Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Amberstone, Hailsham, East Sussex

Site Code: AMH-EV-17

NGR Site Centre: TQ 5980 1110

Planning Application Number: WD/2016/1569/MAO

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

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Summary

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) were commissioned by Jenner (Contractors) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Amberstone, Hailsham, East Sussex. The archaeological works were monitored by the East Sussex County Council (ESCC) Archaeologist.

The fieldwork was carried out in September 2017 in accordance with an archaeological specification submitted to, and approved by, ESCC prior to commencement of works.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of thirty-seven 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. In addition, three Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic features have been positively identified, albeit spread across the site. A common stratigraphic sequence was recognized across the site comprising topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology.

A total of 54 potential archaeological features were encountered, including ditches, post holes and pits.
The frequency and distribution of diches would suggest the presence of droveways and field systems indicative of agricultural practices, part of which has been provisionally assigned a medieval date.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in fulfilling the primary aims and objectives of the Specification and identified intact Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and 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.

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 Jenner (Contractors) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Amberstone, Hailsham, East Sussex (Figure 1). A planning application (WD/2016/1569/MAO) has been submitted to Wealden District Council (WDC) for up to 110 dwellings, access from Amberstone Estate Road, parking, garaging, footpaths, public open space, play space, ecological mitigation areas, attenuation ponds, swales and landscaping.

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 Core Strategy Local Plan (2013), Jenner (Contractors) Limited commissioned the programme of archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site to be able to inform the East Sussex County Archaeologist of the extent and importance of any buried archaeological remains. A Brief for Archaeological Work was issued by Greg Chuter County Archaeologist in April 2017 and noted the area of the proposed development is situated in an area of archaeological interest.

1.1.3 Archaeological conditions attached to the planning permission are that:

No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. AR01

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SP02, SP013 and WCS14 of the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 and paragraphs 129,131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012. With regard to Regulation 35 of the Development Management Procedure Order 2015, it is essential to enable any items of historical or archaeological deposits and features which would be disturbed

during the proposed works to be adequately recorded, that the condition adopts the pre-commencement format to protect heritage assets.

(WD/2016/1569/MAO, Condition 4, 14/10/2016)

And;

The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 4 and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SP02, SP013 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 and paragraphs 129,131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

(WD/2016/1569/MAO, Condition 5, 14/10/2016)

1.1.4 In response to the application, the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer, who provides advice to Wealden District Council, recommended that an archaeological investigation took place in advance of any development work. This recommendation was subsequently added as a Condition to the planning approval, which stated that;

1.1.5 The fieldwork was carried out in September 2017 in accordance with an archaeological specification (SWAT Archaeology 2017) 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 TQ 5980 1110, located to the northeast of the historical core of the town of Hailsham, c. 19km south of Ashford, east of Amberstone (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The underlying surface was anticipated to be Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation dating to the Cretaceous Period. Soils at the site are characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape Report 2016).

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 below. A consultation letter prepared by the County Archaeologist (dated 26th July 2016, reference AR WD16 Amberstone) to Wealden District Council emphasised that;

'The proposed development is of archaeological interest due to its location on the edge of the Pevensey Levels, an area that was utilised during the earlier prehistoric periods by hunter – gatherer communities. Certainly by the medieval period this landscape was cleared and farmed from a series of dispersed farms and settlements'.

2.1.2 Limited archaeological evidence is available for the area surrounding the site. Most of the known sites recorded on the East Sussex HER for this area relate to post-medieval and early modern structures. The general suitability of this area for prehistoric occupation is, however, demonstrated by the presence of Mesolithic flint artefact scatters in the area to the North of Hailsham (recorded as MES15528, MES15529 and MES15530) and a possible early Bronze Age to medieval enclosure at Longley's Farm (MES7299). The possible Bronze Age enclosure at Longley's Farm (MES7299) may indicate that further evidence of this period is present in the vicinity of the current site. The presence of Harebeating Farm (MES21457) and Amberstone Grange (MES21459), both of which originated as farmsteads in the medieval period, in the vicinity of the site, suggests a potential for evidence relating to medieval farming activity to be present in the area.

2.2 Geophysical Survey

2.2.1 The archaeological potential is further highlighted in the Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Solutions 2016) which identified three linear positive anomalies of possible archaeological origin, along with two further anomalies of probable geological origin (see Figure 15 and Figure 16).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological fieldwork, as set out in the Specification (Section 2, Appendix 3) were adhered to;

i. The principle objective of the archaeological evaluation was 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.

ii. 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.

iii. 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.

iv. The opportunity was 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 were to identify the archaeological anomalies highlighted by the recent geophysical survey.

v. In general, the work was to ensure compliance with the archaeological requirement from the East Sussex County Archaeologist that an archaeological evaluation to take place as a 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 (2017) 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 thirty-seven evaluation trenches were proposed within the extents of the Site (Figure 2).

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. 100 would equate to Trench 1, 200 would equate to Trench 2, etc. Context numbers were assigned to all deposits for recording purposes; these are used in the report.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section presents the results of the Archaeological Evaluation. Detailed descriptions of the contexts recorded are included in Appendix 2.

5.1.2 A total of thirty-seven trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. Twenty-four trenches contained features of archaeological interest and are described below.

5.1.3 Figure 1 and Figures 2-4 presents the site and the trench locations and Figure 5 and Figure 6 provide detailed trench plans. Section of features and representative trench sections are presented on Figure 7-14 and a plot of the geophysical results overlaid by the evaluation trenches is provided as Figure 15 and Figure 16. Plates 1-6 provide photographic images of a selection of several features within the trenches.

5.2 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2.1 Overall, a standard deposit sequence comprising topsoil overlaying subsoil and natural geology was recorded within each of the evaluation trenches. The topsoil consisted of firm dark grey silt clay with moderate rooting. Directly below, the subsoil comprised firm grey brown silty clay with frequent manganese and overlay natural geology comprised orange and yellow brown silty clay with inclusions of fragmented stone and occasional iron panning.

5.3 Archaeological Results

5.3.1 Following excavation and hand-cleaning of the bases of the evaluation trenches, the following trenches contained no archaeological features: TR's 3, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 31.

Trench 1 (Figure 5, 6.1)

5.3.2 Trench 1 was located within the far southern extent of the site, on an east-west orientation. A single feature was present within this trench which consisted of a northeast-southwest orientated ditch [104] that measured 0.52m in width and 0.23m in depth (Figure 7, Section 1.1 and 1.2). The single fill consisted of firm mid brown grey silt clay with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal (105). No finds were associated with this feature.

Trench 2 (Figure 5, 6.2)

5.3.3 Trench 2 was excavated on a north-south alignment, measured 25m in length, and contained three features of archaeological interest. Within the northern extent of the trench and orientated northeast-southwest, linear feature [208] measured 0.4m in width with a depth of 0.1m (Figure 7, 1.6). To the south linear [206] measured 0.59m in width with a depth of 0.14m 1m (Figure 7, 1.3 and 1.5) and within the far southern extent of the trench ditch [204] measured 0.65m in width with a depth of 0.23m (Figure 7, 1.4). No dateable finds were retrieved from the fills of these features (209, 207 and 205 respectively).

Trench 4 (Figure 5, 6.3)

5.3.4 A single natural tree bole [404] was recorded within Trench 4. With moderately sloping sides and a concave base the two fills of this feature, (405) & (406), comprised a light grey silt and a mottled orange brown/light grey silty clay (Figure 8, 2.13 and 2.14). Despite the natural form of this feature, the fill produced flint tools and debitage dating to the Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic (see section 6.5 below)

Trench 5 (Figure 5, 6.4)

5.3.5 Trench 5 was located adjacent to the western boundary of the site and was orientated northeast-southwest. A curvilinear ditch was recorded within this trench, which ran most of the length of the

trench and was investigated using five excavated interventions [504 A, B, C, D & E). The ditch measured between 0.15m and 0.61m in width with an average depth of approximately 0.11m (Figure 7, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12. 1.13 and 1.14). The fill of this feature consisted of mid brown clay silt with frequent iron panning. No dateable finds were retrieved from any of the interventions.

5.3.6 At the south-eastern end of the trench two additional undated features were present. Gully [506] and gully [508] disappeared beneath the southern baulk of the trench (Figure 7, 1.15).

Trench 7 (Figure 5, 6.5)

5.3.7 Trench 7 was excavated broadly on a north-south orientation and contained five linear features. Within the southern extent of the trench ditch [704] measured 1.1m in width with a maximum depth of 0.25m (Figure 8, 2.3 and 2.4). The moderately sloped sides and concave base gave was to a single fill which comprised mid orange brown clay silt with frequent iron panning (705). To the north, the remaining four linear features were broadly parallel on a northwest-southeast orientation. Ditch [706] measured 0.97m in width with a depth of 0.26m (Figure 8, 2.5 and 2.10), while gully [708] was slightly smaller with a maximum width of 0.4m and depth of 0.08m (Figure 8, 2.6 and 2.7). Ditch [706] was filled by light brown clay silt (707) while the fill of gully [708] consisted of light brown grey clay silt with moderate iron panning (709). No finds were present within these features.

5.3.8 Within the northern extent of the trench, gully [710] measured 0.6m in width and 0.12m in depth (Figure 8, 2.8 and 2.9), while at the end of the trench ditch [712], the largest of all the features in Trench 7, measured 1.12m in width and 0.2m in width (Figure 8, 20.11 and 2.12). The fills of these two northern features was similar as those to the south with [710] being filled by mid brown clay silt (711) and [712] containing light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning (713). No finds were present on these features.

Trench 8 (Figure 5, 6.6)

5.3.9 Trench 8 was orientated parallel to the western boundary of the site and was positioned to target the extension of a potential linear feature identified during the geophysical survey. The trench did, in fact, contain features two features. Aligned northeast-southwest, ditch [804] measured 1.3m in width with a depth of 0.52m (Figure 9, 3.5). The steep sides and concave base gave way to a single fill comprising light grey silty clay (805) which contained two Early Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowheads. The location and alignment of this feature would appear to relate to the geophysical anomaly which extends through to trench 10 and ditch [1012]. Adjacent and to the northwest, the second feature [806] comprised a ditch measuring 0.6m in width (Figure 9, 3.6), 0.21m in depth with a single fill consisting of light brown grey silt clay (807).

Trench 9 (Figure 5, 6.7)

5.3.10 Trench 9, to the immediate northeast, did not expose the continuation of the ditch recorded in Trench 9. However, within the northern extent of the trench a single feature has been recorded at a possible ditch terminus [904] (Figure 10, 3.7). Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep (Figure 10, 3.7), with a fill comprising light grey clay silt with frequent iron panning (905), this ditch [904] may represent a break in a field system and tie in with features to the northeast recorded in Trench 10.

Trench 10 (Figure 5, 6.8)

5.3.11 Trench 10 measured 25m in length and was excavated on a parallel orientation to Trench 8 and Trench 9, to further define an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. Three linear features and two discrete pits were recorded in this trench. Ditch [1006] and [1008] shared similar characteristics and measured 0.6m and 0.7m in width, respectively (Figure 9, 2.17 and 2.18). With moderately steep sloping sides and flat bases both features were filled with light grey brown clay silt (1007 and 1009) that contained no dateable material. Between these two features, the largest of the ditches, [1012], measured 1.1m in width and 0.35m in depth (Figure 9, 2.19) and contained a single fill comprising light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron staining (1013). This ditch was located where the geophysical survey suggested the presence of an archaeological feature, and aligns with ditch [804] to the southwest.

5.3.12 The two pits in Trench 10, [1004] and [1010], were both circular in plan and measured approximately 0.55m in diameter (Figure 9, 2.15, 2.16 and 2.20). With depths of 0.15m and 0.2m respectively it is possible that these features represent post holes, although no indications of a post pipe or any packing material was present. The two fills comprised light/mid grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning (1005 and 1011), neither of which contained any dateable finds.

Trench 12 (Figure 5, 6.9)

5.3.13 Trench 12 contained a single north-south orientated ditch [1204] which measured 0.57m in width with a depth of 0.13m (Figure 8, 2.1 and 2.2). The single undated fill comprised light brown silt clay (1205).

Trench 16 (Figure 5, 6.10)

5.3.14 Trench 16 was excavated broadly on a north-south orientation to target a large geophysical anomaly, and contained two linear features. Within the southern extent of the trench ditch [1604] measured 1.6m in width with a maximum depth of 0.2m (Figure 9, 3.1). The moderately sloped sides and flat base gave was to a single fill which comprised mid orange silt clay (1205). To the north, the remaining linear feature was broadly parallel on an east-west orientation. Ditch [1606] measured 1.50m in width with a depth of 0.50m (Figure 9, 3.2). and was filled by light white grey clay silt with occasional small stones (1607). No finds are associated with these features.

Trench 18 (Figure 5, 6.11).

5.3.15 Trench 18 was orientated parallel to Trench 16 and Trench 17 and was positioned to further target the extension of two potential linear features identified during the geophysical survey. The trench did, in fact, contain features two features, neither of which lined up with the geophysical results. Aligned northwest-southeast and located within the far southern extent of the trench, ditch [1804] measured 0.6m in width with a depth of 0.30m (Figure 10, 3.3). The moderate sides and concave base gave way to a single fill comprising mid grey brown clay silt (1805). Adjacent and to the north, the second ditch, [1804], measured 0.45m in width, 0.20m in depth (Figure 10, 3.4). with a single fill consisting of mid grey clay silt (1807).

Trench 19 (Figure 5, 6.12)

5.3.16 Trench 19 was located adjacent to the northern boundary of the site, on a northwest-southeast orientation. A single feature was present within this trench which consisted of a northeast-southwest orientated ditch [1904] that measured 0.95m in width and 0.30m in depth (Figure 12, 4.10). The single fill consisted of firm grey silt clay with occasional iron panning and ironstone (1905).

Trench 22 (Figure 8, 6.13)

5.3.17 Trench 22 was located within the central area of the site and was positioned in order to target a large geophysical anomaly. Although no features directly corresponded with the location of the anomaly, four features; two ditches and two pits, were recorded in this trench. Within the southern extent of the trench, pit [2204], was ovoid in plan and measured 0.9m in width with a visible length of 1.4m, where the feature continued beneath the baulk of the trench (Figure 10, 3.10). Three fills were recorded within this feature; the lower, charcoal rich, fill (2205) was sampled (results pending). This was sealed by mid grey clay silt (2206) with very little burnt material, suggesting a deliberate backfill following the use of the pit. The upper fill (2207) consisted of firm mid grey clay silt.

5.3.18 To the south ditch [2208] measured 1.4m in width with a depth of approximately 0.4m (Figure 10, 3.9). the moderately sloping sides and concave base gave way to a single fill comprising mid to light grey clay silt with frequent iron panning (2209).

5.3.19 Within the northern extent of the trench pit [2210] measured 0.6m by 0.45m with a depth of 0.05m (Figure 10, 3.8). The fill consisted of light grey clay silt with frequent iron panning (2211). To the north ditch [2212] measured 0.55m in width and 0.15m in depth (Figure 10, 3.11). with a fill comprising light grey clay silt (2213).

Trench 26 (Figure 5, 6.14)

5.3.20 Trench 26, adjacent to the western boundary of the site, contained a single ditch recorded at a possible ditch measuring 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep [2604] (Figure 12, 4.9), with a fill comprising firm mid grey brown clay silt (2605).

Trench 27, Trench 28, Trench 29 and Trench 30 (Figure 6, 7.1-7.4)

5.3.21 Within the central area of the site four trenches, Trench 27, Trench 28, Trench 29 and Trench 30 were all excavated on a parallel northwest-south-east alignment, targeting a geophysical anomaly possible representing a linear feature. The presence of the ditch, [2706] was confirmed in Trench 27 where the feature measured 1.18m in width with a depth of 0.32m (Figure 12, 4.12). The fill consisted of firm brown grey clay silt (2707) that contained no finds. The ditch continued and through Trench 28 where intervention [2804] recorded a width of 0.9m and depth of 0.15m, the fill (2805) comprised mid grey clay silt with medieval pottery (Figure 11, 4.3). Within Trench 29 the same feature, recorded as [2904], measured 1.00m in width with a depth of 0.22m (Figure 11, 4.2) while in Trench 30 the ditch, [3004] measured 1.40m in with a depth of 0.2m (Figure 11, 4.1). The fills in both of these ditches comprised mid grey clay silt (2905) and brown grey clay silt (3005), the former containing pottery and flint and the latter containing medieval pottery, sealed by a second a secondary fill (3006). The presence of these ditches within these four trenches confirms the results of the geophysical survey and with the presence of an additional parallel ditch within Trench 27, [2704] (Figure 12, 4.11), suggests the presence of a possible prehistoric droveway that appears to divert before Trench 28.

Trench 32 (Figure 6, 7.5)

5.3.22 In the far northern extent of the site the density and frequency of archaeological features increases. Trench 32, aligned northwest-southeast recorded the presence of a curvilinear feature with an exposed width of approximately 5m [3204]. With a width of 0.7m and depth of 0.2m (Figure 11, 4.4) this feature had moderately sloping sides with a concave base that was filled by mid brown clay silt (3705). Unfortunately, no dating material was present within the excavated intervention.

Trench 33 (Figure 6, 7.6)

5.3.23 To the northwest, Trench 33 contained a single linear ditch [3311] that measured 0.57m in width and 0.11m in depth with a fill consisting of firm mid brown clay silt (3312) (Figure 11, 4.8). Adjacent, and partially beneath the northern baulk of the trench, pits [3307] and [3309] measured 1.4m and 0.75m respectively, with depths of 0.25m (Figure 11, 4.6) and 0.15m (Figure 11, 4.7). The fills consisted of mid grey clay silt (3308) and mid brown clay silt (3310) that contained no dateable material.

5.3.24 Within the south-eastern extent of the trench a small post hole [3304] measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.3m in depth with steep sharp sides and a flat bottom (Figure 11, 4.5). The fills of the post hole consisted of mid brown clay silt (3305) packed around a mid-dark grey clay silt (3306) post pipe which contained post0medieval CBM.

