



**Land at Natewood Farm  
Hailsham  
East Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation

*for*  
**OPDE UK Ltd**

HER Event EES1604

CA Project: 770117  
CA Report: 14463

October 2014

Land at Natewood Farm  
Hailsham  
East Sussex

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CA Report: 14463

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Land at Natewood Farm
<b>Location:</b>	Hailsham, East Sussex
<b>NGR:</b>	TQ 57893 07497
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	11-21 August 2014
<b>Planning Ref:</b>	WD/2014/0153/MAJ
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Eastbourne Museum
<b>Site Code:</b>	NAT14
<b>Accession No:</b>	2014.54
<b>HER Event No:</b>	EES1604

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2014 at the site of a proposed solar farm at Natewood farm, Hailsham, East Sussex. Forty-two trenches were excavated. A concentration of pits and ditches and part of a ring gully, all of which produced late Iron Age pottery, were found in the centre of the site. Following submission of an Interim Statement to the Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA), it was agreed with the ACA that in this area the solar panel array should be supported on concrete feet in order to reduce any impact on the archaeological resource to negligible levels (see Appendix D).

The remainder of the site contained dispersed, undated field boundary ditches and a possible droveway. These, together with a small quantity of worked flint and Bronze Age/Neolithic pottery may indicate a prehistoric agrarian landscape. A post-medieval or modern wall foundation was recorded, matching the 1875 map data for a building at that location.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Natewood Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ; 57893 07497, at the request of OPDE UK Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Site, see Figure. 1).
- 1.2 In October 2013 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Pegasus Group, acting on behalf of Haymaker Energy, to carry out a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment at the Site. The Site had been identified as a possible location for a solar farm. The objective of the assessment was to identify the nature and extent of the heritage resource both within the Site and its immediate environs. The Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA), archaeological advisor to Wealden District Council (WDC) had initially advised that a heritage assessment would be required. He subsequently identified that a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation would also be needed in order to fully inform WDC as to the Site's archaeological potential. The geophysical report was undertaken and reported on in April 2014 (Stratascan 2014). The detailed gradiometry survey was conducted over approximately 16.7 hectares of grassland. The survey identified a former area of settlement as well as anomalies relating to the area's agricultural past. This included ridge and furrow, a former field boundary and former farm buildings that were referred to in the DBA. A number of possible archaeological anomalies were also identified; however it was not possible to determine their origin with any degree of confidence. The current trial trench evaluation was undertaken during the determination period of the planning application, and a report submitted to the ACA (archaeological advisor to WDC) within that period. The current application is for the construction of a solar park, to include the installation of solar panels to generate up to 8.8MW of electricity with transformer housings, security fencing and cameras, landscaping and other associated works, and cable route/trench and is recorded under number WD/2014/0153/MAJ.
- 1.3 The trial trench evaluation was intended to further inform both WDC and the client of the nature of the archaeological remains on the Site, and if present, their level of significance. In the case of Solar Park developments, the impact of such sites on remains of archaeological significance can usually be mitigated by alterations to the design, however where this is not possible, a mitigation strategy (based on

preservation by record) is rapidly designed for approval. Such a process, helps to ensure that there are no subsequent unexpected delays to the construction programme.

- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CA (2014) and approved by Greg Chuter. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Greg Chuter, including a site visit on 18 August.

### ***The Site***

- 1.5 The Site has a total area of 14ha and is located c. 600m south of the village of Hailsham, East Sussex. The Site contains four agricultural fields, currently being used for grazing livestock and is situated within Long Man parish. The Site comprises rolling agricultural fields within a landscape of large woodlands to the north, west, and south-west, Hailsham town to the north-east, and similar rolling agricultural fields to the south-east. The A22 dual carriageway is situated running north-south c.110m east of the Site.
- 1.6 The underlying geology of the Site is the Weald Clay Formation - Mudstone (British Geological Survey website). There is no recorded drift geology (British Geological Survey 2014).
- 1.7 The overlying soils are known as Wickham 1 which are typical stagnogley soils. These consist of fine silt over clay, fine loam over clay and clay soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 6 South East England).

### ***Archaeological background***

- 1.8 The Heritage Assessment (CA 2014) identified no overriding cultural heritage constraints which were likely to prohibit the Site's development. It also established that there are no currently recorded heritage assets within the Site and that there

was only limited archaeological evidence for past human activity within the Site's immediate environs.

### ***Mesolithic (c. 10,000 BC – c. 4,000 BC)***

- 1.9 Although there are no Mesolithic assets recorded within the Site itself, there is one heritage asset recorded within the immediate environs, consisting of flints found in Wilmington Wood, located 860m north of the Site.

### ***Roman period (AD 43 – AD 410)***

- 1.10 According to the landowner, Roman coins were identified by metal detectorists in the 1990s. The Site is situated within the Weald, which, in Roman times was a vast forest named *Anderita* (Brandon 2003). This area was the main iron producing district in Britain in Roman times and many bloomer sites have been recorded within the landscape (Cotswold Archaeology 2012a; Cotswold Archaeology 2012b), although none are recorded within the study area. A major Roman settlement site (including evidence of kilns) has been excavated at Arlington, c.3km west of the Site, on the River Cuckmere (Chuter 2007).

### ***Early Medieval (AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (1066 – 1539) periods***

- 1.11 There are no recorded early medieval heritage assets within the Site. There is however, place name evidence for a late Saxon farmstead to the north-east of the Site. Anglo-Saxon documents record the place as 'gifrecis Hamm' which is believed to refer to the place name 'Ersham' (Cotswold Archaeology 2012a; Cotswold Archaeology 2012b). However, no archaeological evidence for the farmstead has been recorded at this location. Early-medieval archaeology recorded within the region comes largely from cemetery evidence. Settlement evidence in comparison is very patchy and represents scattered farmsteads and hamlets (Thomas 2013), probably due to the presence of the Weald's ancient landscape.
- 1.12 The Domesday survey of 1086 records Hailsham as the closest settlement to the Site, located c. 1.4km south west. The settlement was relatively small, comprising just four households. There are nine medieval features recorded within the immediate environs of the Site, including the Scheduled medieval farmstead at Downash, 300m north-east of Freshfield Farm). East Sussex County Council has included this Scheduled Monument as well as possible ridge and furrow a hollow way leading to the farmstead and two causeways into an Archaeological Notification Area. The remaining medieval heritage assets comprise medieval pottery found by

the Forestry and through fieldwalking (Bowman 2004), a medieval die find, and a 13th/14th century millstead mound which, in 2003, survived as a steep sided, low mound c.1.2m high and 20m in diameter (Stevens and Stevens 2003).

### **Archaeological objectives**

- 1.13 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Greg Chuter, the ACA for ESCC and archaeological advisor to WDC, to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to advise on measures to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).
- 1.14 In terms of specific objectives, the evaluation sought to establish whether there is evidence within the Site's footprint of Romano-British settlement as indicated by the reported discovery of Roman coins.

### **Methodology**

- 1.15 Originally the evaluation was to consist of 31no. x 50m x 2m trial trenches (TTs) in Areas A and B (focussed on the blank areas of the geophysical survey) and 1no. x 70m x 2m TT, 4no. x 50m x 2m TTs, 1no. x 35m x 2m TT, 3no. x 25m x 2m TTs and 2no. x 20m x 2m TTs targeted on archaeological anomalies (see Figure 1). However, Trenches 17, 18 and 19 were now no longer required as the southernmost part of the Site was withdrawn from the construction footprint. This area will be fenced off during construction to ensure that no vehicles traverse over potentially sensitive remains. Three additional 20m x 2m trenches were excavated to define the extent of features found in Trench 24. The evaluation therefore comprised the excavation of forty-two trenches of the varying lengths on Figure 1.



The trench plan was designed to:

- sample the areas of ground impact associated with the proposed development;
- investigate the geophysical anomalies previously identified within the Site; and
- provide a sample of the remainder of the Site.

1.16 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (2012). All trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where potential archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013).

1.17 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2003). No deposits were identified that required sampling.

