

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP

(2nd February – 10th June 2016)

* volunteer opportunities

East Sussex

Alfriston: Alfriston Garage (NGR 551956 103110: Alfriston parish). (Site Code AGS 15. Director Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief monitored groundworks for a barn conversion, comprising the internal excavation of five trenches around either end of the barn building for underpinning, and internal ground reduction beside its western and eastern entrances. The only archaeological feature encountered was a posthole, containing 20th- century material. This feature was in alignment with what was probably a former internal partition wall, removed before the concrete floor of the barn building was laid. A standing building survey was also carried out (CBAS).

Bexhill: Land north of Pebsham Lane. (NGR: 575480 108900). (Site Code: PEB 15. Director Tom Munnery). An evaluation uncovered very little in the way of significant archaeological evidence.

Ditches and a pit, most likely dating to the post-medieval period, are likely to represent field boundaries, one may be that shown on the 1839 Bexhill Tithe Map. No other evidence of archaeological activity was noted despite intact horizons of topsoil and subsoil (ASE).

Bexhill: Land on the North East Bexhill Gateway Road (BX2 Site). (NGR TQ 574948 109492: Bexhill parish). (Site Code BX2. Director Rose Calis). A strip, map and sample excavation is currently being carried out at the site of a proposed industrial park in advance of clay extraction. To date, the excavation has uncovered evidence of a possible later prehistoric field system, and a small Mesolithic flint scatter. This project is ongoing (CBAS).

Bexhill: North Bexhill Access Road. (Site Code NBA 16. Director: Rose Calis). After geophysics and metal detecting surveys, the Phase 1 evaluation of the eastern part of the route involved the excavation of 25 evaluation trenches, together with four hand-dug test pits excavated on a topographical 'bench' and the monitoring of 37 geotechnical test pits. Evidence for a possible field system and scattered post holes and pits was found, and although finds were sparse, it may be Romano-British in date. A possible hill-top enclosure also proved elusive, although a bank (still visible as an earthwork) and associated shallow ditch were sectioned. There were few internal features and no artefacts to date any features. An area of 100m x 100m on the site of an attenuation pond was investigated by strip, map and sample. This found a Late Iron Age ditch and modern drainage features. An area of peat filled deposits was also found. It was rich in organic material and included two palaeochannels and possible tree-bowls. A large tree trunk 4.17m in length was retrieved from the peaty deposit and has been sampled for dendrochronology. This project is also ongoing (CBAS).

Birling Gap Shaft Search. (NGR: TV 55642 95698). A search project was initiated on November 17th 2015 to find the remains of the Belle Tout Bronze Age shaft that was exposed in section by cliff fall in 1971. In 1982 further cliff fall destroyed the shaft in the cliff face leaving potentially only the base cut into the foreshore. After many search attempts by a committed group of volunteers the shaft base was rediscovered on 17th February 2016 following storm Imogen. The shaft remains measure 1m in diameter and 20cm deep comprising an upper layer of shingle above a thin (2cm) layer of fine sand. No *in situ* deposits were found although some metal staining around visible toolmarks was sampled for analysis. A 3D model of the shaft base is also being developed. The project was coordinated by Oliver Hutchinson from CITiZAN in partnership with Dr Mike Allen, Allen Environmental Archaeology, The National Trust and Reading University.

Birling Gap: SS Oushla and UB121. (NGR: TV 54118 96655). Survey work was undertaken by CITiZAN project volunteers between the 27th - 28th May 2016 co-ordinated by Oliver Hutchinson and Stephanie Ostrich. CITiZANs work at Birling Gap continued with the aim of correctly attributing

large and scattered remains from various salvage operations to the SS Oushla and a first world war German U-boat, UB-121. Both vessels wrecked within five years of each other, the Oushla in 1914 and UB-121 in 1919. A team of 25 volunteers over two days undertook surveying and drawing as well as 3D modelling to capture various diagnostic elements of the wreckage for analysis. If wreckage on the foreshore can be linked to UB-121 it will join the wreck of UB-122 on the Medway estuary in being the only terrestrial remains of such a vessel in the country. A report is expected in the coming months but a 3D model of the the possible u-boat wreckage can be seen at <https://sketchfab.com/models/75b416510a26498f8850f06640df81b6>

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** (Centred NGR TQ 460 003). (Site Code: TM 16. Site Director Luke Barber). The 2016 season started in May. Initial work has involved weeding and clearing up and the excavation of extensions to the existing trench in order to answer specific questions about the lay-out and development of the large greenhouse. Early results suggest these areas will largely sort out the unresolved phasing issues. Volunteers always welcome (SAS).

Brighton: 435 Ditchling Road. (NGR 531465 107860. Brighton parish). (Site Code DIT 15. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the proposed construction of three dwellings. Four trenches were excavated. Each trench contained topsoil overlying a natural Clay-with-Flints deposit above the natural chalk bedrock. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded and the only finds recovered were two sherds of 20th- century pottery. These findings reflect that the site had a low intensity of use. In the prehistoric period, it may have been avoided for cultivation due to the presence of the Clay-with-Flints deposit. The site was open downland before it became a garden in the first half of the 20th century (CBAS).

Brighton: 39 Port Hall Road. (NGR 530346 105747: Brighton parish). (Site Code PRB 16. Director: Sarah Vine). A watching brief monitored the excavations for a new side extension on the east side of the house. The watching brief commenced with the removal of the concrete floor, and underlying brick crush, of the recently demolished side extension. After ground reduction of *c.*200mm, three foundation trenches for the new side extension were hand excavated. Beneath the brick crush, two layers of made ground were recorded overlying the natural chalk deposit. Both deposits of made ground contained artefacts of probable 19th- to early 20th- century date. The foundations of the existing late 19th- century house were also recorded. No other archaeological features or deposits were found. The project is in post-excavation stage (CBAS).

Brighton: 7 Ship Street Gardens. (NGR 530920 104076. Brighton parish). (Site Code: SSG 15. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the construction of an office building. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 at the rear (south) of the site contained a 14th-to 15th- century pit, and a late 16th- to mid 17th- century pit and linear feature. These discoveries suggest that the site has been part of the settlement of Brighton since the late medieval period, with the features possibly relating to a property boundary and rubbish pits, possibly to the rear of properties on the street frontage. These features appear to be protected by made ground deposits *c.*1m deep and within the trench, had not been impacted by the Post Medieval buildings located on this part of the site. Trench 2 towards the front (north) street frontage was much more disturbed, and contained two brick walls, part of a brick floor and a brick built drain, together with some pits. All of these features appear to be of 19th- century date but could date as early as the 18th and as late as the early 20th century. The walls could relate to the buildings shown on the historic mapping, which show a building on the north street frontage as early as the late 18th century. A standing building survey was also carried out (CBAS).

Catsfield Stream: Hophouse Barn, Hophouse Farm. (NGR: 571443 113021). (Site Code: HHB 16. Director Christopher Curtis). A historic building record at Historic England Level 2 revealed the barn was constructed as a five-bay threshing barn in the early 18th century. It has undergone several phases of alteration, including the addition of down-going shores and associated partitions at some point in the 18th century, the conversion of two bays to use as a cow house in the 19th century, and small-scale alterations in the 20th century. A late 19th- century building to the east of the barn was converted to use

as a stable in the early 20th century, and at a similar date, an open-fronted cattle shelter was built to the west of the barn (ASE).