Trench 34 and Trench 35 (Figure 6, 7.7)

5.3.25 Trench 34 was excavated to the southwest of Trench 33 and contained four linear features. Within the southern extent of the trench ditch [3404] measured 1.10m and 0.45m in width (Figure 13, 5.1) with moderately sloping sides, a concave base and a fill that comprised mid grey clay silt with frequent iron panning and medieval pottery dated to the 12th/13th century (3405). Within the northern extent of the trench linear [3408] measured 1.20m in width and 0.15m in depth (Figure 13, 5.9) and contained a mid-grey brown clay silt fill with medieval pottery (3409). Two features within the central area of the trench prompted the additional excavation of Trench 35 where the two linear features originally visible formed a T junction. A relationship slot excavated between ditch [3406] and [3504] revealed a mid-brown clay silt (3407) and mid grey clay silt (3505), although the stratigraphic relationship was not clearly defined (Figure 13, 5.11). Medieval pottery dating to the 12th/13th century was retrieved from (3407), (3409) and (3505) positively dating these features.

Trench 36 (Figure 6, 7.8)

5.3.26 Trench 36 measured 25m in length and was excavated on a northwest-southeast alignment. Three linear features and four discrete post holes were recorded in this trench. Ditch [3604] measured 1.41m and 0.32m in width, with moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 14, 5.3). The single fill of this ditch consisted of firm brown grey silt clay with charcoal inclusions (3605) and pottery dating to the 12th/13th century. Immediately to the northwest three of the four post holes included [3606], which measured 0.34m by 029m with a depth of 0.16m (Figure 14, 5.4), [3608], which was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.28m and depth of 0.2m (Figure 14, 5.6) and [3610] which measured 0.27m by 0.24m with a depth of 0.13m (Figure 14, 5.5). The fills of all three post holes were similar (3607, 3609, 3611), unfortunately no dateable finds were present. Two parallel ditches within the central area of the trench were aligned northeast-southeast [3612 and 3614] and, as with [3604], may relate to similar ditches recorded in adjacent Trench 34/35. The fills of these two ditches (Figure 14, 5.8) comprised firm grey brown silt clay with occasional manganese (3613 and 3615) with 12th/13th century pottery (3613).

5.3.27 At the far northern extent of the trench the fourth post hole, [3616] measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.18m in depth (Figure 14, 5.7) with a firm brown grey silt clay fill (3617).

Trench 37 (Figure 6, 7.9)

5.3.28 Within the westernmost extent of the site Trench 37 was excavated on an east-west alignment and contained a large single feature that measured 1.41m in width with a depth of 0.24m [3704=3706]. The undulated profile and shallow base suggest that rather than a ditch this feature may represent a large shallow pit, although the confines of the evaluation trench it is difficult to be more precise. The fill of the feature (3705=3707) comprised mid brown grey silt clay with occasional manganese with 12th/13th century pottery.

6 FINDS

6.1 Pottery (by Luke Barber)

6.1.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 58 sherds of pottery, weighing 219g, from 10 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 1 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated the Polegate fabric code (Barber 2007) as well as a common name. Although the fabrics can be correlated with those at Polegate the current report has updated the chronological range of the fabrics in line with current thinking. On the whole, the assemblage is characterised by small, abraded sherds. Where less abraded material is present it is always adversely affected by the acidic subsoil.

Context	Fabric	No	Weight	Comments
2805	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	1	1	Uncertain form x1. Oxidised granule
3005	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	5	6	Uncertain form x2. Ox. Worn
3405	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	10	24	Uncertain form x3. Ox. Worn
3407	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	3	4	Uncertain form x1. Ox. Worn
3407	F1b Abbot's Wood reduced	7	20	Uncertain form x1. Reduced worn
3409	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	2	2	Uncertain form x2. Ox. Worn
3505	F1b Abbot's Wood reduced	4	22	Uncertain form x1. Reduced worn
3605	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	9	60	Cooking pots x4. Ox. Thickened club rims, one with spoke-like incised lines around rim top
3605	F1b Abbot's Wood reduced	2	8	Uncertain from x1. Reduced
3613	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	4	14	Uncertain form x3. Ox. Worn
3705	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	2	14	Cooking pot x1 Rounded club rim. Ox
3707	F1a Abbot's Wood oxidised	7	36	Cooking pot x3. Ox. Moderate wear
3707	F1b Abbot's Wood reduced	2	8	Uncertain form x1. Reduced worn

Table 1 *Pottery assemblage*

6.1.2 The entire assemblage is of medieval date and as can be seen from Table 1 Abbot's Wood products totally dominate. Table 2 provides spot dates for the assemblage.

6.1.3 The very restricted range of fabrics is quite marked suggesting a relatively short period of activity. There are none of the sparser flint tempered wares or pieces containing quartz that one would expect to see beyond the first quarter of the 13th century. The few rim sherds present would very much be in keeping with a later 12th- to early 13th- century date. All in all a relatively fleeting period of activity appears to be represented, perhaps spanning c. 1150-1200. The only recognisable form is the cooking pot and it is suspected that most of the undiagnostic sherds also derived from such vessels. The absence of finer glazed jugs may in part be due to the small size of the current assemblage or its early date, however, there is nothing present to suggest anything other than waste spreading during manuring from a peasant settlement.

Context	Spot Date
2805	*c*. 1150-1225/50
3005	*c*. 1150-1225/50
3306	post-med? (x1 tiny CBM granule)
3405	*c*. 1150-1225/50
3407	*c*. 1150-1200
3409	*c*. 1150-1225/50
3505	*c*. 1150-1200
3605	*c*. 1175-1250
3613	*c*. 1150-1225/50
3705	*c*. 1175-1250
3707	*c*. 1150-1225/50

Table 2 *Pottery Spot Dates*

6.1.4 The pottery assemblage is small, abraded, lacking many feature sherds and is of fabrics well known of in the area. As such it does not merit long-term curation in a museum as it stands, however, it should be retained for the moment and reassessed in the light of any material from Stage 2 works at the site.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material (by Luke Barber)

6.2.1 A single tiny fragment of brick/tile was recovered from context [3306] (2g). The fabric is silty with a few iron oxide inclusions and is probably of the post-medieval period. However, the piece is too small to date with any degree of certainty.

6.2.2 The fragment has been discarded.

6.3 Metalwork (by Luke Barber)

6.3.1 A metal detector survey recovered a small assemblage of material from the topsoil. The writer was supplied with items from 24 individually numbered bags, though a few of these had multiple items listed under a single number. In all 30 individual metallic finds were delivered for comment. The assemblage was listed onto an excel database with the information being reproduced here (Appendix 1, Table 4) as part of the visible archive.

6.3.2 The earliest identifiable finds are of the early post-medieval period, probably of the later 16th to 17th centuries. Earlier material, if once present, may not have survived well in the acidic ground conditions, particularly once it was in the aerated topsoil. Only four objects have been dated to the early post-medieval period: two buckles (both under No. 4), a leather mount (No. 8) and an object

fragment of uncertain function (No. 15) whose general finish and patination strongly suggests a pre 18th- century date. Overall, the finds would be in keeping with casual losses on agricultural land by farm workers and their draft animals. A single strip fragment (No. 27), could be of this early period based on patination, but its exact date is uncertain.

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6.3.4 The late post-medieval period accounts for the majority of finds (18/451g). Within it there is material spanning the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. The earliest includes the crotal bell fragment (un-numbered), which although possibly of the later 17th century, is considered more likely to be of 18th- century date judging by its finish. There is also a square buckle fragment of general 18th-century date (No. 7) and a plain small button (No. 12). It is clear that dress accessories were still being lost on the land in small quantities in this general period. The folding corkscrew (No. 26) may be from a picnic or perhaps a loss by one of the individuals who obviously hunted on the land – it may explain why most of the projectiles were not fired! (Nos 1, 12, 33 and 46). Overall the material is fairly typical for a background scatter on agricultural land. The exception to this are the two fishing weights – one for freshwater angling (No. 12) the other for use in the sea (No. 20). Both are types that were in use in the second half of the 20th century and both have their suspension loops broken. Their presence suggests someone was practising their casting well away from a water source. There are a number of other random pieces in the assemblage, along with a typical number of pieces of uncertain function – though all are clearly of late post-medieval date.

6.3.5 There are also seven pieces of uncertain period. These include a few iron fragments, copper alloy strip fragments and solidified molten waste. Considering the overall date of the finds these are all thought to be of general post-medieval date.

6.3.6 The metalwork assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. It is not considered necessary to place it in a museum for long-term curation, but a final decision ought to be made during the assessment of any Stage 2 metalwork finds.

6.4 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

6.4.1 The archaeological work recovered just one piece of stone – a 45g fragment of fine Wealden sandstone from context [3605] with clear signs of red scorching.

6.4.2 The stone is of a local type and is unworked. Is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.5 Lithics

6.5.1 An assemblage of 98 pieces of worked flint, weighing 826gms, from seven contexts was received for assessment (Table 3). The assessment comprised a visual inspection of the flint in each bag by eye. The number of pieces of worked flint was counted and sorted by type, noting the technological attributes and extent of any retouch. Terminology is after Butler (2005). Details were also noted regarding the range and variety of pieces, their general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis. Non-worked flints that had been collected were discarded at this stage. An archive of the assemblage was produced, comprising a full written listing by context.

6.5.2 The majority of the flint appears to have derived from the chalk South Downs, and is mostly a dark and light grey mottled raw material with a smooth white cortex (Type 1), with small numbers of light mottled grey flint with a smooth white cortex (Type 2). The final type is a black coloured flint (Type 3). The raw material appears to be of a good quality, with few obvious flaws.

6.5.3 The largest group of material comprising 87 pieces comes from the pit Context [404] (405), and appears to be a deposit of flint knapping debris. There are examples of the entire knapping process, comprising 12 hard hammer struck flakes, many of which are wholly or partly cortical, 18 soft hammer flakes, a minority have cortex present, with most having evidence of platform preparation, and a few being blade-like. Three soft hammer-struck blades are also in evidence. There are also 22 flake fragments, 13 chips, six bladelet-like chips and five small chunks, all of which have derived from core reduction. All of the flint from this context is either Type 1 or 2.

Type	No
Hard hammer-struck flakes	14
Soft hammer-struck flakes	21
Soft hammer-struck blades	3
Soft hammer-struck bladelet	7
Fragments	25
Chips	13
Chunks	5
Core rejuvenation flakes	4
Core tablet	1
Cores	3
Leaf shaped arrowheads	2
Total	98

Table 3 *Prehistoric lithics*

6.5.4 Evidence for core-rejuvenation comes from two core rejuvenation flakes and a fragment of a core tablet. There are also two blades which have removed part of an opposing platform/core edge, although these may be accidental rather than purposeful rejuvenation pieces.

6.5.5 Three well worked out cores are also present, two of which have two opposing platforms and the other has two platforms at 90° to one another. These cores all have some evidence for platform preparation. Two may have been used to produce blades or bladelet, but in their final stages all were used for flake production.

6.5.6 This small group of material from Context [404](405) appears to be the collected waste from a flint knapping episode, the fresh nature of which suggests its deposition immediately after knapping had been completed. Evidence for the entire process is present; from initial removal of the cortex using a hard hammer, through working of the core, and rejuvenation of the platforms using a soft hammer to final disposal of the worked out cores. The absence of smaller chips confirms that the place of deposition is not the actual place the knapping took place, although it is possible these may have been missed during the excavation process. There is no evidence for the finished items that were being produced, with no retouched or implement manufacturing waste being identified. The flintwork fits a late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic timeframe.

6.5.7 The remainder of the assemblage would also fit this timeframe. Context [3308] (3307) produced a single hard hammer-struck flake which may also be late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, and was also in a fresh condition suggesting no post depositional movement had occurred.

6.5.8 Context [804] (805) produced two leaf shaped arrowheads. The first was a Type 1C or 2C, weighing 3g. It is missing its butt end, and has edge damage on one side at the point, and on the opposing side below the point. All of this damage may have come from it having being used. The second is only 18mm long and weighs 0.5g, and is a Type 4B. It too has some damage at the point which may have occurred during use. The lack of any other flintwork from this context may suggest some form of purposeful deposition of these two items.

6.5.9 The presence of the two leaf shaped arrowheads and the diagnostic traits of the remainder of the assemblage confirm an Early Neolithic date is likely for the entire assemblage.

Recommendations

6.5.10 The two leaf shaped arrowheads should be drawn for publication. The group of debitage from Context [404] (405) could be subjected to further analysis. It is very likely that there will be a number of refits amongst this group, and it may be possible to say more about the knapping process and what was being produced by undertaking some further analysis.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Three environmental sample were taken from deposits exposed across the site (405, 2205 and 2206). The samples are currently being processed; the results will be distributed as soon as they become available.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Archaeological Narrative

8.1.1 A common stratigraphic sequence was recognized across the site comprising topsoil overlying subsoil and natural geology. A clear horizon separated the underlying subsoil which appeared to be formed through a combination of bioturbation (i.e. the mixing of sediments through rooting, leaching, animal burrows etc) and the erosion of the upper natural geology. As a result trenches occasionally required overcutting in order to expose clean surfaces and archaeological features cut into them.

8.1.2 A total of 54 potential archaeological features were encountered, including ditches, post holes and pits. Unfortunately, the lack of secure dateable finds make phasing features on site rather difficult as later post-medieval CBM could easily be intrusive particularly when considering the degree of bioturbation on Site coupled with the erosion of the upper natural horizon and formation of the topsoil (as described above). Caution is therefore recommended when assigning to dates to identified archaeological features. That said, there does appear to be a clear focus of medieval activity within the northern extent of the site.

8.1.3 The frequency and distribution of diches would suggest the presence of droveways and field systems indicative of agricultural practices. Added to that, post holes and ceramics provide the possibility for structures and domestic settlement around the northern area of the site. This tends to filter off towards the south, replaced by sets of parallel ditches (droveways or renewed) at right-angles, possible enclosure ditches and features that can be attributed with landscape management and elements of animal husbandry comprising the management and control of domesticated livestock.

8.1.4 Of particular interest would also be the presence of prehistoric features on the site. The prehistoric remains do not appear to form any cohesive pattern, but rather depict isolated features. That said, the frequency of material is relatively high and may emphasise the importance of this site within a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic timeframe, suggesting that additional features may be present on site. This transitional period is relatively rare and there is the possibility that additional contemporary

features, that may be associated the switch from a hunter-gatherer to a more sedentary lifestyle, are present.

8.1.5 With regards to the geophysical survey it is clear that positive anomalies were identified and confirmed in Trench 7, Trench 9 and Trench 10. However, it is clear that the frequency of archaeological features is far greater than that suggested, particularly within the northern area of the site where concentrations are much denser.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 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.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 General

9.1.1 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).

9.1.2 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.

9.1.3 The archive is currently held at SWAT Archaeology's Faversham office under the site code HAW-EV-17. Arrangement have been made so that the full archive will be deposited for permanent storage with Heritage Eastbourne, using Accession Number 2017.54, in accordance with their guidelines set out in *Procedure for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (June 2015).

10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

10.1.1 SWAT would like to thank Jenner (Contractors) Limited, for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Greg Chuter, Senior Archaeological Officer, East Sussex County Council, for his advice and assistance.

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

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12 APPENDIX 1 – FINDS DATA

12.1 Metalwork

MDF No	Metal	No	Weight	Type	Period	Date	Description	Function
1	Lead	1	20	Pistol shot	LPM	C18th-19th	14.4mm di ball. Trimmed casting seams. Not fired.	Hunting
4	Copper alloy	1	8	Buckle	EPM	C16th-17th	Trapezoidal frame with knobs on corners & sheet strap roller. 43 x 29mm max	Dress
4	Copper alloy	1	6	Buckle	EPM	C16th-17th	Spectacle buckle frag (43mm tall) with protruding tapering knobs on outer edge of frame to house pin	Dress
6	Lead	1	8	Waste	?	?	Irregular. Corroded white	Waste
7	Copper alloy	1	2	Buckle	LPM	C18th	Square knee/hat buckle frag. 24mm wide	Dress
8	Copper alloy	1	2	Leather mount	EPM	C16th-18th	Half of a tripartite mount (probably originally c. 62mm long with 15mm wide central area tapering down to 9mm wide fixing positions with iron rivet	Agricultural
9	Pewter	1	6	Uncertain	LPM	C18th	O sectioned rod frag. Possibly part of a buckle frame or spoon handle	?
11	Copper alloy	1	50	Hammer	LPM	C18th-19th	Claw hammer head, 75mm long with 21 x 11mm rectangular socket for hafting	Tool
12	Copper alloy	1	1	Button	LPM	C18th-19th	Plain 14mm disc button with cu al loop	Dress
12	Lead	1	14	Rifle bullet	LPM	C19th	Round-nosed bullet, c. 13mm di by 14mm tall. Damaged/fired	Hunting
12	Lead	1	16	Fishing weight	LPM	C20th	Freshwater ledger weight with cu al loop broken	Fishing
13	Copper alloy	1	2	Uncertain	LPM	C19th-20th	Possibly a prong from an early electric plug	?
14	Copper alloy	1	10	Uncertain	LPM	C19th-20th	Hollow 23mm di sphere ferrule/pommel with 9x9mm square aperture and 6mm roundish aperture opposite	?
15	Copper alloy	1	8	Uncertain	EPM	C16th-17th	Fragment of pierced strip with thickened terminal. 25mm+ long, 9mm wide	?
16	Copper alloy	1	6	Uncertain	?	?	Strip frag 25mm wide. Black pained - EPM?	?
17	Pewter	1	6	Waste	?	?	Melted	Waste
17	Iron	1	12	Nail	?	?	Bent 77mm long	Structural
17	Iron	1	2	Hook?	?	?	Rounded, but could be nail frag	Structural
17	Iron	1	4	Strip	?	?	Slightly curved. 12mm wide, 3mm thick	?
19	Copper alloy	1	26	Uncertain	LPM	C19th-20th	Possible attachment for a rubber pipe. 45mm long, with one 15mm di end with internal machined screw-	?

