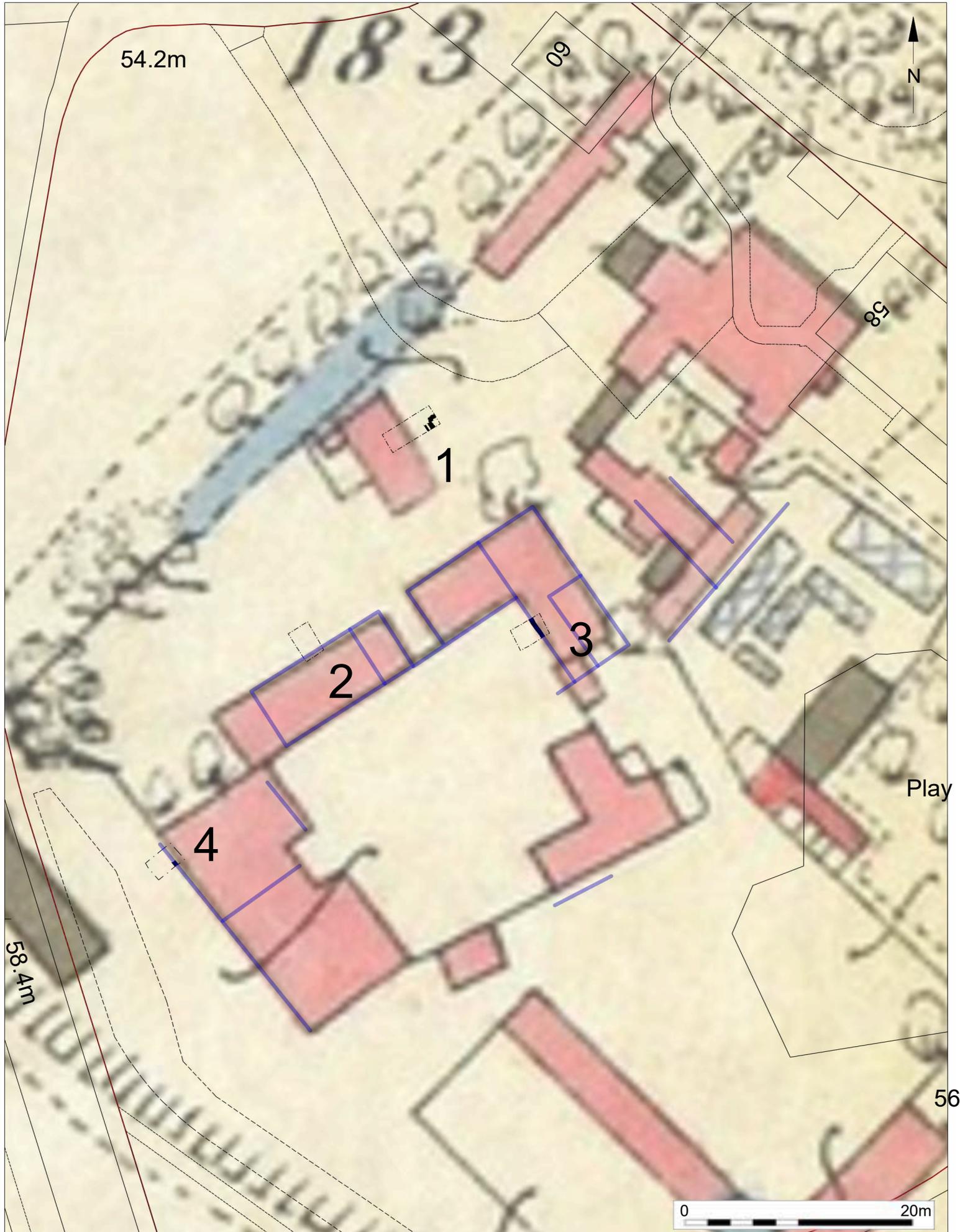
Figure 11: Trench plan with ortho and parch marks.



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Figure 12: Trench plan with parch marks and 1873 map.



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Figure 13: Trench plan with parch marks and 1899 map.



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Figure 14: Trench plan with parch marks and 1912 map.



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Figure 15: Trench plan with parch marks and 1932 map.



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Figure 16: Trench plan with parch marks and 1938 map.



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Figure 17: Trench plan with parch marks and 1950 map.



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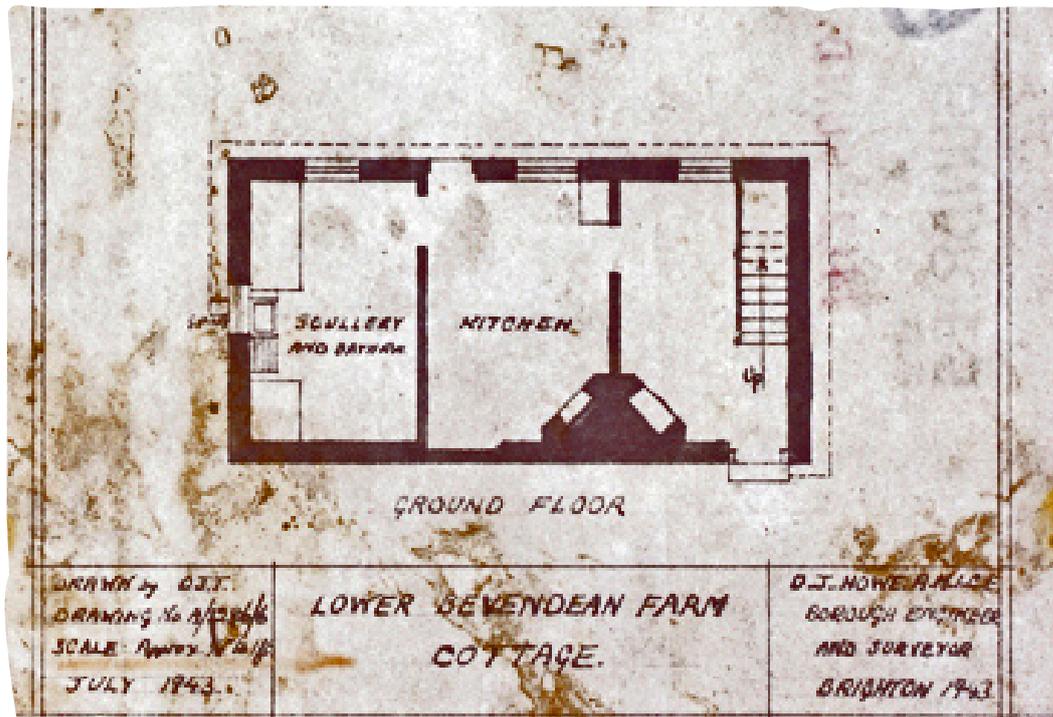


Plate 1: 1943 plan of Carter's Cottage showing Ground Floor scullery and kitchen. ©East Sussex Records Office (ESRO Ref: DB/D/6/1409)



Plate 2: 1948 photograph showing the trackway leading to Lower Bevendean Farm House. With Carter's Cottage to the left and Farm Cow Stalls to the right- which became the Barn Church in 1953. ©James Gray- Regency Society



Plate 3: 1948 photograph showing where Farm Stables to the right, adjoin the Cow Stalls to left at the NNW corner of the Lower Bevendean Farm Yard. Note building material of the stable structure. ©James Gray- Regency Society

