

**Berwick Solar Park, Wick Street
Berwick
East Sussex**

Archaeological Evaluation



for
Susenco Management Limited

CA Project: 770033
CA Report: 13717

January 2013

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Berwick
East Sussex

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CA Report: 13717

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Berwick Solar Park
Location:	Wick Street, Berwick, East Sussex
NGR:	552972 108467
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	9-13 December 2013
Planning Reference:	WD/2013/1664/MEA
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Museum
Accession Number:	
Site Code:	BFE 13

The evaluation has confirmed most of the results of the geophysical survey and given dates for the predicted features. The desk based assessment, identified two areas of possible Roman settlement lining the Roman road between New haven and Dicker (CA 2013). Fieldwalking, undertaken little more than 200m to the west of the site recorded the probable remains of a Roman settlement and high status pottery recovered from a sandpit to the north-east of the site in 1933, similarly indicated further if not directly connected, settlement activity. The rectangular Roman enclosures identified during the current evaluation would appear to have identified activity on the periphery of such settlements. Dating evidence would appear to indicate, that the enclosures may have begun life in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use through into the early Romano-British period.

Ditches **1405** and **1406** seem to indicate an enclosure 50m across, the ditches of which showed as possible archaeology on the geophysical survey. Other possible anomalies of the survey were not identified as ditches during the evaluation suggesting a limited extent of later prehistoric settlement. Burnt flint, which was noted across the whole of **Field 7**, is usually taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity and would appear to support continued activity in the later prehistoric period. A combination of the site's proximity to the River Cuckmere, the sandy geology and the presence c. 5km to the west of the long lived site of Charleston Brow may have led to settlement on the site.

In the south-east of **Field 7** the geophysical survey identified two possible enclosures with an adjacent track way and the evaluation confirmed their existence and recovered later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery from the features present. The pottery from **Trenches 12** and **13** was abraded suggesting that it was deposited away from immediate

settlement but larger sherds were retrieved from **Trench 10**, which may therefore, have been located closer to the domestic activity.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2013 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Susenco Management Limited, acting on behalf of their client, Berwick Solar Park Limited at Berwick Solar Farm, Wick Street, Berwick, East Sussex (centred on NGR: 552972 108467; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany an application (ref: WD/2013/1664/MEA) for the development of a Solar Farm

1.2 The Archaeology Team at East Sussex County Council (as archaeological advisors to Wealden District Council) requested an archaeological evaluation stating:

9. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with WCS14 of the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) and the requirements of paragraphs 129, 131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

10. Notwithstanding the requirements of Condition 9, no development shall take place until details of the foundations, piling configuration, drainage and services, to include a detailed design and method statement for the preservation in situ of significant archaeological remains, shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

REASON: To enable the preservation or recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, as the development is likely to disturb remains of archaeological interest, in accordance with WCS14 of the Wealden Core Strategy Local Plan (2013) and the requirements of paragraphs 129, 131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework

1.3 A detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by CA (2013) and approved. The fieldwork undertaken followed the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IfA 2009), *Standards for archaeological fieldwork, recording, and post-excavation work in East Sussex* (Johnson 2008, ESSC), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The evaluation was monitored by means

of a site visit on 12 December 2013 by Greg Chuter, archaeological advisor to Wealden District Council.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area encloses an area of 20.1ha, and comprises both arable and pasture. The eastern part of the Site comprises formal planned enclosures, located to the west of the road leading to Lower Claverham Farm which runs along the line of the Arlington Parish boundary. The western part of the Site is characterised by informal enclosures of a probable modern date. The Site is situated on relatively level ground, with a slight rise in the centre to c.22m above ordnance datum (aOD), from which the ground falls gradually and gently away to the east to c.15m aOD, and to a lesser extent westward, to c. 20m aOD. Ditches and a probably un-canalised stream in the site, drain to the south-east to join the River Cuckmere.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is varied with sandstones, siltstones and mudstones of the Cretaceous Lower Greensand Group mapped within the north-eastern part of the Site and Mudstones of the Gault Formation recorded in the south-western part of the Site (BGS online). Superficial deposits comprising Quaternary Head of clay, silt, sand and gravel overly a small area of the mudstones in the southern area of the western fields within the Site and the sandstones across the eastern part of the Site.
- 1.6 Fine, generally unconsolidated, sands were encountered in the east and clay, either grey or yellowish brown, in the west of the Site which is in broad agreement with the mapped deposits.