							thread, other end with 7mm di internal aperture over which pipe fits?	
20	Lead	1	154	Fishing weight	LPM	C20th	Tear-dropped shaped sea fishing weight with broken iron suspension loop. 72mm long, 18mm di, tapering down to 11mm at top	Fishing
21	Copper alloy	1	2	Watch	LPM	C19th-20th	White enamelled watch face with black Roman numerals. 30mm di. From wrist or small fob watch	Personal
25	Copper alloy	1	14	Uncertain	LPM	C19th	Double sheet strip mount/fitting with iron fixing rivets at each end. 62mm+ x 20mm x 1mm	?
26	Copper alloy	1	64	Cork screw	LPM	C18th-19th	Travel-type folding cork screw with screw folded and housed within toggle-shaped 2-part handle. 78mm long, 17mm di at centre of handle, 8mm di at each end	Drink
27	Copper alloy	1	10	Strip	PM	?	Curved 9mm wide strip fragment	?
28	Lead	1	12	Waste	?	?	Irregular. Corroded white	Waste
31	Gun metal?	1	18	Uncertain	LPM	C19th-20th	Heavy name plate, 17mm wide with recessed panel within which are cast letters '..?G DICK'	?
33	Lead	1	22	Pistol shot	LPM	C18th-19th	16.5mm di, unfired	Hunting
46	Lead	1	12	Pistol shot	LPM	C18th-19th	13mm di, unfired	Hunting
none	Copper alloy	1	18	Crotal bell	LPM	C17th-18th	High lead content. Fragment. Inscribed 'W' either side of ring & dots by slit	Agricultural

Table 4 *Metalwork*

13 APPENDIX 2 – TRENCH TABLES

Trench 1	Dimensions: 23m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
101	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
102	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.28
103	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.28+
104	Linear feature filled by 105	Ditch	-
105	Firm mid brown grey silt clay with frequent iron panning and occasional charcoal	Fill of ditch 104	-

Trench 2	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
201	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.25
202	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.25-0.54
203	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.54+
204	Linear feature filled by 205	Ditch	-
205	Firm mid grey silt clay with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 204	-
206	Linear feature filled by 207	Ditch	-
207	Firm mid brown grey silt clay with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 206	-
208	Linear feature filled by 209	Ditch	-
209	Firm mid grey brown silt clay with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 208	-
210	Investigated but not recorded	Natural feature	-

Trench 3	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
301	Mid dark brown grey clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
302	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.32
303	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.32-0.40+

Trench 4	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
401	Firm dark brown grey clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
402	Firm mid brown clay silt with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.31
403	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.31-0.32+
404	Shallow concave feature, filled by 405 and 406	Tree bole	-
405	Light grey silt	Fill of tree bole 404	-
406	Mottled orange brown/light grey silty clay	Fill of tree bole 404	-

Trench 5	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
501	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
502	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.40
503	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.40+
504	Curvilinear feature filled by 505	Ditch	-
505	Firm light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 504	-
506	Linear feature filled by 507	Gully	-
507	Firm light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 506	-
508	Linear feature filled by 509	Gully	-
509	Firm light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 508	-

Trench 6	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
601	Mid dark brown grey clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
602	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.43
603	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.43-0.68+
604	Firm mid grey silt clay with frequent iron/manganese	Natural	0.43+

Trench 7	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
701	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
702	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.54
703	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.54+
704	Linear feature filled by 705	Ditch	-
705	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Fill of ditch 704	-
706	Linear feature filled by 707	Ditch	-
707	Firm light brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 706	-
708	Linear feature filled by 709	Gully	-
709	Light brown grey clay silt with moderate iron panning	Fill of gully 708	-
710	Linear feature filled by 711	Gully	-
711	Firm mid brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 710	-
712	Linear feature filled by 713	Gully	-
713	Light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 712	-

Trench 8	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
801	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
802	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
803	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.50+
804	Linear feature filled by 805	Ditch	-
805	Firm light grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 804	-
806	Linear feature filled by 807	Ditch	-
807	Firm light brown grey silt clay	Fill of ditch 806	-

Trench 9	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
901	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
902	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.34
903	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.34+
904	Linear feature filled by 905	Ditch terminus	-
905	Firm light grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 904	-

Trench 10	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1001	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1002	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.54
1003	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.54+
1004	Pit feature filled by 1005	Pit	-
1005	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Fill of pit 1004	-
1006	Linear feature filled by 1007	Ditch	-
1007	Firm light grey brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 1006	-
1008	Linear feature filled by 1009	Gully	-
1009	Light grey brown clay silt	Fill of gully 1008	-
1010	Pit feature filled by 1011	Pit	-
1011	Firm mid brown clay silt	Fill of pit 1010	-
1012	Linear feature filled by 1013	Gully	-
1013	Light grey brown clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 1012	-

Trench 11	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1101	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1102	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.34
1103	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.34+

Trench 12	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1201	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1202	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.34
1203	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.34+

Trench 13	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1301	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1302	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.30
1303	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.30+

Trench 14	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1401	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1402	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.30
1403	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.30+

Trench 15	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1501	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1502	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.35
1503	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.35+

Trench 16	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1601	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1602	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
1603	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.50+
1604	Linear feature filled by 1605	Ditch	-
1605	Firm mid orange silt clay	Fill of ditch 1604	-
1606	Linear feature filled by 1607	Ditch	-
1607	Light white grey clay silt with occasional small stones	Fill of ditch 1606	-

Trench 17	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1701	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1702	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.36
1703	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.36+

Trench 18	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1801	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.22
1802	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.22-0.63
1803	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.63+
1804	Linear feature filled by 1805	Ditch	-
1805	Mid grey brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 1804	-
1806	Linear feature filled by 1807	Ditch	-
1807	Firm light brown grey silt clay	Fill of ditch 1806	-

Trench 19	Dimensions: 23m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
1901	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
1902	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
1903	Firm mottled light orange brown and light grey silt clay	Natural	0.50+
1904	Linear feature filled by 1905	Ditch	-
1905	Firm grey silt clay with occasional iron panning and ironstone	Fill of ditch 1904	-

Trench 20	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2001	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
2002	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.40

2003	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.40+

Trench 21	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2101	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.22
2102	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.22-0.51
2103	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.51+

Trench 22	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2201	Firm dark grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.22
2202	Firm pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.22-0.51
2203	Firm mottled light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.51+
2204	Pit feature filled by 2205, 2206 and 2207	Pit	-
2205	Charcoal with occasional dark orange clay inclusions	Fill of pit 2204	-
2206	Firm mid grey clay silt	Fill of pit 2204	
2207	Firm mid grey clay silt with occasional mottled brown clay lenses	Fill of pit 2204	-
2208	Linear feature filled by 2209	Ditch	-
2209	Mid to light grey clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 2208	-
2210	Pit feature filled by 2211	Pit	-
2211	Light grey clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of pit 2210	-
2212	Linear feature filled by 2213	Ditch	-
2213	Light grey clay silt	Fill of ditch 2212	-

Trench 23	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2301	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
2302	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.52
2303	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.52+

Trench 24	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2401	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
2402	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.48
2403	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.48+

Trench 25	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2501	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
2502	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.43
2503	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.43+

Trench 26	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2601	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.23
2602	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.23-0.53
2603	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.53-0.72+
2604	Linear feature filled by 2605	Ditch terminus	-
2605	Firm mid grey brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 2604	-

Trench 27	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2701	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.23
2702	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.23-0.53
2703	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.53+
2704	Linear feature filled by 2705	Ditch	-
2705	Firm brown grey clay silt	Fill of ditch 2704	-
2706	Linear feature filled by 2207	Ditch	
2707	Firm brown grey clay silt with moderate manganese	Fill of ditch 2706	

Trench 28	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2801	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.21
2802	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.21-0.67
2803	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.67-0.76+
2804	Linear feature filled by 2805	Ditch terminus	-
2805	Firm mid grey clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 2804	-

Trench 29	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
2901	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
2902	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.59
2903	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.59+
2904	Linear feature filled by 2905	Ditch terminus	-
2905	Firm mid grey clay silt	Fill of ditch 2904	-

Trench 30	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3001	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
3002	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
3003	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.50-0.70+
3004	Linear feature filled by 3005	Ditch terminus	-
3005	Firm brown grey clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 3004	-

Trench 31	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3101	Mid dark grey brown clay silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.23
3102	Pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.23-0.56
3103	Firm light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.56+

Trench 32	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3201	Firm dark brown grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
3202	Firm mid brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
3203	Firm mid grey laminated silt clay	Natural	0.50-0.70+
3204	Linear feature filled by 3205	Ditch terminus	-
3205	Firm mid brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 3204	-

Trench 33	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3301	Firm dark grey silt clay	Topsoil	0.00-0.22
3302	Firm pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.22-0.55
3303	Firm mottled light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.55+
3304	Post hole filled by 3305 and 3306	Post hole	-
3305	Mid brown clay silt	Fill of post hole 3304	-
3306	Mid-dark grey clay silt post pipe	Fill of post hole 3304	
3307	Pit filled by 3308	Pit	-
3308	Mid grey clay silt	Fill of pit 3307	-
3309	Pit filled by 3310	Pit	-
3310	Mid brown clay silt	Fill of pit 3309	-
3311	Linear feature filled with 3312	Ditch	-
3312	Firm mid brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 3311	-

Trench 34	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3401	Firm dark grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
3402	Firm pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50

3403	Firm mottled light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.50-0.65+
3404	Ditch filled by 3405	Ditch	-
3405	Mid grey clay silt with frequent iron panning	Fill of ditch 3404	-
3406	Ditch filled by 3407	Ditch	
3407	Mid-brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 3406	-
3408	Ditch filled by 3409	Ditch	-
3409	Mid-grey brown clay silt fill	Fill of ditch 3408	-

Trench 35	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3501	Firm dark grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
3502	Firm pale grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
3503	Firm mottled light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.50+
3504	Ditch filled by 3505	Ditch	-
3505	Mid grey clay silt	Fill of ditch 3505	-

Trench 36	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3601	Firm dark brown grey silt	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
3602	Firm grey brown silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
3603	Firm yellow silt clay	Natural	0.50+
3604	Ditch feature filled by 3605	Ditch	-
3605	Firm brown grey silt clay with manganese and charcoal	Fill of ditch 3604	-
3606	Post hole filled by 3607	Post hole	-
3607	Firm brown grey silt clay with occasional manganese and charcoal	Fill of post hole 3606	-
3608	Post hole filled by 3609	Post hole	-
3609	Firm brown grey silt clay with occasional manganese	Fill of post hole 3608	-
3610	Post hole filled by 3611	Post hole	-
3611	Firm brown silt clay with occasional manganese	Fill of post hole 3610	-
3612	Linear feature filled by 3613	Ditch	-
3613	Firm grey brown silt clay with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch 3612	-
3614	Linear feature filled by 3615	Ditch	-
3615	Firm grey brown silt clay with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch 3614	-
3616	Post hole filled by 3617	Post hole	-
3617	Firm brown grey silt clay with occasional manganese and charcoal	Fill of post hole 3616	-

Trench 37	Dimensions: 25m x 1.8m		
Context	Description	Interpretation	Depth (m)
3701	Firm dark grey clay loam	Topsoil	0.00-0.20
3702	Firm mid grey silty clay with frequent manganese	Subsoil	0.20-0.50
3703	Firm mottled light orange yellow silt clay	Natural	0.50+
3704	Ditch filled by 3705	Ditch	-
3705	Mid brown grey silt clay with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch 3705	-
3706	Ditch(?) filled by 3707	Ditch?	-
3707	Mid brown grey silt clay with occasional manganese	Fill of ditch(?) 3706	-

14 APPENDIX 3 – SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON LAND AT AMBERSTONE, HAILSHAM, EAST SUSSEX.

Development by Jenner.

1 Introduction and Summary

1.1 Jenner Ltd are currently making preparations for the development of land at Amberstone in East Sussex (NGR TQ 5980 1110). Planning permission has been obtained for the proposed development from Wealden District Council (WD/2016/1569/MAO). The planning application is for the development of 110 dwellings, access from Amberstone Estate Road, parking, garaging, footpaths, public open space, play space, ecological mitigation areas, attenuation ponds, swales and landscaping.

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 Core Strategy Local Plan (2013), Jenner Ltd intend to commission a programme of archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site to be able to inform the East Sussex County Archaeologist of the extent and importance of any buried archaeological remains. A Brief for Archaeological Work was issued by Greg Chuter County Archaeologist in April 2017 and noted the area of the proposed development is situated in an area of archaeological interest. 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.

1.5 The archaeological conditions attached to the planning permission are:

4. No development shall take place until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Archaeological

Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. AR01

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SP02, SP013 and WCS14 of the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 and paragraphs 129,131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012. With regard to Regulation 35 of the Development Management Procedure Order 2015, it is essential to enable any items of historical or archaeological deposits and features which would be disturbed during the proposed works to be adequately recorded, that the condition adopts the pre-commencement format to protect heritage assets.

5. The development hereby permitted shall not be brought into use until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 4 and that provision for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SP02, SP013 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 and paragraphs 129,131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

2. Archaeological Potential and Objectives

2.1 37 evaluation trenches to be dug 1.9m wide by 25m lengths and arranged in a pattern across the site of the development, distance between trenches should be no greater than 10m and cover 5% of the area of interest, as shown on the attached drawing (Fig. 1). This work will be conducted in one phase and is to focus on possible archaeological anomalies recorded in a geophysical survey conducted by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in February 2016. All trenches are to be surveyed in with GPS survey.

2.2 The archaeological potential is highlighted in the Archaeological Geophysical Survey (Archaeological Solutions 2016). Limited archaeological evidence is available for the area surrounding the site. Most of the known sites recorded on the East Sussex HER for this area relate to post-medieval and early modern structures. The general suitability of this area for prehistoric occupation is, however, demonstrated by the presence of Mesolithic flint artefact scatters in the area to the North of Hailsham (recorded as MES15528, MES15529 and MES15530) and a possible early Bronze Age to medieval enclosure at Longley's Farm (MES7299). The possible Bronze Age enclosure at Longley's Farm (MES7299) may indicate that further evidence of this period is present in the vicinity of the current site. The presence of Harebeating Farm (MES21457) and Amberstone Grange (MES21459), both of which originated as farmsteads in the medieval period, in the vicinity of the site, suggests a potential for evidence relating to medieval farming activity to be present in the area.

2.3 The South East Research Framework (SERF) sets out a draft research agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric period 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 and has been requested for this site.

A Geophysical Survey was commissioned from Archaeological Solutions Ltd in February 2016

(attached).

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 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 Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation dating to the Cretaceous Period. Soils at the site are characterised as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Soilscape Report 2016).

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 deposited at Eastbourne Museum.

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 Jenner 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 Jenner, 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 Persimmons 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 Jenner 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 Jenner 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 Eastbourne Museum 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 evaluation, by Jenner, 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 Jenner 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
Update: 26.07.2017

Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

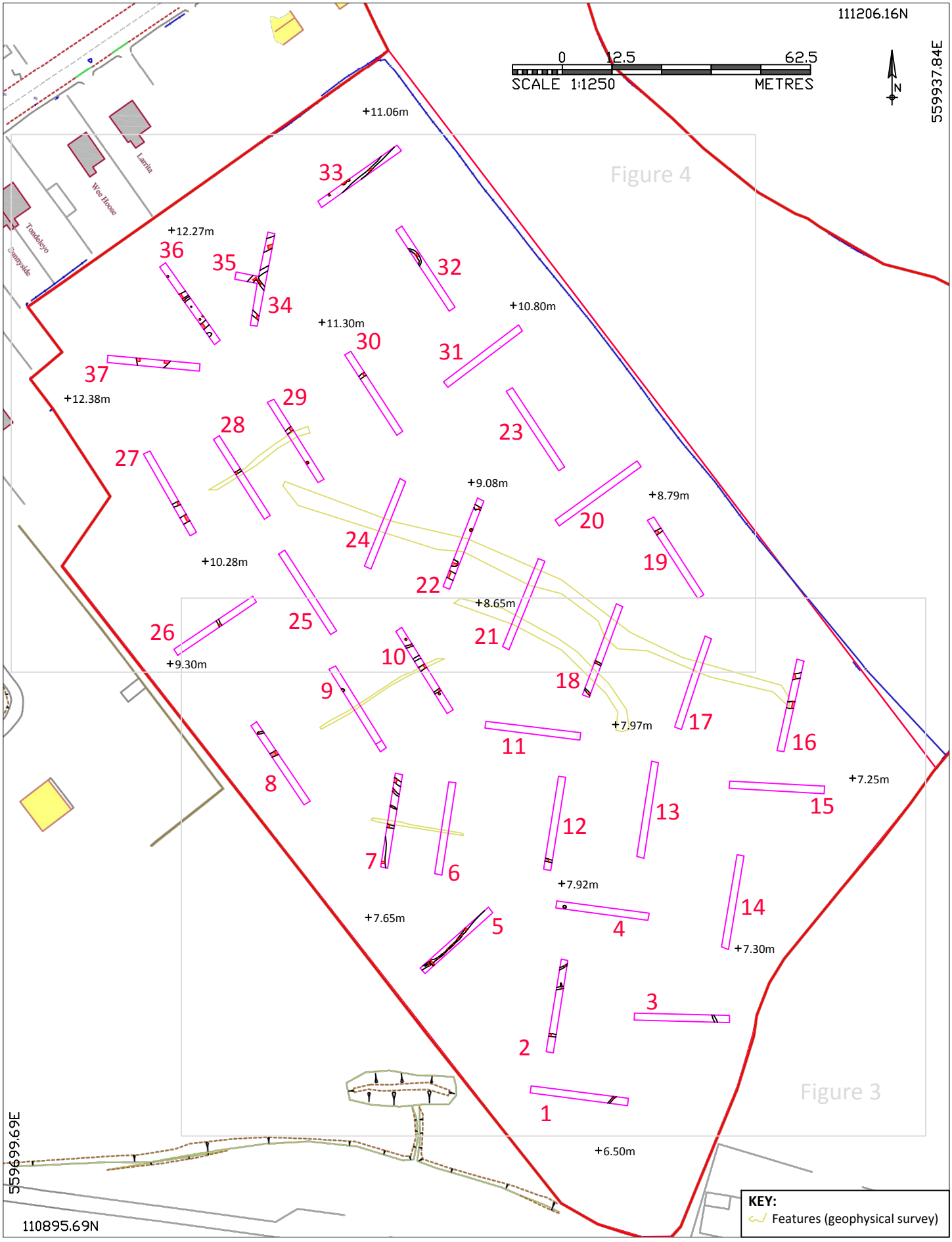


Figure 2: Trench location plan, scale 1:1250

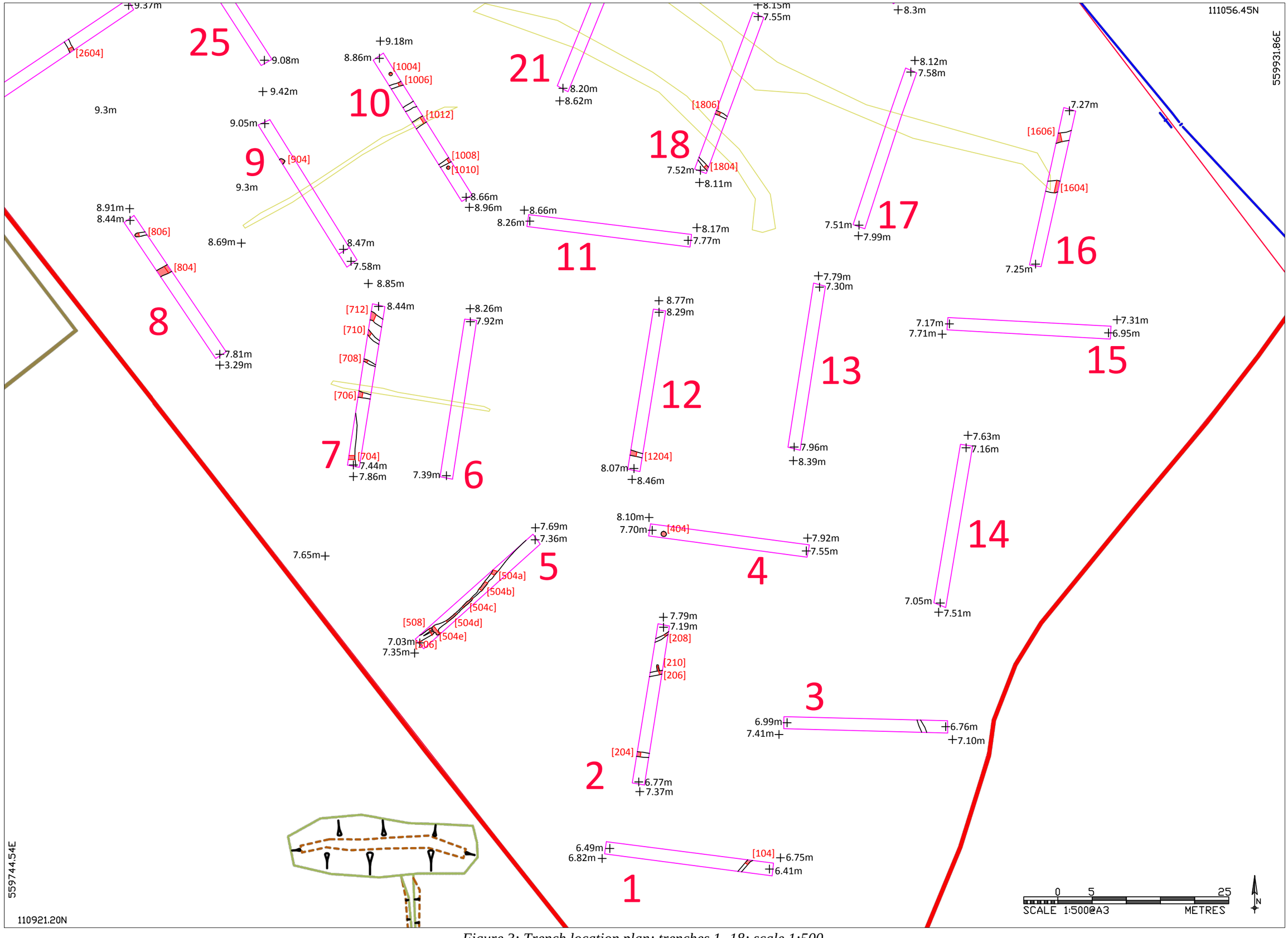


Figure 3: Trench location plan; trenches 1- 18; scale 1:500.

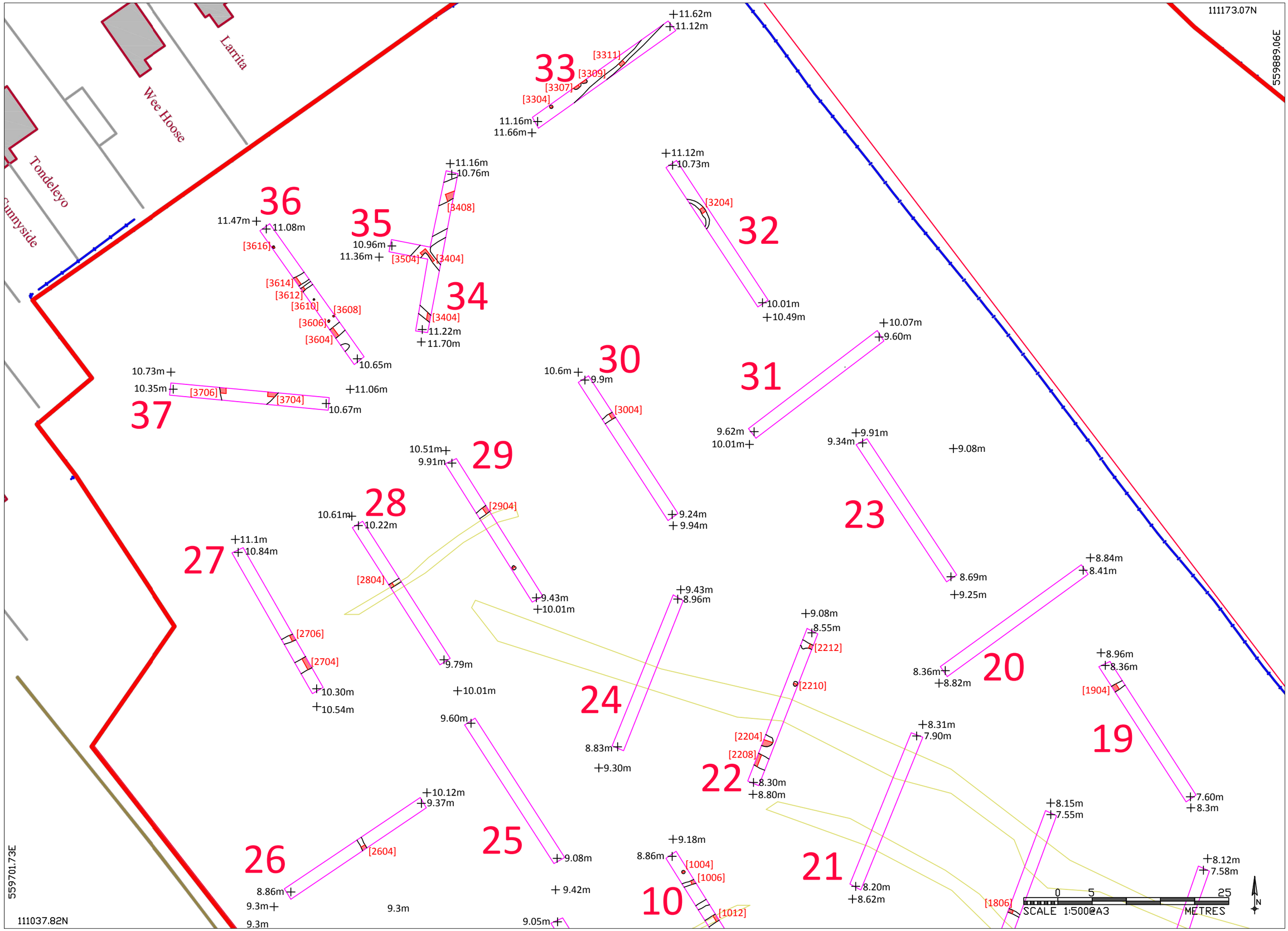


Figure 4: Trench location plan; trenches 19 - 37; scale 1:500.

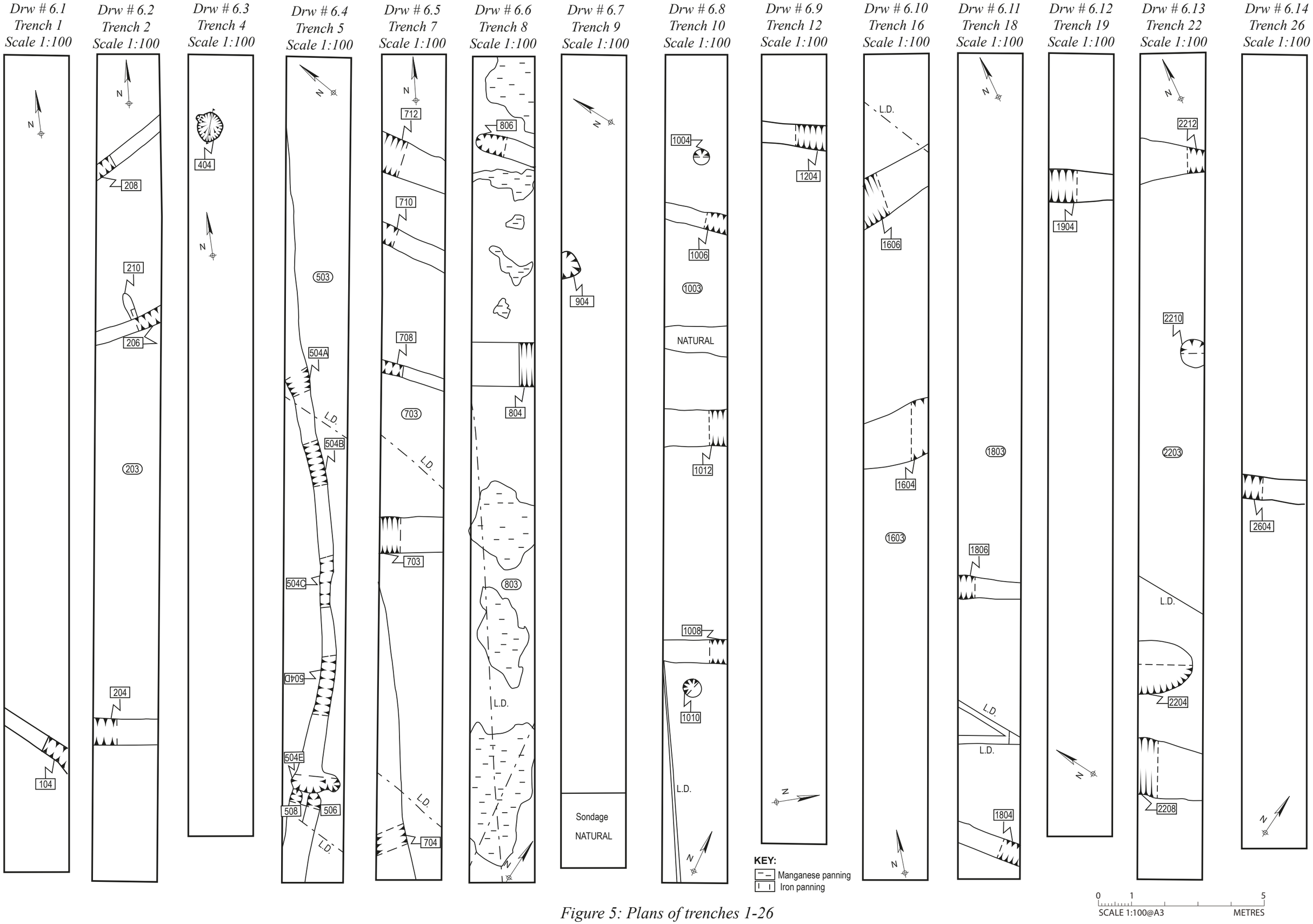


Figure 5: Plans of trenches 1-26

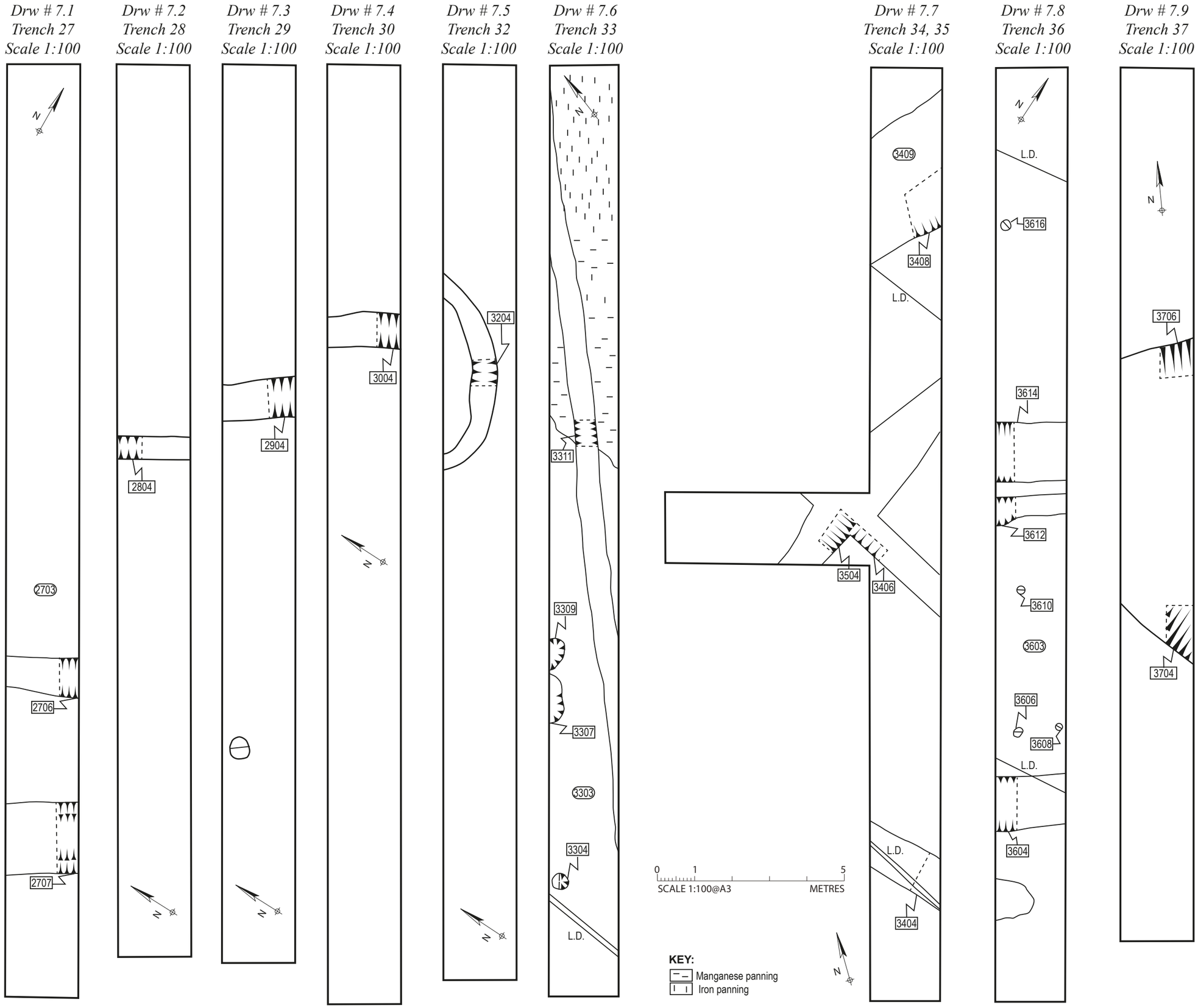
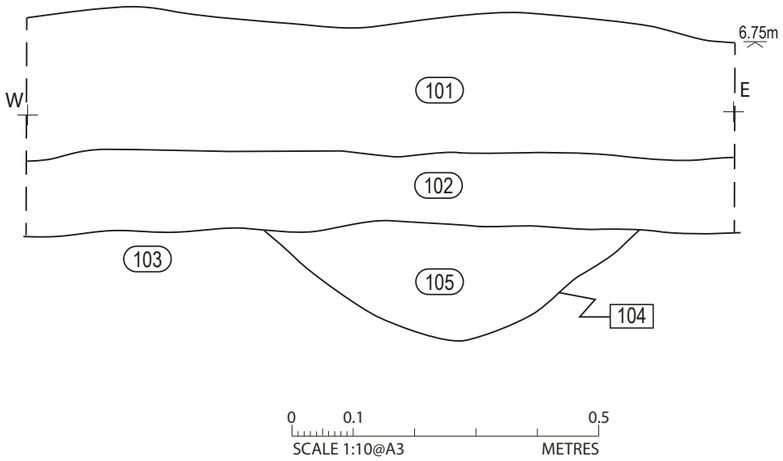
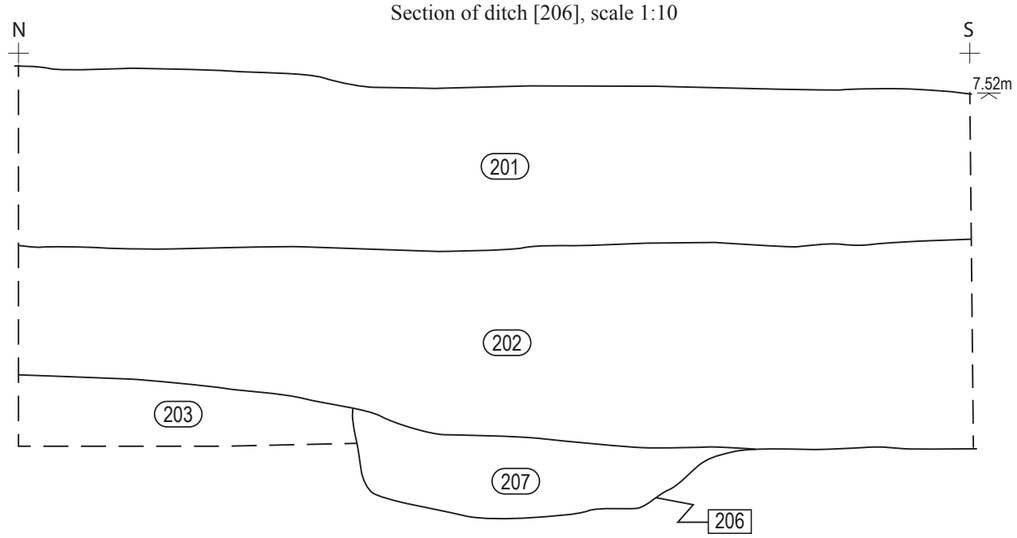