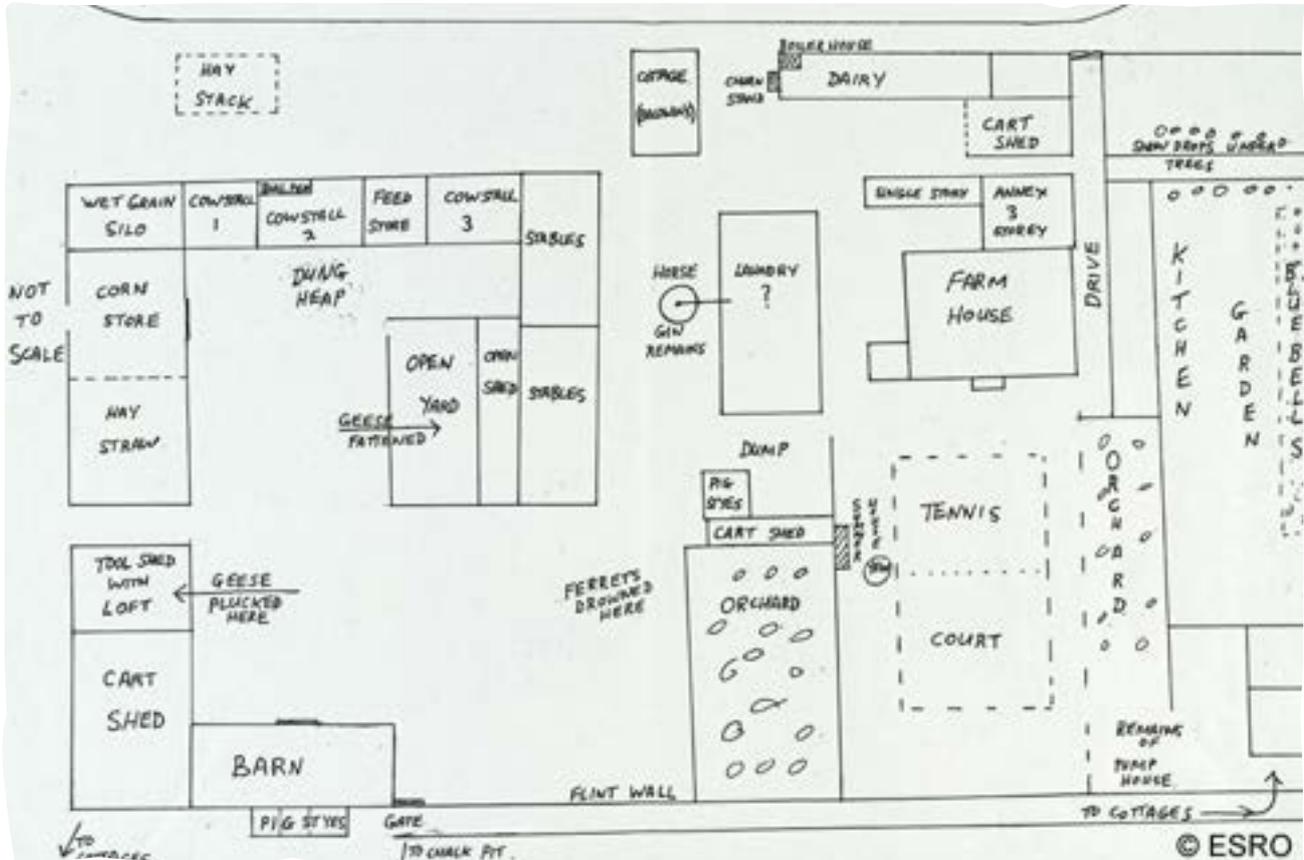


Plate 4: Lower Bevendean Farm Plan c.1940 drawn by Norman Allcorn (former resident). ©East Sussex Records Office (ESRO)



Plate 5: 1948 photograph showing the tile roofed Farm Barn at the SSW corner of the Lower Bevendean Farm Yard. ©James Gray- Regency Society



Plate 6: 1948 photograph taken after the demolition of Lower Bevendean Farm Barn showing block carved with C. G. 1723. ©James Gray- Regency Society

## Appendices

### APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of pottery

Trench No	Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
TP1	50	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	1	5	?x1 (internal green glaze). C17-18th
TP1	50	Bisque	LPM	1	3	Doll's head?
TP1	50	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	23	39	Plate x1 (Wild Rose design); cups x3 (floral design)
TP1	50	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	25	65	Cups x5 (including red transfer-printed Chinese design & overglaze colouring and overglaze hand painted 'ribbons'); saucer x2; side plate x1 (green transfer-printed). x4 sherds burnt/slagged
TP1	50	Creamware	LPM	1	2	?x1
TP1	50	English stoneware	LPM	13	110	Preserve jar x2 (necked and close set vertical grooves, grey Bristol glaze); ?x4 (grey Bristol glaze and iron wash, salt glaze); Spirit bottle x1 (tan top, Bristol glaze)
TP1	50	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	12	212	Bowl x1; ?x9 (clear glaze internally or all over)
TP1	50	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	3	12	Plate x1 (floral design); tureen x1
TP1	50	Nottingham stoneware	LPM	2	6	?x1
TP1	50	Red transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	4	Bowl x1 (design?)
TP1	50	Refined red earthenware	LPM	3	34	Teapot x1 (brown glaze all over); ?toggle/spacer x1 (green glaze all over); ?x1 (green glaze all over)
TP1	50	Refined white earthenware	LPM	111	375	Ewer x1; Plates x8; tureen x1; bowls x3; side plate x1; cup x1 (some rim edge lines on plates). x25 sherds burnt/slagged
TP1	50	Rockingham black glazed redware	LPM	3	18	?Teapot x1
TP1	50	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	8	32	Flowerpot x3
TP1	50	Yellow ware	LPM	4	24	Jug x1; Bowl x1
TP1	51	HML3a Developed Ringmer sandy	HM	1	9	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised on base)
TP1	51	Bisque	LPM	2	45	Doll's head x1 (pink external stamp '...69...½...')
TP1	51	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	11	29	Side plate x1 (floral design); plate x1 (sheet pattern); ?x6 (designs?)
TP1	51	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	20	41	Mug x1 (blue external glaze); Side plate x1 (blue rim edge band and gold foliate transfer-printed and figure); x1 unclear; ?x5
TP1	51	English stoneware	LPM	8	81	Preserve jars x2 (plain and close-set grooves); x2 (iron wash salt glaze and Bristol glaze)

TP1	51	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	7	88	Cream bowl x1 (hammerhead rim and internal clear glaze); ?x3 (internal clear glaze)
TP1	51	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	9	Plate x1 (foliage design)
TP1	51	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	3	13	Bowl x1 (?Landscape design); plate x1 (Willow design)
TP1	51	Refined red earthenware	LPM	2	14	Teapot x1 (black glaze all over, x1 burnt)
TP1	51	Refined white earthenware	LPM	45	124	Tureen x1; plates x3; pot/vertical sided bowl x1; bowls x2; ?x5. x12 burnt
TP1	51	Refined white earthenware COL	LPM	3	12	Plate x1 (purple sponged decoration); plate x1 (pink glaze); ?x1 (clear and green glaze bichrome)
TP1	51	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	15	153	Flowerpot x5 (rounded and D-club rims); x1 large vessel; x3 burnt.
TP1	51	Yellow ware	LPM	1	7	?x1
TP2	50	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	1	2	Saucer x1
TP2	50	English stoneware	LPM	1	13	?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
TP2	50	Red transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	1	?x1 (Floral design)
TP2	50	Refined red earthenware	LPM	1	6	Teapot x1
TP2	50	Refined white earthenware	LPM	10	23	Plate x1; bowl x1 (blue sponged); bowl x1 (x2 burnt)
TP2	50	Staffordshire black glaze ware	LPM	1	5	?Teapot x1
TP2	50	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	3	10	Flowerpot x1
TP2	51	Black transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	6	Bowl x1 (foliage design)
TP2	51	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	2	4	Cup x1; Plate x1 (with George V crowned makers mark 'MADE IN ENGLAND'. Burnt)
TP2	51	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	2	15	Saucer x1; Cup x1
TP2	51	English stoneware	LPM	4	28	Spirit bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze); Bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze); Preserve jar x1 (wide set grooves, grey Bristol glaze)
TP2	51	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	1	?Teapot x1
TP2	51	Refined white earthenware	LPM	6	14	Bowl x1; Side plate x1; ?x2
TP2	51	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	8	43	Flowerpots x3
TP3	50	Refined red earthenware	LPM	1	3	Teapot x1 (brown glaze all over)
TP3	51	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	3	16	Side plate x1 ; cup x1 (moulded twisted fluting, overglaze pink transfer printed)
TP3	51	English stoneware	LPM	15	567	Preserve jar x1 (wide-set vertical grooves, grey Bristol glaze); spirit bottle x2 (grey Bristol glaze lower bodies); Ginger beer x1 (grey Bristol glaze, black transfer-printed 'ER'); bottles x2 (iron wash, salt glaze)
TP3	51	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	6	72	?x4 (internal clear glaze)
TP3	51	Pearlware transfer-printed	LPM	1	2	?Bowl x1 (design?)
TP3	51	Refined white earthenware	LPM	4	5	Mug x1; plate x1; ?x2 (x1 burnt)
TP3	51	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	6	49	Flowerpots x2 (flat D-club rim)

