



**Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
of land east of Battle Road, Hailsham,
East Sussex
*September 2010***

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Battle Road, Hailsham, Wealden, East Sussex

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

NGR: TQ589101

Report for
Hillreed Developments Ltd

September 2010

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Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment in Advance of Development at Battle Road, Hailsham, Wealden, East Sussex

NGR: TQ589101

1 SUMMARY

Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) have been commissioned to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a proposed development at Battle Road, Hailsham, Wealden, East Sussex (Application No. WD2009/2705/MEA). This consists of 170 dwellings, 55 extra care units, an education establishment and 4000 sq. m of office space, a health centre and other community facilities (Figure 1).

The site is within an area of moderate archaeological potential associated with the Medieval and Post-Medieval periods, which is to be expected from an established farming landscape. The archaeological evidence has been reviewed and it is recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an initial Geophysical Survey should be commissioned. If features are identified a programme of limited evaluation trenching to be implemented. This will provide an immediate assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents and immediate vicinity of the site to be developed and used to inform further mitigation if necessary.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Planning Background

Planning Policy Guidance 16: Archaeology and Planning (2001) states:

'Positive planning and management can help to bring about sensible solutions to the treatment of sites with archaeological remains and reduce the areas of potential conflict between development and preservation. Both central government and English Heritage have important roles to play (see Annex 1). But the key to the future of the great majority of archaeological sites and historic landscapes lies with local authorities, acting within the framework set by central government, in their various capacities as planning, education and recreational authorities, as well as with the owners of sites themselves. Appropriate planning policies in development plans and their implementation through development control will be especially important'

(2001:14)

'The needs of archaeology and development can be reconciled, and potential conflict very much reduced, if developers discuss their preliminary plans for development with the planning authority at an early stage. Once detailed designs have been prepared and finance lined up, flexibility becomes much more difficult and expensive to achieve. In their own interests, therefore, prospective developers should in all cases include as part of their research into the development potential of a site, which they undertake before making a planning application, an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.

The first step will be to contact the County Archaeological Officer or equivalent who holds the SMR, or English Heritage in London. The SMR provides information about the locations where archaeological remains are known or thought likely to exist. Where important remains are known to exist or where the indications are that the remains are likely to prove important, English Heritage are also ready to join in early discussions and provide expert advice.

(2001:19)

'These consultations will help to provide prospective developers with advance warning of the archaeological sensitivity of a site. As a result they may wish to commission their own archaeological assessment by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or consultant. This need not involve fieldwork. Assessment normally involves desk-based evaluation of existing information: it can make effective use of records of previous discoveries, including any historic maps held by the County archive and local museums and record offices, or of geophysical survey techniques'

(2001:20)

This Desk-Based Assessment therefore forms the initial stage of the archaeological investigation and is intended to inform and assist decisions regarding archaeological mitigation for proposed development and associated planning applications.

2.2 The Proposed Development

The proposed development of about 12.9 Ha. will comprise of the construction of new housing, an educational centre, offices and other amenities including access, services and parking facilities. At the time of preparing this report the site layout had been proposed (Figure 1).

2.3 Projects Constraints

There were no known constraints associated with this project.

2.4 Geology and Topography

Hailsham is situated on a natural spur of higher land on the west side of the Pevensey Levels, which is an area of reclaimed marshland that previously represented a large embayment extending inwards from the present coastland of Pevensey Bay. The town lies over the mudstones (commonly clays) of the Weald Clay Formation and the drift geology of the area shows that the scoured and embanked drainage channels that cross the Pevensey Levels are surrounded by reclaimed marshland. Alluvium marks the location of the former marshy lagoon, which contained multiple and changeable channels comprising tidal creeks and minor rivers draining the Weald (Harris 2008). The site itself according to the 1:50,000 geological map of the area (Sheet 319) indicates the development zone is located on Weald Clay. Weald Clay consists of shales and mudstones with occasional thin beds of siltstones, sandstones, shelly limestone and clay ironstone.

The site comprises a large irregular shaped plot formed from ten fields and three residential properties. There has been little alteration to the local topography within the last +100 years. The landscape within the proposed development area has been and remains fallow with tree-lined hedgerows and a series of drainage channels to the north. The site itself forms part of the transitional landscape between the town of Hailsham and the Pevensey Levels and as such there is a drop in elevation across the site in a north-easterly direction.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Introduction

The Desk-Based Assessment was commissioned by Hillreed Developments Ltd in order to supplement an outline planning permission for the construction of new housing, an educational centre, offices and other amenities.

3.2 Desktop Study – Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999)

This desktop study has been produced in line with archaeological standards, as defined by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1999). A desktop, or desk-based assessment, is defined as being:

- *‘...a programme of assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (1999:2)*

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is, therefore, an assessment that provides a contextual archaeological record, in order to determine:

- *the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the resource*
- *the formulation of a strategy for further investigation, whether or not intrusive, where the character and value of the resource is not sufficiently defined to permit a mitigation strategy or other response to be devised*
- *the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological work within a programme of research.*

IFA (1999:2)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

4.1.1 Archaeological databases

The Archaeology Data Service Online Catalogue (ADS) and the local Site and Monuments Record (HER) held at East Sussex County Council, were both used. The search was carried out within a 1km radius of the proposed development site (5th September 2010). A full listing of the relevant HER data is included in Appendix 1. The Portable Antiquities Scheme Database (PAS) was also used as an additional source as the information contained within is not always transferred to the local HER.

4.1.2 Historical documents

Historical documents, such as charters, registers, wills and deeds etc were not relevant to this specific study.

4.1.3 Cartographic and pictorial documents

A full map regression exercise was undertaken during this assessment. Research was carried out using resources offered by East Sussex County Council (30th September 2010) and the Internet.

4.1.4 Aerial photographs

A Post War aerial photograph of Hailsham shows that the proposed development area remained a agricultural landscape as recorded on the OS Maps of the area between 1842, 1875, 1899 and 1950 and that it has changed very little since World War Two (ukaerialphotos.com).