Figure 6: Plans of trenches: 27-37

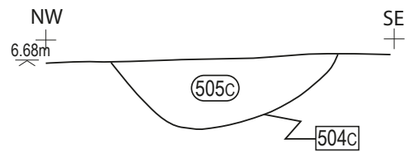
Section 1.1
Section of [104], scale 1:10



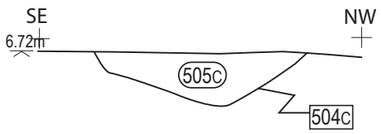
Section 1.3
Section of ditch [206], scale 1:10



Section 1.10
Section of ditch [504C], scale 1:10



Section 1.11
Section of ditch [504C], scale 1:10



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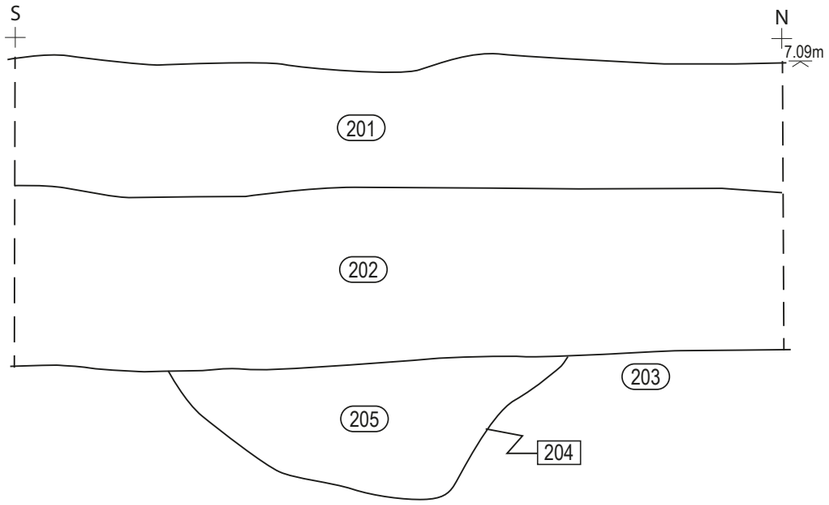
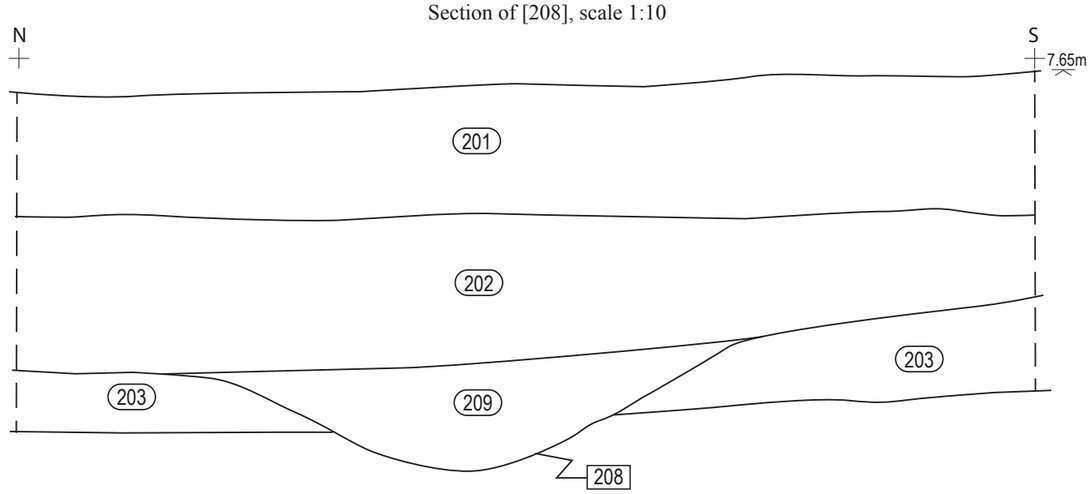
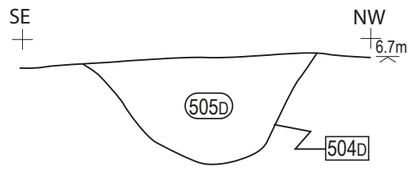
Section of ditch [204], scale 1:10



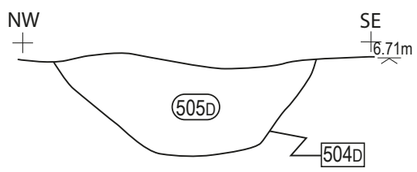
Section 1.6
Section of [208], scale 1:10



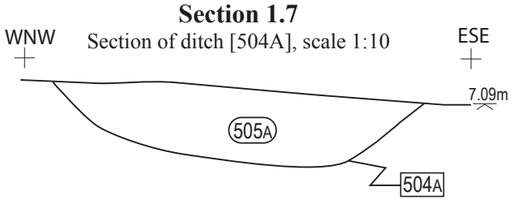
Section 1.12
Section of ditch [504D], scale 1:10



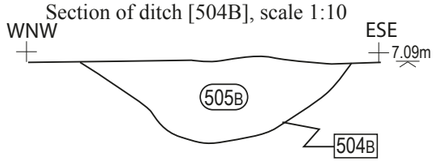
Section 1.13
Section of ditch [504D], scale 1:10



Section 1.7
Section of ditch [504A], scale 1:10



Section 1.8
Section of ditch [504B], scale 1:10



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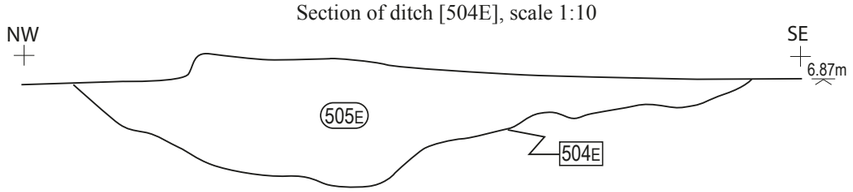
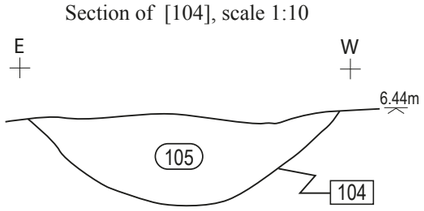
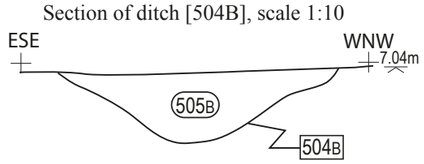
Section of ditch [504E], scale 1:10



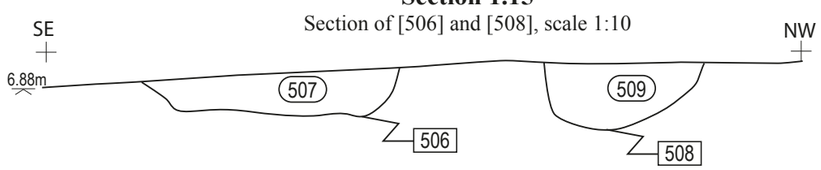
Section 1.2
Section of [104], scale 1:10



Section 1.9
Section of ditch [504B], scale 1:10



Section 1.15
Section of [506] and [508], scale 1:10



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Section of [206], scale 1:10

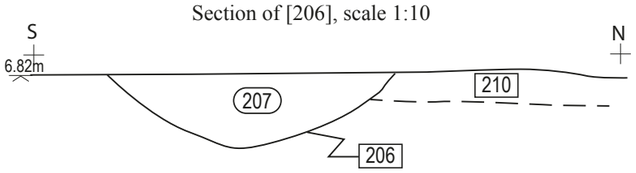
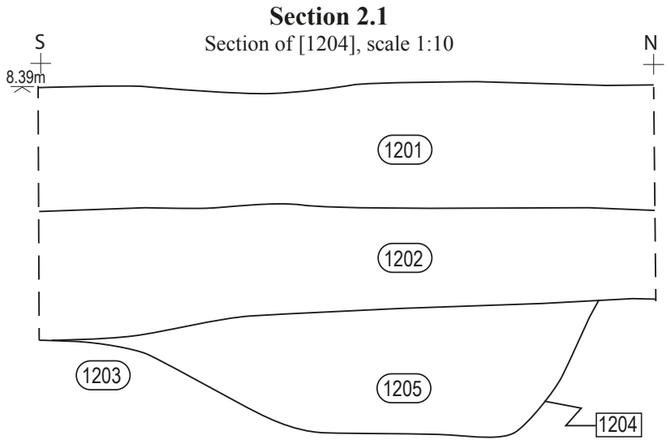
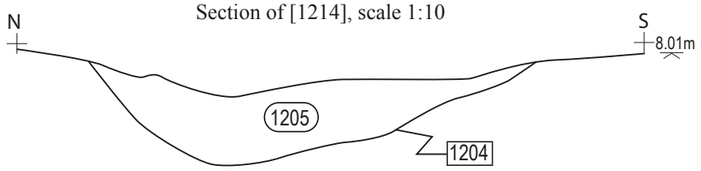
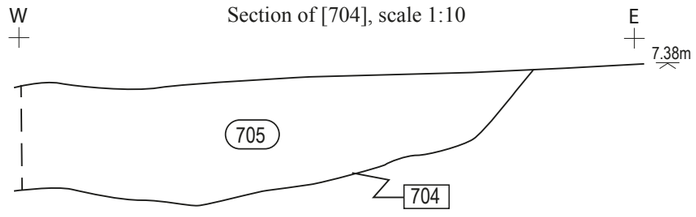
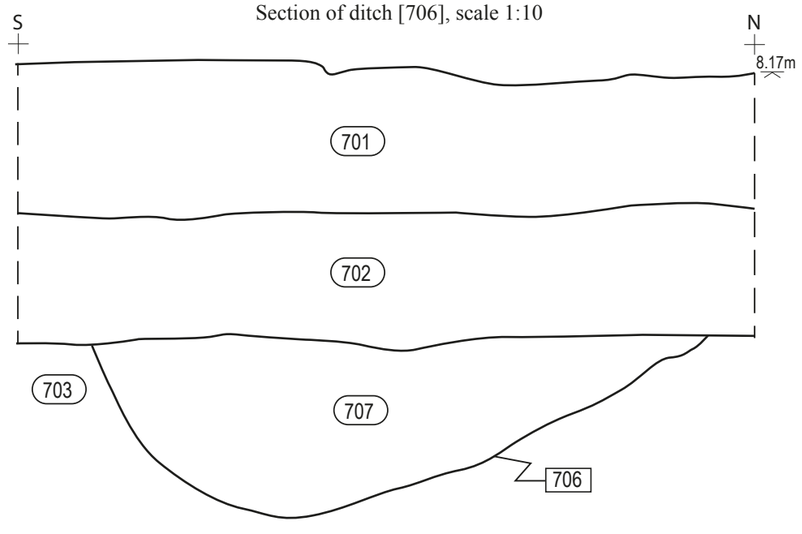


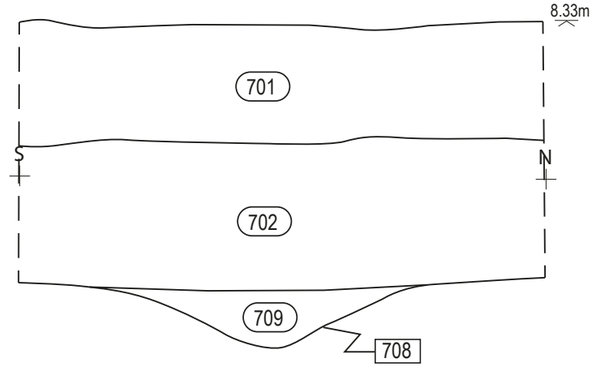
Figure 7: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 1, 2 and 5.

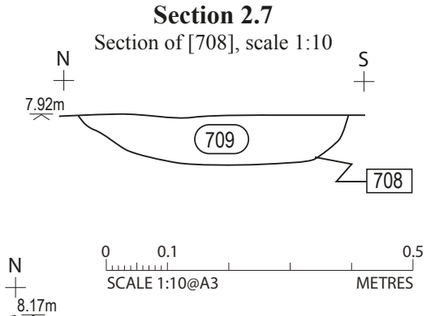


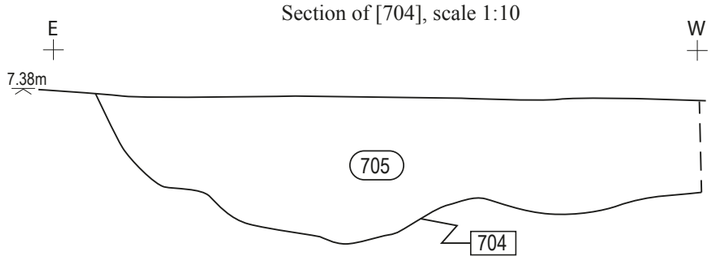


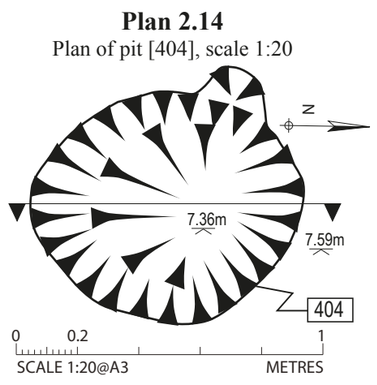


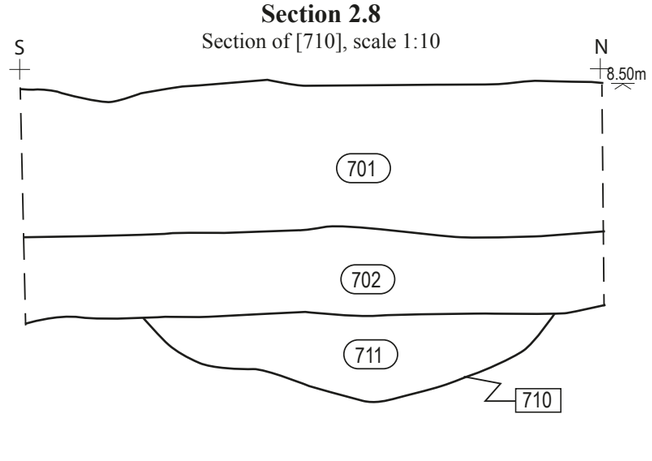


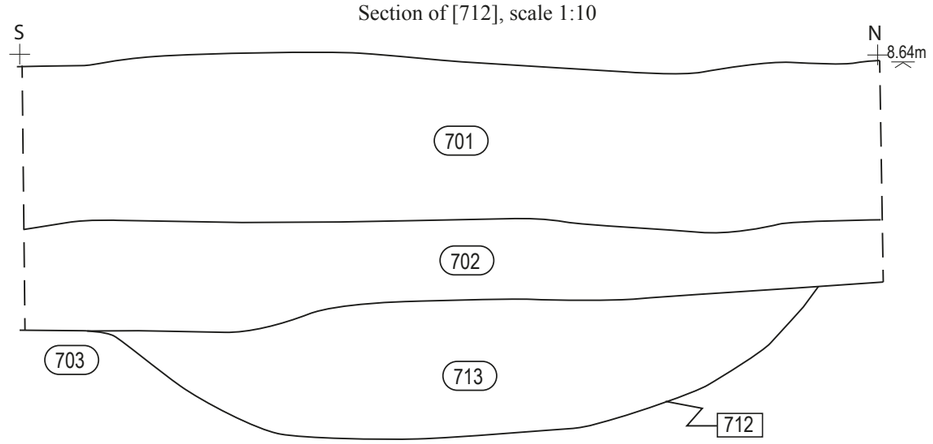


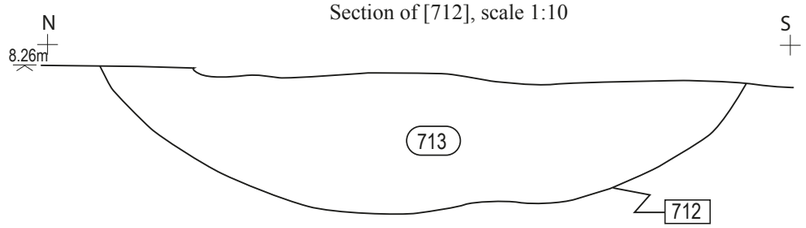


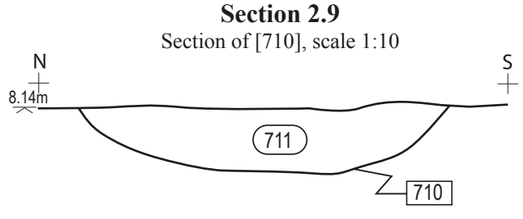












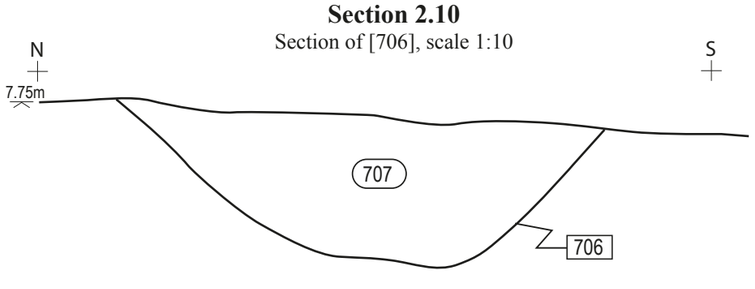
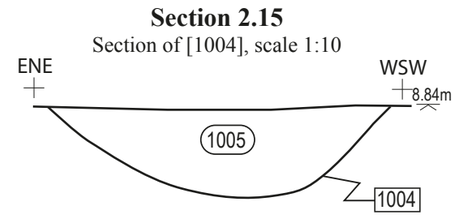
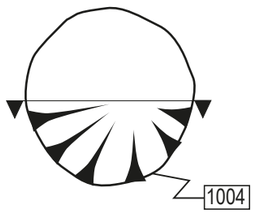


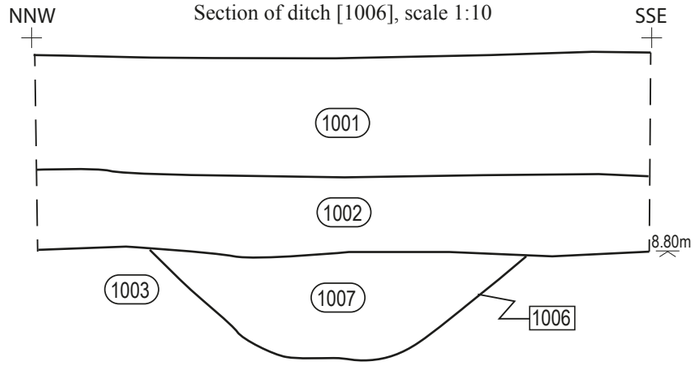
Figure 8: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 4, 7 and 12.