TP3	51	Yellow ware	LPM	2	2	Oven dish x1; ?x1 (blue mocha decoration)
TP3	52	Green transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	3	?x1 (foliate design)
TP3	52	Pearlware	LPM	1	2	?x1
TP3	52	Refined white earthenware	LPM	2	7	Mug x1 (external green glaze); ?x1 (burnt)
TP3	53	Refined white earthenware	LPM	2	3	?x2 (x1 with blue industrial slip band)
TP3	53	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	1	3	Flowerpot x1
TP3	60	English stoneware	LPM	2	11	Preserve jar x1 (wide-set grooves, grey Bristol glaze)
TP3	60	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	1	12	?x1 (internal clear glaze)
TP3	60	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	3	13	Flowerpots x2 (simple and D-club rims)
TP4	50	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	1	1	Saucer x1
TP4	50	Creamware	LPM	2	2	?x2
TP4	50	English stoneware	LPM	9	258	Spirit bottle x1 (tan top Bristol glaze)
TP4	50	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	16	?x2 (clear glaze internally)
TP4	50	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	9	?x1 (Internal brown glaze, external matt pink slip with trailed brown glaze)
TP4	51	Verwood type buff earthenware	EPM	1	15	?x1 (olive internal glaze....). C17-18 <sup>th</sup>
TP4	51	English stoneware	LPM	42	2752	Spirit bottle x2 (Tan tops, plain bunghole, Bristol glaze) x1 stamped 'THE FARNHAM BREWERY//COMPANY L <sup>TD</sup> //FARNHAM' with duel bottle maker stamp 'MANUFACTURED....//THOS.S...// CANEL P.....//OLD KENT ROAD//4'; X1 WITH BLACK TRANSFER PRINT '...N'S' & illeageable oval bottle maker stamp
TP4	51	English stoneware	LPM	1	13	Preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
TP4	51	English stoneware	LPM	1	37	?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
TP4	51	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	5	Plate x1
TP4	51	Unglazed earthenware	LPM	2	7	Flowerpot x1
TP4	55	English stoneware	LPM	1	2	Preserve jar x1 (grey Bristol glaze)
TP4	57	Black transfer printed whiteware	LPM	1	11	Plate x1 (floral design with pattern name '...WREATH' in garland and registered diamond mark above - numbers ?/12/6)
TP4	57	English stoneware	LPM	7	130	Spirit bottle x1 (grey Bristol glaze); ?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
TP4	58	Glazed red earthenware (slip)	EPM	1	59	Dish x1 (White slip trailed & dots, internal clear glaze). Late C17-18 <sup>th</sup>
TP4	58	English stoneware	LPM	1	1	?Preserve jar x1
TP4	58	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	2	4	?x2 (internal clear glaze or all over)
TP4	58	Refined white earthenware	LPM	1	4	?x1 (external grey slip)
TP4	64	Bone china (porcelain)	LPM	1	1	Plate x1
TP4	64	English stoneware	LPM	16	475	Spirit bottle x1 (tan top, Bristol glaze) possibly the same bottle as before;

TP4	64	English stoneware	LPM	2	8	Preserve jar x1 (close set grooves, grey Bristol glaze)
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#### APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of clay tobacco pipes

Trench No	Context	Element	Most likely date	No	Weight (g)	Bore diameter	Combined stem length (mm)	Comments
TP1	50	Stem	1750-1900	2	3	1.6-1.7mm	45mm	Moderate wear
TP1	51	Stem	1750-1900	1	2	1.8mm	33mm	Moderate wear
TP3	60	Stem	1750-1900	1	1	1.9mm	20mm	Worn

#### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of glass assemblage

Trench No	Context	Period	Colour	Body shape	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
TP1	50	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	47	117		Bottle x1 (embossed 'obo'); Bovril bottle x1; beer bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Amber	?	6	24		Burnt/melted
TP1	50	LPM	Aqua	Square/rectangular	3	12		Sauce bottle x1; cordial bottle x1 (Eiffel Tower Lemonade)
TP1	50	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	37	154		Mineral water bottle x1 (embossed '....TE'); bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Aqua	?	5	14		Burnt/melted
TP1	50	LPM	Cobalt blue	?	5	3		Poison bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	293	838		Bottles x5 (including x1 with external screw cap); milk bottles x2 (embossed by base 'PROPERTY OF ....')
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	9	40		Preserve (jam) jars x5
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	23	186		Meat paste jars x6 (x3 Shippam type)
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	8	45		Hexagonal drinks glass x1; tumblers x2

TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Panel	9	48		Household x1
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	?	55	193		Burnt/melted
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	1	13		Pickle jar x1 (external screw lid)
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Flat	45	219	2-8mm thick	Window
TP1	50	LPM	Colourless	Spherical	1	6	17mm diameter	Marble x1 with internal green ribbon
TP1	50	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	17	164		Beer bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Dark green	?	12	56		Burnt/melted
TP1	50	LPM	Light green	Cylindrical	4	30		Bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Mid green	Cylindrical	31	110		Bottles (beer?) x2 (internal screw stopper)
TP1	50	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	102	245	2-5mm thick	Window. C19th
TP1	50	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	13	42	4mm thick	Privacy glass x1 raised circles, rest vertically ridged
TP1	50	EPM	Pale aqua	Flat	5	3	1.5mm thick	Window (slight rainbow) C18-early 19th
TP1	50	LPM	Pale blue	Cylindrical	1	3		Medicine? bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Pale blue	Rectangular	2	2		Medicine bottle x1
TP1	50	LPM	Red	Cylindrical	1	4		Bottle? x1
TP1	50	LPM	White (milk)	Cylindrical	8	7		?x2
TP1	51	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	25	86		Beer bottle x1. blob top. Internal screw
TP1	51	LPM	Amber	Rectangular	1	8		Medicine? bottle x1
TP1	51	LPM	Amber	?	5	38		Burnt/melted
TP1	51	LPM	Aqua	Hexagonal	1	42		Pickle jar x1
TP1	51	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	25	126		Mineral water bottle x1 (Brighton embossed); bottles x2
TP1	51	LPM	Aqua	?	4	11		Burnt/melted
TP1	51	LPM	Aqua	Flat	295	609	1.3-1.5mm; 2-3mm thick	Window
TP1	51	LPM	Cobalt blue	Cylindrical	2	1		Bottle x1 (x1 burnt)

TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	154	346		Milk bottle x1; bottles x4 (external screw caps)
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	8	86		Meat paste jars x3 (x1 Shippams)
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	1	4		Jam jar x1
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	5	20		Wine glass x1; faceted drinks glass x1
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Rectangular	4	25		Bottles x2
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	?	30	111		Burnt/melted
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Flat	12	63	3 & 6mm thick	Window
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	Flat	1	5	4mm thick	Privacy glass
TP1	51	LPM	Colourless	?	2	17		Fruit bowl? (engraved faceted)
TP1	51	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	19	80		Beer bottle x1
TP1	51	LPM	Dark green	?	9	35		Burnt/melted
TP1	51	LPM	Light green	Cylindrical	2	10		Bottles x2 (x1 external screw cap)
TP1	51	LPM	Mid green	Cylindrical	4	10		Bottle x1
TP1	51	LPM	Mid green	Rectangular	3	12		Poison x1 (embossed 'NOT TO BE TAKEN')
TP1	51	LPM	Milk (white)	Cylindrical	1	1		Jar x1 (external screw cap)
TP1	51	LPM	Red	Cylindrical	2	2		?x2
TP2	50	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	3	10		Bottles x2
TP2	50	LPM	Cobalt blue	?	1	1		Poison? bottle x1
TP2	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	8	72		Cordial bottle x1
TP2	50	LPM	Colourless	?	1	6		Burnt/melted
TP2	50	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	4	20		Wine/beer bottle x1; beer bottle x1
TP2	50	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	1	2	2mm thick	Window
TP2	51	LPM	Amber	?	1	1		Burnt/melted
TP2	51	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	4	10		Bottles x2
TP2	51	LPM	Cobalt blue	?	1	1		Poison? bottle x1

								Milk bottle x1; phial x1 embossed 'TS...'
TP2	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	29	71		
TP2	51	LPM	Colourless	?	1	3		Burnt/melted
TP2	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	1	3		Wine/spirit glass x1 (disc base)
TP2	51	LPM	Colourless	Flat	1	2	4mm thick	Privacy glass
TP2	51	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	1	57		Wine bottle x1 (rainbow corrosion) Mid C18-19th
TP2	51	LPM	Dark green	?	2	9		Burnt/melted
TP2	51	LPM	Mid green	Cylindrical	2	2		Beer bottle x1
TP2	51	LPM	Milk (white)	Cylindrical	1	3		Jar x1
TP2	51	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	12	19	2-3mm thick	Window
TP3	50	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	1	5		Beer bottle x1
TP3	50	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	1	3		Bottle x1
TP3	50	LPM	Aqua	Flat	4	7	3mm thick	Window
TP3	50	LPM	Cobalt blue	Cylindrical	1	1		Bottle x1
TP3	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	58	99		Bottles x2 (x1 external screw cap) C20th
TP3	50	LPM	Colourless	?	4	12		Burnt/melted
TP3	50	LPM	Colourless	Rectangular	1	1		Bottle x1 (embossed '?E')
TP3	50	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	1	2		Beer bottle x1
TP3	50	LPM	Mid green	Cylindrical	1	2		Beer? bottle x1
TP3	50	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	33	81	3mm thick	Window. C20th
TP3	51	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	8	18		Beer bottle x1, collared rim
TP3	51	LPM	Amber	?	1	21		Burnt/melted
TP3	51	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	3	4		?x2
TP3	51	LPM	Aqua	Flat	129	296	2-3mm thick	Window. C19th
TP3	51	LPM	Aqua	Flat	1	2	4mm thick	Privacy window glass, ridged
TP3	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	98	129		Jam jar x1; bottles x2. C20th
TP3	51	LPM	Colourless	?	8	23		Burnt/melted
TP3	51	LPM	Colourless	Flat	11	19	3mm thick	Window. C20th