4.1.5 Geotechnical information

Geotechnical investigations were carried out at the site in June 2010. The investigation report dated July 2010 indicates that the topsoil, a brown silt was encountered in all locations to a max depth of 0.40m.

Made ground, occasionally to a depth of 2.00m (WS 18) generally comprising brown silty clay with occasional brick, ash and clinker were found in WS1, WS15, WS18, WS40.

The underlying Weald Clay comprised firm to very stiff varying from brown, orange and grey mottled to reddish brown and grey mottled silty clay.

Geotechnical details can be accessed on:

<http://dl.dropbox.com/u/10338388/Hailsham/Soil%20Investigation/GE7448%20Hailsham%20Ground%20Investigation%20Report.pdf>

4.1.6 Secondary and statutory resources

Secondary and statutory sources, such as regional and periodic archaeological studies, landscape studies, dissertations, research frameworks and Websites are considered appropriate to this type of study and have been included within this assessment where necessary.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Introduction

Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	c. 500,000 BC – c.10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	c.10,000 BC – c. 4,300 BC
	Neolithic	c. 4.300 BC – c. 2,300 BC
	Bronze Age	c. 2,300 BC – c. 600 BC
	Iron Age	c. 600 BC – c. AD 43
Romano-British	AD 43 – c. AD 410	
Anglo-Saxon	AD 410 – AD 1066	
Medieval	AD 1066 – AD 1485	
Post-medieval	AD 1485 – AD 1900	
Modern	AD 1901 – present day	

Table 1 Classification of Archaeological Periods

The Archaeological record, both in and around Hailsham is diverse. Gregory Chuter (East Sussex County Council) states that “In the wider landscape there is a wealth of evidence for a focus of Mesolithic, Neolithic activity around the edge of what is now the Pevensy Levels. Evidence of Bronze Age activity in the Hailsham area is low, but the internationally important site at Shinewater, Eastbourne shows that this landscape was being heavily utilised and managed”. Furthermore, the archaeological evidence from the Iron Age and the Romano-British periods is only recently started to emerge, “as demonstrated by the results of geophysical survey and evaluation excavation west of Hailsham”. During the medieval period, the site “is likely to be in the agricultural hinterland associated with the town of Hailsham, and certainly the HLC suggests the current landscape pattern was formed in the 16th century”.

This section of the assessment will focus on the archaeological and historical development within 1km of the proposed development area thus placing it within a local context. Each period classification will provide a brief introduction to the wider landscape, followed by a full record of archaeological sites, monuments and records within the site's immediate vicinity. Timescales for archaeological periods represented in the report are listed in Table 1 and locations of monuments and spot finds are presented in Appendix 1.

5.2 Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings Historic Parks & Gardens and Conservation Areas

No scheduled monuments or listed buildings are recorded within the confines of the proposed development site.

5.3 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

Palaeolithic Period (750,000BC-10,000BC)

The prehistoric period around Hailsham is very poorly represented (as result of the landscape at that time) and is comparable with patterns observed elsewhere on the Pevensy Levels. Archaeological evaluation excavations and field walking have only produced ephemeral evidence in the Hailsham area and there is no evidence, as yet of the Palaeolithic period within the assessment area.

Mesolithic Period (10,000BC-4,000BC)

Findings outside the 1km radius of the assessment area include a Mesolithic medium tranchet axe 1.5km west of Hailsham (HER ref: MES5175) and a group of Mesolithic flint artefacts 1.3km to the south at Saltmarsh Farm (HER ref: MES5159). Two further Mesolithic flint scatters (HER refs: MES15529 and MES15530) have been recorded north of Hailsham, and to the north of Hailsham at Upper Horsebridge (MES7145). Field walking by Chris Butler in 2009 to the north of Hailsham and around the edges of the Pevensy Levels found numerous Mesolithic cores, microliths and debitage. Butler notes that the Mesolithic sites around the Pevensy Levels occur just above the 5m contour level where they have not been covered by the subsequent accumulation of peat (2009A). It is considered that the Levels provided an ideal landscape for hunting and fishing and the presence of Mesolithic flint work on the edges of the Levels may hint at longer stay camps.

Neolithic Period (4,000BC to 2,500BC)

Evidence for occupation in the Hailsham area during the Neolithic era includes a Neolithic polished axe head (HER ref: MES4365). Two fragments of Neolithic polished flint hand axes

were found by Chris Butler in field walking to the north of Hailsham in 2009 and may suggest that woodland clearance was taking place at the time (Butler 2009B).

The Bronze Age (2500BC-800BC)

The Bronze Age saw in Sussex extensive evidence of dense settlement activity with it is thought continued use of the Pevensey Levels for hunting and fishing with agricultural settlements on the higher ground (Woodcock 2003). A scatter of flints (HER ref: MES7145), which dates from the Bronze Age were found close to the site. A series of crop marks at Longleys Farm, Hailsham (HER ref: MES7299) may also date from this period.

5.4 Iron Age

The East Sussex HER does not show records of Iron Age archaeology within the assessment area. It is likely that the Pevensey Levels were flooded from the sea which may have led to less activity in the area. However, a late Iron Age silver coin (HER ref: MES14025) was found within the neighbouring parish of Hellingly.

5.5 Romano-British

The predominant feature of the Roman infrastructure within Britain is arguably the extensive network of Roman roads connecting administrative centres, towns and military posts, that increased the flow of trade, goods, communications and troops.

The sphere of influence within this area of East Sussex would have been the Saxon Shore Fort situated at Pevensey, built during the latter 3rd century. There are no records contained within the HER for Romano-British archaeology within the assessment area, though an ephemeral scatter of pottery (HER ref: HER15531) was found north of Hailsham. An archaeological evaluation undertaken by Oxford Archaeology at Woodholm Farm (HER ref: MES15544) revealed a series of ditches and a settlement at Arlington, to the south west of Hailsham has also been recorded. Another Roman settlement has recently been discovered during development work at Wellbridge Farm on the west side of Hailsham (per. corress: Chuter G.)

5.6 Anglo-Saxon

Again, the East Sussex HER does not show records of Anglo-Saxon archaeology within the assessment area apart from a possible Saxon glass bead (MES9706).

