

**SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE AT
BRODRICKLANDS & HAMLANDS FARM, WILLINGDON,
EAST SUSSEX**

ADDENDUM

National Grid Reference: E559598 N103629

Site Code: WIL-EX-19



Planning Application: Wealdon District Council - WD/2016/0986/MAO

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SPECIFICATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE AT BRODRICKLANDS & HAMLANDS FARM, WILLINGDON, EAST SUSSEX.

1 Introduction and Summary

- 1.1 Barratt Developments Plc are currently making preparations for the development of land at Brodricklands & Hamlands Farm, Willingdon, East Sussex centred on National Grid Reference E559598 N103629 (Fig. 1 and 4).
- 1.2 A planning application for the proposed development has been submitted to Wealden District Council (WD/2016/0986/MAO) for up to 390 residential dwellings, new internal access roads and footpaths, sports pitches and allotments, car parking, open space, sustainable urban drainage system and associated landscaping, infrastructure and earthworks. Conditions (4) and (5) of the Planning Permission states that:

(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.

REASON: To ensure that the archaeological and historical interest of the site is safeguarded and recorded to comply with the requirements of SPO2, SPO13 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 SPO2, SPO13 and WCS14 to the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan 2013 and paragraphs 129, 131 and 132 of the

National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

- 1.3 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 2018 and the Wealden District Local Plan (2017), Barratt Developments Plc have started to carry out a programme of archaeological works on part of the proposed development site (Figure 4). The archaeological works are to be monitored by the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 1.4 The initial phase of works was an archaeological evaluation carried out in July/August 2019 with 134 evaluation trenches which revealed that archaeological features were present in areas of the site. The East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer has requested a strip, map and sample of these areas of the site that has been evaluated.
- 1.3 The present specification seeks to provide a programme and methodology for undertaking the archaeological work of strip, map and sample by setting out the objectives, the standards to be attained and the format for reporting through to publication. The full open area excavation will be in advance of any site set up or construction work and is to enable excavation and recording of all archaeological features that will be revealed within this area of the proposed development (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, Historic England guidelines and the Standard Conditions for Archaeological Fieldwork in East Sussex (ESCC 2019 and attached in Appendix 2) will be adhered to.

2 Topographical and Geological Settings

- 2.1 The site is located across three different formations; the largest area comprises the sedimentary Gault Formation. Smaller bands of Lower Greensand Group and Weald Clay Formation are present in the northern and eastern parts of the site, closer to the watercourses. At these locations, superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) and Alluvium are recorded (www.bgs.ac.uk). The evaluation revealed natural geology comprising mid yellowish-brown alluvial clay with occasional flints.
- 2.2 As part of the evaluation, a geological test pit excavated to the depth of 2.3metres at its south-western end revealed complex stratigraphy comprising 9 distinctive deposits inter-bedded with thin bands of flat reddish ironstone. About 0.2m-thick band of dark-blue-grey gault clay noted from depth of 1.3m to 1.5metres contained moderate amounts of ammonite fossils thus dating this sediment to the Lower Cretaceous Period

145-100 million years ago

- 2.3 The main part of the settlement of Lower Willingdon is to the south and west. The South Downs are to the west with nearby Comber Hill at 193m aOD. The site varies with 4aOD at the north west corner aside the Willingdon Upper stream with the height increasing to the south at 11 aOD. The site is situated in the area of coastal lowlands with the Willingdon levels.

3 Archaeological Potential and Objectives

- 3.1 The archaeological potential of the site was highlighted in the Archaeological Desk based Assessment (Environmental Dimension Partnership 2016). There are no previously recorded non-designated heritage assets within the boundary of the application site. However, Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) 731 is in the adjacent Willingdon Levels where Prehistoric waterlogged sites have been recorded. Two early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age timber trackways were recorded c.110-320m north east of the PDA in 1996. In the wider area, further waterlogged features exist. Notably that of the Scheduled Bronze Age settlement of Shinewater some 1.75m south east of the PDA where a truncated wooden platform with abutting wooden trackway were discovered showing the rarity and potential preservation in the waterlogged Willingdon Levels. Some parts of the application site to the north-east and north-west fringe have the potential to contain waterlogged remains dating to the Bronze Age. The DBA reviewed the previous excavations and concluded that there was no evidence that the features found could potentially continue into the PDA. As large parts of the site lie between 5-11m aOD and above the level of the wetland landscape.
- 3.2 The remainder of archaeological finds within the DBA assessment area were predominately related to chance finds. A Roman Road was identified by Margery as potentially passing c. 110m north-west of the site possibly a direct link between the Downs and Pevensy. However, excavations in 1996 across the potential line of the road did not reveal any Roman remains and given that there are no other Roman remains in the HER data for the assessment area it is deemed unlikely that there is Roman potential at the PDA. The PDA is based within the hinterland area of Medieval Willingdon, which was confirmed by map regression as being some 550m south west of the PDA and as such there was only one HER record for the Early Medieval period being a chance find of a lead casket (MES4534) found in 1847 during the construction of the railway line. It is highly likely that the area of the PDA was used for agriculture during this period. Circa 450m north of the north of the PDA are earthworks thought to be associated with Medieval or Post Medieval mill and houses and there is no suggestion that the site of the PDA is related to these. Given the agricultural nature of the PDA, there is the potential for the site to reveal historical field boundaries or plough soils. Therefore, the DBA deemed that the potential for chance finds from the Prehistoric, Roman and

Medieval periods could not be discounted but was considered low.

- 3.3 Consequently, the DBA considered small parts of the site to have the potential to contain archaeological remains for the prehistoric period given the favourable topography and geological conditions in parts of the site where there is the possibility of waterlogged remains based on the north eastern corner and north western fringe of the site, which are outside of the area where intrusive groundworks are being carried out.
- 3.4 A geophysical survey carried out in January 2016 (Figure 5) detected no anomalies of archaeological interest (ASWYAS 2016). As a result, the overall archaeological potential at the site was considered to be low for all periods. That said, the geophysical survey highlighted the potential to uncover modern service pipes, former sewage works and field drains, along with debris of small-scale anomalies associated with the plough soil. In addition, there is the potential to find old field boundaries.
- 3.5 It was deemed appropriate for an evaluation to be carried out to identify the potential archaeological resource at the site. The initial investigation in July/August 2019, of 134 evaluation trenches revealed pits, ditches, post-holes occupation spreads and a cremation burial (Trench 108), linear features (Trenches 35, 36, 43, 44, 48, 34, 37, 42, 45, 49, 50, 47, 40, 41, 38, 33, 116, 114, 80, 78, 79, 77, 96, 97, 84, 87, 70, 69, 63, 64, 62, 119, 121), post holes and pits (Trenches 16, 46, 40, 38, 39, 87, 62 and 118). Complex archaeology and occupational deposits were exposed in (Trenches 30, 32, 38, 44, 45 and 58). The SMS area will be extended so it includes Trenches 110 and 111 within the initial strip.
- 3.6 Dating so far for some of the features has been limited to CBM, pottery and debitage lithics. Initial dating of some of the features suggest a wide chronological use of the site from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Early Medieval, Medieval and Post Medieval. The archaeological evaluation revealed a common stratigraphic sequence across the site that comprised a series of multi-phased linear field systems, a series of pits and post holes surrounding small settlement (or Farmstead) identified in central and central-eastern part of the site (Appendix 2).
- 3.7 It's not possible to give more precise phased-dated description of revealed ditched field system prior to its exposition in wider strip map and sample area. It was noted during archaeological evaluation that the majority of exposed field ditches comprises rectilinear field system in north-east; south-west alignment with small addition of north-south aligned ditches (eg. Tr 33 and 42) of a later date however not enough suitable dating evidence was present and generally low amounts of domestic detritus exposed during the evaluation suggests rather low-status of occupants of this land.
- 3.8 The course of a north-east; south-west aligned Bronze Age trackway (Holloway) was identified in north-eastern part of the PDA and small funerary area of similar date was identified northern-central part of the site. There is also potential for another

prehistoric trackway in north-east; south-west alignment to emerge the site from the north-east between Trenches 111 and 112. (*Chris Greatorex Pers. Comm.*)

- 3.9 Limited investigation is also needed in southern part of the site around Trench 16 where medieval features have been exposed.
- 3.10 Following on from the archaeological evaluation Barrett Homes were advised by Greg Chuter ESCC Archaeological Officer, that a Strip, Map and Sample programme of works would be required.
- 3.11 The present specification (and to include ESCC Archaeological Standards Annex D) seeks to provide a programme and methodology for undertaking strip, map and sample, setting out the objectives, the standards to be attained and the format for reporting through to publication.
- 3.12 The principle objective of the archaeological strip, map and sample is 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. Using both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of development.
- 3.13 The opportunity will also be taken during the course of the strip, map and sample 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.
- 3.14 The following research objectives have been compiled after consultation with appropriate experts, and in particular on consideration of the results of previous archaeological investigations both on the site and on other sites in the area.

