

East Sussex

Arlington Reservoir. Further geophysical survey is proposed here to trace the Roman road in this area (Dave Staveley).

Barcombe. Geophysical survey has been undertaken looking for the course of the Roman road east of the villa, at the small industrial site under investigation by Rob Wallace. (Dave Staveley and Rob Wallace).

Barcombe Roman Villa. MSFAT will be back for another season of fieldwork and CCE training excavations etc. held on the bath-house complex.

Beckley, Glossams. Some final recording has been undertaken at the site and the post excavation report is now underway (Andrew Woodcock/HAARG).

Bexhill: Gillham Wood. Very small Sussex Wildlife Trust wood surrounded by housing. Apparently had a bomb fall in it during the war but there is little evidence to support this. E-W trackway evident. Some evidence of management and probably ancient woodland (SEWAF).

Bexhill: Pebsham. The extension of the landfill site has necessitated sample excavation aided by metal detector survey of an area that has revealed late IA and early Roman material (ESCC).

***Bishopstone Tidemills:** Work has been continuing in the area of the barn and other agricultural out-buildings. One building is proving to be quite complex, possibly starting life as an open-sided cattle shelter with long feeding trough, later being converted for use by pigs.

Bodiam, Doakes Field. Magnetometry has picked up the correct route of a Roman road identified by Margary. Unfortunately it lies approximately 200m from his proposed route (HAARG & Dave Staveley).

***Brighton: Rocky Clump.** (TQ 328 101). Excavations began in March. The 'well' feature has been excavated and found to be a watering hole, utilising a natural clay outcrop, and butchery site surrounded by a flint cobbled floor. New excavations within the trees have found no new grave cuts. A resistivity survey further north and test trenches have revealed new features, but the plan is to cease work in the north field and move the focus to the south field to seek evidence for settlement in the form of post-holes. The south field will be regarded as a completely new venture and will be directed by Norman Phippard, Steve Corbett and Carol White. From March to December new trenches are being opened in the south field and north to examine the new anomalies. The east trench will be extended and a large mound examined within the trees (BHAS).

Brighton: Golf Farm. Field Walking and geophysics is planned for the autumn. (BHAS).

Brighton: Varley Halls. (TQ 331 090). Excavations at the site are planned from July 10th for a 6 week period. The director will be Lisa Fisher. The site is close to the Bronze Age site excavated by Ian Greig and Archaeology South East in 1992. (Lisa Fisher/SUAS/BHAS).

Brighton: Whitehawk Camp. Watching brief to observe the removal of posts, an unauthorized earth bund and the relocation of a gateway proved negative. BHCC have now set in place 108 steel and concrete bollards on both the south and north sides of Manor Road to protect the Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure site from travellers. Phase II is being discussed which will hopefully mean the provision of a number of display boards (ASE).

Brighton: Land at Falmer High School, Lewes Road. (NGR TQ 5345 1098). A watching brief took place intermittently from 30th November 2009 to the 10th March 2010. The work revealed a scatter of unstratified worked flint of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, in the colluvium to the southeast of the existing school but no archaeological features, deposits or further artefacts were encountered. The geoaerchaeological aspect identified and sampled the

natural downwards slope of the solifluction gravels from south to north. No archaeological features or buried land surfaces were identified (ASE).

Brighton: The Chattri and The Outlook, Roedean Path. Watching briefs proved negative (BHAS).

Dallington: Reed Wood. Ancient woodland, principally hornbeam coppice. Probably used for Ashburnham Furnace due to its proximity and the age of the stools. Minepits and charcoal platforms noted (SEWAF).

Ditchling: 40 East End Lane. A watching brief picked up a medieval boundary ditch (CBAS).

Eastbourne: Pococks Field. The planning application for the site is apparently going to appeal (ENHAS).

Hartfield: former Coal Yard. An evaluation revealed *in-situ* railway tracks (C19th) and below 2m of made ground, alluvial silts interpreted as possibly indicating the former line of the River Medway, which may also indicate an interesting early course for the river (CBAS).

Hastings: Stade. An ongoing watching brief at the Jerwood development revealed evidence for 19th century buildings and a concrete lined WW2 trench containing a fuel pipe that may have run to a Martello type tower that is described as having been there. The purpose would have been to pump oil onto the beach (in order to light) as a defense to invasion (CBAS).

Hastings: Marline Valley, Park Wood. This is part of a Sussex Wildlife Trust nature reserve within the Borough of Hastings. It is comprised of Ancient woodland with ash stools worked over many hundreds of years. Numerous sawpits, charcoal platforms and evidence of mineral extraction were observed (SEWAF).

Hastings Country Park. Fieldwalking in the area revealed prehistoric flintwork and post-med pot. (HAARG).

Hastings: Silverhill ASDA. A watching brief has so far proved negative (HAARG).