Chalvington: Chalvington Sand Pit. (NGR 552444 108949. Chalvington parish). (Site Code: CSC16. Director Steffan Klemenic). An evaluation involved the excavation of two 10 x 2m trenches within the footprint of a house. The trenches were excavated to a depth of between 0.57m and 0.85m deep. Each was devoid of archaeological features. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, overlying subsoil, which rested above the natural deposit. A single flint flake and some fire-cracked flint were recovered from an area of rooting within Trench 2 (CBAS).

Chiddingly: Stream Mill. (NGR 555606 11547. Chiddingly parish). (Site Code: SML 16. Director Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief monitored the hand excavation of footings for a new porch and greenhouse to the west of the existing house. All the footings were excavated to a width of 450mm, and a maximum depth of 0.7m for the porch and 310mm for the greenhouse. Two deposits of imported topsoil, 200mm-340mm thick, each rested above a made ground deposit which continued to the limit of excavation. The natural deposit was not exposed. No archaeological features were seen and a small assemblage of finds were recovered. A sample bag of representative slag was taken from each context (CBAS).

Eastbourne: Eastbourne College, Old Wish Road. (NGR: 560957 098392). (Site Code: EBC 14. Director Gary Webster). A watching brief revealed two undated postholes at the western end of the site. The works in the central and eastern areas revealed that this part of the site had been truncated by several phases of building. Some evidence of 18th- century buildings or garden walls, a well and cobbled surface still survive (ASE).

Eastbourne: 35 Prideaux Road. (NGR 660432 100158. Eastbourne parish). (Site Code: PDE 15. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the proposed construction of a single dwelling within the rear garden. Two evaluation trenches were excavated. Each trench contained topsoil and subsoil, underlain within the northern half of each trench by a shallow mid greyish brown silty clay deposit resting above the natural chalk. This deposit may represent the ploughed out remains of a field lynchet, which may have begun to be established in the late prehistoric period. No other archaeological features were recorded on site and other than two residual sherds of late prehistoric pottery, the finds were late 19th century in date. The site appears to have had a low intensity of use related to farming, until it was urbanised in the early 20th century (CBAS).

Eastbourne: Wish Tower. (NGR TV 561330 098220: Eastbourne parish). (Site Code: EBN 15. Director Jim Webster). An evaluation comprised the excavation of four test pits to inform the design and location of a World War II memorial, with due minimal impact to the Scheduled Monument. The excavations confirmed the survival of the counter scarp wall of the Martello Tower (partly demolished in 1961 when the café (now demolished) was built), located approximately 200mm below current ground level in Trench 1 Tower Side. Excavations also revealed what appeared to be the internal greensand block construction of the wall foundation in Trench 1. The small area of inner wall exposed was in very good condition. The facing bricks appeared to be un-weathered, and the wall had been capped with a thin layer of cement, presumably when the wall level had been lowered. The artefacts all appear to be of 19th- and 20th- century date (to be confirmed by finds analysis). The deposits recorded seem to suggest a single event of made ground on the inside of the counter scarp wall, which suggests that the moat was kept clean until that event, presumably when the cafe was constructed in the 1960's. Recommendations on the memorial's design and location were put forward. This was an outreach project and included volunteers from Eastbourne Museum (CBAS).

East Hoathly: 11 Waldron Road. (NGR 552312 116322. East Hoathly parish). (Site Code: WEH 15. Director: Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief during the construction of a rear extension monitored the excavation of three footing trenches and a soakaway to a maximum depth of 1m below the

existing ground level. No archaeological features were observed, and a small assemblage of 18th- to 20th- century finds were recovered (CBAS).

Falmer: Court Farm, East Street. (NGR 535472 108849: Falmer Parish). (Site code FCFM 16, Site Director unknown). A watching brief on undergrounding of services recorded no archaeological features (Pre Construct Archaeology reported by ESCC).

Falmer: St Mary's Farm. (NGR TQ 346107). (Site Code: RMF13. Director Vasileios Tsamis). A non-invasive archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site. Phase 1 comprised the excavation of thirteen trenches and five test pits and Phase 2 comprised the re-excavation of ten of the trenches at St Mary's Farm, Falmer and Northease Farm, Rodmell. The work was undertaken to assess erosion and plough damage risk to below ground archaeological remains for use in support of a Higher Level Stewardship Agreement. At St Mary's Farm Middle Bronze Age activity in the form of field ditches and pits was identified at the bottom of Faulkner's Field. A small assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the features. During Phase 1 two areas of increased sensitivity due to ploughing were identified. Subsequent re-excavation of trenches during Phase 2 demonstrated only one area where there was minor plough damage and soil displacement (ASE).

Firle: Place Farm, The Street, Firle. (TQ 47084 06962: South Downs National Park Authority). (Site Code: PFF 15. Site Director: Lisa Fisher). Between December 2015 and February a watching brief was undertaken on land at Place Farm, Firle, to the rear of of Firle Place. A field was stripped down to the natural geology, in order to build a large steel-framed barn to house a bio-mass boiler for the estate. No features were found in this area but a small spread of residual prehistoric flintwork as well as 14th-19th century material was recovered. The service pipe trenches were also monitored which consisted of 500mm wide trenches approximately 340m in total length across four discreet areas of the estate. Several features were recorded which include a possible prehistoric ditch running through Areas 2 and 4 with the potential for further prehistoric activity in Area 2 where residual Bronze Age pottery was recovered. A possible Roman track or metalled surface was recorded within Area 2, and former 18th- century walls were excavated which would have once created a walled garden to the west of the house. In addition, evidence for re-landscaping of the rear access drive was revealed in Area 4. Finally, re-used building material, possibly relating to the former manor house of Amies, was recovered from under an existing trackway and the 18th- century stable foundations were recorded (ASL).

Fletching: Sheffield Park. (TQ 4179 2406. Fletching parish). (Director Chris Butler). During February a programme of field survey in East Park identified a large number of concrete platforms, pathways and drainage networks relating to the Second World War camp which once occupied the area. The remains represent an unusually complete surviving layout of the camp. In addition, field survey in Walk Wood identified a number of designed landscape features and historic walks, and detailed recording was undertaken of several water management features (NT/CBAS).

Fletching Common: Old Slate House. (NGR TQ 4118 2207. Fletching Parish). (Site code unknown, Site Director Maggie Henderson). Building recording looked at the remains of a 17th- century timber framed house prior to demolition. Archaeological monitoring of groundworks recorded below ground remains of the building and earlier medieval activity (HB Archaeology & Conservation Ltd).

Forest Row: Step by Step, Neylands Farm, Grinstead Lane. (NGR 538040 134102. Forest Row parish). (Site Code: SBS 16. Director Jon Baczkowski). A watching brief monitored a topsoil and subsoil strip, which revealed two archaeological features cut into the natural deposit; an enclosure ditch of 13th- to 14th- century date, which is likely to relate to the medieval farm at Neylands (referenced to 1387), and an undated pit. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered, which included two prehistoric struck flints (CBAS).

