

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP (4th February to 3rd June 2014)

* volunteer opportunities

East Sussex

Alfriston: White Way. (NGR TQ 551790 102258 to 551586 102092). (Site Code: REA 12. Director – not informed). An archaeological watching brief took place in April 2014. A number of pits containing Late Iron Age pottery were excavated. Post-excavation work is currently in progress. (ASE)

***Ashburnham: Sixteen Acre Field.** (NGR TQ 677 126: Ashburnham parish). (Site code KF14. Directors Kevin & Lynn Cornwall). A society excavation is planned to run between 9th & 13th June to look into a number of features identified during a previous magnetometer survey. The excavations will involve opening two to three trenches and will be run by the Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group. Volunteers for the excavation and finds processing need to join the society. Please contact Kevin or Lynn on 01424 812092 and email haarg@hotmail.co.uk (HAARG).

Barcombe: The Crink. (Centred NGR TQ 4278 1515: Barcombe Parish). A magnetometer and smaller resistivity survey of this field in early April 2014 has produced no obvious features and failed to find any unambiguous trace of the Greensand Way Roman road. Large area of this field still awaiting survey due to crops (CAP & David Staveley).

Battle: Battle Abbey, High Street. (NGR: TQ 574738 115733). (Site Code: BAC 13. Director – not informed). A watching brief was undertaken over 12 days between December 2013 and March 2014, on behalf of English Heritage, on the site of a car-park up-grade to the west of the buildings of Battle Abbey, and within the area designated as Scheduled Monument No.:20105. Natural was attained at a depth between 0.10 and 0.50m. A dry-stone revetment corresponding to recent garden landscaping was identified within an adjacent wooded area, and the possible heavily eroded traces of a late post medieval or modern land boundary was identified immediately to the west of the new car park. No other significant archaeology was encountered. (ASE)

Bexhill to Hastings Link Road (BHLR): Upper Wilting Farm and Park Farm. (Centred NGR TQ 771 110 and TQ 779 123: Crowhurst and Hollington parishes). HAARG has coordinated with OA the community involvement in the project and supplied volunteers on a regular basis. Three magnetometer surveys and an auger investigation have been conducted. These confirmed the extent of the 'slag bank', the continuation of the field system in Meadow Field (outside the construction area) and the alignment of the gas pipeline from the Gas Pressure Reduction Station. (Oxford Archaeology/HAARG).

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** (Centred NGR TQ 460 003). (Site Code: TM14. Site Director Luke Barber). The 2014 season started again at the beginning of May. To date most of the work has involved de-weeding and cleaning up the site after the winter, and continuing the recording of the terrace of cottages. Clearance and excavation work is pushing onto the last two buildings in the heart of the village. One of these is a terrace of cottages, later partly converted into an ancillary building, the other a large building originally thought to be an ancillary building. However, the

discovery of vestiges of a timber floor in this structure means it too may have had a domestic use (SAS).

Brede: Chitcombe Farm. (NGR TQ 813 211: Brede parish). Magnetometer and Resistivity surveys have been conducted on this substantial Romano-British iron production site. Survey work is on-going. Features identified appear to be similar to those identified at other RB iron sites ie. Oaklands Park and Bardown. (HAARG).

Brighton: 1 Manor Road. (NGR TQ 533195 103848). (Site code MRO14. Director – not informed). In February 2014 a historic buildings record was carried out prior to the demolition of the existing chapel, garages and extensions to Villa Maria and St Augustine's buildings. The plot now occupied by St Benedict's was first developed in the mid-19th century as a horticultural nursery, which continued on part of the site until the mid-20th century. By 1906 its southern half had been acquired for use as a convent by the Sisters of St Augustine, whose first building was St Augustine's, which lies in the centre of the site fronting onto Manor Road. The convent expanded through the 20th century to encompass the Villa Maria in 1931, a new chapel and linking corridor during the 1950s at the southern end of the site, and a substantial two-storey link building during the 1980s. The order relocated to Preston Park in the early 21st century, from which time the site has lain empty (ASE).

Brighton: Whitehawk Hill. (NGR 533001 104756). (Site Code P106. Director Jon Sygrave). A magnetometry survey of Whitehawk Camp and its environs was conducted in May as part of the HLF funded Whitehawk Camp Community Archaeology Project. The survey revealed the extent of modern disturbance and a number of anomalies which could relate to previously unknown archaeological features (ASE/BHAS).

