

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP (4th June to 21st October 2014)

* volunteer opportunities

East Sussex

Ashburnham: Kitchenham Farm. (NGR TQ 677 126: Ashburnham parish). (Site code: KF 14. Directors Kevin & Lynn Cornwall). Work was undertaken this summer after the WSI was approved by ESCC Arch. Dept. and a licence was issued by NE (site now within a Higher Stewardship area). Four trenches were excavated. These confirmed the alignment of the Roman road leaving the site, a wooden building constructed on beam slots, a cremation burial and further iron working residue (demolished furnaces, slag etc.). All features are of a Romano-British date and finds processing is now underway. Funding sources are being investigated prior to professional reports being commissioned (HAARG).

Ashburnham: Brays Hill, Kitchenham Farm. (NGR TQ 677 145: Ashburnham parish). HAARG Field Officer Kevin Cornwell with assistance from four members of Oxford Arch. conducted a field walking exercise. Large quantities of work flint were recovered and these are being examined by Mike Donnelly, Oxford Arch (HAARG).

Battle: Battle Deanery. (NGR TQ 75106 15862) (Site Code BDRP. Directors Stewart Angell & Peter Hibbs). Following the discovery of documentary evidence of a round pillbox (WW2) sited within the grounds of Battle Deanery, permission was granted by the owner for Sussex Military History Society (hereafter SMHS) to investigate. Excavation was undertaken and findings include the remains of brickwork, concrete footing, concrete floor (not reinforced) and doorway. Remarkably the brickwork below the current ground level was found to still have camouflage paint in place. Permission has also been given to survey a line of over 50 concrete tank traps (SMHS).

Bexhill: Land to the west of Willow Drive, Little Common. (Centred NGR TQ 71850 08100). (Site code: BEX14. Director Suzanne Westall). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken prior to the commencement of development work at the site. Previous evaluation work adjacent to this area had revealed features and finds of prehistoric, Roman, and post-medieval date, and this revealed further evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, along with a number of linear ditches and other features of unknown date. Post-excavation work on material from the site is ongoing (ASE).

Bexhill: Bexhill to Hastings Link Road. (NGR TQ 75 10). (Director – Mike Donnelly). Oxford Archaeology continues with a series of excavations in areas of landscape and pond creation with most of the significant remaining work to be completed by the end of December. Evidence for prehistoric activity remains the focus in these wetland areas. At present more than 180 separate flint scatters have been excavated, comprising over 380,000 pieces of worked flint. Worked waterlogged wood is presently being excavated at one site, which could represent the remains of a trackway or wetland-edge platform, with initial C14 sample suggesting use during the Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age (Oxford Archaeology reported by ESCC).

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** (Centred NGR TQ 460 003). (Site Code: TM14. Site Director Luke Barber). Work this summer has looked at a building that originally started as a storage/agricultural structure that had been converted, in a slightly awkward fashion, to house two

domestic units (each with a main living room and scullery). A trial trench down the length of the building to the south is showing this may have been of a domestic nature to begin with, but may have been converted to horticultural use. Wrapped round the east and south sides of this building are William Catt's large heated greenhouses. These began with a hot air flue heating system, but appear to have been converted to hot water pipe heating. The trench stumbled across a massive iron boiler for the latter complete with brick lines and floored stoke-pit (SAS).

Bodiam: Bodiam Castle. (NGR: 578561 125626). (Site Code: BCE14. Director Philippa Stephenson). An archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the installation of a new electricity cable for the ticket office recorded natural geology at 0.25-0.30m below contemporary ground level. No significant archaeology was encountered (ASE).

Brighton: Whitehawk Camp Causewayed Enclosure. (Centred NGR TQ 33001 04756). (Site code: WHC 14. Director Jon Sygrave). An archaeological project was undertaken at the site by Archaeology South-East along with the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and members of the local community, funded by a Heritage Lottery Fund grant. The project was designed to protect and enhance the monument, both through new fieldwork and through reassessment of the archive material from previous excavations at the site in 1929, 1932-33, and 1935. To assess the extent of the monument, a new geophysical survey of the monument was conducted. Following this, trial trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies were excavated, however no further Early Neolithic features were identified. The archive from the 1920s-30s excavations at the site has been collated and repackaged by local volunteers under the supervision of Brighton Museum. The finds and environmental material are currently undergoing assessment to establish the extent, significance and potential of the archive. The results of this assessment will be linked to a GIS project, which will allow the site archive to be interrogated in detail with a view to making the site accessible for further academic research (ASE/BHAS).