Therefore, the site-specific objectives of the project are:

- Establish as far a reasonable practical dating evidence for all features uncovered in the evaluation.
- Determine the nature, extent and date of such activities at the PDA and any shifts in location or occupation through time.
- Recover evidence to assist in understanding the Bronze Age wetland occupation and exploitation of the area.
- Determine whether the Bronze Age trackways and other structures relate in any way to those found in previous excavations in the wider area.
- Recover evidence from the wooden remains if possible as to their construction techniques and prehistoric technology.

- Identify if further Bronze Age cremations exist.
- Identify the date and nature of any field boundaries.
- Further column and/or monolith sampling should be discussed with a professional paleoenvironmentalist and limited-size suitable access pit may be required to be dug here in a later stage of investigation in the area of Trench 134 to understand the phasing and landscape evolution, particularly in relation to local environmental change and also sea level rises.
- Determine as to the extent and nature of the Iron-related activity and occupation of the area.
- Determine as to the extent and nature of any Roman occupation or features and how they relate into the wider area in the Roman period.
- Given the spread of Medieval pottery and CBM found in the evaluation, is there a Medieval settlement in the vicinity or was this land still utilized during that period.
- To integrate the results of all the works into the wider historic and archaeological context of the landscape and to address the South East Research Framework (SERF) where applicable agenda for improving the understanding of the Prehistoric period in the region (Booth 2013).

3.14 In general, the work is to ensure compliance with the archaeological requirement from the East Sussex County Archaeologist that an archaeological strip, map and sample to take place as a pre-planning requirement, and to publish the results either on line, or through OASIS and/or in a local journal.

4 Methodology

4.1 The total area of the PDA is circa 31 hectares but not all of the site will be archaeologically investigated. As agreed during site meeting on 8/8/2019 with County Archaeologist Greg Chuter the overall SMS area (Fig.3) will exclude trenches 71, 72, 82, 83, 85, 86 as additional checks carried out here revealed only geological anomalies and absence of archaeological features. Area containing Trenches 70, 71 and 72 will be subjected to contingency strip if needed. Also trenches 110-116 were added to SMS area following additional checks and weathering-out of some shallow features. Additionally following site meeting with County Archaeologist Chris Greatorex on 28/8/2019 area containing trenches 90, 91, 92, 101, 105 and 109 will be subjected to contingency strip after assessing exposed areas immediately to the north and to the south to justify its necessity. The total designated SMS Area will be divided into three phases (Fig.3)

4.2 The Project will be directed by Dr Paul Wilkinson of SWAT Archaeology of behalf of the client. Other SWAT Archaeology staff and trusted sub-contracted specialists will contribute as necessary. Peter Cichy is the project manager. Appendix 3 provide a list of

the core personnel.

- 4.3 The estimated start date is 9th September 2019, following the site meeting on 8/8/2019 between Bartek Cichy, Project Officer and County Archaeologist Greg Chuter where he has advised that once an addendum to WSI is submitted to the LPA the stripping should commence as soon as possible to avoid adverse weather conditions that may affect archaeological investigation. However a date and time schedule of the mitigation works are yet to be decided and will be communicated to the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer on receipt of a construction schedule. It is likely that top-soil/sub-soil removal will require two machines and will take five weeks due to a necessity for top-soil preservation. A detailed calendar for the implementation and completion of the archaeological investigation 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. At the present it is established between SWAT Archaeology and the Client that Phase 1 should commence as soon as possible and subsequent Phases 2 and 3 will commence from April 2020.
- 4.4 Mechanical excavation will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and will be limited to the removal of topsoil/overburden to expose the uppermost archaeological deposits or the natural geological surface whichever is the higher with a grading/toothless bucket. The underlying surface is anticipated to be either Gault Formation or Lower Greensand Group and Weald Clay Formation in the northern and eastern parts of the site. Following the mechanical clearance of overburden, excavation in all instances will be undertaken by hand.
- 4.5 Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded, both in plan and section.
- 4.6 The evaluation trenches will be hand cleaned using a trowel, hoe or other suitable tool and any archaeological features exposed mapped, recorded and photographed.
- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 Any features identified in the evaluation trench will be fully excavated where possible in proportion to its significance in order to obtain an indication of date and function and stratigraphic sequence. Excavation methods will be as per the following:
 - Excavation across all junctions or intersections of cut features.

- Linear features – Sections of 1-2m wide through the cut of the linear at 5 metre intervals or up to a total of 25% of the total exposed length with sampling of termini of linear features
- Complete excavation (100%) of all discrete datable and significant cut features of less than two sq. metres plan area, and discrete features manifestly rich in artefacts and/or ancient palaeo-environmental remains. Excavation may involve more rapid collection of all artefacts and samples from the second half of discrete features by context or spit where appropriate and following standard recoding of the section and first 50% of the feature.
- 100% excavation of Postholes, hearths, gullies, pits (small discrete features)
- Features larger than 2 square metres - a sliding scale of sampling (to be discussed and agreed).
- complete (100%) excavation of the ditches of small mortuary enclosures of less than 25 sq. m enclosed area, with a sliding scale of reduced sampling of larger enclosures.
- Features/finds considered to be of regional or national importance - excavation of the entirety.
- 100% excavation of graves and pits containing urned or unurned burial remains (cremation urns to be lifted wherever practicable for micro- excavation in laboratory environment), and pits or immediate environments of structured/ placed deposits.
- Waterlogged prehistoric remains or other features considered to be of importance to be preserved in situ, works will cease and the County Archaeologist informed. Discussion will then need to be had between the Archaeological Contractor, the Client and County Archaeologist in order to assess any possible mitigation strategy. A regional scientific advisor from historic England may be needed to ensure that appropriate measures will be undertaken.
- Excavation and recording of Lithic Artefact scatters will be undertaken as per Sussex Standards 2019, Annex F. A lithic technology specialist and a geoarchaeologist should be included as part of the project team to develop and implement an excavation or mitigation strategy. They should be either based on-site permanently or on a regular daily basis to develop and oversee an appropriate recording strategy.
- Should the above not provide sufficient information of function and date, further excavation of said features will be carried out subject to discussion and agreement with the County Archaeologist subject to the confined of the development.

4.9 It may be required following the initial strip that the area containing Trenches 91,91,92,101,105 and 109 will also have to be stripped as waterlogged wetland remains may have survived in its northern part. The decision will be made by the East Sussex County Archaeologist following a site meeting upon completion of the strip in adjacent areas to the north and south. A different methodology may be required to mitigate wetland remains and this needs to be agreed with the East Sussex County Archaeologist in writing. Provisionally if such remains are present on-site a Guidelines from Historic

England on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged remains should be adhered to.

