Archaeological Evaluation at Mill Road, Hailsham, East Sussex

Site Code: MRH 17

NGR: NGR Site Centre: 560029 108801

Planning Application Number: WD/2016/0658/MAO

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Linden Homes South-East to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Mill Road, Hailsham, East Sussex. The archaeological works were monitored by the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

The fieldwork was carried out in October 2016 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology 2016) submitted to, and approved by, ESCC prior to commencement of works.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of forty trenches, which encountered a number of significant archaeological features, primarily diches representing field systems and the possible location of a medieval settlement, provisionally dated between the 11th century and 13th century. The results of this evaluation have been prepared to inform the decision for any further archaeological mitigation that may be required by the local planning authority and East Sussex County Council.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Linden Homes South-East to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Mill Road, Hailsham, East Sussex (Figure 1). A planning application (WD/2016/0658/MAO) has been submitted to Wealden District Council (WDC) for up to 165 dwellings (including up to 35% affordable housing), introduction of informal public open space and children's play area, surface water flood mitigation and attenuation works.

1.1.2 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource and in accordance with the provisions of National Planning Policy 2012 and the Wealden District Local Plan (February 2013), Linden Homes South-East intend to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluations of the proposed development site (Phase 1) to be able to inform the East Sussex County Archaeologist of the extent and importance of any buried archaeological remains. The archaeological works are to be monitored by the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

1.1.3 The fieldwork was carried out in October 2016 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology 2016) submitted to, and approved by, ESCC prior to commencement of works. A copy of the Specification is provided in **Appendix 3**.

1.2 Site Description and Topography

1.2.1 The site is centred on NGR 560029 108801, located to the southeast of the historical core of the town of Hailsham, c. 19km south of Ashford, south and west of Mill Road (**Figure 1**). The proposed development site consisted of an area formerly used as open farmland, bordered with mature trees and divided into a northern area and southern area by a line of small trees. The site slopes from north to south on roughly flat ground at levels between approximately 13m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north and 5m aOD in the south.

1.2.2 According to the British Geological Society, the underlying geology comprises Weald Clay.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record and have been summarised in a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment by CgMs (2016).

2.2 Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 The archaeological record for the site indicates that there are no designated heritage assets on the site and none in the immediate vicinity of the site. The archaeological potential is highlighted in the Archaeological Desk based Assessment (CgMs February 2016), which concludes that post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and a field boundary have been identified through LIDAR data, and there is the potential for late medieval field boundaries and localised post-medieval building remains within the site (CgMs 2016).

2.3 Geophysical Survey

2.3.1 A geophysical survey, commissioned by SWAT Archaeology on behalf of Linden Homes South-East, did not identify any archaeological responses. Evidence of ridge and furrow and modern ploughing indicates that the site has a largely agricultural past. The remaining anomalies are modern in origin, and include infilled ponds, disturbance from demolished buildings, underground services and nearby ferrous objects.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological fieldwork, as set out in the Specification (**Appendix 3**) were to;

- establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development;
- ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation;
- determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource, if present, and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits;

  Also,
- The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the evaluation to place and assess any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in

the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography. Specific research questions that may be answered are to identify the archaeological anomalies highlighted by the recent geophysical survey. In general, the work is to ensure compliance with the archaeological requirement from the East Sussex County Archaeologist that an archaeological evaluation take place as a pre-planning requirement, and to publish the results either on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All fieldwork was conducted in accordance with the methodology set out in the SWAT Archaeology Specification and carried out in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (CIfA 2014).

4.2 Fieldwork

4.2.1 A total of forty evaluation trenches were proposed within the extents of the Site (**Figure 3**).

4.2.2 Each trench was initially scanned for surface finds prior to excavation. Excavation was carried out using a 360º mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, removing the overburden to the top of the first recognisable archaeological horizon, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

4.2.3 Trenches were subsequently hand-cleaned to reveal features in plan and carefully selected cross-sections through the features were excavated to enable sufficient information about form, development date and stratigraphic relationships to be recorded without prejudice to more extensive investigations, should these prove to be necessary. All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with ESCC and CIfA standards and guidance. A complete photographic record was maintained on site that included working shots; during mechanical excavation, following archaeological investigations and during back filling.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 A complete drawn record of the evaluation trenches comprising both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections) was undertaken. The plans and sections were annotated with coordinates and aOD heights.

4.3.2 Photographs were taken as appropriate providing a record of excavated features and deposits, along with images of the overall trench to illustrate their location and context. The record also

includes images of the Site overall. The photographic record comprises digital photography. A photographic register of all photographs taken is contained within the project archive.

4.3.3 A single context recording system was used to record the deposits with context recording numbers (CRN) relating to the associated trench number, i.e. CRN 1/10 would equate to Trench 1, context 10. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes; these are used in the report (**in bold**).

4.3.4 A full list of assigned context numbers is provided in tabulated form in Appendix 2.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A total of forty evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Fourteen trenches contained features of archaeological interest and are described below.

5.2 Trench 1

5.2.1 The earliest feature exposed here was an almost flat-bottomed, approximately east-west aligned ditch (**CRN 1/9**) investigated in three slots (**Figure 13, Plate 11** and **Plate 12**). Its fill (**CRN 1/8**) consisted of mid-light clay silt with very occasional pebble inclusions but produced no cultural material. The ditch had an average width of 0.97m and an average depth of 0.36m, and was cut by a shallow pit-like feature (**CRN 1/14**) measuring 9.2m in length and 0.89m in depth. This feature, which was undoubtedly associated with the later post-medieval buildings shown on late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Ordnance Surveys, contained three fills (**CRNs 1/13**, **1/ 7** and **1/6**), consisting of, respectively, 0.32m-thick dark grey-brown humic clay silt with frequent inclusions of bricks, both whole and fragmented; 0.4m-thick mid grey-brown clay-silt; 0.75m-thick dark grey-brown humic clay silt with high organic content and containing many bricks, brick fragments, potsherds and pieces of scrap metal (**Plate 13** and **Plate 14**).

5.2.2 To the east, the pit-like feature (**CRN 1/14**) exposed an in-situ brick wall foundation running on an approximate east-west alignment, and this was abutted at a right angle to a similar structure, but to the west the pit-like structure had truncated and then removed the east-west aligned foundation, which, like its perpendicular extension, was certainly part of one of the buildings shown, for example, on the 1874 OS. Further to the east a 0.18m-thick dark brown soil (**CRN 1/11**) was almost certainly buried topsoil contemporaneous with that building. The soil overlay natural clay (**CRN 1/12**) and was covered by 0.26m-thick light yellow-brown clay (**CRN 1/10**), which had been cut by pit-like feature **CRN 1/14**, as previously described. To the west of that feature the

stratigraphic sequence consisted of a basal, 0.48m-thick light grey silty soil with brick inclusions (**CRN 1/4**) underlying 0.37m-thick mid brown clay-rich humic soil (**CRN 1/3**).

5.2.3 All the deposits described above, nearly all of which contained large amounts of later post-medieval potsherds, underlay or were sealed by a tarmac yard surface (**CRN 1/1**) underpinned by gravel bedding layers (**CRNs 1/1** and **1/5**).

5.3 Trench 2

5.3.1 Trench 2 exposed part of a single, approximately east-west aligned ditch (**CRN 2/2**) with a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.25m (**Figure 14**, **Plate 1**). Its mid-dark grey brown humic clay fill (**CRN 2/1**) produced moderate quantities of later post-medieval pottery, identifying it as broadly contemporaneous with the remains exposed 10m to the north and north-east in Trench 1.

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 (**Figure 14**, **Plate 10**). exposed part of a single, 0.97m-wide, 0.12m deep ditch (**CRN 3/2**), the fill of which produced mid-light grey brown fill (**CRN 3/1**).

5.5 Trench 5

5.5.1 Trench 5 exposed parts of two ditches, one (**CRN 5/2**) being 0.82m wide, 0.24m deep, with an angular base (**Figure 15**, **Plate 7**). Its fill (**CRN 5/1**) of mid yellow-brown clay silt produced no dateable material. The other ditch (**CRN 5/4**) was some 2.2m wide, 0.25m deep and its light yellow-brown clay dominated fill (**CRN 5/3**) produced 8 potsherds, identifying it with the early/high medieval phase of occupation and settlement on the site as previously described (**Plate 18**).

5.6 Trench 6

5.6.1 A single narrow (0.41m) gully-like linear feature, (**CRN 6/2**), probably a truncated ditch, was exposed in this trench on an approximate north-south alignment (**Figure 16**, **Plate 8**). Its mid-dark yellow-tinged grey-brown clay silt fill (**CRN 6/1**) contained large fragments of a large glossy white vessel (probably china) of late eighteenth-, nineteenth- or early twentieth- century manufacture, identifying it as part of the later phase of settlement activity on the site (**Figure 16**, **Plate 9**). This view was supported by the evidence supplied by an overlay of the evaluation trench plan with historic OS plans, which shows the ditch to be in almost exactly the same position as part of a rectangular boundary attached to the nineteenth-century building.

5.7 Trench 12

5.7.1 A single narrow gully like feature (**CRN 12/2**) with an approximate north-south alignment, a depth of 0.68m and a depth of 0.3m was exposed in this trench (**Figure 16**, **Plate 20**). Its light yellow-

brown fill (**CRN 12/1**) contained no cultural materials and a date could therefore not be ascribed to this feature.

5.8 Trench 15

5.8.1 Here an oval feature (**CRN 6/2**) measuring 0.94m by 0.58m was exposed. Its fill (**CRN 6/1**) consisted of highly charcoal-flecked red-orange scorched clay with a thickness of 0.32m. Interpreted with confidence as a simple fire site, this feature contained no datable cultural material but, if not prehistoric, is more likely to be associated with the medieval phase of settlement and occupation activity on the site.

5.9 Trench 16

5.9.1 This trench exposed part of a large ditch (**CRN 16/1**) running on an approximate north-east/south-west alignment (**Figure 18**, **Plate 17**). It was two metres wide (**Plate 21**), 0.44m deep and contained two similar fills, a primary, 0.2m thick fill (**CRN 16/3**) of mid yellow-brown, grey mottled clay silt, and a 0.24m-thck layer of mid-light grey-brown clay silt (**CRN 16/1**). The latter produced Early medieval and High Medieval potsherds with a date-range of AD1050 to AD1375, identifying it as part of an extensive medieval field system extending at least across the eastern part of the site.

5.10 Trench 25

5.10.1 The four features, interpreted as three ditches (**CRNs 25/2**, **25/6** and **26/8**), two intercutting (CRNs **25/6** and **25/8**) and an occupation layer trench (**CRN25/4**) were exposed but not further investigated in this trench, although surface sampling did take place. The quantity of featured exposed was judged by the County Archaeologist to be sufficient to identify this area as of proven archaeological potential. The potsherds retrieved during surface sampling dated between AD1200/25 and 1350/75 (**Appendix 1**).

5.11 Trench 34

5.11.1 This trench exposed a single ditch (**CRN 34/2**) cut on a north-east/south-west alignment. It was 0.41m wide, 0.14m deep and its mid-light yellow-brown clay silt fill (**CRN 34/1**). This ditch can be identified with confidence as being associated with the medieval settlement site lying immediately to the south.

5.12 Trench 35

5.12.1 Two seemingly parallel ditches (**CRNs 35/2** and **35/4**) were exposed in this trench (**Figure 20**, **Plate 15** and **Plate 19**). The latter, excavated in two slots, was 0.68m wide and 0.27m deep and its mid grey-brown clay-silt fill (**CRN 35/3**) produced material dating between AD1200/25 and 1350/75.

5.12.2 The larger ditch (**CRN 35/2**) was approximately north-south aligned, was 2.2m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.1m but clearly extended down considerably further. Its mid yellow-brown, grey-mottled fill (**CRN 35/1**) produced considerable numbers (19 in total) of medieval potsherds with a date-range of between AD1200/25 and 1350/75. The quantity of the potsherds was indicative of intensive and nearby settlement and occupation activity, with the potsherds' date-range supplying the broad period when that activity occurred.

5.13 Trenches 37, 39 and 40

5.13.1 These trenches were all cut on an approximate north-south alignment in order to investigate the structure of the east-west aligned bank on top of which the present public footpath runs, and to investigate the stratification beneath and adjacent to the bank. In all cases the bank was found to consist of a linear mound of grey-brown clay-silt colluvium overlying mid- to-light yellow-brown, blue-tinged clay silt with a thickness (in Trench 40) of up to 0.53m. Trench 37 revealed that a ditch probably predated the bank and, possibly, the colluvium, as a cut appeared to have been made into the natural bedrock clay beneath the bank, with the resulting depression containing clay-silt colluvium. However, of particular interest were the medieval potsherds recovered from the thick deposit of colluvium underlying the bank in Trench 40. Their presence in that context indicated that the bank post-dated the medieval settlement lying just to the north, and represented a further indication of the intensity of the medieval occupation activity in that area.

6 FINDS

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 92 sherds of pottery, weighing 1320g, from 11 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in *Table 1* (**Appendix 1**) as part of the visible archive. Medieval pottery has used the fabric series published for Polegate (Barber 2007) as well as short descriptive names. Post-medieval pottery has been listed by common name only or, for local products, descriptively.

6.1.2 The pottery is generally in poor condition although much of this can be seen as the result of burial in acidic subsoil. The average sherd size (11.1g) suggests the material has seen some reworking but not extensively. Although the trends are toward small/medium-sized sherds there are a few larger fresher pieces too. This, together with the quantities involved, suggests medieval occupation within/very near the evaluation trenches.

6.1.3 The earliest pottery consists of the oxidised and reduced flinty wares of the Abbot's Wood industry (34/436g and 8/52g respectively). This type is closely related to the typical Saxo-Norman flinty ware tradition of East Sussex. In centres such as Lewes/Ringmer flint was rapidly being replaced by quartz

in the late 12th to early 13th centuries, but the Abbot's Wood industry appears to have continued producing abundant flint tempered wares until at least the mid-13th century, only cutting back on the quantities of flint from that point. Close dating of the Abbot's Wood wares is problematic, but the few rims present here suggest they cover the very late 12th to mid-13th centuries. These wares chronologically overlap with other more refined types where flint tempering is used less and quartz tempering begins to take over. These are also well represented in the current assemblage suggesting activity throughout the 13th and into the early 14th century. Although the vast majority of the medieval pottery is fairly plain and dominated by undecorated cooking pots the fine Ringmer jug from Trench 35, context [2] stands out as a quality piece. Virtually no Late Medieval pottery is present, presumably as a result of the Black Death, though the single fresh large sherd from Trench 1 suggests some activity in the later 14th to 15th centuries.

6.1.4 The 11 sherds of Early Post-medieval date (118g) were all recovered from context [6] in Trench 1. With the associated clay pipe they form a tightly dated group of c. 1680-1710 that importantly includes local wares alongside English regional and imported wares. The Late Post-medieval period is represented by the large part of a single late creamware chamber pot that probably belongs to the early 19th century.

6.1.5 The pottery assemblage is relatively small, mainly abraded and contains a low proportion of feature sherds. Context groups are also small though this may be due to the small-scale nature of the current fieldwork. Although the fabrics have all been noted before in the area there are a few distinctive sherds that are of more interest. The Early Post-medieval group is important for offering a well-dated anchor point for some of the local wares. As the current assemblage stands it is not considered to hold significant potential for further research beyond that undertaken for this report. However, a final decision cannot yet be made as any Stage 2 work assemblage from the site is likely to increase the potential of that from the evaluation. The assemblage is therefore currently recommended for retention.

6.2 The Clay Tobacco Pipes

6.2.1 The archaeological work recovered a single clay pipe fragment from the site. The piece is fully listed in *Table 2* (**Appendix 1**) as part of the visible archive.

6.2.2 Although isolated, the single bowl has proved very useful in providing a close date for the associated feature.

6.2.3 The clay pipe should be retained as it forms a crucial piece of dating evidence for the pottery group it is associated with.

6.3 The Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was in mixed condition, with the earlier types being notably abraded and the later ones quite fresh. The assemblage is summarised in *Table 3* (fabrics) and *Table 4* (quantification), both of which are included in **Appendix 1**.

6.3.2 The ceramic building material assemblage is too small, fragmented and worn to pass meaningful comment on. If this is a true representation of the material at the site the material simply represents a background scatter of building materials spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods.

6.3.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is too small and worn to offer any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. The material has been discarded.

6.4 The Metalwork

6.4.1 Context [5] in Trench 1 produced two small copper alloy late figure eight buckles (25 x 18mm and 24 x 23mm, each weighing 2g). Neither have their pins surviving and one has the top of its frame broken away. Both would be in keeping with the c. 1680-1710 date suggested by the clay pipe, though this would be at the end of their normal chronological range. The size of the pieces would be in keeping with them being used for attaching spurs, but other uses cannot be ruled out.

6.4.2 The buckles are recommended for retention as they form part of the tightly dated Early Post medieval group assemblage.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Archaeological Narrative

7.1.1 Three trenches (**Trenches 1**, **2** & **6**) located in the north-west part of the development site exposed later post-medieval/nineteenth century and early twentieth-century deposits, ditches and other features (including intact wall foundations and partly intact yard surfaces) that were consistent with the cartographic evidence (see the map regression in Clarke 2016). This shows a farmhouse, or at least a building in one form or another, along with associated outhouses and, subsequently, their remains, to have occupied the site from 1795 to 1987, with the farmhouse seemingly having been demolished sometime between 1910 and 1937.

7.1.2 However, also in the north and north-west part of the site, **Trenches 3**, **5** and **16** exposed parts of ditches, the fills of which produced medieval potsherds with a date-range of between AD1200/25 and 1350/75 suggesting that a farmstead or similar occupied the site prior to the production of the earliest known maps of the area. In addition, a ditch predating the late post-medieval remains was exposed in **Trench 1**. A slightly raised but distinct rectangular platform lying some 35m east of **Trench 1** and 25m west of **Trench 16** and now covered by shrubs and bushes may be the site of an earlier building around which an extensive medieval ditch system was in part arranged (see below). It is likely that a discrete oval area of scorched, semi-vitrified clay in **Trench 15**, 20m south of **Trench 16**, marks a fire site associated with this earlier phase of settlement/occupation.