TP3	51	LPM	Colourless	Flat	4	18		Privacy window glass x2 with rounded bobbles; x2 fine sanded
TP3	51	LPM	Colourless	Spherical	1	5	17mm diameter	Marble x1 with internal blue ribbon
TP3	51	EPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	1	7		Wine bottle x1 (gold flaking) C18th
TP3	51	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	10	22		Beer bottles x2
TP3	51	LPM	Dark green	?	1	1		Burnt/melted
TP3	51	LPM	Mid blue	Cylindrical	2	1		?x1
TP3	52	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	1	2		Bottle x1
TP3	52	LPM	Aqua	Flat	18	30	2-3mm thick	Window . C19th
TP3	52	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	4	21		Bottle x1 C20th
TP3	52	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	1	2		Beer bottle x1
TP3	52	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	1	2	4mm thick	Privacy glass, ridged
TP3	53	LPM	Aqua	Flat	27	54	2-3mm thick	Window. C19th
TP3	53	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	6	19		Bottles x2
TP3	53	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	5	5	1.5-2mm thick	Window
TP3	53	LPM	Pale blue	Rectangular	1	1		Medicine bottle x1
TP4	50	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	11	21		Bottles x2 (beer?)
TP4	50	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	1	13		Stopper for bottle, slightly melted
TP4	50	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	15	41		Bottles x2
TP4	50	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	850	3962		Cordial bottle x1; meat paste pots x3; ext screw cap bottle x1; milk bottles x3
TP4	50	LPM	Colourless	?	6	26		Melted
TP4	50	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	23	338		Beer bottles x2
TP4	50	LPM	Light green	Cylindrical	7	37		Bottles x2
TP4	50	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	35	75	2.6-3mm thick	Window
TP4	50	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	17	71	4mm thick	Privacy glass
TP4	51	LPM	Amber	Cylindrical	1	3		Bottle x1 (beer?)
TP4	51	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	4	6		Bottle x1

TP4	51	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	16	66		Bottle x1 (sauce?. Stepped cork/glass stopper)
TP4	51	LPM	Colourless	?	2	8		Melted
TP4	51	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	3	4		Beer bottles x1
TP4	51	LPM	Light green	Cylindrical	1	1		Bottle x1
TP4	51	LPM	Pale aqua	Rectangular	1	2		Bottle x1 C19th
TP4	51	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	3	59	6.7mm thick	Privacy glass
TP4	57	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	4	14		Mineral water bottle x1; bottle x1
TP4	57	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	34	239		Beer bottle x1
TP4	57	LPM	Pale aqua	Flat	2	3	2-3mm thick	Window
TP4	58	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	7	22		Mineral water bottle x1; bottle x1; phial? X1
TP4	58	LPM	Cobalt blue	?	1	1		Poison bottle? x1
TP4	58	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	18	50		Bottle x1
TP4	58	LPM	Colourless	Flat	3	2	2-3mm thick	Window
TP4	58	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	3	2		Beer bottles x2
TP4	64	LPM	Aqua	Cylindrical	4	60		Bottles x2; phial? x1
TP4	64	LPM	Colourless	Cylindrical	14	13		Bottles x2
TP4	64	LPM	Dark green	Cylindrical	2	2		Beer bottles x2

**APPENDIX 4: Ceramic Building Material: Medieval to Late Post-medieval assemblage**

Trench No	Context	Sample No	Form	Period	Date	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
TP1	50		Asbestos sheet	LPM	C20th	3	89	6mm	x2 flat; x1 corrugated
TP1	50		Brick	LPM	C19-mid 20th	74	1513	x2 63mm thick	Wealden and London Brick Company granular types
TP1	50		Chimney pot	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	185	20>12mm	Unglazed earthenware. Sooted on interior
TP1	50		Drain	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	12	855	15-16mm	English stoneware, iron wash, salt glaze. Collared
TP1	50		Mortar	LPM	C19-mid 20th	43	959	n/a	Pinkish sandy lime mortar from tiles on roof, grey sandy cement external render, off-white sandy lime mortar brick bedding/pointing, off-white sandy lime mortar with moderate flint pebbles from flint walling
TP1	50		Paver	LPM	C18-19th	1	320	47mm thick	Well formed and fired Wealden
TP1	50		Paving slab	LPM	C20th	1	203	47mm thick	Hard grey concrete with dark grey angular aggregate
TP1	50		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	110	5766	11-13mm thick	Well formed and fired. Neat. Fresh. Wealden types many bedded on pinkish sandy lime mortar. X9 diamond peg holes
TP1	50		Ridge tile	LPM	C20th	1	72	17mm	Pinkish sandy cement type
TP1	50		Roof tile	LPM	C20th	3	60	10mm	Peg/nib combination
TP1	50		Tarmac	LPM	C20th	1	50	19mm	Surface layer
TP1	50		Wall tile	LPM	Mid C19-20th	2	15	6mm thick	Refined white earthenware. x1 white, x1 pale blue
TP1	51		Asbestos sheet	LPM	C20th	4	33	5mm	Flat
TP1	51		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	61	1488	Nsd	Most Wealden. x1 slag tempered with crude frog.
TP1	51		Brick	LPM	Mid C19-early 20th	1	634	62mm	Slag tempered, crude frog. Off-white sandy and flint pebble lime mortar
TP1	51		Chimney pot	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	67	16mm	Red earthenware. Internal sooting
TP1	51		Drain	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	9	616	15mm	English stoneware, iron wash, salt glaze. Collared
TP1	51		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	75	986		Buff, pale pink, off-white/cream sandy lime mortars from tile roof, brick walls and internal render

TP1	51		Mortar	LPM	Mid C19-20th	1	228	18mm	Floor skim or thick external render. Grey sandy cement
TP1	51		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	76	42mm	Off-white fine sandy lime mortar pug or floor
TP1	51		Mortar	LPM	Mid C19-20th	2	416	n/a	90% corner patches in light grey cement concrete. Render
TP1	51		Mortar	LPM	Mid C19-20th	5	406	nsd	Hard concrete floor/paving slab fragments. Some with grey angular aggregate
TP1	51		Paver	LPM	Mid C18-19th	1	1321	?x104x47mm	Well formed and fired. Sparse/moderate fine iron oxides. Worn top
TP1	51		Paver	LPM	Mid C18-19th	3	478	50mm thick	Well formed and fired. Wealden. Iron oxides
TP1	51		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	164	6168	11-13mm thick	Well formed and fired. Wealden. Fine. Fresh. x13 diamond peg holes. Bedded on pink or buff sandy lime mortar. x2 mortar phases
TP1	51		Pitch/tar	LPM	C20th	7	800	18mm	Slightly irregular pitch layer added to troughs/roofs for water proofing
TP1	51		Wall tile	LPM	Mid C19-20th	1	2	6mm thick	Refined white earthenware. White glaze

TP1	66	3	Brick	LPM	Mid C19-early 20th	1	2366	227x105x65mm	95% complete. Crude frog. Quite well formed and medium/well fired. Set in fine off-white lime mortar. Iron oxides/slaggy fabric
TP1	68	4	Refractory brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	1273	65mm thick	Dull yellow refractory brick re-used in off-white lime mortar (fine)
TP2	50		Asbestos sheet	LPM	C20th	4	24	6mm	Flat
TP2	50		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	42	403	nsd	Both Wealden and London Brick Company granular types
TP2	50		Drain	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	4	225	15 & 19mm	Glazed red earthenware late with internal clear/green glaze (x2 example); x1 English stoneware; x1 cement
TP2	50		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	5	182	n/a	x1 friable sandy lime but rest sandy grey cement or concrete
TP2	50		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	27	608	12-13mm	Well formed and fired. Wealden. Fine. Fresh
TP2	50		Ridge tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	3	84	16mm	Well formed and fired. x1 black glaze
TP2	50		Sink	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	416	35mm	Base of butlers sink in white (internally) glazed English stoneware
TP2	50		Wall tile	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	3	10	6mm	Refined buff earthenware. Brown glaze
TP2	51		Asbestos sheet	LPM	C20th	7	75	6mm	Flat
TP2	51		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	44	571	65mm thick	Both Wealden and London Brick Company granular type x1 stamped 'PHORPRES'
TP2	51		Drain	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	2	148	19mm	English stoneware, iron wash, salt glaze
TP2	74	2	Drain	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	1	184	20mm	English stoneware, iron wash, salt glaze. Collared 140mm internal diameter
TP2	51		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	20	1255	n/a	Including off-white sandy lime from brickwork and internal render; off-white sandy lime with flints to 8mm from flint walling; grey sandy cement floor and hard sandy fire surround slab
TP2	51		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	24	575	12-13mm	Wealden. Fine. x1 diamond peg hole
TP2	51		Ridge tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	3	23	17mm	Well formed and fired, black glaze on all
TP2	51		Wall tile	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	3	12	6mm	Refined buff earthenware. Brown glaze