Archaeological background

- 1.7 The archaeological background has been covered by a desk-based assessment and reference should be made to that for full details. In summary, some limited potential for the occurrence of re-deposited Palaeolithic and *in situ* Mesolithic artefacts exists. Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age materials are not recorded within the Site and, during the Neolithic period and possibly later, occupation was concentrated on the chalk South Downs some kilometres away. The lines of three Roman roads are recorded within c. 500m of the Site and small rectangular fields aligned along

Roman roads are recorded locally. Pottery kilns and two possible Romano-British settlements are known nearby. Little early medieval (Saxon) potential was considered and no deserted medieval villages or sites are known suggesting that agricultural practices aside medieval occupation concentrated in the existing villages.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.8 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). This information will enable the Wealden District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and 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).
- 1.9 Specifically the evaluation will seek to identify the nature and date of the enclosures partially revealed during the geophysical survey. A research agenda for Roman remains in the south-east has not yet been published (Kent County Council 2013), although the research paper given for this period highlights the need to focus on agricultural landscapes associated with non-villa settlement as a key issue for further research (Booth 2007). Such land division is equally important for the prehistoric, early medieval and medieval periods, so that continuity and discontinuity of boundaries can be traced across periods. Recent investigations in Kent at Springhead, have identified continuity of boundaries from the Middle Bronze Age through to the early medieval period and it is this type of information including (modification and adaptation) that is so very important in helping to inform on the evolution of landscapes.

Methodology

- 1.10 Fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trenches of 30m length, four trenches of 25m length and three trenches of 20m length, in the locations shown on the attached plan (**Figure 2**). Trenches were positioned to characterise the linear anomalies of the geophysical survey in the north-eastern field and more general

geophysical anomalies over the rest of the Site. 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). There was not a good phone network connection for the GPS in the western fields and accuracy was only to within 2m.

- 1.11 All trenches were excavated by 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 archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2013).
- 1.12 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) and one ditch was sampled. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (1995).
- 1.13 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Lewis Museum under accession number 2014.001 along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS (FIGS 2-5)

- 2.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeo-environmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 2.2 Across the Site, two geological deposits were encountered. In **Field 7** in the north-east sector of the Site, geological deposits comprised a sand substratum, through which most of the archaeological features encountered within the Site were cut. This field at the time of investigation was under winter wheat. Within **Fields 1-6** the geological deposit comprised a clay substratum that drained poorly and was more

suitable for pasture. Within these fields only one feature, a shallow probable drain was identified.

- 2.3 Within **Field 7** a small amount of pottery was recovered as surface finds in addition to some pieces of burnt flint, often 0.05m in size, were observed over the whole field although without any discernible distribution concentration. A grey humic sandy topsoil of c. 0.3m overlay pale brown natural sand, bands of pale grey and reddish brown were common and, with depth, bands of iron/manganese concretion were observed. Sub-circular dark patches, possibly former root or worm channels or other bioturbation, were abundant at the level of machining. A pale greyish brown clay sand subsoil up to 0.3m deep was present in some trenches. The linear geophysical anomalies in the east of the area were confirmed as enclosure ditches, from which Middle Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered. with a second adjacent ditch.
- 2.4 In **Fields 1-6**, a brown silty clay, generally stone-free, topsoil of 0.25m depth overlay a yellowish brown, brown or grey clay. The fields had not been ploughed in living memory (Richard Carr pers. comm.) and the stone free topsoil, with a well developed prismatic structure and heavy iron staining along ped faces, suggested it had not been ploughed for many years; no definite ridge and furrow remains were observed. The field boundaries were all formed by relatively straight ditches although the ditch separating **Fields 5** and **6** was more sinuous and was probably an un-canalised stream.

Trench 9 (Figure 2)

- 2.5 A flat based shallow ditch, **903**, was 2.5m wide with a 1.2m wide base. The sides sloped gently and the base was 0.7m below ground level. The single heavily mottled fill, **904**, was archaeologically sterile.

Trench 10 (Figures 2, 3 & 4)

- 2.6 Slight asymmetric in profile, ditch **1005** was aligned north-east to south-west. It was 1m wide, 0.34m deep and had been cut into loose sand. Its sandy fill, **1006**, contained six sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and some burnt flint. Probable oval shaped posthole, **1003**, contained some black-fired, sand-tempered fabric pottery of probable early Romano-British date. The post-hole measured 0.47m by 0.38m, with

a depth of 0.22m. The sides were steep and ended in a flat base. The pottery was recovered from fill **1004**.

Trench 11 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.7 Two parallel, north-west/south-east aligned ditches lay 2.6m apart. Ditch **1104** was 0.96m wide, 0.41m deep and had a U-shaped profile. Neither of the fills, **1105** and **1106**, contained archaeological material. Ditch **1107** was 1012m wide, 0.31m deep and its single fill, **1108**, contained no artefacts.

Trench 12 (Figs 2 & 3)

- 2.8 Ditch **1202** had been cut through heavily iron stained and concreted sand and was 1.3m wide and 0.71m deep with steep sides and a V-shaped profile. It had three fills, **1203**, **1204** and **1205**, and the middle fill, **1204**, produced Romano-British pottery.

