

## Sussex Archaeology Round-up (July - October 2009)

### East Sussex

**Arlington: Roman 'Small Town'** (NGR TQ 5409 0679). Fieldwork at this site has come to an end and post-excavation work is underway. (Greg Chuter).

**Ashburnham: Kitchenham Farm.** Continuation of the spring excavation revealed further evidence for RB activity at this site in the form of a possible 'ditch' feature containing many Roman finds, organic remains (now being preserved) and prehistoric flintwork within the RB deposits at the junction of the feature and undisturbed natural geology (HAARG).

**\*Barcombe Roman Villa:** fieldwork this year has revealed evidence to suggest the bath house is larger than originally thought and data produced by Mike Allen (geoarchaeological fieldwork) has revealed certain features within the bath house landscape to suggest a small bay and other nearby water sources not immediately evident in the modern landscape. These features (alongside the springs, which are known in the locality) are also common to Roman shrine sites which tantalizingly suggest the Barcombe site may contain a shrine – maybe under the current church? (D. Rudling/CCE and C. Butler/MSFAT).

**\*Barcombe: Culver Archaeological Project:** Two sites were targeted this year: an anomalous S bend in the NE-SW aligned Roman road revealed by geophysics in 2008, at Court House Field and further excavation in Pond Field (begun in 2007). It was the generosity of a Margary fund grant and a team of volunteer students and archaeologists (from Newcastle, UCL, Bradford, Leicester, Sheffield and Edinburgh universities, The West Kent Archaeological Society (WKAS formerly WKAT) and MSFAT) that enabled us to achieve some of our aims. We were also fortunate in having The Landscape Explorers Group in South East: National Council for Metal Detecting Southern Region LEGISE: NCMD (SR), recommended by WKAS, who recovered 14 (predominantly) Roman coins.

Court House field: the flint road was revealed at an approximate 400/500mm depth, comprising a very large quantity of flint in a good state of preservation. Because only one or two layers of flint were revealed outside this area of the site and this part of the field was a separate field at least up until 1966 (where aerial photos show a hedgerow as a boundary), it has been interpreted that farming practices in this part of the field were different to the rest of Court House Field. Once the road was fully recorded (photographed by Lisa Fisher and partially drawn by Sarah Foster), a one-metre slot was cut through it to see the depth of the foundations. There was also a vast amount of small flint, probably from the topmost fine metalled surface, that had eroded off the road to be deposited at its edges. Early on in the excavations, another metalled surface, approximately 1-2m in width, was located coming off the eastern side of the road. There was also a large amount of slumping adjacent to it which was present across the width of the road. Three box sections were opened along the line of the slumping (one on part of the road), revealing a palaeochannel as being the cause of the subsidence. The second metalled surface was also due to slumping with redeposited material from the road forming in the hollow. In addition there were two linear features running NW-SE and the other E-W. Although one was sterile of finds, the other contained several sherds of East Sussex Ware. There were also several small pits. Unfortunately the anomaly revealed by geophysics interpreted as being the cause of the S-bend

was not found/explained. It is possible that its location was missed so a GPR survey is planned to try and pin-point the feature for future excavation.

In Pond Field both roadside ditches were uncovered. They produced Roman pottery and two large pieces of slag. Re-excavating a large pit revealed in 2007 resulted in the pit turning out to be a large linear feature running E-W for approximately 10m before disappearing under the baulk. The puddling pit, revealed in 2007, was also excavated fully and work continues on a possible clamp kiln feature at weekends, hopefully until the end of November, before backfilling the site (R. Wallace/ CAP).

**Battle, Canadia Road:** a possible Roman bloomery site has been identified but no definite dating evidence was recovered (HAARG).

**Battle, Cornerwood Farm, Peppering Eye:** A watching brief revealed nothing of archaeological interest (HAARG).

**Bexhill, Connect 2 cycle-way:** for the 'missing link' between Glynde Gap, Bexhill and St Leonards over the top of Little Galley Hill and along the coast. A watching brief is imminent and HAARG will assist an appointed professional archaeologist with the work (HAARG).