TP3	51		Asbestos sheet	LPM	C20th	4	36	6mm	Flat and corrugated
TP3	51		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	153	2252	Nsd	Wealden. Voids, iron oxides etc
TP3	51		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	198	65mm thick	Well formed and fired. Moderate iron oxides
TP3	51		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	357	50mm thick	Well formed and fired. Sparse fine iron. Mortar top and bottom (not used as a paver)
TP3	51		Drain	LPM	Mid C19-mid 20th	4	14	Nsd	English stoneware iron wash, salt glaze
TP3	51		Floor tile	LPM	C20th	4	164	7mm thick	Machine made. Hard fired. Set on a buff sandy lime mortar. Dull red
TP3	51		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	66	2122	n/a	All off-white sandy lime mortar with common flint pebbles to 10mm. Flint walling
TP3	51		Mortar	LPM	C19-mid 20th	72	2210	n/a	A range of dull yellow, pink and off-white sandy lime mortars (tile and brick bedding and internal renders, often white washed) and some cement based mortar floor and external wall renders
TP3	51		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	193	7246	11-14mm thick	Well formed and fired. Fine. Fresh
TP3	51		Refractory brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	3	61	nsd	Buff granular. x1 burnt
TP3	51		Ridge tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	9	537	16mm thick	x3 with black glaze

TP3	52		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	4	13	nsd	Wealden types
TP3	52		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	1	Nsd	Slither
TP3	53		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	8	173	Nsd	Wealden types
TP3	53		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	6	113	n/a	x3 off-white sandy lime with pebbles (flint walling) x3 cement render
TP3	53		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	5	145	12-13mm thick	Well formed and fired. Fine. Wealden
TP3	60		Brick	LPM	C19-early 20th	7	104	Nsd	Wealden
TP3	60		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	6	44	n/a	Dull yellow and pinkish sandy lime mortar
TP3	60		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	17	282	12-13mm thick	Well formed and fired. Fine. Wealden. Fresh. x1 diamond peg hole
TP3	60		Wall tile	LPM	C20th	9	22	Nsd	Refined white earthenware. Matt pink glaze
TP4	50		Brick	LPM	C19-20th	17	404	Nsd	Wealden types and London Brick Company granular
TP4	50		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	12	1471	n/a	Both sandy/flinty lime mortars and grey cement sandy mortars and concretes
TP4	50		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	197	5212	11-13mm	All well formed and fired. Fine types. Fresh. Traces of x9 square or diamond peg holes. x1 stamped 'KEYMER'
TP4	51		Brick	LPM	C19-20th	7	150	Nsd	Wealden types and London Brick Company granular
TP4	51		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	3	20		Lime mortars with flint
TP4	51		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	81	1390	11-13mm	All well formed and fired. Fine types. Trace of x1 square peg hole. Fresh
TP4	55		Brick	LPM	Mid C18-19th	1	26	Nsd	Well formed and medium/well fired. Moderate fine iron oxides and 'marl' pellets
TP4	55		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	9	195	n/a	Cream sandy lime with flint, sandy lime pointing, grey concrete floor fragment
TP4	55		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	84	4644	11-13mm. Widths 148 & 158mm	All well formed and fired. Fine types. X8 diamond peg holes. Fresh
TP4	55		Roof tile	LPM	C20th	2	54	10mm	Machine made, dense and fine. x1 stamped
TP4	56	1	Mortar	LPM	C18-19th	4	3657	n/a	Irregular downland flint nodules mortared in an off-white sandy lime mortar with moderate flint grits to 6mm and occasional chalk. Face of wall has been rendered with a light grey fine sandy cement 12-22mm thick
TP4	57		Brick	LPM	C18-19th	7	294	Nsd	Wealden types

TP4	57		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	25	561	n/a	Off-white sandy lime mortar pointing/bedding, some cement render
TP4	57		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	475	16194	11-13mm. x1 155mm wide	All well formed and fired. Fine types. Fresh. X35 diamond or more rarely square peg holes
TP4	57		Ridge tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	2	132	17mm	Well formed and fired. External thin black glaze
TP4	57		Roof tile	LPM	C20th	3	69	10mm	Machine made, dense and fine
TP4	58		Brick	LPM	C18-19th	15	563	Nsd	Wealden types
TP4	58		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	30	2414	n/a	8/173g irregular off-white sandy lime, sometimes with brick pieces - pug/wall infill. 8/282g as above but with moderate flint pebbles to 20mm. 1/50g off-white finer sandy lime brick bedding. 7/289g off-white friable fine sandy lime internal rendering (with traces off brick jointing on back); 6/1620g hard light grey cement floor with flint pebbles under surface skin.
TP4	58		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	144	3804	11-13mm	All well formed and fired. Fine types. Fresh. x7 diamond peg holes
TP4	61		Mortar	LPM	C19-early 20th	1	12	n/a	Off-white/buff sandy lime pointing
TP4	61		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	2	43	11-12mm	Well formed and fired. Fine. Fresh
TP4	64		Mortar	LPM	Mid C19-early 20th	2	34	n/a	Grey cement render
TP4	64		Peg tile	LPM	C19-early 20th	22	370	11-13mm	Well formed and fired. Fine. Fresh
TP4	71	5	Brick	LPM	C18-19th	3	51	nsd	Well formed and fired common 'marl' streaks and swirls, sparse iron oxides to 3mm. Probably mid C18-mid 19 <sup>th</sup>

**APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Metalwork**

Trench No	Context	Metal	Period	Category	No	Weight (g)	Comments
TP1	50	Aluminium	LPM	Drink	1	1	Drinks can fragment?
TP1	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	House	1	38	Gas/water pipe 14mm diameter
TP1	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	Misc	3	18	Plain wire fragments and sheet plate 53x43mm with fixing holes
TP1	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	Military	1	11	.303 cartridge. Fired. (oval/Bren firing pin). Illegible. WW2
TP1	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	Coins	5	20	3d 1959; One pence 1971 and 2004; five pence 1990 and 1991
TP1	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	Writing	1	1	?clip/pump from fountain pen. Decorated
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	Construction	76	270	Nails and fragments. Most small tacks and general purpose, but some floorboard and galvanized clout
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	Agriculture	5	32	Fencing U staples x4; piece of barbed wire x1
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	House	13	299	Cast iron cooking pot fragment x1; iron? Water pipe c.17mm diameter; castor support for furniture; shelf bracket; screw top lid; bed springs; rim of tin can, food?
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	Misc	187	1100	Sheet and strip fragments; washers; numerous smooth wire (2mm diameter); rod fragments
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	Construction	2	24	Screws
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	Tool	1	13	Skewer 6 inches long
TP1	50	Iron	LPM	Dress	2	7	D strap junction x1 (28x20mm); narrow braces buckle? 22x33mm
TP4	50	Iron	LPM	Military	1	203	c. 55mm diameter sheet cylinder from smoke canister from WW2 25 pounder shell
TP4	50	Iron	LPM	Military	1	248	As above (exploded) with remains of white metal disc
TP1	50	White metal	LPM	Misc	2	3	Sheet fragments
TP1	51	Aluminium	LPM	House	1	4	Tin lid. Contents?
TP1	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	Construction	2	3	Screws small 17 and 25mm long
TP1	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	House	3	30	Furniture hinge x2 (65mm long); lock catch plate of cupboard door x1
TP1	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	Misc	4	17	Ferrule x1; pierced strip x1; sheet disc x1; thin sheet x1

TP1	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	Drink	1	11	Tea leaf holder (cutlery) with remains of perforated bowl/cup. Stamped 'EPNS'
TP1	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	Coins	3	15	Two pence, 2004; Five pence, 2014; twenty pence, 1993
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	80	275	Nails and fragments. galvanized clout 40mm long; tacks; general purpose nails; wire shank machine made; headless floorboard nails
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	10	50	Screws 32-51mm long
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	2	70	Bolts, square and hexagonal heads
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Tool	2	39	Skewer x1 137mm long; allen key x1
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	House	1	241	Spherical headed ?fire poker 238mm long, 33mm diameter head
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	House	1	93	Shelf bracket (or for WC water tank) vertical 115mm horizontal support 115mm
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Agriculture	3	13	Barbed wire fragments
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Misc	82	289	Most sheeting; smooth wire fragments 2mm diameter
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Tool	1	44	Pair of scissors 157mm long
TP1	51	Iron	LPM	Dress	3	17	Strap junction x1 (30x17mm); penannular lightweight buckle 25mm diameter from ?dress x1; snake belt buckle x1 (snake length 34mm, strap width fixing 35mm wide)
TP2	50	Aluminium	LPM	Misc	1	7	56mm diameter, 1mm thick disc. Possible traces of three fixing points
TP2	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	House	1	9	Short length of electric wire in insulation sleeve
TP2	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	Coins	5	21	One pence 1990 and 2000; two pence 1987; five pence 1990 and 1991
TP2	50	Iron	LPM	Construction	13	434	Cast iron downpipe fragments x3; heavy stepped bracket with nut and bolt fixing x1; bolt with wing nut x1; nails x8 (including machine made and clout types)
TP2	50	Iron	LPM	Misc	18	119	Strip fragment x1 (31mm wide); sheet fragments x7; smooth wire fragments x10 (2mm diameter)
TP2	50	Iron	LPM	Misc	2	26	40mm diameter low domed sheet protective cap with four lugs x1; cylinder with circumferential recess x1