7.1.3 Another concentration of earthworks in the form of raised linear bank-like features and linear depressions was observed in the south-east part of the site. The original trench plan was amended in that area to investigate these earthworks on the advice of the County Archaeologist. Here, three trenches (**Trenches 25**, **34** and **35**) exposed an extensive feature concentration, with, in respect of **Trench 25**, at least four features (a probable occupation spread and three ditches, two intercutting) being exposed but not subject to further investigation except for surface sampling.

7.1.4 Some 20m to the north of **Trench 25**, **Trench 35** exposed two ditches, one of which was very substantial, with a width of 2.2m and a depth in excess of 1.1m below the present ground surface. This approximately north-south-aligned feature was probably the same as the large ditch exposed in Trench 25 to the south and almost certainly represented a major boundary of some type. Its single fill produced relatively a large number of medieval wares with a date-range of between AD1200/25 and 1350/75, this probably providing a reliable date for the nearby settlement as represented by the adjacent earthworks.

7.1.5 Three trenches (**Trenches 37**, **39** and **40**) were extended southward on the advice of the County Archaeologist in order to investigate the internal structure of the present footpath, which runs on

top of a bank across the southern part of the site on an approximate east-west alignment. The bank was revealed to be composed of subsoil, effectively much-reworked colluvium, but of interest was the underlying colluvium. Where this was most extensively sampled (in **Trench 40**) it was found to contain moderate amounts of medieval pottery with a date-range of between AD1200/25 and 1350/75 showing the bank to have been constructed sometime after the deposition of the potsherds, which almost occurred as a result of the down-slope movement of subsoil exposed during the lifetime of the adjacent medieval settlement.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and identified intact medieval deposits preserved *in situ*. Development proposals, which comprise the construction of new domestic premises are therefore likely to impact on archaeological remains. Further archaeological mitigation, should it be necessary, will need to be determined in consultation with the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer and local planning authority.

7.2.2 This evaluation has, therefore, assessed the archaeological potential of land intended for development. The results from this work will be used to aid and inform the Archaeological Officer (ESCC) of any further archaeological mitigation measures that may be necessary in connection with any future development proposals.

8 ARCHIVE

8.1 General

8.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics.

8.1.3 The archive is currently held at SWAT Archaeology's Faversham office under the site code MRH 17. Arrangement have been made so that the full archive will be deposited for permanent storage with Heritage Eastbourne, using Accession Number 2017.50, in accordance with their guidelines set out in *Procedure for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (June 2015).

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

9.1.1 SWAT would like to thank Lindon Homes South-East for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Greg Chuter, Senior Archaeological Officer, East Sussex County Council, for his advice and assistance.

9.1.2 Tim Allen (MCIfA) supervised the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy. Luke Barber carried out the finds assessments and Tim Allen produced the draft text for this report, which was edited and collated by David Britchfield (MCIfA) and Dr. Paul Wilkinson (MCIfA).

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11 APPENDIX 1 – FINDS DATA

11.1 Table 1 - Pottery Assemblage

Context	Fabric	**Period**	**No**	**Weight (g)**	**Comments** (including estimated number of different vessels represented)
Tr.1 (1) [2]	F1a Abbot's Wood abundant flinty	EM/HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised). Worn
Tr.1 (1) [2]	F7 Transitional hard-fired earthenware	LM	1	44	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised). Fresh
Tr.1 (5) [6]	Hard-fired reduced earthenware (calcareous peppered)	EPM	2	18	Uncertain form x1
Tr.1 (5) [6]	Hard-fired reduced earthenware	EPM	1	6	Uncertain form x1
Tr.1 (5) [6]	Glazed red earthenware (early)	EPM	4	58	Jar x2 (x1 clear glaze internally, x1 metallic glaze internally). Stepped and thickened rims
Tr.1 (5) [6]	London stoneware	EPM	3	14	Tavern pot x1 (rilled neck, iron wash, salt glaze)
Tr.1 (5) [6]	Westerwald stoneware	EPM	1	22	Tankard x1 (moulded decoration infilled with cobalt blue and manganese purple). Cylindrical with simple rim, cordon below
Tr. 5 (3) [4]	F1a Abbot's Wood abundant flinty	EM/HM	3	30	Cooking pot x1 (oxidised). Everted rim with thickened end
Tr. 5 (3) [4]	F1b Reduced Abbot's Wood flinty	EM/HM	3	20	Cooking pot x2
Tr. 5 (3) [4]	F3d Quartz with moderate flint	HM	1	4	Cooking pot x1
Tr. 5 (3) [4]	F5a Fine quartz/silty, rare flint	HM	1	4	Jug? x1
Tr. 6 (1) [2]	Creamware	LPM	11	344	Chamber pot x1 (late/pale glaze). Out-turned flat rim
Tr. 16 (1) [2]	F1a Abbot's Wood abundant flinty	EM/HM	15	212	Uncertain form x9. Probably cooking pots
Tr. 16 (1) [2]	F1b Reduced Abbot's Wood flinty	EM/HM	4	30	Cooking pot x3
Tr. 16 (1) [2]	F3d Quartz with moderate flint	HM	1	2	Cooking pot x1
Tr. 16 (1) [2]	F5b Fine quartz, moderate flint	HM	1	2	Uncertain form x1
Tr. 16 1-3 over 16 (1) [2] in dutch	F1a Abbot's Wood abundant flinty	EM/HM	11	152	Cooking pot x9. Externally sooted. Tapering rims x2
Tr. 17 6 (1) [2]	Creamware	LPM	1	96	Chamber pot. same vessel as Tr. 6 (1) [2]
Tr. 25 (3) [4]	F3a Moderate flint (Abbot's Wood?)	HM	1	8	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
Tr. 35. (1) [2]	F1a Abbot's Wood abundant flinty	EM/HM	3	38	Cooking pot x2 (oxidised). Simple rim. Very worn; ?Chimney pot x1 (oxidised)
Tr. 35. (1) [2]	F3a Moderate flint (Abbot's Wood?)	HM	6	38	Jug x1 (simple spout); uncertain form x5. All worn
Tr. 35. (1) [2]	F3d Quartz with moderate flint	HM	1	2	Uncertain form x1. Very worn

Tr. 35. (1) [2]	F5b Fine quartz, moderate flint	HM	5	40	Jug x2 (x1 sparse green glaze externally). Triangular club rims
Tr. 35. (1) [2]	F4a Medium quartz (Ringmer?)	HM	1	40	Bowl x1 (reduced). Rectangular club rim with internal bead. Fresh
Tr. 35. (1) [2]	F6a Ringmer fine sandy ware	HM	3	42	Jug x1 (impressed fler de lis stamp, green glaze externally and thumbed base). Fresh
Tr. 35 (3) [4]	F3a Moderate flint (Abbot's Wood?)	HM	3	14	Cooking pot x3
Tr. 35 (3) [4]	F4a Medium quartz (Ringmer?)	HM	2	34	?Chimney pot x1 (rare flint inclusions)
Tr. 40 (1) [2]	F1a Abbot's Wood abundant flinty	EM/HM	1	2	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised). Worn
Tr. 40 (1) [2]	F1b Reduced Abbot's Wood flinty	EM/HM	1	2	Uncertain form x1 (finer than usual)

(EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; EPM – Early Post-Medieval c. 1525/50-1750; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

11.2 Table 2 - Clay Tobacco Pipes

Context	Element	Date	No	Weight (g)	Bore diameter	Combined stem length (mm)	Comments
Tr. 1 (5) [6]	Bowl	AO21 1680-1710	1	12	2.7mm	10mm	Quite fresh

Clay pipe assemblage (AO = bowl type as per Atkinson and Oswald 1969 typology)

11.3 Table 3 - Ceramic Building Material Fabrics

Fabric	Description	Comments	Suggested date
T1a	Moderate red iron oxides to 1mm, sparse marl streaks	Well formed and fired	C16th - 18th
T1b	Sparse very fine quartz, sparse black iron oxides to 0.5mm, sparse marl streaks and pellets	Well formed, hard fired	Mid C18th - 19th
T2a	Abundant medium quartz, rare larger flint pebbles to 4mm	Quite well formed, medium fired	C13th - 14th
B1a	Moderate fine quartz	Quite well formed, medium fired	?C17th - 18th

11.4 Table 4 - Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

Context	Form	Fabric	No	Weight (g)	Comments
Tr. 1 (1) [2]	Peg tile	T1a	1	6	10mm thick
Tr. 5 (1) [2]	Peg tile	T1b	1	94	11mm thick
Tr. 25 (3) [4]	Peg tile	T2a	2	20	Amorphous
Tr. 40 (1) [2]	Brick	B1a	1	2	Amorphous

12 APPENDIX 2 – TRENCH TABLES

Context number MRH-Eval-17	Trench number	Maximum thickness/depth	Description	Interpretation & function
topsoil	**Trench 1**	90mm	Soil layer, contains modern brick and pottery inclusions, overlies tarmac (1)	Recently formed soil under turf
1/1	"	0.15m	Irregular tarmac layer	Modern tarmac surface
1/2	"	0.3m	Discontinuous layer of gravel	Bedding spread for tarmac layer
1/3	"	0.37m	Discontinuous soil-like layer	Humic clay-silt of recent deposition, probably levelling layer
1/4	"	0.52m	Discrete pocket of light grey clay with high humus content. Contains much nineteenth- or twentieth-century bricks, some whole	Mixed demolition material and redeposited clay, probably used as levelling
1/5	"	0.28m	Discontinuous layer of gravel with common brick fragments	Bedding spread for tarmac layer, as Context 1/2
1/6	"	0.78m	Dark grey-brown clay-silt with high humic contents, contains brick pottery, glass and metal inclusions	Top fill of probable robber/demolition pit cut [14].
1/7	"	0.39m	Mid grey-brown clay-silt	Colluvium of relatively recent accumulation, second fill down in robber/demolition pit cut [14]
1/8	"	0.37m	Mid-light yellow-brown clay silt in linear feature [9]	Single ditch fill in east-west aligned ditch
1/9	"	0.37m	Linear cut, average width 0.78m	Cut for the above, probably medieval drainage ditch
1/10	"	0.26m	Discontinuous spread of light yellow-brown clay	Redeposited natural clay (overlies deposits /structures containing or made of relatively modern bricks). Cut by [14]
1/11	"	0.13m	Discontinuous spread of mid brown very humic soil	Buried topsoil predating construction/demolition activity indicated by overlying deposits, overlies natural clay (12)
1/12	"	N/A	Dense mid yellow-brown, slightly orange-tinged clay	Natural surface geology

Context number MRH-Eval-17	**Trench number**	**Maximum thickness/depth**	**Description**	**Interpretation & function**
1/13	"	0.44m	Discrete pocket of mid-dark brown humic clay-silt with very frequent brick inclusions, many whole	Primary fill of robber/demolition pit cut [14], almost certainly demolition material from brick wall foundation
1/14	"	0.78m	Pit cut	Robber/demolition pit cut, relatively normal
		"		
Topsoil	**Trench 2**	0.28m	Mid-dark brown very humic clay-silt	Recently formed soil under turf, recently either accumulated or, more likely, deposited as it directly overlies modern ditch fill (2/1)
2/1	"	0.52m	Dark grey-brown very clayey humic soil with brick and pottery fragments	Single fill of relatively recent ditch [2/2]
2/2	"	0.52m	Linear with an average exposed width of 1.4m and a depth of 0.52m	Ditch cut
Topsoil	**Trench 3**	0.21m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humic clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.15m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvium, but probably of relatively recent accumulation as it is this and overlies ditch/gully fill (3/1).
3/1	"	0.12m	Light-mid grey-brown, lightly yellow-tinged humic clay-silt	Truncated single ditch fill
3/2	"	0.12m	Linear feature, average exposed width one metre, depth 0.12m	Ditch cut, probably medieval, east-west/south-west aligned
Topsoil	**Trench 4**	0.18m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.23m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Naturally deposited colluvium
Topsoil	**Trench 5**	0.14m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.28m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Naturally deposited colluvium but probably post-medieval

Context number MRH-Eval-17	**Trench number**	**Maximum thickness/depth**	**Description**	**Interpretation & function**
5/1	"	0.23m	Light-mid grey-brown, lightly yellow-tinged humic clay-silt	Truncated single ditch fill
5/2	"	0.23m	Linear feature, average exposed width 0.82m, depth 0.24m	Ditch cut, probably medieval, east-west aligned
5/3	"	0.32m	Light-mid grey-brown, lightly yellow-tinged humic clay-silt	Single ditch fill
5/4	"	0.82m	Linear feature, average exposed depth 0.82m, width 2.45m	Ditch cut, probably medieval, east-west aligned
Topsoil	**Trench 6**	90mm	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil, partly denuded in this area
Subsoil	"	0.24m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Naturally deposited colluvium but probably late post-medieval
6/1	"	0.17m	Mid-dark grey-brown, lightly yellow-tinged very humic clay-silt	Single ditch/gully fill, contains fragments from a large high-status nineteenth-century? china vessel
6/2	"	0.17m	Linear, north-south aligned, average width 0.52m, depth 0.17m	Ditch cut
Topsoil	**Trench 7**	0.27m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil, partly denuded in this area
Subsoil	"	0.25m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Naturally deposited colluvium but possibly late post-medieval
Topsoil	**Trench 8**	0.28m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.22m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 9**	0.33m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.23m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 10**	0.27m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil

Context number MRH-Eval-17	**Trench number**	**Maximum thickness/depth**	**Description**	**Interpretation & function**
Subsoil	"	0.23m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 11**	0.27m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.22m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 12**	0.40m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.38m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
12/1	"	0.42m	Mid-dark grey-brown, lightly yellow-tinged slightly humic clay-silt	Ditch or gully fill, truncated, cuts subsoil, sealed by topsoil
12/2	"	0.42m	Linear north-south aligned cut, average depth 0.42m, width one metre	Cut for the above
Topsoil	**Trench 13**	0.35m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.38m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 14**	0.18m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.30m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 15**	0.21m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.35m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
15/1	"	0.16m	Dark grey and black charcoal mottled clay-silt	Oval in plan, probable hearth or fire site (0.94m x 0.59m)
15/2	"	0.16m	Cut for charcoal-rich deposit	Probable hearth/fire site pit cut
Topsoil	**Trench 16**	0.16m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.29m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer

Context number MRH-Eval-17	Trench number	Maximum thickness/depth	Description	Interpretation & function
16/1	"	0.36m	Mid-light slightly grey-brown orange – tinged clay-silt	Single ditch fill
16/2	"	0.36m	Cut for NNE/SSW linear, average width 2.2m, depth 0.36m	Ditch cut
Topsoil	**Trench 17**	0.23m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.25m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 18**	0.26m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.28m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 19**	0.23m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.21m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 20**	0.27m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.24m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 21**	0.26m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.29m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 22**	0.26m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.31m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 23**	0.30m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.31m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 24**	0.32m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil

Context number MRH-Eval-17	**Trench number**	**Maximum thickness/depth**	**Description**	**Interpretation & function**
Subsoil	"	0.34m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 25**	0.30m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.33m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
25/1	"	U/X	Light-mid orange-brown slightly humic clay-silt	Ditch/gully fill
25/2	"	"	Linear north-south aligned cut, average of variable width 0.75m	Ditch/gully cut
25/3	"	"	Spread of mid orange-brown slightly humic clay-silt with pottery fragment inclusions	Possible occupation deposit or top fill of large pit
25/4	"	"	East-west aligned cut exposed in south of trench	Cut/containing edge as above
25/5	"	"	Light-mid orange-brown slightly humic clay-silt	Ditch/gully fill
25/6	"	"	Linear north-south aligned cut, average of variable width 0.7m	Ditch/gully cut, cuts fill 7 (see below)
25/7	"	"	Mid-dark orange-brown slightly humic clay-silt	Ditch/gully fill, cut by ditch 25/6
25/8	"	"	Linear north-south aligned cut, average of variable width 1.67m	Ditch/gully cut
Topsoil	**Trench 26**	0.30m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.32m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 27**	0.30m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.33m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 28**	0.30m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil

Context number MRH-Eval-17	Trench number	Maximum thickness/depth	Description	Interpretation & function
Subsoil	"	0.32m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 29**	0.27m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.36m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 30**	0.27m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.34m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 31**	0.22m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.30m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 32**	0.29m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.31m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 33**	0.24m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.37m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 34**	0.23m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.33m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
34/1		0.12m	Light-mid yellow-brown, very slightly orange–tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Gully fill
34/2	"	0.12m	Linear cut, average width 0.31m, depth 0.12m, north-east/south-west aligned	Gully/narrow ditch cut
Topsoil	**Trench 35**	0.31m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.24m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer

Context number MRH-Eval-17	Trench number	Maximum thickness/depth	Description	Interpretation & function
35/1	"	More than 0.65m (not fully excavated)	Mid-dark mottled grey-brown, very slightly orange–yellow tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Ditch fill
35/2	"	More than 0.65m (not fully excavated)	Linear cut, average width 2.4m, depth more than 0.65m, north-south aligned	Large ditch, probably a boundary marker also acting as a drain
35/3	"	0.15m	Light-mid orange-brown, very slightly orange–yellow tinged and slightly humus-rich clay-silt	Ditch fill
35/4	"	0.15m	Linear cut, average width 0.62m, depth 0.15m, north-south aligned	Truncated ditch/gully cut
Topsoil	**Trench 36**	0.28m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.33m	Light-mid yellow brown very silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 37**	0.1m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.6m	Light yellow-tinged cream-brown slightly silty clay	Colluvial layer
37/1	"	0.42m	Mid-light mottled yellow-tinged blue-grey clay	Colluvial ditch fill
37/2	"	0.42m	Linear cut, average depth 0.42m, east-west aligned	Large ditch, probably a boundary marker also acting as a drain on edge of flood plain of adjacent stream to the south
Topsoil	**Trench 38**	0.52m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.32m	Light yellow-tinged cream-brown slightly silty clay	Colluvial layer
Topsoil	**Trench 39**	0.1m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
Subsoil	"	0.53m	Light yellow-tinged cream-brown slightly silty clay	Colluvial layer

Context number MRH-Eval-17	**Trench number**	**Maximum thickness/depth**	**Description**	**Interpretation & function**
39/1	**“**	0.42m	Mid-light mottled yellow-tinged blue-grey clay	Colluvial ditch fill, probably same as 37/1
39/2	“	0.50m	Probably a linear cut, average depth, east-west aligned	Probably large boundary ditch, also acting as a drain on edge of flood plain of adjacent stream to the south
Topsoil	**Trench 40**	0.1m	Mid-dark grey-brown, very slightly yellow –tinged humus-rich clay-silt	Topsoil
40/1	“	0.28m	Mid-light grey-brown clay	Probable top deposit of an artificial bank
40/2	**“**	0.56m	Mid-light mottled yellow-tinged blue-grey clay	Probable basal deposit laid to make a bank

13 APPENDIX 3 – SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT MILL ROAD, HAILSHAM, EAST SUSSEX.

Development by Linden Homes South-East.