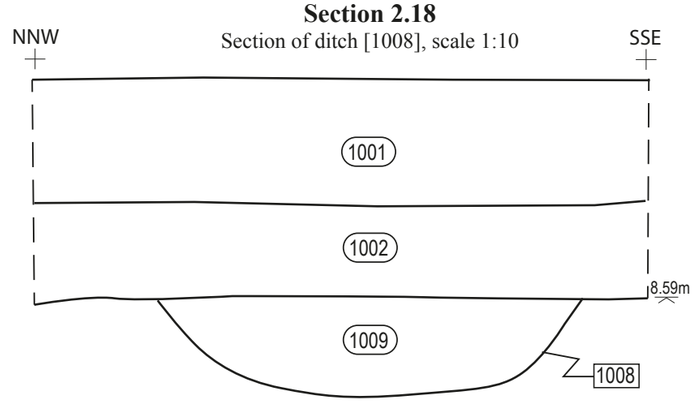
Section 2.15
Section of [1004], scale 1:10



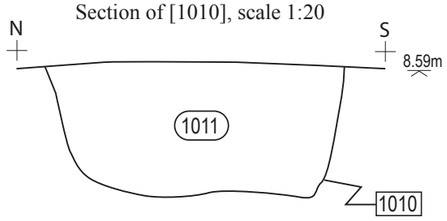
Plan 2.16
Plan of pit [1004], scale 1:20



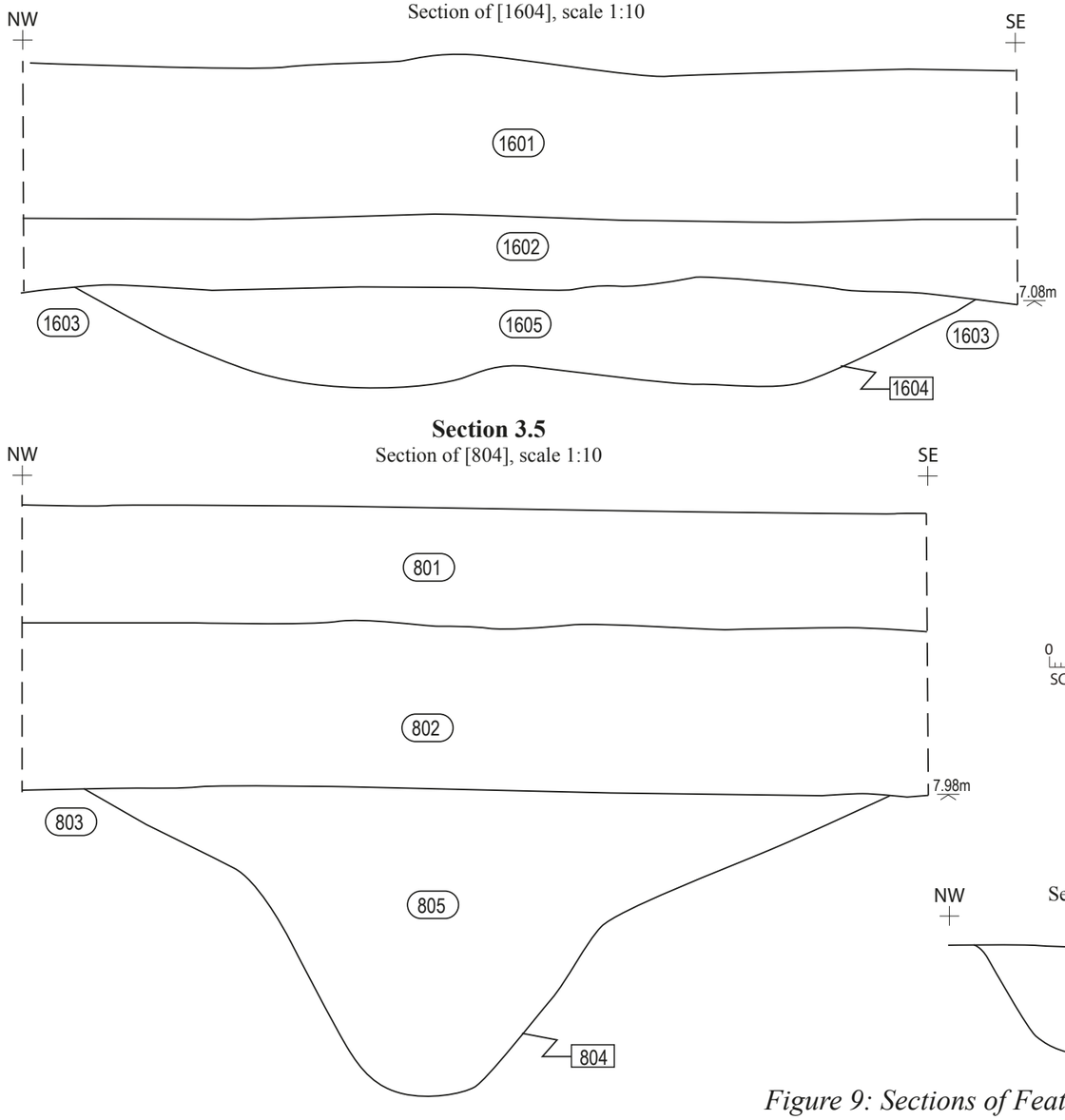
Section 2.17
Section of ditch [1006], scale 1:10



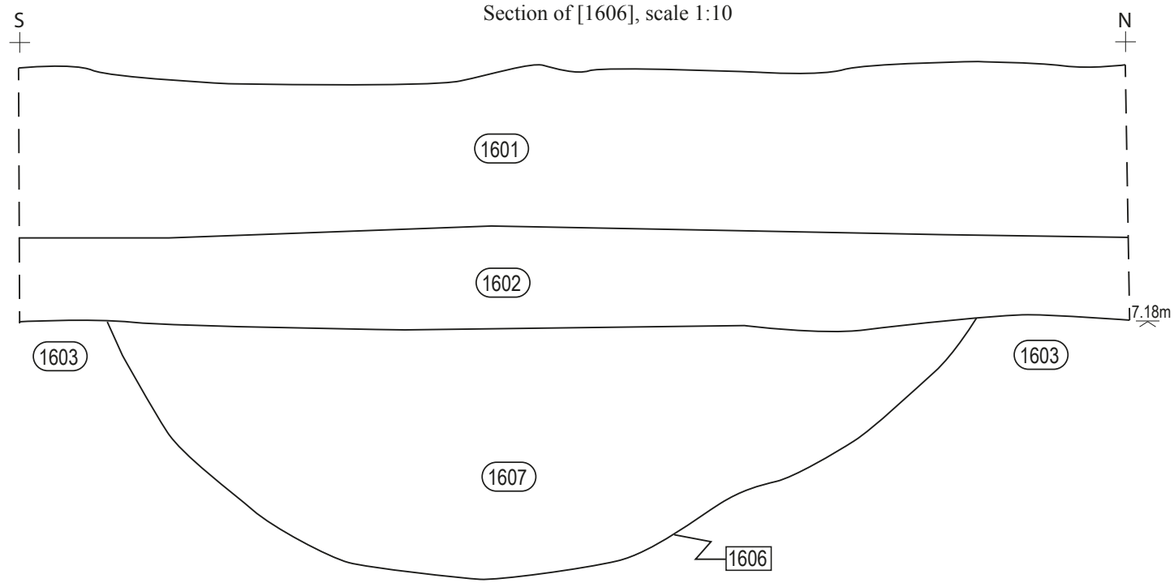
Section 2.18
Section of ditch [1008], scale 1:10



Section 2.20
Section of [1010], scale 1:20

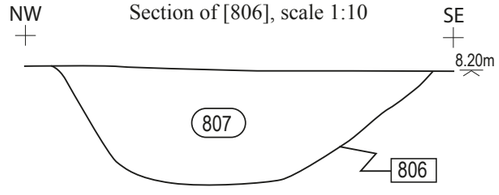


Section 3.1
Section of [1604], scale 1:10

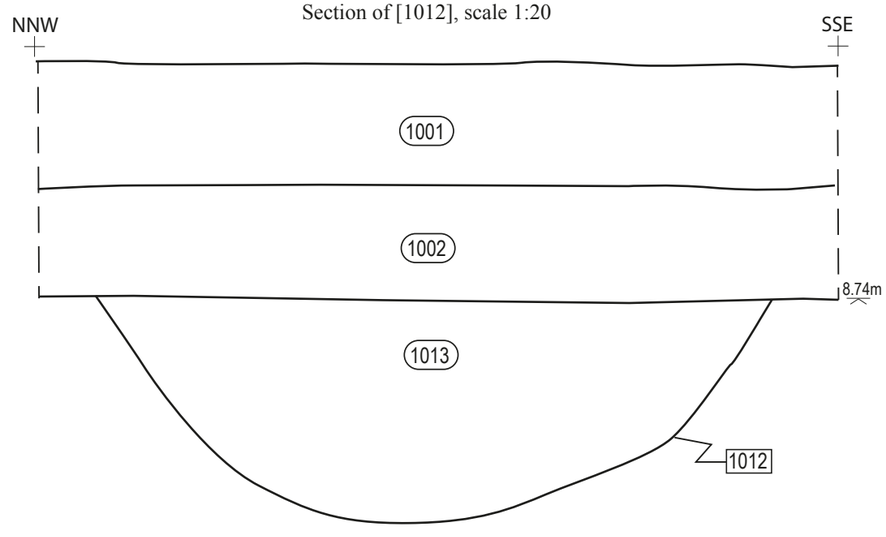


Section 3.2
Section of [1606], scale 1:10

Section 3.5
Section of [804], scale 1:10

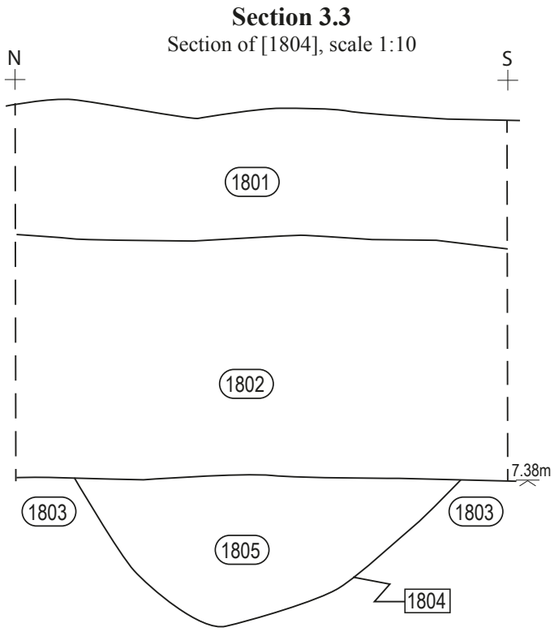


Section 3.6
Section of [806], scale 1:10



Section 2.19
Section of [1012], scale 1:20

Figure 9: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 8, 10 and 16.



Section 3.3
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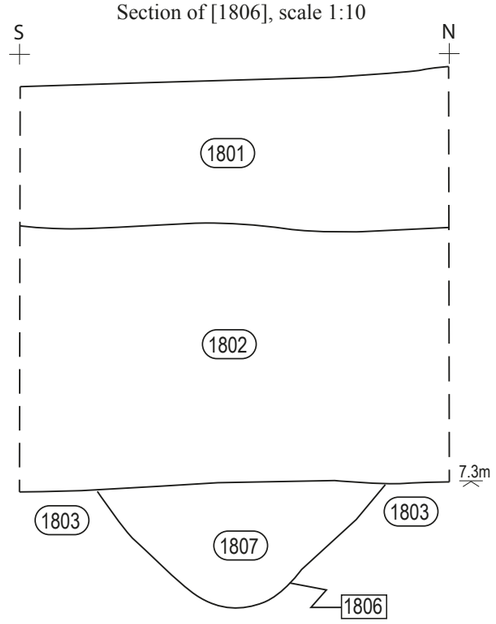

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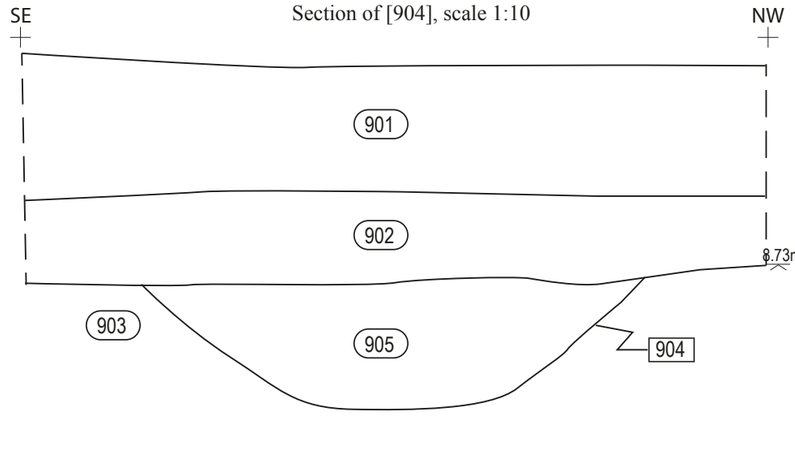
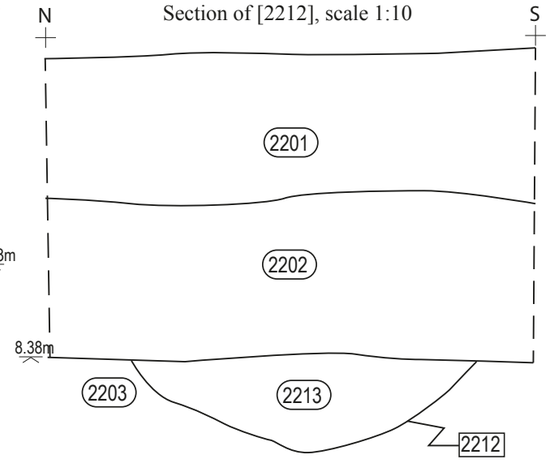
Section of [1806], scale 1:10

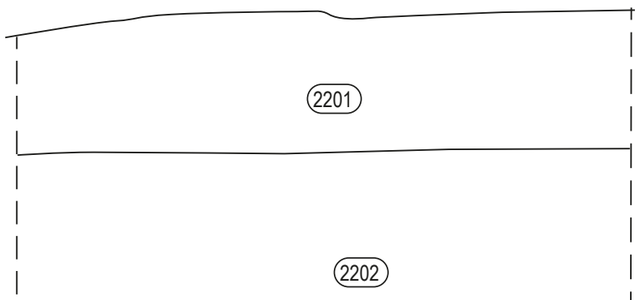


Section 3.7
Section of [904], scale 1:10



Section 3.11
Section of [2212], scale 1:10

Section 3.9
Section of [2208], scale 1:10



Section 3.10
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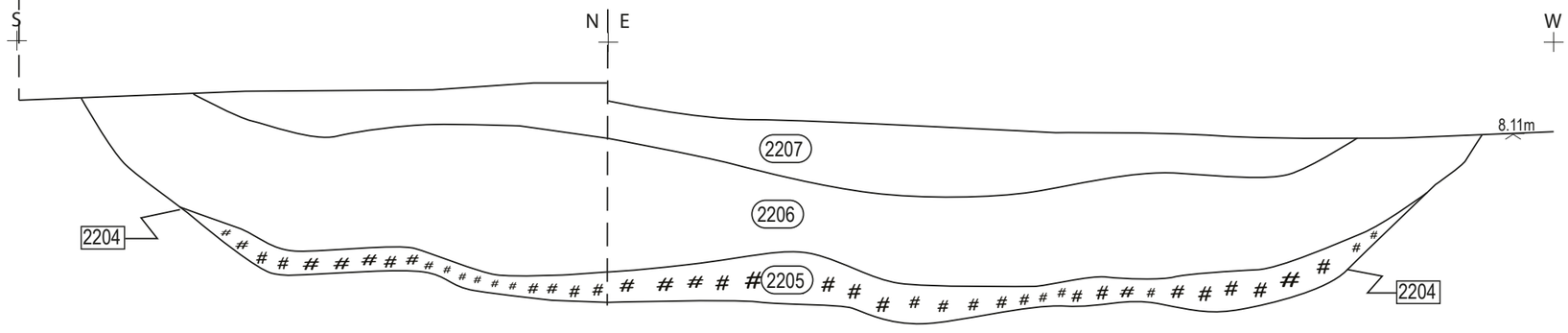

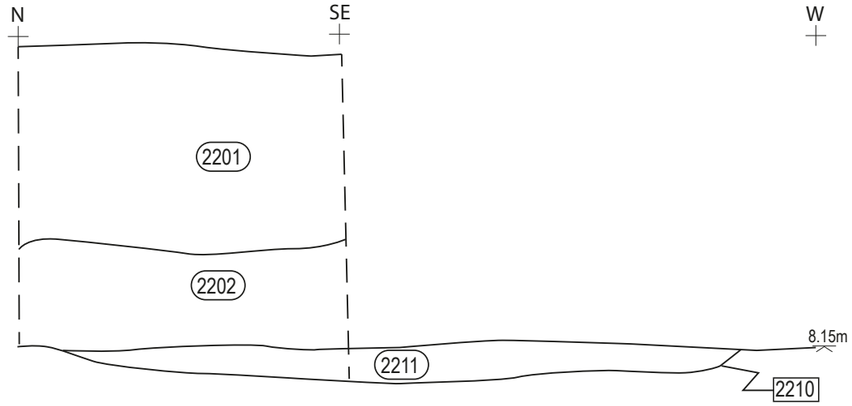

Section 3.8
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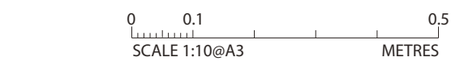


Figure 10: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 9, 18 and 22.