- 4.10 Within the limits of the strip, map and sample objectives, 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. 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.
- 4.11 Generally, bulk soil samples and sub-samples will be taken from the 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 2019. 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.
- 4.12 All artefacts and ecofacts discovered during the archaeological excavation will be stored during the course of the site work in secured site hut. Any finds subject to the Treasure Act will be kept in a safe place and as soon as possible reported to the Coroner's Office, according to the procedures of the act. If removal cannot be effected on the same day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage. The Finds Liaison Officer for the Portable Antiquities Scheme will be informed within one week of any such find. All archaeological finds, including those of 19th and 20th century origin, will be collected and retained for subsequent assessment and dating by appropriate specialists. Certain classes of building material (eg. brick, tile, slate) can sometimes be sub-sampled after recording, with the majority being discarded. No finds will here be disposed of without the prior approval of the East Sussex County Council Archaeologist.
- 4.13 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).

- 4.14 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 artefacts. 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).
- 4.15 A general site safety strategy will be agreed, if necessary, in writing, and implemented prior to the commencement of all fieldworks, to include, 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*.
- 4.16 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.
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 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.
- 4.19 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.

5 Recording

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

- 5.1 The work will be carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Other archaeological specialists may be called in if necessary.
- 5.2 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).
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 Supplementary recording systems will be compiled for investigations and samples taken for bulk screening, palaeoenvironmental analysis, and soil micromorphology. If waterlogged remains will be exposed due course of SMS the preservation in situ entails a potential risk of failure, therefore specialist advice should be sought through the Historic England Regional Science Advisors.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, is to be prepared in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). On completion of the project the Applicant will arrange for the archive to be held at the SWAT Archaeology storage

facility until such times that Barbican House, Lewes, the catchment museum can accept the archive. A Site Code/ museum accession code for the purpose of deposition of the archive of 2019.23 has been provided. All codes will be quoted in any reports arising from the work.

- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 All plans and sections will be drawn on polyester based drawing film, and each plan and/or section will be clearly labelled.
- 5.9 A GPS site grid will be established across the areas subject to investigation. 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.
- 5.10 All recording points will be accurately surveyed with a RTK GNSS kit or Total Station to an accuracy of +/-10mm, and located to the National Grid.

6 Assessment and Reporting

- 6.1 The results of the investigation will be communicated to Barratt Developments Plc 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.
- 6.2 Upon the finish of the fieldwork, a short brief summary report would be required to gain sign-off from the East Sussex County Archaeological Officer for the completed fieldwork phase. Then a post-excavation report with the quantification of findings and full recommendations for further work will be produced and the requirements discussed with the East Sussex County Archaeological Officer in relation to a full report for publication can be issued.
- 6.2 The site archive will be collated after the 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 A list of specialists available for consultation is given in Appendix 3. Finds work will be carried out to accepted professional standards as presented in Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014).
- 6.6 All analysis of finds will be carried out in accordance with industry standards and Sussex Archaeological Standards: Annex H.
- 6.7 On completion of the ordering and cataloguing of the site archive the site archive will be assessed in accordance with the principles of
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE English Heritage 2015)
 - Sussex Archaeological Standards: Section 4 and Appendix 1
- 6.8 A programme of post-excavation analysis will be defined and agreed between Barratt Developments Plc, the archaeological contractor and the East Sussex Council Archaeological Officer.
- 6.9 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
- 6.10 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.

- 6.11 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 samples 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.
- 6.12 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 SMS. 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).
- 6.13 On completion of the ordering of the site archive and as part of the assessment process, a summary report on the SMS 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 SMS and submitted to Barratt Developments Plc and the East Sussex Council Archaeological Officer. Where significant artefacts have been recovered during the course of the SMS or where the archaeology recorded is complex, an interim report will be compiled.
- 6.14 Recommendations for further archaeological work are not to be included within the summary report. The report, however, will assess the archaeological importance of any archaeology revealed during the SMS.
- 6.15 In addition to the summary report (generally no more than 500 words with selected drawn and photographic illustrations), a short report will be compiled for subsequent publication in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, the journal of the Sussex Archaeological Society.

6.16 Should no further archaeological works be required following the completion of the SMS and the completion of the post-excavation analysis, an appropriate programme of further post-excavation works 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 investigation to publication. The assessment will be undertaken as per Sussex Standards 2019, Annex H.

6.17 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 SMS and a report submitted to Barratt Developments Plc and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Advisor.

- a) A brief summary of the archaeology of the site.
- b) Introduction, including scope of report, site location, background to the project, the fieldwork methodology and strategy, archaeological and historical background as well as the original research aims and objectives.
- c) A summary of the excavation results. A description and interpretation of the archaeology and depositional history of the site by phase and a summary list of features with additional information, including matrices, on stratigraphic relationships using initial evidence for dating.
- d) A table showing the classes and numbers of artefacts located and their interpretation if appropriate.
- e) Assessment of the finds and environmental samples. A catalogue and discussion of 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.
- f) A statement of potential and significance with results measured against the original project aims and placed in context of local, regional and national research aims.
- g) Revised aims and objectives in light of the assessment made.
- h) 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.
- i) Recommendation for further post-excavation work to attain publication

standard.

j) The results of the SMS and the importance of any archaeology revealed and recorded during the evaluation will determine the methodologies to be adopted in the preparation of summary and assessment reports.

k) Method statement including tasks, named specialists, time and costs to achieve publication, dissemination and archiving (including):

- Stratigraphy
Geoarchaeology Artefacts and Ecofacts
- Historical research
- Illustration
- Outreach
- Archive deposition and quantification

Confirmation of programming and resources

- Personnel
- Task Lists

l) Bibliography

m) HER and OASIS summary sheets

n) Appendices

o) Illustrations

6.18 In addition provision will be made for use of other scientific dating and geo-archaeological techniques as necessary. The advice of the English Heritage Science Advisor will be sought in advance of the application of these techniques and a specialist visit to the site to examine the remains in situ and acquiring samples will be arranged, where appropriate.

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 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.
- 7.3 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.
- 7.4 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).
- 7.5 On completion of the project, the archaeological contractor is to arrange for the transfer, subject to the landowners consent, of the documentary, photographic and material archive to SWAT Archaeology, and to ensure that the appropriate level of resources for cataloguing, boxing and long term storage are provided for a set fee until such times that Heritage Eastbourne at Eastbourne can accept the archive. Heritage Eastbourne have provided an Archive Accession Number of 2019.23.
- 7.6 The archaeological contractor is to allow the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the valuation, by Barratt Developments Plc, and the East Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer.
- 7.7 Copies of all reports compiled as a result of the excavation and post-excavation archaeological works will be submitted to Barratt Developments Plc as CD containing a .pdf/A version. In addition, a CD containing a .pdf/A 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.
- 7.8 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 Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Compiled by: SWAT Archaeology (RP, PC) The Office, School Farm Oast, Faversham, Kent. Dated: 16th August 2019, revised 6th September 2019.

Evaluation at Brodricklands and Hamlands Farm, Willingdon

Site Code: WIL-EV-19

APPENDIX 1: Evaluation Finds list

Trench	Context	Cut	Material	Description	Weight(g)	Period
26	2606a	2606	Pottery	Small fragments	17.78	P
30	3005	3004	Iron	Lump broken in 3 pieces, square profile core, might be corroded nail	35.12	R
30	3013		Pottery	Small abraded	3.1	
30	3013		Pottery	Fragment of roman brick , mid and small sherds	155	L.I.A-R
30	3012		Pottery	Small abraded	5.5	EM
30	3005	3004	Pottery	Small and medium fragments	73	EM
30	3012		Cu alloy	Roman coin- sestertius – worn unreadable	6.77	R
30	3012		Pottery	Few small and tiny	51.8	EM
30	3007	3006	Sandstone	Fine sandstone soft pinkish	166	
30	3012		Iron	Very corroded lump of iron	44	
30	3012		Pottery Brick	Large fragments	500	LIA-EM
42	4204a	4204	Pottery	3 tiny abraded	8.55	EM
42	4205a	4205	Pottery	3 small abraded	12.3	S/EM
43	4304a	4304	Pottery	Small sherd falling apart	39	EBA
43	4306a	4306	Fe slag	Tiny fragment	1	
43	4306a	4306	Pottery	Small fragments	72	R/EM
43	4307a	4307	Fossil wood	Small fragments	30	
43	4307a	4307	Pottery	Mid and small fragments	50	S/EM
44	4404a	4404	Brick	Big and small fragments	300	R
45	4511	4510	Pottery	2 small abraded	15	EM
45	4505	4504	Pottery	Many sherds of one pot DR		EBA
45	4505	4504	Pottery	Bag of large sherds	200+	E.B.A
45	4508		Pottery	Small bag of small fragment	160	P
48	4804		Pottery	3 Small fragments	6.7	M
48	4804		Flint	Scraper/broken blade	3.68	
48	4806	4805	Pottery	3 tiny abraded	6.7	P
49	4902		Slag A	3 lumps of slag black porous, glossy	210	
49	4904a	4904	Brick	Oversized brick fragment	400	PM?
49	4904a	4904	Iron	Sickle?	200+	PM
55	5502		FE	Nail, square profile rounded head	8.8	
55	5502		Fe alloy	Machinery part	158	Modern
55	5502		FE alloy	Irregular plate	43	PM