5.7 Medieval

Hailsham is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Hamelsham* (though the entry would indicate the absence of a nucleated settlement) and its first church is recorded in 1229. It is not until the second half of the 13th century that Hailsham develops into a market town. It is during this period that reclamation of the Pevensey Levels began, although much of the area was again inundated in the 15th century.

Although there is little archaeological evidence for Medieval activity within the 1km search area (there is only one listed building; DES5171, a 15th century house), a small number of coins and metal artefacts have been found (by metal detector users) around the parish. The HER lists a buckle (HER ref: MES14200) from Hailsham and several artefacts from the neighbouring parish of Hellingly: silver coins (SME Refs: MES13951 and MES14824) and a silver brooch (HER ref: MES13950).

It is possible that domestic activity, such as that recorded by Archaeology South East, 400m to the south of the proposed development site at Vicarage Road (Stevens 2001) and agricultural activity, as at Woodholm Farm (HER ref: MES15544) may also be encountered within the confines of the proposed development site. Similar archaeology has been encountered at New Romney, Kent, where ephemeral Medieval activities took place within a similar reclaimed marshland (author).

5.8 Post-Medieval

During the 16th century, Hailsham had an established leather industry, rope working and market. The 'town' developed from no larger than a village to become one of the thirteen post towns of Sussex (established in 1670). It is during this expansion that many of the surviving historic buildings, forming the nucleus of Hailsham, were built (for example DES6283 and DES5730).

Consequently, the Post Medieval period within the assessment area is represented by several HER records, most of which relate to housing situated within the nucleus of the settlement. These buildings predominantly date to the 18th century (DES5740, DES5130, DES5125, DES5428, DES6577, DES5869, DES6332, DES6680 AND DES5872 (the Vicarage)). Hotels (DES5741 and DES5153) are also listed. There are also a number of farmhouses (DES6288, DES6281 and DES5127, which also had a windmill (DES5866)).

However, there are no listed buildings and there is no evidence of Post-Medieval archaeology within the proposed development site.

5.9 Modern

Modern development within the assessment area has been limited to Domestic Housing, a Leisure Centre, Council Offices, a College, School, a Factory and various car parking areas and include all services etc.

On the 27th October 1940 a Spitfire crashed on Battle Road (approx.: TQ 59180 10360).

5.10 Undated

The HER has a single record (MES7299) of an undated field system.

5.11 Cartographic Sources and Map Regression

A map regression exercise (Figures 2, 3 and 4) carried out on the proposed development area has shown that the site has continued more or less without change, except for the occasional row of housing here and there, for at least the last 135 years.

The Hailsham Tithe map of 1842 shows the location of the site to be in fields of pasture and meadow (Figure 2). There is a stream and pond situated in the north-west corner in Field 309. The name of the field on the apportionment is 'Part of Binder Field'. The other part of Binder Field is immediately to the south (Field 302).

The name maybe suggests that corn or hay stooks were 'bound' and stacked here, probably as the field is of a higher elevation than most and adjacent to the road for convenience of cartage. However, rope may have been manufactured here utilising the stream and pond.

Rope making was started in 1790 by Thomas Burfield and the industry was responsible for

the population growth of Hailsham from about 300 souls by the mid 1600s to about 1,000 by the early 1800s to 3500 by 1890. By the 1800s the variety of ropes included Hop Pockets, twine, mill sails and ropes for the navy (author).

There is on the 1842 Tithe map adjacent to the west but off the site a large building and outhouses which by 1889 was a large brewery (Figure 4).

Immediately to the east Field 307 is called 'Long Field' and is just that. However, the fields to the north, but off the site, are also long and thin and are aligned at right angles to the road now called Battle Road (A295). The eastern boundary of these fields (Fields 308, 319, 326), are aligned on a farm track that runs south from Harebeating Farm. This track runs parallel to Battle Road (Figure 8).

It can be suggested that these fields are part of a field system which certainly pre-dates the Inclosure Act of 1845 which saw the inclosure of 131 acres of land at Hailsham in an award dated 1855.

By 1855 these field had already been sub-divided which suggests longevity in the landscape.

By 1874 (Figures 5, 6, 7) the landscape of the site was little altered, but with a larger scale OS (25") map details are clarified. Figure 5 shows the eastern area of the site with Field 335 in the north-east corner. On the Tithe map of 1842 this field (Field 339) was called 'The Brook' and in the 1874 OS map a directional arrow is shown in Field 313 indicating the direction of the stream which fed the ponds.

On Figure 6 the 25" map dated 1874-5 shows the western area of the site. The brewery building is now named and to the west of the brewery can be seen in Field 182 a probable fresh water spring which of course brewing used in copious amounts. To confirm the availability of fresh water a draw well can be identified just to the north of the site in Field 201 and a well on the site just to the east of Field 194.

The stream seems to be part of a formal garden attached to the brewery (Field 193) but by 1899 this feature has disappeared. The 1899 OS 25" map (Figure 7) shows little change to the site part from the addition of two tanks inside the curtilage of the site in the north-west corner of Field 919. The stream retains its path but with now the addition of two extra ponds, one in Field 915 and the other on the east boundary of Field 916.

The final map in the series (Figure 8) dating from 1874 but revised up to 1950 shows little change to the site apart from part of the east flowing stream which has been diverted to an underground culvert.

5.12 Aerial Photographs

A Post War aerial photograph taken in 1947 mirrors the rural appearance of the assessment area as seen in the Ordnance Survey maps up to World War II. The GoogleEarth aerial photograph (Plate 4) again shows little change to the site.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

6.1 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

The potential for finding remains that date prior to the Iron Age within the confines of the proposed development site is considered **moderate** as the archaeological record of the surrounding landscape offers the potential for surviving archaeological deposits dating to this period.

6.2 Iron Age

The potential for finding remains dating to the Iron Age is considered **low**.

6.3 Romano-British

The archaeological evidence for this period within the development area is considered **low-moderate** though the archaeological record of the surrounding landscape offers the potential for surviving archaeological deposits dating to this period.

