

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at the Pestalozzi Village  
Sedlescombe, East Sussex**

**NGR 578880 117550  
(TQ 78880 17550)**

**Rother District Council Planning Reference: RR/2010/1671/P**

**Project No: 4789  
Site Code: LPV11**

**ASE Report No: 2011228  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-110355**

**By Simon Stevens BA MIFA**

**with a contribution from Trista Clifford**

**October 2011**

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**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Steed Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe, East Sussex. Only 12 of the proposed 18 trenches were excavated due to on-site constraints.*

*In the southern part of the site there appears to be little truncation with between c. 600mm and c. 800mm of surviving top and subsoil and the survival of one undated archaeological feature.*

*In the central part of the site, Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 could not be excavated due to obstructions and this part of the site remains unevaluated.*

*In the northern part of the site there appears to be little truncation with between c. 500mm and c. 900mm of top and subsoil surviving and the survival of one undated, possibly archaeological, feature. A reasonable assemblage of unstratified late post-medieval pottery, tile and iron slag was recovered from the northern part of the site.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA) was commissioned by Steed Construction Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe, East Sussex (NGR 578880 117550; Figure 1).

### **1.2 Topography and Geology**

1.2.1 The site lies in an elevated position overlooking the valley of the River Brede to the north, at a heights varying between c.18mAOD and c.25mAOD, with a noticeable slope from south to north. It is an irregularly-shaped plot bounded by trees and fences and by the access road to Oaklands House to the south.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the superficial geology of the site is clay-with-flints formation and the underlying bedrock forms part of the Ashdown Beds Formation (BGS 2011).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

1.3.1 The first stage in the archaeological process was the production of a Desk Based Assessment (ASE 2010), commissioned to identify the potential of the site to contain archaeological remains in support of a planning application (Reference: RR/2010/1671/P). Having considered that document and the planning application, Casper Johnson, the County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council, recommended that further work in the form of an archaeological evaluation be undertaken as a condition of planning permission. Rother District Council has granted permission subject to various conditions. Condition 6 states that:

*'No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), including a timetable for the investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the local planning authority and the works shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved details.'*

*REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, as the development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest, in accordance with requirements within PPS5 'Planning for the Historic Environment', Policy BE6 of the South East Plan: Regional Spatial Strategy for the South-East and Policy GD1 (viii) of the Rother District Local Plan.'*

1.3.2 Accordingly, a WSI (ASE 2011) was produced and accepted by ESCC.

## **1.4 Aims and Objectives**

1.4.1 The principle objectives of the archaeological work laid out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation (ibid)* were to ascertain:

### **GENERAL**

- Whether archaeological remains are present on the site and if so assess the date, survival and condition of said remains.
- The character date and quality of ancient remains and deposits.
- How they might be affected by the development of the site
- What options should be considered for mitigation

### **SPECIFIC**

- *It would be possible to* identify and characterise any remains associated with the known Roman activity in the area, particularly any remains of industrial activity or the road found during the construction of the existing Pestalozzi Village.

1.4.2 The final aim is to make public the results of the archaeological evaluation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## **1.5 Scope of Report**

1.5.1 The current report provides results of the archaeological work at the site carried out in September 2011 by a team comprising Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Gary Webster (Archaeological Assistant) and John Cook (Archaeological Surveyor) The project was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and by Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation Manager).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 A full assessment of the archaeological background to the site is given in the Desk Based Assessment (ASE 2010). In summary, there is little evidence of prehistoric activity in this part of the Weald, however this probably reflects the paucity of fieldwork in the area rather than the true situation.
- 2.2 There is evidence of significant Romano-British ironworking activity in the area around Sedlescombe. It has been suggested that Pestalozzi Village lies on the site of a Roman settlement, being at the convergence of a Roman road, wharf and the industrial iron-working site. Foundation excavations for the existing structures at the site uncovered a metalled road surface of Roman date (Cleere & Crossley 1995, 305)
- 2.3 An iron-working site at Oaklands Park (*ibid.*) to the west of the current site is thought to have been part of a group of related sites in the vicinity, such as the ore-mining and pre-treatment site at nearby Petley Wood (*ibid.*). The slag and rubbish banks from the industrial activity at Oaklands Park were quarried away for road metalling during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is said that Hadrianic coins were found, giving a broad occupation date of early 2<sup>nd</sup> century, along with ceramic artefacts (*ibid.*, ASE 2010, 6).
- 2.4 The concentration of Roman evidence has led to the area being designated an Archaeological Notification Area.
- 2.5 There is no recorded evidence of medieval ironworking in the immediate area but there are several buildings with medieval elements still standing in Sedlescombe village. A tannery and bark mill owned by Battle Abbey were also located there (ASE 2010, 6-7).
- 2.6 The first mention of the house on the site of Oaklands Farm was in 1532, in a conveyance of lands and tenements called Stoneleap in Westfield. The site changed hands, name and gradually grew throughout the post-medieval period until structures of the farm became part of Pestalozzi International Village. Detailed information on the landowners, development and cartographic background to the site is given in the Desk Based Assessment (*ibid.*).