1.18 The project archive is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. CA will make arrangements with the Sussex Archaeological Collections for the deposition of the archive. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 2. RESULTS

2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are to be found in Appendix A. The topsoil was of a generally consistent depth across the Site, varying between 0.20m and 0.29m depth. In only two trenches was it less than 0.20m thick (Trenches 2 and 9). In nine trenches it was 0.30m to 0.39m in depth. Very thin subsoil 1201 was detected in Trench 12; with a thin layer 2416 recorded in Trench 24 sealing ditch deposits. The geological substrate was consistent yellow–grey clay with heavy panning. Features where no

dating evidence was retrieved during the excavation of the targeted interventions were investigated further with the aim of gaining vital dating evidence. However the lack of dateable finds subsequently retrieved from the majority of features, would appear to underline the agricultural nature of the majority of the Site.

### **Prehistoric (Figures 3, 8, 9)**

- 2.2 A broad ditch (502) was excavated and recorded in Trench 5. The ditch was oriented north-south and had a stepped profile. No finds were recovered from the fill. However, worked flint was recovered from topsoil layer 500. This ditch was not observed anywhere else on the Site.
- 2.3 A ditch running north-east to south-west passed through Trench 42 (4202), Trench 36 (2602), Trench 33 (3302), Trench 30 (3002), and Trench 31 (3102). This was a relatively narrow, shallow ditch, which produced no finds, and may represent a field boundary. A parallel ditch to the north (4206) terminated within Trench 42 and had been re-cut twice (4210, 4214). Worked flint was recovered from topsoil 3000 in the vicinity of the ditch, and from fill 4213 in ditch 4210.
- 2.4 A ditch oriented north-west to south-east and running through Trench 40 (4002), Trench 32 (3202) and Trench 25 (2504) may represent a return of the ditch passing north-east to south-west across the field.
- 2.5 Trench 15 contained three parallel ditches (1502, 1504, and 1506) oriented east-west. Possible Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the surface of fill 1507.

### **Late Iron Age (Figures 5, 6, 7)**

- 2.6 Occupation evidence was recorded in Trench 24. In the eastern part of the trench, a north-east to south-west ditch (2402) had been cut on its eastern side by post-hole 2405. Both features produced late Iron Age pottery or fired clay. Ditch 2402 had been cut on its west side by north-south ditch 2407. Its two upper fills also produced Iron Age pottery. Ditch 2407 was re-cut twice (by 2411 and 2413), the later producing further Iron Age pottery. The later features were sealed by a thin layer (2416). At the western end of the trench was north-south ditch 2417, and north-east to south-west ditch 2419 which both produced Iron Age pottery. In the centre of the trench was a small complex of intercutting pits (2425, 2427, 2429, and 2431). It was not possible to work out the sequence of these pits as they were filled with identical

material. Pottery was recovered from fills 2428 and 2432. Adjacent to these pits was the southern arc of a hut circle drip gully 2423. This narrow, steep-side gully also contained late Iron Age pottery.

- 2.7 Geophysical survey identified a possible causewayed ditch enclosure in Trenches 17, 18 and 19. As these trenches were not opened they remain un-investigated and un-numbered. This ditch continued to the east through Trench 20 (2002) and Trench 21 (2102). Here it was revealed to have a very shallow concave profile. The ditch was undated.
- 2.8 Geophysical survey also showed a system of rectilinear enclosures attached to the outside (south-west) of the curvilinear enclosure in Trenches 18 and 17 (as these trenches were not opened they remain un-investigated and un-numbered). Trench 14 contained a roughly north-east to south-west ditch 1402, un-investigated, which may be part of this system.
- 2.9 A patch of scorched natural clay (402) in Trench 4 may indicate the presence of secondary burning, possibly a bonfire at ground level. It was not possible to determine the date for this.

#### ***Medieval or Post-medieval (Fig 9)***

- 2.10 Parallel ditches were recorded in Trench 25 (2502) and Trench 23 (2302). These run parallel to the existing field boundary. The regular, rectilinear arrangement of these suggests a medieval or post-medieval date.
- 2.11 A north-west to south-east boundary ditch in Trench 42 (4204) is thought to be of post-medieval date.

#### ***Modern (Fig 4)***

- 2.12 Trench 12 contained the chalk foundation for a wall 1204 oriented south-west to north-east. The wall continued out of the trench and was seen as an above-ground feature in the field boundary hedge to the north-east, where several courses of flint cobbles interspersed with pieces of brick were observed. This wall returned to run north-west to south-east. Within this angle and within the trench was a thin demolition spread 1206 comprising flint cobbles and brick. These probably represent the remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century barn which occupied this spot and can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

### 3. THE FINDS

by Jacky Sommerville

- 3.1 Finds recovered from the evaluation included pottery, a fired clay object and worked flint. It is intended that all finds will be retained and form part of the submitted archive.

#### *Pottery: Prehistoric*

- 3.2 Ditch fill 1507 produced a single unfeatured bodysherd in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric. The use of flint tempering represents a very long-running tradition in the region. The coarse and poorly-sorted inclusions, in this instance, hint at an earlier prehistoric (Neolithic or Bronze Age) date.

#### *Late Iron Age/Early Roman*

- 3.3 The vast bulk of the pottery of this date (105 sherds/94%) was made in a grog-tempered fabric. Condition was generally very poor, with minimal surface preservation. Forms represented included: a jar from ditch fill 2403; globular jars with simple rims from ditch fills 2404 and 2420; and a cordoned vessel from ditch fill 2410.

- 3.4 A total of four sherds in sand-tempered fabrics included: base sherds from a vessel with a foot ring from pit fill 2428; and a bodysherd from ditch fill 2420 which featured an impressed ring of decoration.

- 3.5 Ditch fill 2404 produced three joining rimsherds from a jar with a low cordon at the base of the neck in a grog-and-organic tempered fabric.

#### *Fired clay*

- 3.6 Ditch fill 2404 produced a perforated fragment from a loom weight, of probable pyramidal type and Iron Age date.

#### *Worked flint*

- 3.7 A total of five worked flint items were recorded in topsoil deposits 500 and 3000, and ditch fill 4213. These comprised four flakes and one miscellaneous worked, but substantially burnt item. None of these can be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

### *Faunal Remains*

by Andy Clarke

- 3.8 A single fragment of animal bone (4g) was recovered from deposit 2420. Identified as the proximal radius of a pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), the bone had been burnt and displayed the bright white colour associated with temperatures of 700° Celsius and above (Lyman, 1994).

### *Environmental*

- 3.9 A fragment of charcoal (3.55g) was hand collected (for identification/dating purposes) from fill 2403 within ditch 2402 which has since been dated from associated pottery, to the Late Iron Age-Early Romano-British period. The charcoal is from an oak, round wood, branch, most likely having been used for fuel. Unfortunately the fragment is not suitable for radiocarbon dating.

### *Archive*

- 3.10 The archive details are listed Appendix D below. No further fieldwork will be required, and therefore the archive as listed has been indexed and an internally consistent site archive prepared for deposition in accordance with Eastbourne Museum requirements and with the requirements of *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

## **4. DISCUSSION**

- 4.1 The archaeological features recorded across the Site suggest the presence of prehistoric landscape management, revolving around a small settlement or activity centre. A system of curvilinear shallow boundary ditches to the south appear to define a central zone, with smaller rectilinear enclosures or fields attached to the south and west beyond this boundary, and a hub of activity centred on Trench 24. Here there is at least one dwelling (a circular hut, with associated pits), surrounded by a number of re-cut boundary ditches, possibly defining zones of activity, animal stockades, or other dwellings. Further to the north a slightly curvilinear series of boundary ditches, including parallel ditches in the north-east, may indicate large scale grazing and droving. Pottery recovered from Trench 24 comprises late Iron

Age East Sussex ware. Finds from the northern field comprise worked flint and may indicate a prehistoric precursor to the Iron Age occupation. This is backed up by a small quantity of Bronze Age or Neolithic pottery recovered from a ditch in Trench 15.

- 4.2 A medieval or post-medieval superimposition of field boundaries is laid out on a more rectilinear layout, especially in the south-east. A chalk and flint structure roughly in the centre of the site may represent a small barn or other agricultural building or dwelling, and demonstrates continuity of occupation and land use over a number of centuries.

## 5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 Following submission of an Interim Statement to the Assistant County Archaeologist (ACA), it was agreed with the ACA that in the area of the Iron Age activity centred on Trench 24, the solar panel array should be supported on concrete feet in order to reduce any impact on the archaeological resource to negligible levels (see Appendix E for extent of this array). Any below ground impact for cabling routes will be located externally to the Area of Iron Age activity.