1 Introduction and Summary

1.1 Linden Homes South-East are currently making preparations for the development of land at Mill Road, Hailsham, East Sussex (TQ 5989 0879). A planning application for the proposed development has been submitted to Wealden District Council (WD/2016/0658/MAO) for up to 165 dwellings (including up to 35% affordable housing) Introduction of informal public open space and childrens play area, surface water flood mitigation and attenuation works at Mill Road, Hailsham, East Sussex .

1.2 In mitigation of the potential impact that the development may have on the buried archaeological resource and in accordance with the provisions of National Planning Policy 2012 and the Wealden District Local Plan (February 2013), Linden Homes South-East intend to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluations of the proposed development site (Phase 1) to be able to inform the East Sussex County Archaeologist of the extent and importance of any buried archaeological remains. The archaeological works are to be monitored by the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

1.3 The present specification seeks to provide a programme and methodology for undertaking the initial evaluation followed setting out the objectives, the standards to be attained and the format for reporting through to publication. The archaeological works are being undertaken to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on any buried archaeological features and deposits that may be present within the proposed development area (PDA).

1.4 All archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI and the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) procedural documents of which Dr Paul Wilkinson is a Corporate Member (MCIfA). In addition English Heritage guidelines and the Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork in East Sussex (ESCC 2015) will be adhered to.

2 Archaeological Potential and Objectives

2.1 28 evaluation trenches to be dug 1.9m wide by 30m lengths and six 15m x 1.9m and arranged in a pattern across the site of the development (Phase 1), distance between trenches should be no greater than 10m and cover 4% of the area of interest, as shown on the attached drawing (Fig. 1). The total area of the proposed Phase 1 evaluation is 8.16 hectares. This work will be conducted in one phase with additional phases to be sequential with the proposed building programme. In addition a metal detector survey will be undertaken under archaeological constraints prior to the archaeological investigation outlined in this WSI.

2.2 The archaeological record for the site indicates that there are no designated heritage assets on the site and none in the immediate vicinity of the site. The archaeological potential is highlighted in the Archaeological Desk based Assessment (CgMs February 2016) and is unnecessary to repeat its extent here. However, Post-Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks and a field boundary have been identified through LIDAR data, and there is the potential for Late Medieval field boundaries and localised Post-Medieval building remains within the site (CgMs 2016).

2.3 The South East Research Framework (SERF) sets out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods in the region (Booth 2013).

2.4 Further details of previous discoveries and investigations within the immediate and wider area may be found in the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record. The Historical Environment Record (HER) data maintained by ESCC has been summarised in a Desk-based Archaeological Assessment commissioned by the client from CgMs dated February 2016. In addition a Geophysical Survey was commissioned from Stratascan in May 2017.

2.5 The principle objective of the archaeological evaluation is to establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development.

2.6 To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.

2.7 To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

2.8 The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the evaluation to place and assess

any archaeology revealed within the context of other recent archaeological investigations in the immediate area and within the setting of the local landscape and topography. Specific research questions that may be answered are to identify the archaeological anomalies highlighted by the recent geophysical survey. In general the work is to ensure compliance with the archaeological requirement from the East Sussex County Archaeologist that an archaeological evaluation to take place as a pre-planning requirement, and to publish the results either on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

3 Methodology

3.2 Mechanical excavation will be limited to the removal of topsoil/overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface whichever is the higher. The underlying surface is anticipated to be the Solid Weald Clay Formation-Mudstone. Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation in all instances will be undertaken by hand. The evaluation trenches will be hand cleaned using a trowel, hoe or other suitable tool and any archaeological features exposed mapped, recorded and photographed. If necessary, hand recovery of cultural material will be augmented by wet or dry screening of 100-200 litre control samples through 10mm mesh. On site screening will not preclude the taking of other bulk soil samples for off-site screening.

3.3 Archaeological features in the evaluation trenches will generally only be sampled to elucidate the stratigraphic sequence and secure datable materials for assessment. Full excavation will not be undertaken at this stage. Should burials be encountered these will not be excavated.

3.4 Care will be taken not to damage archaeological deposits or structures by unnecessary excavation. In particular the underlying strata are not to be reduced to more clearly expose anticipated archaeological features.

3.5 A soil sampling programme for bulk screening, palaeo-environmental analysis, and soil micromorphology is to be undertaken if suitable deposits are identified from which data can be retrieved.

3.6 Generally, bulk soil samples and sub-samples will be taken from the unexcavated fills of all archaeological features for bulk screening, palaeoenvironmental analysis and soil micromorphology. In addition, further soil samples will be taken where required in the form of monolith samples. The stratigraphic position of such samples will be fully recorded. The strategy for sampling archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, animal bone and human burials will be developed with reference to English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology (English Heritage 2011), and waterlogged wood (English Heritage 2010a) and will comply with the Sussex Archaeological

Standards 2015. Bulk samples will be collected from suitable excavated contexts, including dated/datable buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, and sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits.

If human remains are found, work will cease and all necessary statutory provisions followed. The ESCC Archaeologist and the client will be informed immediately. Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 (amended 2003), shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer (based at Barbican House Museum, Lewes). Should the find's status as treasure be confirmed the Coroner, the landowner and the ESCC Archaeologist will also be informed. A record shall be provided to the Coroner and to the County Archaeologist of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto a site plan). Soil samples (generally of 40 litres where possible or 100% of the context if smaller) will be taken to target the recovery of plant remains (including wood charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artifacts. Specialist samples may also be taken to target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), fish and small bone, molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects (in small <20 litre samples) or large mammal bones and marine molluscs (in samples of 80-100 litres).

4.1 A general site safety strategy will be agreed, if necessary in writing, and implemented prior to the commencement of all fieldworks, to include if necessary a risk assessment, a methods statement, safety plans and procedures for safety inspections and the reporting of accidents. Safety procedures are to follow the guidelines established by the Institute of Field Archaeologists in: *Policy statement of Health and Safety* and in the *Standards and guidance* and the practical guidance in the SCAUM manual *Health and Safety in the field archaeology.*

4.2 All necessary precautions to the satisfaction of the Statutory or other Service Authorities and the landowner concerned will be taken to avoid interference with or damage to their services, and to comply with any of their codes of Practice that may be applicable. Should any pipes, cables, ducts or other apparatus be uncovered during the archaeological works the Statutory or other Service Authorities and landowner concerned will be informed immediately and further works will cease until adequate precautions have been taken for re-instatement or protection of any apparatus.

4.3 Any water drains which may be interfered with, or cut through, will be preserved and pipes or other means be provided so as not to stop or diminish their present usage. Should any drain be uncovered appropriate measures will be provided to convey the water and soil to a suitable outlet and every reasonable precaution taken to protect all property from damage. Temporary or permanent connections to any mains drains pipes or other services will only be made with the prior permission of the relevant Statutory Authority.

4.4 Enquiries as to the position and line of any existing services will be made. Excavation will not commence until the presence or otherwise of all such services has been established. The positions, depths and dimensions of all services encountered will be measured and recorded.

4.5 On completion of machine clearance the area of archaeological investigation will be enclosed with appropriate barriers to appropriate safety standards and maintenance. Appropriate hazard signs will also be displayed.

General

4.6 Appropriate security will be provided. Particular care will be taken to avoid the loss of data by unauthorized excavation for archaeological artefacts. Should security problems arise a permanent presence on the site of the excavation may be required.

4.7 Adverse weather may temporarily halt archaeological excavation. It may be appropriate therefore to provide cover and protection over exposed archaeological features and deposits. Time should be allowed for delays due to bad weather.

4.8 A detailed calendar for the implementation and completion of the archaeological evaluation will be arranged between the archaeological contractor and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer and the dates for both the commencement and completion of the archaeological investigation will be notified to the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

5 **Recording**

Notwithstanding the requirements detailed above, the following general procedures will be followed:

5.1 All structures, deposits and finds will be recorded according to accepted professional standards using appropriate recording systems. The recording systems used will be compatible with those used on other similar archaeological excavations within East Sussex District. The records are to be integrated into the East Sussex County Council HER. The site archive will be prepared according to the guidelines set out in: *Management of archaeological of projects: appendix 3* (English Heritage 2nd Ed.1991).

5.2 All archaeological contexts are to be recorded individually on context record sheets. A further more general record of the work, comprising a description and discussion of the archaeology is to be maintained as appropriate.

5.3 Supplementary recording systems will be compiled for investigations and samples taken for

bulk screening, palaeo-environmental analysis, and soil micromorphology.

5.4 A full colour and b/w photographic record of all phases of the excavation works will be kept. The photographic film and digital record, as well as the written record of the same, will comprise part of the site archive. Record digital photographs taken as part of the primary site archive will include a scale, north indicator and header board detailing the site code and context number. More general photography and area and feature photographs taken for publicity, educational or publication purposes may exclude these items. The archaeological contractor is to provide the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Archaeological Officer with a selection of photographic images which reflect the archaeological findings and investigations undertaken on this site.

5.5 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project the Applicant will arrange for the archive to be held at the SWAT Archaeology storage facility until such times that Barbican House, Lewes, the catchment museum can accept the archive.

5.6 A site plan to indicate the location of the boundaries of the proposed development site and the position of evaluation trenches is to be drawn at a scale of 1:100. Plans to indicate the locations of archaeological features are to be drawn to a scale of 1:50, with more detailed plans as necessary. Detailed plans should normally be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. All detailed plans and sections are to be related to the site plans.

5.7 All plans and sections will be drawn on polyester based drawing film, and each plan and/or section will be clearly labelled.

5.8 A GPS site grid will be established across the areas subject to evaluation. All field surveying will be preceded by a site visit to clarify the site specific surveying methodology, determine lines of sight and locate appropriate survey points.

5.9 All recording points will be accurately surveyed with an GPS or Total Station to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm, and located to the National Grid.

6 Assessment and Reporting

6.1 The results of the evaluation will be communicated to Linden Homes and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer at the earliest possible opportunity. This will comprise either a brief written statement or an interim report, but will not at this stage include recommendations as to whether further work will or will not be required.

6.2 The site archive will be collated after the evaluation/SMS, with all site drawings digitised, and records and finds cross-referenced and ordered as an internally consistent permanent record. The site archive will comprise two elements, the documentary (written, drawn, photographic and electronic) record and the material remains recovered. A full archival indexed catalogue of the documentary site archive will be prepared.

6.3 The site archive will include all records created and artefacts and soil samples recovered during the course of the fieldwork and will be suitably marked as such to distinguish these records from those created during post-excavation analysis. No parts of the documentary site archive will be discarded. The documentary site archive will also be distinguished from records created during project management.

6.4 All soil samples and each class or type of artefacts will be clearly and suitably marked and boxed. A full archival catalogue of the material archive will be prepared.

6.5 On completion of the ordering and cataloguing of the site archive the site archive will be assessed in accordance with the principles of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2) (English Heritage, 2nd Edition, 1991) and a programme of post-excavation analysis will be defined and agreed between Barratt Homes, the archaeological contractor and the East Sussex Council Archaeological Officer.

6.6 As a minimum the post-excavation analysis will include:

a) the stratigraphic analysis of the results of the evaluation excavations

b) the creation of a context matrix

c) a written description of the stratigraphic analysis

d) the preparation of phased site plans

6.7 In addition the material archive will be studied and assessed by type of artefact and outline catalogues prepared including data on the quantity, identification and date of the artefacts assessed. Further conservation of artefacts will be undertaken where appropriate. Interim summary reports on the various categories of artefacts will be compiled. Full archive cataloguing of artefacts will not be undertaken at this stage.

6.8 Sub-samples from the soil samples taken for bulk screening, palaeoenvironmental analysis and soil micromorphology will be processed as part of the post-excavation analysis where this has not previously been undertaken during the valuation. To avoid contamination and deterioration as a result of long-term storage it may prove necessary to process all soil samples. Should this prove impractical or unnecessary soil sample are to be sorted under appropriate conditions. Finds recovered from bulk screening will be treated as small finds and appropriately recorded. Residues will be retained as part of the site archive. Samples taken of wooden structures or bulk materials such as metallurgical residues will also be retained. Interim summary reports on the results of the processing of soil samples will be compiled by type of artefacts and classes of biological material recovered.

6.9 Dispersal of certain classes of the material site archive, including soil samples, may be appropriate and will follow established procedures and a review of the material within the particular context of the evaluation. A detailed brief setting out the procedures for the retention and dispersal policies for samples and artefacts is to be prepared as part of the post-excavation analysis. This will follow the guidelines set out in: Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections: guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland (The Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993).

6.10 On completion of the ordering of the site archive and as part of the assessment process, a field report on the evaluation will be compiled. This will consist of a brief concise narrative with appropriate illustrations to present an overview of the results of the work undertaken by area and period. This report will be completed within 5 weeks of the completion of the evaluation and submitted to Linden Homes and the East Sussex Council Archaeological Officer. Where significant artefacts have been recovered during the course of the evaluation or where the archaeology recorded is complex, a summary report will be compiled.

6.11 Recommendations for further archaeological work are not to be included within the field report. The report, however, will assess the archaeological importance of any archaeology revealed during the evaluation.

6.12 In addition to the field report a short summary report (generally no more than 500 words with selected drawn and photographic illustrations) will be compiled for subsequent publication in *Sussex Archaeological Collections,* the journal of the Sussex Archaeological Society. This summary report will be produced within 6 months of the completion of the evaluation and copies submitted to Linden Homes and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

6.13 Should no further archaeological works be required following the completion of the evaluation and the completion of the post-excavation analysis, an appropriate programme of further post-excavation assessment as required will be defined and agreed in writing between SWAT Archaeology, the archaeological contractor and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Advisor to bring the results of the evaluation to

publication.

6.14 This will comprise in the first instance an assessment report that will contain as a minimum the following, together with such further work as is justified by the assessment. The post excavation assessment will be completed within three months of the completion of the evaluation and a report submitted to Linden Homes and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Advisor.

a) a brief summary of the archaeology of the site.

b) A description and interpretation of the archaeology and depositional history of the site and a summary list of features with additional information, including matrices, on stratigraphic relationships.

c) A table showing the classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation if appropriate.

d) A catalogue and discussion of any other finds by category, the level of detail required being determined by the assessment, but with particular attention being paid to all stratified and other datable material and any finds of intrinsic or historic interest.

e) Copies of the excavation location plans at 1:100, a plan of the main archaeological features at 1:50, together with more detailed plans and key section drawings, all at appropriate scales.

f) Recommendation for further post-excavation work to attain publication standard.

6.15 The results of the evaluation and the importance of any archaeology revealed and recorded during the evaluation will determine the methodologies to be adopted in the preparation of interim field, summary and assessment reports. Should the evaluation reveal little of archaeological importance or significance the assessment and reporting detailed above will not required and a brief summary report only should be prepared.

6.16 Should further archaeological works be required following the completion of the evaluation, post-excavation analysis and assessment of the results of the evaluation will be incorporated into subsequent programmes of archaeological investigations.

7 General

7.1 Any enquiries or complaints made to the archaeological contractor during the course of any phase of the fieldworks or subsequent post-excavation analysis and assessment from the press, Statutory Authorities or the public shall be recorded in writing and forwarded immediately to the landowner. The archaeological contractor shall not enter into any written, verbal or electronic communication with the press, Statutory Authorities or the public without the prior consent of the landowner.

7.2 All artefacts recovered during the excavation shall remain the property of the landowner. The finds may be retained by the archaeological contractor for a period not exceeding 2 years for post-excavation analysis. The artefacts are to be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with: Walker, K. *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage and conservation* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, Archaeology Section, 1990) and: *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).

7.3 On completion of the project, the archaeological contractor is to arrange for the transfer, subject to the landowners consent, of the documentary, photographic and material archive to SWAT Archaeology, and to ensure that the appropriate level of resources for cataloguing, boxing and long term storage are provided for a set fee until such times that Barbican House, Lewes can accept the archive.

7.4 The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the valuation, by Linden Homes, and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.

7.5 Copies of all reports compiled as a result of the excavation and post-excavation archaeological works will be submitted to Linden Homes as CD containing a .pdfA version. In addition a CD containing a .pdfA version of the report and a selection of site photos in jpeg format to be sent to the ESCC Archaeological Officer and once approved sent to the ESCC HER for inclusion on the East Sussex County Sites & Monuments Record.