Trench 13 (Figure 2)

- 2.9 Two ditches were exposed, perpendicular to each-other. Ditch **1303** was cut into loose sand and was poorly defined. It could only be followed for a distance of 1.2m, and was 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep. The single fill, **1306**, contained LIA pottery and burnt flint and processing of a soil sample revealed the presence of charcoal. Ditch **1307** was 1.2m wide and 0.26m deep with shallowly sloping sides and a flat base. LIA and Romano-British pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from the single fill, **1308**.

Trench 14 (Figs 2 & 4)

- 2.10 Two parallel and adjacent ditches and a possible tree thrown were excavated and good quality worked flint was recovered as unstratified material.
- 2.11 Ditch **1406** was 1.4m wide, 0.76m deep and cut through iron stained/panned sand. It had steep sides to a rounded base. A pale grey, basal fill, **1407**, contained burnt flint and a thumbnail scraper. Ditch **1405** was 1m wide and 0.4m deep and cut the same natural deposits. The uniform nature the fills of the ditches made it impossible to define which ditch cut the other. Ditch **1406** was filled by **1408** and ditch **1405** was filled by **1409**. Both fills were homogenous mid brownish grey sandy silt with firm

compaction. Some of the finds from these fills may be mixed as the top 0.25m of the intervention was not identified as separate ditches. Both features produced pottery of MIA date.

- 2.12 A tree throw, **1403**, had a diameter of 2.75m and a half of it was exposed in the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.3m. The single fill, **1404**, produced late MIA pottery and worked flint.

The finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence

- 2.13 Finds recovered from evaluation included pottery, ceramic building material and worked flint. A single sample was recovered from the fill **1306** of ditch **1307**. As this is the uppermost ditch fill, the possibility of residual material is high, so no further work has been undertaken and it is recommended this sample is discarded.

Pottery: Prehistoric

- 2.14 Tree throw feature **1403** produced 32 sherds of pottery identified as dating to the Later Middle Iron Age on the basis of form and fabric characteristics. The majority of sherds (27) were in a handmade fine, quartz-tempered fabric and 16 of these featured external burnishing. One of these was a heavily burnished rim sherd from a bowl with a bead-like rim which featured a horizontal band of grooved decoration below the rim. Also represented were sherds in coarse, quartz-tempered, quartz-and-flint tempered and quartz sand-tempered vesicular fabrics, including one rim sherd in the latter fabric from a saucepan pot, which is typical of the Middle Iron Age (Mephram 1997, 115).

- 2.15 Middle Iron Age pottery consisted of 18 sherds in quartz-tempered, quartz-and-flint tempered and quartz-tempered vesicular fabrics recovered from ditch fills **1408** and **1409**. All were un-featured body sherds apart from one base sherd from a jar, from fill **1408**.

Pottery: Late Iron Age to 1st century AD

- 2.16 Pottery dating to this period, which spans the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, amounts to 12 sherds. Six sherds of pottery in a grog-tempered fabric were recovered from ditch fill **1006**, one from ditch fill **1306** and four from ditch fill **1308**. Forms represented included a round-bodied jar with an everted rim from fill **1006** and another from fill **130**

Pottery: Roman

- 2.17 A total of three sherds of grey ware, four sherds in a black-firing, sand-tempered fabric and two sherds in an oxidised fabric were recovered from posthole **1004**, ditch fills **1204** and **1308**, and as unstratified finds. Identifiable forms included a necked bowl in oxidised fabric and a grey ware everted rim jar, both recovered unstratified, in addition to a necked jar in black-firing, sand-tempered fabric from fill **1308**. All of these pottery types are broadly dateable to the Romano-British period.

Ceramic building material

- 2.18 Five fragments of late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered as unstratified finds.

Worked flint

- 2.19 A total of five worked flint items were recovered. A flake was recovered unstratified from **Trench 14**. Ditch fill **1308** produced a broken bladelet, dating to the Mesolithic and clearly residual. Three flints, comprising two broken flakes and an end-scaper, were recovered from ditch fill **1407**. The scaper was made on a broken flake and featured quite fine, regular, abrupt retouch along the dorsal distal edge. The flakes and scaper cannot be dated more precisely than to the prehistoric period.