## 6. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 6.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Stuart Joyce, Dan Riley, Rob Scott, Kostas Papagiannatis and Dan Wojcik. The report was written by Jeremy Mordue. The illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Nicola Powell. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greatorex.

## 7. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2014 *Geology of Britain Viewer* [http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology\\_viewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html) Accessed August 2014

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	100	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.20
1	101	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
2	200	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.18
2	201	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
3	300	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.29
3	301	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
4	400	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.24
4	401	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
4	402	Geology		Slightly scorched or heat-affected clay natural; secondary burning.			
5	500	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.30
5	501	Geology		Light orange clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
5	502	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch, stepped profile.	>1.80	4.0	0.45
5	503	Fill	502	Mid greyish brown clay-sand, compact, with concentrations of iron panning and manganese flecks.			0.45
6	600	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.23
6	601	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
7	700	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.25
7	701	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
8	800	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.24
8	801	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
9	900	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.19
9	901	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
10	1000	Topsoil		Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay loam			0.29
10	1001	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
11	1100	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.28
11	1101	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
11	1102	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch, unexcavated. Same as 1502.	1.80	1.25	
11	1103	Fill	1102	Mid brownish grey silt-clay, occasional manganese flecks.			
12	1200	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey firm clay-silt			0.20
12	1201	Subsoil		Mid greyish brown compact clay-silt			0.06
12	1202	Geology		Mid orange-brown compact silt-clay, moderate small manganese flecks			
12	1203	Foundation cut		Foundation cut for wall 1204. Vertical sides, flat base.	>1.80	0.41	0.10
12	1204	Masonry		Footing for wall. Unshaped chalk lumps in a white lime-based sandy mortar.	>1.80	0.40	0.10
12	1205	Fill	1203	Mid brownish grey clay-silt, compact with occasional small stones. Backfill of foundation trench.			0.10
12	1206	Layer		Mid brownish grey silt-clay, compact, with abundant medium-sized flint cobbles and brick fragments. Demolition layer.			0.10
13	1300	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey firm clay-silt			0.21
13	1301	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
14	1400	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.29
14	1401	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
14	1402	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 1506.	>2.0	1.68	
14	1403	Fill	1402	Light brownish grey silt-clay, occasional small angular stones.			
15	1500	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.33
15	1501	Geology		Mid-orange-grey compact silt-clay, occasional iron panning			
15	1502	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch, shallow profile. Same as 1102	>1.80	0.81	0.08



Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
15	1503	Fill	1502	Mid-brownish grey compact silt-clay, moderate small iron panning.			0.08
15	1504	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch. Unexcavated.	>1.80	2.20	
15	1505	Fill	1504	Light yellow grey silt-clay, occasional small angular and sub-angular stones.			
15	1506	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 1402.	>1.80	2.20	
15	1507	Fill	1506	Light yellow grey silt-clay, occasional small angular and sub-angular stones, very rare angular, medium-sized stones.			
16	1600	Topsoil		Mid brownish grey firm clay-silt			0.24
16	1601	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
20	2000	Topsoil		Mid brownish-grey friable silt-loam			0.26
20	2001	Geology		Mid-orange grey compact silt-clay			
20	2002	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 2102.	>1.80	2.0	
20	2003	Fill	2002	Mid brownish grey compact clay-silt.			
21	2100	Topsoil		Mid brownish-grey friable silt-loam			0.23
21	2101	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
21	2102	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 2002.	>1.80	0.65	0.18
21	2103	Fill	2102	Mid brownish grey compact silt-clay, no inclusions.			0.18
22	2200	Topsoil		Mid brownish-grey friable silt-loam			0.24
22	2201	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks and lumps			
23	2300	Topsoil		Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay loam			0.37
23	2301	Geology		Mid-light yellowish grey compact silt-clay			
23	2302	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch.	>1.80	0.65	0.10
23	2303	Fill	2302	Mid brownish grey compact silt-clay, frequent small manganese chunks.			0.10
24	2400	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.31
24	2401	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
24	2402	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Broad v-shaped profile.	>1.80	>1.22	0.31
24	2403	Fill	2402	Light yellowish-grey-brown silt-clay, moderate manganese flecks.			0.31
24	2404	Fill	2402	Dark bluish grey with brown patches, silt-clay, compact with common manganese flecks, moderate charcoal flecks and sub-angular small stones.			0.24
24	2405	Post-hole		Cut of circular post-hole. Steep sides to concave base.	0.35	0.35	0.19
24	2406	Fill	2405	Dark grey silt-clay, occasional manganese and charcoal flecks.			0.19
24	2407	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch. Steep sides, flat base.	>1.80	1.27	0.31
24	2408	Fill	2407	Mid-yellowish brown, with grey patches, silt-clay, friable, no inclusions.			0.08
24	2409	Fill	2407	Light grey brown silt-clay, compact, with abundant manganese flecks.			0.15
24	2410	Fill	2407	Mid-grey with brown patches, silt-clay, compact with common manganese flecks, common charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones.			0.18
24	2411	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch. Broad, steep sided, shallow concave base.	>1.80	1.28	0.16
24	2412	Fill	2411	Light bluish grey silt-clay, friable, occasional manganese flecks, rare charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded stones.			0.16
24	2413	Ditch		Cut of north-south ditch. V-shaped profile, slightly concave side and base.	>1.80	0.53	0.23
24	2414	Fill	2413	Dark bluish grey silt-clay moderately compact, with common manganese flecks.			0.05
24	2415	Fill	2413	Mid grey silt-clay, moderately compact with occasional manganese felcks.			0.18
24	2416	Layer		Light greyish brown silt-clay, moderately compact with common manganese flecks. Sealing layer over ditches and post-hole.			0.06
24	2417	Ditch		Cut of roughly north-south ditch. V-shaped profile with flat base.	>1.80	1.45	0.54

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
24	2418	Fill	2417	Yellowish-grey with orange mottling, silty clay, moderate-frequent black manganese flecks and lumps.			0.54
24	2419	Ditch		Cut of roughly north-east to south-west ditch. Steep sided, flat base.	>4.0	1.0	0.29
24	2420	Fill	2419	Yellowish grey silt clay, moderately compact, with frequent black manganese flecks and lumps.			0.29
24	2421	Land drain		Cut of north-south land drain. Unexcavated. Recorded for finds retrieval.	>4.0	0.20	
24	2422	Fill	2421	Mixed dark grey-brown-orange with manganese flecks.			
24	2423	Ring gully		Cut of curvilinear gully. Steep sides and concave base. Southern arc of hut circle.	>1.0	0.45	0.18
24	2424	Fill	2423	Dark greyish brown silt, loose, with rare small sub-rounded stones, frequent charcoal flecks. Upper fill. Seals 2433.			0.10
24	2425	Pit		Cut of sub-ovoid pit, stepped/irregular sides to flat base.	0.95	0.95	0.28
24	2426	Fill	2425	Light yellow grey silt-clay, moderately compacted, occasional manganese flecks and lumps.			0.28
24	2427	Pit		Cut of sub-ovoid pit, steep-vertical sides to flat base.	0.60	0.40	0.35
24	2428	Fill	2427	Dark grey silt clay, firm, frequent charcoal flecks			0.35
24	2429	Pit		Cut of sub-ovoid pit. Steep, concave sides, flat base.	>1.10	>0.60	0.30
24	2430	Fill	2429	Dark grey silt-clay, moderately compact, with occasional manganese flecks and charcoal flecks.			0.30
24	2431	Pit		Cut of sub-ovoid pit. Steep sides, concave base.	>0.45	>0.45	0.30
24	2432	Fill	2431	Dark grey silt-clay, hard, with occasional charcoal flecks, frequent manganese flecks.			0.30
24	2433	Fill	2423	Lower fill of ring gully. Light grey-yellow silt-clay, hard, with occasional charcoal flecks and ceramic flecks/smears.			0.18
25	2500	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.33
25	2501	Geology		Light yellowish grey to mid-orange brown compact silt-clay			
25	2502	Ditch		Cut of east-west ditch. Steep sides, flat base.	>50.0	0.58	0.27
25	2503	Fill	2502	Mid bluish grey silt-clay, compact, with no inclusions.			0.27
25	2504	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Shallow concave profile.	>2.40	0.88	0.12
25	2505	Fill	2504	Mid brownish grey clay silt, firm, with no inclusions.			0.12
26	2600	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.21
26	2601	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
27	2700	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.29
27	2701	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
28	2800	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.30
28	2801	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
29	2900	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.24
29	2901	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
30	3000	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.29
30	3001	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
30	3002	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Shallow concave profile. Same as 3102, 3302, 3602, 4202	>2.0	0.62	0.12
30	3003	Fill	3002	Light greyish brown fine clay silt, firm, with moderate manganese flecks.			0.12
31	3100	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.24
31	3101	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
31	3102	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Shallow concave profile. Same as 3002, 3302, 3602, 4202.	>2.60	0.53	0.11
31	3103	Fill	3102	Mid-orange grey silt clay, compact, no inclusions.			0.11
32	3200	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.25
32	3201	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
32	3202	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Concave profile. Same as 4002, 2504.	>2.0	0.95	0.18
32	3203	Fill	3202	Light greyish brown fine clay silt with manganese flecks, firm, rare small sub-rounded gravel stones.			0.18
33	3300	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.28