***Brighton: Whitehawk Hill.** (NGR 533001 104756). (Site Code P106. Director Jon Sygrave). A Community excavation and site improvement works are planned to run between 11-29 August as part of the HLF funded Whitehawk Camp Community Archaeology Project. The excavation will look into some of the results from the geophysical survey (targeting areas outside the SAM) while the site improvement works will remove modern debris from the site and carry out other works such as fencing and bund removal. Volunteers for excavation and site improvement works please contact Hilary Orange: h.orange@ucl.ac.uk 07824137496) (ASE/BHAS/BHCC).

***Chailey Common: Romany Ridge.** (centred NGR TQ 374 207: Chailey parish). (Site Code RRC14. Director Greg Chuter). Community project investigating the earthwork remains of a military training ground. Historic documents indicate troops stationed on the common in the late 19th century, but the earthwork remains are mainly of a 1st World War type of training trench system, but include typically 2nd World War slit trenches. The initial metal detector survey has recovered military artefacts datable to the 1940s. Further fieldwork will comprise measured survey of the remains and targeted excavation to try and clarify the date and development of this site (ESCC).

Eastbourne: Summerdown Camp. (NGR, Site Code not supplied. Director Jo Seaman). A two week community evaluation excavation on this Great War convalescent camp, as part of the HLF funded Summerdown Camp project, was undertaken between 7th and 17th April. This followed on from geophysical and metal detector surveys and the extensive study of historical and pictorial data. Two trenches and one test-pit were opened on the last undeveloped portion of the camp. These investigated road surfaces and an area once dominated by latrines and wash houses. The drainage infrastructure was also targeted and revealed but had been completely robbed out following the Camp's closure in 1920. An earlier 'feature' revealed a medieval and earlier

presence on site (including a silver half groat of Henry VII). The work has given a much better understanding of the surviving remains of the camp and their likely extent in neighbouring gardens. The area is to become a ANA on the HER as a result (Eastbourne Museum Service).

Eastbourne: College Green, St Anne's Road. (NGR, Site Code and director not supplied). A watching bried was undertaken on May 15th along the line of an existing fence just off the SAM where a new beech hedge is being planted. Around 30 small slots c. 10 x 15 x 20cm for each plant were cut by hand. No features were revealed and the stratigraphy was uniform throughout (as expected as this is a previously excavated area). A few small finds were made including pottery (IA/RB) and a bone fragment. Phase II is to take place 28th May on that will involve the removal by crane of a metal gate and posts, again in a previously excavated area (Eastbourne Museum Service).

Exceat Deserted medieval village site. (NGR TV 523 989: Cuckmere Valley parish). (Site Code SSCP1. Director Greg Chuter). Further geophysical survey (magnetometer) by Arrow Geophysics has identified features likely to relate to a village street lined with enclosures / tenements running eastward from the church site (ESCC).

Hove: Dyke Road Avenue. (Centred NGR: TQ 529316 107235). (Site Code: DAH14. Director – not supplied). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works related to the extension of the property. The site was found to have been heavily truncated in the recent past. No archaeological features were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden (ASE).

Lewes: Anne of Cleves House, Southover High Street. (TQ 412 095). (Site Code: AOC 14. Director Luke Barber). A watching brief was undertaken during the groundworks for a new disabled ramp at the Society's property. With the exception of a chalk-rubble filled soakaway, possibly of the early post-medieval period, and later 19th- century drainage disturbance little of interest was exposed (SAS).

***Ovingdean: Hog Croft.** (NGR TQ 354036: Ovingdean parish). (Site Code: not supplied. Director John Skelton). An evaluation excavation started in April 2014 with an aim to further our understanding of the extent and significance of the archaeology of the site to inform future management and protection. Previous excavations have revealed evidence of an early medieval, stone manor house within a complex of timber structures bounded by earth banks. Specific aims include:- 1) Refining our understanding of the earthwork enclosure by cutting a section through the north side of the rampart to determine the earliest phase of its construction; 2) Establish the size and extent of a timber framed building previously revealed by a sequence of post holes; 3) Examine a possible west entrance to the enclosure, and 4) Examine a number of possible rubbish pits (noted in the geophysics) for dating material. It is probable that the work will continue until the Autumn (BHAS).

Peacehaven: Farrington Farm. (NGR TQ 41650 01280). (Site Code: FFP14. Director – not supplied). Post excavation work is currently in progress (ASE).