**Bexhill, Bridge Cottage:** A watching brief revealed nothing of archaeological interest. (HAARG).

**\*Bishopstone Tidemills:** fieldwork is due to end in late November and the site is again proving to be challenging. The second 'simple' agricultural building under focus this year appears to have been of four phases even though only one phase is evident on the historic maps. Two CCE MA students helped with this building by undertaking their excavation projects on parts of it. Further recording works on the upstanding walls in the farmyard area were also completed together with the excavation of two multi-phased animal trough complexes. Some really informative and interesting aerial photographs have come to light regarding aspects of the seaplane base. Volunteers are still welcome; please contact Luke Barber on [research@sussexpast.co.uk](mailto:research@sussexpast.co.uk) (SAS).

**Bishopstone, Rookery Hill:** A watching brief by Greg Chuter on a small house extension revealed a substantial RB ditch (ESCC).

**Bishopstone (Norton) Cable Undergrounding:** A watching brief has recorded a series of postholes of probable prehistoric date (MoLAS).

**Bodiam Castle:** The watching brief on the car park is continuing (ASE).

**Bodiam:** A watching brief was carried out during the renewal of three old electricity poles at Peter's Green for the Freedom Group. The replacement of the three poles produced no archaeological features. A very small number of late post-medieval artefacts from the topsoil were recovered (CBAS).

**Boreham Bridge:** Martyn Waller (University of Kingston) is planning on doing borehole surveys within the area and will be assisted by HAARG.

**Brightling, Coblye Wood (TQ 6851 1949):** A newly discovered ironworking site above the Darwell Stream in Coblye Wood, west of Darwell Hole, revealed a concentration of bloomery

slag (incl. tap slag), measuring approximately 160 sq metres. Some furnace lining was also noted. Nearby (TQ 6841 1951) an unrelated pond bay was also observed (WIRG).

**Brightling Down: electricity cable route**, (NGR 565798 121371 to 568509 121135): A watching brief was undertaken between May and July 2009 for 5km of underground cable, laid mainly by mole-plough to 1.2m depth, resulting in minimal open excavation. Natural ground consisted of a variety of sandy clays and sandstone bedding with some build up of colluvium at the base of slopes at Great Worge, Brightling Down Farm, and Longreach Farm. Colluvial deposits containing undated evidence for iron production, including bloomery slag, were recorded in excavations to the east of Great Worge. These deposits overlay a charcoal rich buried soil. The remains of a 19th-century brick drain were recorded in land opposite the Observatory in the central part of the route. To the north of this, a small section of 19<sup>th</sup>- century track way was seen in excavations at Sheepshaw. Sedimentary and topographic evidence was recorded with the assistance of local research by Bertie Haken (MoLAS).

**Brighton, Hove Lawns:** In September a 1 metre square section was excavated in Hove Lawns as part of a Heritage Trail event organised by the Brighton Regency Society. The objective was to seek archaeological evidence of Georgian and Victorian rubbish pits with finds indicating links to distinct houses in Brunswick Town. A geophysical survey was made by David Staveley and it produced a number of anomalies. The excavation revealed in the upper fills pieces of glazed ceramics, clay pipes and bone, but the lower depths came down onto a layer of burning, brick and associated materials related to the pre-Brunswick town period when the land was the location of the Brighton brick making industry (BHAS).

**Brighton, Hove: EDF Cable Trench, Fishergate substation to Droveaway**, (NGR 525299 102451 to 528652 106503): A watching brief was undertaken between November 2008 and April 2009 along a 4.8 km long 33kV electricity cable route from the Fishergate grid substation, in Southwick, West Sussex to a proposed new substation at the Droveaway, Hove Park, in East Sussex. Evidence of quarrying during the late 19th and early 20th century was recorded in Victoria Park to the west of the route and this has largely destroyed any archaeological features here. A group of 21 undated postholes were found in the south east of Hove Park, perhaps suggesting a standing structure of unknown size or form. Most of the various pits and features identified within Hove Park did not contain any dating evidence although a fragment of Roman quern stone and two sherds of medieval pottery suggest at least a limited level of activity in the area in these periods. No features that could be positively identified with the known Roman burial ground at Victoria Park or Roman Villa at Hove Park, were located (MoLAS).