3. DISCUSSION

- 3.1 The evaluation has confirmed most of the results of the geophysical survey and given dates for the predicted features. The desk based assessment, identified two areas of possible Roman settlement lining the Roman road between New haven and Dicker (CA 2013). Fieldwalking, undertaken little more than 200m to the west of the site recorded the probable remains of a Roman settlement and high status pottery recovered from a sandpit to the north-east of the site in 1933, similarly indicated further if not directly connected, settlement activity. The rectangular Roman enclosures identified during the current evaluation would appear to have identified activity on the periphery of such settlements. Dating evidence would appear to indicate, that the enclosures may have begun life in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use through into the early Romano-British period.
- 3.2 Ditches **1405** and **1406** seem to indicate an enclosure 50m across, the ditches of which showed as possible archaeology on the geophysical survey. Other possible

anomalies of the survey were not identified as ditches during the evaluation suggesting a limited extent of later prehistoric settlement. Burnt flint, which was noted across the whole of **Field 7**, is usually taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity and would appear to support continued activity in the later prehistoric period. A combination of the site's proximity to the River Cuckmere, the sandy geology and the presence c. 5km to the west of the long lived site of Charleston Brow may have led to settlement in the site.

- 3.3 In the south-east of **Field 7** the geophysical survey identified two possible enclosures with an adjacent track way and the evaluation confirmed their existence and recovered later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery from features. The pottery from **Trenches 12** and **13** was abraded suggesting that it was deposited away from immediate settlement but larger sherds were retrieved from **Trench 10** which may have been closer to domestic activity.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Jamie Wright, assisted by Jez Clutterbuck and Adam Howard. The report was written by Jamie Wright, assisted by Eddie Dougherty. The illustrations were prepared by Lorna Grey. The archive has been compiled by Hazel O'Neill, and prepared for deposition by Jon Hart. The project was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex.

5. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2011 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 19 December 2013

Berwick Solar Farm Environmental Statement, Chapter 4 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 *Berwick Solar Park, Wick Street, Berwick, East Sussex: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	Depth /thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	101	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Greyish brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.25	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown and reddish brown mottled clay	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
2	201	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.25	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown and grey clay	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
3	301	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.25	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown to brownish grey clay containing rare flint	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
4	401	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.20	
4	402	Layer		Subsoil	Dark yellowish brown clay and small rare stone inclusions	20.0	1.80	0.10	
4	403	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown and grey clay	20.0	1.80	>0.30	
5	501	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.25	
5	502	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown and grey clays	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
6	601	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown mottled with reddish brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.25	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown clay	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
7	701	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay	20.0	1.80	0.25	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Grey, brown and yellowish brown clay	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
8	801	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay, containing rare stone	20.0	1.80	0.25	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Yellow brown and grey clay	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
9	901	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Brown silt clay stained reddish brown	20.0	1.80	0.25	
9	902	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown and grey clay	20.0	1.80	>0.25	
9	903	Cut		Ditch	Shallow wide ditch. Drainage channel	20.0	2.5	0.45	
9	904	Fill		Deposit	Grey and reddish brown mottled sandy clay	0.75	2.5	0.45	
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Mid brown silt and clay	20.0	1.80	0.30	
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Light brown mottled sandy clay	20.0	1.80	>0.30	
10	1003	Cut		Ditch	Circular steep flat based feature	0.47	0.38	0.22	
10	1004	Fill		Deposit	Firm compacted occasional manganese mottled sandy clay	0.47	0.38	0.22	
10	1005	Cut		Ditch	Wide shallow u-shape boundary ditch	1.80	1.0	0.34	
10	1006	Fill		Deposit	Firm compacted mid grey silt clay mottled with manganese	1.80	1.0	0.34	
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil and turf	Mid grey silt clay	24.5	2.0	0.27	
11	1102	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish brown silt clay	24.5	2.0	0.30	
11	1103	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish yellow silt sand	24.5	2.0	>0.57	
11	1104	Cut		Ditch	Wide shallow U-shaped flat based boundary ditch	>1.0	0.96	0.41	
11	1105	Fill		Deposit	Mid brownish grey silt sand	>1.0	0.96	0.16	
11	1106	Fill		Deposit	Mid greyish brown silt sand	>1.0	0.89	0.17	
11	1107	Cut		Ditch	Wide shallow U-shaped boundary ditch	>1.0	1.12	0.31	
11	1108	Fill		Deposit	Compact mid yellowish grey sandy silt	>1.0	1.30	0.31	
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey humic silty clay	24.4	1.8	0.28	
12	1201	Layer		Natural	Mid greyish orange silty clay	24.4	1.8	>0.28	
12	1202	Cut		Ditch	Steep strait V-shaped sides, shallow concave base	1.8	1.3	0.71	