Peacehaven: 184 South Coast Road. (NGR 541259 100984). (Site Code SCR 14. Director – not supplied). Two trial trenches, each 11m in length, were mechanically excavated at the site in March 2014. The site was found to have been heavily truncated in the recent past. No archaeological features were recorded and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden (ASE).

Pevensey: Hankham Primary School. (NGR TQ 6185 0549: Pevensey parish). (Site Code KHA 13. Director – not supplied). An archaeological watching brief was carried out between the 24th July 2013 and 12th February 2014 during redevelopment works within the school grounds. Natural geology, consisting of light orange Tunbridge Wells Sands, was encountered at depths of between 330mm and 480mm below the ground surface. This was generally sealed by subsoil and topsoil/turf, but a thin layer of colluvium was also observed during the excavation of Pond 2. In addition, a buried, organic-rich alluvial layer (400mm thick) was identified beneath the undisturbed natural geological layer at 1.1m and was interpreted as a storm deposit. No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the construction works (ASE).

Rye: 8 Lion Street. (NGR: 592128 120361). (Site Code: TKL 14. Director – not supplied). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during construction works at The Tuscan Kitchen, 8 Lion Street, which comprises a mid-16th century and later building, together with a rear yard. The work comprised the monitoring of the excavation of the foundation trenches and drain run for an extension to the existing building. Several archaeological features were recorded, ranging in date from the 15th to the early 20th centuries, and late 18th- or early 19th- century standing fabric was revealed along the southern boundary of the site. This evidence was related to the history and development of the building and its site. (ASE)

Rye: Deadman's Lane. (NGR TQ 5922 1210). (Site Code: DLR 10. Director – not supplied). An archaeological watching brief is currently being maintained on ground works associated with the housing development. A number of pits containing medieval pottery have been identified (ASE).

Seaford: Seaford Head Sixth Form Centre. (NGR 548625 988120). (Site Code: SIX 14. Director – not supplied). Fieldwork is currently ongoing on a prehistoric flintwork scatter (ASE).

Seaford: 35 Cuckmere Road. (TV 497 988). (Site Code: CRS 14. Director Luke Barber). Following the discovery of some walls during gardening the owner contacted the SAS thinking they may be part of the Great War camp which covered the area. Excavation proved the walls to post-date the current house, built in the 1960s, but uncovered a slag-metalled surface beneath that contained Great War ceramics, including a 1916 War Office plate sherd. The layer had been resurfaced twice and presumably formed part of a yard or internal camp road (Luke Barber).

Seaford: Lullington Close. (TV 498 984). (Site Code: LCS 14. Director Luke Barber). A watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with a house extension. The site was located in the vicinity of one of the Great War camp's coalyards, stables and tack rooms. Mechanical excavation of up to 1m of ground revealed the probable remains of a camp road (in chalk), approximately where it was predicted on the camp plan. There was also a substantial concrete foundation of crenellated form that corresponded to the orientation of the camp but was not depicted on the 1916 plan. It is possible this was an unfinished structure from 1918. To the south of it was a deep pit containing broken concrete and barbed wire, probably a soakaway. The only earlier finds consisted of a couple of pieces of worked flint (Pro Archaeology).

Sedlescombe: Footland Farm project. (Centred NGR TQ 772 200: Sedlescombe parish). Magnetometer survey has been conducted between Sedlescombe Church and Compasses Lane to trace the alignment of the Romano-British approach roads/tracks to Footland Farm iron production site. In total 32 hectares (80 acres) have been surveyed and the investigation area continues to expand. Features identified to date suggest an Iron Age enclosure, RB enclosure, field systems, additional trackways, a substantial quantity of bloomery type features, slag banks and ore extraction areas. The initial report has been published in the recent society journal. Copies available from the Secretary Lynn Cornwell 01424 812092 or via email to haarg@hotmail.co.uk (HAARG).

Sedlescombe: Oaklands Park Roman Iron Working Site. (NGR TQ785176: Sedlescombe). (Site Code: OP14. Director David Staveley) Six trenches were excavated targeting various parts of the Roman iron works. It was hoped to find CL:BR stamped tiles but the excavations did not find much at all in the way of Roman tile. The main trench over the supposed administrative building proved instead that it was a smithy. Large quarries near the iron works seemed to be for clay extraction. Part of a post built building was found to the west of the main smithy building, along with its destruction layer. The part of the slag heap sampled found little else but slag. A rubbish pit targeted provided a good quantity of datable pottery (IHRG).