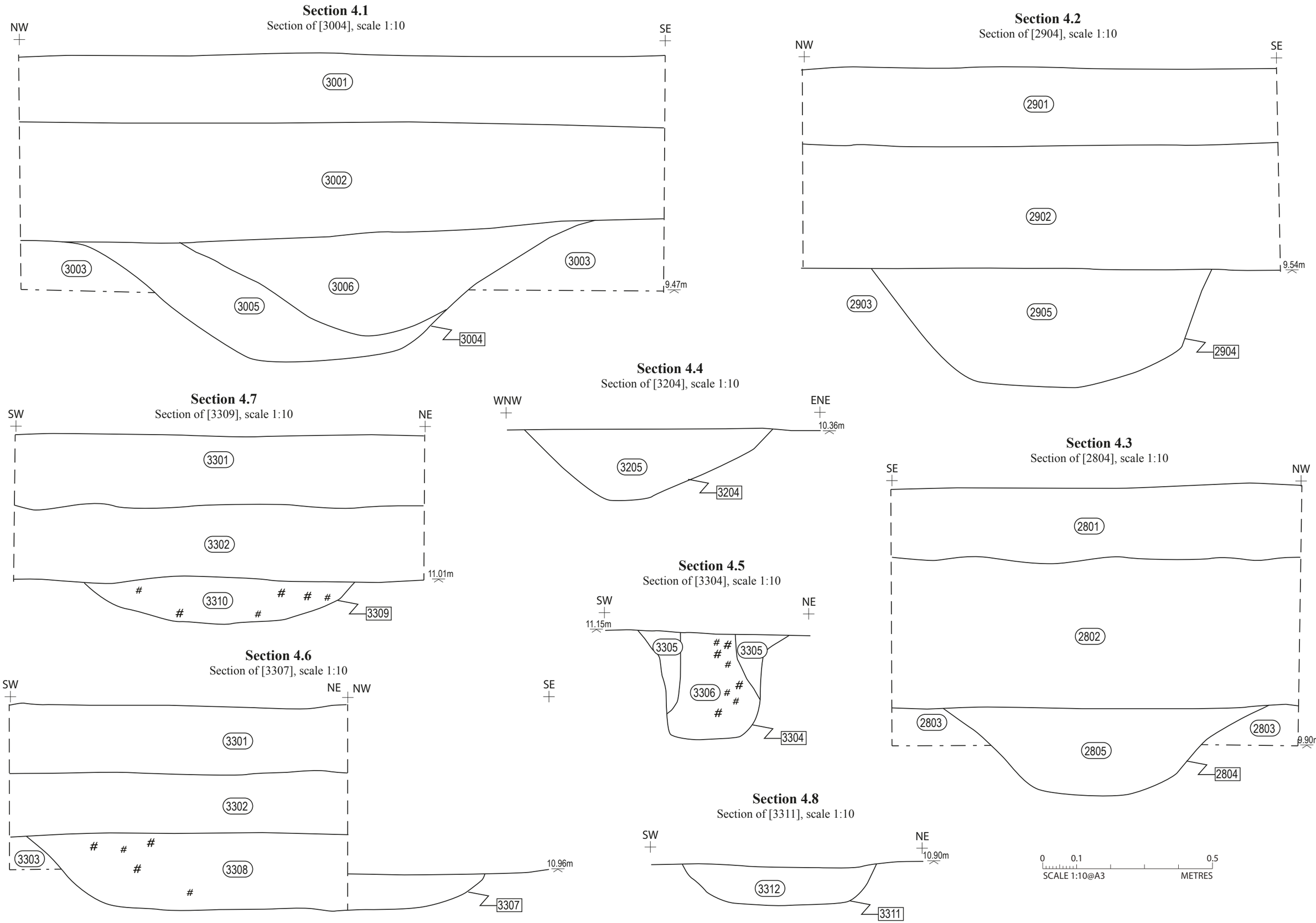


Figure 11: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 29, 30, 32 and 33.

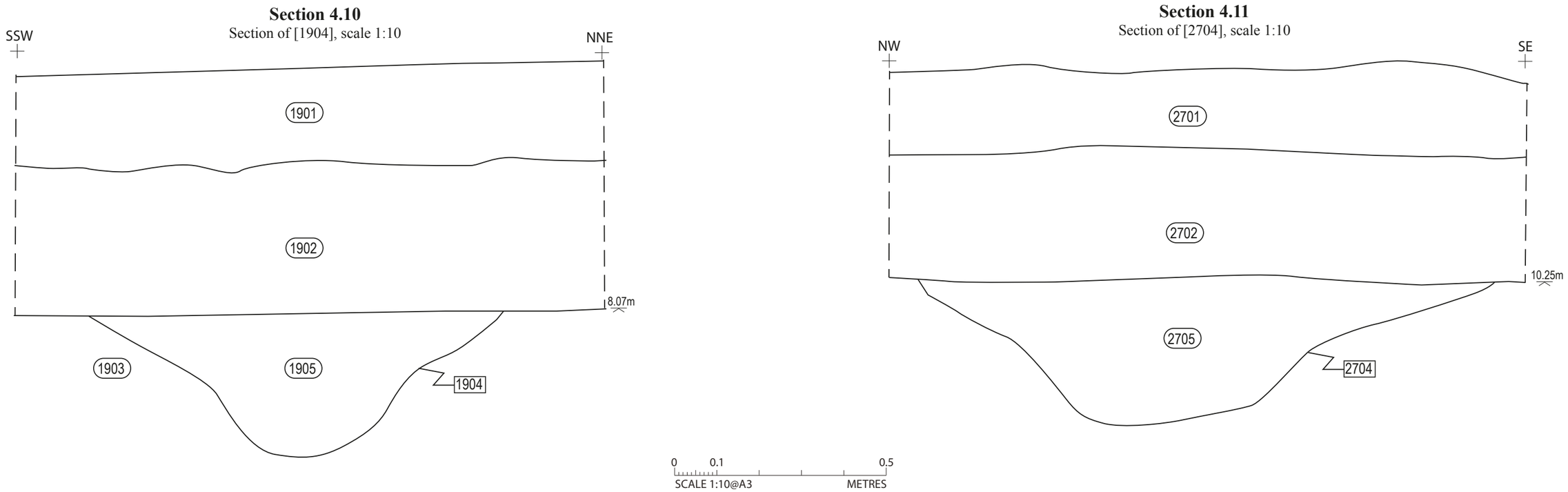
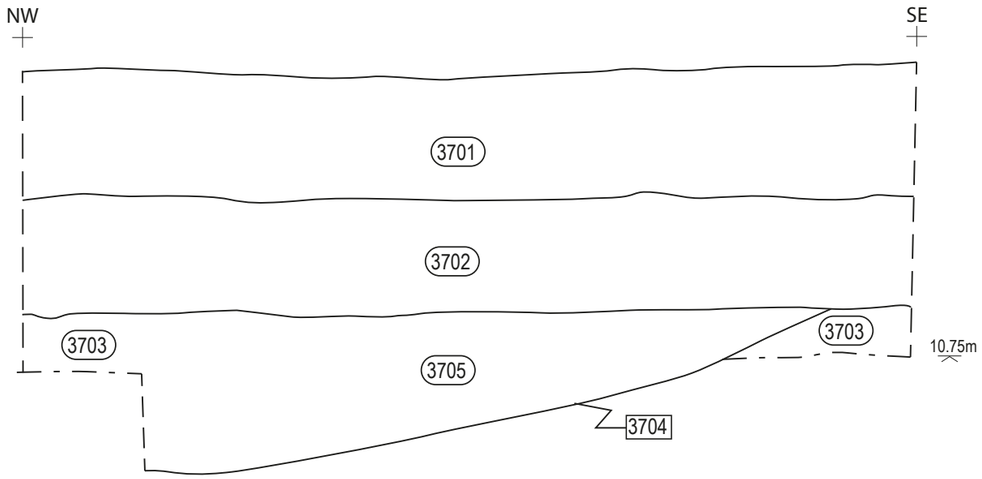
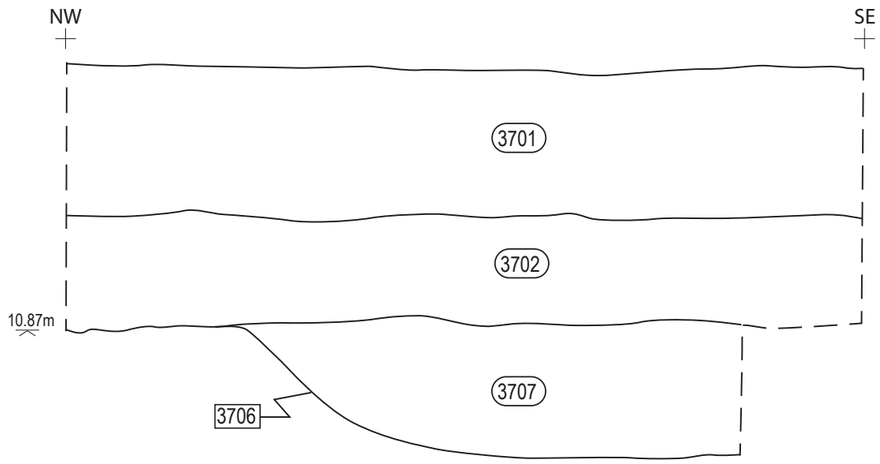


Figure 12: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 19, 26, and 27.

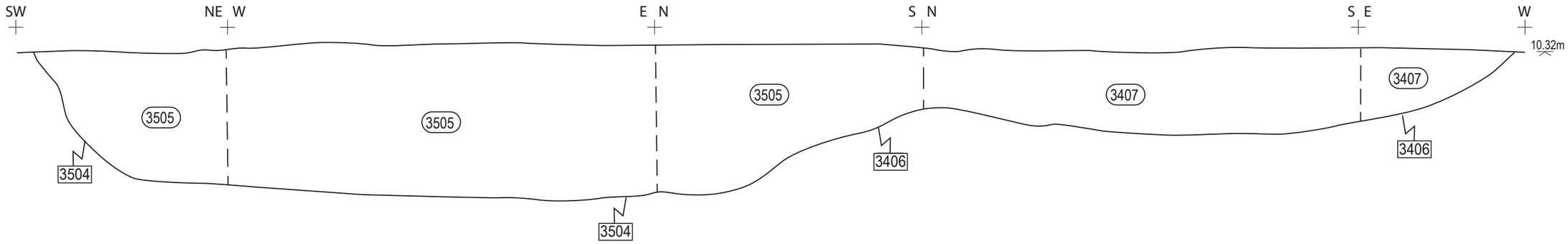
Section 5.1
Section of [3704], scale 1:10



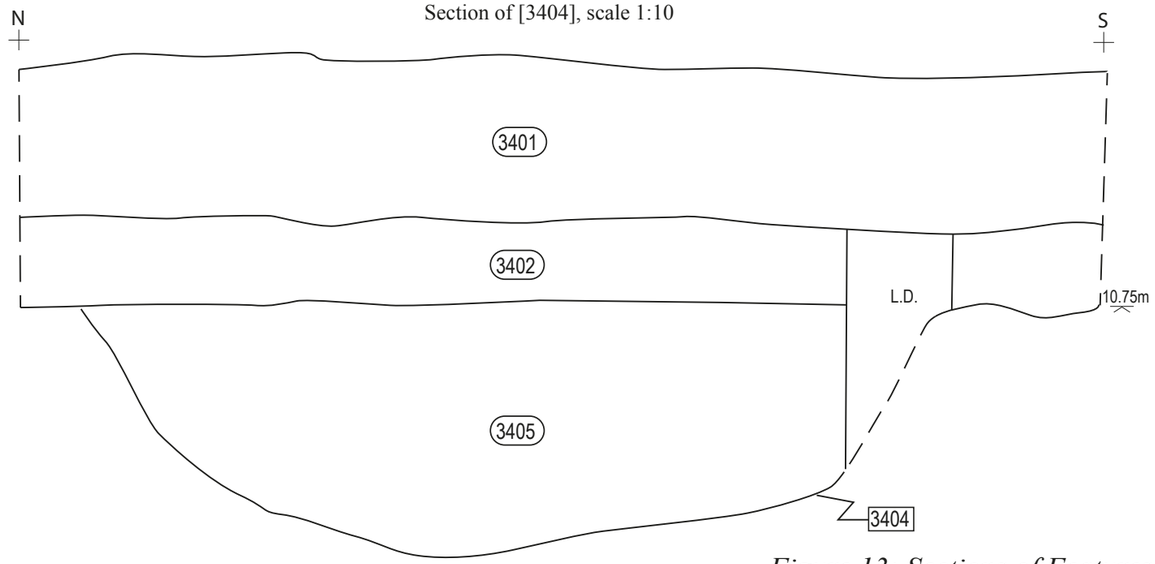
Section 5.2
Section of [3706], scale 1:10



Section 5.11
Section of [3504] and [3406], scale 1:10



Section 5.10
Section of [3404], scale 1:10



Section 5.9
Section of [3408], scale 1:10

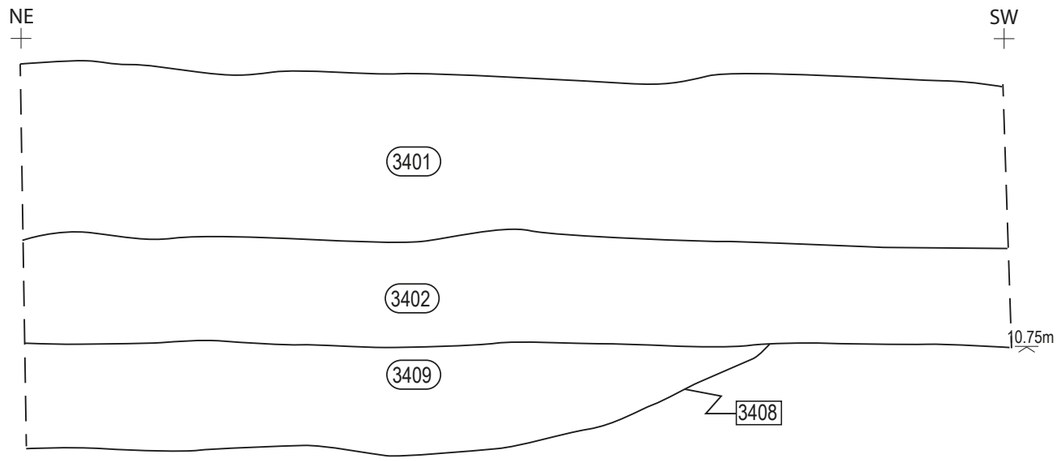


Figure 13: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 34, 35 and 37.