6.4 Anglo-Saxon

The potential for finding remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon is considered **low**.

6.5 Medieval

The archaeology from this period, represented by excavated features (or parts of) and a distribution of artefact discoveries within the assessment area suggests that there may be a degree of medieval archaeology within the development area. The archaeological potential for finding remains dating to the Medieval period, within the development area is therefore considered as **moderate**.

6.6 Post-Medieval

The evidence for Post-Medieval occupation and other activities in the area is abundant (the field system that forms the boundaries of the development area is believed to have an early Post-Medieval foundation). This era is also the period we associate as immediately preceding our present time frame, and is by its nature one that usually survives in the archaeological record within urban (and rural) contexts even though it can suffer severe truncation by modern construction methods. Therefore, the potential for finding remains dating to the post-medieval period is considered as **moderate-high**.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Existing Impacts

The archaeological and historical records suggest that Hailsham and the assessment area have been, for the most part, devoid of human activity until the medieval period, though this is probably a reflection of limited archaeological excavations rather than a true picture of the archaeological nature of the area.

Given known occupation of this part of Sussex, prehistoric, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon finds should be anticipated in any excavation in the area. Consequently the impact to any existing uppermost archaeological horizons could be **moderate-high**.

Extensive impact is to be expected within the development area once construction begins. The excavation of footings (of various depths) and the installation of services will be the main cause of this impact and it is therefore considered as **moderate-high**.

7.2 Proposed Impacts

At the time of preparing this archaeological assessment, the extent of the proposed development was for the construction of new housing, an educational centre, offices and other amenities together with associated access, parking and utilities.

8 MITIGATION

The purpose of this archaeological desk-based assessment was to provide an assessment of the contextual archaeological record, in order to determine the potential survival of archaeological deposits that maybe impacted upon during any proposed construction works.

The assessment has generally shown that the area to be developed is within an area of **moderate** archaeological potential.

It is therefore recommended in this case that further archaeological assessment will be required and that an Geophysical Survey followed by, if deemed necessary, a focussed archaeological evaluation on areas of interest should be carried out. This will provide an additional assessment of the nature, depth and level of survival of any archaeological deposits present within the extents of the site and used further, inform further mitigation if necessary.

9 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Archive

Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, two copies of this desk-based assessment will be submitted to East Sussex County Council within 6 months of completion.

9.2 Reliability/limitations of sources

The sources that were used in this assessment were, in general, of high quality. The majority of the information provided herewith has been gained from either published texts or archaeological 'grey' literature held by East Sussex County Council, and therefore considered as being reliable.

9.3 Copyright

Swale & Thames Survey Company and the authors shall retain full copyright on the commissioned report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988. All rights are reserved, excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to Hillreed Developments Ltd (and representatives) for the use of this document in all matters directly relating to the project.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	DES6288	Building	TQ5934210722	C18th Farmhouse.
Post-Medieval	DES6281	Building	TQ5986410581	C18th Farmhouse.
Post-Medieval	DES5127	Building	TQ5976610227	.C18th Farmhouse
Post-Medieval	DES5866	Building	TQ5976610227	C19th Windmill.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	DES5496	Building	TQ 58527 11268	C17th Cottage.
Medieval	DES5171	Building		C15th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5740	Building	TQ5907309498	C18th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5130	Building	TQ5907709518	C18th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5865	Building	TQ5905209404	C19th House.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	DES5741	Building	TQ5909709371	C18th Hotel and Stables.
Post-Medieval	DES5125	Building	TQ5908209392	C18th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5153	Building	TQ5909709371	C18th Hotel.
Post-Medieval	DES6577	Building	TQ5913009420	C18th House.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	DES5869	Building	TQ5911909458	C18th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5733	Monument	TQ5922809494	C18th Garden Wall.
Post-Medieval	DES6332	Building	TQ5907209525	C18th House.
Post-Medieval	DES6680	Building	TQ5917209439	C18th House.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Post-Medieval	DES5872	Building	TQ5909709371	C18th Vicarage.
Post-Medieval	DES6283	Building	TQ5927509518	C17th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5428	Building	TQ5921609402	C18th House.
Post-Medieval	DES5730	Building	TQ5931909553	C17th House.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Medieval	MES14200	Findspot	TQ5950011400	Copper alloy Buckle. Metal detector find.
Medieval	MES14824	Findspot	TQ5950011500	Silver coin found near Hellingly. Metal detector find.
Prehistoric	MES15530	Findspot	TQ59521148	Ephemeral scatter of Mesolithic Flint, north of Hailsham.
Prehistoric	MES15529	Findspot	TQ59521148	Ephemeral scatter of Mesolithic Flint, north of Hailsham.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Romano-British	MES15531	Findspot	TQ59181148	Ephemeral scatter of Pottery, north of Hailsham.
Romano-British & Medieval	MES15544	Monument	TQ57791065	Sequence of ditches investigated during an archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology at Woodholm Farm.
Undated	MES7299	Monument	TQ6001810950	Unidentified and undated Crop Marks at Longleys' Farm.
Medieval	MES5160	Building	TQ59170950	St. Marys' Church. C13th.

Period	HER Reference	Type	National Grid Reference	Description
Medieval	MES5160	Findspot	TQ5960011500	Silver Brooch found near Hellingly. Metal detector find.
Iron Age	MES13951	Findspot	TQ5960011500	Silver coin found near Hellingly. Metal detector find.