Stanmer: Rocky Clump. (TQ 328 101: Stanmer Parish). (Director: John Skelton). The 2014 season of excavation at Rocky Clump has been postponed due to our Ovingdean excavation and our involvement with the Whitehawk Hill Camp Project. A very short dig at Rocky Clump may occur late in the year but as yet there are no firm dates (BHAS).

Staplecross: Scott's Hollow Wood. (TQ 772 231). (Site code and director not supplied). Excavations are currently underway on an unexplained horseshoe-shaped stone feature in a spread of bloomery slag (WIRG).

***Wellingham, Nr. Barcombe Mills: Bridge Farm.** (Centered NGR TQ 4330 1440: Ringmer Parish). (Site Code: BRF 13. Directors Rob Wallace & David Millum). Summer excavations for 2014 will run from 30th June to 9th August. Cost £30 for a week or £50 for whole season. Camping £50 per week including dig fee. Two open area trenches will be excavated to investigate the possible post-built building and further industrial area in meadows to east and south of the main settlement. See www.culverproject.co.uk to apply (CAP).

Westfield: White Downe and Kichen Croft, Vicarage Lane. (Centred NGR TQ 8077 1523: Westfield parish). A magnetometer survey identified a trackway, possible 'roundhouse', another possible building, a field system, pit-type features and modern service trenches (HAARG).

Westfield: Stream Brook and Gate Fields, Wheel Farm. (Centred NGR TQ 8059 1567: Westfield parish). A magnetometer survey identified a smaller disused water pipe, a large ditch and the remains of a field system of unknown date. A circular feature was also identified with a diameter of 8 metres. Field work to be conducted in the autumn. (HAARG).

Wilmington: Priory Farmhouse, The Street. (Centred NGR TQ 554438 104217). (Site code PFH 13. Director – not supplied). An archaeological watching brief is currently being maintained on ground works associated with the development of a new farmhouse (ASE).

West Sussex

Angmering: St Nicholas Church. (NGR, site code and director not supplied). In conjunction with Angmering Parish Council, a geophysical survey of the site of St Nicholas church was undertaken. The Parish Council is progressing in obtaining to get permission to undertake very small scale excavations, with the aim of placing flagstones to mark the location of the church. No dates yet as to when this will occur (WAS).

Arundel: Tortington Priory Farm. (NGR 500702 1006003). (Site Code: TPF14. Director not supplied). A watching brief is currently ongoing (ASE).

Bignor: land south and east of Glatting Beacon. (NGR SU 96550 13002 & SU 96817 13057). See also **Slindon**. During monitoring of excavations for a water pipe trench, an ice wedge cast was exposed, a little to the south of Glatting Beacon. Further to the east, the trench passed through existing breaches in a cross dyke and through Stane Street. The central ditch of the cross dyke (once aligned between two banks, now levelled) was recorded, without any finds in the ditch fill; at this point no trace of the original structure of the Stane Street *agger* or of any flanking ditches had survived previous creation of a trackway (Wessex Archaeology reported by WSCC & NT).

Billingshurst. (NGR TQ 50939 12609). (Site Code: WLB11. Director not supplied). A total of 27 trenches were excavated in this, the second phase of the evaluation. The work took place between 24th March and the 2nd April 2014. Ten of the trenches were found to contain archaeology and these were mostly clustered in the north-eastern part of the site where linear geophysical anomalies and Roman features had been identified in previous phases of survey and evaluation. The features included a burnt pit of possible later Bronze Age date and several linear features. One of the linear features contained a large amount of Romano British pottery of the 1st and 2nd centuries, possibly suggesting that it is a boundary or enclosure associated a small farmstead. The remainder were undated but many of them were similarly aligned to the Roman ditch and may represent part of an associated field system (ASE).

Billingshurst: Land east of Billingshurst and north of the A272. (NGR centred TQ 09365 26245). Additional trial trenches were excavated around two adjoining small Late Iron Age/ Early Roman enclosures, previously identified through geophysical (magnetometer) survey and trial trenching, and elsewhere on this future housing development site. A ditch containing fired clay fragments and other linear features, poorly dated, were recorded (ASE reported by WSCC).