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
33	3301	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
33	3302	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 3002, 3102, 3602, 4202.	2.0	0.50	
33	3303	Fill	3302	Light greyish brown fine clay silt, firm, with moderate manganese flecks.			
34	3400	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.24
34	3401	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
35	3500	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.25
35	3501	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
36	3600	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.25
36	3601	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
36	3602	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Unexcavated. Same as 3102, 3002, 3302, 4202	>2.0	0.50	
36	3603	Fill	3602	Light greyish brown fine clay silt, firm, with moderate manganese flecks.			
37	3700	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.24
37	3701	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
38	3800	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.27
38	3801	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
39	3900	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.25
39	3901	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
40	4000	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.21
40	4001	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
40	4002	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Concave profile.	>1.80	0.82	0.21
40	4003	Fill	4002	Mid brownish grey silt-clay, friable with rare manganese flecks and small sub-rounded stones.			0.21
41	4100	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.28
41	4101	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
42	4200	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.25
42	4201	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
42	4202	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Concave profile. Same as 3602, 3302, 3000, 3102.	>2.0	0.60	0.14
42	4203	Fill	4202	Mid brownish grey silt clay, moderately compact, occasional manganese flecks, and sub-angular stones.			0.14
42	4204	Ditch		Cut of north-west to south-east ditch. Asymmetrical profile, flat base.	>2.0	1.57	0.21
42	4205	Fill	4204	Mid-greyish brown silt-clay, moderately compacted, occasional manganese flecks.			0.21
42	4206	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch terminus. V-shaped profile.	>2.0	>0.58	0.39
42	4207	Fill	4206	Yellowish brown silt-clay, moderately compacted, occasional manganese flecks.			0.10
42	4208	Fill	4206	Mid-greyish brown silt-clay, moderately compacted, occasional manganese flecks and small sub-rounded stones.			0.09
42	4209	Fill	4206	Mid greyish brown silt-clay, moderately compact, no inclusions.			0.13
42	4210	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. Steep concave sides to flat base.	>2.0	>1.05	0.37
42	4211	Fill	4210	Mid yellowish brown silt-clay, moderately compacted, with occasional manganese flecks			0.03
42	4212	Fill	4210	Mid yellowish brown silt-clay, moderately compacted, with occasional manganese flecks.			0.16
42	4213	Fill	4210	Mid greyish brown silt-clay, moderately compacted, with occasional manganese flecks.			0.30
42	4214	Ditch		Cut of north-east to south-west ditch. U-shaped profile with steep sides and flat/shallow concave base.	>2.0	0.54	0.18
42	4215	Fill	4214	Mid grey-brown clay, moderately compacted, no inclusions.			0.18
43	4300	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.23
43	4301	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)
44	4400	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.28
44	4401	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			
45	4500	Topsoil		Mid-brownish grey silt-clay			0.28
45	4501	Geology		Light yellowish brown clay, with manganese flecks.			

## APPENDIX B: FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
500	Worked flint: flake	1	52	-
1507	Prehistoric pottery: coarse, flint-tempered fabric	1	3	Prehistoric
2403	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	2	36	LIA-C1
	Charcoal	2	4	
2404	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered; grog-and-organic tempered fabric	28	246	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	9	130	
	Fired clay object: loom weight	1	295	
2406	Fired clay	2	3	-
2409	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	2	11	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	2	17	
2410	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	14	163	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	4	52	
2415	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	6	19	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	2	9	
2418	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	3	10	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	1	10	
2420	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric; sand-tempered fabric	29	195	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	4	49	
	Animal bone: pig	1	4	
2422	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	4	29	LIA-C1
2424	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	3	27	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	7	289	
2428	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric; sand-tempered fabric	18	153	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	7	82	
2432	Late Prehistoric/Early Roman pottery: grog-tempered fabric	3	27	LIA-C1
3000	Worked flint: flake	1	3	-
4213	Worked flint: flakes, miscellaneous burnt	3	16	-

## APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Natewood Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex	
Short description (250 words maximum)	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in August 2014 at the site of a proposed solar farm at Natewood farm, Hailsham, East Sussex. Forty-two trenches were excavated. A concentration of pits and ditches and part of a ring gully, all of which produced late Iron Age pottery, were found in the centre of the site. The remainder of the site contained dispersed, undated field boundary ditches and a possible driveway. These may represent a prehistoric agrarian landscape. A post-medieval or modern wall foundation was recorded, matching the 1875 map data for a building at that location.	
Project dates	11- 21 August 2014	
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Field evaluation	
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Heritage desk-based assessment (Cotswold Archaeology 2014) Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2014)	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Natewood Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	14ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	TQ 57893 07497	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator		
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Jeremy Mordue	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no. 2014.54)	Content
Physical	Eastbourne Museum	Pottery, animal bone, worked flint, fired clay
Paper	Eastbourne Museum	Trench sheets, context sheets, registers, etc.
Digital	Eastbourne Museum	Database, digital photos etc.
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
Cotswold Archaeology 2014 <i>Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation</i> CA Report No. <b>14463</b>		

## APPENDIX D: Archive Table

File No.	NAR Cat.	Details	Format	No. Sheets
1	A	Daily Survey Q & A Sheet	A4	4
1	A	Finds by Jacky Sommerville	1 A4	1
1	A	Map	A4	1
1	A	Fieldwork Checklist	A4	3
1	A	Site Checklist	A4	1
1	B	Survey Update Drawings A3	A3	3
1	A	Trench Location Plan A4	A4	3
1	B	Trench Location Plan A3	Aaaa3	3
1	A	Project Attendance	A4	2
1	A	Site Day Book	A4	5
1	A	Day Record Sheet	A4	6
1	A	WSI Report	A4	19
1	A	Risk Assessment	A4	14
1	A	Health & Safety Plan	A4	6
1	A	DBA Report X 2	A4	17 x 2
1	A	Trench Summary	A4	2
1	A	Bulk Finds	A4	2
1	A	Photographic Register	A4	9
1	A	Trench Recording Forms	A4	42
1	A	Context Recording Sheets	A4	67
<b>FINDS</b>	<b>1 BOX</b>			

APPENDIX E: Mitigation figures – area of array supported on concrete feet/area identified in relation to Iron Age farmstead





- ▬ site
- archaeological zone preserved in situ
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow
- modern