Friston: Land at Gayles Farm. (NGR: 553330 198150. East Dean and Friston parish). (Site Code: GAF 16. Director Simon Stevens). Archaeology South-East undertook a programme of surface

artefact collection (archaeological fieldwalking) with volunteers on land at Gayles Farm as part of the ongoing Seven Sisters Archaeological Project. A substantial collection of flint debitage and tools were identified, ranging in date from Mesolithic to Bronze Age, and some fragments of Iron Age pottery were also recovered. Awaiting final report (ASE/NT).

Friston: Gayles Farm. (NGR 553760 098134. Friston parish). (Site Code: GYF 16. Director Sarah Vine). A watching brief commissioned by the National Trust took place during the excavation of a trench for a new water pipe. A former communications cable, probably dating to the Second World War, was found during the excavation of the trench. This communications cable is likely to be related to Friston Airfield and other military installations that were located at Gayles Farm. No other archaeological features or finds were encountered (CBAS).

Friston: Friston Airfield. (NGR TV 53948 98159 & TV 53921 98122). (Site code: FAPB. Directors Stewart Angell and Peter Hibbs). The National Trust (NT) are engaged in a two-year Community project (September 2014/16) known as the 'Seven Sisters Archaeology Project' (SSAP). SMHS quickly became involved, particularly assisting with gathering information relating to Friston Airfield. The NT project is limited to the boundary contained within its footprint of land. SMHS highlighted the existence of two pillboxes on private land, outside the NT footprint, built to cover the airfield. Following communications with Tom Dommett, SSAP Project Director and the land owners, it was agreed that SMHS undertake a survey of both the pillboxes and subsequently supply a written report for the project. The survey included vegetation clearance, measuring both structures, minor excavations and making a complete photographic record (SMHS).

Friston: Friston Forest. (NGR TV 53875 98711, TV 54150 98490 & TV 54379 98335). (Site code: FFGP. Directors Stewart Angell and Peter Hibbs). SMHS highlighted the existence of three WW2 anti-aircraft gun positions within Friston Forest, all relating to Friston Airfield. Following communications with Tom Dommett, SSAP Project Director and the land owners, it was agreed that SMHS undertake a survey of all the gun positions and subsequently supply a written report for the NT project. The survey included minimal vegetation clearance, measuring the structures, a minor excavation and making a complete photographic record. The Forestry Commission are considering what to do with these features now they are fully aware of their existence and purpose (SMHS).

Friston: Friston Forest. (NGR TV 53565 98715). (Site code: FFEWS. Directors Stewart Angell and Peter Hibbs). SMHS highlighted the existence of a WW2 circular brick built tank for an emergency water supply (EWS) within Friston Forest, thought to relate to Friston Airfield. The survey included vegetation clearance, measuring the structure, a minor excavation and making a complete photographic record. Removal of vegetation revealed graffiti that suggests the EWS was built for use by the National Fire Service rather than Friston Airfield (SMHS).

Golden Cross: Old Mill House, Chalvington Road. (NGR 53722 12230. Golden Cross parish). (Site Code: OMH 15. Director Sarah Vine and Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief monitored groundworks for the construction of a rear extension on the west side of Old Mill House (a millers house of probable early 19th- century date), and a detached garage to the north of the house, on the site of a 19th- century granary. Groundworks for the extension comprised initial ground reduction down to the top of the natural clay (exposing an unclean surface), and the excavation of three footing trenches. The only archaeological deposits exposed were the brick and underlying chalk footings of the house. No building remains were observed of the 19th- century granary. The watching brief is ongoing and will be completed once the landscaping has been monitored. A standing building survey was also carried out (CBAS).

Guestling: Land at Rock Lane. (NGR: 583544 112107). (Site Code: GLR 16. Director Chris Russel). The site is situated in an area that has been subject to little archaeological investigation although potential for evidence relating to Roman, Anglo-Saxon and post- medieval activity was thought to exist there. Six trenches were excavated to the top of the geological substrate, this was overlain by homogenous topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were observed (ASE).

Hastings Castle, Hastings. (NGR: 582021 109488). (Site Code: HCP 08. Director Garret Sheehan). An evaluation and watching brief was carried out in advance of an extension to an existing building and the construction of a fence. The evaluation identified a substantial east to west aligned mortared sandstone wall in the southern side of the evaluation area, below an extant wall of probable 19th-century date. The position and alignment of the earlier wall strongly suggests that it represents the remains of the medieval curtain wall which would have extended from the eastern side of the castle's north gate. A series of made-ground deposits were identified on the northern side of this medieval wall, which were likely laid down in advance of the construction, in the 19th century, of a "caretaker's cottage" and associated ancillary buildings. A substantial north-east to south-west aligned mortared sandstone wall, perhaps incorporating an opening, was also recorded in the western side of the watching brief area, between the site of the castle's south-west tower and the southern end of the medieval collegiate church. A tamped chalk surface was also identified, which may have served as a pathway towards the church's narthex or towards the south-west tower. Two fragments of disarticulated human remains were retrieved from the excavations (ASE).

Hastings: Land at rear of 28-42 Barley Lane. (NGR: 583145,110135). (Site Code: BLH 16. Director John Cook). An evaluation was carried out and one trench measuring 25m in length was excavated. No archaeological finds or features were identified within the trial trench (ASE).

Hastings: Queensway Gateway, Hollington. (NGR 579333 113060. Hastings parish). (Site Code: QNG 15. Director Jim Webster). An evaluation, comprising the excavation of 29 trenches, revealed few archaeological features, deposits and finds. Two linear cuts and a trackway/ lynchet are undated. The earliest phase of activity relates to a very small, residual assemblage of prehistoric struck flint. The next phase of activity is represented by two linear features recorded within the one trench, which on the basis of just one pottery sherd, may each date to between 1225 and 1350. These two features may have been medieval field ditches, running parallel to the hillslope, with perhaps one ditch having replaced the other. In contrast to all other linear features recorded on site, a wall with a greensand stone foundation was built running northwest-southeast, downslope, within the northwest corner of the site. The function of this wall is uncertain, but it may have served as a possible boundary wall. It is not considered to be old, and is likely to date to the late Post Medieval or Modern periods. The majority of finds recovered from the site date from the later 18th century onwards. Modern activity is represented by a dump/spread, ditch and two concrete foundations, all of which were found on the north side of the valley. The dump/spread was located close to the wall, on its southwest side, and may have been deposited when the boundary wall was still standing (CBAS).

Heathfield: Lime Tree Cottage, Church Street, Old Heathfield. (NGR 559813 120237. Heathfield parish). (Site Code: LTC 16. Director Rachel Butler). A watching brief monitored the excavation of footings for a porch, which exposed overburden overlying the natural deposit, and the brick footings of Lime Tree Cottage and a removed garden wall. No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded. A standing building survey was also carried out (CBAS).