Brighton: 1-3 The Cliff, Roedean. (NGR TQ 33813 03568). (Site code: CLR14. Director Tom Munnery). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of development at the site. The archaeological work comprised the machine excavation of five trenches. The natural chalk geology was revealed in all of the trenches. No finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered in the evaluated areas (ASE).

Brighton: New Sussex Cancer Support Centre, Rosaz House, 2-4 Bristol Gate. (NGR TQ 32861 03848). (Site code: MCI 12. Director Philippa Stephenson). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during and subsequent to the demolition of buildings at the site in advance of the construction of the new Sussex Macmillan Cancer Support Centre. Wall foundations and rubble deposits were uncovered, probably relating to the construction of Rosaz House and Rosaz Cottage between 1899 and 1911. Post-excavation work on material from the site is ongoing (ASE).

Brighton: 3 Colbourne Avenue. (TQ 3289 0686). (Site code: CAB 14/118. Director Sean Wallis). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief in advance of a new extension (TVAS).

Brighton: 106 Surrenden Avenue. (TQ 3074 0752). (Site code: SRB 12/117. Director Felicity Thompson). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief in advance of a new extension. The site appeared to have been truncated down to natural chalk in the past (TVAS).

Burwash: New IT Cable Installation at Bateman's. (NGR: 567040 123880). (Site Code: BAT 07. Director Simon Stevens). No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief. There had been considerable disturbance from previously laid services in a number of the monitored areas. A small assemblage of late post-medieval finds were recovered from the overburden (ASE).

Catsfield: Catsfield Road Solar Farm. (NGR TQ721 126). (Site Code: N/A. Director – Richard Greatorex). Geophysical survey and evaluation excavation identified a Bronze Age ring ditch / barrow site, a late Iron Age / Romano-British iron production site and post medieval field-system. The barrow and bloomery area is to be preserved *in-situ* (Cotswold Archaeology reported by ESCC).

Crowborough: Summersales (Forest Fold Baptist Church), London Road. (NGR TQ 51023238: Crowborough parish). (Site code SSC14. Director Lisa Fisher). Between February and April 2014, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the creation of a burial site for Crowborough Town Council. Five evaluation trenches were placed to pick up specific areas, relating to the creation of a pond, an area of hard-standing and an area for contemplation as well as two targeted parts of the field proposed for burial plots. The southern sector of this field had already been evaluated by the Assistant County Archaeologist, Greg Chuter, in 2011 and had revealed a medieval field boundary with few artefacts recovered. It was suggested that the north part of this field may contain archaeology relating to iron working, as a small stream borders it to the north boundary, lying amongst a small parcel of woodland which lies beyond the boundary for the area of study. Firm evidence was revealed of iron working activity in at least two areas, which includes iron smelting and smithing hearths. At least one area has been dated to the medieval period in the western field which consisted of spreads of slag material which contained medieval pottery sherds. Little medieval pottery has been found in this particular area of The Weald, with none known to the specialist who analysed these sherds which are dated to 13th to 14th/early 15th centuries. Activity in the central zone consisted of a small smithing hearth filled, in part, with hammerscale and two Late Iron Age pottery sherds. This area contained more spreads of slag material as well. The eastern field contained a single hearth feature of no definite date. Following on from the evaluation a full magnetometer survey was carried out which revealed the full extent of the industrial activity across the field. The western field contains at least two bloomery furnaces, the central zone has another 5 possible bloomery furnaces as well as other associated activity and the eastern field appears to have a solitary furnace positioned adjacent to the northern edge of the field alongside the stream. In addition there is a row of possible pit features which appear to demarcate the boundary of the central and eastern zones which effectively alienate the western field. Therefore there is a strong possibility that the central and eastern zones may represent one integrated working area suggesting a different phase of activity which may be unrelated to the medieval western zone. Crowborough Town Council are now planning to re-locate the planned cemetery in light of these investigations (ASL).

Ditchling: 31 East End Lane, Ditchling. (NGR: 532712 115321.) (Site Code: EEL 14. Director Dylan Hopkinson). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the preparation of wall footings for a front and back extension to the existing building. The work involved the mechanical excavation of wall footings down to the natural horizon at a depth of around 1m. No archaeological features or finds were identified (ASE).

