

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP (11th June to 11th October 2013)

East Sussex

Barcombe: Cowlease Farm. (centered NGR TQ 4165 1365: Barcombe Parish). A magnetometer survey in August and September at North End Field to established the southern route of 'Stroude Street', the Roman road running N-S through Culver Farm. The roadside ditches are clearly marked on the results as are possible boundary ditches running parallel to the west of the road. The road appears to heading towards Offham and further geophysics work is anticipated in order to trace the road in this direction (CAP).

Barcombe: Field south of Court House. (centered NGR TQ 4190 1430: Barcombe Parish) A magnetometer survey of this field in early September has produced some anomalies but no obvious features at this stage although the results still need further analysis (CAP).

Battle: Battle Abbey Walled Garden. (NGR 579400 115700). (Site Code BWG 12. Director not notified. OASIS ID: 146108). Periods covered: Medieval and Post-Medieval. English Heritage commissioned an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the restoration of Battle's Abbey's Walled Garden and improvements to signage in other parts of the site. Although little of archaeological significance was encountered during tree planting within the Walled Garden or excavation of holes for new signage elsewhere, stone masonry encountered below the brickwork of the northern wall of the Walled Garden could be of some antiquity. Similarly masonry encountered immediately to the north-west of the Walled Garden remains undated but is probably medieval in origin, initially interpreted as forming part of the Abbey's infirmary. Material recovered in the vicinity suggests demolition at the time of the Dissolution, with limited evidence of previous investigation, thought to have occurred in the 1870s.

A subsequent Ground Penetrating Radar Survey provided clear evidence of the presence of various elements of a complex of buildings in the vicinity, associated with the infirmary, which appears to lie to the west of the encountered remains. Although the recorded masonry forms part of one of the buildings associated with the Abbey's infirmary, the function(s) of the building remains unclear (ASE).

Bexhill-on-Sea: Chantry Community Primary School, Barrack Road. (NGR 574203 108245). (Site Code CCP 12. Director not notified. OASIS ID: archaeol6-156848). Periods: Post medieval. Monitored groundworks included the excavation of two drainage trenches measuring 0.45m wide and 0.60m deep, with an associated soakaway measuring 1.20m² and 1.5m deep. The underlying natural geology was recorded at a maximum height of 26.94m OD. This was sealed by a buried ploughsoil horizon, in turn overlain by a levelling layer for a 20th- century brick built terraced property. This consisted of brick footings supported on thin concrete foundations with associated screeded concrete floors. The remains of this building were sealed by an associated demolition horizon, in turn sealed by the topsoil of the site. Analysis of historic Ordnance Survey maps shows the terraced property stood on the site from the turn of the 20th century until the 1960s. No other archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the archaeological watching brief (ASE).

Bexhill: Land North East of. (TQ 75520 09070). (Site Code LNB 13). A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey took place between the 24th and the 25th of June 2013. The survey area covered approximately 6.2 hectares and was made up of arable and pasture land bounded by post and rail fences, wire fences and hedgerows. Possible archaeological features were represented by discrete and linear positive anomalies and an area of magnetic debris possibly related to structural remains. In general, the linear anomalies identified within the survey are ephemeral and linked to former agricultural activity (ASE).

***Bishopstone Tidemill.** (TQ 460 003). (Site Code TM 13. Director Luke Barber). Work on this research project has continued throughout the summer. A row of three 19th- century workers' cottages has been uncovered (of two phases), together with their yards, wash-houses and toilets. A WW2 toilet block, 19th- century out-building and communal wash-house has also been uncovered. Volunteers welcome. (SAS).

Brighton: No. 40 Roedean Crescent. (NGR 534660 103440). (Site Code RCB 12. Director not notified. OASIS ID: 154187). Periods covered: None. Owing to a misunderstanding on the part of the client, an archaeological watching brief (which was a condition of planning permission ref. BH2012/00790) was not undertaken during initial groundworks associated with redevelopment at the site. Following discussion between representatives of the client, Archaeology South-East and East Sussex County Council (acting as archaeological advisers to Brighton and Hove City Council) it was agreed that no further groundworks would be undertaken without archaeological monitoring and that an archaeological evaluation of the undisturbed element of the site by mechanically excavated trial trenches would be undertaken.

On the agreed date of the commencement of the evaluation in June 2013, it was noted that further stripping down to the surface of the chalk had been undertaken to the rear of the property, in an area measuring c.6m by c.4m. Following discussions between the interested parties, it was agreed that this area would be manually cleaned in order to identify any archaeological features in lieu of the excavation of trial trenches. Despite thorough hand-cleaning and potentially good definition provided by rainfall, no archaeological features were identified. No archaeological artefacts were recovered from the spoilheaps or during the hand cleaning (ASE).

Brighton: 1 Lancaster Road. (TQ 30489 05440). (Site Code and director not notified). A watching brief recorded interesting geology, but no archaeology (BHAS).

***Brighton: Ditchling Road.** (TQ 327 122). An investigation of two ploughed out barrows is planned. Permits are awaited from ESCC and BHCC (BHAS).

Crowborough: Land at Green Lane. (NGR: 552956 130745). (Site Code GLC 13. Director not notified. OASIS ID: archaeol6-156351). Periods: None. Kier Construction Limited commissioned a nine trench evaluation on land east of 'Bethany', Green Lane. Ashdown formation sandstone and siltstone was encountered at 163.21m OD in the western part of the site and at 151.4mOD at the eastern part of site. Subsoil was intact in all of the investigated areas suggesting that the site was undisturbed at the time of the evaluation. No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the evaluation (ASE).

East Chiltington: Paddocks to north of Church. (NGR TQ 3704 1518: East Chiltington Parish) (Planning Ref: LW/11/0763/NP. Site code not notified) A watching brief on 29th July of holes dug for pole barn revealed no artefacts or features (David Millum).