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
12	1203	Fill	1202	Deposit	Mid grey clayey silt	0.9 exc.	0.7	0.26	
12	1204	Fill	1202	Deposit	Mid yellowy clayey silt	0.9 exc.	1.2	0.22	
12	1205	Fill	1202	Deposit	Mid yellowy grey clayey silt	0.9 exc.	1.0	0.27	
13	1301	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.37	
13	1302	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown, mid orangy brown clayey sand	30	1.8	0.35	
13	1303	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped asymmetrical concave and rounded base	1.2	0.85	0.2	
13	1304	Layer		Natural	Orangey beige medium sand with intrusive darker silt channels	30	1.8	>0.2	
13	1305	Layer		Natural	Mid white medium sand	30	1.8	>0.2	
13	1306	Fill	1303	deposit	Mid greyish brown clayey sand	1.2	0.85	0.2	
13	1307	Cut		Ditch	Steep U-shaped sides uneven concave base	5m	1.2	0.26	
13	1308	Fill	1307	Deposit	Mid brown clayey sand	5m	1.2	0.26	
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid dark grey humic silty clay	19.2	2	0.28	
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	19.2	2	0.26	
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Mid brown with yellowy white patches	19.2	2	>0.54	
14	1403	Cut		Tree throw	Steep concave sides flat irregular base	2.75	1.4	0.29	
14	1404	Fill		Deposit	Mid brownish grey sandy silt	2.75	1.4	0.29	
14	1405	Cut		Ditch	SE side gradual convex side, no NW side visible gradual concave base	2	1	0.40	
14	1406	Cut		Ditch	Steep slightly concave sides irregular concave base	2	1.4	0.76	
14	1407	Fill	1406	Deposit	Primary erosion mid greyish white sandy silt	0.75 exc.	1.1	0.20	
14	1408	Fill	1405 1406	Deposit	Mid browny grey sandy silt	0.75 exc.	2.6	0.66	
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey silty clay	29.8	1.9	0.30	
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty clay	29.8	1.9	0.11	
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowy grey sandy silt	29.8	1.9	>0.41	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Description	Count	Weight(g)	Spot-date
0 NE Field	Roman pottery: greyware	1	21	-
	Roman pottery: oxidised	2		
	Post-medieval ceramic building material	5	55	
	Fired clay	1	1	
0 Tr14	Flint	1	5	-
1004	Roman pottery: black-firing sand-tempered fabric	1	3	RB
1006	Late prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	6	93	LIA-C1
	Fired clay	3	8	
	Burnt flint	5	28	
	Animal bone (tooth)	1	3	
1204	Roman pottery: greyware	2	11	RB
	Roman pottery: black-firing sand-tempered fabric	1		
1306	Late prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	1	18	LIA-C1
	Late prehistoric pottery: fine, sand-tempered reduced fabric	1		
1308	Late prehistoric pottery: grog-tempered fabric	4	85	LIA-C1
	Roman pottery: black-firing sand-tempered fabric	2		
	Fired clay	1	2	
	Flint	1	1	
	Burnt flint	1	23	
1403	Late prehistoric pottery: fine, quartz-tempered fabric	27	247	Later Middle IA
	Late prehistoric pottery: coarse, quartz-tempered fabric	3		
	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-flint tempered oxidised fabric	1		
	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered vesicular fabric	1		
1407	Flint	3	13	-
	Burnt flint	2	108	
1408	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	5	138	MIA
	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered vesicular fabric	5		
	Fired clay	1	0	
	Burnt flint	2	53	
1409	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz sand-tempered fabric	4	56	MIA
	Late prehistoric pottery: quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	4		