57	5702		Pottery	Few small fragments	21	EM
57	5704a	5704	Pottery	2 small fragments		Med
57	5704a	5704	Brick	Large abraded fragment	81	R?
57	5705a	5705	Pottery	Small abraded	4.1	LIA
57	5706a	5706	Pottery/brick	2 small fragments and one tiny	28.3	
58	5809	5805	Pottery	Small and tiny fragments	12.9	P
59	5904a	5904	Pottery	Tiny fragm	1	LIA
60	6002		Brick	Oversized brick fragment	300	PM?
62	6208	6205	Pottery	2 tiny fragments	1	
63	6302		Pottery	3 small fragments		EM
63	6302		Brick	Small fragment		Modern
63	6305	6304	Pottery	Small abraded fragment	4	E.M
64	6402		Pottery	Small fragment	6.6	EM
64	6402		Fe slag	Small lups of slag	17.5	
64	6402		Fe Slag	Lump of slag	111	
64	6405	6404			31.3	S-EM
65	6502		Iron	Nail- square profile, rounded head	11	
65	6502		Iron	Plate fragment, not much corroded	169	PM
68	6802		Pottery	3 tiny fragments	5.1	EM?
68	6802		Pottery	Tiny abraded fragments	13.8	
69	6905	6905	Pottery	Tiny braded fragment	4	
69	6902		Pottery	Small abraded	2.8	P
70	7002		Pottery	Small fragment		IA
71	7102		Pottery	3 small abraded	8.4	P
77	7702		Brick	Oversized brick fragments	400	PM?
78	7805	7804	Pottery	3 small fragments	15.31	?R-EM?
79	7905	7904	Pottery	2 small fragm.	13	EM
79	7905	7904	Pottery	Few small fragments	101.5	EM
84	8402		Flint	Core and flakes	58	P
87	8702		Pottery	Small and tiny fragments	27.7	S/EM
88	8802		Flint	Worked flint	13	P
89	8901		Iron	Nail fragm. Square profile	2.5	
90	9002		Sub-ceramic	Lumps – poss kiln wall fragm	113	
91	9102		Flint	Possibly scraper		
91	9102		Pottery	3 tiny abraded fragments		
91	9102		Pottery	Small fragment		EM
91	9102		Pottery	Small abraded	7.3	Med
91	9102		Flint	Flake	10.3	P
91	9102		Flint	Flake		
91	9102		Flint	Poss. scraper		
94	9402		Flint	Flake		
94	9402		Flint	blade		
96	9605	9604	Pottery	4 medium fragments		LIA/R
96	9605	9604	Pottery	Half bag mid and small fragments	50	LIA
96	9605	9604	Iron	lump		
96	9605	9604	Flint	Flint with worked edge, some crude scraper	36	

96	9605	9604	Slag A	black porous, some glossy surfaces	24	
96	9605	9604	Brick/Tile	Small fragments of tile/brick	20	<Med
97	9705	9704	Tile	Small frgments		Med
97	9709	9708	Pottery	Small fragment		P
97	9709	9708	Iron	Hook or bend nail, square profile	4.91	Med
97	9709	9708	Pottery	Small abraded	5.6	Med
97	9711	9710	Pottery	2 small fragments		EM
98	9802		Pottery	2 small fragments		EM
99	9902		Flint	2 flakes?		
99	9902		Pottery	3 small fragments		LIA/R
99	9905	9904	Pottery	5 small abraded fragments	19	E.M
99	9907	9906	Pottery	Few tiny fragments		R
99	9907	9906	Flint	flake		
100	10002		Pottery	2 small fragments	6	
100	10004	10004	Pottery	3 small fragments	15	EM
100	10006	10006	Pottery	small fragment		P
102	10202		Pottery	3 small fragments		LIA
102	10202		Pottery	2 small fragments		
102	10202		Pottery	2 small fragments		P
102	10202		Pottery	3 small fragments		EM
102	10202		Pottery	5 small fragments		
102	10202		Pottery	3 small abraded fragments		
103	10302		Pottery	tiny fragment		P
103	10302		Pottery	tiny fragment		P
103	10302		Pottery	Few small abraded fragments		EM
103	10302		Slag B/Pottery	Sub ceramic porous cherry slag, possibly furnace wall fragment	208	
103	10302		Pottery	Small fragments	20	P
104	10404		Flint	core		
104	10406	10406	Pottery	Tiny fragment		P
106	10602		Iron	Pick fragment		PM
107	10702		Pottery	Few small fragments		P
107	10702		Tile	3 small fragments		M?
107	10702		Tile	Small fragment		R/M?
109	10902		Iron	Triangular fragment of plough?		PM
112	11202		Pottery	4 small fragments		LIA
114	11402		Pottery	small fragment		
115	11502		Pottery	3 small abraded fragments		BA/P
121	12102		Brick	fragment		PM

Appendix 2: Evaluation Trench narratives and summary

Archaeological investigation carried out at Brodricklands and Hamlands Farm exposed an evidence for sparse Bronze Age activity across the site. One possible cremation burial of that date was exposed in Trench 108 in the northern-central part of the site. A course of possible Bronze Age Holloway was revealed at south-eastern ends of Trenches 119 and 121. Another prehistoric trackway in south-west; north-east alignment is expected to emerge the site between evaluation Trenches 111 and 112 (*Chris Greatorex pers. Comm.*).

There an evidence for a potential low-status farmstead or hamlet located in central part of the site surrounded by ditched field system. Dating evidence indicates continuous use of this land from general Iron Age through Roman, Saxon and Early Medieval Periods with episodes of Hi-Medieval, Post-Medieval and Early Modern activity within proposed SMS area.

Trench 1

Trench measured 25.02m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in the most southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising mid yellowish brown alluvial clay with occ. flint (<50mm) and outcrops of dark bluish grey clay (103b) at the bottom of the trench.

A modern land drain cut in north-south alignment housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 2

Trench measured 24.98m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising mid yellowish brown alluvial clay with infrequent flint.

A modern water pipe and land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 3

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in the most southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising mid yellowish brown alluvial clay with occ. flints.

Six modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipe were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 4

Trench measured 24.98m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising mid yellowish brown alluvial clay with infrequent flint.

A modern hardcore spread and four land drain cuts housing earthenware pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 5

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in the most southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firm compaction, mid gray clay with occ. sub angular flints, frequent yellow iron panning, lower down rusty iron panning and bluish dark grey lenses.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipe were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 6

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising mid yellowish brown alluvial clay with infrequent flint.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipe were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 7

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in the most southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising grey brown alluvial clay with occ. flints.

A modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 8

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising Firm compaction, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint (<50mm), occ. chalk, outcrops and lenses of dark bluish gray clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipe were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 9

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in the most southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising Firm compaction, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint (<50mm), occ. chalk, curvilinear and irregular outcrops and lenses of dark bluish gray clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 10

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint (<50mm), infrequent chalk, curvilinear and irregular outcrops and lenses of dark bluish gray clay (1003b).