East Dean: St Simon and St Jude Church. (NGR: 555745 097689). (Site Code EDC 08. Director not notified. OASIS ID: archaeol6-155536). Periods: Medieval & Post-medieval. A watching brief was commissioned by John D Clarke Architects on behalf of PCC of East Dean Church, to undertake monitoring during the construction of an extension against the north side of the nave and associated access. The chalk geology was not encountered during the watching brief. Excavations were taken to a maximum depth of 40.595mOD, where garden soil was encountered outside the cemetery and silt-clay cemetery soil was encountered within. A total of seven skeletons were recorded during the course of the watching brief. A conical shaped red brick soakaway was encountered 6.95m south of the buttress on the south side of the church. There was no evidence of earlier structural remains associated with the church within the development area (ASE).

Etchingham: Merriments Lane, Coopers Corner, Hurst Green. (NGR: 573568 127977). (Site Code: GML 13. Director not notified). Periods: none. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on groundwork comprising trench excavations for a new low voltage electricity cable. No archaeological finds or features were revealed on monitored area (ASE).

Ewhurst: Scot's Hollow, Lordship Wood adj. B2244 (centred NGR TQ 577200 123100: Ewhurst parish). Widespread scatter of bloomery tap slag with charcoal-stained soil and some furnace lining. Exploratory excavation by R. Turgoose has revealed a semi-circular stone structure possibly associated with ironworking. Further investigation likely (WIRG).

Exceat: Seven Sisters Country Park, Exceat Deserted medieval village site. (NGR TV 523 989: Cuckmere valley parish). (Site Code SSCP1. Director Greg Chuter). Earthwork survey and geophysical surveys comprising resistivity, magnetometer and ground penetrated radar were carried out on the site of the medieval village to provide a better understanding of its extent, character and layout. Survey work has been carried out by Cuckmere Archaeology, David Staveley and Arrow Geophysics. First phase results have provided a clear plan of the church site and have identified a possible masonry building to its south. (ESCC).

***Falmer: Newmarket Hill, Newmarket Farm.** (TQ363071). (Site Code not notified. Director David Cuthbertson). Excavations continue revealing walls, floors and artefacts related to the occupation of the farm house built in the 1820's. Excavations will continue until the late autumn (D Cuthbertson/BHAS).

Firle: Granary Cottage, Gibraltar Farm. (NGR: TQ 4690 0802). (Site Code GCF 13. Director not notified). Periods: None. Six hand excavated test pits were monitored across the site to the required level for the new floor. Made ground overlying natural chalk was encountered in all Test Pits. No archaeological finds or features were revealed (ASE).

Hove: 10 Park View Road. (TQ 28650610). (Site Code and Director not notified). A watching brief found no archaeology (BHAS).

Hove: 28 Orchard Avenue. (TQ 2848 0613). (Site Code and Director not notified). A watching brief found a single sherd of Roman greyware pottery (BHAS).

Lewes: 9 Tanners Brook. (NGR TQ4153 0986). (Site Code TBL 13. Director not notified). Periods: None. Foundation trenches for a conservatory extension were excavated by hand to a level of 0.60m below finished floor level or 0.45m below the topsoil surface level across an area measuring 4.265m by 3m. Made ground was found to underly topsoil. Natural chalk geology was

only encountered in north-east corner of foundation trench, 0.45m below topsoil surface level (ASE).

Mark Cross: Colbrans Farm. (NGR TQ 488111: Laughton Parish). The geophysics search for the section of Roman road between Barcombe and Arlington continued, proving that the road did indeed turn back towards Arlington after crossing the stream (IHRG, David Staveley).

Mayfield: Old Mill Cottage, Newick Lane. (NGR TQ 58906 24415: Mayfield parish). (Site Code OMC 13/167. Director Felicity Howell). In August 2013 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Old Mill Cottage, which is believed to date from the 18th century. Due to a recent oil spillage it was necessary to replace the floors in several ground floor rooms. The building work was monitored, but the only feature noted beneath the existing concrete floors was a brick floor probably dating from the early 20th century (TVAS).

Patcham: 145 Vale Avenue. (NGR 530095 109141). (Site Code VAP 13. Director Anna Doherty. OASIS ID: Record not yet completed). Periods: Saxon, medieval and post-medieval. A watching brief was undertaken in advance of a residential development on the site which lies within the core of the medieval settlement of Patcham. A large number of archaeological features were uncovered, cutting natural geology, comprising the White Chalk Subgroup. Post excavation work, including dating of some finds categories is still in progress. The earliest phase includes a Sunken Feature Building and a number of large refuse pits, which produced pottery dated to c. AD 600-750.

At least two large medieval timber buildings stood on the site, one of which seems to have been modified. The construction trenches/beam-slots of the two main buildings intercut and they were built on slightly different orientations. A substantial V-shaped boundary ditch was also recut during this realignment. A very small quantity of medieval pottery from the site generally dates to c. AD1225-1350, although the form of the buildings may suggest that they were constructed before the 13th century. Two animal burials (horse and calf) were excavated. The horse, a sample of which is currently undergoing radiocarbon dating, was buried just before one of the V-shaped boundary ditches was backfilled.

The latest phase of activity consists of post-built structures which are aligned with the post-medieval boundaries of the current plot and may represent fences or other light structures. Over most of the site, the Chalk was directly overlain by thin layers of topsoil although thicker deposits of made ground and tarmac were encountered to the north where a late 19th- century house and the recently demolished Brethren's Meeting Room had previously stood (ASE).