Herstmonceux Castle Estate. Further evaluation in a field close to the Science Centre revealed the continuation of a ditch discovered in 2008, a second ditch and a possible industrial area. Dateable finds suggest a late IA – early RB period of activity (Philippa Whitehill (HCAG)).

Icklesham. The site of a possible Roman road excavated in the 1970s and 80s was revisited. Unfortunately the feature does not seem to extend either end so the retrieved material is being re-investigated. Further work is being done there (HAARG).

Icklesham: Old Place. An EH licence has been granted to HAARG in order to look at this moated medieval site situated on the edge of the marshes. Resistivity has revealed possible structural evidence (HAARG).

Lewes: The Former Roche Buildings, Bell Lane. (NGR TQ 540500 109600). An archaeological evaluation was conducted between 10th and 11th May 2010. The site lies partially within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area and borders a Conservation Area. Three small pits were identified associated with pottery from the 17th to 19th centuries and sealed by up to 1.40 metres of made ground (ASE).

Lewes: 1 The Lynchets. (NGR TQ 542156 111123). An archaeological evaluation was conducted between 6th and 7th May 2010 prior to the construction of a single residential property. The site lies within an Archaeologically Sensitive Area due to its proximity to known prehistoric, Roman and Saxon finds. A 12 metre trench revealed a number of shallow pits and postholes cutting into the chalk and were found to be of late post-medieval or modern date (ASE).

Lewes to Ringmer cycle way. Five evaluation trenches revealed some IA features (CBAS).

Old Heathfield: All Saint's Church. (NGR TQ 59856 20294). This work took place on 10th November 2009. With the exception of some unstratified post-medieval finds recovered from the subsoil no archaeological remains were

encountered. No grave outlines were observed and no disarticulated human bone was uncovered during the excavations (ASE).

Peacehaven: Seaview Avenue. (NGR 542200 101070). An archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 1st and 5th February 2010. Twenty-four trenches were excavated with a cumulative length of 720m, positioned so as to target anomalies identified during a detailed gradiometer magnetic survey conducted by Archaeology South-East in 2007. Five of the twenty-four trial trenches contained archaeological features. One Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age feature showed evidence of burning and contained abundant fire-cracked flint. Two undated, east-west linear features were also identified in two trenches. A further northeast-southwest aligned linear of unknown date sealed beneath colluvium and three small undated pit features were recorded elsewhere. A scatter of worked flints was recovered from the overburden deposits across the site (ASE).

Peacehaven: Land at Seaview Avenue. (NGR TQ 41880 01070). Four discrete areas of the site were targeted based on the results of a geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation. The underlying natural geology of the site comprised a combination of Clay, Clay-with-Flints and Woolwich Beds (sand), overlying Upper and Middle Chalk. However, a shallow dry valley, on a broadly north-south orientation, was situated towards the centre of the site. Archaeological remains revealed during the course of the fieldwork appear to be primarily agricultural in character and largely concerned with stock movement and control. These include an east-west aligned droveway situated towards the centre of the site and a narrower north-south aligned droveway to the north. Both stock routes appear to respect the existing topography, with the east-west route curving round to the north slightly, around the head of the dry valley, and the north-south route running directly along the base of the valley. A shallow north-south aligned lynchet or Holloway on the eastern flank of the valley may represent a shift in the position of the stock route towards higher – and presumably drier ground (ASE).

Peacehaven barrow. (TQ 4310 0018). More of the cliff has eroded away and the barrow is likely to disappear within the next year or so. (Dig dates are September 4th -18th). (Susan Butler with BHAS).

Peacehaven: Meridian CP School, Roderick Avenue. (NGR 541431 102365). No archaeological finds or features were recovered or recorded during the watching brief as the ground-works took place in an area of made ground associated with the construction of the school in the 1980's (ASE).

Peacehaven: Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works. (approx site centre NGR TQ 542014 101547). Archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of Southern Water's Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works comprised an initial 32 hectare 'strip, map and sample' between July and December 2009 following on from earlier phases of archaeological investigation (fieldwalking, magnetometer survey, geo-archaeological investigation of the upper Piddinghoe Valley and trial trenching).

Possible Neolithic settlement activity on the high ground to the north of the Piddinghoe Valley is represented by a well dated group of pits that range in date from Early Neolithic (c. 3700-3300 BC) to Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker period (c. 2900-1700 BC). Further evidence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity on the site included two deep shaft-like pits, and a probable round barrow, located on a small promontory in the southwest of the site. A further ring ditch feature, situated on the northern flank of the Piddinghoe Valley, may also date to this period, though this currently remains undated.

By the end of the Bronze Age an extensive system of fields and droveways appears to have been established on the uplands to each side of the Piddinghoe Valley reflecting the essentially agricultural character of the site during this period. Principal features in this landscape include a droveway or stock route that may be traced for some 500 metres along the northern flank of the valley. Late Bronze Age settlement is attested both to the north of the valley, in the form of roundhouses and to the south, where a complex of storage pits were unearthed.