Three modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 11

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, Firm compaction, mid yellowish brown clay with occ. sub angular flint (<50mm), occ. chalk.

A modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 12

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint, infrequent chalk, curvilinear and irregular outcrops of dark bluish gray clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed and a large water pipe was found intersecting mid part of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 13

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted bluish grey clay laminated with mid yellowish brown clay with occasional sub angular flints.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes and a spread of modern hardcore were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 14

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.38metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid bluish grey clay with freq iron panning laminated with mid yellowish brown clay with occ. sub angular flints.

Five modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes and a spread of modern hardcore were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 15

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.36metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid bluish grey clay with freq iron panning laminated with mid yellowish brown clay with occ. sub angular flint.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 16

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.38metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint (<50mm), infrequent chalk, curvilinear and irregular outcrops and lenses of dark bluish grey clay.

Five modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

An Early Medieval NW-SE aligned oval pit was found here. Feature was 4.43m long by 3m+ wide and filled with mid greyish brown clay with occasional burnt flint, charcoal flecks and small pottery fragments. Also linear NW-SE aligned gully with shallow sides and concave base was exposed cutting into natural geology. Feature was abutted to NW side of pit 1609 and

measured 2.07m long by 0.75m wide. Features were not excavated at this stage of investigation.

Trench 17

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and irregular outcrops of dark bluish grey clay.

No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 18

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted grey brown clay with infrequent ironstone and irregular outcrops of dark blue grey silty clay.

Three modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 19

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted grey brown silty clay with moderate ironstone and outcrops of dark blue grey silty clay. Three modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 20

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate ironstone and irregular outcrops of dark grey silty clay.

Five modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 21

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate ironstone and irregular outcrops of dark grey silty clay.

Five modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 22

Trench measured 12.20m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate ironstone and irregular outcrops of dark grey silty clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 23

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate ironstone and irregular outcrops of dark grey silty clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 24

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint, infrequent chalk and irregular outcrops of dark grey silt clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes and gas service trench were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 25

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.39metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and infrequent chalk.

Three modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. Medieval pit and linear feature were exposed in middle part of this trench. Features were not excavated at this stage of investigation.

Trench 26

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.41metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint (<50mm), infrequent chalk, curvilinear and irregular outcrops and lenses of dark bluish gray clay.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. Also a sub-circular cut probably a discrete feature was exposed in this trench.

Trench 27

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

A ditch in north-east; south-west alignment was exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 28

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, yellow brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint, infrequent chalk and outcrops of dark blue silty clay.

A modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 29

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Two discrete archaeological features were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation.

Three modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 30

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed comprising complex archaeological asset here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence indicates Later Iron Age to Early Roman date for features exposed in this trench.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 31

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in southern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

A sub-oval cut and deposit were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation.

Five modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 32

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in middle part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellow brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed here comprising complex archaeological asset although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence indicates Later Iron Age to Early Medieval and Medieval date for features exposed in this trench.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 33

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed here comprising complex archaeological asset although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence indicates Late Roman to Early Saxon date for features exposed in this trench.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 34

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed here comprising complex archaeological asset although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 35

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed here comprising complex archaeological asset although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 36

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Archaeological deposit was exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Trench 37

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed here comprising complex archaeological asset although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Trench 38

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several cuts and deposits were exposed here comprising complex archaeological asset although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 39

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Two archaeological cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench. Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 40

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Two archaeological cuts and deposit were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 41

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Two archaeological linear cuts in NE-SW alignment were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Five modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 42

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Two linear archaeological cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Trench 43

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Four archaeological cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence for features exposed in this trench emphasises Mid to Late Bronze Age and Roman-British periods.

Trench 44

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Three linear archaeological cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence for features exposed in this trench indicates Roman-British period.

Trench 45

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Three linear archaeological cuts were exposed here accompanied by two post-holes although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence for features exposed in this trench indicates Bronze Age.

Trench 46

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4metre in depth and was placed in central-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

A post-hole cut within occupational deposit was exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

A modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here.

Trench 47

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

A linear cut was exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

A modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here.

Trench 48

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.44metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay. Several curvilinear cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Retrieved dating evidence for features exposed in this trench indicated Early Medieval to Medieval Periods.

A modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here.

Trench 49

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Several curvilinear cuts and post-hole were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Retrieved dating evidence for features exposed in this trench indicated Medieval to Late Medieval Periods.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 50

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Couple linear cuts and pit were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes and service trench were exposed here.

Trench 51

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Three linear cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Trench 52

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

No apparent cuts were exposed here only dating evidence in form of debitage lithics was retrieved during excavation of this trench and it indicate activity during Late Bronze Age.

Trench 53

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and lenses of dark grey clay.

Two linear cuts were exposed here although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for features exposed in this trench.

Trench 54

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

No archaeological features or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 55

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted grey brown silt clay with infrequent sub angular flints.

A spread of Late Medieval pottery and CBM was exposed in this trench.

Trench 56

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

No archaeological features or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 57

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

Three linear archaeological features were found in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of pottery shards indicates general Iron Age and Medieval Period.

Trench 58

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

Three linear archaeological features were found in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of lithics indicates Late Bronze Age.

Trench 59

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

A linear feature accompanied by a post-pit was exposed in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of pottery shards indicates Late Iron Age date for these features.

Trench 60

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.52metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

A linear feature was exposed in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of pottery shards indicates Post-Medieval date for this feature.

Trench 61

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

No archaeological features or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 62

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

A linear feature accompanied by two post-holes was exposed in this trench. No dating evidence was retrieved for these features.

Trench 63

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

A linear feature was exposed in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of pottery shards indicates Early Medieval date for this feature.

Trench 64

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.52metre in depth and was placed in central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, grey brown silty clay with moderate sub angular flint.

Two linear features were exposed in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of pottery shards indicates Saxon to Early Medieval date for these features.

Trench 65

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and infrequent chalk.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 66

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and infrequent chalk.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 67

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.5metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and infrequent chalk.

Modern service trench was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench had a gap in its middle due to a need for temporary access road.

Trench 68

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.43metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and infrequent chalk.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 69

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.43metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted, mid yellowish brown clay with moderate sub angular flint and infrequent chalk.

Two linear features in north-east; south-west alignment were exposed here. Gathered dating evidence in form of lithics indicates Late Bronze Age date for these features.

One modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipes was exposed here.

Trench 70

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One linear feature in north-west; south-east alignment was exposed here. Gathered dating evidence suggests general Iron Age date for this feature.

Three modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 71

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.43metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Four modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 72

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 73

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.43metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 74

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 75

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Several bioturbations were noted in western part of this trench. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 76

Trench measured 15m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One modern land drain cut housing ceramic pipe was exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 77

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Two linear and two discrete features have been exposed in this trench although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence in form of potsherds and CBM indicates Post-Medieval date for these features.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 78

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Three linear features and post-hole have been exposed in this trench although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence in form of potsherds indicates Romano-British and Post-Medieval date for these features.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 79

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.44metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Two linear features, occupation spread and pit have been exposed in this trench although not excavated at this stage of investigation. Gathered dating evidence in form of potsherds

indicates Early-Medieval date for these features.

Trench 80

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One linear feature was exposed in this trench although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence was retrieved for this feature.

Trench 81

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One linear feature and sub-oval pit have been exposed in this trench although not excavated at this stage of investigation. No dating evidence has been retrieved for these features.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here.

Trench 82

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.49metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 83

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 84

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Two linear features in north-east; south-west alignment and an occupation spread were exposed in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of lithics indicates Bronze Age date for these features.

Trench 85

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 86

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.42metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One modern trapezoidal cut was exposed here.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 87

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One curvilinear feature and three post-holes have been found in this trench. Gathered dating evidence emphasise Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods for these features.

Trench 88

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.43metre in depth and was placed in western-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

A spread of infrequent Prehistoric debitage lithics has been identified in this trench.