Herstmonceux: Herstmonceux Castle. (NGR 564629 110395: Herstmonceux parish). (Site Code: HCH1 16. Director: Jon Baczkowski). A watching brief monitored the excavation of a c.10m long pipe trench for the installation of a moat source heat pump along the northwest apron of Herstmonceux Castle. No archaeological features were found. The only archaeological deposits were two layers of made ground, which each contained a large amount of medieval brick, roof tiles, glazed floor tiles and other ceramic building material. A large block of sandstone was recovered, faced along two edges, and is likely to have originated from the medieval castle. Other artefacts included 19th-century pottery and bottle-glass (CBAS).

Lewes: Land rear of 25a Priory Street. (NGR 541416 109677). (Site Code PRY 15. Director Chris Russel). Works monitored included excavations associated with underpinning the eastern boundary wall and excavations associated with foundation works for the new dwelling and the excavation of a service trench. The site is situated close to the northern boundary of Lewes Priory and the potential

for the ground-works to reveal archaeology was considered high. Two evaluation trenches excavated at the site by ASE revealed the remains of chalk block wall foundations. A pit was partially revealed by the ground-works which contained pottery dating from the earliest phases of the Priory as well as a single fragment of Roman brick. This was sealed by a mortar surface and a layer of masonry waste consisting of both Quarr stone and Caen Limestone which may have been deposited by the reworking of stone robbed from the Priory post Dissolution. All other features noted on site were cut down through the mortar surface and waste stone deposit including the chalk wall foundations noted in the evaluation carried out at the site. Although there was evidence of extensive post-medieval activity at the site in the form of wall foundations and made ground earlier features and deposits were little disturbed and it is reasonable to assume that any archaeological remains still present at the site will be preserved *in-situ*. The natural chalk geology was observed across the site at 9.73m AOD in the south and 10.11m in the north (ASE).

Lewes: 21 High Street. (NGR 541745 110133). (Site Code LHS 10. Director Suzie Westall). Ongoing watching brief being maintained during redevelopment of the site. Cobbled surface and masonry structures have been identified. This project will be reported on more fully in next round-up (ASE).

Lewes: 1 Rotten Row. (NGR 541168 109918. Lewes parish). (Site Code: RRL 15. Director Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief monitored the excavation of footings trenches and a soakaway. These groundworks were undertaken in three phases. Phase 1 monitored footings for the extension north of the existing house; Phase 2 monitored footings for the extension west of the existing house; and Phase 3 monitored the excavation of a soakaway nine meters south of the Phase 2 excavations. A single pit, containing the sherds of a large early 12th century cooking vessel, was found to have been truncated by the foundations of the existing house. No other archaeological features were observed within the footprint of the new extensions (CBAS).

Northiam: Dial Cottage, Mill Corner. (NGR 582391 123493. Northiam parish). (Site Code DCN 15. Director Jon Baczkowski). A watching brief monitored a 200mm deep ground reduction and the excavation of a 1m deep foundation trench for an extension to the northwest side of Dial Cottage. No archaeological features were present. A small amount of 19th- century pottery and bottles were recovered from a made ground deposit, 400mm thick. The natural Wadhurst Clay was exposed below the made ground (CBAS).

Nutley: The Old Bakery, High Street. (NGR: 544230 127632). (Site Code: OBN 15. Director Seth Price). A historic building record at Historic England Level 3 revealed the single storey structure with an attached two-storey late 19th-century cottage, originally housed the bakery (and sweet shop), before being used as a store, and converted to 'integral living accommodation' use in 1973. The building was heavily damaged during a fire in August 2013, resulting in the destruction of much of the upper floor of the residence to its rear. The structure has formed a part of the evolving local landscape since the early 19th century (possibly the late 18th), with its own role evolving too – possibly beginning as a store for the adjacent cottages, before evolving into a bakehouse with attached accommodation, which was in turn expanded toward the end of the 19th century. The surviving elements of the bread oven are a well preserved example of Edwardian oven design. The bakery, known by 1930 as the 'Star Bakery' continued to operate until at least the mid-20th century, apparently operating as a sweet shop also. The eventual closure of the bakery in the late 20th century is fairly typical of small rural industries, which often struggle to compete with larger chain stores (ASE).

***Ovingdean: Hog Croft** (TQ 354 036: Ovingdean Parish). (Site code: 500209, Director John Skelton). Excavation of a 13th- century manorial complex consisting of stone manor house and timber structures bounded by earthwork banks. Following on from an evaluation excavation in 2014 and a small area excavation in 2015 we have returned to last years trenches to resume excavations to investigate the eastern end of the east-west earthwork bank. We are now carefully removing the remains of flint walls and chalk bunds, that probably constituted a boundary or revetment to the earthwork bank, in order to reveal post holes and beam slots in the underlying chalk that may be of

Saxon origin. Unfortunately, we have had a paucity of datable finds from within these cuts but the site stratigraphy is intriguing and proving a challenge to excavate and interpret. Finds so far have included arrow heads, engraved bone, copper alloy horse-furniture, and a wide range of pottery sherds from Saxon to modern periods. Unexpectedly, the excavation has revealed a large boundary ditch that requires further investigation but may provide evidence of earlier phases of occupation. There will be digging opportunities for non-members who can visit and join us on site for the day. If they find that the activities are "for them" they can also join our Society on site. Details can be obtained by visiting our website (<http://www.brightonarch.org.uk>). (BHAS).

Ovingdean: Land at Wanderdown Road. (TQ 3595 0395). (Site Director - Sean Wallis. Site Code: WRO 15/288). An evaluation in advance of housing recorded two undated features, one of which contained a human skull. The skull appears to be part of an inhumation burial, which is likely to date from either the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods (TVAS).

Peacehaven: 2 Coast Road, Peacehaven. (NGR 542544 100678: Peacehaven parish). (Site Code: XSCR 16. Director Simon Mayo). An evaluation uncovered remains of a Late Iron Age / Romano-British farmstead and earlier evidence of Neolithic activity including cut features (Pre Construct Archaeology).

Peacehaven: 15 Horsham Avenue. (TQ 41040101: Lewes District Council). (Site code: HAP16. Site Director: Lisa Fisher). On 31st March, 1st, 2nd and 11th April ASL conducted a watching brief which successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be affected by the new extension. Although no archaeological features were recorded a large assemblage of flint artefacts were recovered which span the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age periods as well some limited Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery. Some modern artefacts dating from the construction of the bungalow were also recovered from these mixed, unstratified deposits (ASL).

Peacehaven: Farrington Enterprise Estate, Hoyle Road. (NGR: 41560 01310). (Site Code: FPE15. Director Tom Munnery). Excavation currently underway. This project will be reported on more fully in the next round-up (ASE).

Peacehaven: 71 Telscombe Road. (NGR: 540899 102613). (Site Code: 540899 102613. Director Simon Stevens). An evaluation comprising of two trenches, each measuring 10m by 2m were excavated. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered. Prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the overburden in one of the trenches (ASE).

Poynings: Newtimber. (TQ 268 120. Poynings parish). (Director Chris Carey). During May 2016 a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey was undertaken on Newtimber as a fieldwork training exercise by University of Brighton. The survey identified a number of anomalies, including possible Bronze Age barrows, ditches and pits. Further work is planned (NT/Brighton Uni).