Peacehaven: 46 Steyning Avenue. (NGR: TQ 4125 0114). (Site Code SAV 13. Director not notified). Periods: None. An archaeological watching brief was carried out on ground works comprising 13 foundation holes measuring 0.45m by 0.45m and 0.5m deep. No archaeological features or finds were encountered (ASE).

Pett: The Bungalow', Pett Level Road. (NGR TQ 88879 13385). (Site Code TBP 13. Director Philippa Whitehill). An archaeological watching brief was commissioned by the owner Jane Skynner and undertaken in September on the groundworks relating to the construction of extensions to 'The Bungalow', located upon the supposed military bank of the Royal Military Canal (SAM ES488A) at Cliff End. The work revealed widespread mid to late 20th- century disturbance and nothing of archaeological significance (CG Archaeology).

Polegate: Cophall Farm, Polegate. (NGR: 557516 105649). (Site Code COP 12. Director not notified. OASIS id: archaeol6-159908). Periods: Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval. An evaluation consisting of seven trial trenches was undertaken at the site. With the exception of several recent/modern land drains, undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in all of the trenches and the integrity of the site can therefore be deemed to be intact. Six of the seven trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features and finds. All six negative trenches are within the proposed development area.

Only a single archaeological feature comprising, an east – west aligned ditch of unknown date, was identified in the south-western half of Trench 5. The feature is located just north of the brow of a hill, along the contours of the slope 26m outside the edge of the proposed development zone and therefore in an area where no impact is anticipated.

Even though the feature was sealed by the subsoil horizon, the date of the feature is hard to determine as it contained pottery from three archaeological periods; Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Romano-British and medieval and it is not possible to say with any degree of certainty which of this material is residual or intrusive. No further archaeological features or finds were observed within Trench 5 (ASE).

Rodmell, Monk's House. (NGR 542116 106414). (Site Code ROD 09. Director not notified. OASIS ID: Record not yet completed). Periods: Middle/Late Iron Age and medieval. Following on from previous phases of topographic survey and evaluation, an excavation was undertaken in advance of a planned extension to the car park at the National Trust property, Monk's House. Post-excavation work, including spot-dating of finds is yet to be completed. The previous archaeological work had identified several large man-made building platforms of probable medieval origin, one of which fell within the area being developed. The excavation confirmed the existence of a deliberately-constructed platform formed from a thick built-up soil layer, which contained medieval pottery. The robbed out foundation of a single chalk-built wall was found to cut the platform deposit as were a scatter of possible post-holes and a gully; however, all of these features were poorly-dated and no clear building plan could be ascertained. After these features were recorded, the platform was reduced by machine to the impact level of the new car park but it was not fully removed.

In the lower part of the site, beyond the platform, a complex sequence of deposits was present and only a small area of natural geology was uncovered. As this area was to be sealed beneath make-up layers for the car park and was unlikely to be threatened by the development, it was not fully excavated; however a series of sondages were hand-excavated to reveal the natural Chalk. More than a metre of stratigraphy was encountered in these trenches, suggesting a repeated sequence of flooding, consolidation and ditch-digging in a very low-lying area of the field. The lowest deposits encountered in this work produced a small amount of later Iron Age finds but the majority of the ditches and deposits were of medieval date. The site was sealed by subsoil and topsoil (ASE).

Rottingdean: The Grange, The Green. (NGR TQ 3697 0250: Rottingdean parish). (Site Code TGR 13/05. Director Sean Wallis). An archaeological watching brief was carried out between July and September 2013, during building work associated with three new sections of perimeter wall. The only archaeological feature noted was a covered well, probably dating from the 19th century. The flint wall of this feature was clipped by a footing trench, and it was decided to backfill the well and leave it in-situ (TVAS).

Rye: Southridge, Church Square. (NGR 592220 120300). (Site Code SSR 13. Director not notified. OASIS ID: 151194). Periods: Medieval & Post-Medieval. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the rear of Southridge, Gun Garden, Church Square. The house is a Grade II listed building and lies within Rye's Conservation Area.

Although no archaeological features were disturbed a range of archaeological artefacts was recovered from a deep garden soil encountered during the monitoring. The most significant was the pottery assemblage which provided a sequence of material dating from the early 13th century onwards. It included imported material from France, The Netherlands, Germany and possibly Spain highlighting Rye's maritime trading heritage and included fabric types not seen in the town before. Other material included a single struck flint, ceramic building material, clay pipe, metalwork, geological material, shells and a range of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat, pig and domestic fowl (ASE).

Sedlescombe: Oaklands Park. (NGR TQ 785176: Sedlescombe Parish). The geophysics survey at Oaklands Park ironworking site was concluded with a GPR survey that revealed a Roman building, well, metallised track, large pits, rubbish piles and several primary iron-workings (IHRG, David Staveley).

***Stanmer: Rocky Clump.** (NGR TQ 328101). (Site Code 500300. Director John Funnell) Excavations continue in and around the late Iron Age and early Romano- British enclosure. Several large ditches have produced pottery, bone and shell and some possible metal-working slag. Among the finds one ditch was filled with shells of edible snails. There are some large areas of soot and burning. On the west side of the enclosure was a collection of stake holes, these are being studied. The YAC's visited and dug for a second time this year in September, and the site was part of the Brighton Heritage Open Door Event. The excavations are continuing, uncovering more of the possible barn structure, and will probably end the season in November.

Stone Cross: Land at Uplands Farm, Rattle Road. (NGR: TQ 62520 04260). (OASIS ID: archaeol6-159760). A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey took place between the 9th and the 12th of September 2013. The survey area covered approximately 6 hectares and comprised arable and pasture land bounded by post-and-rail fences, wire fences and hedgerows. Possible archaeological features were represented by discrete and linear positive anomalies (ASE).