7.6 In undertaking the work the archaeological contractor is to abide by the: *Code of conduct* and the: *Codes of approved practice for the regulation of contractual arrangements in field archaeology* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Compiled by: SWAT Archaeology (PW) The Office, School Farm Oast, Faversham, Kent, ME13 8UP Date: 21.06.2017

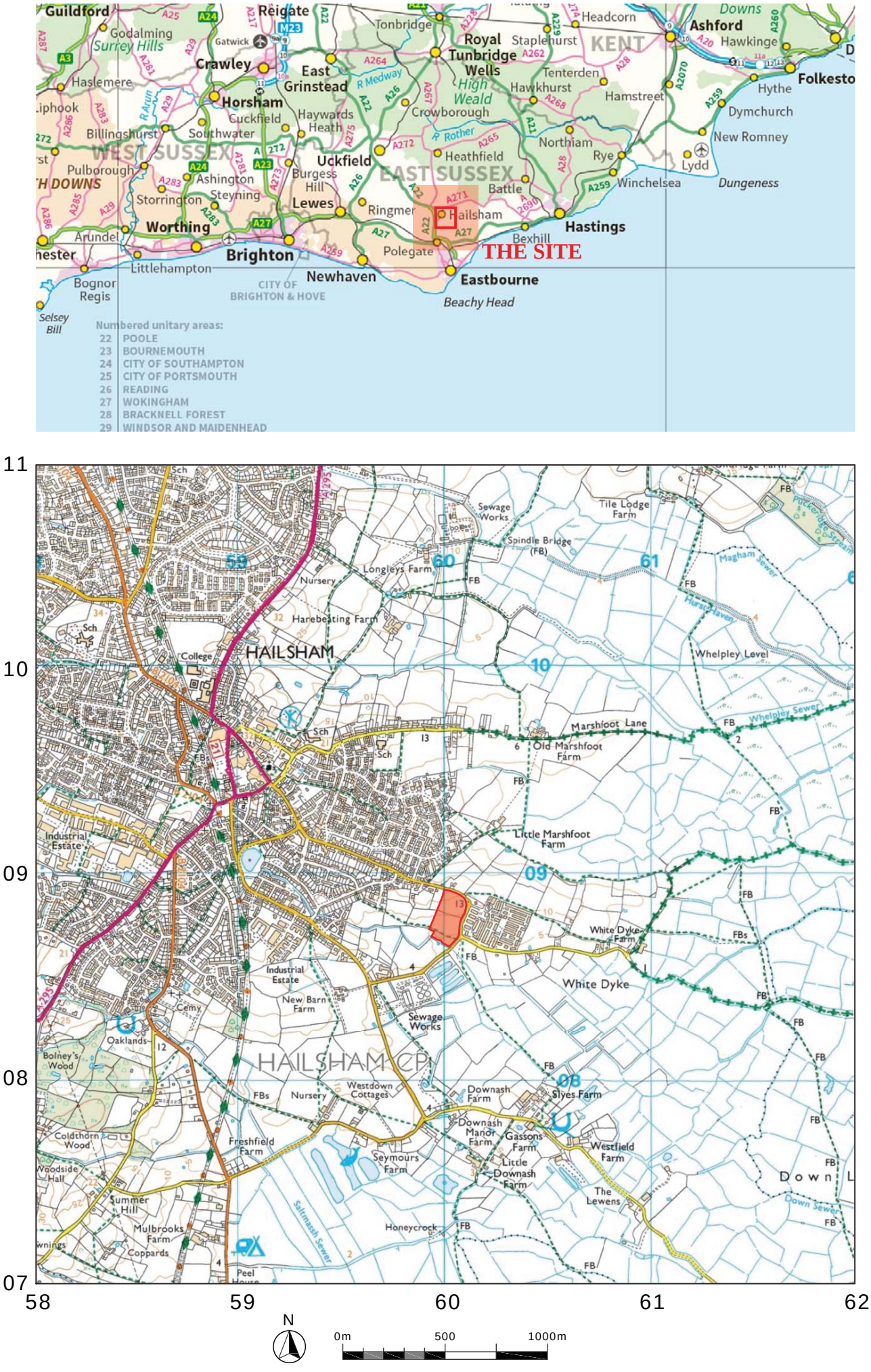


Figure 1: Site location map

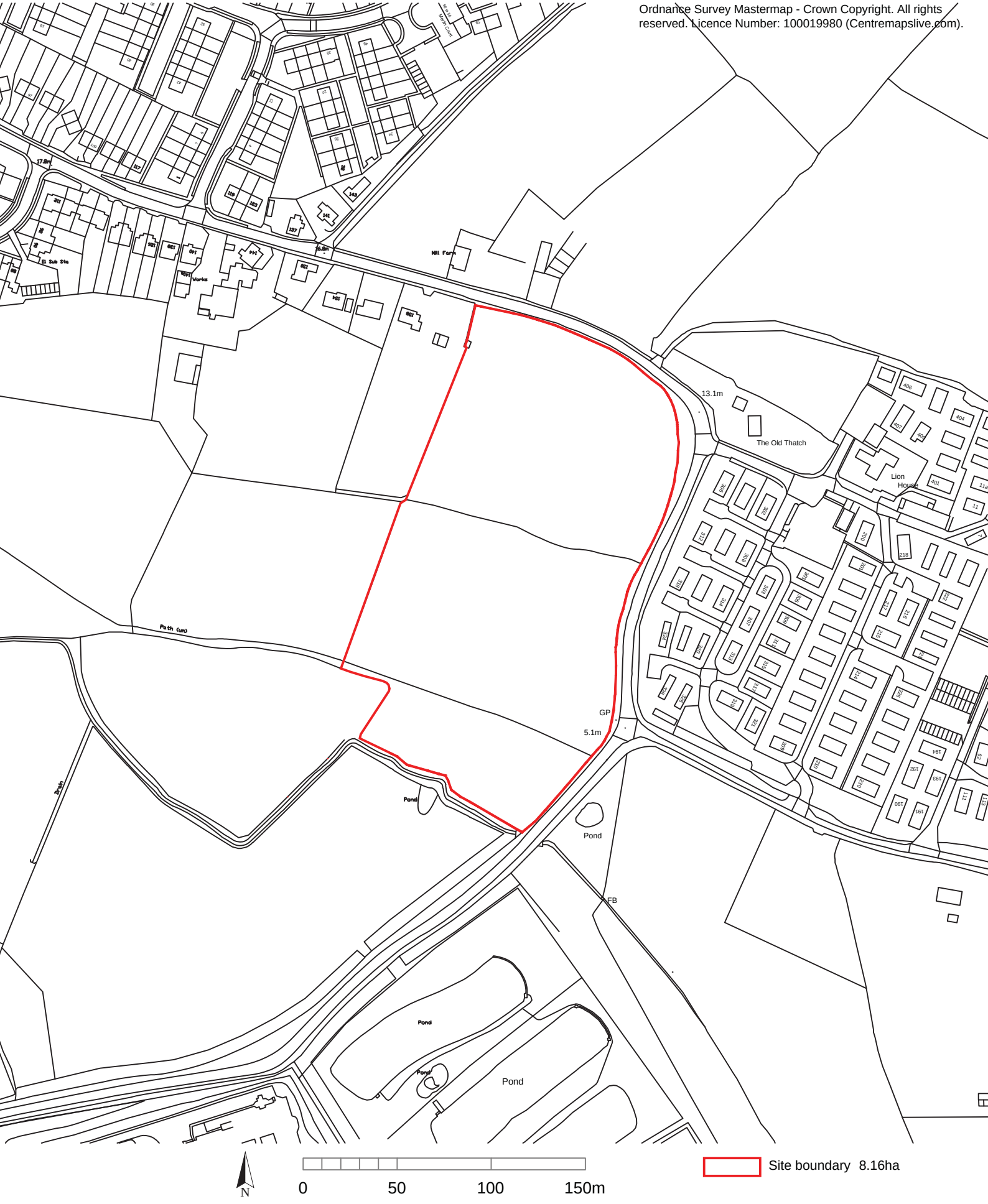


Figure 2: Site location plan, scale 1:1250

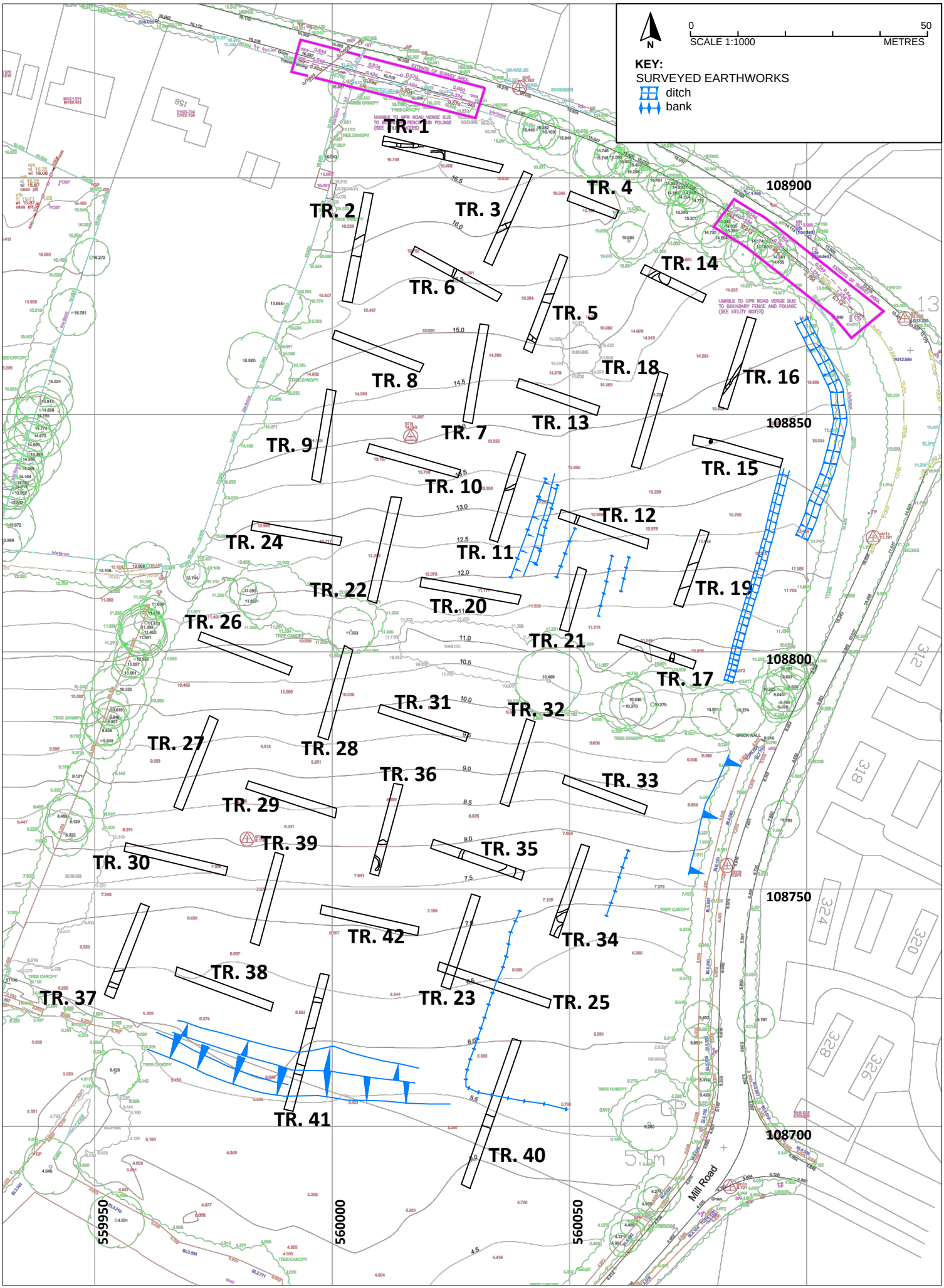


Figure 3: Evaluation Trenches and earthworks superimposed on topographic survey plan