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY (Figure 2)**

- 3.1 Sixteen evaluation trenches to a cumulative length of 310m and providing a sample of c.4% of the site were proposed in the WSI (ASE 2011). However, there were problems with existing services and with access to a walled garden and as a result only 12 of the trenches could be excavated (another was subsequently abandoned on the discovery of a buried service).
- 3.2 The location of each of the trenches was scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. The archaeological evaluation trenches were then excavated by a 15 tonne 360° excavator fitted with a five-foot (1.54m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3 The mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.2 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East context record forms. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.2 A photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The site archive is currently held by Archaeology South-East at the offices in Portslade, and has been accepted for deposition at Barbican House Museum in Lewes. The museum does not currently provide accession numbers. The archive consists of the following material:

Number of Contexts	44
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	-
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	c.20 digital
Bulk finds	-
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of Site Archive



## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A total of 18 trenches were planned providing a c.3% sample of the site. However there were problems with services, and with access to parts of the site. Trenches 5, 7 and 8 could not be excavated owing the presence of live buried services, and Trench 6 could not be excavated owing to the instigation of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and Trench 4 was moved southwards to avoid the TPO (Figure 2).

4.1.2 Additionally, a walled garden in which Trenches 9 and 10 were to be excavated had not been cleared of reptiles/amphibians and so these were not investigated either. The presence of standing buildings and other known services at the site (both overhead and buried) limited the scope for moving the trenches or for lengthening others.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3)

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	200mm
1/002	Deposit	Subsoil	400mm
1/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
1/004	Cut	Gully	80mm
1/005	Fill	Gully	80mm

4.2.1 The position of Trench 1 was moved to avoid newt fencing. It was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 520mm (25.88mAOD) at the north-western end and to 530mm (27.35mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. The uppermost was context [1/001], a dark greyish brown topsoil, which overlay context [1/002], a mid-orangey brown layer of subsoil. This in turn overlay the 'natural' yellowish orange silty clay, context [1/003].

4.2.2 A single archaeological feature was recorded. Gully [1/004] ran roughly south-west to north-east across the trench. It was 600mm wide and 80mm deep, with concave sides and base. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill, context [1/005], an orangey grey clayey silt.

### 4.3 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
2/002	Deposit	Subsoil	400mm
2/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
2/004	Cut	Gully	90mm
2/005	Fill	Gully	90mm

4.3.1 Trench 2 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 530mm (25.65mAOD) at the western end and to 610mm (26.73mAOD) end at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trench 1.

4.3.2 A single archaeological feature was encountered and recorded. Gully [2/004] ran roughly south-west to north-east across the trench, on a similar alignment to the feature encountered in Trench 1. It was 590mm wide and 90mm deep, with concave sides and base. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill, context [2/005], a yellowish grey clayey silt. This is almost certainly the continuance of the gully recorded in Trench 1.

### 4.4 Trench 3

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
3/002	Deposit	Subsoil	500mm
3/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.4.1 The excavation of Trench 3 was abandoned at a length of only 4m owing to the presence of a buried service encountered at a depth of 500mm (27.04mAOD). The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trenches 1 and 2.

#### 4.5 Trench 4 (Figure 5)

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
4/002	Deposit	Subsoil	400mm
4/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
4/004	Cut	Gully	110mm
4/005	Fill	Gully	110mm

4.5.1 The location of Trench 4 was altered to avoid an area of the site covered by a Tree Preservation Order. It was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 530mm (25.06mAOD) at the western end and to 610mm (26.05mAOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3.

4.5.2 A single archaeological feature was recorded. Gully [4/004] ran roughly south-west to north-east across the trench, but apparently on a similar alignment to the features encountered in Trenches 1 and 2. It was 990mm wide and 110mm deep, with concave sides and a flat base. No artefacts were recovered from the single fill, context [4/005], a yellowish grey clayey silt.

#### 4.6 Trench 11

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	1.07m
11/002	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.6.1 The location of Trench 11 was altered to the south to avoid a line of trees. It was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 1.07m (24.62mAOD) at the western end and to 640mm (22.94mAOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The single layer of overburden was a humic loamy garden soil, context [11/001], which contained an assemblage of late post-medieval pottery reflecting the probable use of the area as a flower bed. The 'natural', context [11/002], was similar in character to that encountered in all trenches; a yellowish orange silty clay.