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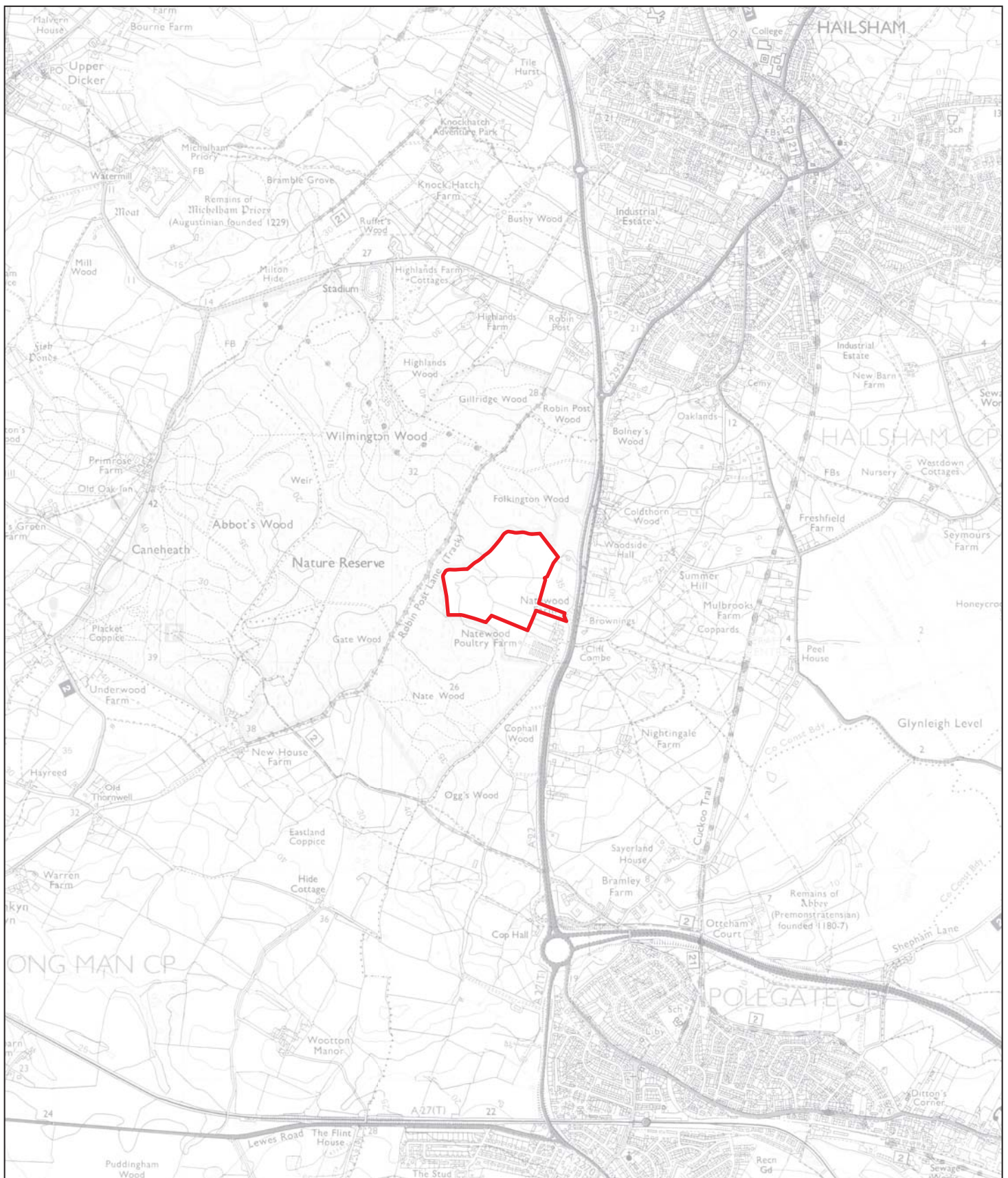

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Natewood Farm**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Proposed archaeological preservation zone**

PROJECT NO.	770117	DATE	22-08-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	ATB/JB	REVISION	00	<b>01</b>
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1250	

P:\770117 Natewood Farm, Hallsheam, East Sussex (Eval)\Geomatics\CAD\current\770117 Master\_2d\_1408120\_21 and 22.dwg



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**PROJECT TITLE**

**Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
 East Sussex**

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

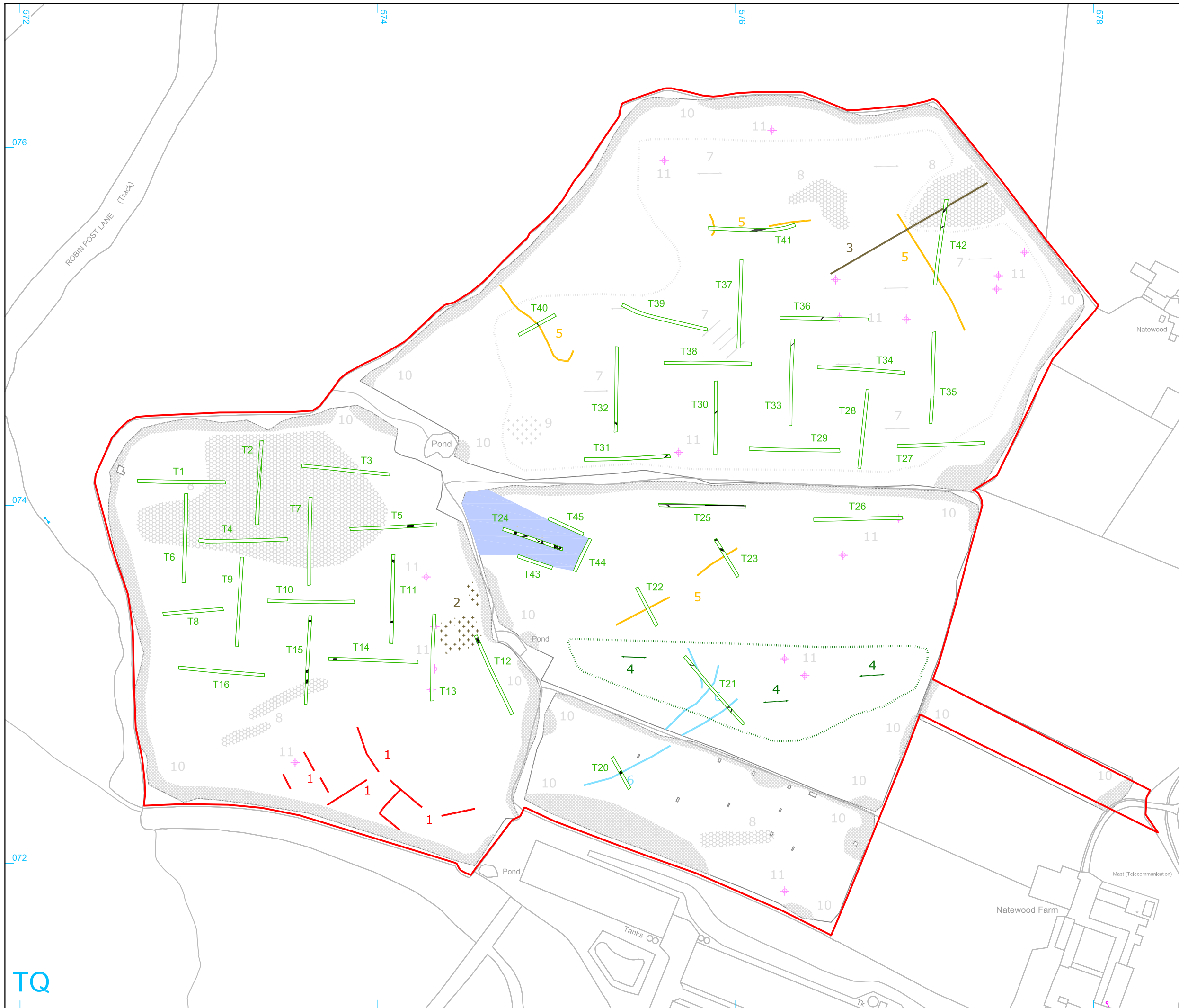


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**PROJECT NO.** 770117    **DATE** 29/09/2014  
**DRAWN BY** LJH    **REVISION** 00  
**APPROVED BY** LM    **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**



- site
- archaeological zone preserved in situ
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature

### Geophysical Survey results (Stratascan 2014)

#### PROBABLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- - - Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - probable cut feature of archaeological origin
- - - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
- A weak area of scattered magnetic debris related to a structure present on available mapping pre-1900
- Linear anomaly related to a former field boundary present on available mapping 1874-1972
- Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow

#### POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY

- - - Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible cut feature of archaeological origin
- - - Negative anomaly / weak negative anomaly - possible bank or earthwork of archaeological origin

#### OTHER ANOMALIES

- - - Closely spaced parallel linear anomalies - probably related to agricultural activity such as ploughing
- Linear anomaly - probably related to pipe, cable or other modern service
- Linear anomaly - possibly related to land drain
- Magnetic disturbance associated with nearby metal object such as service or field boundary
- Strong magnetic debris - possible disturbed or made ground
- Scattered magnetic debris
- Area of amorphous magnetic variation - probable natural (e.g. geological or pedological) origin
- + Magnetic spike - probable ferrous object