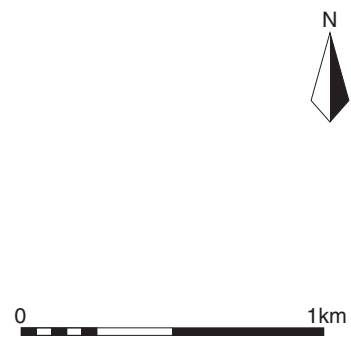
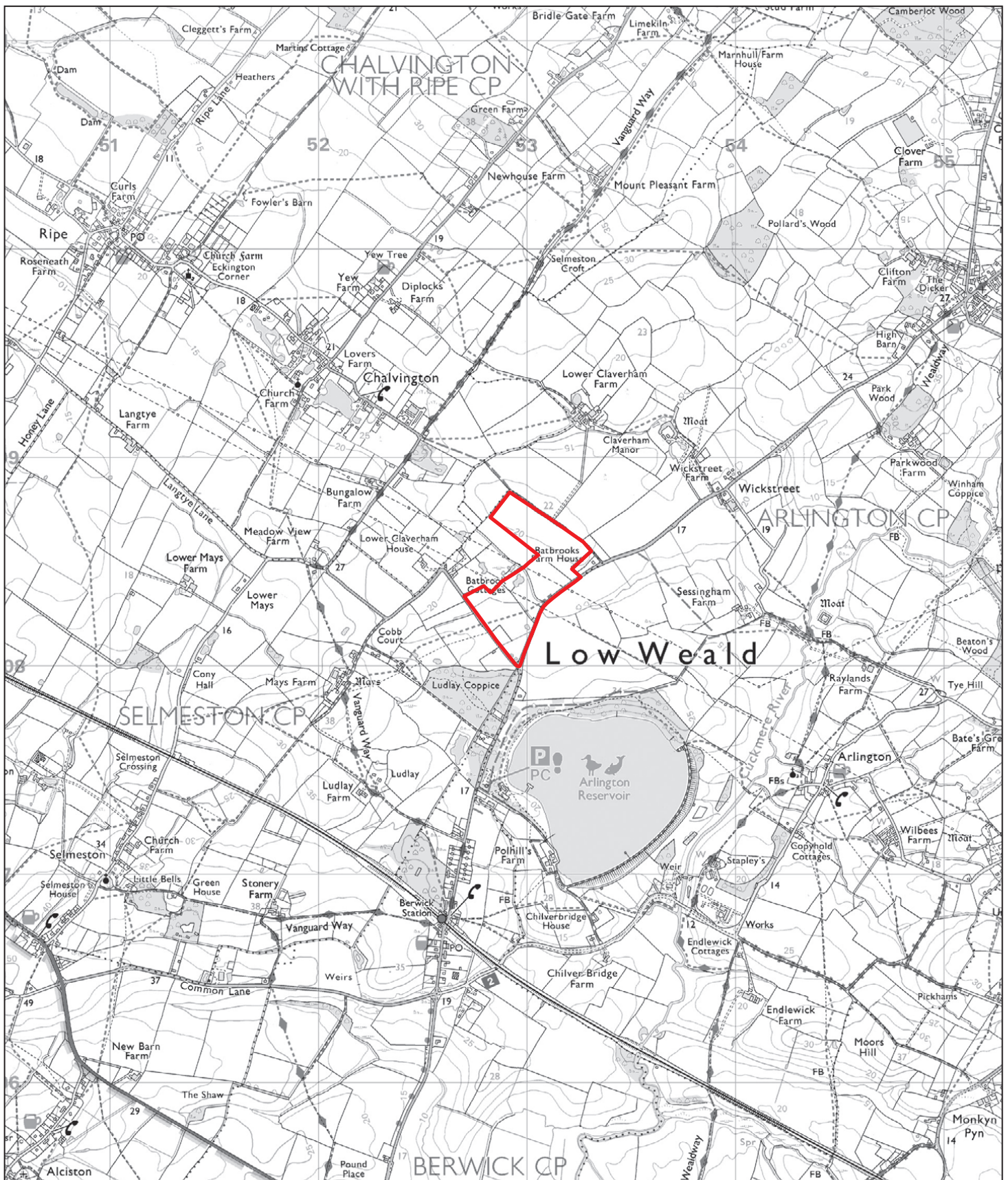
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

A single sample was recovered from the fill **1306** of ditch **1307**. As this is the uppermost ditch fill, the possibility of residual material is high, so no further work has been undertaken and it is recommended this sample is discarded.

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Berwick Solar Park, Wick Street, Berwick, East Sussex
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>The evaluation has confirmed most of the results of the geophysical survey and given dates for the predicted features. The desk based assessment, identified two areas of possible Roman settlement lining the Roman road between New haven and Dicker (CA 2013). Fieldwalking, undertaken little more than 200m to the west of the site recorded the probable remains of a Roman settlement and high status pottery recovered from a sandpit to the north-east of the site in 1933, similarly indicated further if not directly connected, settlement activity. The rectangular Roman enclosures identified during the current evaluation would appear to have identified activity on the periphery of such settlements. Dating evidence would appear to indicate, that the enclosures may have begun life in the Middle Iron Age and continued in use through into the early Romano-British period.</p> <p>Ditches 1405 and 1406 seem to indicate an enclosure 50m across, the ditches of which showed as possible archaeology on the geophysical survey. Other possible anomalies of the survey were not identified as ditches during the evaluation suggesting a limited extent of later prehistoric settlement. Burnt flint, which was noted across the whole of Field 7, is usually taken as an indicator of prehistoric activity and would appear to support continued activity in the later prehistoric period. A combination of the site's proximity to the River Cuckmere, the sandy geology and the presence c. 5km to the west of the long lived site of Charleston Brow may have led to settlement in the site.</p> <p>In the south-east of Field 7 the geophysical survey identified two possible enclosures with an adjacent trackway and the evaluation confirmed their existence and recovered later prehistoric and Romano-British pottery from features. The pottery from Trenches 12 and 13 was abraded suggesting that it was deposited away from immediate settlement but larger sherds were retrieved from Trench 10 which may indicate their proximity to domestic activity.</p>
Project dates	9-13 December 2013
Project type	Evaluation
Previous work	Heritage Statement, Cotswold Archaeology Geophysical Survey, Sratascan
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Berwick Solar Park, Wick Street, Berwick, East Sussex
Study area (M ² /ha)	20.1ha
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	552972 108467

PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Archaeology Team, East Sussex County Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Jamie Wright	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical		Ceramics, lithics etc
Paper		Trench and context sheets, drafting film etc
Digital		Survey data, digital photos etc
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2013 Berwick Solar Park, Wick Street, Berwick, East Sussex: <i>Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 13717		



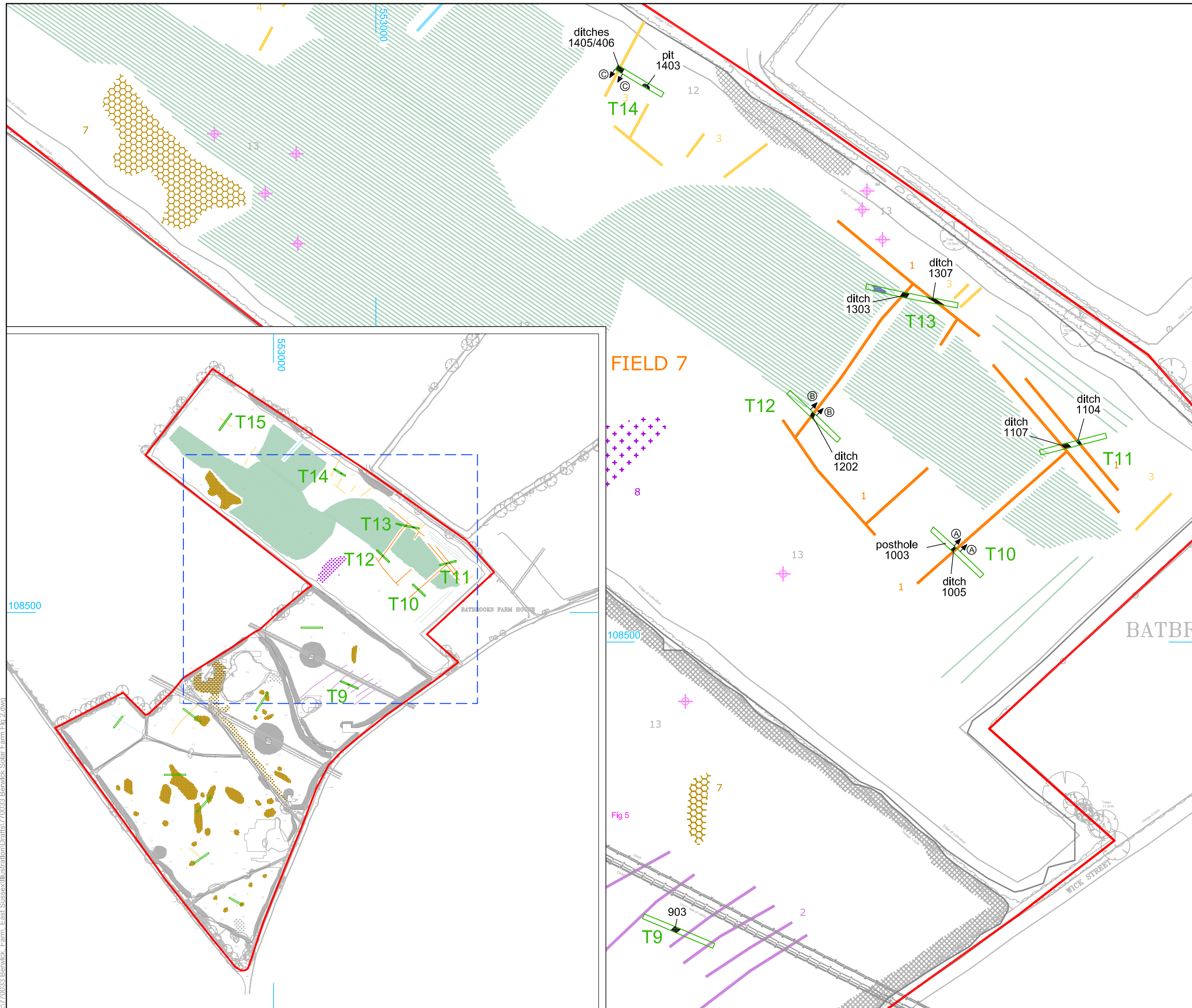
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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
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PROJECT TITLE
 Berwick Solar Farm, Wick Street
 Berwick, West Sussex

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

PROJECT NO. 770033	DATE 21-01-2014	FIGURE NO. 1
DRAWN BY LG	REVISION 00	
APPROVED BY LM	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	