#### 4.7 Trench 12

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
12/002	Deposit	Subsoil	600mm
12/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.7.1 Trench 12 was excavated to a length of 10m and to a depth of 890mm (20.75mAOD) at the western end and to 360mm (20.49mAOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches. No archaeological features were encountered but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.8 Trench 13

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
13/002	Deposit	Subsoil	500mm
13/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.8.1 Trench 13 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 470mm (21.75mAOD) at the northern end and to 480mm (23.36mAOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches. No archaeological features were encountered, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.9 Trench 14

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
14/002	Deposit	Subsoil	200mm
14/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.9.1 Trench 14 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 320mm (21.32mAOD) at the north-eastern end and to 390mm (22.83mAOD) at the south-western end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches. No archaeological features were encountered, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.10 Trench 15

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
15/002	Deposit	Subsoil	500mm
15/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4..10.1 Trench 15 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 660mm (17.94mAOD) at the northern end and to 730mm (19.09mAOD) at the south-western end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches. No archaeological features were encountered, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.11 Trench 16

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
16/002	Deposit	Subsoil	600mm
16/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.11.1 Trench 16 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 390mm (19.31mAOD) at the north-western end and to 830mm (19.97mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches. No archaeological features were encountered, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.12 Trench 17 (Figure 6)

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	300mm
17/002	Deposit	Subsoil	400mm
17/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-
17/004	Cut	Tree Throw	110mm
17/005	Fill	Tree Throw	110mm

4.12.1 Trench 17 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 640mm (19.93mAOD) at the western end and to 420mm (18.76mAOD) at the eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches.

4.12.2 A single feature was encountered and recorded near the eastern end of the trench. Cut [17/004] appeared to be a tree throw, with an irregular profile, a diameter of 800mm and a maximum depth of 100mm. The single fill was context [17/005], an orangey brown sandy silt. No artefacts were recovered from the feature. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

#### 4.13 Trench 18

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Deposit Thickness</b>
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	250mm
16/002	Deposit	Subsoil	700mm
16/003	Deposit	'Natural'	-

4.11.1 Trench 18 was excavated to a length of 20m and to a depth of 370mm (17.44mAOD) at the north-western end and to 930mm (18.13mAOD) at the south-eastern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The two layers of overburden and underlying 'natural' were similar in character to those found in the other trenches. No archaeological features were encountered, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden.

## 5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 A small collection of unstratified finds was recovered from the spoil heaps resultant from Trenches 11, 122, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18:

Context	Pottery	wt (g)	CBM	wt (g)	FCF	wt (g)	Stone	wt (g)	Iron	wt (g)	Slag	wt (g)	Glass	wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)	Lead	wt (g)
T11 US	32	412	7	142	3	6	3	20			4	442	3	32	1	<2		
T12 US			6	68					1	214	3	152						
T13 US	7	18	3	32			2	6	1	48	1	26						
T14 US	3	16	9	134	1	<2	1	2										
T15 US	1	<2	7	262							7	700						
T16 US			3	86			1	56			6	184					1	38
T17 US	2	8	3	54	1	<2							2	16				
T18 US	2	40	8	400			1	<2			5	358	1	<2				
Total	47	494	46	1178	5	6	8	84	2	262	26	1862	6	48	1	0	1	38

Table 2: Quantification of finds

5.2 Pottery included blue transfer ware plate fragments and a number of pieces of earthenware flower pots of late 18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> century date. Ceramic building material, mainly in the form of abraded brick fragments together with a small amount of roof tile, was recorded in all trenches and is of similar date to the pottery. Nearly 2kg of bloomery slag and other undiagnostic metalworking slag was also recovered.

5.3 Welsh slate fragments were also recovered in a number of areas. Undiagnostic iron fragments and an amorphous piece of lead are of late post-medieval date.

5.4 The majority of the mixed finds assemblage was of 19<sup>th</sup> century or later date with one or two slightly earlier pieces of 18<sup>th</sup>- 19 century date and was recovered entirely from unstratified contexts. The finds are therefore of no archaeological significance and have no potential to further elucidate the character of the site. Due to the late date and unstratified nature of the assemblage it is recommended that the finds are discarded.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 Three undated shallow gullies were recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 4. These shared a similar alignment and are likely to be sections of the same feature which is probably an old boundary. Additionally, a small undated discreet feature, probably a tree throw, was recorded in Trench 17. No archaeological deposits or features relating to Roman iron working or of a Roman road were recorded; whilst the iron slag recovered is clear evidence of iron working, it is impossible to closely date and is also notoriously mobile (Cleere and Crossley 1995. 275). Given the dearth of archaeological features relating to such activity it is probable that the slag represents imported material from one of the known sites in this area of the Weald.
- 6.2 In the southern part of the site (Trenches 1-4) there appears to be little truncation with between c. 600mm and c. 800mm of surviving top and subsoil and the survival of one archaeological feature.
- 6.3 In the central part of the site, Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 could not be excavated due to obstructions and therefore this part of the site has not been evaluated.
- 6.4 In the northern part of the site (Trenches 12 – 18) there appears to be little truncation with between c. 500mm and c. 900mm of top and subsoil surviving and the survival of one undated, possibly archaeological, feature. A small assemblage of unstratified late post-medieval / modern pottery, tile and iron slag was recovered from unstratified contexts in the northern part of the site.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are due to Nick Steed of Steed Construction Ltd. for commissioning the archaeological work at the site, and for his co-operation and provision of welfare facilities. The input of Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