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
 East Sussex

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan

PROJECT NO.	770117	DATE	10-10-2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJHJB	REVISION	01	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:2000	

Trench 5, plan



- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention



Ditch 502 looking north-west (2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE  
Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
Trench 5: Plan and photograph

foundation cut  
1203

wall  
1204



Trench 12, plan

0 10m



Wall 1204, looking west (1m scale)



Flint wall adjacent to Trench 12, looking south-west (1m scale)

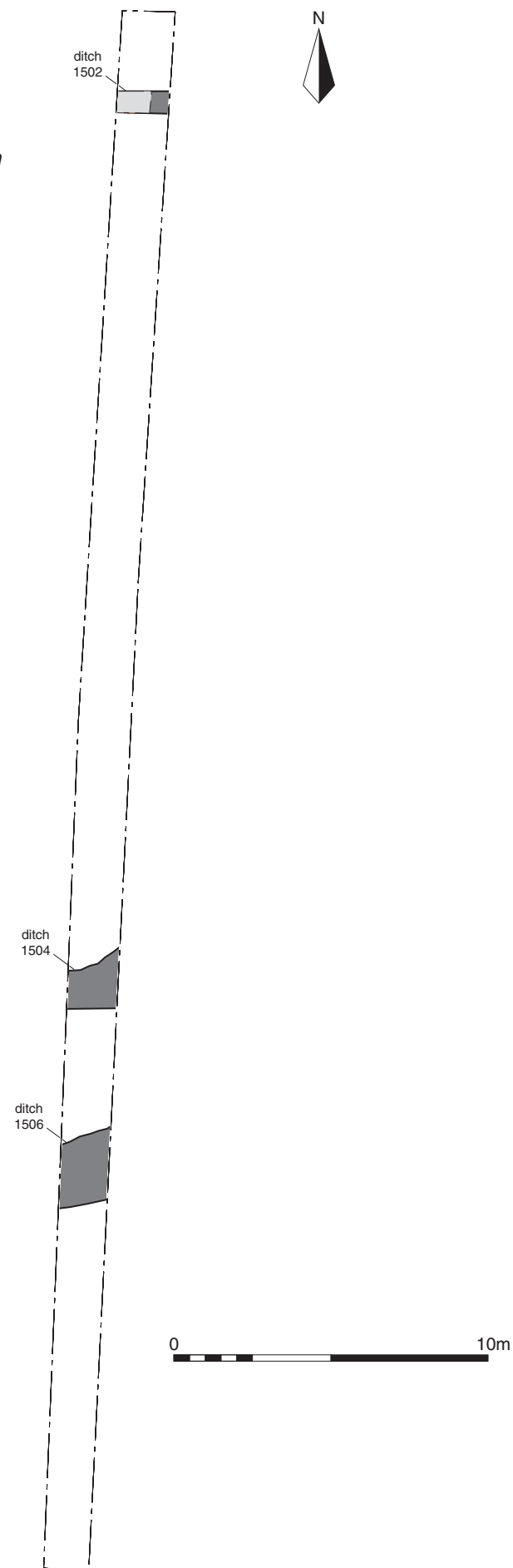
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- field drain

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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 12: Plan and photographs

Trench 15, plan



Ditch 1502, looking west (1m scale)

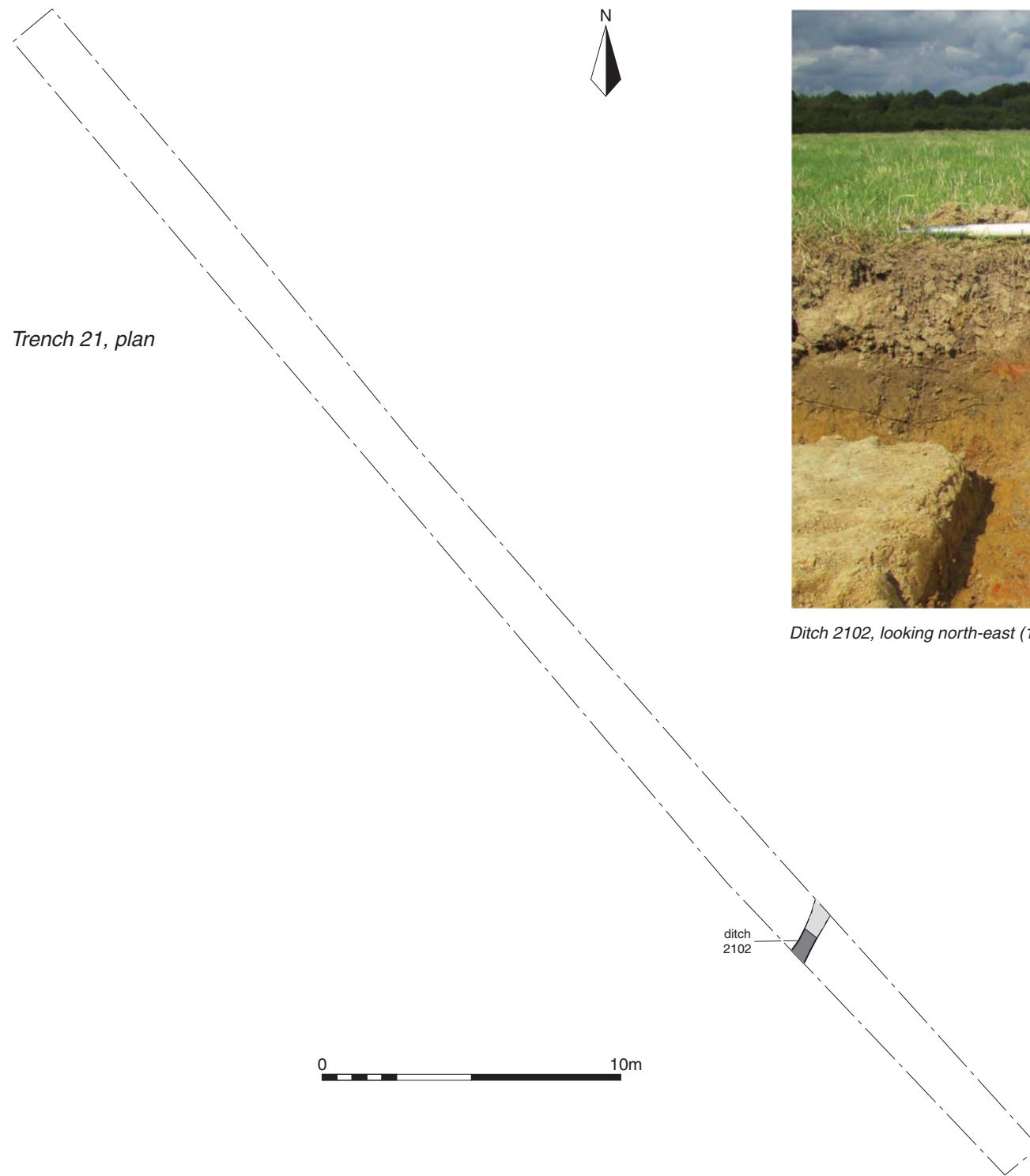
-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention

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Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
Trench 15: Plan and photograph

PROJECT NO.	770117	DATE	10/10/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	5
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:200	



Ditch 2102, looking north-east (1m scale)