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- ▬ site
- ▬ evaluation trench
- ▬ Unsurveyed evaluation trench
- ▬ archaeological feature
- ▬ modern
- ▬ geology
- ▬ archaeological intervention

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY RESULTS

- 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
 - ▬ Widely spaced curving parallel linear anomalies - probably related to ridge-and-furrow
- POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY**
- ▬ Positive anomaly / weak positive anomaly - possible 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
 - ▬ Magnetic disturbance related to former buildings present on available mapping until 1961
 - ▬ Magnetic disturbance related to a former track way present on available mapping until 1961
 - ▬ Linear scattered magnetic debris related to a former field boundary present on available mapping until 1961
 - ▬ 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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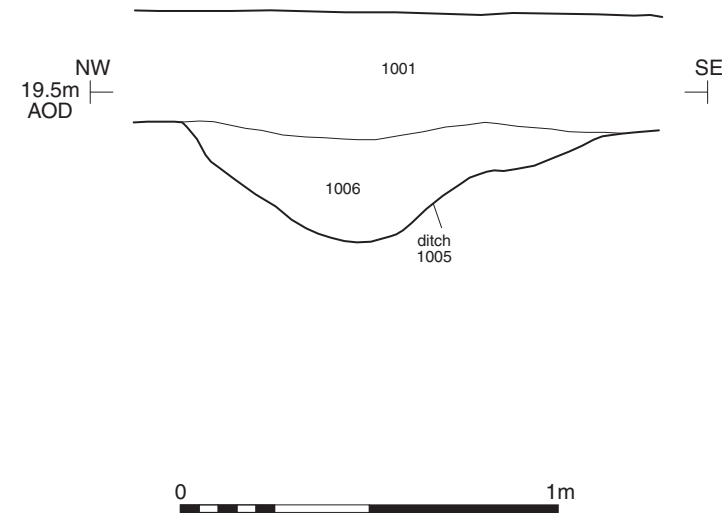
PROJECT TITLE
 Berwick Solar Farm, Wick Street
 Berwick, East Sussex

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysical survey results

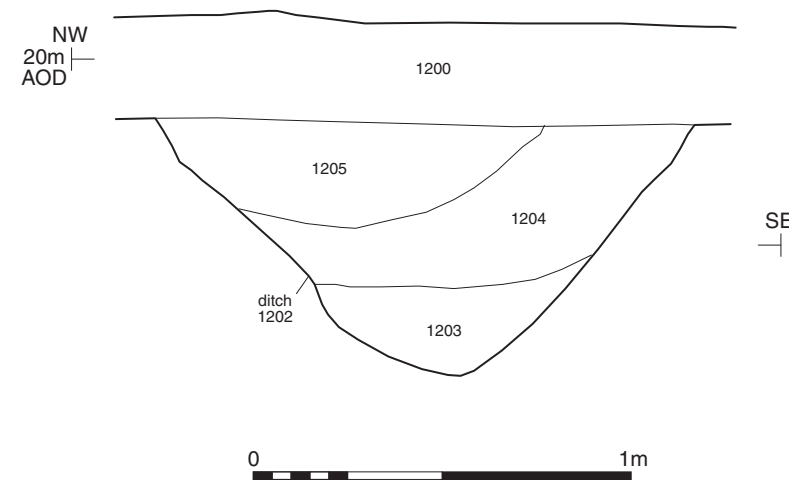
PROJECT NO.	770033	DATE	21-01-2014	FIGURE NO.	
DRAWN BY	LG	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	LM	SCALE@A3	1:5000 & 1:1250		2

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Trench 10; section AA



Trench 12; section BB

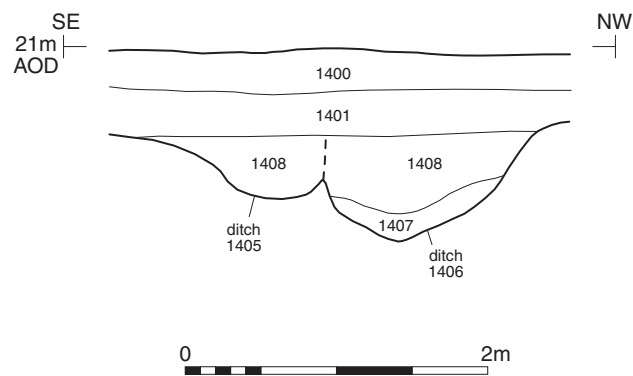


View of ditch 1005, looking north-east (scale 0.4m)



View of ditch 1202 (scale 1m)

Trench 14; section CC



View of ditches 1405 and 1406, looking south-west (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Berwick Solar Farm, Wick Street
Berwick, West Sussex

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14: section and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

4