Ditchling: 10 East Gardens. (NGR TQ 32635 15385: Ditchling parish). (Site code EGD14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). On September 22nd an archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works for the construction of a garden room. The archaeological watching brief inspected and recorded the previously excavated footings trenches and the monitoring of ground reduction for

the construction of a patio adjacent to the proposed garden room. In light of the contemporary nature of the garden being used as a vegetable plot, any archaeological features were no longer evident in the topsoil. The trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 900mm through the natural geology but were devoid of any features or finds of any great age, except for some modern concrete post-settings. The presence of modern materials close to the top of the natural sub-soil gives evidence for the modern composition of the soil. The research aims were addressed and proved that no Roman settlement or associated activity was evident in this part of East Gardens and that no medieval activity was revealed either (ASL).

Ditchling: 4 Mulberry Lane. (NGR TQ: 32810 15288: Ditchling parish). (Site code MLD14. Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief on 16th-17th July 2014 monitored the excavation of a reduced ground level to create a side extension, with 500mm over-burden removed. Three trench footings measuring 2.50m x 4.90m x 600mm wide were also monitored. No features were found here which would suggest there has been little activity on the site. A single flint scraper was retrieved from the topsoil and is indicative of nearby activity. In addition to the flint, six pieces of medieval pottery were recovered; one sherd is fairly abraded with a date of c. 1150 and 1200/25. with the other five pieces (from the same medieval bowl) being fairly fresh and dated to 1250-1350. This would suggest a range of activities from typical manuring practices, to some other kind of medieval activity in the nearby vicinity. What this small excavation does establish is that prehistoric and medieval activity does extend to this part of the village (ASL).

***Eastbourne: Land at Pocock's Field, Kings Drive.** (Centred NGR TQ 6025 0050). (Site code: PFE 14. Director Giles Dawkes). Following planning consent, an archaeological excavation was undertaken at the site in advance of residential development. Excavations are being conducted by Archaeology South-East, with the assistance of volunteers including both members of the public, and members of the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society. So far, occupation and land use activity from a variety of periods has been uncovered. Pits containing Iron Age salt-working debris, including rare decorated briquetage, represent the earliest activity uncovered so far. Ditches relating to Iron Age and Roman field systems or enclosures have been found, along with two animal burials in Iron Age or Roman pits. Several human inhumations of unknown date have also been uncovered. Saxon activity at the site is represented by several sunken-featured buildings, which have produced weaving-related artefacts including worked bone tools and a carved chalk loomweight. A large medieval building was also discovered in the east of the site, which apparently predates extant maps of the area. Fieldwork at the site is ongoing. Throughout the course of work at the site, public outreach activities have been undertaken including open days, site tours, and visit and activity programs for local schools. Finds processing is also being undertaken on site, aided by volunteers (ASE).

Eastbourne: 47A Prideaux Road. (NGR TQ 60320020: Eastbourne parish). (Site code PRE14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief took place on September 19th which monitored the excavation of footing trenches as required for the erection of a family room over the footprint of an existing garage. There was no evidence of any features cut into the natural geology and few artefacts were found. Certainly there was no material older than the early part of the 20th century. As a result, the research questions were answered, in that there is no evidence for Iron Age, Roman or Saxon settlement in this part of Eastbourne (ASL).

Fairwarp: Forest Gate, Old Forge Lane, Horney Common. (NGR TQ: 46364 26148: Maresfield parish). (Site code FGF14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). On September 17th an archaeological evaluation was partially undertaken in advance of ground works for the construction of a domestic extension. Two evaluation trenches were placed in the footprint of the

house and the area targeted for the driveway. However, the majority of the ground area had already been excavated prior to an archaeologist visiting to excavate the evaluation trench. As a consequence, the area excavated was cleaned up and recorded, with the remaining ground-works monitored, to a depth of approximately 70cm, down to the natural geology. No features were apparent and only Late Victorian to modern finds were retrieved from a surface collection and from the monitoring of the remaining ground works. During the un-monitored ground works an upstanding bank had been effectively sectioned to the north of the property, against the existing boundary fence, showing a clean profile which was recorded. The presence of modern plastic baler twine at the base of the topsoil in the bank and the natural geology proves that this feature has no great age to it. It is highly likely that the whole area has been terraced into the natural slope of the hill when the current building was constructed and so any archaeology would already have been compromised (ASL).