**Brighton: St. Mary's Hall School for Girls.** Built in 1836, the oldest school in the city is now closed. A basic photographic survey has been completed. The new owners, Roedean, have taken over the junior school and the rest of the premises will be leased out (SIAS).

**Brighton, Rocky Clump** (TQ32731015): Work has started again will be extending the 'bones trench' to seek the extent of the flint cobbled floor and possible well. Interesting collections of finds are still to be uncovered from the east trench (BHAS).

**Brighton, Preston Manor Pump House:** This building is to be the subject of an investigation with a view to possible restoration. (SIAS).

**Brighton, Whitehawk Hill:** BHAS were involved with other units and interested parties in a day promoting and raising the profile of the Whitehawk Hill Neolithic causewayed enclosure. The

event organised by Matt Pope was attended by a number of Brighton & Hove's civic dignitaries. (ASE/BHAS).

**Brighton, Whitehawk Hill:** A watching brief revealed nothing and BHAS also did a watching brief in the garden of David Dimbleby. (BHAS).

**Buxted, Limney Farm:** A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of a narrow trench for the purpose of laying an electricity cable below ground by the Freedom Group. No archaeological features were noted and the fieldwork produced a very small number of finds including a Mesolithic flint blade and post-medieval artifacts (CBAS).

**Buxted, Keepers Cottage, Coppice (Hendall) Wood:** The survey in this privately owned property is on-going. So far six charcoal burning platforms have been found, a track way and a sawpit. There is a boundary wood bank on the west side of the wood, continuing into field hedgerows providing evidence that some of the surrounding fields have been cleared from this woodland (SEWAF).

**Chiddinglye Woods** (NGR centered TQ3497 3224): Two small scale trenches, part of an exploratory archaeological evaluation, were opened near the rock shelters. So far, the excavation has established the presence, by the rock face, of semi *in-situ* Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork as well as semi *in-situ* Neolithic pottery. Up until now, the diagnostic artefacts include 31 microliths (dating mainly from the later Mesolithic), a very thin leaf shaped arrowhead and a sherd of pottery, which portrays a series of bird bone impressions and could belong to the Ebbsfleet style of Peterborough ware. The excavation is scheduled until the end of October. (Sussex Uni/CCE).

**Ditchling, 3 East End Lane:** An archaeological watching brief was carried out during building work associated with the construction of a new porch and driveway. This resulted in the discovery of a shallow pit which produced pottery and other artefacts dating to the early to mid 16<sup>th</sup> century, together with an assemblage of bone and other environmental material. Prehistoric flintwork and medieval pottery was also recovered, together with 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, and a piece of decorated glazed floor tile of late 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>- century date. Of particular note is the assemblage of 15<sup>th</sup>- to mid 16<sup>th</sup>- century pottery as this is the first of this period from the village. The assemblage demonstrates the range of local fabrics in use as well as indicating the range of market contacts available to a presumably wealthy household in Ditchling (CBAS).

**Ditchling, 86 East End Lane:** A watching brief located a short length of mortar, most likely the lower foundation to a wall and probably dating to the post-medieval period. No other archaeological features were found. The earliest artefact recovered was a prehistoric flint flake, with all the remaining artefacts recovered dating to the post-medieval period; the earliest sherd of pottery being a red earthenware dating to between the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries (CBAS).

**Ditchling, Fourfields Farm:** A number of evaluation trenches dug over sites of new chicken houses and a tractor shed. These located a concentrated scatter of Mesolithic and later flintwork, a prehistoric ditch and evidence for a post-medieval field boundary and plough furrows (CBAS).

**Ditchling, Bowries, North End:** Three archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a new bungalow, with associated garage and driveway. These produced two features; in Trench 1 a section of ditch and in Trench 3 an early post-medieval land drain. All the artefacts recovered from the fill of the ditch dated to the post-medieval period, and

suggest that the ditch was possibly of an earlier date but back filled during the later post-medieval period (CBAS).