- KEY
- proposed residential buildings
 - proposed office, community & extra care centre buildings
 - proposed vegetation
 - existing vegetation
 - existing & proposed water bodies
 - main traffic route
 - shared surface routes & parking

1. pedestrian only link to town centre
2. 5.5m wide bus route
3. 6.5m main access road & bus route
4. pond with associated public open space
5. opened up watercourse
6. proposed wetland
7. open space to retain views to Church
8. Health Centre
9. library
10. parking for Health Centre and library
11. public square with retained trees
12. three storey offices (with undercroft parking)
13. parking for offices on terraces
14. Extra Care Centre buildings
15. pedestrian only link
16. education facility
17. vehicle access off Marshfoot lane
18. bus only link to Centre
19. children's play area



SCALE IN METERS
0m 20m 40m 60m 80m

Hailsham Illustrative Masterplan
For Hillreed Homes

SK - D1194 - 100

04.12.09

Scale - 1:1000 @ A1

Rummy design

Figure 1. Proposed site layout by Hillreed Developments Ltd

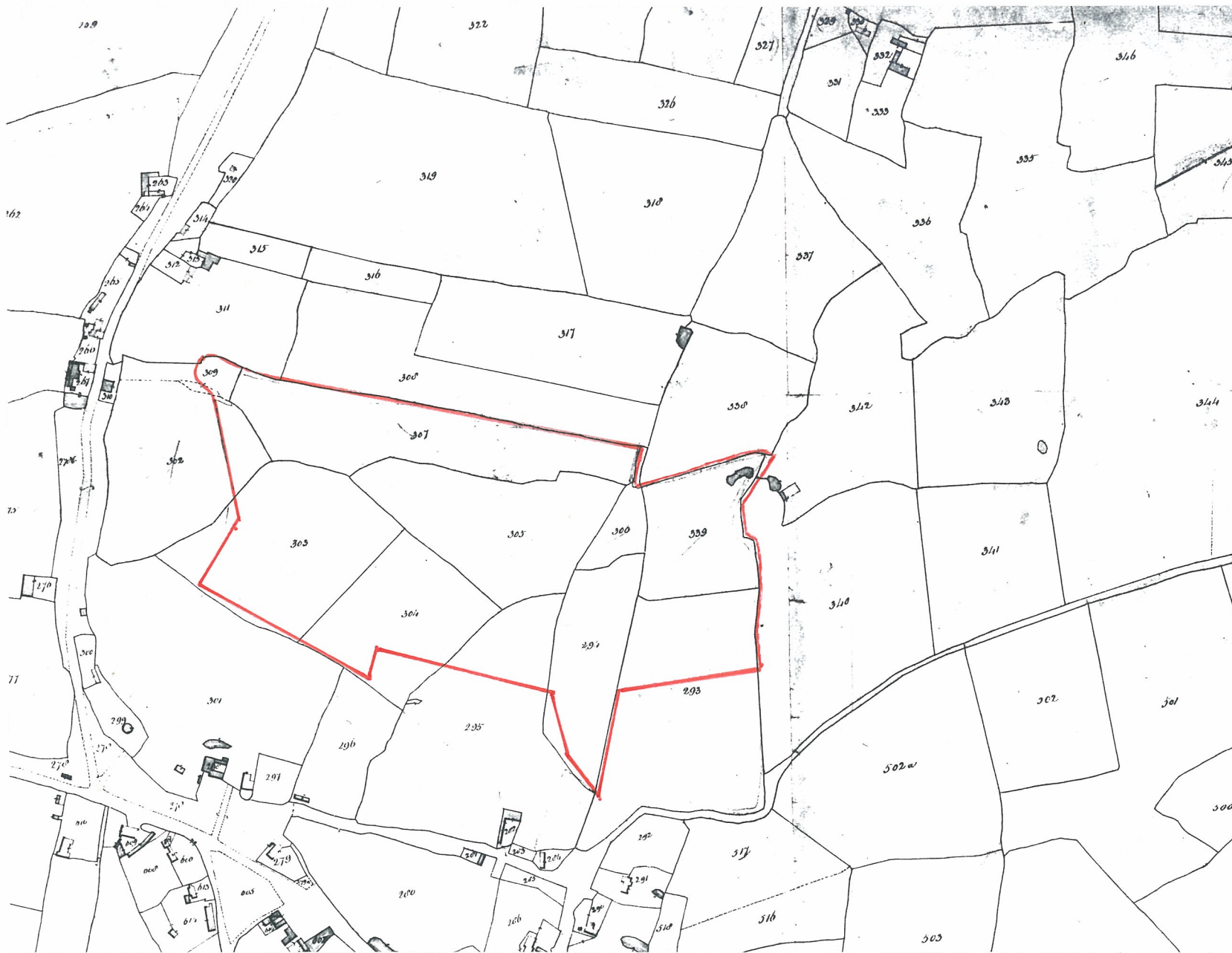


Figure 2. 1842 Tithe Map showing entire site

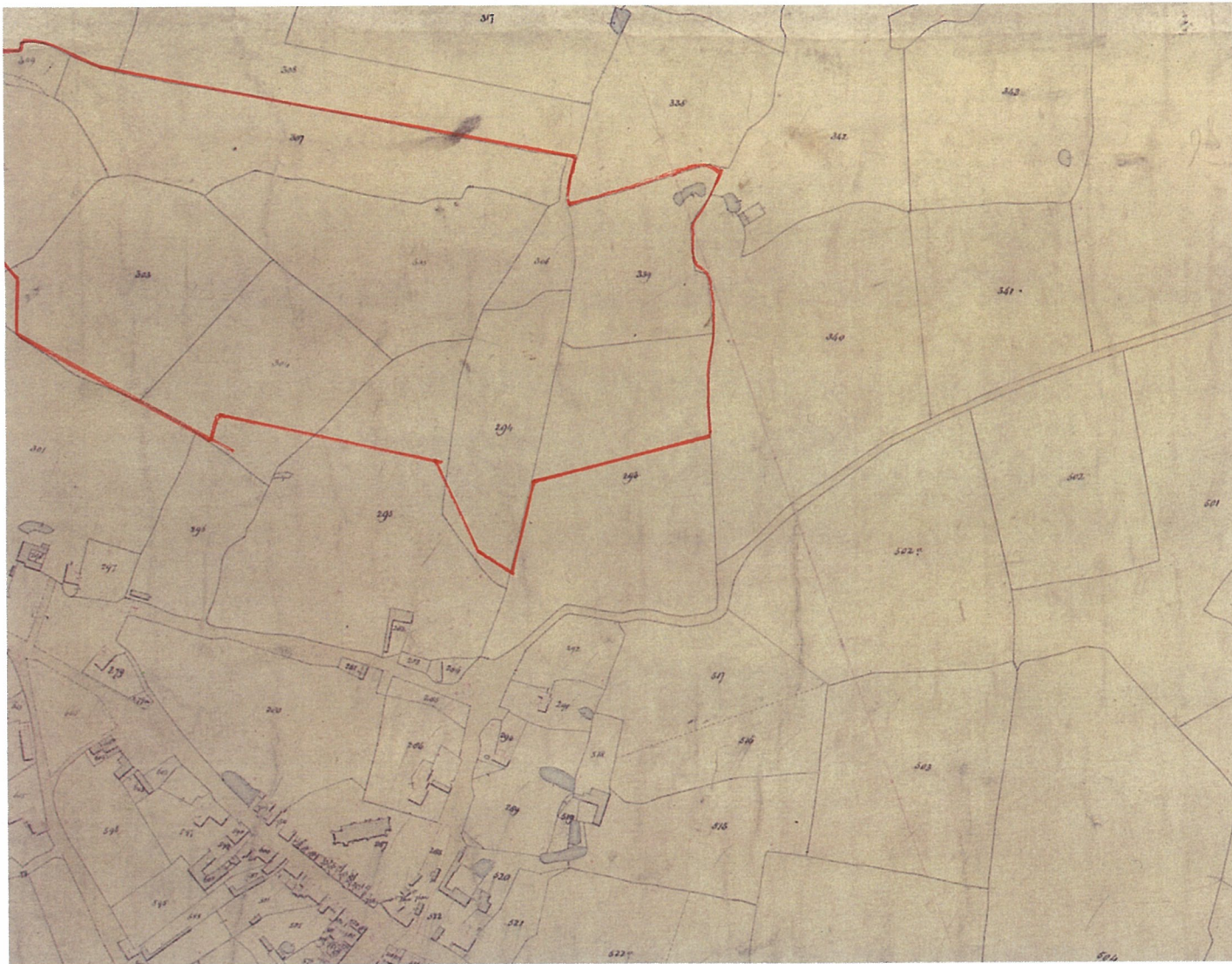


Figure 3. 1842 Tithe Map showing eastern area of site



Figure 4. 1842 Tithe Map showing north-west area of site

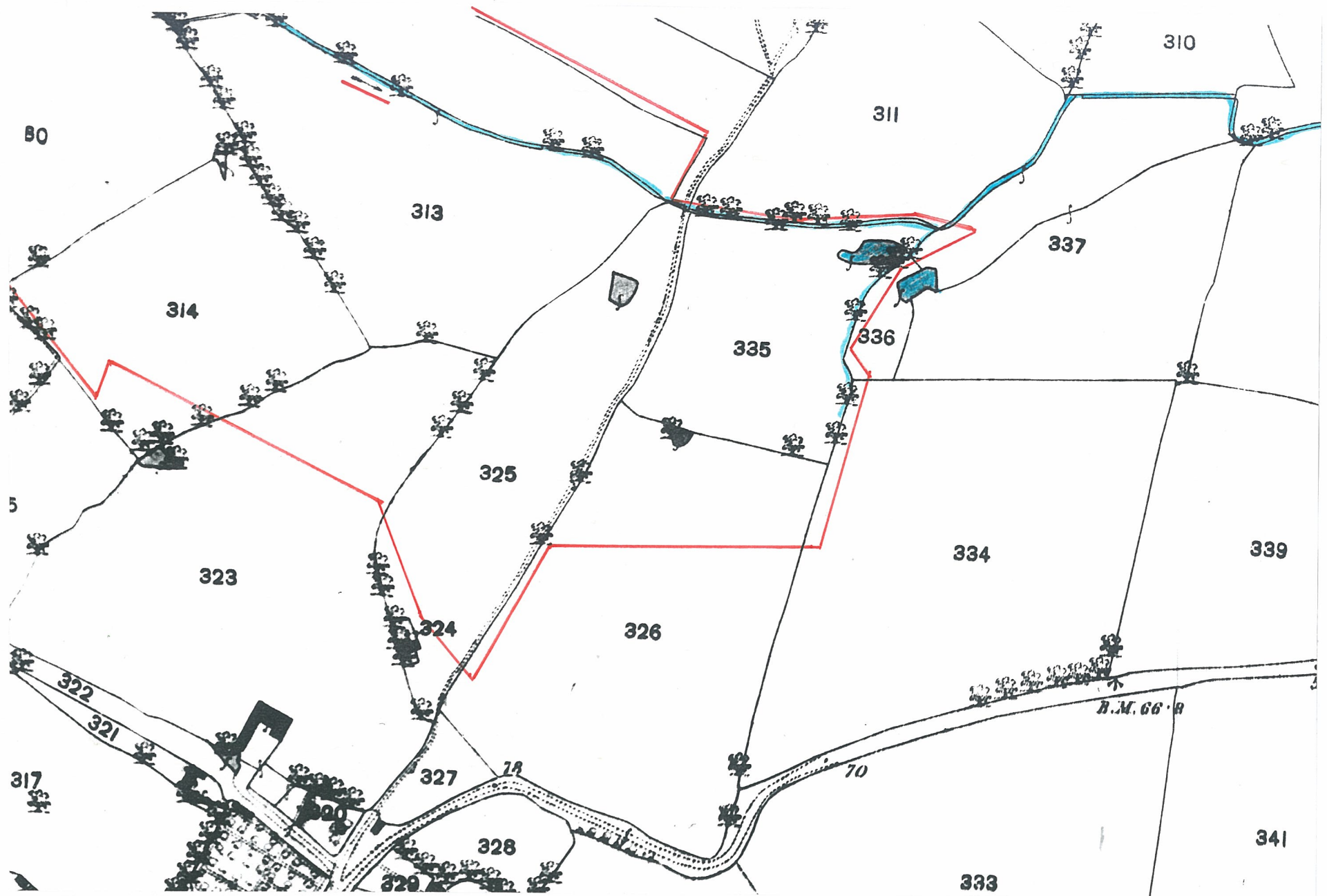


Figure 5. 25" 1874 OS Map showing eastern area of site