							includes screws x3; U staple x1; cast downpipe fragment x1; rest being nails including tacks, clout nails, general purpose and floorboard headless types
TP2	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	45	134	
TP2	51	Iron	LPM	Misc	18	44	Sheet fragments x4; 2mm diameter smooth wire fragments x12; ferrules (sheet) x2
TP2	51	White metal	LPM	Misc	1	5	9mm diameter sheet tube
TP3	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	Misc	3	26	5mm diameter rod, chromed spring
TP3	51	Copper Alloy	LPM	Construction	1	1	Long screw, 18mm
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	108	517	Nails and fragments. Small (26mm long); headless, pyramidal headed, circular headed general purpose etc
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	12	54	Unused large galvanized clout nails, 52mm long
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	85	272	Unused small galvanized clout nails, 38mm long
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	4	23	Screws
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	1	10	Thick-shanked galvanized clout nail, 47mm long
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Tool	1	19	Part of scale tang knife handle
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	House	1	244	Cast iron range fragment. Cast decoration?
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	House	3	17	Bed/mattress spring fragments
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Construction?	2	46	Cast iron downpipe fragments. Construction or house?
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Agriculture	1	2	Barbed wire fragment
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Misc	48	183	Most sheet and 2mm diameter wire fragments; small chain x1; 5mm diameter rod x1
TP3	51	Iron	LPM	Agriculture	1	178	Heavy gate latch. Or possibly fragment of heavy bridle bit
TP3	52	Iron	LPM	Construction	3	9	Long galvanized
TP3	52	Iron	LPM	Construction	6	26	Tacks, general purpose and headless
TP3	52	Iron	LPM	Misc	1	191	Cast iron plate, 104mm wide
TP3	53	Copper Alloy	LPM	House	2	5	Dome-headed upholstery tacks, 11mm diameter heads
TP3	53	Iron	LPM	Construction	12	35	Galvanized clout nails, 52mm long x1; 40mm long x10; 31mm long x1
TP3	53	Iron	LPM	Construction	24	83	Nails 17-81mm long. Tacks, headless, general purpose
TP3	53	Iron	LPM	Construction	2	6	Screws
TP3	53	Iron	LPM	Construction	2	89	Heavy duty nail and bolt

TP3	53	Iron	LPM	House	1	8	Wall hook with screw thread (for wood)
TP3	53	Iron	LPM	Misc	2	3	Smooth wire, 2mm diameter
TP4	50	Copper Alloy	LPM	House	1	12	4-pin copper alloy and bakelite electric plug x1
TP4	50	Iron	LPM	Construction	8	75	Washer x1; dome-headed screw x1; machine made nails x5; U staple x1
TP4	50	Iron	LPM	House	3	100	Fragments of cast iron saucepan x3
TP4	50	Iron	LPM	Horse	1	4	Farriers nail x1
TP4	50	Iron	LPM	Misc	7	161	Wire fragments x4; looped and hooked catch (gate closure?) x1; sheet x1; rod x1
TP4	51	Iron	LPM	Construction	9	257	Washer x1; machine made nail x1; cast iron downpipe fragments x7
TP4	51	Iron	LPM	Agriculture	1	824	Cutting point of plough (shear) x1
TP4	51	Iron	LPM	Misc	28	51	Sheet fragments x5; wire fragments x23 (smooth, 2.7mm diameter mainly)
TP4	55	Iron	LPM	House	1	7	Cast iron downpipe fragment
TP4	55	Iron	LPM	Misc	1	4	Sheet
TP4	57	Copper Alloy	LPM	House	1	5	Small condiment type spoon. 2mm diameter wire handle, 28x21mm bowl. Small find ref: 1
TP4	57	Iron	LPM	Construction	6	82	Cast iron downpipe fragment x1; hexagonal bolt; floorboard nail, clout nail
TP4	57	Iron	LPM	Agriculture	1	307	Bucket handle, galvanized
TP4	57	Iron	LPM	Misc	11	192	Wire fragment x1; rod fragment x1; sheet/strip fragments x6
TP4	58	Iron	LPM	Construction	1	22	Cast iron downpipe fragment
TP4	58	Iron	LPM	Misc	2	1	Wire x1; sheet fragment x1
TP4	61	Iron	LPM	Construction	2	14	Cast iron downpipe fragment x1; general purpose nail x1
TP4	61	Iron	LPM	House	2	219	Key x1. C20th padlock or ignition x1; bar from cast iron fire grate x1
TP4	61	Iron	LPM	Misc	4	4	sheet fragments
TP4	64	Iron	LPM	Construction	4	21	Cast iron downpipe fragment x1; small nails x3
TP4	64	Iron	LPM	Misc	89	172	Strip fragment x1; sheet fragments x4; smooth wire fragments x84 (2mm thick). Some twisted together to make 4-strand wire

**APPENDIX 6: The slag assemblage**

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
TP1	51	1a Coal fuel ash slag	100	1796	Some quite dense, others very aerated. Some vitrification and embedded pot and coal pieces
TP1	51	1a Coal fuel ash slag	88	2628	Some quite dense with stone and iron within them. Embedded coal shale too
TP1	51	1b Clinker	7	20	
TP2	50	1a Coal fuel ash slag	8	209	
TP2	50	1b Clinker	5	20	
TP2	51	1a Coal fuel ash slag	24	346	
TP2	51	1b Clinker	10	48	
TP3	51	1a Coal fuel ash slag	39	633	Some vitrification
TP3	51	1b Clinker	20	93	
TP3	53	1a Coal fuel ash slag	10	89	
TP3	60	1a Coal fuel ash slag	1	16	
TP4	50	1a Coal fuel ash slag	8	180	Some vitrification
TP4	50	1b Clinker	4	19	
TP4	51	1a Coal fuel ash slag	2	11	
TP4	51	1b Clinker	3	15	
TP4	55	1a Coal fuel ash slag	1	4	
TP4	58	1a Coal fuel ash slag	7	59	
TP4	58	1b Clinker	1	15	
TP4	61	1a Coal fuel ash slag	3	144	
TP4	64	1b Clinker	1	1	

**APPENDIX 7: The Geological Material**

<b>Trench No</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Stone type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Comments</b>
TP1	50	1a Welsh Slate	39	351	To 6mm thick
TP1	50	2a Coal	6	36	Shiny and laminar
TP1	50	2b Coal Shale	1	201	15mm thick bed. Smells of coal/tar
TP1	50	3b Worked flint	1	9	Not patinated. Hard hammer waste, wall facing?
TP1	51	1a Welsh Slate	18	190	To 5mm thick
TP1	51	1b West Country Slate	1	14	5mm thick. Could be odd Welsh?
TP1	51	2a Coal	12	47	Most shiny
TP1	51	2b Coal Shale	10	302	All burnt/slugged
TP1	51	3b Worked flint	1	13	Downland waste flake. No patination. Flint facing
TP1	51	4a Micaceous grey ? Schist	1	78	Whetstone. Point sharpening grooves. Length 68+mm, section 40x12mm
TP2	50	1a Welsh Slate	24	255	To 7mm thick

TP2	50	2a Coal	3	12	Laminar. Burnt
TP2	50	3a Iron Pyrites	1	3495	Slightly irregular massive nodule
TP2	51	1a Welsh Slate	58	441	To 6mm thick
TP2	51	2a Coal	3	4	Shiny
TP2	51	3b Worked flint	1	31	Hard hammer white patinated (with some cortex) flake with previous removals
TP3	50	2a Coal	1	2	Shiny
TP3	51	1a Welsh Slate	91	1080	To 6mm thick
TP3	51	2a Coal	5	32	Shiny and laminated
TP3	51	3b Worked flint	1	6	Flint wall facing flake
TP3	52	1a Welsh Slate	2	1	Slithers
TP3	53	1a Welsh Slate	4	60	To 6mm thick
TP3	53	2a Coal	1	9	Laminar
TP3	53	3b Worked flint	1	1	Small waste flake. Not patinated - walling
TP3	60	1a Welsh Slate	7	41	To 6mm thick
TP4	50	1a Welsh Slate	16	106	To 5.5mm thick
TP4	51	1a Welsh Slate	11	55	To 4mm thick
TP4	51	2a Coal	1	2	Shiny
TP4	57	1a Welsh Slate	4	27	To 4mm thick
TP4	57	2a Coal	1	7	Shiny
TP4	58	1a Welsh Slate	10	21	To 4mm thick
TP4	58	2a Coal	3	7	Laminar and shiny
TP4	58	3a Iron Pyrites	1	107	Irregular
TP4	61	1a Welsh Slate	1	2	Slither
TP4	64	1a Welsh Slate	6	42	To 5mm thick
TP4	64	3b Worked flint	1	8	Hard hammer white patinated flake with previous removals