Ripe: Pepperham, Mark Cross Lane. (TQ 55088 11007: Wealden District Council). (Site code: PR15. Site Director: Lisa Fisher). On February 2nd and April 11th 2016 ASL conducted a small watching brief on land behind Pepperham, in advance of the construction of a single-storey workshop and office building. A trench approximately 15m N-S and 5m E-W was excavated to a maximum depth of 450mm and two small soak-away trenches were monitored to the north and south ends. The main trench was overlain by modern made up soil (1). No features were observed below (1) and no artefacts of any great age were recovered except a residual Mesolithic flint and one sherd of medieval pottery. A small amount of late 19th- to early 20th- artefacts were recovered from the garden soil (2) (ASL).

Ripe: Church Lane House. (NGR: 551275 109865). (Site Code: RIP 15. Director Simon Stevens). No archaeological deposits or features were observed during archaeological monitoring of the mechanical excavation of strip footings at the site. No artefacts were recovered from the overburden (ASE).

Rodmell: Northease Farm. (TQ 403051). (Site Code: RMF 13. Director Vasileios Tsamis). A non-invasive archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site. Phase 1 comprised the excavation of thirteen trenches and five test pits and Phase 2 comprised the re-excavation of ten of the trenches at St Mary's Farm, Falmer and Northease Farm, Rodmell. The work was undertaken to assess erosion and plough damage risk to below ground archaeological remains for use in support of a Higher Level Stewardship Agreement. At Northease Farm evidence was found in the form of undated ditches and pits. A thick layer of colluvium was recorded south of Breaky Bottom Farm associated with slope erosion. During Phase 1 two areas in risk of plough damage and slope erosion were highlighted. Re-excavation of six trenches during Phase 2 illustrated that ploughing did not reach archaeological levels (ASE).

Rye: 8 Watchbell Street. (NGR 592054 120226. Rye parish). (Site Code: WBR 16. Director Jon Baczkowski). A watching brief monitored the excavation of the footings for an extension to the house. No archaeological features were encountered. Two layers of made ground were recorded, one of which produced finds dating from the early 16th century through to the mid-19th century. These deposits may relate to ground levelling and re-deposition of material during phases of building work on the site. A section of wall was recorded during monitoring which possibly related to an earlier 19th-structure on the plot (CBAS).

Saltdean: 25 Chailey Crescent. (NGR 539457 102421. Saltdean parish). (Site Code: CCS 16. Director Jon Baczkowski). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the construction of a new house, and involved the excavation of three trenches. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered and very few finds were recovered. The stratigraphy across the site comprised topsoil, an underlying layer of redeposited chalk rubble and then a buried topsoil resting above the natural chalk deposit. Disturbance in the trenches was observed in the form of ploughing within the top northeast corner of the site and some modern burning and truncation of the natural chalk within the lower western half of the site. This truncation is likely to have been from levelling works for the construction of the garage on site, if not also the garages and houses that stand directly outside the site. No archaeological evidence was found to suggest that the site had been cultivated during the prehistoric period (CBAS).

Seaford: Seaford Head. (TV 4989 9819). (Site Code: STA 16. Site Director Luke Barber). A small scale research excavation was undertaken within an old chalk pit to establish the nature of the Great War deposits that had previously been noted in animal upcast. The two trenches proved that the quarry was dug during the Great War to provide chalk for the adjacent camp infrastructure. It had remained open initially, with a thin metalled surface and notable trample, before being used to dump camp refuse. The latter appears to have been deposited in the last few months of camp life in 1919, when strictness about dumping at the official camp dump was obviously being relaxed. The quarry had been reused for live and blank firing exercises with different calibre hand guns in WW2 (SAS).

Seaford: 11 Ashurst Road. (NGR 548668 098836. Seaford parish). (Site Code: ASH 16. Director Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief monitored the hand excavation of three footing trenches for a rear extension. Once the natural sand deposit was reached, the footing trenches were excavated in 100mm spits, down to the impact level of 0.78m below ground level. An environmental sample was taken from each spit and all other spoil was sieved for artefact retrieval. No archaeological features were recorded, although an assemblage of almost 200 prehistoric worked flints were recovered, dating from the Later Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods (CBAS).

Seaford: Cresta, Crouch Lane. (NGR 548520 098810. Seaford parish). (Site Code: CLS 16. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out to support the submission of a planning application for proposed redevelopment. Somewhat surprisingly on considering recent nearby archaeological works, no *in-situ* prehistoric flint scatter was found on site, within the natural sand, although several pieces of worked flint were recovered from residual contexts across the site. The former topographical location of the site, up against a cliff line, and the affect that this would have

had upon the deposition of the windblown sand, and its subsequent reworking, are both likely to be key to explaining the absence. Five linear features were encountered in two of the test pits. The linears each ran southwards downslope, and cut into the horizon that had developed over the natural sand and which includes the windblown loess on the east side of the site. The cut features may represent plot boundaries and gullies and have been provisionally dated to the medieval period. The features in the large test pit to the west were partly sealed by a dump deposit containing flint and chalk building material, and environmental processing has revealed that this layer is rich in seeds. The deposit may have derived from the demolition of a building within the vicinity, possibly contemporary with the ditches. The final report will be produced once a forthcoming watching brief had taken place (CBAS).

South Heighton: Manor Farm. (TQ 4504 0289). (Site Code MFS 16/52. Site Director - Teresa Vieira). No archaeological finds or features were recorded during an archaeological watching brief in advance of the construction of a new car parking area (TVAS).

St Leonards-on-Sea: Land South of Mayfield Lane. (NGR 577734 110878. St Leonards parish). (Site Code: RGS 15. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the construction of a residential development. Ten trenches were opened. Residual flints dating from the Mesolithic and / or Neolithic period represent the earliest evidence of activity, with prehistoric flint working having possibly taken place further upslope, outside the site area. The only archaeological features recorded comprised two ditches within the northeast corner of the site, which are the probable remains of a Late Prehistoric - Roman field system, and an undated gully located further upslope. The site produced no finds dating to the Saxon period, when a farmstead is known to have been established nearby at Upper Wilting. Mayfield Lane bounds the site to the northeast and may have existed in the Saxon period as it leads straight to the farm. Evidence that the site was probably cultivated in the medieval period is witnessed by the presence of potential ridge and furrow earthworks. Maps from the late 18th century onwards show the site to have been farmland. The depth of colluvium (or hill wash) on site may in part reflect the long period of time in which the site was under cultivation (CBAS).

St. Leonards-on-Sea: Land South of Mayfield Lane. (NGR 577734 110878. St Leonards parish). (Site Code: RGS 16. Director Steffan Klemenic). Subsequent to an evaluation in November 2015, a watching brief is in the process of been undertaken above the 39m contour line that runs across the site. To date, the watching brief has involved monitoring a topsoil strip and the excavation of service trenches. No archaeological features have been observed so far. Prehistoric flint and fire cracked flint has been recovered, along with a small mixed assemblage of finds of possible 19th- to 20th- century date (the finds are yet to undergo analysis). Work ongoing (CBAS).

Stanmer: Rocky Clump (TQ 328101: Stanmer Parish). (Director: John Skelton). The excavation at Rocky Clump has been postponed pending further development of our Ovingdean excavations (BHAS).