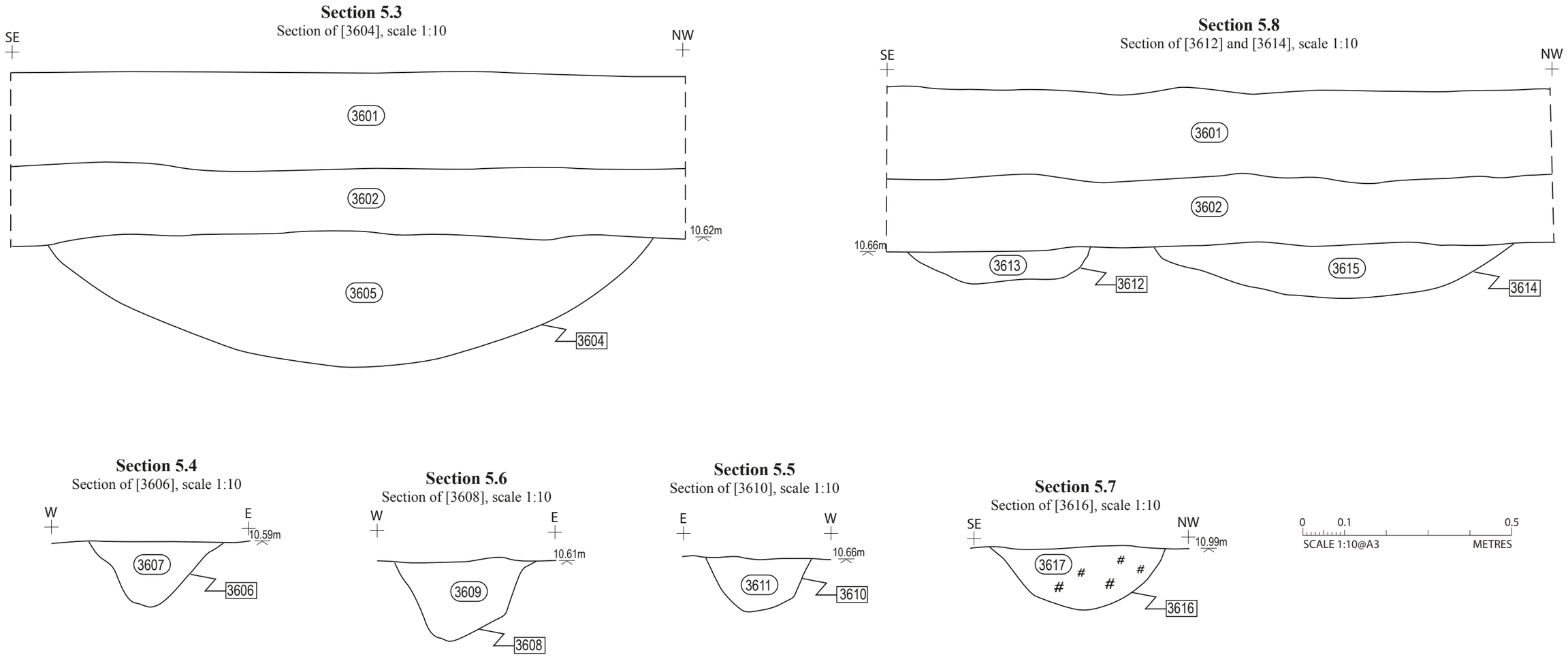


Figure 14: Sections of Features exposed in Trench 36.

Figure 15: Trench location in relation to geophysical survey, scale 1:1250

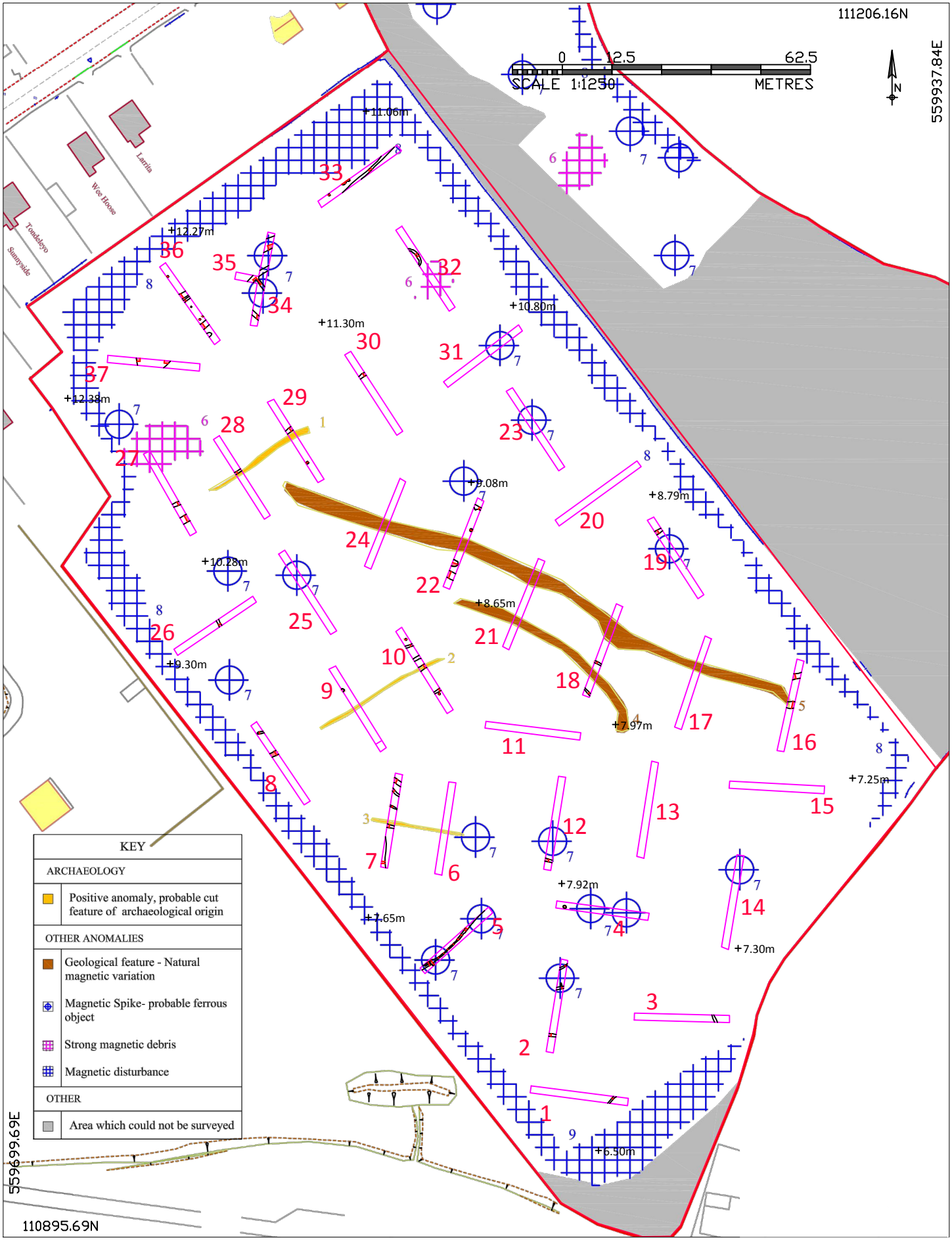


Figure 16: Trench location in relation to interpretation of geophysical survey, scale 1:1250

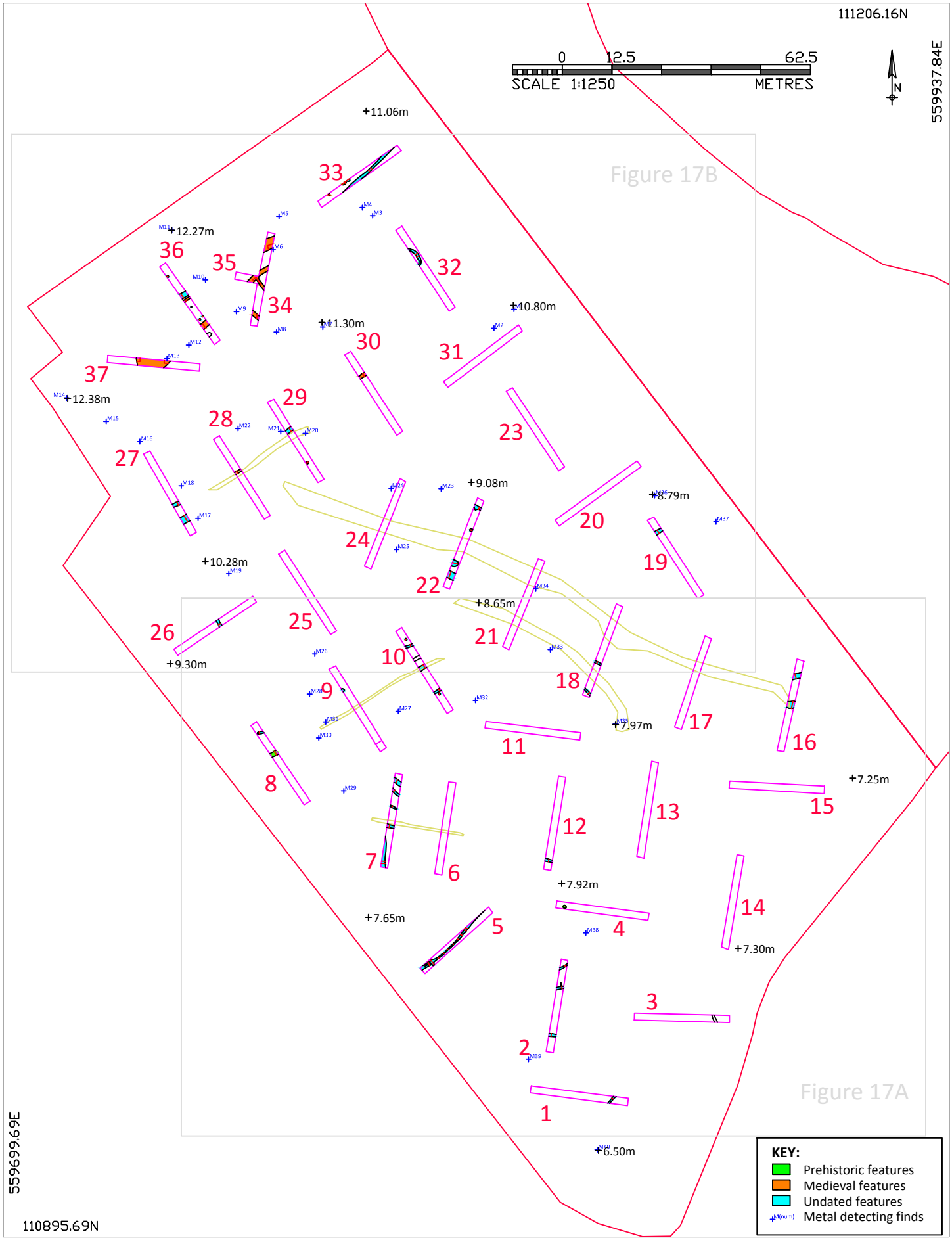


Figure 17: Phased features and metal detecting survey, scale 1:1250

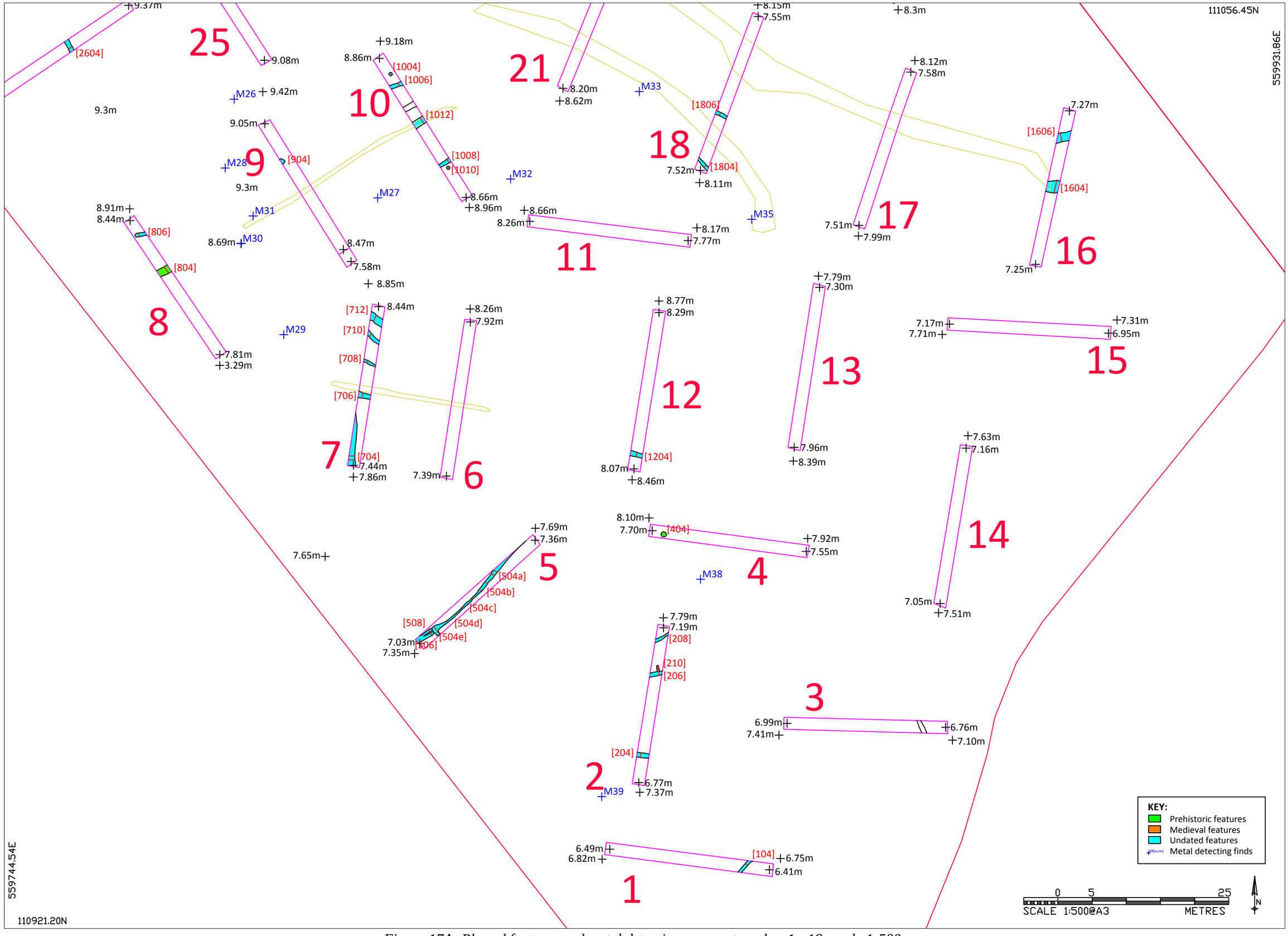


Figure 17A: Phased features and metal detecting survey; trenches 1 - 18; scale 1:500.

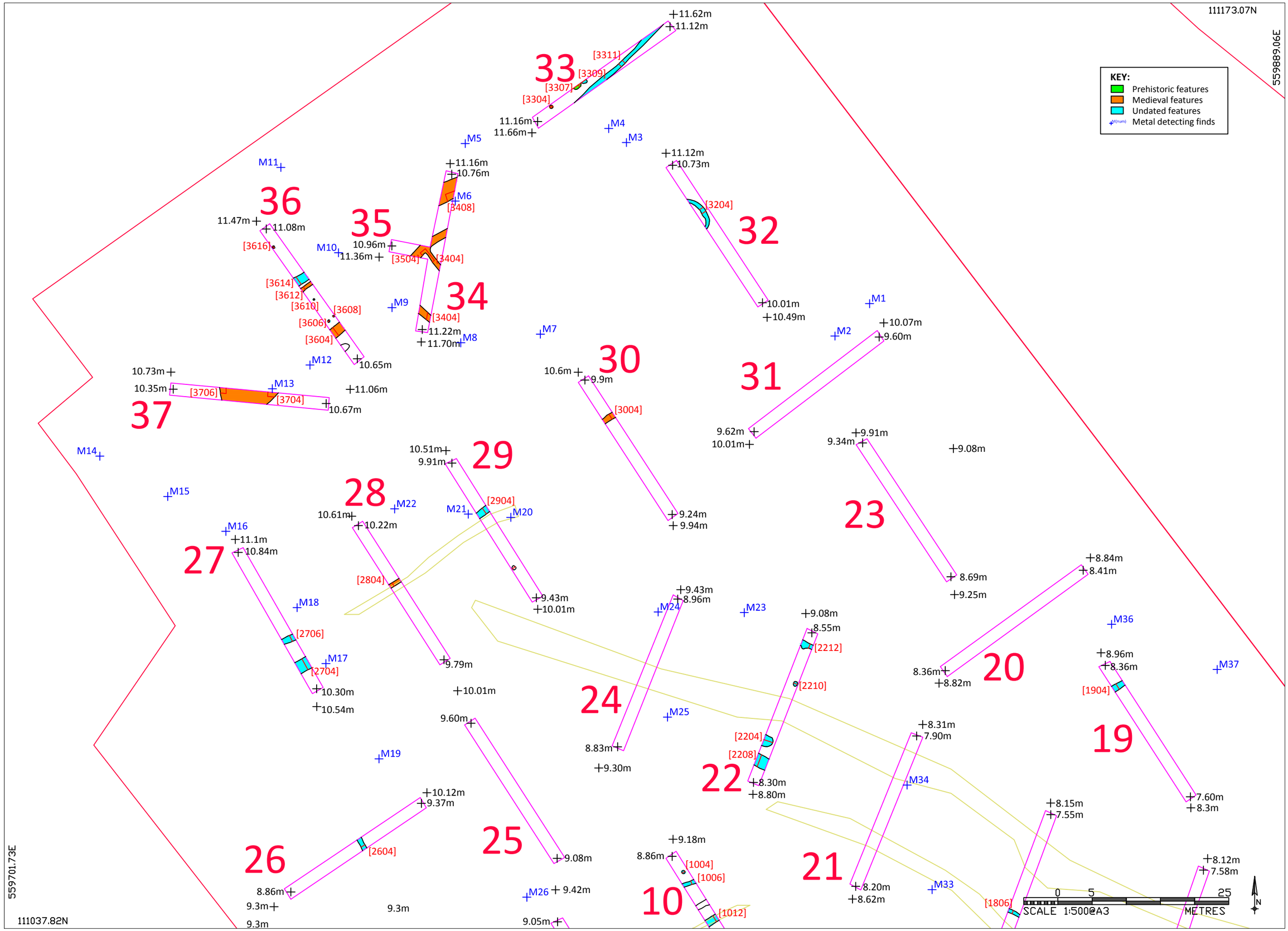


Figure 17B: Phased features and metal detecting survey; trenches 19 - 37; scale 1:500.

Plate 1 Trench 1, viewed from the east

Plate 2 Ditch [104], viewed from the south

Plate 3 Trench 5, viewed from the southwest

Plate 4 Ditch [504B], viewed from the southwest

Plate 5 Ditch [706], viewed from the east

Plate 6 Trench 18, viewed from the south

Plate 7 Trench 22, viewed from the south

Plate 8 Pit [2204], viewed from the south

Plate 9 Trench 29, viewed from the northwest

Plate 10 Ditch [2904], viewed from the southwest

Plate 11 Trench 32, viewed from the northeast

Plate 12 Curvilinear ditch [3204], viewed from the southeast

Plate 13 Post hole [3304]

Plate 14 Trench 35, viewed from the northwest

Plate 15 Trench 36 viewed from the southeast