### HER Summary Form

Site Code	LPV11					
Identification Name and Address	Land at Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe					
County, District &/or Borough	Rother District, East Sussex.					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 578880 117550					
Geology	Ashdown Beds					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4789					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. ✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other <i>Former farmyard</i>		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. Sept. 2011	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Steed Construction Ltd.					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB ?✓
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p><i>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Steed Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe, East Sussex. Only 12 of the proposed 18 trenches were excavated due to on-site constraints.</i></p> <p><i>In the southern part of the site there appears to be little truncation with between c. 600mm and c. 800mm of surviving top and subsoil and the survival of one undated archaeological feature.</i></p> <p><i>In the central part of the site, Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 could not be excavated due to obstructions and this part of the site remains unevaluated.</i></p> <p><i>In the northern part of the site there appears to be little truncation with between c. 500mm and c. 900mm of top and subsoil surviving and the survival of one undated, possibly archaeological, feature. A reasonable assemblage of unstratified late post-medieval pottery, tile and iron slag was recovered from the northern part of the site.</i></p>						

## OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-110355**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at the Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Steed Construction Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at the Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe, East Sussex. Only 12 of the proposed 18 trenches were excavated due to on-site constraints. In the southern part of the site there appears to be little truncation with between c. 600mm and c. 800mm of surviving top and subsoil and the survival of one undated archaeological feature. In the central part of the site, Trenches 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 could not be excavated due to obstructions and this part of the site remains unevaluated. In the northern part of the site there appears to be little truncation with between c. 500mm and c. 900mm of top and subsoil surviving and the survival of one undated, possibly archaeological, feature. A reasonable assemblage of unstratified late post-medieval pottery, tile and iron slag was recovered from the northern part of the site.
Project dates	Start: 15-09-2011 End: 20-09-2011
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	4789 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LPV11 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	RR/2010/1671/P - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt                      Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the  
planning process              After full determination (eg. As a condition)

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**Project location**

Country                      England

Site location                EAST SUSSEX ROTHER SEDLESCOMBE Land at the  
Pestalozzi Village

Postcode                    TN33 0UF

Study area                  2.10 Hectares

Site coordinates            TQ 7888 1755 50.9290266308 0.545790469616 50 55 44 N  
000 32 44 E Point

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**Project creators**

Name of  
Organisation                Archaeology South-East

Project brief  
originator                  East Sussex County Council

Project design  
originator                  Archaeology South-East

Project  
director/manager            Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson

Project supervisor        Simon Stevens

Type of  
sponsor/funding  
body                        Client

Name of  
sponsor/funding  
body                        Steed Construction Ltd.

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive  
Exists?                      No

Physical Archive  
recipient                    Lewes Museum

Digital Archive  
recipient                    Lewes Museum

Digital Contents            'other'

Digital Media available	'Text','Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	Lewes Museum
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

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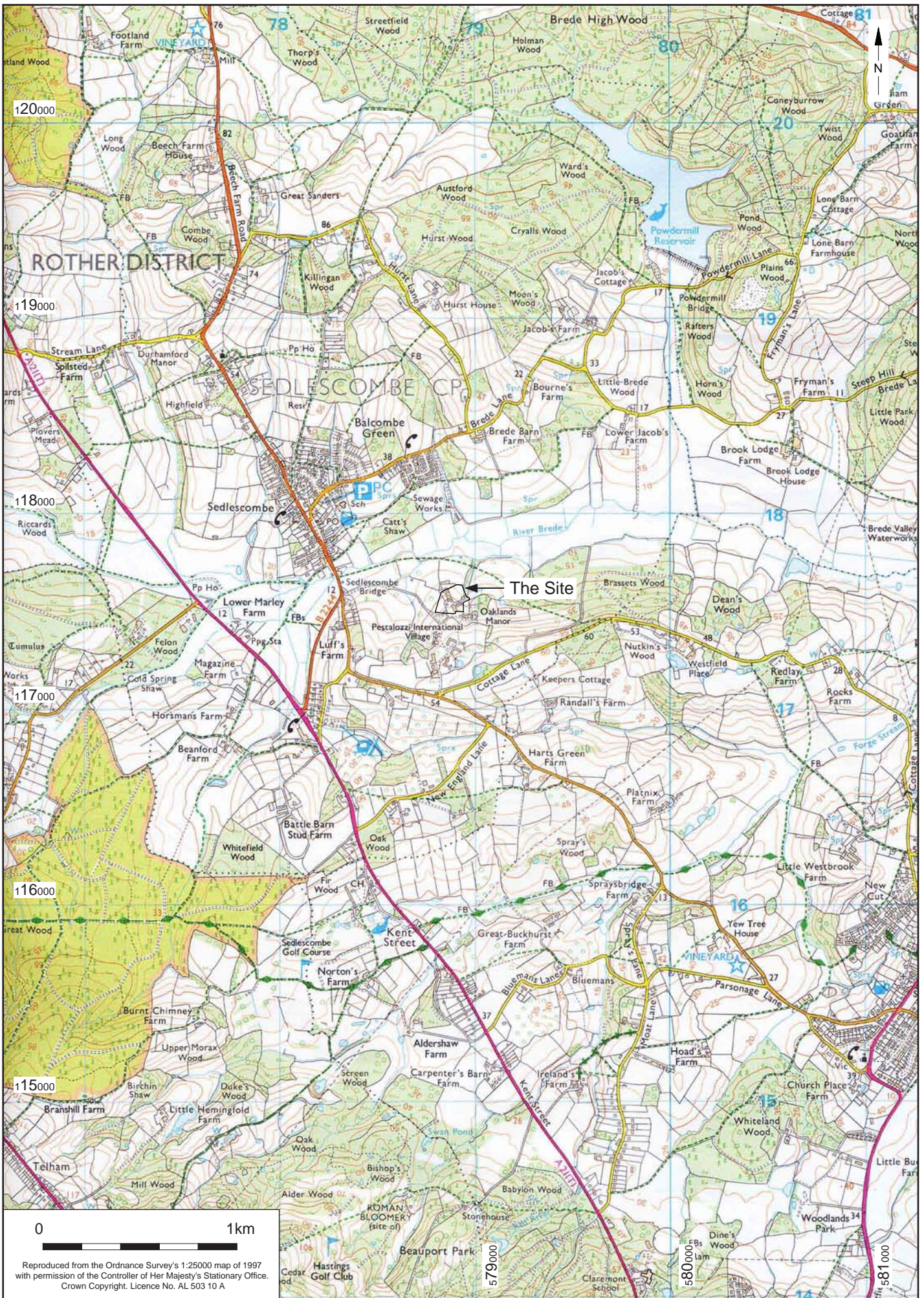
**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at the Pestalozzi Village, Sedlescombe, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2011228
Date	2011
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	ASE Client Report - A4 sized with cover logos.