Stone Cross: Uplands Farm, Rattle Road. (NGR 562520 104260). (Site Code: N/A. Director John Cook). Magnetometer survey revealed evidence for possible archaeological features. Discrete and linear positive anomalies were found across the site. Several anomalies indicating possible earthworks, may indicate former land division and probably relate to topographical features observed during the survey. Small areas of magnetic debris, dipolar and possible thermoremanent anomalies may indicate made ground and possible industrial activity (ASE).

Streat: Jockeys, Ashurst Farm Lane. (TQ 35413 15253: South Downs National Park Authority). (Site code: JS 16. Director: Lisa Fisher). A watching brief was undertaken April 2016. Although no features were found a scatter of artefacts was located. Prehistoric activity must have occurred on this part of the Greensand ridge, as a small collection of Mesolithic/Neolithic flintwork was recovered. No Roman activity or associated artefacts were found. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered which does suggest some limited activity for this period. The house is believed to date to the 17th century but a quick cursory visit during the excavations proved that it is likely to be earlier and this

would tie in with a mid 16th century silver hammered coin and pottery found on site during the excavation (ASL).

Telscombe: Old School House. (TQ 40518 03405. Telscombe parish). (Site director Amy Williamson). A historic building survey was undertaken at the Old School House in advance of refurbishment works. Built sometime between 1842 and 1873 as a school for the poor children of the village, it was converted to a dwelling in the 1950s, but retains many original features, and has good documentary evidence (ASE/NT).

Uckfield: Bentley Estate Solar Farm. (NGR: 548595 117167). (Site Code: BEE16. Director John Cook). An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of Bentley Estate Solar Farm (Phase 2). The evaluation uncovered residual evidence of prehistoric activity as well as *in situ* 13th- century medieval, and undated, ditched land divisions (ASE).

Wadhurst: Land at Lower High Street. (NGR 564499 131436). (Site Code: LLH 15. Director Gary Webster). An evaluation uncovered a number of undated ditches and a single post-hole, representative of low-level agricultural activity on the site. Several ditch features correspond with geophysical anomalies and may indicate the partial survival of an enclosure and field system. At least one of the ditches appears to be a field boundary (ASE).

***Wellingham, Nr. Barcombe Mills: Bridge Farm.** (NGR TQ 4294 1457: 4.5OD: Ringmer Parish). (Site Code: BF 15. Directors Rob Wallace and David Millum). CAP have been excavating four evaluation trenches totalling 50m x 1.6 at the SE of the concrete yard prior to building works. Only one small burning pit was found with 5 sherds of pottery that have been attributed to the Late Iron Age, probably 1st cent. BC. Apart from 4 m/detected IA coins this is the first positive indication of IA activity at this site from an excavated feature. Dates for summer excavation are 27th June to 21st August (7 days a week) and a 4 week under-graduate level training course also offered – open days for visitors as part of CBA festival 30th and 31st July. See website for details on all above: www.culverproject.co.uk. (CAP).

Westham: The Wells.(NGR 562273 104422 : Westham parish). (Site code: Unknown. Director Paul Wilkinson). Evaluation trenching and open area excavation is revealing evidence of Bronze Age and Roman occupation and field systems (SWAT).

Westham: Red Lion, Lion Hill, Stone Cross. (NGR: 561523 104415). (Site Code: RSX 16. Director Seth Price). Watching brief currently underway. This project will be reported on more fully in the next round-up (ASE).

Westham: Son Matias, 6 Peelings Lane. (NGR 563631 104755. Westham parish). (Site Code: PLW 16. Director Sarah Vine). A watching brief monitored the excavation of foundation trenches for extensions on the north and south sides of the existing house. A layer of modern made ground mixed with topsoil was recorded overlying a natural silty clay that contained ironstone. A natural sandy clay was recorded below this deposit. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were found. The foundations of the existing mid 20th- century house were exposed (CBAS).

Whitesmith: Holmes Hill Estate, Holmes Hill. (NGR 552984 112927. Whitesmith parish). (Site Code: HHE 15. Director Jim Webster). An evaluation involved the excavation of a 10m long trench within the footprint of a proposed industrial unit. A deposit interpreted on site as a made ground, 350mm – 500mm thick, was recorded overlying the natural deposit of clay. No archaeological features, deposits and finds were present, such as those associated with the medieval and post medieval farmstead of Holmes Hill. Whilst groundworks for the construction of the industrial unit will encounter the natural deposit, it is thought highly unlikely that any archaeological remains will be impacted (CBAS).

Winchelsea: Giles Point, Rectory Lane. (NGR 590286 117241. Winchelsea parish). (Site Code: RLW 16. Director Jim Webster). A watching brief monitored the excavation of four foundation trenches to the northeast (front) side of the existing bungalow. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A layer of made ground was recorded in all four trenches, possibly related to the levelling of St. Giles Church during the 18th century, or a later phase of levelling related to the existing bungalow which was built during the 1950s. The finds were unstratified, very probably dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The finds will undergo analysis once the excavations for the rear extension have been monitored (CBAS).

Winchelsea: 2 The Orchards. (NGR 590374 117547. Winchelsea parish). (Site Code: OCW 15. Directors Sarah Vine and Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief during the construction of an extension involved monitoring the excavation of footing trenches and a soak away. The only archaeological feature observed was a linear feature within the excavations for the soak away. This was exposed below the overburden and had cut into the natural deposit. Building material from the sole fill of the cut dates the linear feature to the 14th to 15th centuries. A residual fragment of reworked marble, likely to be medieval in origin, was recovered from a made ground deposit (CBAS).

Winchelsea Beach: Lansdowne, Dogs Hill Road. (NGR 591601 116340. Winchelsea Beach). (Site Code: LDI 16. Director Caroline Russell). A watching brief was carried out on the residential development site, subsequent to an earlier evaluation. Monitoring the excavation of an access road through the former 19th- century bank of Smeaton's Harbor confirmed the make-up of the bank to comprise both gravels and clays. No archaeological features were observed and no finds were recovered (CBAS).

West Sussex

Aldingbourne: Decoy Solar Farm. (NGR 492223 104127). (Site Code: DSP 10. Director Suzanne Westall). An evaluation encountered 'background' evidence of prehistoric activity comprising a few fragments of struck flint and a core. A single archaeological feature was also encountered – an undated post-hole containing charcoal. Geoarchaeological evidence of the Aldingbourne Raised Beach was also by the presence of well-rounded flint pebbles and sand within gravel deposits in the extreme west of the site (ASE).

Angmering: Land at Roundstone Lane. (TQ 0762 0353). (Site Code: RLA 16/57. Site Director Teresa Vieira). An excavation in advance of housing has revealed a modest volume of archaeology despite a large area having been stripped. Some areas of the site have been truncated but prehistoric gullies, pits and a possible Bronze Age ditch have been uncovered (TVAS).

Angmering: Roundstone Lane. (NGR 507580, 104010). (Site Code ARL 14. Director Tom Munnery). Open area excavation currently underway and will be reported on in full at next forum (ASE).