Billingshurst, Lordings Farm. (NGR TQ 0765 2445). (Site Code: LFB? 13. Director Tom Munnery). This was one of three sites excavated as part of the 19 potential late medieval to early post medieval glass furnace sites identified by Surrey County Archaeological Unit's Wealden Glass Project in 2011. The findings will be published in a forthcoming report by SCAU. In all three cases English Heritage carried out Archaeomagnetic dating on the kiln floors. Those results will not be ready until autumn 2014. (Surrey County Archaeological Unit, reported by HDAG).

Bracklesham: Beech Avenue. (NGR SZ 8094 9668). (Site Code: BAB 13. Director not supplied). Fieldwork is currently ongoing (ASE).

Broadbridge Heath: land south of Broadbridge Heath and west of the A24. (NGR TQ 15065 30646). A final stage of excavation on this site involved the recording of a small Late Iron Age

cremation cemetery, adjoining a small watercourse, comprising eight urned and eight unurned burials. Two Late Iron Age ring gullies, probably for round houses, were uncovered close to the cemetery. These were of Late Iron Age/ early Roman date, an iron working hearth existing within one of the ring gully enclosures (ASE reported by WSCC).

Chichester: Tower Street car park. (NGR 485920 104930). (Site code TSC 08. Director not supplied). An archaeological excavation was carried out between 13th January and 11th February 2014 in advance of the residential redevelopment of the site. The excavations have revealed evidence of occupation during almost the entire Roman period. The most significant features found were a small quarry pit and a length of the sewer ditch known from previous excavations. Finds of note included two fragments of decorated high-quality glass vessels of likely Mediterranean origin. Later features included Late Saxon and medieval pits. (ASE).

Chichester: Fordwater School. (NGR: 486290 106469). (Site code CFH 14. Director not supplied). An archaeological watching brief on geotechnical investigations aimed at informing the proposed foundation design of the proposed development at Fordwater School was undertaken in May 2014. The work comprised the monitoring of two test pits and four bore holes, all of which were devoid of archaeological finds and features. Natural deposits of mid orange and mid yellow-orange clay with abundant flint inclusions were recorded in all four boreholes at depths of between 0.6m and 1.25m below existing ground level. (ASE)

Chichester: City Walls project. Members of Chichester and District Archaeology Society have been heavily involved in the Chichester Walls Project since inception in 2007. This became a Heritage Lottery Fund sponsored project that commenced in 2009 and included excavations outside the Walls in the southwest quadrant. During the excavations the bases of two bastions were exposed; vestigial remains of further bastions were discovered in a subsequent excavation in 2013. It has been suggested that the Chichester Roman defences might have included an external ditch. The land in question is now a school playing field and records appear to indicate that it has been undeveloped for at least 300 years. CDAS undertook a resistivity survey in April 2014. There is a promising trace shown as a pale band where we would expect the vallum to be located. However, this could merely be an old track or an earlier route of the river Lavant. Proving whether the feature is the vallum will require an excavation (CDAS).

Chiddingfold: Imbhams Farm. (SU 9275 3362: Chiddingfold parish). (Site Code: IFC? 14. Director Tom Munnery). This was one of three sites excavated as part of the 19 potential late medieval – early post medieval glass furnace sites identified by Surrey County Archaeological Units Wealden Glass project in 2011. The findings will be published in a forthcoming report by SCAU. In all three cases English Heritage carried out Archaeomagnetic dating on the kiln floors. Those results will not be ready until autumn 2014. (SCAU reported by HDAG).

Crawley: Hydehurst Lane. (NGR 527330 139050). (Site Code: HYD 14. Director not supplied). Two archaeological evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated at the site on 1st April 2014 to a cumulative length of 140m. The evaluated area was found to have been heavily plough-truncated and no evidence of *in situ* archaeological deposits or features was encountered (ASE).

Crawley: Land north of Radford Road, Tinsley Green. (NGR TQ 28943 39840). (Site code and director not supplied). A watching brief during excavation of a large flood alleviation basin continues (see previous reports). Work continues (Network Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Crawley: Crawley North East Sector. (NGR TQ 28952 39112). (Site code and director not supplied). Excavation of trial trenches on a large site to the east of the London – Brighton railway has so far revealed one or more possible Late Iron Age/ Early Roman ditches and a pit containing iron working slag. Work continues (TVAS reported by WSCC).