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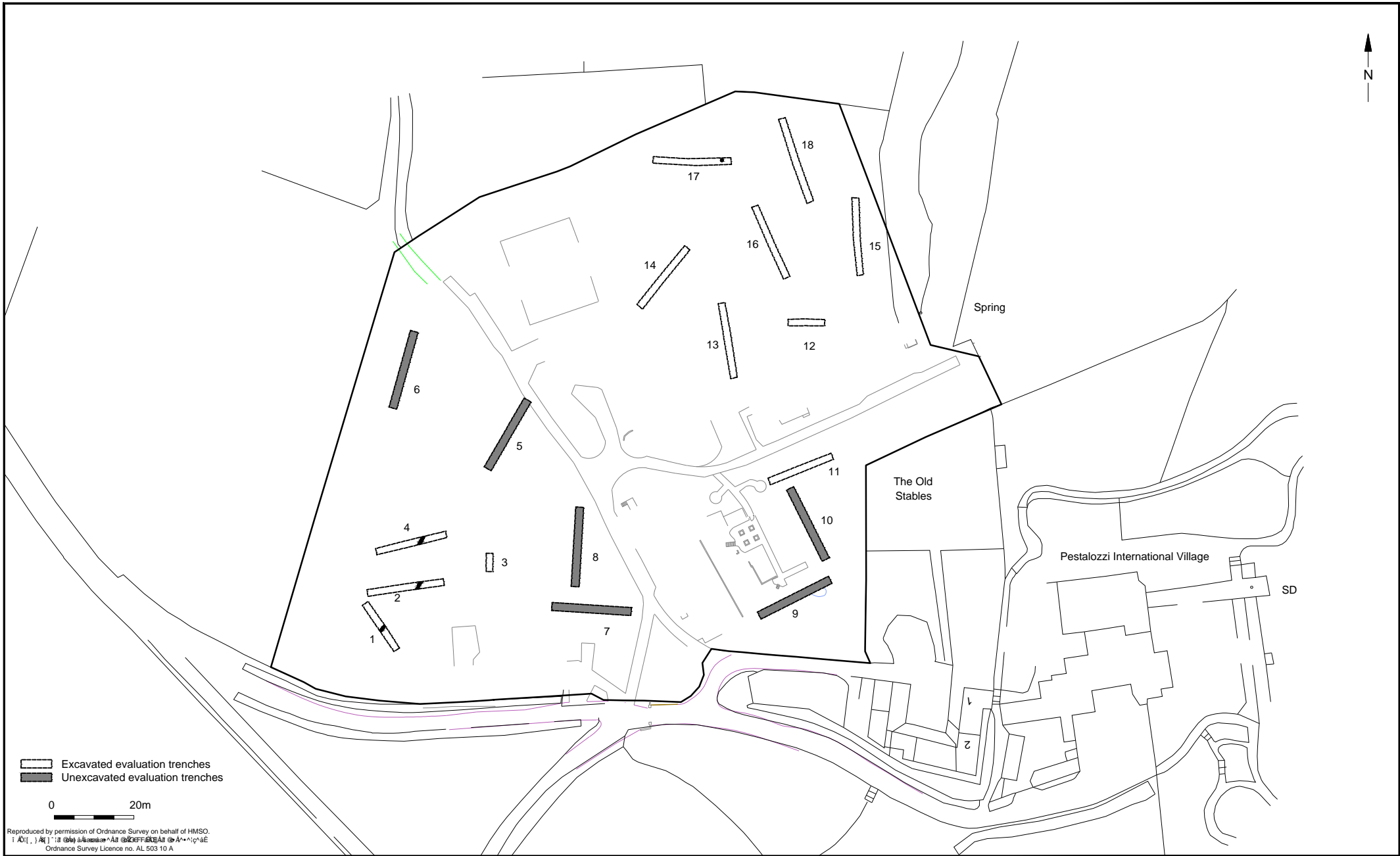
Entered by	simon stevens (s.stevens@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	3 October 2011