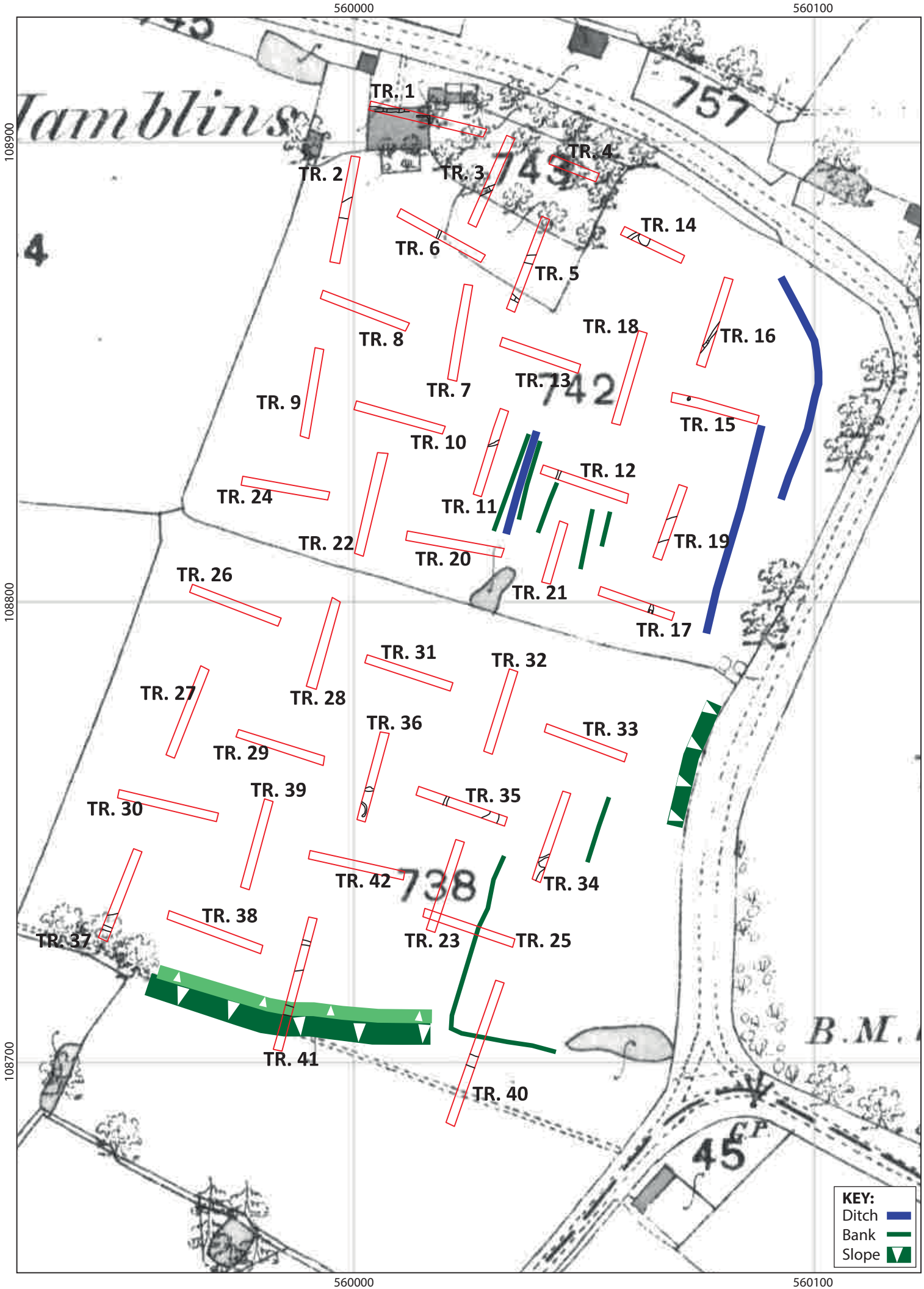


Figure 4: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1874, scale 1:1000

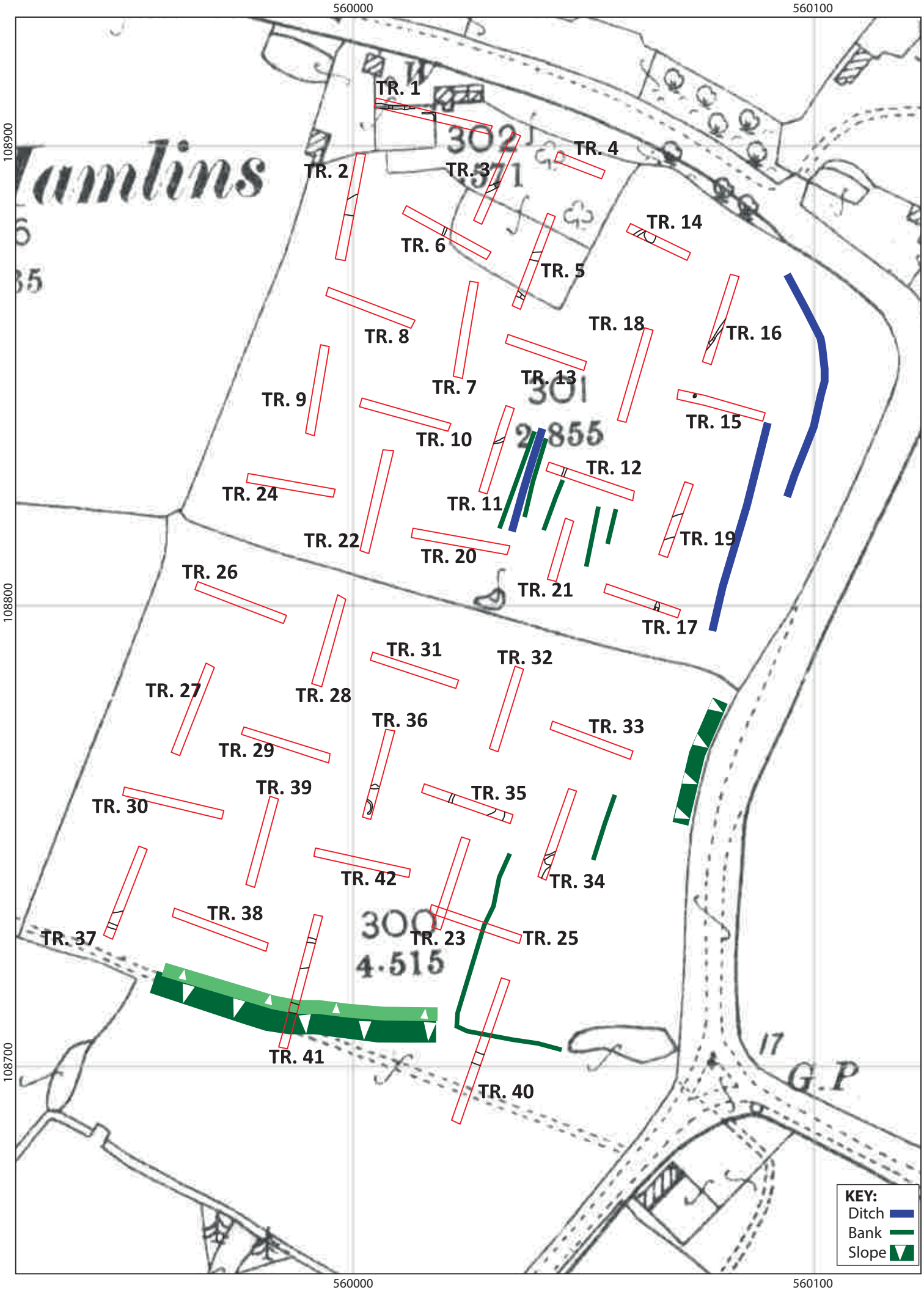


Figure 5: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1899, scale 1:1000

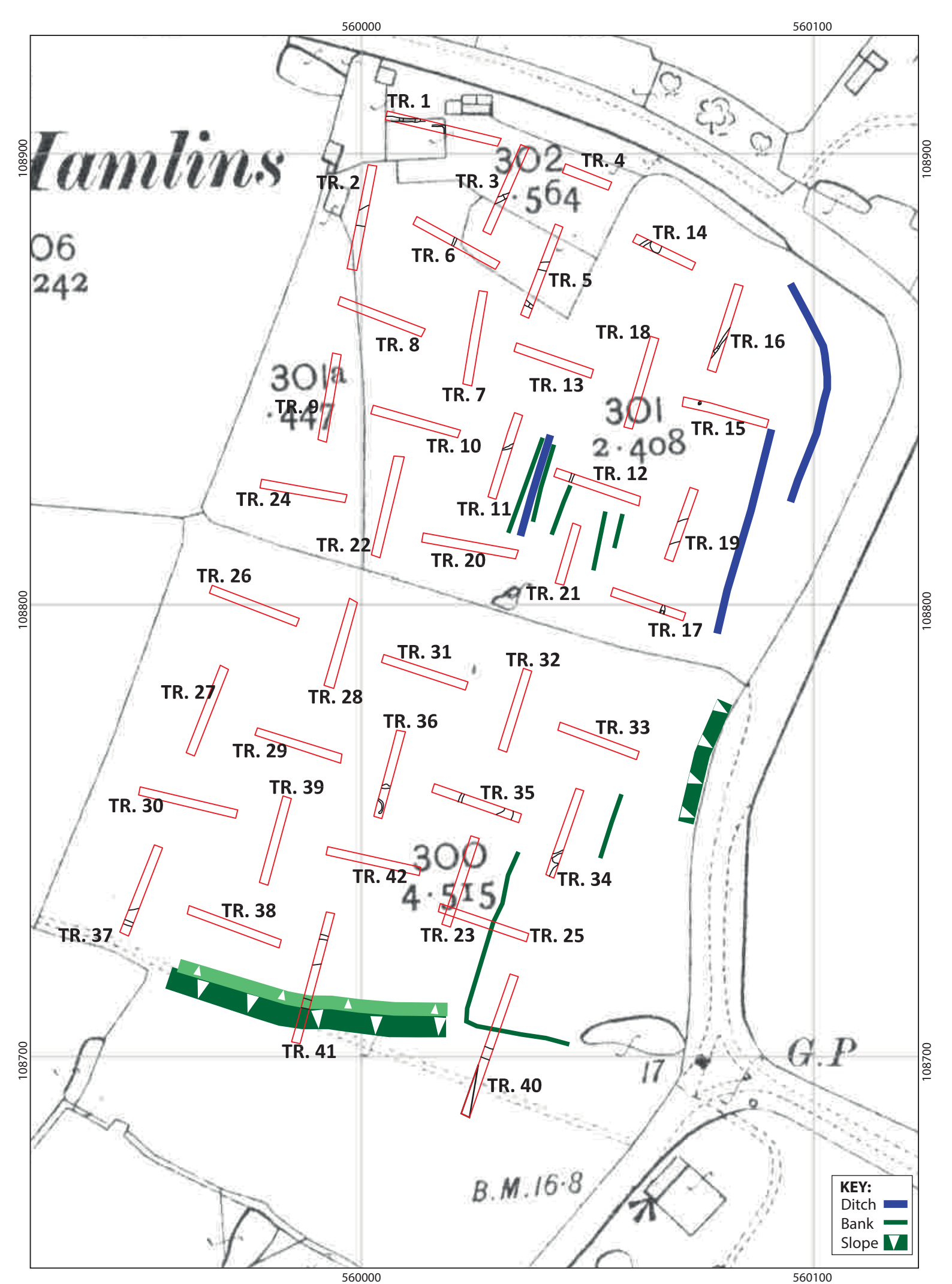


Figure 6: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1910, scale 1:1000

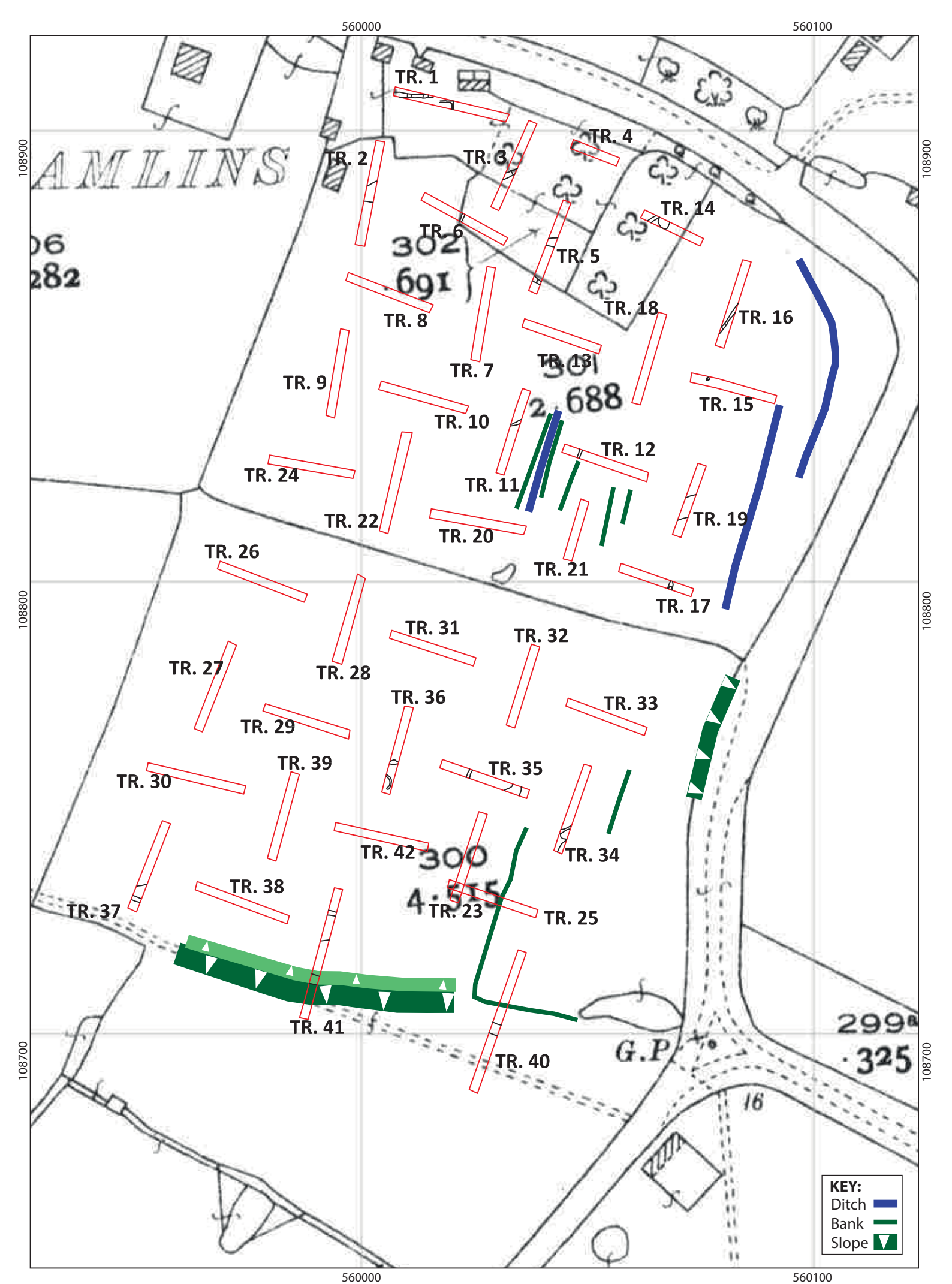


Figure 7: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1928, scale 1:1000

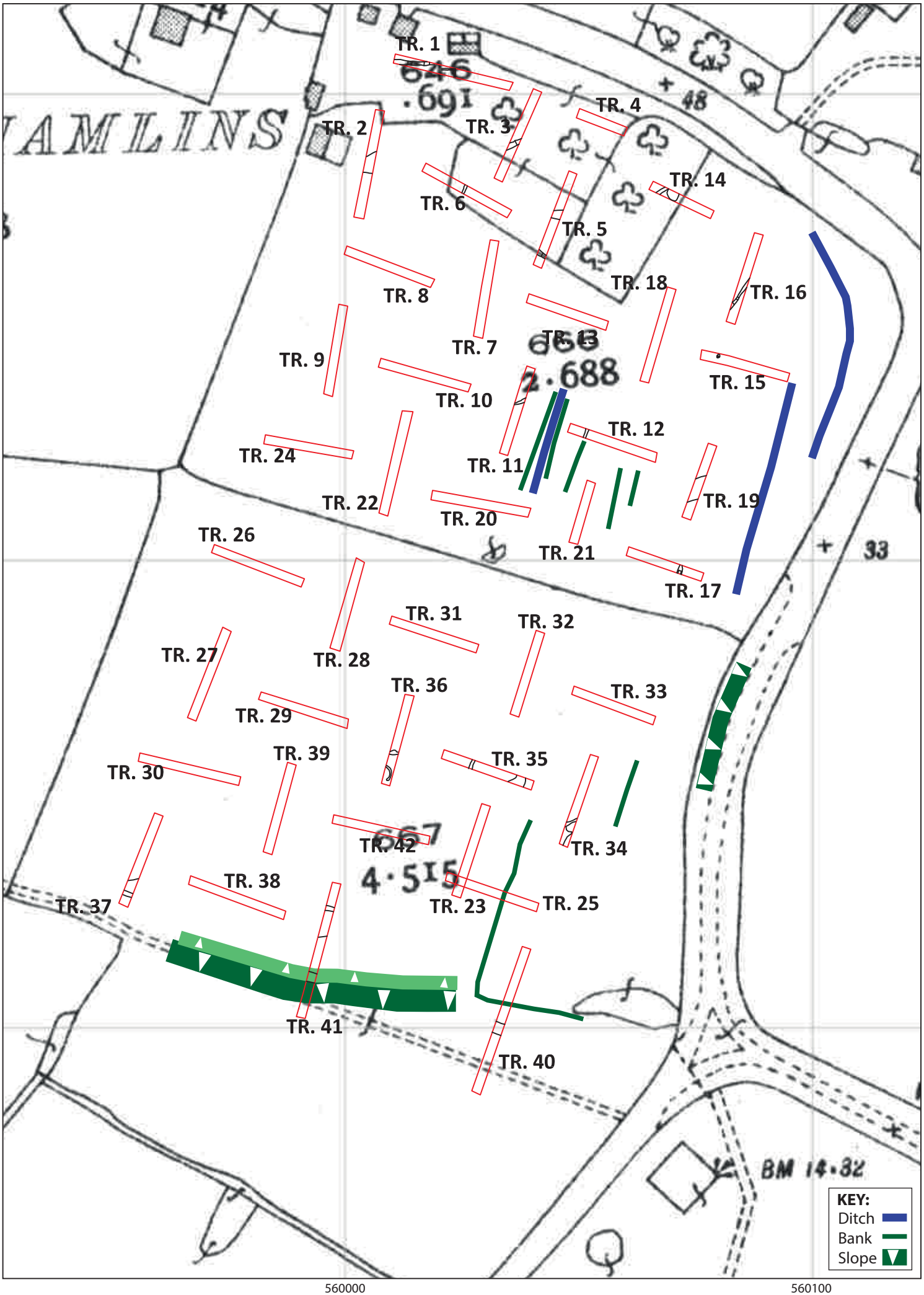


Figure 8: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1937, scale 1:1000

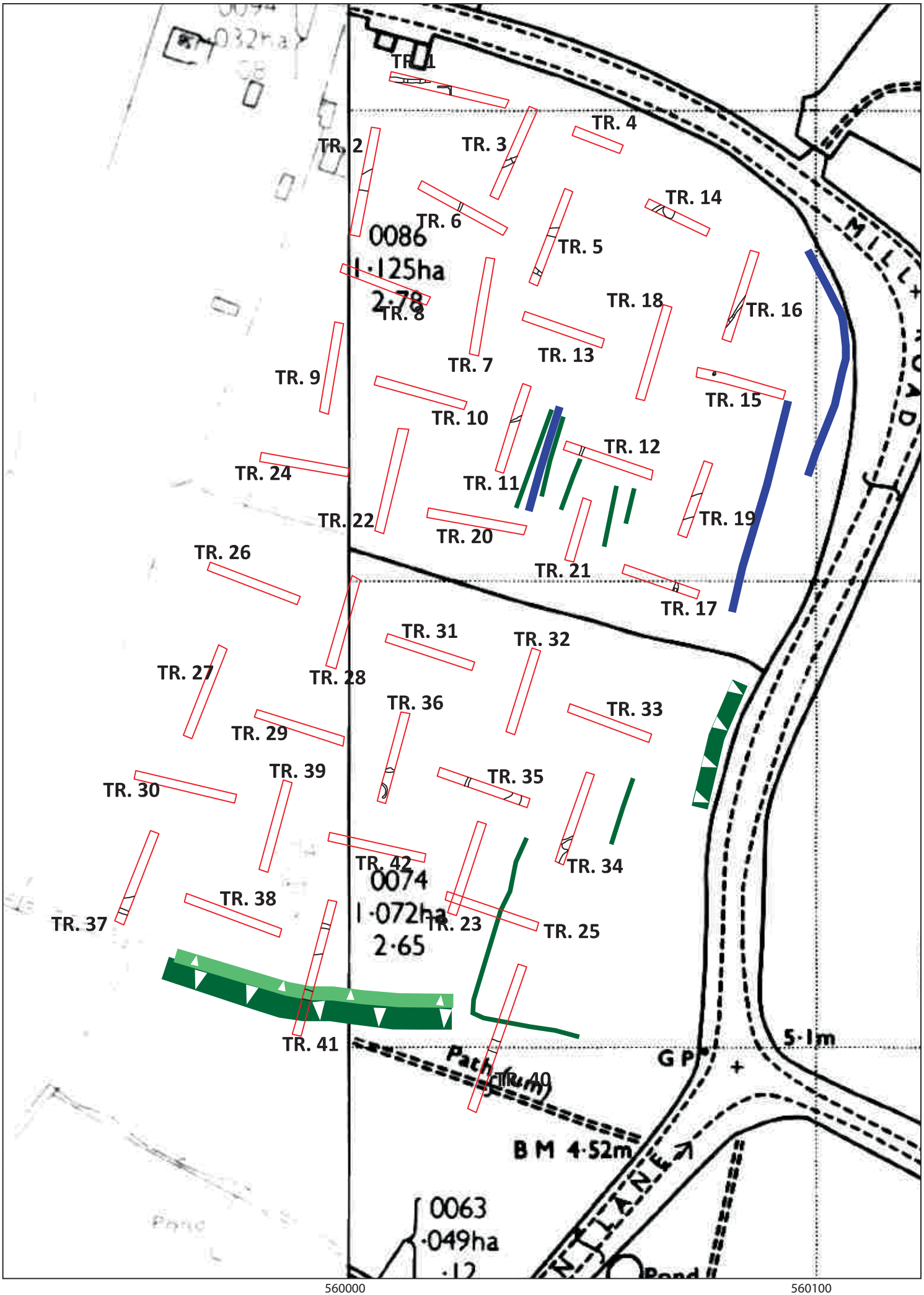


Figure 9: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1978, scale 1:1000

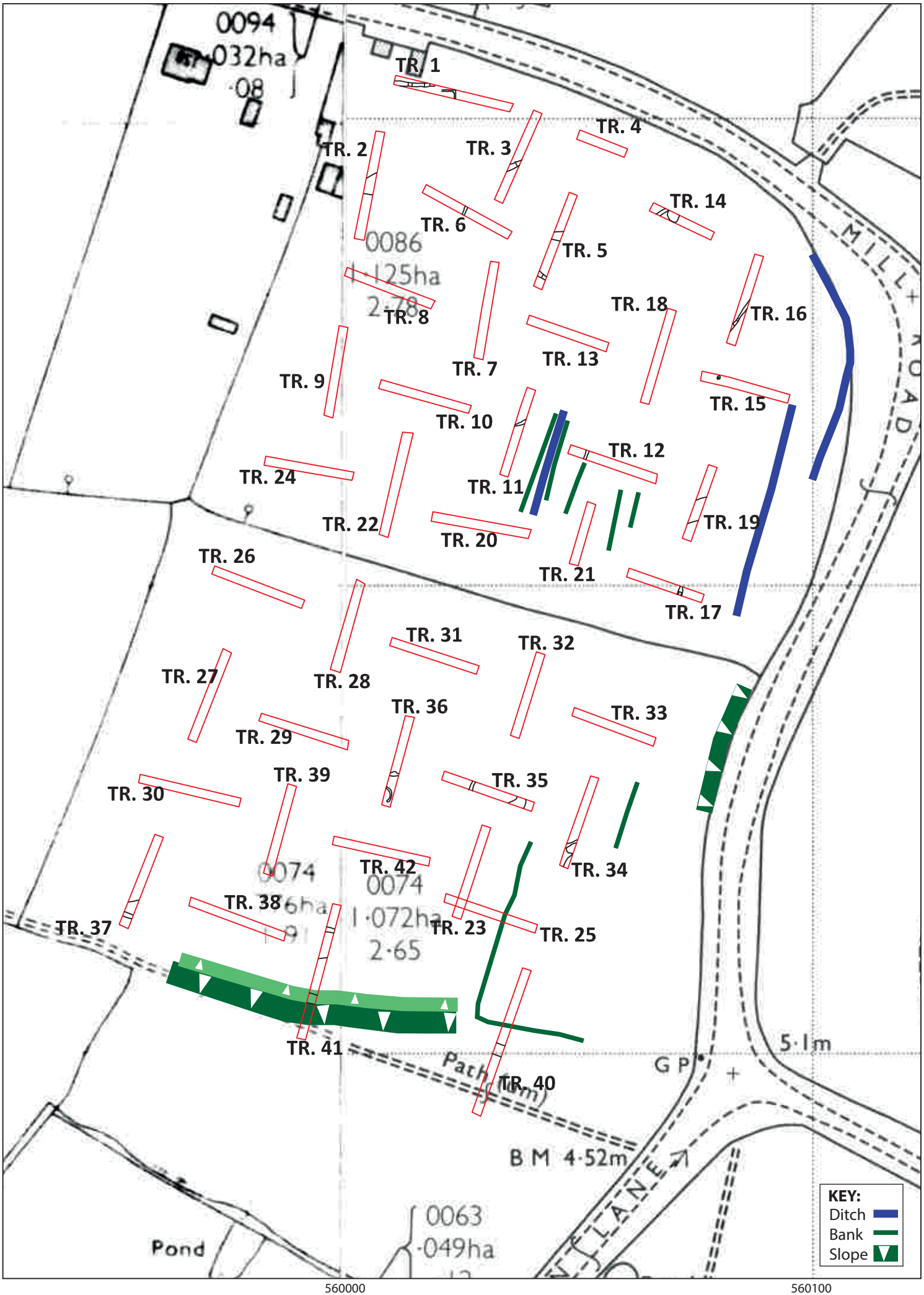


Figure 10: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1979, scale 1:1000