Angmering: Land at the former West End Nursery, Roundstone Lane. (NGR: 507621, 103533). (Site Code ALR 16. Director Garret Sheehan). The evaluation uncovered a cluster of postholes and shallow pits, of probable Middle Bronze Age date, located within a slight hollow. A gully, an undated linear feature and a quantity of residual early Roman pottery were recovered. The evaluation has also established that both the prehistoric and Roman phases of activity appear to have been focused on the northern part of the site. Landscaping works associated with various phases of construction and demolition of the former nursery greenhouses, and associated structures, have resulted in significant truncation of the north-central part of the site and it appears that the potential for further surviving archaeological deposits exists only in the north-eastern and north-western parts of the site (ASE).

Arundel: Goblestubbs Copse – The Return. WAS undertook another excavation at Goblestubbs Copse, which forms part of the woodland to the east of Arundel, on the Norfolk Estate, in late March and early April this year. Within this area of woodland are west and east elements of a larger enclosure complex, which appear to date to the Late Iron Age and earlier Roman period. Two trenches were excavated, one over the northern arm of the so-called ‘Annexe’ extending south-eastwards from the east arm of the north-easternmost enclosure. The scant pottery from this trench further enhanced the initial dating of the site, indicating that this enclosure was strangely abandoned during the third quarter of the 1st century AD. This contrasts with the west enclosure (the Scheduled Ancient Monument area which, on present evidence, continued in use until the first quarter of the 3rd century AD). The second trench was positioned over an earthwork extending south-westwards from the south-west corner of the known south-easternmost enclosure. This proved to be more difficult to interpret. The upper layers were full of mixed up worked flint of mainly Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age date (the total number from both trenches was 98 worked flints). Directly underneath these layers was an incredibly thick flint layer at least half a metre thick. This is most likely a natural occurrence given this area is at the base of a slope which appears to have been subject to periglacial processes. Permission has been given for WAS to further evaluate the site, specifically to look for evidence of early occupation. and an excavation will be taking place during two weeks this coming August (WAS).

Ashington: Spear Hill Solar Farm. (NGR 513465 117994). (Site Code: SPF 15. Director Jake Wilson). A watching brief work on the excavation of service trenches, cables, CCTV and of excavations associated with the construction of the substations and transformers along the outside of the site and through its centre. Only one post-medieval ditch was observed but a further area of truncation was uncovered in the northern periphery of the site revealing a modern concrete deposition (ASE).

Billingshurst: Hammond’s Mill. (NGR TQ 09148 25999). (Site Code: MIL 15. Directors Hannah Green & Hayley Nicholls). Hammonds Mill was constructed as a smock mill in 1825 but was tailwinded in 1896. The wooden superstructure was removed in 1906 leaving only the stone base which has not been maintained since and now survives as a dilapidated ruin. The fieldwork comprised a survey of the extant walls of the structure, combined with archaeological trial trench evaluation. The retained stone base of the extant structure of Hammonds Mill demonstrates an example of a tall smock windmill dating to the early 19th century, used to grind corn. Despite the relatively restricted nature of the surviving above-ground archaeological elements it is still possible to discern structural, mechanical and general circulation arrangements of the former mill from the features surviving within the extant walls of the stone base. Seven features associated with the windmill were identified during the trial trench evaluation, all contemporary with the mill and of early 19th century date. A large posthole was identified central to the trench and to the windmill base. It is likely that the posthole would have supported a large central post supporting the meal floor above. Four narrow, parallel, roughly constructed brick and stone-built linear features were also identified internal to the mill structure. Their alignment and construction would suggest they may have supported floor joists. A possible path or hardstanding area was also identified immediately south-west of the windmill, outside the ground floor doorway. A large assemblage of finds were recovered during the project (ASE).

Billingshurst: Land South of A272. (NGR 509428 125780). (Site Code LEB 14/WLB11. Director Hayley Nicholls). Open area excavation complete but will be reported on in full at next forum (ASE).

Birdham: Birdham Pool Marina. (NGR: 482398 100921). (Site Code: BIR 16. Director Kristina Krawiec). An evaluation comprising a single trench inside Building 5, a 3 bay concrete framed boat shed. The concrete was removed prior to excavation and the trench was terminated at 1.14m deep due to water ingress. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were recorded (ASE).

Broadbridge Heath: Corsletts Farm. (NGR 514837 131356. Broadbridge Heath Parish)(Site Code: CF 16. Project Co-ordinators Vicky Lillywhite and Jennie Williamson). At the owners request, test

pits were dug in the back garden of a 700 year old farmhouse that is now in the middle of a housing estate. The owners had discovered building material, pottery and clay pipe fragments whilst digging in their garden and had invited HDAG to investigate further. Considering the existing garden features and obstacles, it was only possible to dig test pits in accessible areas. Post medieval pottery, clay pipe and cbm was found in all three pits. Trench 1 also realised a hard irregular sandstone surface under a layer of cbm/demolition rubble and a regular shallow arc of burning containing burnt material and 18-20th century pottery. Trench 2 had no features only a scatter of finds, and Trench 3 contained a hard compacted gravelly soil surface, most likely part of the original traffic flow entrance to the farm (HDAG).

Broadbridge Heath: Nursery House, The Aboretum, Broadbridge Heath Road. (NGR: 515703 133077). (Site Code: BHN 15. Director Gary Webster). A watching brief was carried out at the site. The area underwent significant terracing for the construction of Nursery House. A small section of a wall leading south from an existing east-west wall was identified. It is probably contemporary with the existing structure, and was not archaeologically significant (ASE).

Burgess Hill: Land at Kings Way. (NGR: 532875 119237). (Site Code: KWB 16. Director Tom Munnery). Fourteen trenches measuring 30m in length were excavated. Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered from the overburden. A total of seven features were observed within six trenches. These consisted of two, 19th- century field boundary ditches; two, 19th- century route ways and two small and undated pits (ASE).

Chichester: Excavation in Priory Park. At the end of May, a small trench (3m by 1.2m) was dug under the direction of James Kenny. This follows on from the GPR undertaken by David Staveley in mid- 2015. We found a very flat, solid floor of lime mortar with angular flint gravel pressed into its surface (effectively concrete), apparently cut on the west side by a robber trench filled with chalk rubble and on the east by a linear soil-filled feature that apparently also cuts a robber trench filled with loose mortar. A line of loose chalk rubble along the north side of the floor may represent another robber trench or tumble from a wall (CDAS).

Chichester: Former Roussillon Barracks, Broyle Road. (NGR 86108 06179): a series of evaluations and watching briefs covering several years has recently been completed. The only significant discovery was that of a collection of (very poorly preserved) human remains representing three individuals, probably adult male, buried north-south and dated by C14 and some associated buttons to the 18th century. The find spot is within a few metres of the location of the post-medieval gallows so these are almost certainly the remains of executed individuals – perhaps members of the Hawkhurst gang who were hanged there in 1749 (CDC).

Crawley: The Tree, 103 High Street. (NGR TQ 226 368) Historic Building Recording and Watching Brief by ASE. Results pending (ASE reported by Surrey County Council).