Available evidence suggests that this agricultural landscape continued relatively unchanged into the Iron Age, though there is some evidence to suggest a shift in settlement towards a system of enclosures situated to the south of the site (at least part of which extended onto the adjacent Bovis Homes excavated in 2007). Activity centred on this enclosure complex continued into the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, though later Roman activity appears to be fairly minimal.

Post-Roman activity on the site was also minimal, perhaps reflecting a relatively static or under-utilized agricultural landscape (ASE).

Peasmarsh: Flatropers Wood. Sussex Wildlife Trust owned. Evidence of E-W trackways through this wood and the adjoining wood. Mineral extraction and numerous charcoal platforms evident. Evidence on the ground appears to contradict the HLC record (SEWAF).

Penhurst: Ashburnham Leet. Excavations have been undertaken along the leet's course in this area to establish its width and depth (WIRG).

Penhurst: Manor House. A watching brief during a porch extension located stone foundations (HAARG).

Pevensey Levels: Montague Farm. A watching brief on ditch clearance revealed evidence for salt-working and briquetage material of possible LIA or Roman date (CBAS).

Ringmer: Nought, Church Hill. (NGR 544528 112537). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of development. A possible clay quarry pit was identified. The upper parts of the feature were backfilled with post-medieval debris, however, the base of the pit was not reached. No other archaeological features were identified (ASE).

Ringmer: Ringmer Community College. A watching brief on a new 'Children's Centre' building within the grounds of the current college (c. 1950s onwards) was undertaken. Despite extensive digging of foundation trenches, drainage, fencing and landscaping, little of archaeological note was revealed (CG Archaeology).

Robertsbridge: Summertree Stud. A watching brief within the Abbey precinct revealed a sandstone feature (wall/buttress) possibly of 14th century date and a pit containing post medieval material (CBAS).

Rye: Mill Road. The developer failed to appoint an archaeologist to monitor works as instructed and consequently damaged archaeological evidence for pottery manufacture. ESCC was alerted to the situation and put a stop to the works until the developer sorted out a professional archaeological WB survey. Chris Butler visited the site to assess the damage and noticed kiln evidence, possible pits and a large quantity of medieval pottery. County is waiting for the developer to put a WB in place before works can continue (CBAS).

Rye: Mint House Road. A watching brief for a garage and driveway revealed medieval and early PM material and an area of fired clay close to slag which may indicate industrial activity (CBAS).

Sedlescombe: The Queens Head Pub, Brede Lane. (NGR 578221 118000). An archaeological evaluation was carried out on 7th September 2009. Four archaeological trial-trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 45m in advance of a proposed redevelopment. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation (ASE).

West Sussex

Chichester: City Walls. As part of the City Walls HLF Project the District Council has undertaken a second season of community involvement investigations on the lawn outside the south-west walls. Last year's trench through the defensive ditches that fronted the wall was extended to include the potential site of a bastion indicated by geophysical survey. This has proved to be exactly right – a massive, rectangular, masonry footing supporting the remains of a horseshoe-shaped tower surviving to a few centimetres below the turf. It was built in the back of a pre-existing large, v-shaped ditch that was replaced by a larger, u-shaped version a few metres further away from the wall. The inner ditch seems to have become filled with rubble (from the collapsing tower?) by the medieval period, whereas the outer ditch was reused in the late Saxon period and was ultimately utilised as a new route for the River Lavant. New discoveries have been a ditched precursor to the Roman city wall, a late Saxon or later fence or dead-hedge along the bank of the Lavant and a (contemporary?) nearby bread oven (James Kenny/CDC).

Chichester: Cobnor Estate, Chidham. (NGR 47900 10230). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of managed realignment works at Cobnor Estate, Chidham, West Sussex. The work revealed significant remains from three broad periods: Bronze Age, Mid-Late Iron Age and post-medieval. A well-preserved Bronze Age burnt mound, measuring c. 10m x 12m was recorded. Evidence for Mid-Late Iron Age activity was identified, consisting primarily of a briquetage spread on a buried land surface; a possibly associated hearth or kiln was also recorded. An extensive area of possibly post-medieval hard-standing probably represented a hard for beaching small boats was also located (ASE).

Crawley: Upper Mole, Flood Alleviation Scheme, Tilgate. (NGR TQ 528009 134394). A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken between the 23rd and 25th of February 2010 in advance of a proposed raising of the height of the dam and associated works. Five evaluation trenches measuring between 5m and 8.5m in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The remains of several post-medieval buildings were uncovered as shown on the 1st edition OS map and relate to the Lower Tilgate House and two possible mill buildings (ASE).