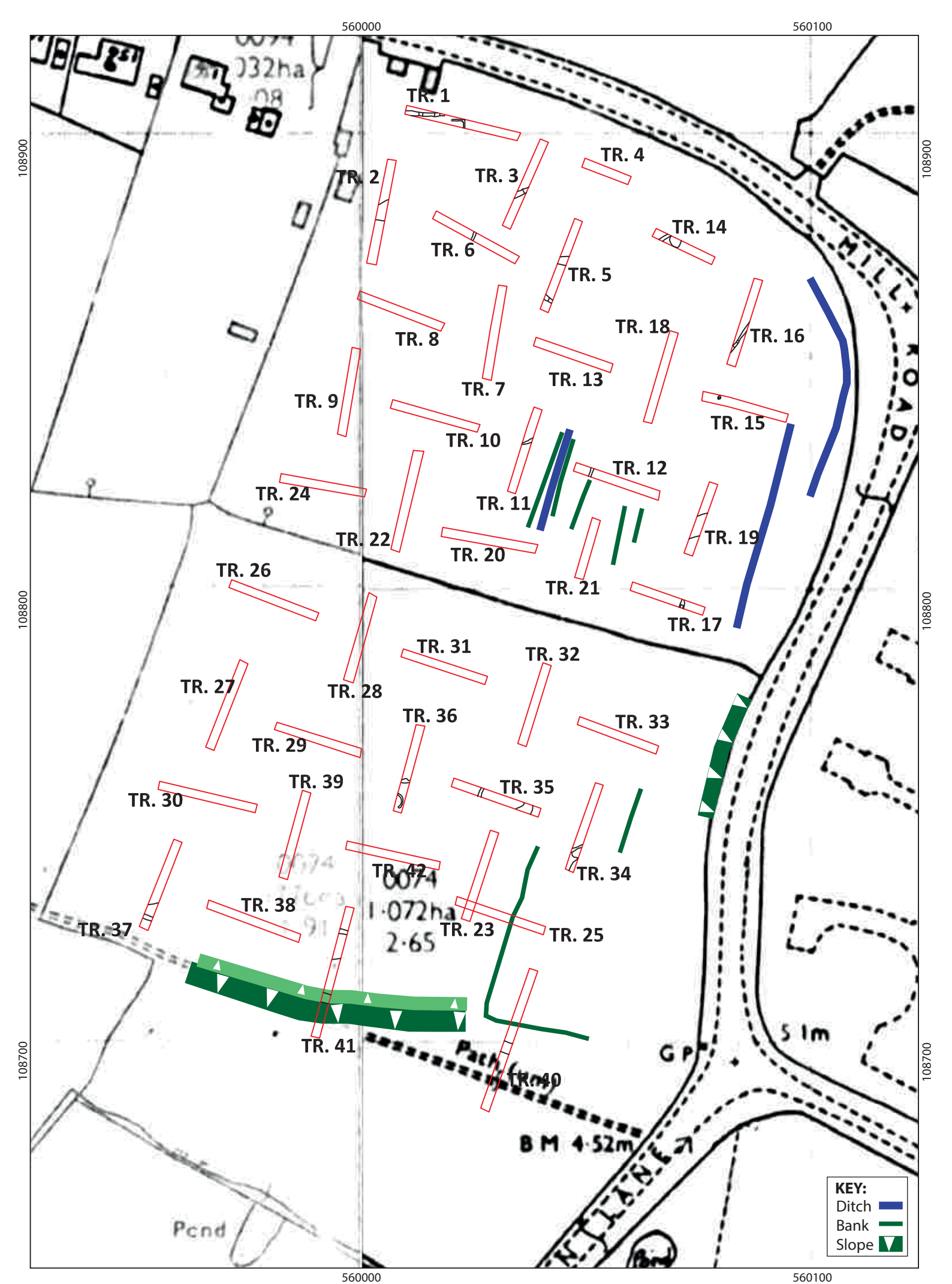


Figure 11: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1987, scale 1:1000

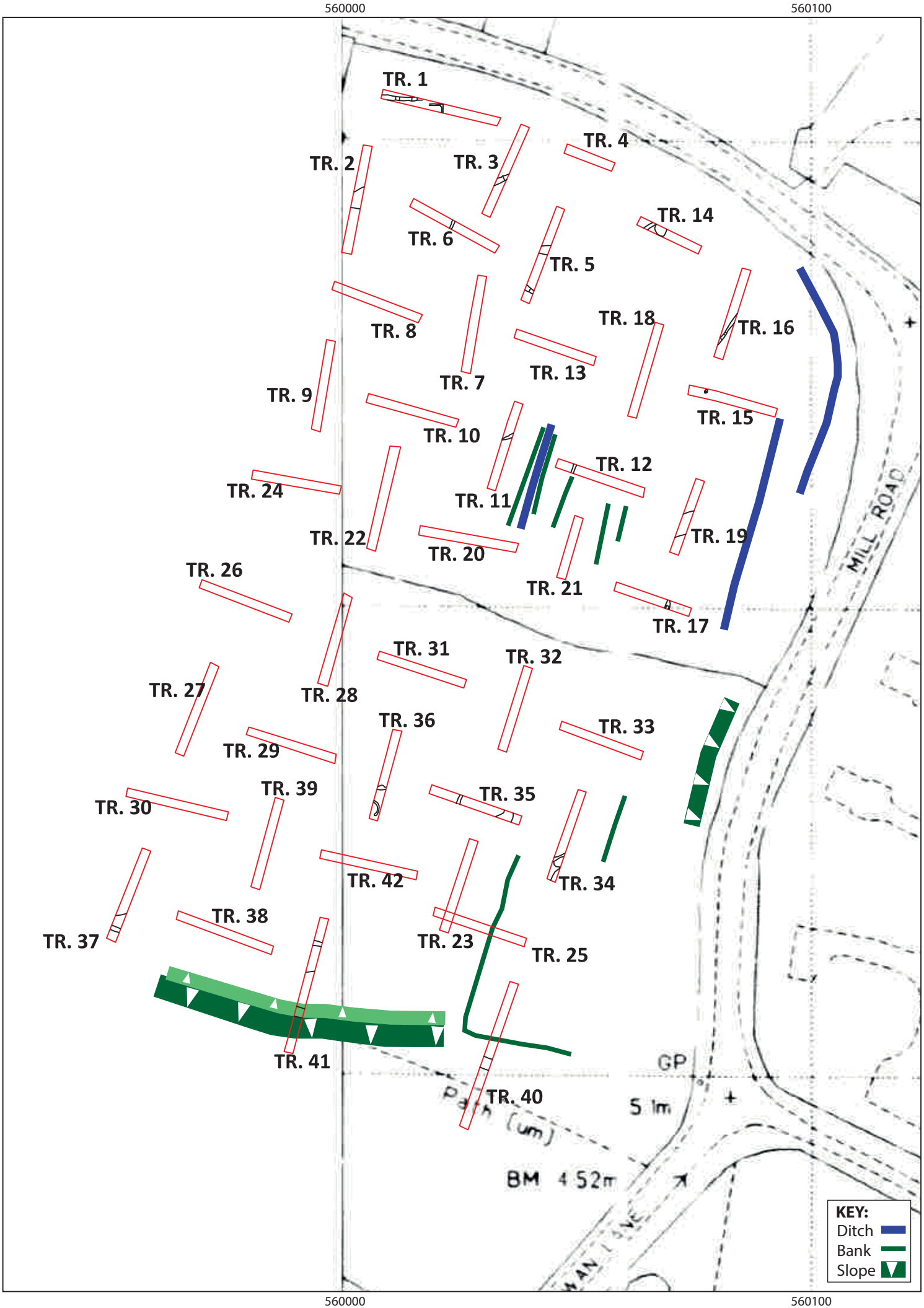


Figure 12: Evaluation trenches and earthworks superimposed on historic OS map from 1993, scale 1:1000