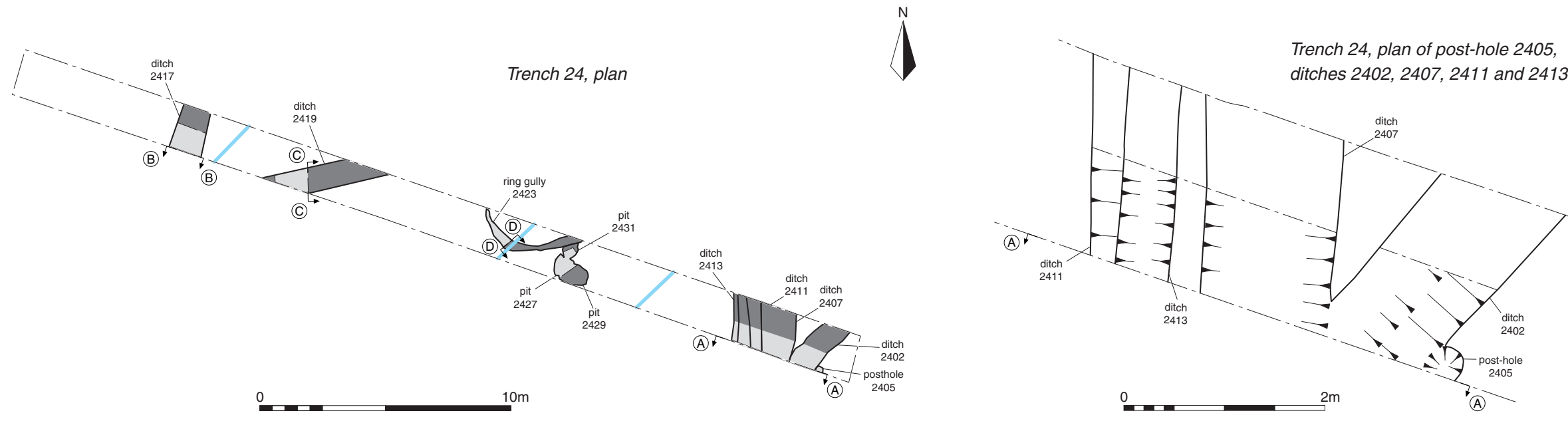
-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention

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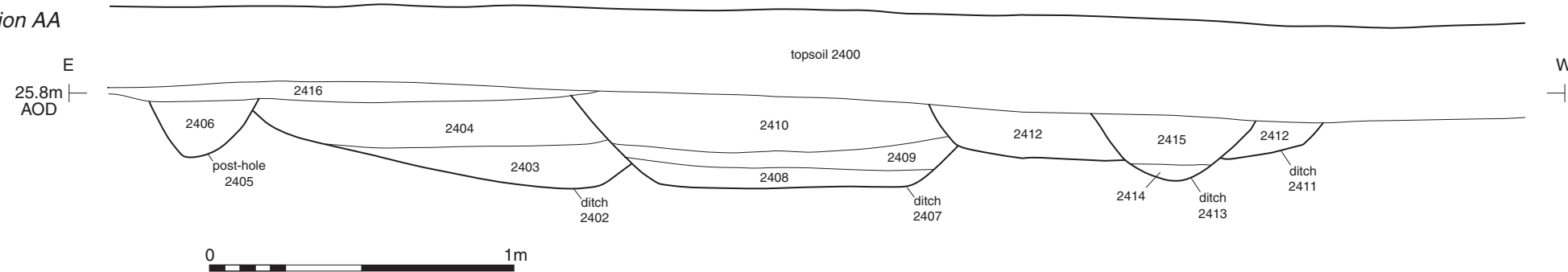
PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
 East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 21: Plan and photograph

PROJECT NO.	770117	DATE	10/10/2014	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	LJH	REVISION	01	6
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:200	



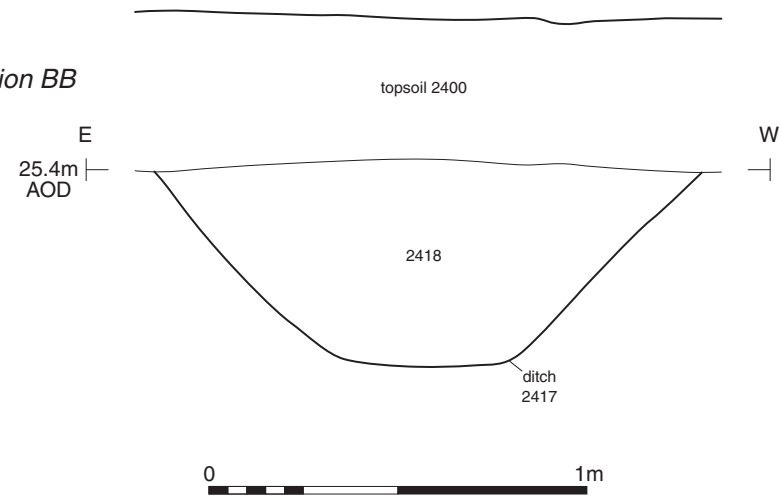
Trench 24, Section AA



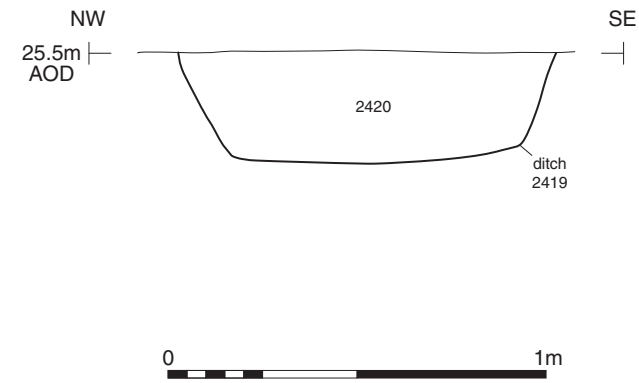
Post-hole 2405, ditches 2402, 2407, 2411, 2413 looking south-west (1 x 2m scale and 1x 1.5m scale)