Trench 89

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in north-western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 90

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.44metre in depth and was placed in north-western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 91

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in north-western part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 92

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.49metre in depth and was placed in north-western part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 93

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.43metre in depth and was placed in western-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One linear geological feature was exposed in this trench. One modern land drain cut was found here. No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 94

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in western-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench, however several worked flint debitage pieces were found during excavation.

Trench 95

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.51metre in depth and was placed in western-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 96

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in western-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

One linear feature was exposed in this trench and gathered dating evidence indicates Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.

Trench 97

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in western-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

Two linear, one curvilinear features accompanied by two possible pits were exposed in this trench. Gathered dating evidence in form of pottery and lithics indicates Prehistory and Early Medieval date for features exposed here.

Trench 98

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.55metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-sand-silt with moderate ironstone and manganese.

No archaeological features or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 99

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.51metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

One linear feature and possibly sub-oval pit were exposed here gathered dating evidence suggests Later Iron Age and Early Medieval Period for these features.

Trench 100

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.53metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Geological anomalies were identified in north-western part of the trench. Pottery shards were found during machining and these are indicating Late Iron Age and Early Medieval dates for occupation in the vicinity.

Trench 101

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.49metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

A curvilinear geological anomaly has been identified in this trench.

Trench 102

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.51metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent

manganese and angular flints.

One linear ditch was exposed here gathered dating evidence suggests Late Iron Age date for this feature.

Trench 103

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were identified however during machining of this trench general Bronze Age lithics were found.

Trench 104

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Two linear features were exposed here and gathered dating evidence suggests general Prehistoric date for these features.

Trench 105

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.51metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were exposed in this trench.

Trench 106

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

One geological feature was exposed and Post-Medieval pottery shards were retrieved during machining of this trench.

Trench 107

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Post-Medieval pottery shards were retrieved during machining of this trench.

No apparent archaeological cuts or deposit were noted here.

Trench 108

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

One cremation burial was exposed here and gathered dating evidence indicates Bronze Age date for this feature.

Trench 109

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Post-Medieval pottery shards were retrieved during machining of this trench.

No apparent archaeological cuts or deposits were noted here.

Trench 110

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 111

Trench measured 14.40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 112

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Geological features were exposed in north western part of this trench and residual in origin potsherds retrieved during machining were provisionally dated to Late Iron Age.

Trench 113

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Trench exposed roughly build modern brick wall in its south-western part and an extension dug around it revealed a spread of modern hardcore denoted from the south by this wall.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found.

Trench 114

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.44metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 115

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.62metre in depth and was placed in northern-central part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural

geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

One bioturbation probably treebale was found and investigated in this trench. No archaeological cuts or deposits were found however three abraded Bronze Age potsherds were found during machining of this trench.

Trench 116

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

One linear gully terminus in north-east; south-west alignment was exposed in this trench however no dating evidence was retrieved.

Trench 117

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.44metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 118

Trench was split into two halves separated by concrete access road and hedge. Southern portion measured 6.6m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and northern portion respectively 7.4metres long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth.

Both smaller trenches were placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment whilst northern part was slightly tilted to the east-north-east. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in southern portion of this trench and northern part exposed pit feature dated provisionally to Late Bronze Age.

Trench 119

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology

comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

A course of possible north-east; south-west aligned Bronze Age trackway (Holloway) was exposed in south eastern part of this trench. Also two discrete features were exposed further to the north-west.

The trackway was sample excavated in small intervention to confirm its existence. Wide linear cut had moderately sloping sides however no further dating evidence was retrieved. No bulk soil samples were obtained at this stage.

Trench 120

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 121

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.49metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

A course of possible north-east; south-west aligned Bronze Age trackway (Holloway) was exposed in south eastern part of this trench. Its appears to be a continuation of wide linear cut exposed in nearby (to the south-west) Trench 119. No dating evidence was retrieved from this Trench.

Trench 122

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.46metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Geological test-pit dug at the north-eastern end of the trench to the depth of 2.5metre exposed broad orange-grey clay-silt deposit with moderate manganese nodules. It was capping a 0.1m-thick band of grey waterlogged silty clay containing small tree branches and twigs that were capped at the depth of 2.3m by substantial land slide event. 40 litres soil samples were

acquired for further processing.

Trench 123

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.52metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Two linear features were exposed in this trench however no suitable dating evidence was found during machining of this trench.

Trench 124

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.48metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 125

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.49metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 126

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.53metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 127

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.49metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 128

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.47metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 129

Trench measured 19.30m long, 1.8m wide and 0.45metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 130

Trench measured 15.37m long, 1.8m wide and 0.2metre in depth and was placed in north-eastern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow to orange-grey clay-silt with infrequent manganese and angular flints.

Shallow strip exposed demolition debris derived from recently bulldozed farm building. Possibility of deeper excavation was impossible due to overhead cables.

No archaeological cuts or deposits were found in this trench.

Trench 131

Excavation of this trench was aborted due to asbestos contamination revealed during an attempt to excavate this trench.

Previously existed farm building containing corrugated asbestos sheets on its roof was burned down 30 years ago and all debris was left in-situ according to local residents. This area is now fenced off and subjected to decontamination procedure.

Trench 132

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.65metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow grey brown clay with moderate sub angular flint irregular outcrops of dark blue gray clay.

Trench was dug as a contingency following a request from County Archaeologist to dismiss possibility of archaeological assets surviving deeper than previously excavated trench 19.

Trench exposed geological anomalies linked to alluvial processes underneath marsh clay deposit.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 133

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.67metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-west; south-east alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow grey brown clay with moderate sub angular flint irregular outcrops of dark blue gray clay.

Trench was dug as a contingency following a request from County Archaeologist to dismiss possibility of archaeological assets surviving deeper than previously excavated trench 16.

Trench exposed geological anomalies linked to alluvial processes underneath marsh clay deposit.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Trench 134

Trench measured 25m long, 1.8m wide and 0.64metre in depth and was placed in southern part of the site in north-east; south-west alignment. It exposed natural geology comprising firmly compacted yellow grey brown clay with moderate sub angular flint irregular outcrops of dark blue gray clay.

Trench was dug as a contingency following a request from County Archaeologist to dismiss possibility of archaeological assets surviving deeper than previously excavated trench 17.

Trench exposed geological anomalies linked to alluvial processes underneath marsh clay deposit.

Two modern land drain cuts housing ceramic pipes were exposed here. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

Geological test pit excavated to the depth of 2.3metres at its south-western end revealed complex stratigraphy comprising 9 distinctive deposits inter-bedded with thin bands of flat reddish ironstone. About 0.2m-thick band of dark-blue-grey gault clay noted from depth of 1.3m to 1.5metres contained moderate amounts of ammonite fossils thus dating this sediment to the Lower Cretaceous Period 145-100 million years ago.

A further column and/or monolith sampling should be discussed with a professional paleoenvironmentalist and limited-size suitable access pit may be required to be dug here in a later stage of investigation.

At this stage 40 litres sample was taken from gault deposit pending further recommendations.