Crawley: Ifield and Tilgate. (NGR TQ 28009, 34394). An archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of flood alleviation developments between 29th March and 16th April 2010 following an earlier evaluation. Two areas were excavated: Area 1 was successful in revealing ditches of earlier post medieval date and further revealing the square structure identified during the evaluation. The excavation demonstrated the probable outline of the easternmost part of the building consistent with historical map evidence. Smelting slag was recorded within the subsoil and within several of the archaeological features within this area. Its presence is interesting as the area is renowned for its iron-working industry particularly in the medieval period. Area 2 was successful in revealing most of the outline foundations of a late c. 19th – early 20th century cottage as well as the potential remains of an earlier building (ASE).

Cuckfield: Cuckfield. New England Wood. A 10ha semi-natural ancient woodland with well-defined boundary woodbanks (not part of the estate of Cuckfield Park). Survey incomplete but little evidence of charcoal burning (SEWAF).

Didling – Butts Field, Colemore. (NGR SU 836 185). An resistivity survey was carried out in Butts Field in an area identified by a concentration of pottery in previous fieldwalking and a magnetometric survey. The new survey identified field boundaries shown on early maps and what were probably field drains running down the slope. There was little trace of a small building shown on the early map and no other archaeological features were identified. (CDAS)

East Grinstead: Garland Road. (NGR TQ 538855 138514). The fieldwork took place from 23rd March to the 1st April 2010 following an earlier evaluation by ASE. Although significant disturbance of the former pottery had taken place during the 1970s demolition and redevelopment of the site, extensive structural remains were preserved including features not apparent from cartographic sources. Much of the rear (north) wall of the main workshop was exposed. The base of the bottle kiln and brick floors, located within the west end of the workshop were uncovered, whilst the remains of a probable brick-built outhouse and adjacent floor surface were identified at the opposite end of the workshop. To

the rear of the former workshop the full extent of a circular brick structure was revealed. This contained a clay deposit and it is likely that this feature functioned as a puddling pit/pug mill. The partially preserved remains of a brick floor radiated out from this feature whilst a timber base plate and iron socket set into the brick floor may have acted as a support for associated machinery. A number of compacted horizontal layers of dumped material were evident across much of the excavation area to the rear of the pottery workshop and represent a succession of working surfaces. These deposits generally comprise crushed ceramics, clay, ash and clinker (ASE).

Hardham: Tidal Abstraction Scheme. An evaluation was undertaken in May 2010. A total of 18 trenches were excavated but the only archaeological feature identified was a length of masonry thought to relate to a barn shown on the 2nd edition OS which stood until 1987 (ASE).

Lancing: Sir Robert Woodard Academy. (NGR 517580 105250). An archaeological excavation at the proposed site of the Sir Robert Woodard Academy, in the former playing fields south of Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, was conducted in March 2010 and revealed, prehistoric (Later Bronze Age) and Roman remains. The features encountered included four large pits or 'waterholes', a series of ditches and a corn dryer (ASE).

Midhurst: Midhurst Academy. (NGR: SZ 8865 2215). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on 13 geotechnical trial pits between 26th May and 1st June 2010. No archaeological features or finds were identified. A colluvial deposit was recorded in the northern trial pits at the base of the hill slope. Some evidence of terracing was identified on the playing fields (ASE).

Parham Estate project. Starts again in May and has extended the area by looking at WW2 archaeology and possibly a nuclear bunker (WAS).

Portsmouth & Arundel Canal. Work is being carried out on the Manhood Lock lower gates, Barnham Ct Fm, at Merston Bridge and Casher Bridge. A magnetometer survey at the last of those proved fruitless but despite that the ownership of Poyntz Bridge is being discussed by interested parties (SIAS).

Shoreham-by-Sea: Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane. (NGR TQ 523634 105620). A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the school between the 15th and 22nd of February 2010. Eight evaluation trenches measuring between 25 and 35 metres in length revealed four ditches, a posthole and a small gully that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. The finds recovered from these features point to an early Roman date and they may represent field systems associated with Southwick Roman Villa to the east of the site (ASE).

Steyning: Wiston Estate. (NGR TQ 515506 112428). A watching brief took place from 19th to 23rd April 2010. The monitored excavations for a new access road revealed two undated linear features which have been preserved in situ beneath the new road (ASE).

West Marden: Watergate Hanger Roman Villa. (NGR SU 772 126). Three exploratory trenches were excavated adjacent to the known villa site during a two week training/research excavation. Two trenches to the west of the site located the continuation of a ditch which is believed to run beneath the villa, with a possibility of providing a *terminus post quem* for the latter. The ditch had been cut into by a later Roman pit. A trench to the east located a wall foundation which aligned with a wall known from earlier excavation, but not with the villa itself. Traces of cobbling may represent a farmyard. (CDAS)