**Ditchling, No. 5 High Street:** A watching brief by Greg Chuter on a test pit for underpinning revealed evidence for a sandstone block wall underlying the 19<sup>th</sup>- century wall (ESCC).

**Ditchling, Village Green:** Evaluation with BHAS and local volunteers revealed evidence for the post-medieval farm buildings, former extent of the pond and residual prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (ESCC).

**Folkington Place:** A watching brief by Greg Chuter on work for a ménage revealed evidence for the 17<sup>th</sup>- century formal gardens in the form of pathways, beds and tree pits along with a large assemblage of high status post medieval pottery (ESCC).

**Hastings, Fairlight Glen, Fairlight Country Park:** Survey work was conducted (at the request of ESCC) at the site of two WW2 trenches. Finds included an angle iron, a stake for holding wire and ½ a pair of binoculars along with two much abraded medieval pottery sherds. No ammunition was recovered (HAARG).

**Hastings, Church in the Wood, Hollington (TQ 78665 11385):** A watching brief was conducted at this 13<sup>th</sup> century church, much modified during 'restoration' project of 1865. The modern floor was taken up, revealing Victorian brick sleeper walls set on clay and soil. Also revealed were interpreted medieval masonry walls (at foundation depth), a large sandstone and brick construction, interpreted as a pulpit support of possible post-medieval date and below the ground surface, within foundation trenches dug for new concrete sleeper walls, were two (probable) *in-situ* intramural burials. Further work at the church is planned for the graveyard (CG Archaeology).

**Herstmonceux Castle Estate Survey:** A second evaluation trench was dug in a field east of the Science centre, targeting sub-surface anomalies revealed by geophysics (2007). Below the topsoil was revealed a burnt (poss. *in-situ*) timber beam. Finds from the beam context included some East Sussex Ware pottery (Barber, *pers. com*) and from the topsoil a 1<sup>st</sup> - 2<sup>nd</sup> century bronze coin (Rudling *pers.com*). Further fieldwork is planned for 2010 (Philippa Whitehill/Herstmonceux Castle Archaeological Group).

**Herstmonceux Castle Estate Survey: Mota Piece.** (TQ 655 086). Alan Stevens on visiting the site recently pointed out on the OS map a truncated route-way from Wartling seemingly leading to the area of the site. However, there is no evidence on the ground to confirm it led all the way down to Mota Piece except possibly in a c 1947 aerial photograph, where a linear 'shadow' is seen to run from it. A potential access point (approx 300m away but opposite the 'end' of the route-way), represented by a gap in the N/S aligned hedge boundary was also noticed, but again, due to further gaps in the same boundary the evidence is insubstantial. Further (cartographic) study is needed (Philippa Whitehill/Herstmonceux Castle Archaeological Group).

**Hurst Green:** Three evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the building of a new school at Hurst Green. Only a single post-medieval feature was noted, and a small number of artefacts, mostly dating from the post-medieval period, and relating to either the Victorian school or the previous nursery that had been on the site, were recovered. The earliest finds were a few pieces of prehistoric flintwork, and a single sherd of possible 13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (CBAS).

**Langney:** A watching brief was undertaken on land for development in an area of potential at the edge of the marsh where a trackway might have run from the Shinewater Bronze Age platform failed to reveal any archaeological features but provided useful insight into the sediment sequence at the edge of the levels (CG Archaeology).

**Lewes, 3a Fisher Street:** An evaluation excavation and watching brief was carried out at the rear of the property during the groundworks for the building of a conservatory. During the reduction for this work the foundations of a small building were discovered, these were constructed with lightweight concrete, which might suggest it was a temporary structure. The chalk foundations of a wall or more likely a gully drain, with a soak away at its southern end were also found. The earliest feature was a rammed chalk floor, possibly of 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century date (CBAS).