APPENDIX 3: Core Personnel Structure

Project Management - Fieldwork	Role
Dr Paul Wilkinson, MCIfA, FSA	Director
Peter Cichy	Project Manager
Bartek Cichy	Project Officer/ Surveyor
Kerry Taylor	Site Supervisor
Finds	Specialist
Flint	Chris Butler, MCIfA
Early Prehistoric Pottery	Nigel Macpherson-Grant
Later prehistoric and Roman pottery	Dr Malcolm Lyne
Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval pottery	Luke Barber
Small finds (Coins and metalwork)	Dana Goodburn-Brown, MSc
Conservation support and x-ray photography	Dana Goodburn-Brown, MSc
Samples and human remains	Specialist
Environmental soil processing	Lisa Gray, MSc, AIFA
Faunal, floral micro and macro remains	Lisa Grey MSc AIFA
Animal Remains (Bones, Oyster shells)	Carol White
Human Remains	Dr Chris Dieter
Micro-excavation (cremation burials)	Dana Goodburn-Brown
Post-Excavation and publication	Role
David Britchfield, MCIfA	Post excavation Manager, Author
Peter Cichy	Co-author
Bartek Cichy	Co-author, illustrator

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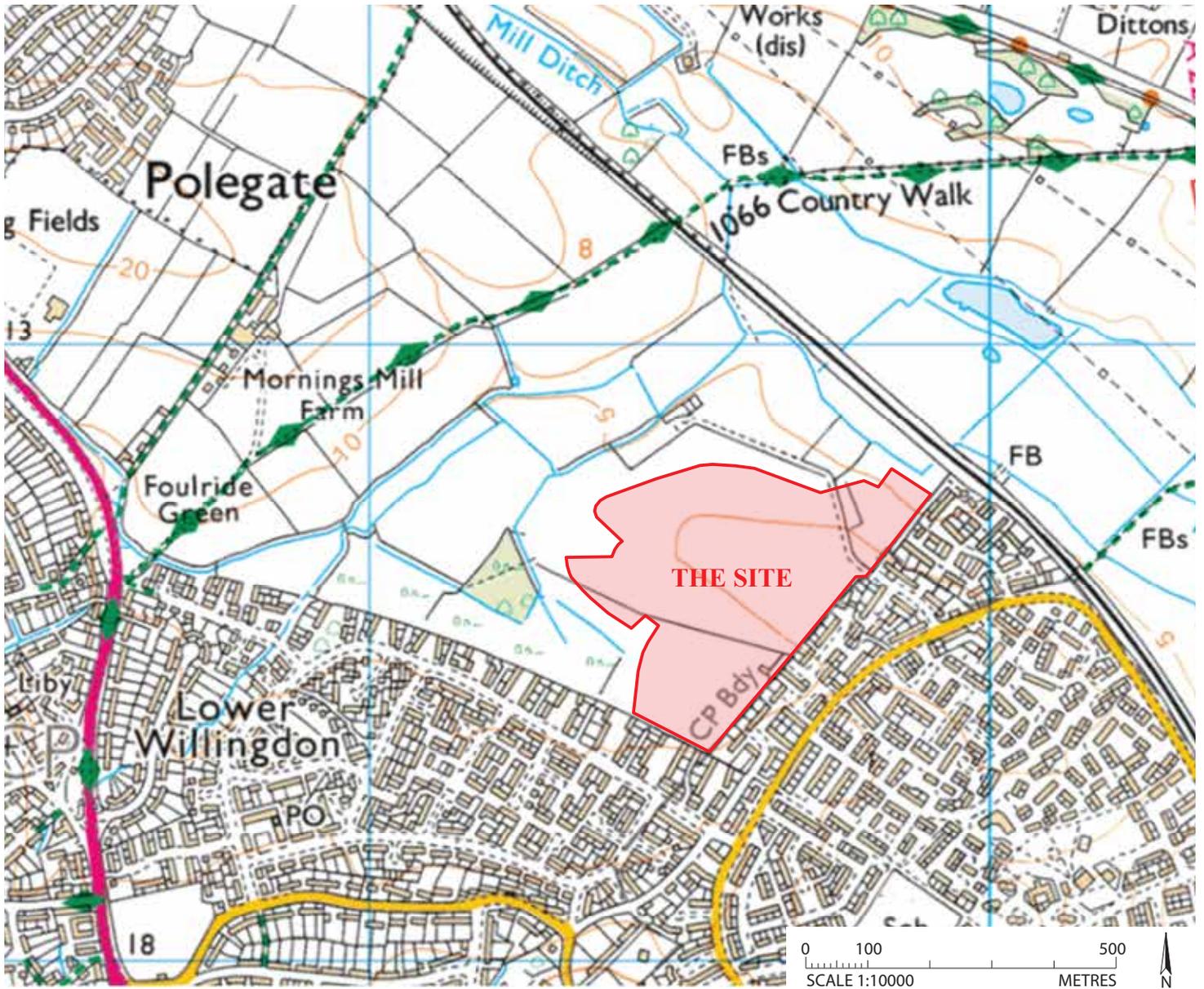


Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.

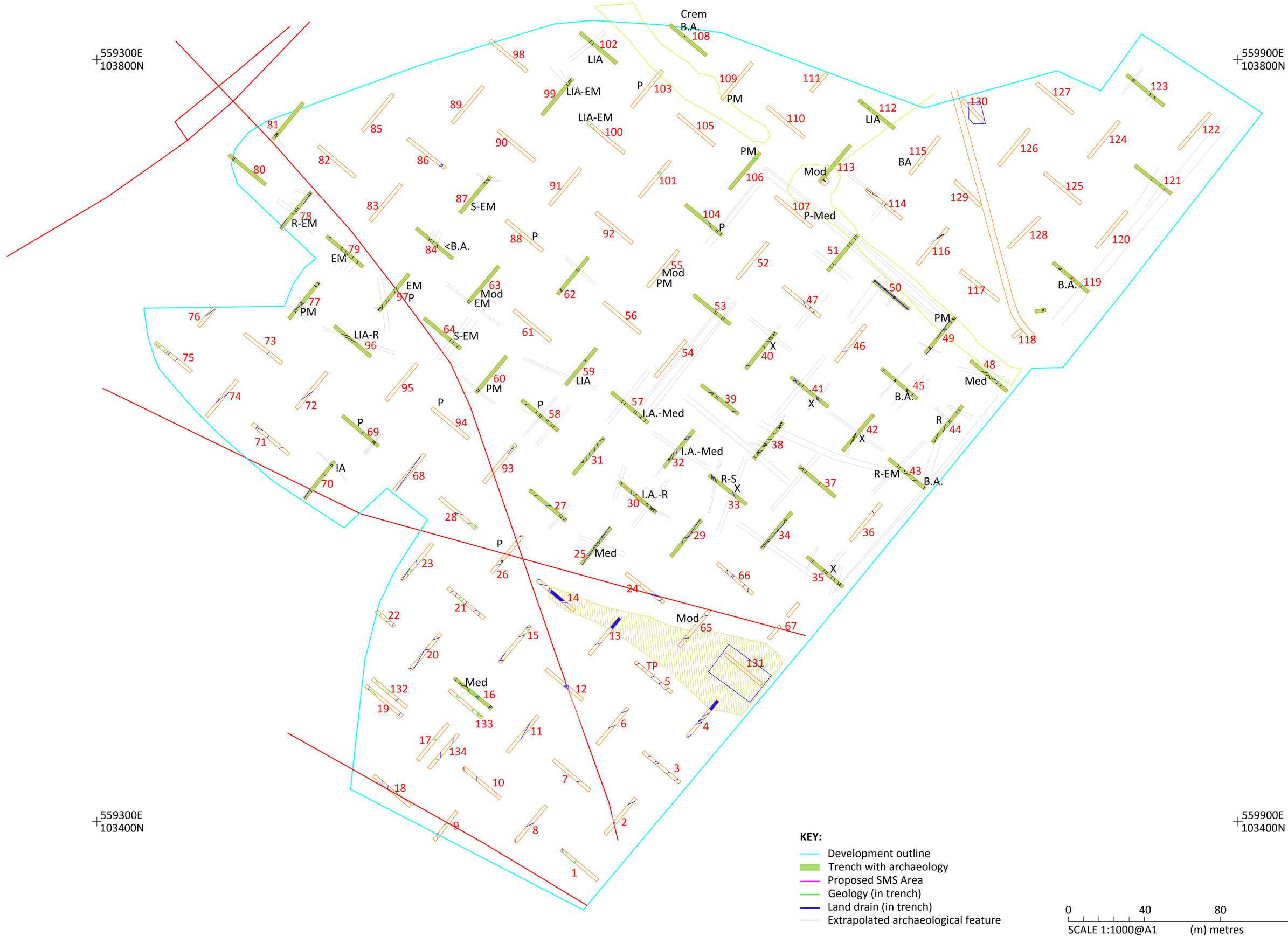


Figure 2: Brodricklands & Hamlands Farm, Willingdon - Evaluation trenches



Figure 3: Brodricklands & Hamlands Farm, Willingdon - Proposed SMS area, 06 September 2019