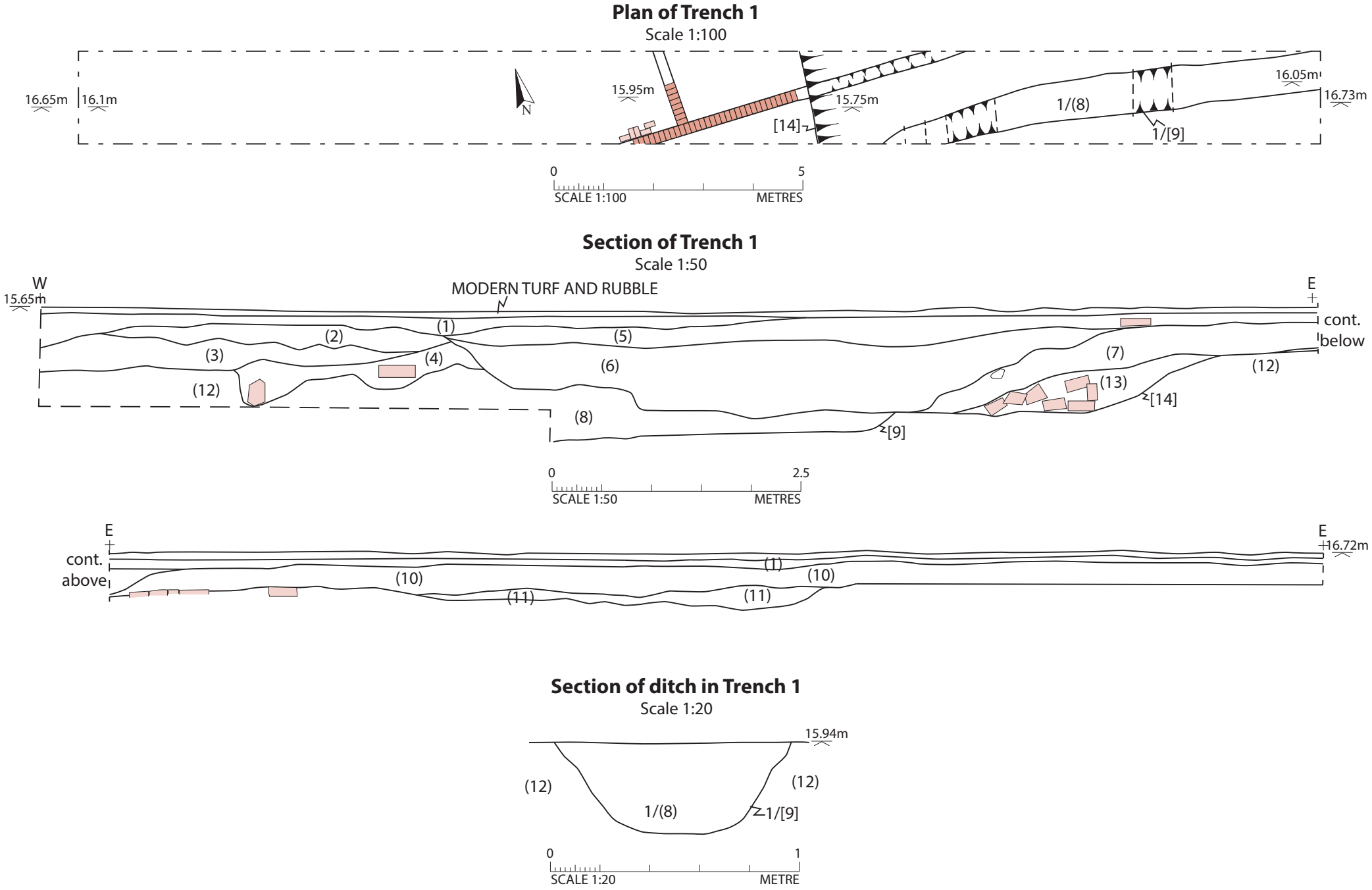


Figure 13: Plan of Trench 1 and associated sections

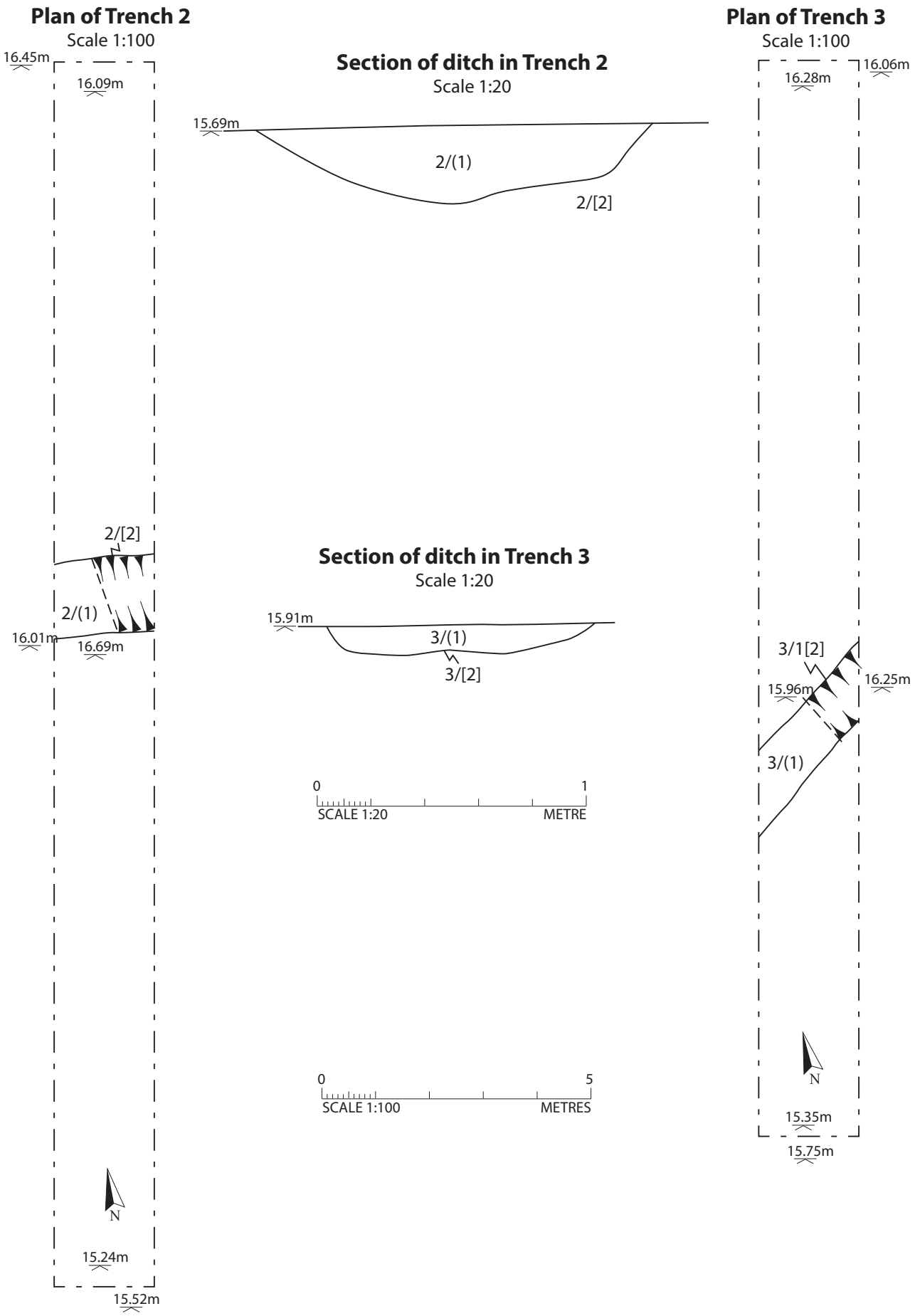


Figure 14: Plan of Trench 2, Trench 3 and associated sections

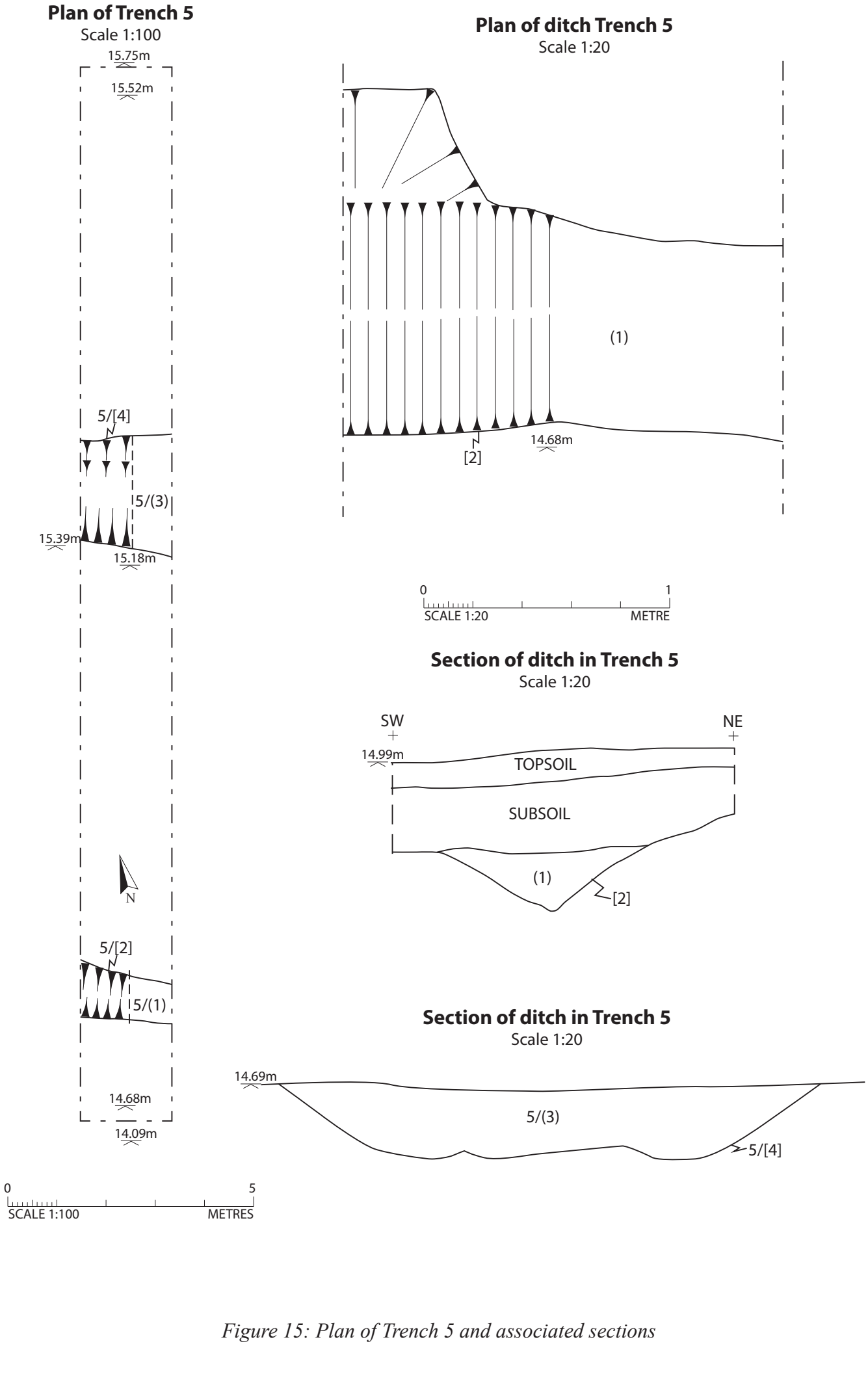


Figure 15: Plan of Trench 5 and associated sections

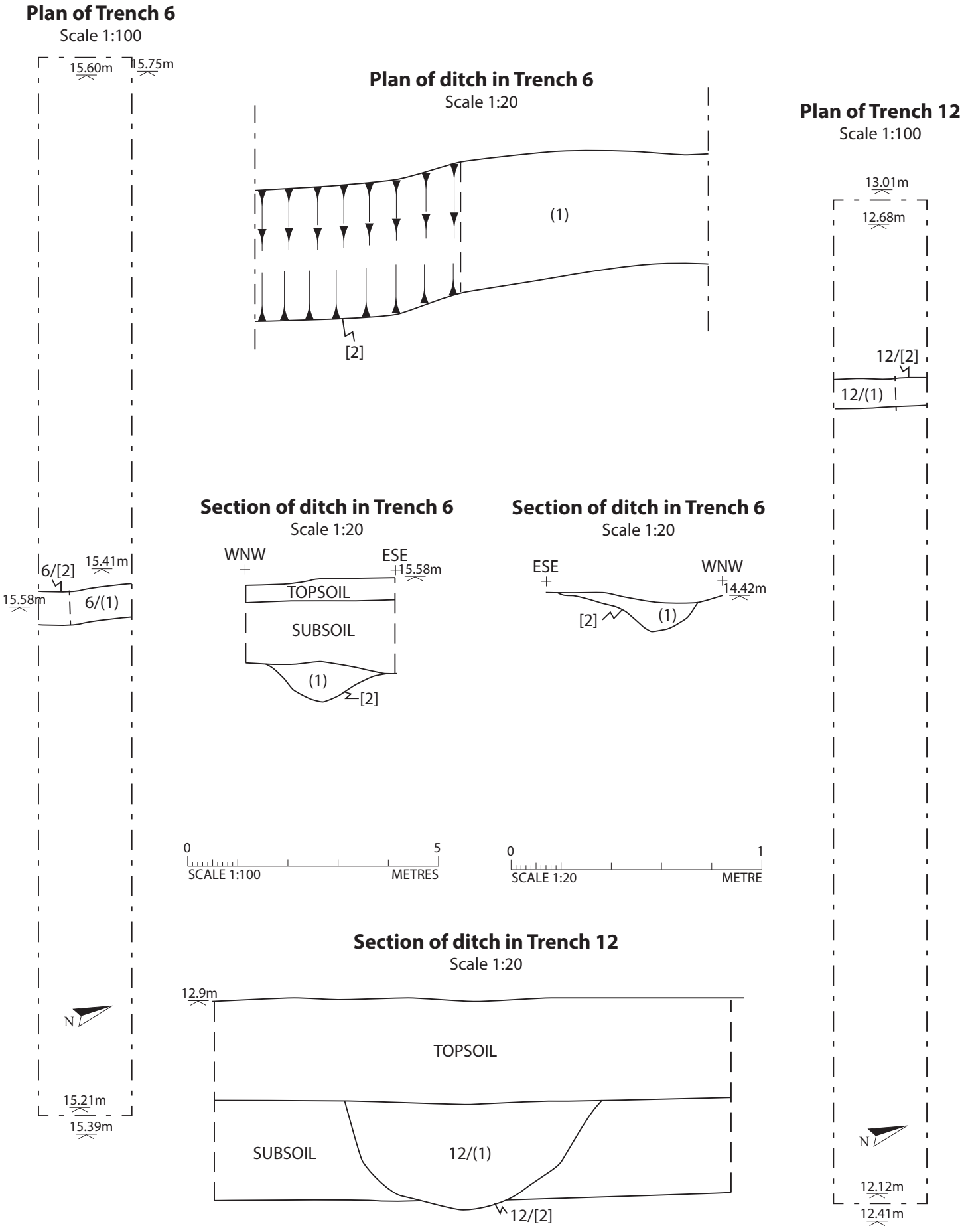


Figure 16: Plan of Trench 6, Trench 12 and associated sections

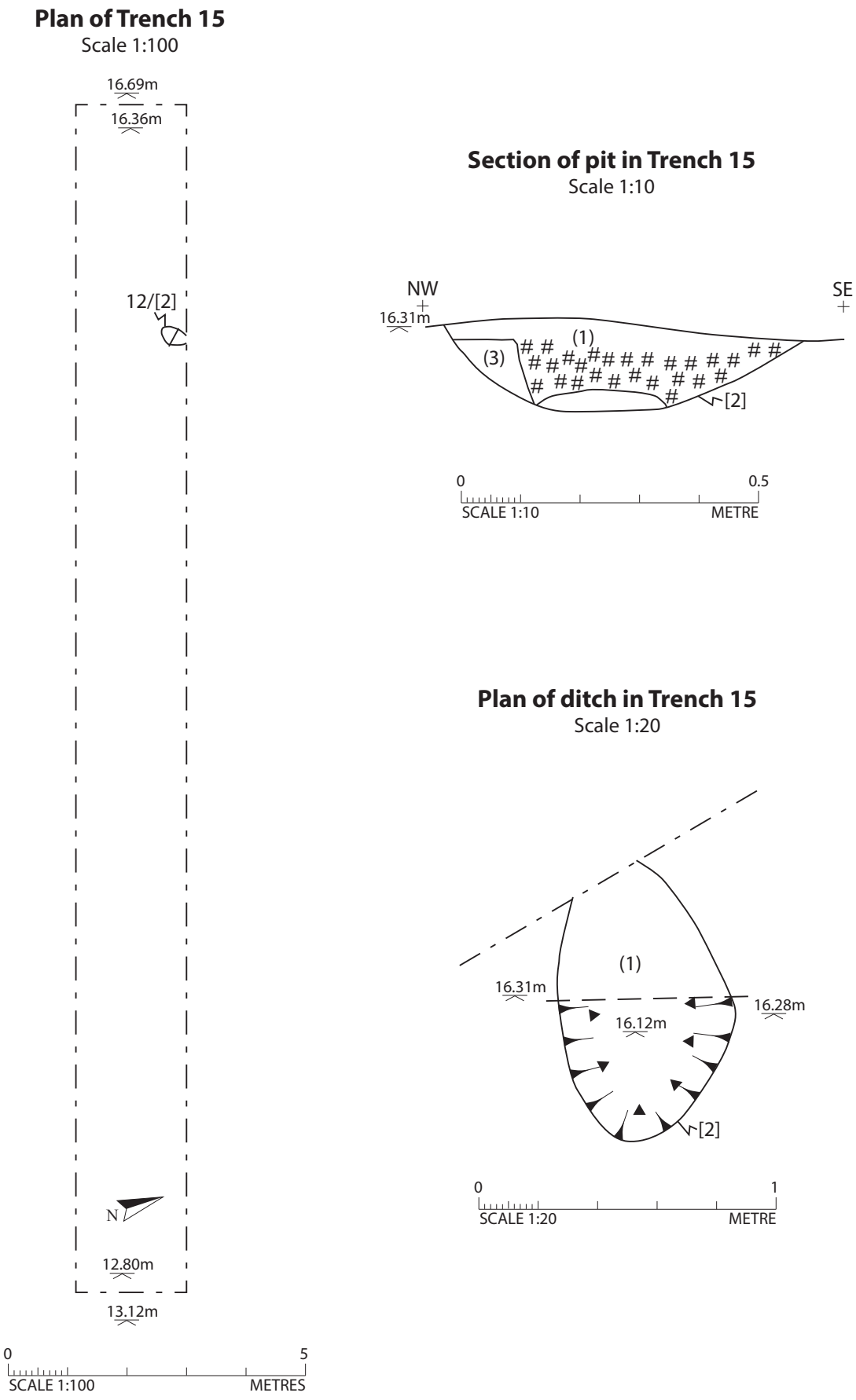


Figure 17: Plan of Trench 15 and associated sections

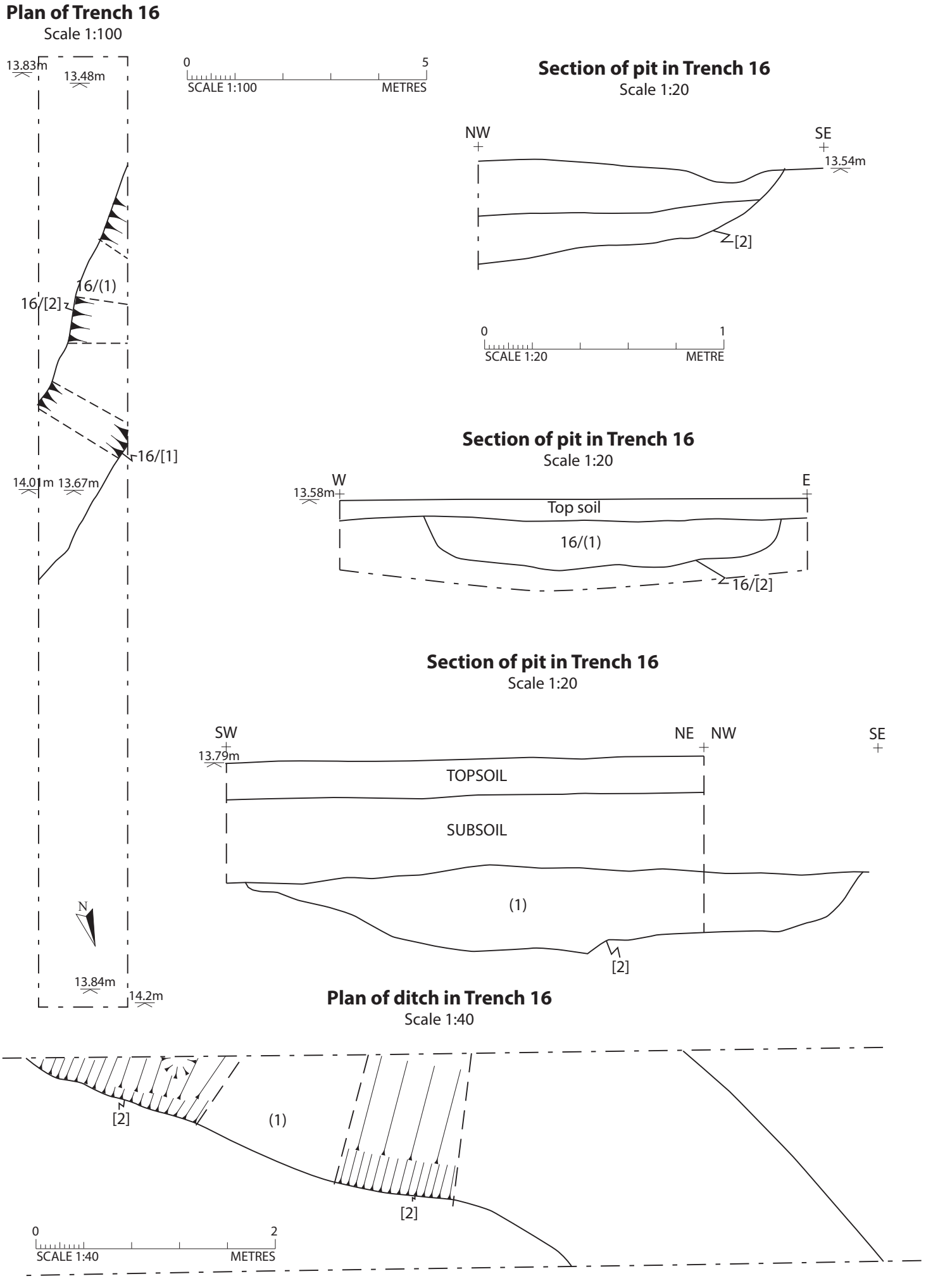


Figure 18: Plan of Trench 16 and associated sections

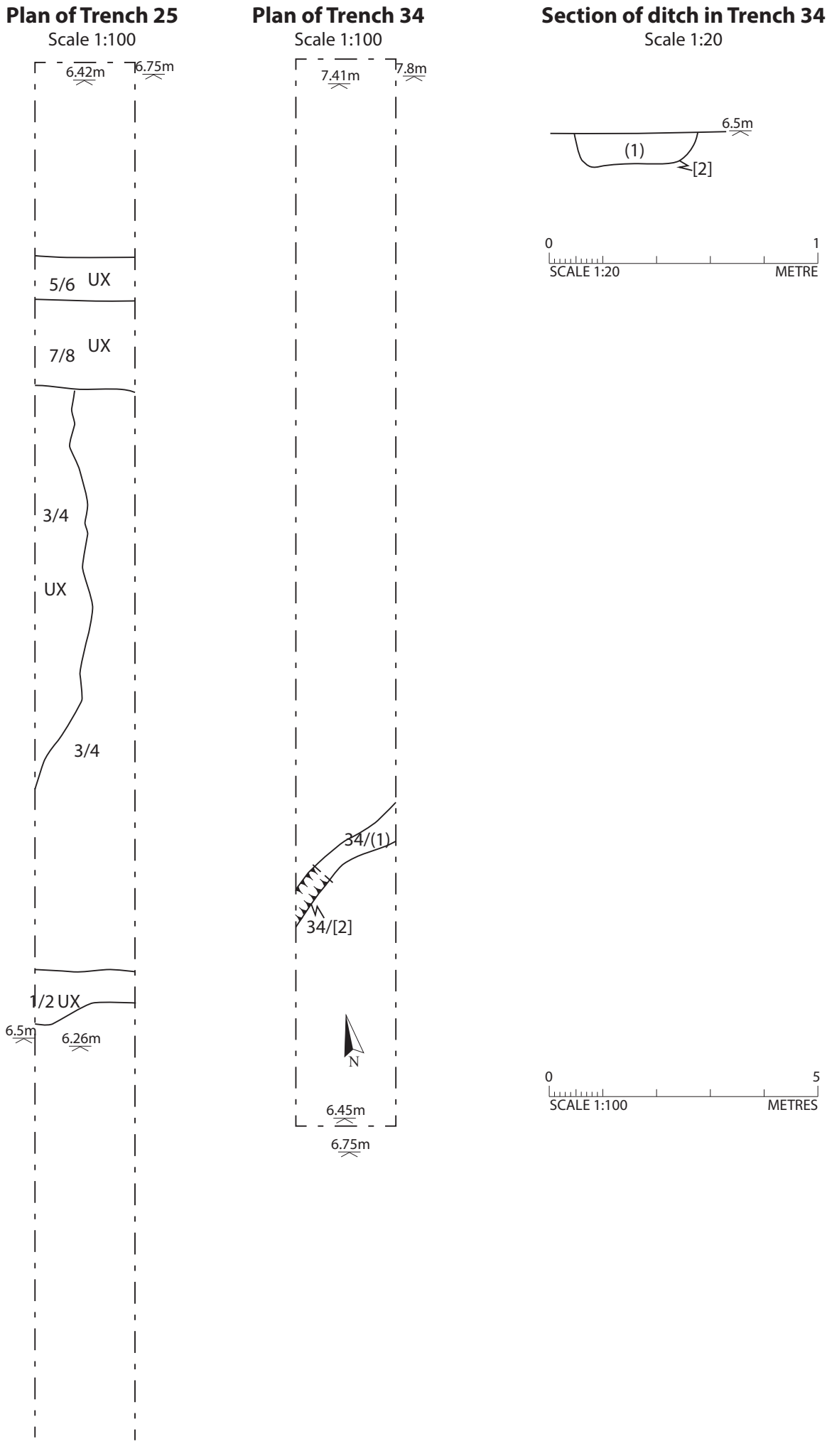


Figure 19: Plan of Trench 25, Trench 34 and associated sections

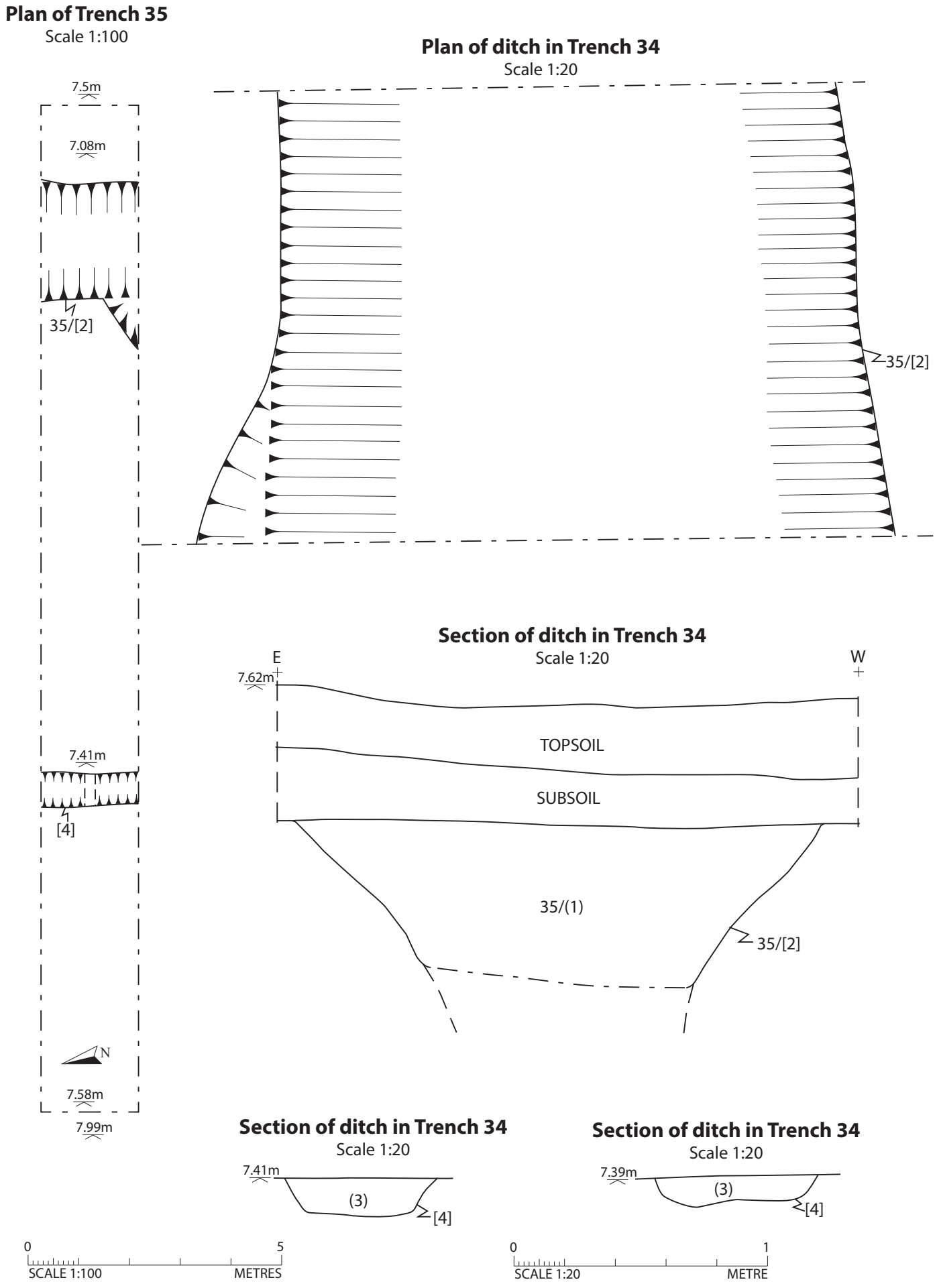
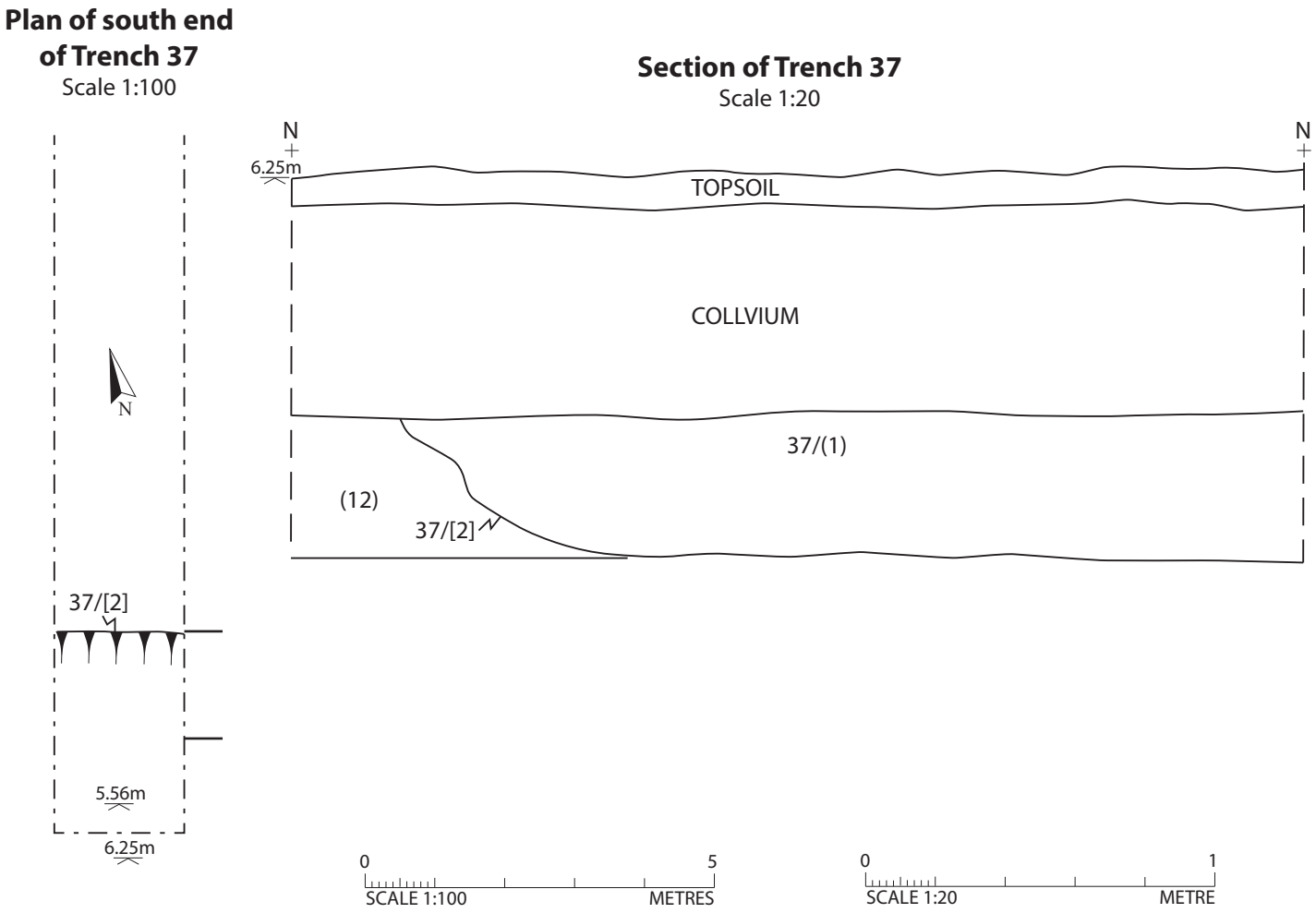


Figure 20: Plan of Trench 35 and associated sections



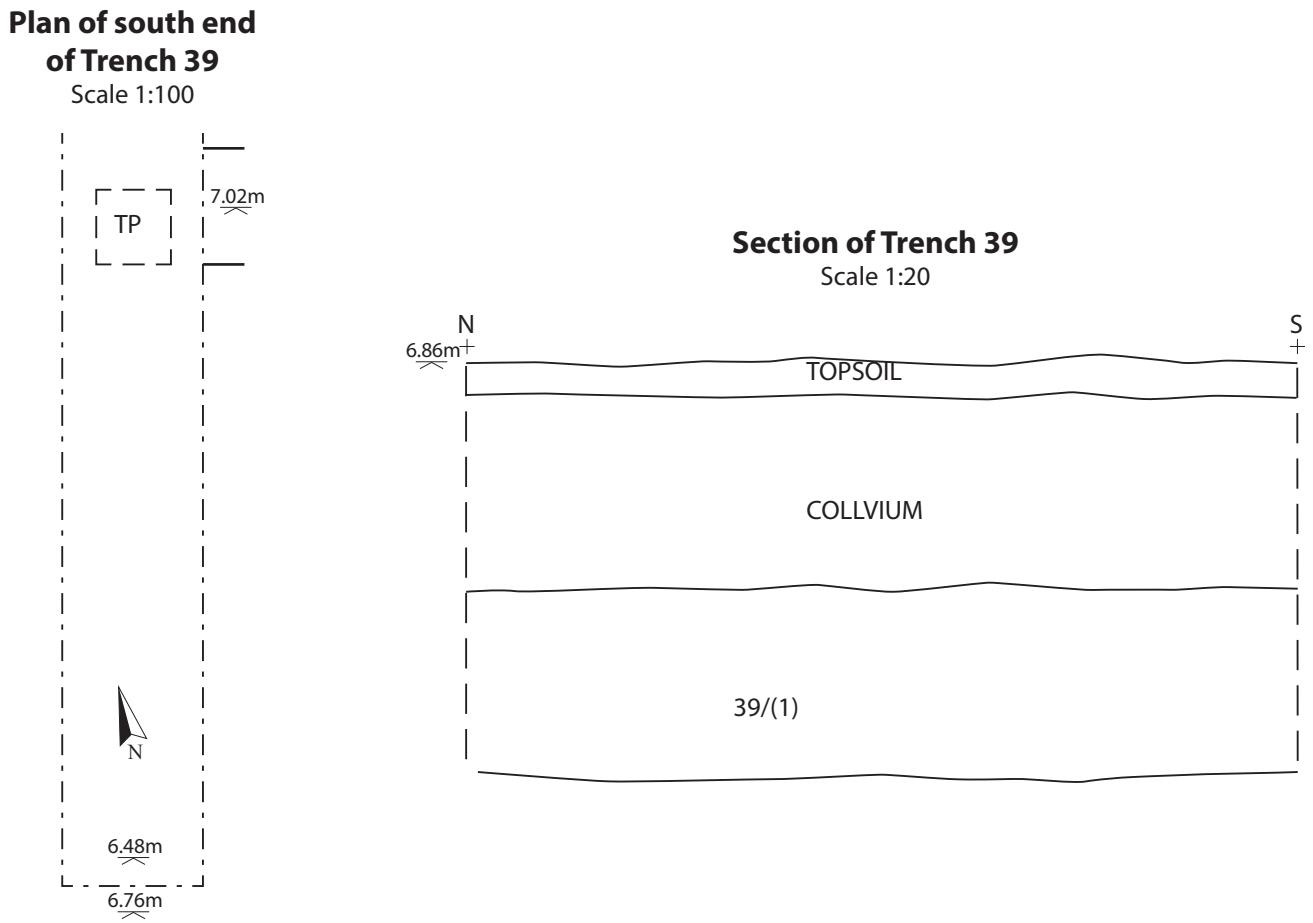