**Lewes, North Street (NGR TQ 41601022):** Following the excavation continued monitoring of groundworks has revealed further evidence of the prison buildings, medieval pits and a well (TVAS).

**Lewes, Pheonix Iron works:** Oral histories from former workers are being collated by Artemis, the current occupiers of the site (SIAS).

**Michelham Priory, Upper Dicker:** An exercise to enable aspiring archaeologists to experience excavation was given recently, within the moated area. The two children's days included geophysical survey and the excavation of two small trenches aimed at identifying the cause of certain parch marks on the lawn behind the Dovecote shop (thought to be the site of a WW2 Nissen hut). The presence of the Nissen hut was proved with traces of the imprint of its corrugated iron sheet north and south walls together with a French drain along its south side and a gravel path along its north side (these features being the reason for the parch marks). (SAS).

**Newhaven, Parker's Pen Factory:** The site is about to close and a visual survey is underway there (SIAS).

**Ovingdean (TQ355 036):** The season of excavations of the medieval house at Ovingdean ended in September. The cellar of the house was revealed, along with most of the walls. There are several phases of building and re-building and a later renovation into a later low status structure. Lots of demolition rubble and a large collection of animal bones and medieval pottery were retrieved from the cellar floor. The cellar entrance was uncovered and a possible garderobe on the east side, along with a pair of medieval windows in the south face (BHAS).

**Peacehaven Waste Water Treatment Works:** An area of 31 ha. of topsoil has been stripped and mapped with sample excavation revealing an extensive South Downs prehistoric landscape including Neolithic pits, possible flint mines, Bronze Age barrows, field systems, droveways, pits and houses with activity going on through the Iron Age and in to the early Roman period. Two areas of Iron Age enclosures will be preserved *in situ* beneath future sports fields (ASE).

**Pevensy, Romanway, Wallsend Road:** A watching brief was maintained during the excavation of the footings for an extension to the property. A small quantity of artefacts was recovered and two large steep sided pits were discovered. All the artefacts appeared to date from the latter 19<sup>th</sup>, or more likely 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the two pits most likely being associated with the construction of the house, possibly as soakaways or for the disposal of surplus building material (CBAS).

**Plumpton: Ashurst Fm (TQ) 358185 153450):** The pottery that came from excavations here this year has been spot dated to the 12<sup>th</sup> century and may have some connection with nearby

Marchants Fm, Streat, excavated (but not published) by Con Ainsworth in 1981 (D. Millum/Uni. of Suss).

**Ringmer, 46 Christies Ave:** An evaluation did not locate anything of archaeological interest (Foundations Archaeology).

**Ringmer, South Norlington House & Pippins:** Following a magnetometer survey, four archaeological evaluation trenches were excavated in the gardens of these properties. No archaeological features were located during the excavation, but an assemblage of medieval pottery shows that activity was taking place on, or very close to, the site between the 12<sup>th</sup> and mid 14<sup>th</sup> centuries (CBAS).

**Rye, Hilltop Drive:** An evaluation excavation was carried out at the site. This involved the excavation of 10m x 1.8m trench positioned across the footprint of a proposed bungalow. Only a small number of post-medieval artefacts were recovered from the excavation and a collapsed land drain was discovered, most dating likely to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (CBAS).

**Rye, Arling House:** A watching bried revealed nothing of archaeological interest. (HAARG).

**Seaford, Chyngton School:** Two evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the building of an extension to the school. No archaeological features were noted and only a small number of artefacts were recovered. The whole area had been previously truncated during the construction of the current playground, which had removed any upper stratigraphy that may have been present (CBAS).

**Seaford, 1 Cricketfield Road:** An interesting building, with tower, built in 1892, was recorded prior to demolition. A group of local residents was also involved in making a video record of the building and our work at the site. Evaluation excavation in the garden found a large chalk-built post medieval drain and evidence for flooding events which may tie in with recorded breaches of shingle sea defences at Seaford (CBAS).