Streat: The Old Rectory, Streat Lane. (NGR: TQ 350 153). A programme of historic building recording at the Grade II listed Old Rectory was undertaken. A current programme of modifications and repairs, including removal of internal finishes, has allowed for inspection of the underlying construction. While some phasing and modifications can clearly be discerned, the use of a uniform type of brick throughout makes it difficult to establish the phasing of some parts of the building with full certainty. This imposes certain limitations meaning that some questions regarding phasing remain unanswered. The main structure clearly dates to the early 19th century, with mid-19th century additions and modifications and smaller scale modifications of the late 19th and early 20th century clearly discernable. The phasing of the service rooms, including the western rooms of the east range, and the north-east portion of the main house, is particularly challenging to interpret, with fixtures and fittings suggesting an 18th- century date; however, consistency of brick type with the main house may suggest otherwise. Documentary sources confirm there were buildings on the site by the early 18th century, and a small area of 17th-century or earlier brickwork exists within the south-east corner of the main house; however, whether the service rooms represent an earlier phase of construction on the site or are contemporary with the main house remains unclear (ASE).

Udimore: Stock's Wood (centred NGR TQ 587000 119100: Udimore parish). Tap slag in small and large lumps has been brought to the surface of Stock's Wood by the actions of badgers and rabbits. The slag is found in an area of 40m by 10m. It is very similar in appearance to the slag in Roughter Wood (see Straker, E., *Wealden Iron*, 1931, p.349). Discovered by R. Turgoose (WIRG).

Wellingham, Nr. Barcombe Mills: Bridge Farm. (centered NGR TQ 4330 1440: Ringmer Parish) (Site Code BRF13. Directors Rob Wallace & David Millum). Large community excavation funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund grant ran from July 1st to August 10th with 180 volunteers clocking up over 1000 days of work, 120 people attended 24 free workshops, 400 site visitors and 150 pupils from five local schools on experiential day trips. Four trenches were opened totalling 1150sq.m to evaluate the archaeology shown on geophysics and establish the phasing between the open settlement and double enclosure ditches to the south of the main settlement area. The open settlement was shown to date from the 1st century AD whilst the ditches of the square enclosure were much later (possibly 3rd century although awaited specialist reports should elucidate this). Features discovered were all from the Roman period and included a possible tile kiln, and tiled rectangular pit, roadside and enclosure ditches, road surfacing, flint-packed postholes, a possible building base and post holes, a variety of deep pits, and a human cremation in virtually complete urn. This was lifted whole for AOC specialists to examine and 652g of burnt human bone representing one adult was extracted. Artefacts included water-logged timber fragments, marked samian, a quern stone, shale bracelet and bronze brooch fragments, coins, glass fragments, a large assemblage of pottery sherds and a mass of badly fired tile. A greasy substance taken from the kiln is thought to be waste animal fat from tallow production (currently awaiting analysis). There was also a surface scatter of prehistoric worked flint including a Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrow head. Specialist reports, also funded by the HLF grant, are now awaited prior to preparing a full report (CAP & AOC Archaeology).

Wellingham, Nr. Barcombe Mills: Bridge Farm. (centered NGR TQ 4350 1435). A magnetometer survey undertaken in Borough Field on 1st September revealed that the Roman road and roadside activity continues east of the current site with possibly further industrial (i.e. heavily burnt) sites. (CAP & David Staveley).

West Sussex

Albourne: Chestnut Court, The Street. (TQ 26501 16535). (Site Code not provided) A watching brief on small-scale new construction works, within the putative medieval planned settlement, revealed no archaeological features (ASE reported by WSCC).

Barnham: Brooks Nursery, Barnham Road. (SU 95255 04932). (Site code not provided). The site proved to be negative with extensive truncation – possibly because of exploratory clay/brickearth extraction associated with the nearby brickworks, possibly because of early 20th-century subsoil removal for preparing the nursery site itself (or perhaps a combination of both reasons and the nursery did a deal with the brickworks) (Wessex Arch reported by WSCC).

Barns Green: Two Mile Ash Lane. (NGR TQ 1301 2707). (Site Code BGH 12/75. Director Sean Wallis). A thirty-eight trench evaluation at Barns Green, on land adjacent to Two Mile Ash Lane, successfully investigated those parts of the site which will be most affected by a planned housing development. The project was carried out in September 2013. A modest number of archaeological features were recorded, mostly in the western half of the site, including a possible prehistoric field boundary and a pit and ditch dating from the late medieval period. The late medieval ditch was observed in two evaluation trenches, and appears to run parallel to the present main road. The only trace of Mounter's Farm was the late 19th- century track which once led to the farm. This track was identified in several trenches and also survived as a partial earthwork within the site (TVAS).

Bramber: site of Castle View Rest Home. (TQ 18805 10639). (Site code not provided). A watching brief on new construction, within the medieval market settlement, indicated that previous, early 20th-century phases of development had truncated any archaeological horizons. Made ground was found to overlay weathered alluvial silt of the River Adur and its associated watercourses (DAS reported by WSCC).

Burgess Hill: Land rear of 95 London Road. (NGR 530760 119752). (Site Code LRB 12. Director not notified. OASIS ID: 159115). Periods : None. Michael Hill commissioned an archaeological watching brief during groundwork associated with the development of the site. The watching brief was carried out over two stages: two site visits were made in July 2012, followed by two further site visits in August 2013. Natural yellow Weald Clay geology was recorded c.300-640mm below ground level during the excavations associated with the footing trenches. This was sealed by subsoil and garden soil with no signs of truncation. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the groundwork (ASE).