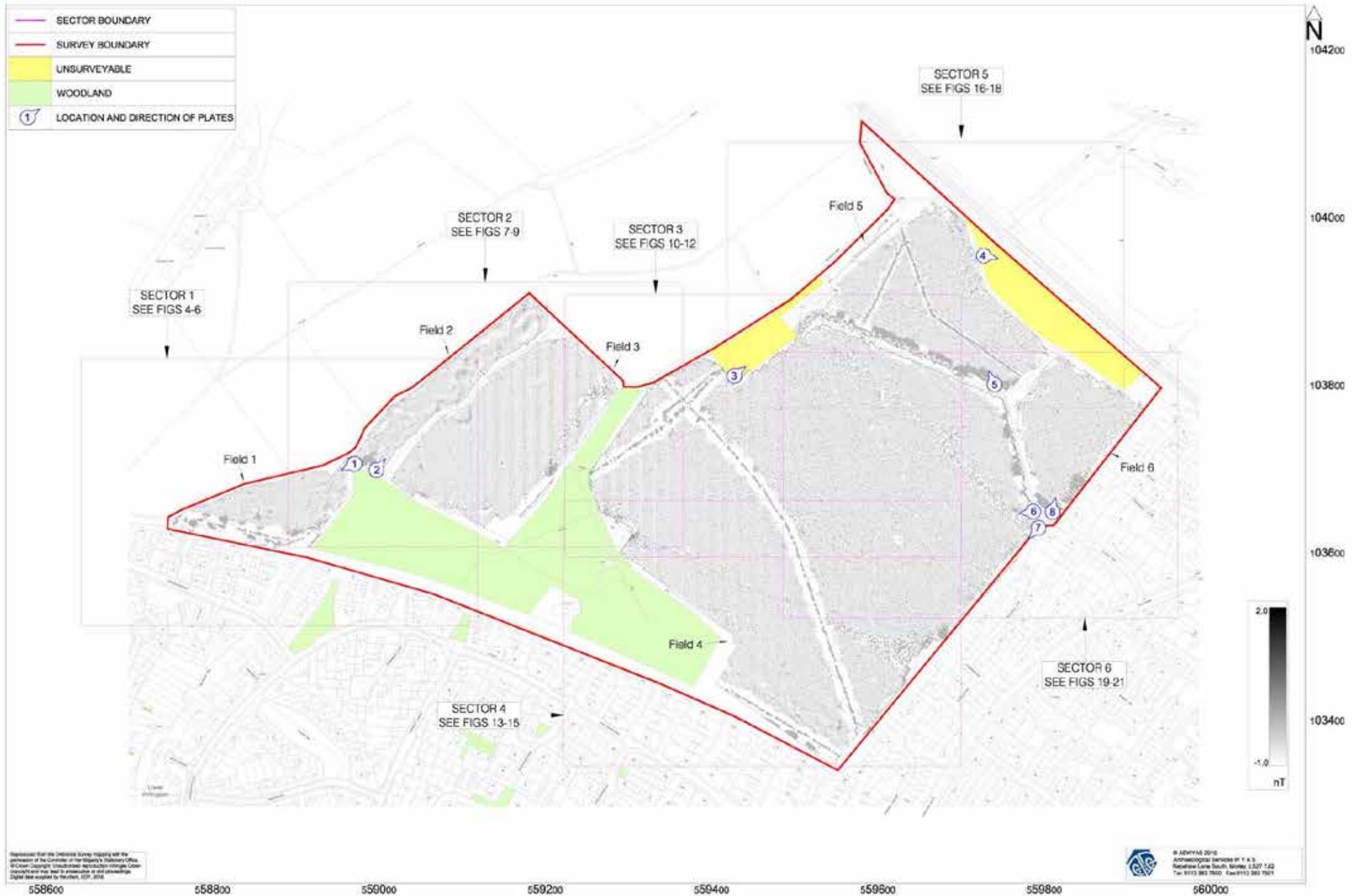


Fig. 5: Processed greyscale magnetometer data

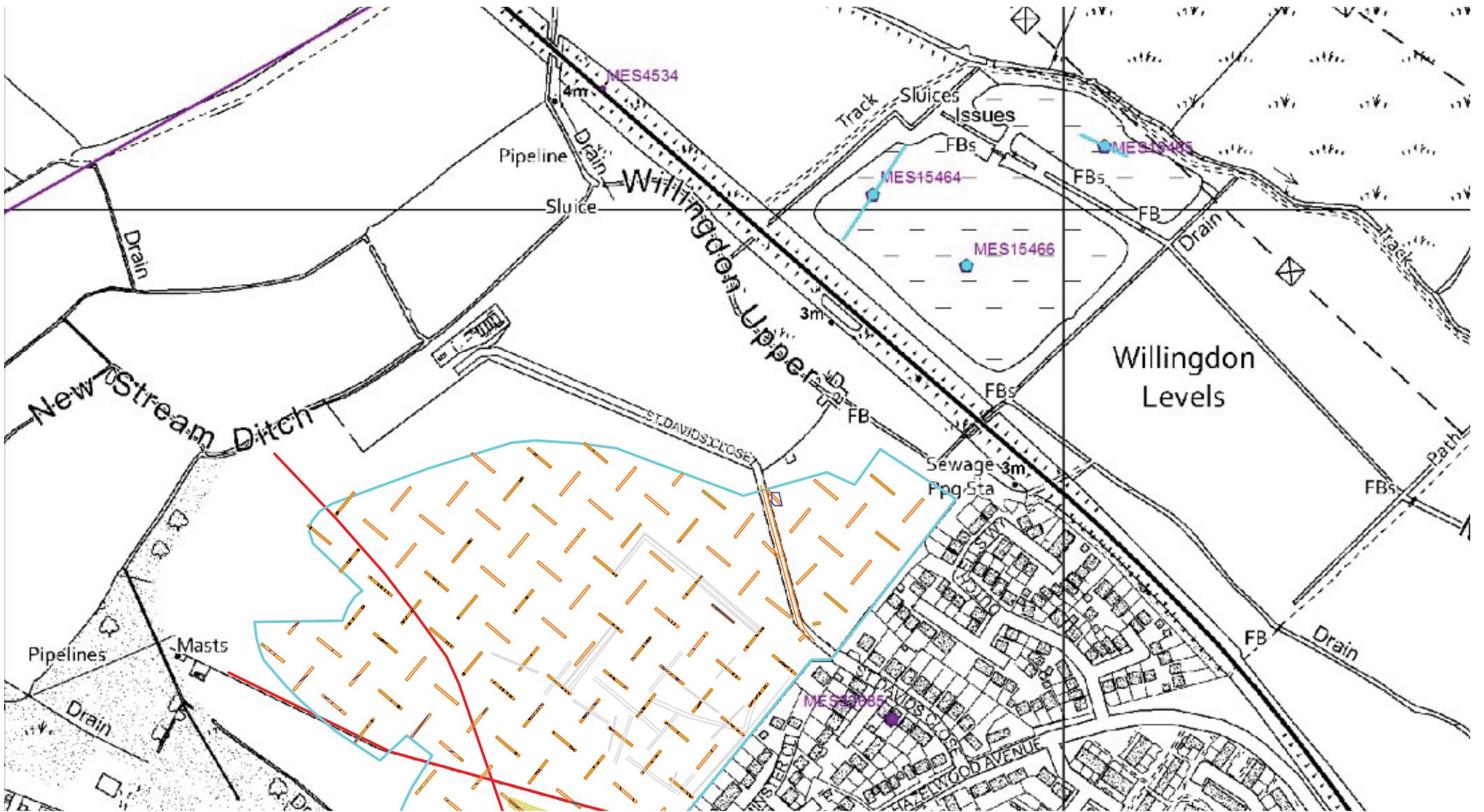


Figure 6: The site in relation to HER records