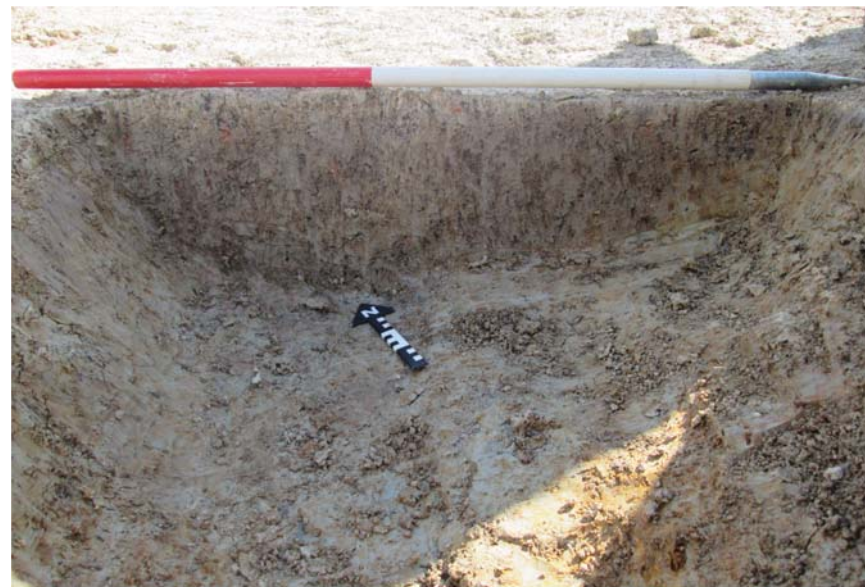
Trench 24, Section BB



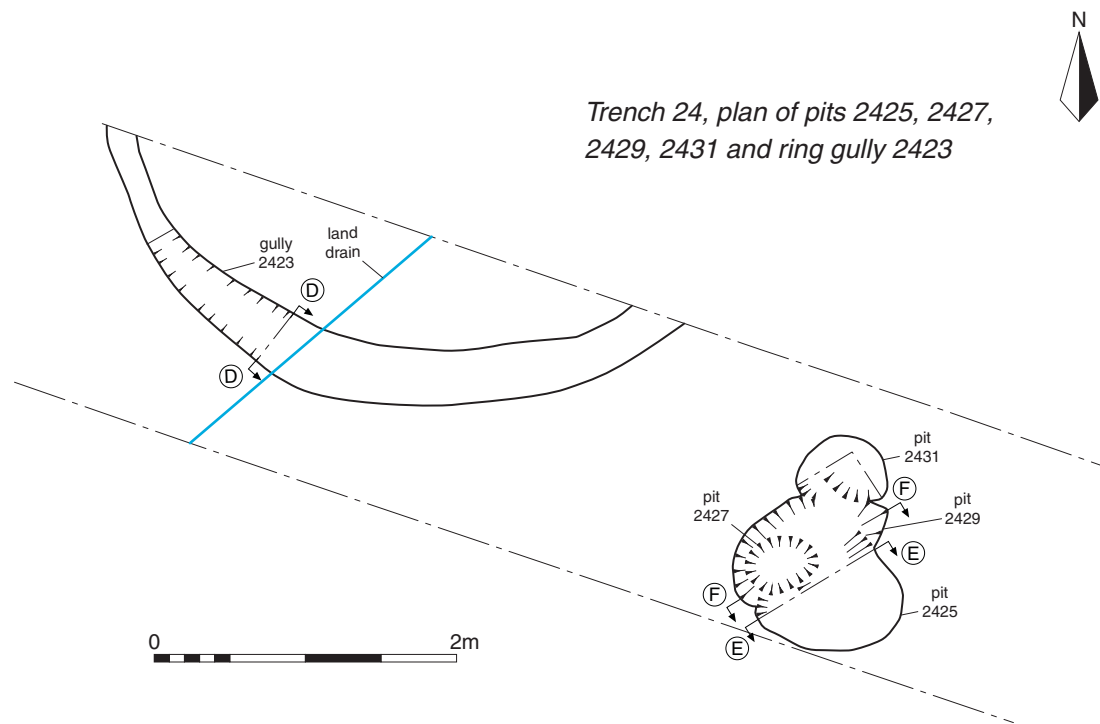
Trench 24, Section CC



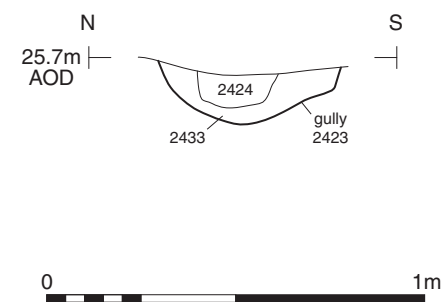
Ditch 2417 looking south-west (1m scale)






Ditch 2419 looking north-east (1m scale)

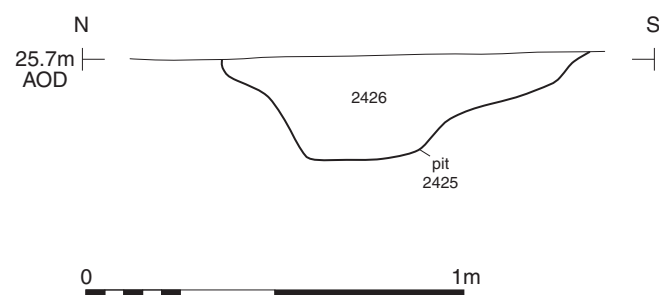


Trench 24, Section DD



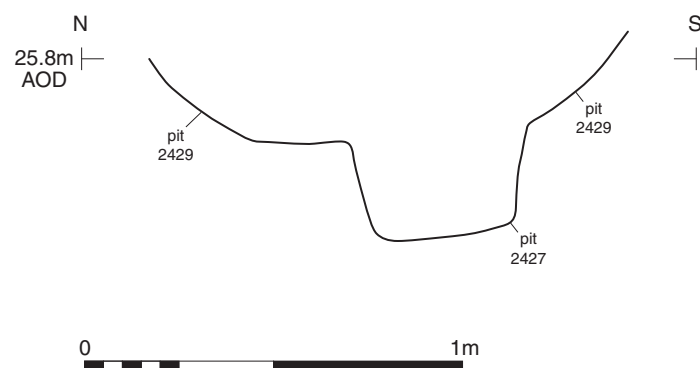
-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention
-  field drain

Trench 24, Section EE



Ring gully 2423 looking north-west (1m scale)

Trench 24, Section FF



Pit cluster 2425, 2427, 2429 and 2431 looking east (1m scale)

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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
 East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 24: plan, sections and  
 photographs



PROJECT NO. 770117 DATE 10/10/2014 FIGURE NO.  
 DRAWN BY LJH REVISION 01  
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Trench 32, plan



Ditch 3202, looking north-west (1m scale)

-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention



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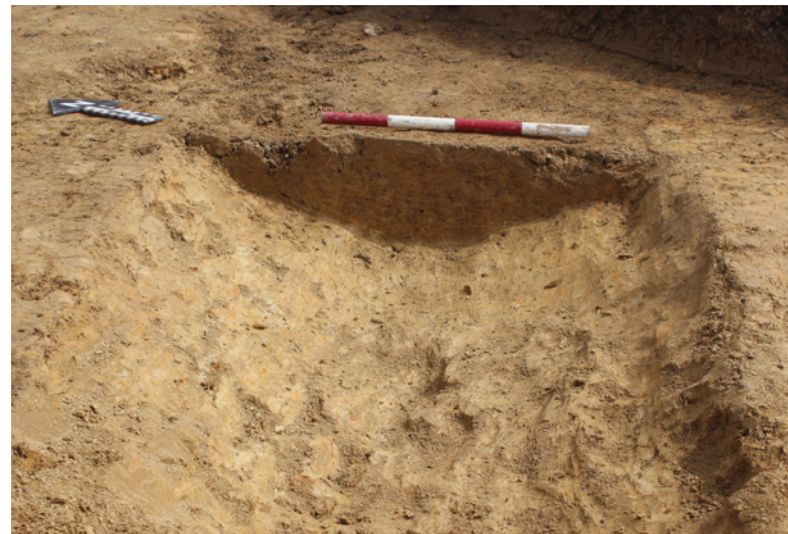
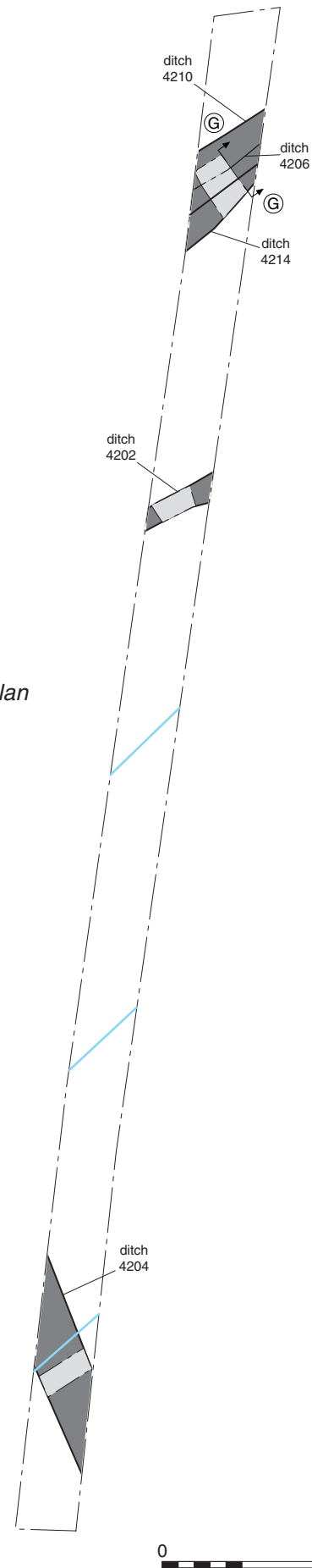
PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
 East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 32: Plan and photograph

PROJECT NO. 770117	DATE 10/10/2014	FIGURE NO. 10
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Trench 42, plan



Ditch 4202 looking north-east (0.4m scale)

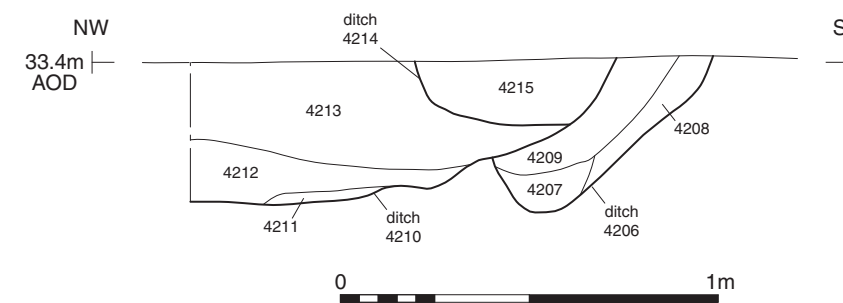





Trench 42, ditch 4204 looking north-west (1m scale)



Ditches 4206, 4210 and 4214 (1m scale)

Trench 42, Section GG



-  archaeological feature
-  archaeological intervention
-  field drain

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PROJECT TITLE  
 Land at Natewood Farm, Hailsham  
 East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE  
 Trench 42: Plan, section and  
 photographs

PROJECT NO. 770117	DATE 10/10/2014	FIGURE NO. 11
DRAWN BY LJH	REVISION 01	
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20	