#### APPENDIX 8: Miscellaneous Material

Trench No	Context	Material	Period	Category	No	Weight (g)	Comments
TP1	50	Graphite	LPM	Batteries	6	45	Remains of x5 cylindrical batteries
TP1	50	Plastic	LPM	Misc	2	2	x1 1mm thick clear sheet; x1 3mm thick white sheet
TP1	50	Plastic	LPM	Jewellery	1	1	5mm diameter spherical fake 'pearl'
TP1	50	Resin	LPM	Souvenir	1	8	Oval souvenir with encased sea shells in resin. C20th
TP1	51	Graphite	LPM	Batteries	1	2	5mm diameter central tube from battery
TP1	51	Plastic	LPM	Misc	1	4	3mm thick black sheet
TP1	51	Plastic	LPM	Dress	1	1	Metallic purple button 18mm diameter
TP1	51	Plastic	LPM	Misc	1	4	Pink disc/plug 22mm diameter
TP2	50	Plastic	LPM	House	3	4	Fragments of ?yoghurt pot and WC ball-cock

TP2	51	Plastic	LPM	House	1	1	White ribbed cylinder fragment with internal screw. Light bulb fitting. C20th
TP3	50	Plastic	LPM	Drink	1	2	Colourless external screw top bottle. Drinks?
TP3	51	Charcoal	?	Misc	2	3	
TP3	51	Graphite	LPM	Batteries	1	21	Cylindrical battery 55mm long max, 17mm diameter 6mm diameter graphite central rod
TP3	51	Plastic	LPM	Misc	1	4	Black tube with external longitudinal grooving
TP3	51	Plastic	LPM	Toy	1	3	Toy soldier. Sitting British ?busby type helmet. Brown plastic. 1950's/60's
TP4	50	Bakelite	LPM	House	1	3	Brown fixing tube with side screw to clamp a flex/electric wire. Early/mid C20th
TP4	51	Plastic	LPM	Dress	1	1	50% of 19mm diameter metallic purple button. C20th

**APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of Animal Bone**

Test Pit No.	Context	No frags	Weight (g)	Cattle	Horse	Sheep/goat	Pig	Dog	Bird	Large	Medium	Small	Unidentified
TP1	50	54	216		1	1		1	5	3	1	25	17
TP1	51	14	151	2		1	1						10
TP2	50	2	17			1							1
TP2	51	2	10	1									1
TP3	51	5	12									1	4
TP3	69	2	9								2		
TP4	50	1	2										1
TP4	64	1	4										1

**APPENDIX 10: Oyster and Marine Shell**

Test Pit No.	Context	No frags	Weight (g)	Scallop	Oyster	Slipper limpet	Common whelk	Unidentified
TP1	50	7	12	6		1		
TP1	51	8	34	5	2		1	
TP2	51	2	7		1			1
TP3	52	1		1				
TP4	57	1			1			

**APPENDIX 11: Farm Green Impact Study**

# Changing Chalk

*connecting nature, people and heritage*



National  
Trust



Made possible with

Heritage  
Fund



## Farm Green Dig Project, Bevendean IMPACT STUDY December 2025

Prepared by Archaeodiscovery.

Supported by the National Trust and the Changing Chalk Community Grants Scheme, and funded by The National Lottery Heritage Fund, with thanks to National Lottery players.



# WHAT IS THE FARM GREEN DIG PROJECT?

The Farm Green Dig Project was a community archaeology initiative exploring a medieval and post-medieval farm complex beneath a community park in Bevendean, Brighton. Rooted in playful engagement and accessibility, the project was designed to connect local people with their heritage at every stage of the journey. By combining hands-on fieldwork with creative outreach this project aimed to inspire meaningful engagement and demonstrate that archaeology is something everyone can enjoy and be part of.

## Key Strands of Activity

### Fieldwork & Post-Excavation

Volunteers, families, and young participants worked alongside professional archaeologists to plan and carry out an archaeological evaluation of the site. Together they excavated four test pits and recovered and processed nearly 8,000 finds, gaining hands-on experience in excavation, recording, and analytical techniques.

### Open Day

A celebratory event welcomed the wider community to explore the dig, handle artefacts, and engage with heritage professionals. Visitors enjoyed stalls, demonstrations and performances, fostering a lively atmosphere and a strong sense of shared ownership of local heritage.

### Interactive Resource

A digital interactive guide was co-created by young people as an additional form of archaeological interpretation to broaden the project's reach. Entirely youth-led, it featured young people's interpretations, original illustrations, and embedded QR-linked film clips showcasing discoveries. The resource is freely available online, to download or use digitally, offering future visitors an engaging way to explore the site and the results of the project. Digital format also supports sustainability by reducing the need for printed materials.

### Film

A short documentary captured the atmosphere of the dig, recording oral histories alongside the voices of participants and archaeologists. Featuring archive photographs and scenes from the excavation, it connects past and present while sharing the project's story with those unable to attend. The film is freely available for future audiences to view.

# WHAT DID WE WANT TO KNOW?

The Farm Green Dig Project was conceived of not only as an archaeological evaluation but as a shared community experience. Through this impact study, we sought to assess the project's outcomes in relation to the themes and questions established by the Changing Chalk Project:

## Connecting Downs and Towns (People)

- Did the project inspire change in ideas and actions, encouraging active participation in caring for the Downs and sustaining its long-term future?
- How did involvement in the dig increase wellbeing and strengthen participants' connection with the landscape?

## Hearts and Histories of the Downs (Heritage)

- How effectively did the project engage communities as active participants in discovering, interpreting, and celebrating the cultural heritage of the Downs?
- What new knowledge, skills, or confidence did participants gain through excavation, recording, and creative interpretation?
- In what ways did the project empower young people to lead, create, and share their own interpretations of archaeology?
- What lasting resources extend the project's impact beyond the dig, ensuring future audiences can continue to benefit?



# HOW DID WE FIND OUT?

We used a combination of methods to capture both quantitative and qualitative data, ensuring a balanced picture of impact:

## Surveys

Completed by 74 of 155 fieldwork participants (48%) provided measurable data on enjoyment, wellbeing, skills development, and heritage connection.

## Feedback Forms

Quick ratings and open comments highlighted immediate impressions from 38 individuals (5% of all participants across the project). Offering insight into participant experience at the point of delivery.

## Interviews

In-depth conversations generated case studies, quotes, and personal narratives that illustrated individual journeys, confidence growth, and longer-term impact (see project film).

## Session Logs

Records of attendance, activities, and inclusion notes documented participation patterns and ensured accessibility was monitored. To understand geographic reach, postcode data was systematically collected for 330 of 732 participants (45%) across the project. This allowed us to map where participants were coming from, identify areas of strong engagement, and evidence inclusivity across different communities.

**Together, these approaches fed into this final impact report, allowing us to demonstrate how the project resulted in measurable improvements in enthusiasm, skills, wellbeing, and community connection, supported by both statistics and lived experiences.**

# WHAT DID WE FIND OUT?

## 1. Fieldwork & Post-Excavation

**Objective: Engage communities as active participants in archaeological discovery, building skills and confidence.**

### Planning & Research

- 23 Brighton YAC members collaborated with 8 adult professionals and volunteers during the planning and research stages.
- Activities included archive research, HER (Historic Environment Records) search, analysis of documentary and cartographic evidence, site visits, and decision-making on where to target test pits, giving young people and local residents direct experience of professional archaeological practice.



## Dig Week

- 155 people took part in the weeklong archaeological evaluation, with 56% under 18 years old.
- Participants ranged from the youngest, aged 3, to the eldest at 93, demonstrating genuine intergenerational involvement.
- 69 adult volunteers contributed their time and expertise, strengthening community ownership of the project.
- 86 children joined onsite workshops: 58% were Bevendean Primary pupils, 42% were home educated.
- Educational partnerships included collaboration with five local youth groups, widening access to fieldwork opportunities.
- 176 individuals were recorded visiting the dig during evaluation week.

**56% OF  
FIELDWORK  
PARTICIPANTS  
WERE UNDER 18  
YEARS OLD**

**PARTICIPANTS  
RANGED FROM  
AGED 3 TO 93  
YEARS**



Former resident (aged 93) shares oral history with young visitors on site ©Bevendean History Group

## Post-Excavation & Analysis

- 23 young people and 11 adults engaged in post-excavation activities, including recording, processing, and interpreting nearly 8,000 finds.
- Dedicated workshops introduced participants to finds analysis and interpretation, building confidence interrogating artefacts and understanding their historical significance.



Bone analysis workshop provided by BHAS ©Brighton YAC

## Skills & Learning

- 91% of those surveyed strongly agreed, and 96% agreed, that they learned new skills.
- Skills gained included excavation techniques, finds processing, mapping, public engagement, and confidence in speaking.

**96% OF PARTICIPANTS AGREED THEY HAD LEARNT NEW SKILLS**

“The reference material was great for helping me understand and assess the assemblage.”  
(volunteer)

## Diversity & Inclusion

- 9% of fieldwork participants identified as having an ethnicity other than white. Offering workshops during school hours played an important role in boosting accessibility and increasing diversity by ensuring all pupils could take part regardless of background.
- 39% of home-educated children registered identified as neurodivergent.
- 11 young people with additional needs attended a tailored session.
- 35% of Brighton YAC members contributing to planning, post-excavation, and interpretation were children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).