Crawley: Pound Hill, Worth Park Gardens, Milton Mount Avenue. (Trench 2 position NGR TQ 529501 137987, Trench 3 NGR TQ 529496 137975: Worth Parish). (Site code WPC14. Project Co-ordinator Vicky Lillywhite). As part of HDAG's investigations into unexpected or unexplained features at Worth Park, an aerial photograph from the 1930's was found that indicated a parched mark in the grass just below the Italian Terrace. There had always been local rumour/speculation that the Pulham Rockery, currently located to the NE of the flats that now sit where the Worth Park mansion used to, had been moved at some point from its original location. (No documentary evidence has been found so far to back up this theory). A Resistivity survey, completed by WAS on HDAG's behalf, in September 2013 indicated a semi-circular area of high resistance in the area of the parch mark, and a strong regular rectangular area again in the same general area. HDAG carried out an excavation in April 2014 of these features to establish if they could be a former garden feature or not. Two separate trenches 1m x 1m were dug to locate and identify both of these features. Trench 3 only produced topsoil and then natural with virtually no finds. Trench 2 had finds contemporary with the 19th century landscaping and later, but the features excavated were natural geology. As part of the Festival of Archaeology, HDAG will be giving talks and tours at Worth Park of the excavation sites on 12th July. The report on the 2013 excavations at Worth Park has been written and a copy passed to Crawley Borough Council and John Mills. It will also shortly be available on HDAG's website (HDAG).

East Grinstead: Standen. (NGR TQ 392 350: East Grinstead parish). (Director Tom Dommett). A geophysical survey was undertaken on 16th April with the assistance of Standen Woodland Volunteers in a privately-owned field immediately east of the National Trust woodland at Standen. A Romano-British bloomery was partially excavated in this area in the 1930s (noted to be straddling the boundary between the woodland and the arable field), but subsequent field survey has failed to accurately locate it. The geophysical survey identified a substantial semi-circular spread significant dipolar anomalies c. 16m radius, most likely representing material from the bloomery which has subsequently been spread through ploughing. It is likely that the spread continues inside the National Trust Woodland, where remains may be better preserved through lack of ploughing (NT).

East Preston: Martlets Lodge, Sea Road. (NGR TQ 07102 02246). (Site code and director not supplied). During small-scale trial excavation adjoining a 17th-century house, Victorian house foundations, and a still standing small Victorian stable have been recorded. 17th-century features were not encountered (ASE reported by WSCC).

Hand Cross: Hill House, Nymans. (NGR TQ 271 291: Slaugham parish). (Director Tom Dommett). A geophysical survey was undertaken between 29th April and 2nd May, with the assistance of Horsham District Archaeology Group, in the field immediately northeast of the current Hill House Farm, where the original Hill House (c. 16th century) and associated 19th-century octagonal walled gardens are believed to have been sited. The survey clearly identified the remains of the walled garden and associated structures, as well as possible industrial activity and rectilinear features which represent part of the original house and/or outbuildings (NT/HDAG).

Hand Cross: Pookchurch Wood, Nymans. (NGR TQ 270 295: Slaugham parish). (Director Tom Dommett). Graffiti noted on the sandstone outcrops at Pookchurch Wood and Jack Reedings Wood were documented on 13th/14th March, with the assistance of volunteers from Horsham District Archaeology Group, through photographic recording and digital transcription. Over 60 inscriptions (principally names, dates and/or initials) were recorded ranging from early 18th to late 20th century in date, not including the significant number of inscriptions on the outcrop known as Pook's Pulpit which are yet to be assessed in detail (NT/HDAG).

Horsham: Land east of the A24: Fullingmill Copse. (NGR TQ 15311 30328). (Site code and director not supplied). Trial trench excavation and a watching brief across the former mill pond of the presumed site of a fulling mill revealed the buried pre-mill pond stream channel. Work continues (ASE reported by WSCC).

Itchingfield: Itchingfield Primary School, Barns Green. (NGR TQ 12806 27089). (Site code and director not supplied). During trial trenching and small-scale excavation, a medieval pit and rectilinear gullies were recorded (TVAS reported by WSCC).

Kirdford: Glasshouse Lane. (TQ 0081 2367: Kirdford parish). (Site Code: GLK 14. Director Tom Munnery). This was one of three sites excavated as part of the 19 potential late medieval – early post medieval glass furnace sites identified by Surrey County Archaeological Units Wealden Glass project in 2011. The findings will be published in a forthcoming report by SCAU. In all three cases English Heritage carried out Archaeomagnetic dating on the kiln floors. Those results will not be ready until autumn 2014 (SCAU, reported by HDAG).