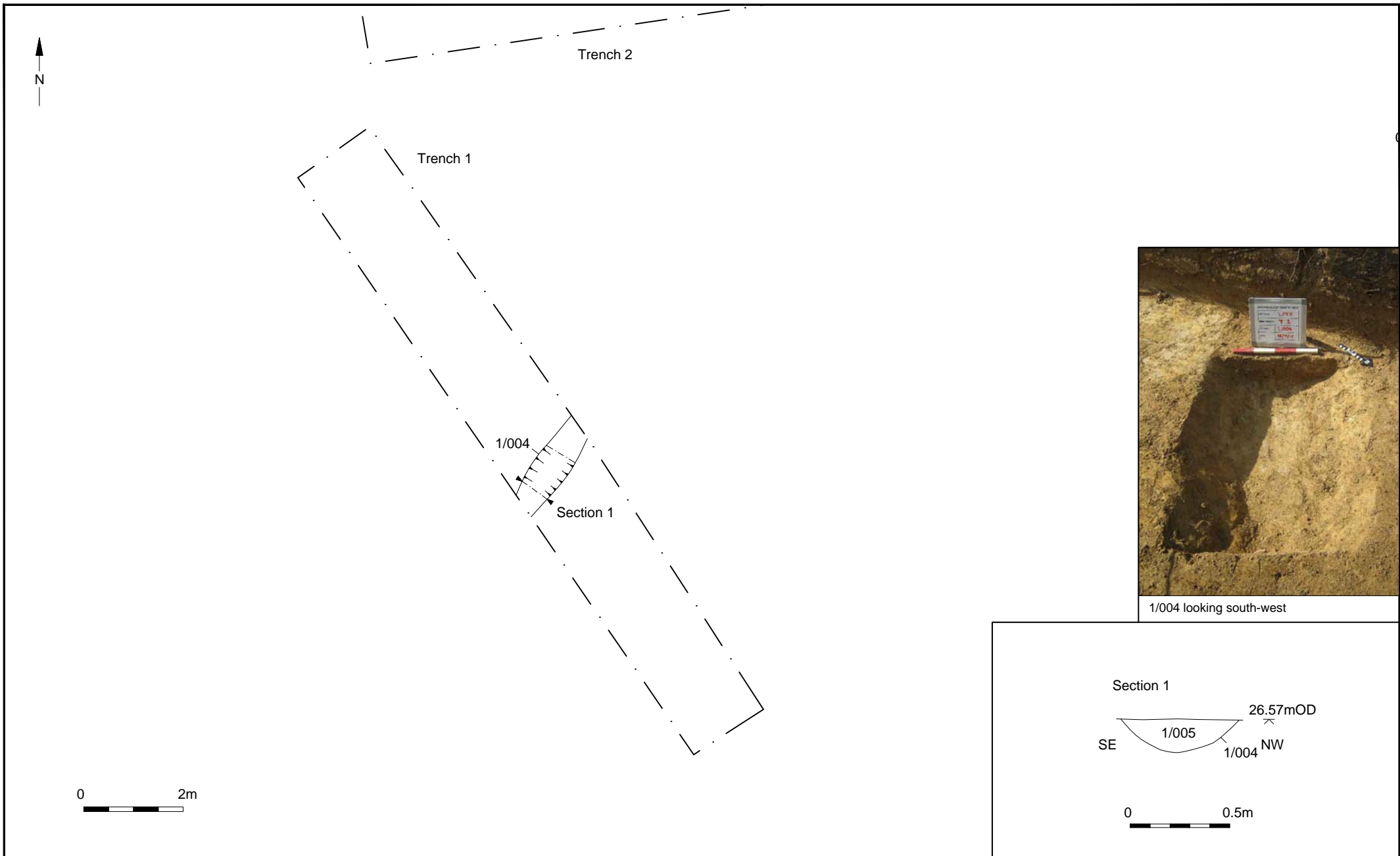


© Archaeology South-East		Pestalozzi International Village, Sedlescombe	
Project Ref: 4789	Sept 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: 2011228	Drawn by: JLR	Fig. 1	