**39% OF YOUNG PARTICIPANTS IDENTIFIED AS NEURODIVERGENT**

**35% OF BRIGHTON YAC MEMBERS CONTRIBUTING IDENTIFIED AS SEND**

**“So welcoming and inclusive of diversity of children’s needs.”  
(parent/carer)**

## IMPACT

This strand demonstrated how community archaeology can combine professional rigour with inclusive participation. Young people gained authentic research and analytical skills, adults reconnected with heritage through hands-on involvement, and the diversity of ages, backgrounds, and abilities ensured the project reflected and celebrated the whole community.



## 2. Open Day

**Objective: Inspire wider participation, wellbeing, and connection with heritage.**

### Attendance & Activities

- 350 people attended, with 31% (one third) under the age of 16.
- Activities included open dig sessions, live performances, food stalls, and heritage talks, creating a vibrant festival atmosphere.
- Partnerships involved 9 professionals, 4 local clubs and societies, 10 performers, 3 food providers, and 15 community groups.
- 4 NEETs (Not in Education, Employment Training) gained mentoring and professional skills through event management, stage running, and crewing with LYT Productions.
- Feedback consistently emphasized the strong sense of community spirit.

**350 PEOPLE ATTENDED, 1/3 UNDER THE AGE OF 16**

**“The Open Day had such a wonderful feeling of community!”  
(visitor)**



## Wellbeing, Connection & Accessibility

- 100% of survey respondents said they felt respected and included.
- 91% strongly agreed they felt more connected to local heritage.
- 86% strongly agreed the project improved their wellbeing.
- Diversity and accessibility were central with tailored activities to ensure inclusion.

**91% OF PARTICIPANTS  
FELT MORE CONNECTED  
TO LOCAL HERITAGE**

**86% OF PARTICIPANTS  
STRONGLY AGREED  
IMPROVED WELLBEING**

**“Those two children over there doing the dance workshop are non-verbal. It is so wonderful to see them joining in. The community just doesn’t expect to have things like this put on for them.”**  
(local youth worker)

**“Joyful to see children enjoy the discovery of archaeology—needs to happen more!”**  
(volunteer)

**“So good for physical and mental wellbeing. Loved learning new skills and meeting new people.”**  
(volunteer)

**“Speaking confidently to members of the public while running a stall at the Open Day... massively helped me grow in confidence.”**  
(volunteer)

## IMPACT

The Open Day showcased archaeology as a shared celebration, blending professional expertise with community creativity. It strengthened local identity, promoted wellbeing, and demonstrated how inclusive, accessible events can foster pride and connection across diverse groups.

Importantly, the event also generated tangible benefits for local organisations and providers:

- In total, 7 local businesses benefitted, whether through sales or increased visibility, demonstrating the event’s positive impact on the community economy.
- Bevendean History Group sold 25 copies of their History of Bevendean brochure, extending heritage knowledge while raising funds.
- The National Trust gained 3 new memberships, evidencing increased public engagement with heritage stewardship.
- Brighton Young Archaeologists’ Club received 8 membership enquiries, showing how the day inspired young people to get involved in archaeology.

**Together, these outcomes demonstrate that the Open Day not only fostered enthusiasm, skills, wellbeing, and community connection, but also delivered measurable economic and organisational impact, strengthening the sustainability of local heritage initiatives.**



### 3. Interactive Resource

**Objective: Extend reach and empower youth voice in interpretation.**

#### Co-Creation

- 23 young people and 6 adults co-created the digital guide.
- Nearly one third of young contributors (29%) were neurodivergent, ensuring diverse perspectives shaped the resource.

#### Content & Features

- Entirely youth-led, the Farm Green Interactive Guide brings the story of Lower Bevendean Farm to life.
- Illustrated maps highlight key farm buildings such as Carter’s Cottage, the Cow Stalls, Stables, and Barn, alongside artefacts uncovered on site from toy soldiers to wine bottles and animal bones.
- QR codes embedded throughout the guide link to short films of children showcasing their discoveries.
- A timeline traces the farm’s history from the Domesday Book to the 2025 community dig, enriched with archive photographs and oral histories.
- Activities such as wordsearches and nature bingo invite others to explore the landscape in fun, accessible ways.



[Click here to download interactive guide](#)

## Legacy

- The resource is freely available online for future visitors to download or use digitally.
- By embedding children’s voices and discoveries at its core, the guide demonstrates how archaeology can be interpreted inclusively.

“It was wonderful to see how this project inspired the local community. School groups and regular local adults got involved, keen to see what they would find out.”

(visitor)

## IMPACT

The interactive resource extended the reach of the project far beyond the archaeological evaluation itself. It empowered young people to take ownership of interpretation, showcased their creativity, and ensured that diverse voices were represented. By blending film, maps, and playful activities this guide makes heritage accessible to all ages and abilities.



## 4. Film

**Objective: Capture the atmosphere of the dig, preserve oral histories, and extend impact to wider audiences.**

### Production & Content

- A short documentary was created to record the voices of participants, archaeologists, and local residents.
- Oral histories were collected, including memories of the farm and its transformation.
- Archive photographs and footage enriched the narrative, connecting past and present.
- Scenes from the excavation showcased community involvement, intergenerational participation, and the excitement of discovery.
- 5 NEETs contributed to delivery and film production, gaining mentoring and professional skills through hands-on involvement.

### Accessibility & Reach

- The film is designed to be freely available online, ensuring those unable to attend can still share in the project's story.
- By combining professional production with community voices, the documentary provides an inclusive record that can be revisited by schools, families, and heritage groups.



[Click here to watch project film](#)

“So inspiring to meet locals who remember the farm buildings as children.”  
(volunteer)

“It was great to see all the old photos and what the farm looked like.”  
(Brighton YAC member)

### IMPACT

The film extended the project’s legacy beyond the dig week. It captured the atmosphere of the dig, celebrated community spirit, and preserved oral histories that might otherwise have been lost. By blending participant voices with archival material, it created a lasting resource that connects people to Bevendean’s heritage and demonstrates how archaeology can inspire pride, curiosity, and collective memory.

## 5. Overall Impact

**Objective: Evidence improvements in enthusiasm, skills, wellbeing, and heritage connection.**

### Engagement

- Over 700 people engaged across all strands of the project.
- Nearly 8,000 finds were recovered. Those of archaeological significance have been retained and made available for exhibition and teaching opportunities by local heritage groups in the future,
- 70% of 330 respondents were from Bevendean/East Brighton demonstrating strong local reach.
- 88% lived within the Changing Chalk project remit area (458 km<sup>2</sup> of the eastern South Downs).

70% OF PARTICIPANTS WERE FROM THE BEVENDEAN/EAST BRIGHTON AREA

### IMPACT

- **Community:** Families and residents strengthened local connections by contributing directly to their heritage.
- **Inclusivity:** Accessibility was prioritised, ensuring diverse audiences including neurodivergent and SEND participants could engage meaningfully.
- **Legacy:** Lasting resources- physical, digital, visual, and experiential were created to inspire beyond the evaluation itself.

### Community Partnerships & Legacy

Engagement with 33 local businesses and groups (tools, expertise, time)

Collaboration with 15 community groups including schools, youth groups, women’s groups, churches, and heritage societies

“Above all, archaeology, no matter what the period, is about people: something amply demonstrated by our week in Bevendean.”  
(BHAS member)



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

*For project leads and partners, based on participant feedback and evaluation findings:*

- **Extend the project duration** to meet high demand and allow more time for investigation, participation and skills development.
- **Broaden outreach beyond Facebook**, using posters, WhatsApp groups, school newsletters, and local community networks to reach residents who are less active on social media.
- **Continue tailored sessions for SEND and neurodivergent participants**, ensuring inclusive, low-pressure opportunities remain embedded in future delivery.
- **Sustain intergenerational involvement and NEET pathways**, building on the strong foundations of mentoring, confidence-building, and hands-on experience.
- **Expand skills and leadership opportunities for older children**, enabling them to take on greater responsibility in research, interpretation, and event delivery.

## NEXT STEPS

*Actions for project leads and partners informed by evaluation insights:*

- **Share findings widely** across community networks, schools, and partner organisations to sustain engagement and keep momentum beyond the dig.
- **Develop accessible learning resources** for schools and home-education communities, ensuring the project continues to support curriculum links and independent exploration.
- **Strengthen volunteer networks and training**, supporting local residents to take on ongoing roles in heritage, outreach, and future excavations.
- **Secure funding for further work**, including the development of a full community excavation on site, building on the enthusiasm and evidence generated through this project.

## THANKS

We thank all participants, families, volunteers, youth groups, and community partners. Special thanks to Changing Chalk, local businesses, and heritage professionals whose generosity made The Farm Green Dig Project possible.