Lindfield: Graveley Lane. (NGR: 535158 124297). (Site Code: LGL14: Director not supplied). An archaeological evaluation in advance of residential development was undertaken during March 2014 on land to the east of Graveley Lane and north of Lyoth Lane. A total of 62 trenches was excavated, many targeted at anomalies identified during an earlier magnetometer survey undertaken by Wessex Archaeology). Undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 58 of the 62 trenches: 42 of the 62 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features. Thirty possible archaeological features were identified within the site area comprising seven linear ditches, a possible ditch terminus, five gullies, seven pits and six isolated postholes. Few finds were recovered: two ditches contained respectively a fragment of late medieval/ early post-medieval pottery, and late 18th-/ early 19th-century pottery. A radiocarbon dating programme was designed in order to provide a guide date for the seven fire pit features sealed beneath the subsoil at the site. Two fragments of charcoal were submitted for dating. The results returned a Mid to Late Iron Age date for the feature (hazel/ alder - 340-50 cal BC & oak - 390 – 205 cal BC (95.4% probability). The very limited presence of finds in the topsoil and subsoil horizons, and dispersed nature of the archaeological features make settlement activity within the site unlikely. However, the moderate to high quantities of charcoal within the fills of the seven pits, along with the presence of small amounts of heat affected clay around the base of the features could indicate some *in situ* burning activity. A single lump of slag, possibly from smithing, was retrieved from one of the pits (ASE).

Littlehampton: Land South of A259. (NGR TQ 505350 103320). (Site Code: SRB 05. Director not supplied). An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was undertaken at Land South of the A259 New Road in advance of proposed commercial re-development. The total area excavated was approximately 1 hectare in size. The earliest phase of activity was a Middle Bronze Age enclosure, field boundary ditch and burnt mound. The burnt mound included an associated hearth, trough and waterhole. Later activity included a prehistoric driveway and Late Iron Age/Roman field boundary ditches (ASE).

Littlehampton: land west of Courtwick Lane and north of the A259 Littlehampton Bypass. (NGR centred TQ 01900 03559). (Site code and director not supplied). A substantial (7m wide and 2m deep) north-south ditch, containing in its lower fills Early Iron Age pottery, is likely to have survived as a significant landscape feature in the Roman period. The ditch was respected by Roman field systems, with about a dozen Roman cremation burials aligned alongside its western edge. A wide range of archaeological features of Roman date, comprising ditches, gullies, pits and post holes have been recorded, but no evident Roman buildings: part of the Roman occupation site is likely to have extended outside the excavation area, into built-upon land to the east. Some pre-Roman features were identified, including two large circular pits of probable Iron Age date (TVAS reported by WSCC).

Littlehampton: land at Toddington Lane. (NGR TQ 0325 0387). (Site code and director not supplied). Pits, ditches and a gully dating from the Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods have been recorded in trial trenches. Work continues (TVAS reported by WSCC).

Midhurst: Capron House. (NGR 488650 121866). (Site Code: CAP 14. Director not supplied). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a 750mm deep service trench at the site during January 2014. No significant archaeological deposits or finds were encountered. A small assemblage of post-medieval material was recovered from the overburden (ASE).

Petworth: Petworth Park. (NGR SU 973 219: Petworth parish). (Director Tom Dommett). A geoarchaeological (hand augering) survey was undertaken along four E-W transects extending from the House to the Upper Pond. The results suggest that the original (pre-C18) land surface was convex in profile between the House and the Upper Pond, with the current flat expanse of lawn created by infilling at either end (particularly apparent near the Upper Pond, where several metres of sediment had been deposited to infill the natural slope of the valley) and by cutting into the bedrock at the centre to level the area (NT/CDAS).

Pyecombe: Church of the Transfiguration, Church Hill. (NGR TQ 292 126). (Site code and director not supplied). Chalk-with-flint foundations of a former south porch to the church, in front of a blocked doorway, were exposed during exploratory works for a proposed small church extension (ASE reported by WSCC).