**Ticehurst, Oldwoman's Wood (TQ 7123 3045):** A dense concentration of bloomery slag, measuring approx. 450 sq metres was revealed on the west bank of the stream flowing south Oldwoman's Wood, southwest of Flimwell crossroads. Although there was a distinct lack of tap slag, some slag included impressions of wood (WIRG).

**Uckfield, 91 High Street:** An initial watching brief was carried out during the drilling of some geotechnical boreholes. Subsequently, two evaluation trenches were excavated with Trench 2 at the north eastern end of the site producing no archaeological features or artefacts due to earlier truncation of the site. However, Trench 1 produced a foundation wall of sandstone block and red brick construction, which mostly likely dates to the late 18th or 19<sup>th</sup> century (CBAS).

**Uckfield, Boothland Wood:** Owned by Uckfield Urban District Council. A brief walkover revealed about 16 minepits, parts of a boundary wood bank, a quarry and a sunken track way running E-W. It seems likely that Boothland Wood once formed part of a larger wood (SEWAF).

**Udimore, Billingham Farm:** A watching bried revealed nothing of archaeological interest. (HAARG).

**Wadhurst** (TQ 5898 3091): An area of bloomery slag (including tap slag), measuring approx. 3600 sq metres was revealed on the north bank of Sandyden Gill, east of Mark Cross. Two further sites along the same stream have already been recorded (WIRG).

**Wivelsfield School:** A watching brief was carried out at Wivelsfield Primary School during ground works for the conversion of the property into residential use. During the reduction of an area to the north of the school building three pits were recorded. The pits had most likely been truncated by earlier building work and the laying of tarmac. The earliest artefacts were three residual sherds of pottery dating to the late 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. The three pits have been dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and were probably associated with the disposal of rubbish from the school (CBAS).

### West Sussex

**Bersted, Bognor Regis Eco-Quarter site** (NGR centred SU 91337 00478): Trial trench investigation, associated with proposed development, has revealed areas of Romano-British and Bronze Age ditch systems, a possible ring-ditch (barrow) and some discrete features of RB date including a possible drying oven (Cotswold Archaeology).

**Burgess Hill, Just Words Commercial Unit, Portland Road,** (NGR TQ 30718 19043) Adjoining low one- and two-storey brick buildings next to 221 London Road, apparently once sheds associated with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century Burgess Hill No. 1 Pottery Works, were recorded. Only some of the elevations of the buildings survived, the insides of the buildings having been substantially altered (ASE).

**Chichester Area, Fishbourne palace:** A geophysical survey has been completed during Archaeology Week. Two fields to the north of the Fishbourne palace site were surveyed with limited success. Survey of the West Wing of the Palace revealed a bewildering mixture of responses corresponding to the known archaeology of the Flavian phase and additional features which may be due to earlier buildings underlying these remains. (CDAS).

**Chichester Walls:** A team from CDAS conducted a geophysical survey of some of the ground outside the Bishop's garden as part of the Chichester Walls Project for which Chichester District Council has received a three year lottery fund grant. The geophysical survey identified a previously unknown bastion, which when viewed with those known, suggests a distance between each as being 36m. If bastions are sited all around the circuit this means there are a total of 79! Various ditches were also recorded, although the picture was confused. Two areas were targeted by excavation: the Roman 'Deanery' bastion and Roman and medieval ditches. Within the Roman foundations at the 'Deanery' bastion was a medieval chamber. Excavation into the ditches was inconclusive and it is hoped to continue work on these features (James Kenny/CDC & CDAS).

**Chichester Area (location not provided):** During late June an excavation techniques training dig was carried out for two weeks on at a known Roman villa site in the Downs owned by one of the CDAS members. One unexpected find was a cache of Second World War camp site debris. It is thought that it was buried by the Canadians who were camping there prior to the D Day invasion. It is hoped to conduct a further dig on this site in 2010.

**Chichester Area (location not provided):** CDAS are also looking for another Roman villa at a site in the South Downs. The field walking finds indicate that there is one somewhere, but they

have not yet pinpointed exactly where it is. Resistivity and magnetometry surveys during the summer in likely areas have produced inconclusive results though there are strong responses that need investigating.