Chichester: Deanery Garden, r/o The Deanery, Canon Lane. (SU 85899 04625). (Site code not provided). Proposed works within the scheduled area of the city wall and rampart (essentially re-establishing a garden path along the top of the earthwork rampart, re-setting steps up the eastern end of the rampart – within the Dean's garden – and other works outside the scheduled area). Almost immediately the mechanical digger produced the results near the projecting 'rectangular' bastion less than 100mm below existing turf level. This was followed to the western end of the garden down the rampart and off the scheduled area. On top of the rampart to the south of the Deanery house, the rampart appeared to have been built up (almost a gentle 'hog's back' profile) and an earlier possibly 1970s path and edging came to light. It did not prove necessary to excavate deeper than this so no earlier features seen. At the eastern end where the previous make-shift steps were re-set the excavation only appeared to get to the interface of potential medieval rampart make up but no finds anywhere in the work other than post-medieval material or re-deposited sherds (Chichester Cathedral Fabric Archaeological Adviser reported by WSCC).

Crawley: Land north of Radford Road, Tinsley Green. (TQ 28943 39840). (Site code not provided). A watching brief during excavation of the alleviation basin (see previous reports) – has revealed small numbers of worked flints, but not the concentrations of mesolithic flintwork found during previous test pit excavations. A polished flint axe has recently been recovered (Network Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Crawley: Hilltop Primary School, Ditchling Hill. (TQ 26350 35650). (Site code not provided). A small-scale exploratory trench investigation, to the north and east of previous finds of Roman ditches, revealed no surviving ancient features (Wessex Archaeology).

Crawley: Former Bewbush Leisure Centre site, Breezehurst Drive. (TQ 2462 3501). (Site code not provided). An exploratory trench investigation on the edge of the ironworking zone of south-west Crawley revealed no surviving ancient features (Ramboll & Pre Construct Archaeology reported by WSCC).

***Crawley: Pound Hill, Worth Park Gardens, Milton Mount Avenue.** (NGR TQ 2961 3799 Centered 'The Fountain Garden': Worth Parish). (Site code WPC13 Project co-ordinator Vicky Lillywhite). During renovations of an area of a Victorian landscaped garden, designed by James Pulham and Son during the 1880's, an unexpected garden border feature and an underground brick wall structure were discovered. An excavation of one quadrant of this area, known as the Fountain Garden, was carried out to fully expose this 'earlier' design than the 1899 one that appeared in Country Life believed to be the original, and to investigate the purpose of the brick structure. A regular and repeating 'L' and 'T' shaped border design to surround the flowerbeds was uncovered, but the building material used was far inferior to the James Pulham 'Pulhamnite' used in the later designs leaving the question still unanswered as to is this an earlier Pulham design or not. The purpose of the brick wall structure is yet to be determined. The finds from this excavation were predominantly Victorian (plant pot, corroded nails, fuel ash slag, CBM) and later, but with a small background of 18th- century domestic pottery.

A resistivity survey was carried out by WAS, on HDAG's behalf, of three target areas within the gardens in general where other earlier undocumented garden design features were also suspected (TQ 2950 3798 Italian Terrace and TQ 2945 3798 Lower grass area), and also to establish if any trace of the earlier 18th- to 19th- century farm buildings that occupied the site prior to the landscaping could be found (TQ 2961 3799). The results so far have shown no trace of the farm buildings, but two new features for investigation in the Lower Grass area have been identified. Archaeological work will continue at this site during the period of its renovation over the next 4 years. All volunteers welcome, (must join HDAG or pay day rate for insurance), and anyone with an interest/knowledge in Victorian garden design. (HDAG)

Cuckfield: Bylanes Close. (NGR TQ 3065 2554). (Site Code BCC 12. Director not notified. OASIS ID: archaeol6 – 154216). Period: Post medieval. A watching brief located a single post-medieval ditch. The ditch represents a field boundary and is situated where a field boundary, mostly comprised of trees, still exists. This boundary is to be retained by the new development. The watching brief has demonstrated that there is little to no potential for impact on the archaeological resource (ASE).

Findon: Cissbury Ring. (TQ 135 077: Findon parish). (Directors John Cook & Richard James). Topographic and magnetometry surveys were undertaken in August by ASE on behalf of the National Trust. This work is in advance of proposed fence line alterations and installation of water supply infrastructure to facilitate much-needed grazing on the hillfort. Topographic survey of Cissbury Plantation at the southern entrance to the hillfort identified elements of a field system likely to be later IA or RB in date, and earthworks most likely relating to a WWII munitions store. Geophysical survey of the area to the west of Cissbury Plantation identified a number of anomalies which may represent backfilled Neolithic flint mines, in addition to those already recorded through the 1994 RCHME earthwork survey (ASE/NT).

Ford: Chichester to Arundel canal. (NGR SU 998 036). (Site code CC13; Director Trevor Davies). A resistivity survey was undertaken in partnership with the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society to search for the site of a demolished bridge over this part of the canal, which has been infilled. The resistivity plot revealed the line of the canal – which was already known. The plot did not clearly identify the location of the bridge. Subsequently, members of the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society have uncovered brickwork that is thought to be part of the structure (CDAS).

Graffham: Graffham Common and Gallows Hill. (NGR TQ 932 195: Graffham Parish). (Site code GR12, GR13; Director Trevor Davies). The Sussex Wildlife Trust have purchased a large area of Graffham Common, which they are returning to its natural habitat, by removing the Rhododendrons and thinning the trees. This has made the features much more visible. CDAS has been undertaking a topographical survey of the features in partnership with the Sussex Wildlife Trust. This has included surveying the banks and ditches, barrows and pits. There have been two sessions to date – in autumn 2012, and in spring 2013. This activity is best done during the winter, when the bracken has died down sufficiently for the features to be identified. A further session is planned for autumn 2013. The individual surveys have not yet been tied into the wider landscape, and it is planned to do this by superimposing the surveys on the Environment Agency LIDAR survey for the area (CDAS).