Ferring: Land off Littlehampton Road. (NGR: 508890 103320). (Site Code: FRR 15. Director Greg Priestley-Bell). An evaluation was undertaken in two phases of work, with additional targeted trenches cut during the second phase by way of mitigation. Minimal truncation was recorded. The evaluation and subsequent mitigation comprised 12 trenches, each measuring 15m or 30m x 2m. Archaeological remains were recorded across much of the site. These are mostly ditches, but several discrete features including a hearth were also recorded. Two areas of activity were recorded. The archaeology is predominantly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Beaker) but less obvious Late Bronze Age and Middle- Late Iron Age activity also exists. Features recorded include ditches that form parts of a north-west to south-east aligned coaxial field system with two probable alignments of trackway, tree clearance and associated discrete features from which settlement activity are inferred (ASE).

Ford: Wicks Farm, Ford Lane. (NGR SU 98977 03950). During desk-based assessment and walkover survey the site of a World War 2 fuel store serving the military airfield at Ford was identified (South West Archaeology Ltd).

Greatham: The Parlour, Manor Farm. (NGR 504265 116018. Greatham parish). (Site Code: TPG 16. Director Steffan Klemenic). A watching brief to monitor the exposed ground after removal of a concrete surface had been arranged. However on arriving on site the foundations for new structures had already been excavated and filled with concrete. All spoil heaps derived from the unmonitored works were metal detected and visually inspected. No archaeological features were observed, and a small assemblage of finds were recovered, believed to date to *c.*1900 (awaiting specialist report). It was agreed with the client that three test pits would be excavated adjacent to the new foundations to assess the stratigraphy. These revealed that previous ground reduction when the concrete surface had been constructed had probably removed any archaeological evidence. However an area of made ground and a possible laid chalk surface were noted. A further watching brief on the adjacent Granary has also been commissioned (CBAS).

Henfield: Holland's Lane. (NGR: 519710 115576). (Site Code: HOL 16. Director Hayley Nicholls). Watching brief currently underway. This project will be reported on more fully in the next round-up (ASE).

Hove: West Hove Golf Club. (NGR 526666 107820). (Site Code WHG 15. Director Chris Russel). Colluvial deposits were identified which contained a wide date range of finds including mixed finds assemblages ranging from later prehistoric worked flint, medieval CBM and modern brick, tile, glass and metal. Much of the southern portion of the site contained modern made ground laid down during the construction of the adjacent A 27 dual carriageway. Solid chalk geology was revealed in a limited area to the extreme east of the site. A single ditch of probable later prehistoric date was recorded (ASE).

Littlehampton: Toddington Lane. (TQ 0308 0387). (Site Code TLL 13/23. Site Director – Sean Wallis). A large project in advance of housing has revealed numerous features dating from the Bronze Age to Roman periods. Subsequent excavations are ongoing (TVAS).

***Secrets of the High Woods, South Downs National Park**

In this last 6 months of the project work is underway to bring the project to a conclusion. The volunteer fieldwork, archive and oral history components of the project have been completed. The National Mapping Programme has been finalised, with the final report due in the coming weeks, to be made available on the SDNPA website as soon as possible. An interactive, online map has been developed, and the SDNPA are working to bring this online too. Digital consultants have been working on the development of digital outputs for the SDNPA website and design of the project exhibition, which will be rolled out from mid June. Two successful community excavations have been undertaken, with Worthing Arch Society members participating in both and undertaking a magnetometry survey prior to the first. The first excavation, undertaken in April, has confirmed an Iron Age date for the hilltop enclosure identified at Whiteways enclosure, north of Arundel. The second, undertaken in May, investigated a section of field system and lynchet trackway at Easy Dean woods. The excavations produced little by the way of finds, but geochemical and OSL sampling undertaken in association with Reading university are hoped to shed light on the evolution and development of these systems. Full excavation reports are in production by the archaeological contractors, Cotswolds Archaeology. Data share with the three district HER's (Chichester, West Sussex and Hampshire) is underway (Alice Thorne of SDNP).

Singleton: Land at Weald and Downland Open Air Museum. (NGR: 487502 112801). (Site Code: WDM 15. Director Pip Stephenson). Two 30 x 2m evaluation trenches were excavated. The evaluation recorded a probable 16th- century colluvium at depth in the north and extensive truncation in the south. No archaeological finds, features or deposits considered of any great significance were recorded (ASE).

Slindon: Nore Wood. Recording of WW2 graffiti on trees in the wood was undertaken during Spring. Report pending (WAS).

Slindon: Field 20, War Ag 2, National Trust Estate. (SU 9600 1107. Slindon Parish). (Field Director George Anelay). At the end of Feb/beginning of March, the National Trust organised a community excavation on Field 20 at Slindon. Bronze Age barrows, Iron Age Field systems and a possible Romano-British settlement have been recorded there. Excavation was undertaken to test the results of geophysical survey. No evidence of the barrow cemetery originally recorded in this area was identified, but a network of field boundaries and trackways was characterised as Romano-British with a small farmstead (with no earlier Iron Age antecedent), and an unusually large corn-dryer (NT, WAS, West Sussex Archaeology).

Sompting: Survey on Upton Down. Metal detectorist, Michael Squires, requested permission to use a metal detector on a possible WW2 aircraft crash site on Upton Down north of Sompting. Mike Tristram gave permission as the landowner, Sompting Estates. WAS attended the investigation and carried out magnetometry and contour survey on the selected site. The results were inconclusive – dewpond or a Heinkel downed in 1942? (WAS).

Southwater: Land on Mill Straight. (NGR: 516065 125098). (Site Code: MIS. Director Hayley Nicholls). Evaluation currently underway. This project will be reported on more fully in the next round-up (ASE).

Southwater: Land west of Southwater. (NGR 515336 126731). (Site Code: WSW 13. Director Tom Munnery). Twenty-three trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. Small quantities of residual worked flint were recovered from the overburden across the site. Evidence of Iron Age activity, represented by ditches and an occupation layer was identified in a small area of the site. Evidence of burn beating was also encountered which might derive from this period. Post-medieval activity was represented by a small collection of 19th- and 20th- century pottery in the overburden (ASE).

Worthing to Twineham: Rampion Offshore Windfarm. (NGR 517302 103251 to 524219 121083). (Site Code TMB 15. Director Giles Dawkes). An ongoing programme of archaeological watching brief and strip, map and sample. To date, a small number of later prehistoric, late IA/RB, medieval and post-medieval features have been recorded and a late saxon burial. As part of the scheme ASE have also carried out the hand excavation of a 15m section of cross-dyke at Tottington Mount. Full archaeological details will be made available in the forthcoming Post-Excavation Assessment following completion of the project. For further details on the scheme please contact the E.on press office <https://pressreleases.eon-uk.com/blogs/eonukpressreleases/archive/2015/05/18/2430.aspx> (ASE).

Worthing: 66 Rectory Lane, Broadwater. (TQ 14429 04537). A walkover survey and historic building assessment of a former late 1930s engineering premises were carried out. Only incomplete fixtures of a belt drive power transmission system survived from the interior of the building (Wardell Armstrong Archaeology).

NB. No fieldwork to report for this period from:

CG Archaeology
Philippa Whitehill
WIRG

NB: No fieldwork reports for this period received by deadline from:

Cuckmere Archaeological Group
Development Archaeological Services

Eastbourne Museum Service
ENHAS
HAARG
David Staveley
Sussex Industrial Archaeological Society
West Sussex Archaeology
Winchelsea Archaeological Society