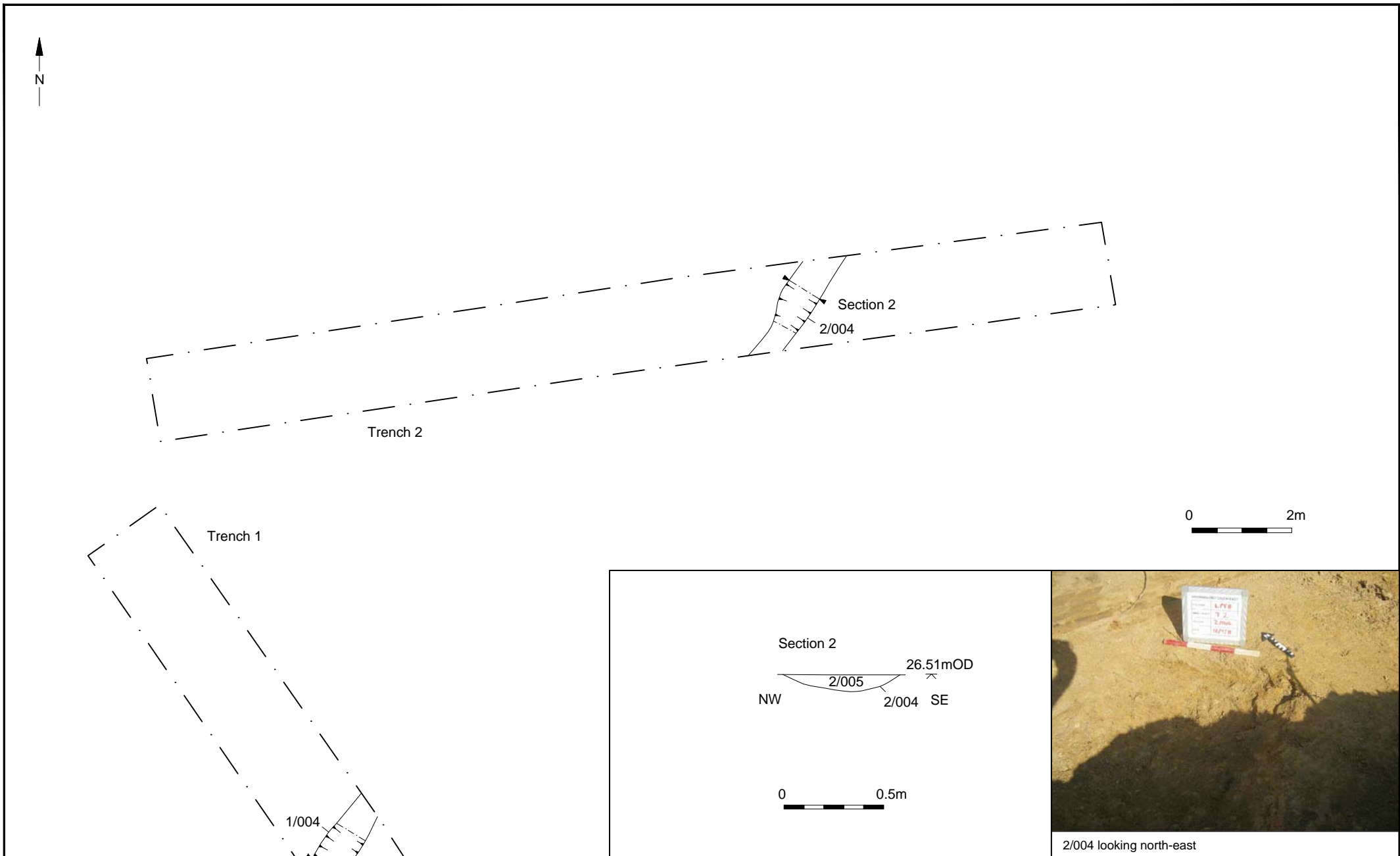


<b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Pestalozzi International Village, Seddlescombe		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4789	Sept 2011	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2011228	Drawn by: JLR			

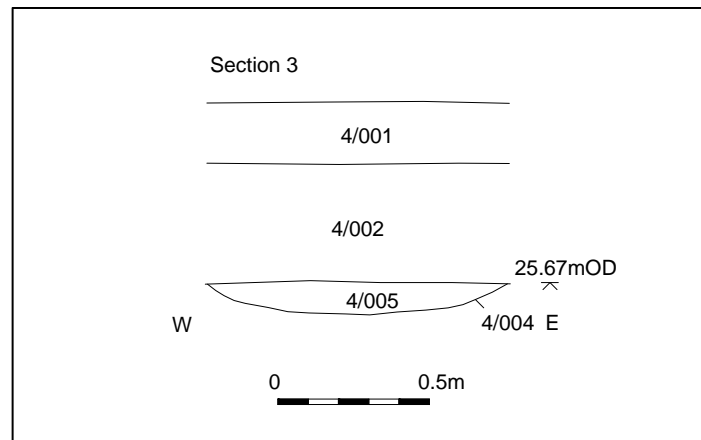
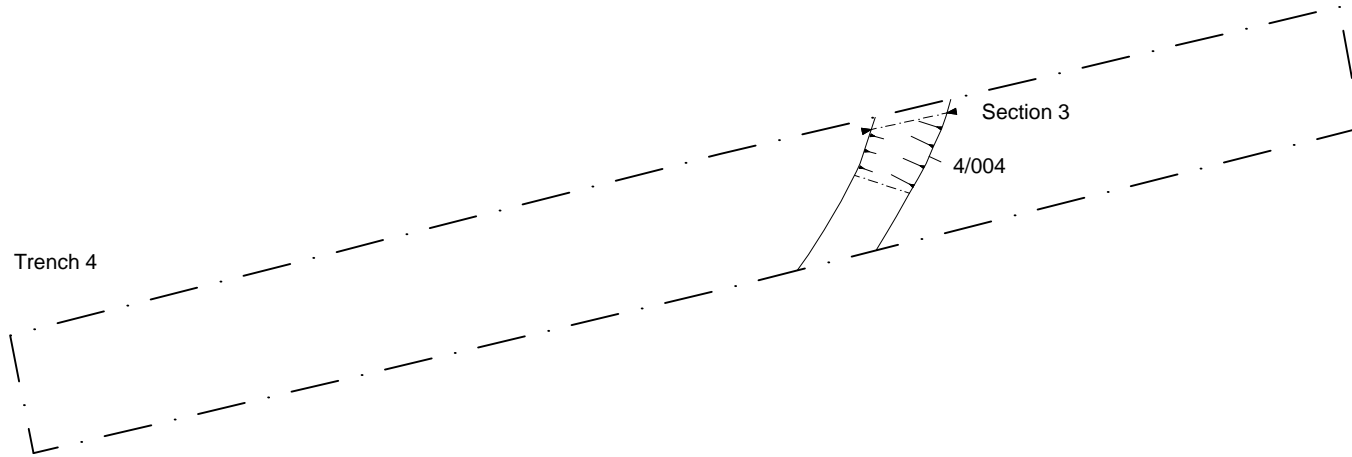
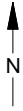