***Handcross: Pookchurch Wood, Nymans.** (TQ 268 295: Slaugham parish). (Director Matt Pope). Work is planned to commence at Nymans on 1st October, examining a potential Mesolithic site at a sandstone outcrop in the woodland adjacent to Nymans House. Hand auger transects will be undertaken to establish the nature and extent of deposits, followed by hand excavation of two test-pits. Volunteers from Horsham District Archaeology Group will be participating in the project (M. Pope/NT/HDAS).

Haslemere: Black Down. (SU 920 300: Haslemere parish). (Director Richard James). The work involved a review of readily available existing primary and secondary historical and archaeological sources, including a specially commissioned Lidar survey, and a landscape survey (May to September) to identify and record features of archaeological significance within the National Trust property at Black Down and its immediate environs. The survey mapped a range of expected medieval and post-medieval features on the former common (boundaries, trackways, quarries) and also recorded three possible Bronze Age barrows of schedule-able quality and a possible defended Iron Age enclosure. The project also includes training for volunteers in flint ID and cataloguing, in order that they may undertake an assessment of the collection of lithic material from Black Down held by Haslemere Museum during Winter 2013/Spring 2014. Further work will be required to adequately characterise the prehistoric remains, potentially through community excavation and field walking (NT/ASE).

Hassocks: land adjacent to Stafford House. (NGR: 531370 115510). (Site Code OCH12. Director not notified. OASIS id: archaeol6-158630). Periods covered: Post medieval. A Total of 11 evaluation trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum height of 50.72m OD in the southeast of the site, falling away to 47.82m OD to the north and 48.19 to the northeast. Although several features were identified in the east of the site, these proved to be almost exclusively of later 19th- to early 20th- century date. An undated east-west aligned ditch was also identified though this is thought unlikely to represent a Roman roadside ditch associated with the Greensand Way which is projected to run through the site in this area (ASE).

Haywards Heath: Rocky Lane. (NGR: TQ 3294 2216). (Site Code RLH 13. Director not notified. OASIS id: archaeol6-160890). A watching brief was undertaken at the site. Natural sand geology was encountered at 0.45m below the topsoil surface level across the site. The sand was 3m thick and overlay Cuckfield Stone Bed sandstone. There was no evidence for the continuation of a Middle Iron Age-Romano-British double-ditched enclosure which is known to be present in the west of the site. No evidence of medieval roadside activity or, in fact, any artefacts or archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief (ASE).

Haywards Heath: Land south of Butler's Green Lane. (TQ 3212 2386). (Site code not provided). An additional watching brief on or close to the known site of the 19th-century turnpike toll house showed no surviving remains of the toll house within the limited ground exposures (ASE reported by WSCC).

Horsham: Land east of the A24. (TQ 15315 30315). (Site code not provided). Earthworks considered likely to relate to a possible former fulling mill, adjacent to the River Arun, were surveyed. The probable site of the fulling mill itself will remain intact within woodland, unaffected by new housing development (ASE reported by WSCC).

Horsham: Heron Way Primary School. (TQ 1927 3028). (Site code not provided). A small-scale exploratory trench investigation adjoining a former 19th-century "Kiln Field" found no archaeological features (West Sussex Archaeology Ltd reported by WSCC).

Lancing: New Monks Farm. (centred TQ 19061 04807). (No site code provided). A small-scale archaeological recording of the half-buried foundations of Old Mash Barn (TQ 19193 04958) indicated several phases of construction and expansion of the barn and barnyard from the late 18th century onwards. A previously excavated small pit, at the southern end of the site, containing burnt hazelnut shells, wood charcoal, and undiagnostic worked flint of Mesolithic – Early Bronze Age date, has produced two radiocarbon dates from wood charcoal and charred plant remains (3842+/-34 (2459-2202 calibrated BC) and 3929+/-34 (2561-2298 calibrated BC)), suggesting a Late Neolithic/ early Beaker period date (ASE reported by WSCC).

Littlehampton: land at New Cottage, Toddington Lane. (NGR TQ 5032 1035). (Site code: LTL13. Director not notified. OASIS ID: archaeol6-155428). An evaluation consisting of three trenches was undertaken at the site. The only archaeological feature recorded was a medieval hollow way identified in Trenches 1 and 2. No other archaeological features or deposits were present (ASE).

Littlehampton: Arun Tidal Defences (Phase 2). (NGR: Centred 501548 102625). (Site Code ATD 12). **Period: None.** An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during geotechnical investigations on the River Arun in Littlehampton. A total of 12 geotechnical trenches, each measuring 3.00m by 0.45m were excavated on the site, of which 11 were monitored by the attendant archaeologist. The general sequence observed consisted of natural sand, overlain by alluvium and capped with topsoil, although alluvium was absent from some trenches. In addition, a thin band of chalk flecking noted at the base of the topsoil horizon appears to represent marling or liming of the topsoil associated with the cultivation of the River Arun floodplain. This marling remains undated but is considered to be relatively modern in date. No other archaeological finds, features or deposits were observed during the course of the work (ASE).

Littlehampton: Courtwick Lane. (NGR TQ 0180 0360: Wick parish). (Site Code CLL 10/85. Directors Daniel Bray, Susan Porter and Sean Wallis). A large archaeological excavation started in July in advance of a residential and commercial development. The site had previously been

subject to an evaluation in 2010, and fieldwork was carried out earlier in 2013 in respect of the new access roads. Numerous features such as pits, post-holes and ditches, dating from the prehistoric and Roman periods, have been recorded. The work is currently ongoing (TVAS).