**Coldwaltham, 2 Priory Cottages, London Road, Hardham**, (NGR TQ 03311 17208): A small trial trench excavated at the northern edge of the Hardham Priory Scheduled Ancient Monument, in advance of building of a building extension, revealed no surviving ancient features or finds. Limited watching brief to follow (DAS).

**Coldwaltham, Hardham Priory, Hardham**, (NGR TQ 03444 17089): A watching brief on demolition and rebuilding of a small modern Utility Building, with associated service trench excavation, revealed previously unmapped medieval masonry wall foundations to the south-east of the Chapter House and to the east of the Refectory of the Augustinian monastery (ASE).

**Crawley, Coach Road, Gatwick Airport**, (NGR 28784 41430): formerly Horley, Surrey. During a visit to road widening near Gatwick Airport's South Terminal, a well was revealed (upper lining 19<sup>th</sup>-century brick, lower lining sandstone). The location would have placed it immediately to the north-east of the former Horleyland Farm farmhouse, of which no traces now remain below ground (WSCC).

**Crawley, 29-35 High Street** (NGR TQ 26790 36508): Trial trench investigation of this site, following demolition of existing buildings, has revealed a limited area within which some ancient archaeological features survive, including medieval pits, one containing iron-working slag (ASE).

**Crawley, Barley House, Barley Close**, (NGR TQ 26786 36136): Trial trench investigation was carried out on or near the site of a former 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century farm, Charter Hurst, along the London Road and about 230 metres to the south of the nearest known medieval archaeological features within Crawley. Brick foundations of 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings and a post-medieval well were revealed within the development footprint, and a small assemblage of unstratified medieval and early post-medieval pottery (ASE).

**Harting, West Heath Common Quarry**, (NGR centred SU 78210 22620): A continuing watching brief on clearance of ground in the western part of the sand pit site revealed a short stretch of earth bank, probably associated with a c. 1800 or earlier enclosure, of part of the Common (Berkshire Archaeological Services).

**Hassocks, Baldwins, Keymer Road**, (NGR TQ 31435 15187): Survey of outbuildings to a small property in the village centre suggests only a 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Watching brief on ground excavations, not far from a recorded late Bronze Age ditch, to follow (Dr Annabelle Hughes).

**Hassocks, Land at Mackie Avenue**, (NGR centred TQ 31000 16300): As part of the post-excavation work on the previously reported Bronze Age and Romano-British settlement site, radiocarbon dating of the nasal bone and rib of a distinctive cow burial, within a pit containing Romano-British pottery and enclosed by a sub circular gully of RB date, gave determinations of 1720-1820 cal AD (49.3% certainty) and 1800-1940 cal AD (65.5%). The cow burial appears to be 18<sup>th</sup>- or 19<sup>th</sup>-century, not Roman. A note on the cow burial is to be submitted to *Post Medieval Archaeology* for publication (Oxford Archaeology).

**Haywards Heath, 24/26 Lucastes Road**, (NGR TQ 32480 24618): Limited trial trench investigation on or immediately adjacent to the probable alignment of the London-Portslade Roman road, and to a previous find-spot of Roman pottery, revealed no surviving ancient

archaeological features. There were indications that ground surfaces had previously been truncated during modern house building operations (CBAS).

**Horsham, Chesworth House, Denne Road, (NGR TQ 17610 29476):** Trial trench investigation on the north side of the previously reported late 15<sup>th</sup>-century building revealed the stone wall foundation of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century or earlier courtyard wall. No trace of the putative lost second additional bay to the 15<sup>th</sup>-century range was found and seems not to have existed (West Sussex Archaeology Ltd).

**Horsted Keynes, Freshfield Lane Brickworks, Lower Pit, Freshfield Lane, (NGR centred TQ 38364 26819):** A further stage of small-scale archaeological investigation, in advance of clay extraction, revealed gullies within Four Acre Wood, probably pre-dating the Wood and associated with the remains nearby of a possible medieval building (SLR).