† Archaeology South-East		Pestalozzi International Village, Seddlescombe	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4789	Sept 2011	Trench 1: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011228	Drawn by: JLR		



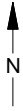


↑ <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Pestalozzi International Village, Seddlescombe	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4789	Sept 2011	Trench 2: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011228	Drawn by: JLR		

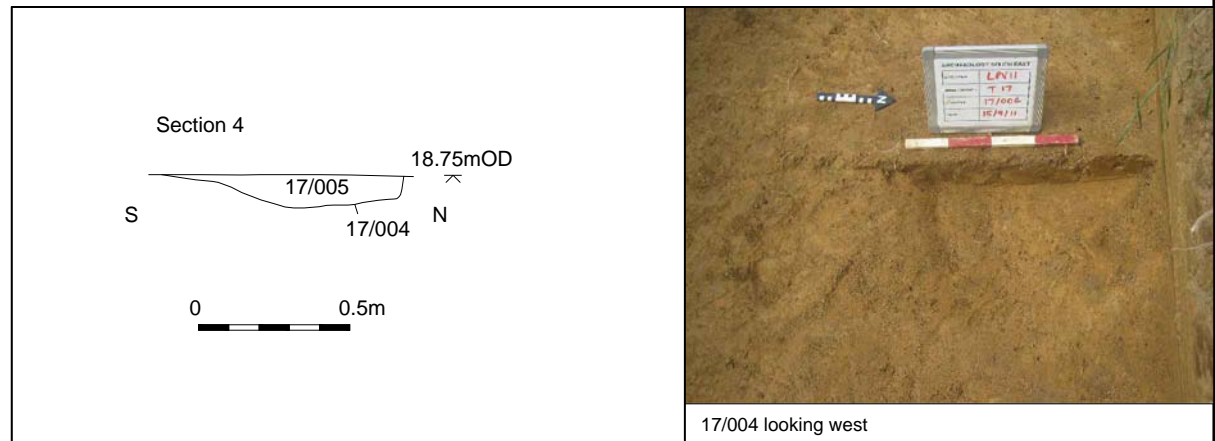
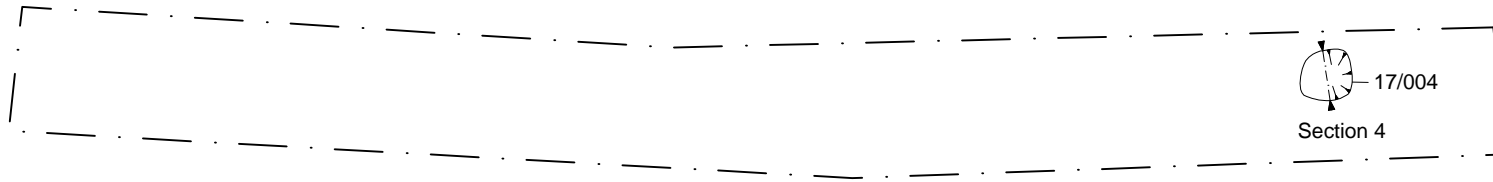


4/004 looking north

† Archaeology South-East		Pestalozzi International Village, Seddlescombe	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 4789	Sept 2011	Trench 4: Plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2011228	Drawn by: JLR		



Trench 17



Head Office  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
Tel: +44(0)1273 426830 Fax:+44(0)1273 420866  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)



London Office  
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
Institute of Archaeology  
University College London  
31-34 Gordon Square, London, WC1 0PY  
Tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
Fax:+44(0)20 7383 2572  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

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