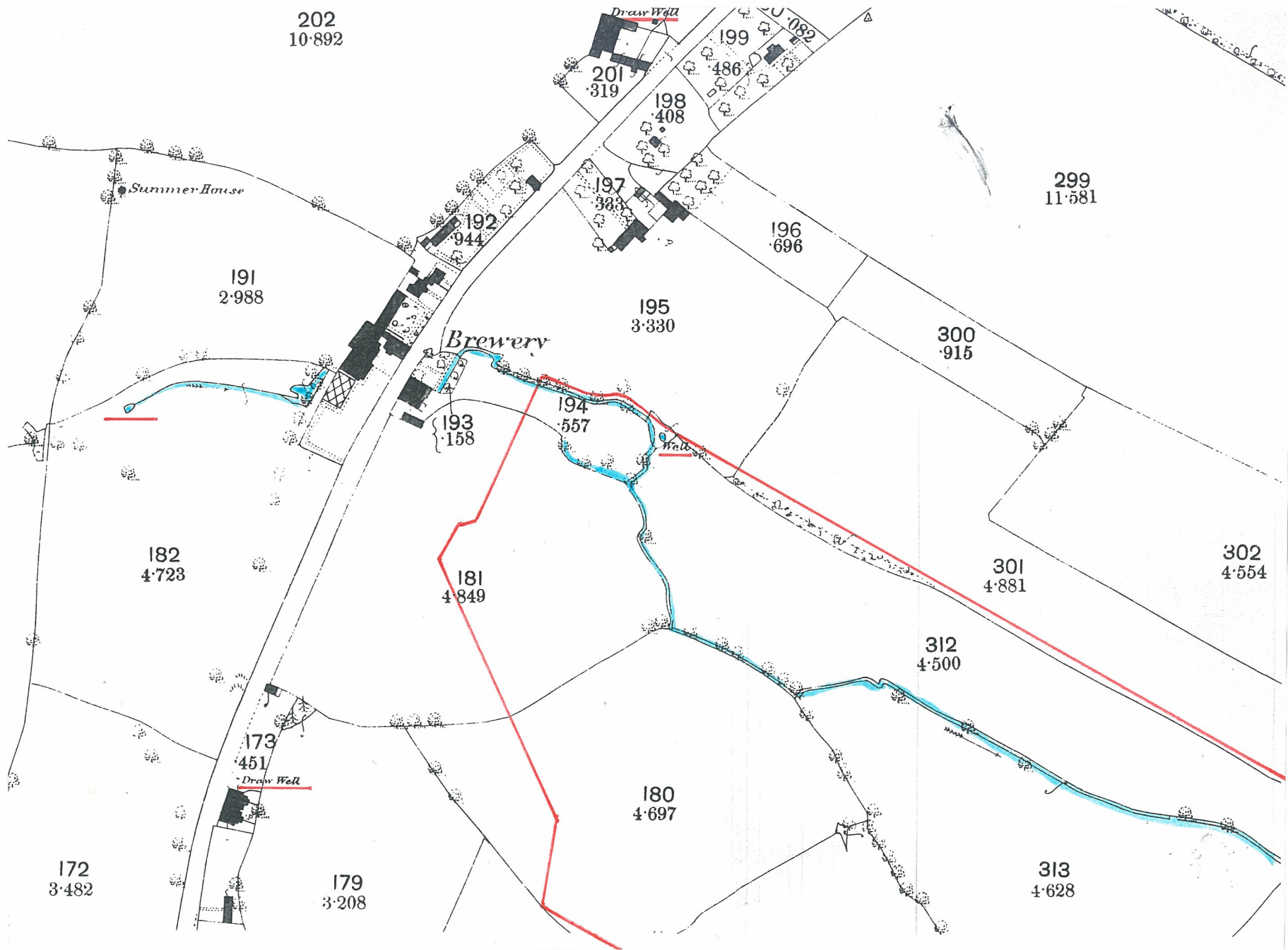


Figure 6. 25" 1874 OS Map of site showing western area of site

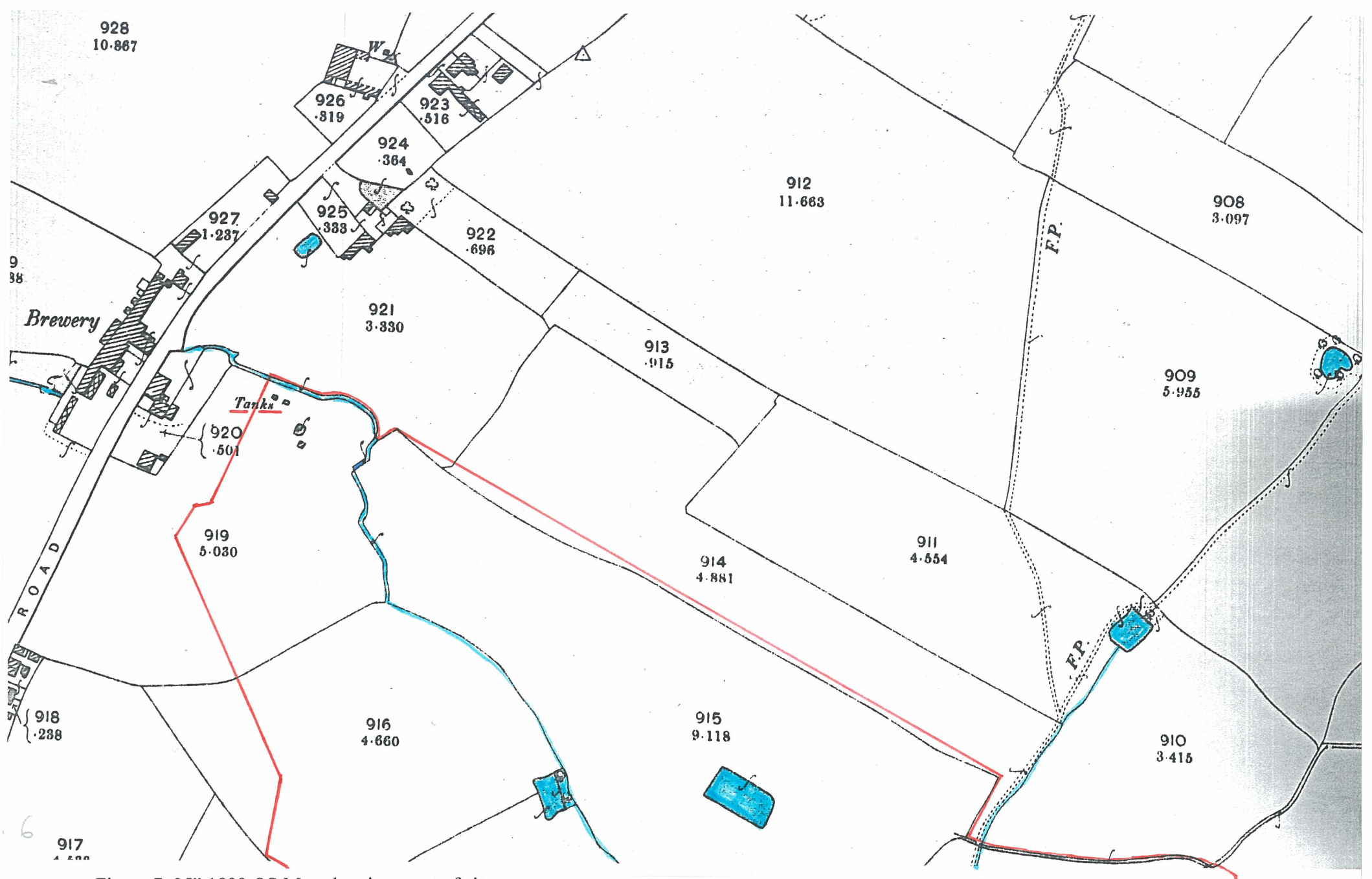


Figure 7. 25" 1899 OS Map showing most of site

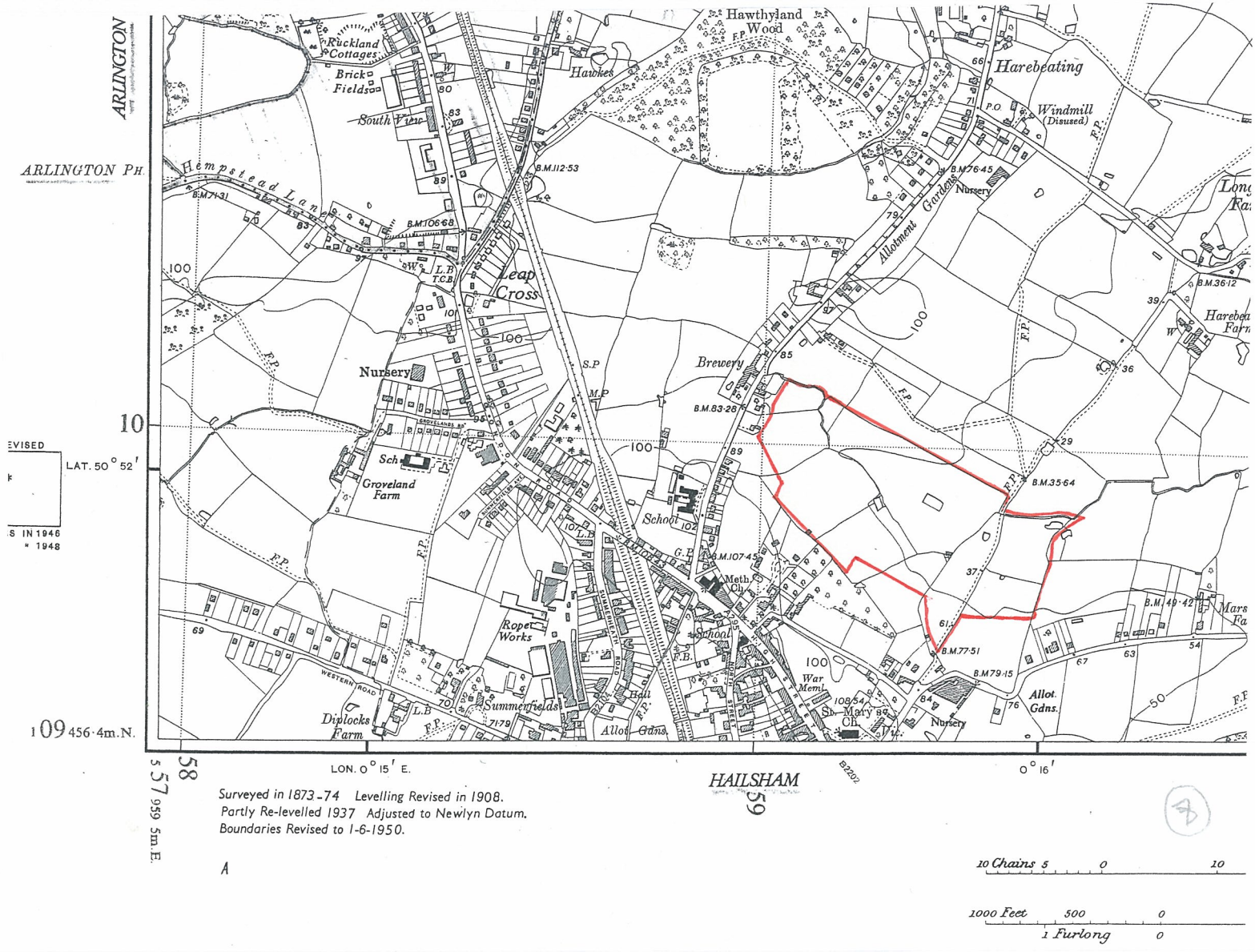


Figure 8. 1950 OS Map showing site



Plate 1. Proposed Development Area (looking south).



Plate 2. Proposed Development Area (looking south east).



Plate 3. Proposed Development Area (GoogleEarth).