Shoreham-by-Sea: former Parcellforce site, 79-81 Brighton Road. (NGR TQ 21886 05044). (Site code and director not supplied). Monitoring of test pits along the edge of the now built-out River Adur foreshore showed organic, silty deposits below modern made ground, but no indication of sealed early Holocene riverbank occupation layers (Pre-Construct Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Slindon: Stane Street, The Gumber, Slindon Estate. (NGR SU 96180 12197 approx.). (Site code and director not supplied). See also **Bignor**. During monitoring of a water pipe trench, excavated through an existing breach in the Stane Street Roman road to the north of The Gumber, the remains of the core structure of the *agger* were exposed, without any surviving metallurgy or definitely identifiable flanking ditches. The *agger* comprised a shallow, gently cambered ridge of compacted chalk rubble, 6.45 metres wide and 0.26 metres deep at its thickest point. It overlay directly natural clay with flint geology. A number of geophysical surveys were undertaken by WAS under HLS agreement but nothing of significance was found (Wessex Archaeology reported by WSCC and WAS).

Slinfold: Alfoldean Mansio and vicus. (NGR TQ 3271 1171 Mansio centre: Slinfold parish). (Project co-ordinator Vicky Lillywhite). David Staveley's magnetometry surveys of Alfoldean Field B over the last three years have revealed many, as yet undetermined, linear features. As excavation in the main field is restricted due to agricultural practises, a hand auger survey was carried out in March 2014 along one of these linear features. A Munsell soil chart was used to identify the colour changes. The NE end produced a variety of soil types, colours and inclusions with a horizon of charcoal in all bore holes at around 1m depth. The SW end would seem to suggest natural geology only. Further survey work and a test pit to try and locate the possible direction of a trackway from field B leading towards Dedisham manor are planned for June 2014 (HDAG).

Southwater: land west of Southwater. (NGR centred TQ 15090 26177). (Site code and director not supplied). Geophysical (magnetometer) survey, previously carried out by Stratascan on several fields on the west side of Southwater village, was extended to cover a large field on the SW side of the village. A possible area of broad ridge and furrow, and scattered thermoremanent anomalies were identified (ASE reported by WSCC).

***Walberton: Lower Farm.** (NGR and director not supplied). Following last year's excellent summer a series of aerial photographs identified a number of features worth further investigation. A series of geophysical surveys were subsequently undertaken and the plan is to have a two week excavation from Saturday 23rd August to Friday 5th September 2014. The site is possibly Bronze Age, centred on a barrow, which may be earlier. Details will appear on our website www.worthingarch.co.uk. Contact Liz Lane liz.13lane@gmail.com to sign up and for further information (WAS).

West Hoathly: West Hoathly Brickworks. (NGR TQ 37591 32555). (Site code and director not supplied). During the most recent phase of monitoring of topsoil removal in advance of clay extraction, the top fills of a further two marlpits and 43 minepits were exposed in the former Mare Pit Wood, varying in diameter from 3 metres to 13 metres, adding to the 130 minepits previously recorded from 2004 onwards. The minepits are presumed to be medieval, on the basis of the radiocarbon dating of timbers exposed in one of several minepits exposed in the older, western quarry face in 1988 (Wealden Iron Research Group), and of a few probably associated features. But as yet, reduction of ground levels in the present clay pit has not yet reached the base of any of the present spread of minepits, the upper minepit fills comprising redeposited clay. The number of apparently discrete minepits identifiable just below topsoil far exceeds the apparent number of minepits, identified from earthwork pits and spoil heaps, previously surveyed in the Wood. During the 2004-2014 monitoring, some pits filled with ironworking slag of medieval date, hearth pits, and the beam slots of a small medieval building have been exposed and recorded. Work continues (Cotswold Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Wisborough Green: Land south of Boxal Bridge. (NGR TQ 03718 26728). (Site code and director not supplied). Geophysical (magnetometer) survey revealed a number of linear features which may be archaeological, and the extent of the 3rd terrace sands/ gravels of the River Arun, of potential geoarchaeological interest (CBAS reported by WSCC).

Worthing: Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane. (NGR TQ 510663 104119). (Site code and director not supplied). Remaining portions of standing flint-built 19th-century agricultural buildings were recorded, following previous trial trenching which showed Roman ditches and an 18th-century or earlier farmhouse. Work continues (TVAS reported by WSCC).

NB. Nothing to report from:

Caroline Wells

NB: No fieldwork reports for this period received from:

Archaeological Services Lewes

CG Archaeology

Chichester District Council

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Development Archaeological Services

Sussex Industrial Archaeological Society

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Winchelsea Archaeological Society

West Sussex Archaeology