**Hurstpierpoint, Hurstpierpoint College, College Lane, (NGR TQ 28963 17556):** An historic building assessment has been carried out of the western range of the outer quadrangle of the College, c 1855, prior to insertion of a mezzanine floor. Limited watching brief to follow (ASE).

**\*Parham Estate.** Still looking for the Parsonage building and associated medieval settlement. (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 mag. survey at the last of those proved fruitless (SIAS).

**Selsey, Sound Mirror:** Of c.1916 date is to be restored. This is the only one of its kind in Sussex and was intended to act as a sound mirror for early warning of zeppelins. (SIAS).

**Slindon, Gumber Farm:** Work continued at this NT estate with a resistivity and measured survey undertaken at the farm (WAS).

**Slinfold, Slinfold Park Golf Club, Stane Street, (NGR TQ 10876 30965):** A watching brief on new access widening works adjacent to the Stane Street Roman road alignment revealed no archaeological features or finds of Roman or other ancient date (ASE).

**Sompting, Land south of Sir Robert Woodard Academy (former Boundstone Community College), Upper Boundstone Lane, Sompting, (NGR TQ 17667 05374):** Trial trench investigation has revealed a small number of archaeological features in part of the site, of Bronze Age and probable prehistoric date (ASE).

**Warbleton:** Excavation at the RB building continued with a large area being excavated and revealing evidence to aid a different interpretation to one originally postulated. A ditch terminus was revealed at the northern end of the building and an enormous ditch on the north side, aligned east-west was found to be filled with flints. Above the flints was a lot of pottery dating from the 1<sup>st</sup> century onwards but this doesn't seem to tally with the dates interpreted for the building (which is later). A child burial was also found (WAS).

**Worthing, St Mary's Church, Broadwater (NGR TQ 14660 04395):** The continued watching brief during underfloor heating works revealed a mortared flint wall foundation within the nave, which may relate either to the pre-Norman church or to the early phase of the current building,

before extension of the nave in the late 12<sup>th</sup> century. Indications so far is that Victorian rebuilding and restoration may have been more extensive than first thought (West Sussex Archaeology Ltd).

**Worthing, Land at Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane,** (NGR 10482 04016): Post-excavation assessment of the findings of the recent multi-period excavation shows development of the site from a Middle Bronze Age track way through several phases of late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and enclosures, with probable round houses, and the creation in the Iron Age of a pond, with feeder gullies. In the Roman period the site lay at the northern periphery of the “Goring Roman Villa” complex, and efforts were made to drain the pond (AOC Archaeology).

**Worthing, Site of Highdown School, Durrington Lane,** (NGR TQ 11972 04398): Archaeological recording, during construction work, has now ended. Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age ditches, probably forming part of a field system, were revealed. A number of pits of 13<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup> century date, may represent “backland” occupation associated with the medieval hamlet of Durrington, but are sited well back from the older roads. They contained remains of bread wheat and barley, broad beans, and peas. A rare (for the Sussex coastal plain) assemblage of mid- to late Saxon pottery was also recovered (ASE).

**Worthing, Former LEMO site, 12 North Street,** (NGR TQ 03444 17089): Ditches of possible prehistoric and medieval date were recorded during trial trenching and a watching brief. A NNE-SSW aligned palaeochannel, thought to be of late glacial date, was also found, with deposits of some interest (ASE).

**Worthing, Proposed Tesco car park site, Romany Road, West Durrington,** (NGR centred TQ 11100 04800): Following previously reported trial trench investigation, a watching brief on the main construction works for the car park revealed ditches, probably parts of field systems, of Bronze Age and Romano-British date (AOC Archaeology).

**Yapton, Bilsham Farm, Bilsham Road, Yapton,** (NGR centred SU 96500 02000): Trial trenches, excavation and a watching brief in connection with construction of a farm reservoir have revealed a complicated system of deep ditches, probably for drainage and/or irrigation, of Romano-British date, associated with a pond several metres in depth, and a post-built subrectangular structure, with internal hearth, also of RB date (a shed or bothy?). Ditches probably belonging to a Later Bronze Age field system also came to light (DAS).