Figure 21: Plan of Trench 37, Trench 39 and associated sections

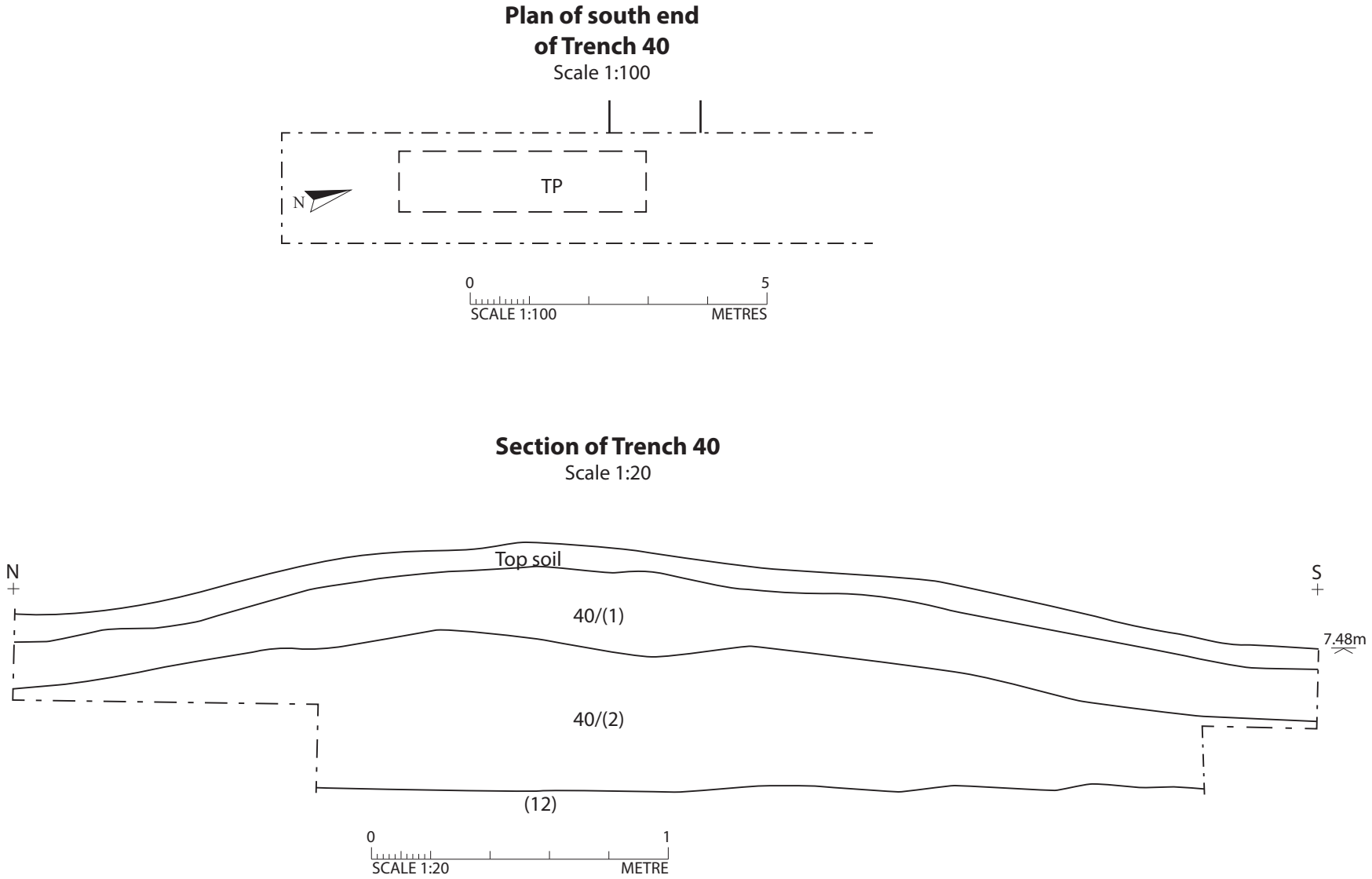


Figure 22: Plan of Trench 40 and associated sections

Plate 1. Trench 2 (looking south)

Plate 2. Trench 4 (looking north-west)

Plate 3. Trench 13 (looking south-east)

Plate 4. Trench 7 (looking south-west)

Plate 5. Trench 10 (looking south-west)

Plate 6. Trench 12 (looking south-east)

Plate 7. Trench 5 Feature [2]

Plate 8. Trench 6. Feature [2]

Plate 9. Trench 6. Feature [1]

Plate 10. Trench 3 Feature [2]

Plate 11. Trench 1 Feature [9]

Plate 12. Trench 1 Feature [9]

Plate 13. Trench 1. Wall foundations [7] and Plate 14 (below) wall foundations cut by pit [6]

Plate 15. Trench 35 Feature [4]

Plate 16. Trench 2 Feature [2]

Plate 17. Trench 16 Feature [2]

Plate 18. Trench 5 Feature [4]

Plate 19. Trench 35 Feature [2]

Plate 20. Trench 12 Feature [2]

Plate 21. Trench 16 (looking north)