Littlehampton: Former covered market, High Street. (TQ 02655 02077). (Site code not provided). In April recording work started on this site – thought possibly to be on the edge of the medieval settlement. After removal of concrete covering slab and floor surfaces a series of 18th- to 20th- century wall foundations, yard surfaces (some limestone slabs and some cobbled) and floors were found which tied in with building plots shown on the 1841 tithe map and the early large scale OS but there was no evidence of underlying medieval occupation (Wessex Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Newtimber: St John's Church. (NGR TQ 27135 13385). (Site Code SJN 13. Director Philippa Whitehill). A watching brief was commissioned by The Graham-Watts Partnership and carried out during June and July 2013 on works relating to the construction of a convenience block at the external wall of the north chapel/ transept and associated septic tank and soakaways within the north side of the graveyard. A total of 18 in-situ burials were disturbed during the work with most being fully or partially removed for re-interment elsewhere. A previously hidden aperture to the vault beneath the north transept was also partially revealed but not (unfortunately) further investigated. The finds, predominantly retrieved from the graveyard soils included Roman tile as well as medieval and post-medieval material (CG Archaeology).

North Bersted: Bartons Primary School (new site). (NGR SU 9230 0140: North Bersted parish). (Site Code BSWS 13/165. Director Sean Wallis). An evaluation successfully investigated the area which is to be most affected by a new school building, at North Bersted. Whilst it is clear that the site has not been truncated in the past, or significantly affected by its use as a storage area for material derived from nearby groundworks, no archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation trench, which was 75m long and 2m wide. The work took place close to the site where numerous features, including a princely burial dating from the late Iron Age, were recorded in a 2007 excavation (TVAS).

Petworth: Petworth House. (NGR 497525 121904: Petworth parish) (Site Code PHF 13.OASIS ID: 159180. Director not notified). Periods covered: Mesolithic, Anglo-Saxon, Medieval, Post-Medieval. Archaeology South-East was commissioned by the National Trust to assist in the running of a community archaeology project at Petworth House during the Festival of Archaeology in July. The excavation was the culmination of a year-long archaeological investigation of the House's parkscape, and was targeted on the site of the 14th to 17th century 'lost' North Wing (demolished 1692). Eight trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, and then volunteers manually excavated the revealed archaeological deposits under supervision by archaeologists from the National Trust and Archaeology South-East. Three trenches were not fully excavated and another produced evidence of quarrying, but the four remaining trenches contained significant archaeological deposits. Surviving remains of the North Wing consisted of mortar beds holding impressions of a removed floor tile and elements of external and internal walls, some with plaster still adhering to them as well as various drains. The principal finds related to the building fabric, with substantial quantities of brick, peg and 'fish-scale' glazed tile, and large quantities of moulded and painted plaster and cornices. While the majority of the structural remains appear likely to be of 16th- to 17th- century date, aspects of an earlier structure were visible as relict drains (topped with re-used painted and glazed medieval floor tiles). These features were situated under a substantial layer of demolition material, presumably used as

levelling, upon which were identified features relating to the 18th century formal gardens which replaced the building. Contemporary artefacts included pottery, glassware, clay pipes and domestic items. The replacement of the North Wing with a formal garden left evidence in the form of hard landscaping such as courtyards, paths and drains. The replacement of that garden with a more open parkscape by 'Capability Brown' resulted in the levelling of that garden and the demolition of upstanding features. As well as material contemporary with the construction, occupation and demolition of the North Wing, residual prehistoric flintwork and pottery, and Anglo-Saxon pottery and intrusive later material was recovered (NT/ASE).

Poynings: Saddlescombe Farm. (TQ 272 115: Newtimber parish). (Director Tom Dommett). A resistivity survey of 11 20m² grids in the 'lumpy field' directly east of Saddlescombe Farmhouse was undertaken over two days in June with assistance from volunteers at the Farm. The survey, part of a research and training exercise, confirmed a number of features previously identified during topographic survey, including two sunken lanes, an in-filled oval pond and a number of terraces with high resistance rectilinear anomalies which may indicate the presence of buried foundations. Dating of the features remains problematic, but there is documentary evidence for a settlement at Saddlescombe from Domesday. Further geophysical survey is required to create a complete picture of the potential archaeological features across the site, with potential for subsequent small-scale test-pitting as a community excavation (NT).

Pulborough: Old Swan Bridge. (TQ 0459 1848). (No site code provided). Two test pits were excavated archaeologically, for engineering purposes, within the roadway over the Scheduled 18th-century bridge. Indications of the original road deck level were recorded, and stone make-up below the road, and the stone used for the bridge itself, were identified as Lodsworth Stone from the Lower Greensand (Pre-Construct Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Pycombe, Ridgemont, School Lane. (NGR TQ 29300 12600) (Site Code PYC 13. Director Philippa Whitehill). A watching brief was commissioned by the owner Rupert French on groundworks relating to the construction of a new house, begun in February 2013 and finished in September 2013. Apart from several 'periglacial' stripes in the chalk, nothing of archaeological significance was found (CG Archaeology).

Slinfold, Alfoldean Mansio and vicus. (NGR TQ 3271 1171 Mansio centre). (Test pit NGR TQ 3231 1191) (Slinfold Parish) (Site code Alf B 13. Project Co-ordinators Vicky Lillywhite/Kellie Mills). A 1m x 1.5m test pit was dug to see if the linear features that were discovered on David Staveley's magnetometry survey from March 2013 of Alfoldean Field B could be found in the ground to establish what they might be. Due to agricultural constraints the test pit was confined to the set aside around the edge and David had to target where he felt the two features should meet in that set aside area. No evidence of either feature was discovered and there were no finds, only natural geology (HDAG).

Slindon: Courthill Farm. (SU 958 098: Slindon parish). (Director Tom Dommett). A desk-based assessment of the Courthill Farm holding within the Slindon Estate was undertaken in advance of proposed woodland regeneration and arable reversion. The study highlighted a number of zones of high archaeological potential which will need to be further examined (geophysical survey; systematic field walking) prior to ground disturbance, in particular in the 'War Ag' fields in the northern half of the property, where the presence of significant numbers of Palaeolithic/Neolithic/Mesolithic finds a BA barrow cemetery, several possible IA and RB settlements and field systems (NT).

Slinfold: Slinfold Golf Course. (centred TQ 31145 10682). (No site code provided). Exploratory trench investigation, within Phases 2-4 of the land being raised by inert spoil deposition, showed no trace of the Roman archaeological features revealed in part of Phase 1 (TQ 10744 31207). The latter appear therefore to be limited, within the site, to the extreme northern end of the Golf Course, and now rest undisturbed beneath the carefully deposited new landfill (West Sussex Archaeology Ltd reported by WSCC).

Southwater: Rascal's Close. (NGR 515631 125180). (Site Code RAS 13. Director not notified. OASIS ID: 158807). Periods: None. Owing to an oversight on the part of the on-site contractors, only limited archaeological monitoring was undertaken at the site. During an initial visit in July 2013, limited mechanical excavations for access roads and pipe trenches were observed. By the time of a second visit in August 2013 all of the access roads were in place and much of the site had been stripped down to the surface of the 'natural'. Other unstripped areas were seen to be heavily rutted by site traffic. No archaeological features were observed and no artefacts were recovered from the available spoilheaps. Given the scale of works already undertaken, and the rutting in unstripped areas, it was agreed that no further monitoring should be undertaken at the site (ASE).

Upper Beeding: Land adjacent Maltings Cottage, High Street. (TQ 1927 1062). (No site code provided). A watching brief on ground excavations just behind the High Street revealed only residual 18th- and 19th-century pottery, but no features or finds associated with the medieval historical core of the village (CBAS reported by WSCC).

Warblington: Warblington Roman Villa Complex. (NGR SU 7336 0586: Warblington parish). (Site Code WB 13: Director James Kenny). CDAS have excavated on this complex in 2010 (the villa itself) and in 2012 (potential aisled building). In 2013, CDAS has excavated again on the site of the aisled building. The 2012 trench was extended selectively to the north; to the south; and to the west. Initial conclusions are that these trenches have confirmed that the structure is indeed an aisled building; the dimensions have been confirmed. As in 2012, evidence of late Iron Age activity on the site was found. A full report covering the last two years' excavations will be prepared (CDAS).

West Hoathly: Philpots Quarry (extension site). (TQ 35394 322040). (No site code provided). A watching brief during topsoil stripping, upstream of Philpots Camp (Iron Age promontory enclosure, with Neolithic occupation downslope) has so far revealed no datable ancient features and some undated tree throws. Work continues (Cotswold Archaeology reported by WSCC).

West Wittering: West Wittering Church Field. (NGR SZ 777 984: West Wittering Parish). (Site Code WW13; Director Trevor Davies). West Wittering Estates have recently purchased a field next to the West Wittering Church that has not been ploughed in living memory. Earlier reports relating to a resistivity survey reported that there were some interesting responses. In June 2013, a trial trench was placed across these responses. The excavation revealed flint footings in the locations predicted by the resistivity survey. There was a clear level of deposits in the topsoil caused by bioturbation that confirmed the field had not been ploughed for a long time. Unfortunately there was insufficient dating evidence to date the structures, and the trench was too small in area to identify what they might have been. The results were insufficiently interesting to justify a dig on a larger scale (CDAS).

Woolbeding: Woolbeding House & Gardens. (SU 872 226: Woolbeding with Redford parish). (Director Tom Dommett). Resistivity and magnetometry surveys were undertaken at two areas within the gardens at Woolbeding House in August with the assistance of volunteers from the

garden team. The area between the mid-19th- century beam pump and the house was surveyed in order to identify the possible route of the lead pipe which conveyed water up to the House. The survey identified the lead pipe route and a possible buried storage tank, as well as features which may relate to the possible dove cote shown on this area on 17th- century mapping. The area surveyed directly east of Woolbeding Church identified the possible former location of the Neptune Fountain (originally at Cowdray) and a series of rectilinear features of unknown date and function (NT).

Yapton: Lamb Inn, Bilsham Lane. (SU 97766 02455). (No site code provided). A programme of Historic Building Recording at the Lamb Public House on Bilsham Road, Yapton, West Sussex (National Grid Reference SU 97776 02448), was undertaken in advance of demolition to enable a new housing development. The record corresponds to Level 2 of the English Heritage Guidelines. The Lamb Inn is neither locally nor nationally listed, and has undergone several 20th- century extensions that have detracted from its historic interest. The building dates from at least the mid-18th century, and is first shown on a map of 1778, surrounded by an orchard. It originally comprised a two-storey cottage with two rooms on each floor, a chimneystack rising at each end, and had an associated cider-house, since demolished. The cottage was doubled in size in the mid-19th century, and extended twice before the turn of the 20th century, by which time it had become a public house, named 'The Lamb'. Modern additions were added as necessary for expanding the catering side of the Inn. The orchards in which the cider house stood were uprooted fully by the beginning of the 20th century. There are elements of the property which are original, but removal of major walls, and reconstruction of the roof within the last twenty years, have had major impacts. The chimneystacks and the structural timbers of the front bar represent the most significant historic fabric: up to 60% of the original structure has been lost. No further building recording is recommended for this property. The results will be published through the Archaeology Data Service website and copies of the report deposited with the local studies library (AOC Archaeology reported by WSCC).

NB: No fieldwork reports for this period received from:

ESCC (on out-of county unit activity)

HAARG

Winchelsea Archaeological Society

Eastbourne Museums service

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Archaeological Services Lewes (but only just added to Forum)

Worthing Archaeological Society

West Sussex Archaeology

Chichester District Council

Development Archaeological Services