Fletching: 'Culloden', High Street. (NGR TQ: 4285 2365: Fletching parish). (Site code CUL14. Site Director Jon Baczkowski). A watching brief took place on September 8th and 9th, with ground reduction for a raft foundation and footings trenches planned for a rear extension. Two small pit features, a drain, the floor of a small outbuilding and a well were partially excavated and were all cut into the natural sub-soil. All of the features recorded during the watching brief were contemporary with the late 19th- or early 20th- century period of Culloden House itself. The whole area had been covered with made soil (1) which contained numerous bottle fragments and other household waste from the late 19th or early 20th century, therefore the outbuilding, pits and drainage ditch must all predate the levelling of the area, possibly when the extension to Culloden house was built in the 1930's. It is certain that the well predated the extension, as it was half beneath the foundations of the extension. As some of the bricks used in the construction of Culloden House matched the bricks used in the extension, it is possible that they were re-cycled from the demolition of the outbuilding. One residual sherd of medieval pottery was recovered and two early post medieval sherds from one of the pits. Therefore, the potential for the existence of future archaeological remains dating from the medieval to post-medieval period in the vicinity of Culloden house remains fairly high, although this could also have derived from manuring activity in the past (ASL).

Framfield: Upton Farm, Gatehouse Lane, TN22 5RS . (NGR TQ 50321 21107: Framfield parish). (Site code UFF14. Director Lisa Fisher). On July 22nd 2014, a rapid standing building assessment was conducted by way of photographic survey and sketch plans of the main area of impact. Notes were made and a phased plan was also sketched. David and Barbara Martin, as consultants, visited later in the day to appraise the rapid interpretation and check the finer details. The phasing of the building was established as **Period A** - Late Medieval, **Period B** – sometime soon after the hall house was built, a parlour was added to the eastern side as evidenced by paired principal posts. **Period C** - In the mid 17th century at or around 1670, the main bay (s) of the Hall from A to D were taken down and re-assembled incorporating a new chimney stack between truss B and C. At least one floor was inserted at first floor level in the eastern bay between truss C and D, as evidenced by the thin scantlings and stepped and hollowed chamfers carved into these joists. An additional floor is also likely to have been inserted between truss A and B at first floor level although with a flush under-plastered ceiling it is impossible to tell. A lean-to outshut was added to the rear and the ceilings on the first floor were also inserted. Evidence for the re-modelling of the roof timbers is apparent in the re-numbering of the roof rafters, which have been scoured into the sooted timbers but replaced in the wrong order in several places. It is also likely that some of these rafters were turned around as the halvings for the collar mortices are set too high. **Period D** - At a later date, an additional outshut was added to the rear of the house from truss A to link in with the pre-existing rear outshut. This has now been re-built in later years, with only a single projecting side beam and post remaining in the northwest corner of the extent

outshut. Various modern extensions and outhouses were added to the west, east and north walls of the building, but these have not been included on the phased drawing. Groundworks for a rear extension were planned with a WSI drawn up but this work is now on hold and may re-convene next year, but may not happen due to budget constraints for the client (ASL).

Glynde: New Underground Cable Ranscombe Hill. (NGR: 543485,108590). (Site Code: RHG 13. Director John Hirst). A watching brief was undertaken during the installation of a new underground high voltage cable over land at Ranscombe Hill. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the work. A small section of modern made ground was encountered in the north-west area of site. No artefacts were recovered (ASE).

Hailsham: Oaklands Way. (NGR TQ 584 084). (Site Code: HSH 14/109ev. Director – Sean Wallis). Evaluation excavation identified medieval occupation. Further excavation will take place once planning permission for development is granted (TVAS reported by ESCC).

Hartfield: Primrose Cottage, High Street. (NGR TQ: 5478 1357: Hartfield parish). (Site code PCH14. Director Lisa Fisher). A watching brief on July 15th 2014 monitored the trench foundations for a lean to extension measuring approx. 4m x 3m, which were excavated by hand to a width of 400mm wide. The distribution of artefacts within suggests a mixed assemblage which contains mostly modern and Victorian finds in the top contexts (100) and (101). The lower soil context (102) charts a wide date from the mid C13th – C18th based on the pottery suggesting disturbance, with soil contexts being re-deposited over a period of time. Two wall foundations [103] and [108] are likely to have formed the side walls of one structure but were neither robust nor mortared and may have been part of a back yard outbuilding of unknown date or use. The wall [108] post dates the pottery found underneath, which is of C17th date whereas the wall foundation [103] had some much later artefacts underneath it, namely some C18th window glass and creamware pottery. This is direct evidence that the wall is much later in date and that some earlier C17th *in-situ* artefacts were disturbed when the wall was constructed during the C18th period or later. A cut feature [105] dates from an earlier phase but the fill of this (106) contained only a couple of dateable pottery sherds and four pieces of hand-made tile fragments which may date this feature to the C18th-19th (ASL).

Hastings: Gatehouse, Rocklands Lane. (NGR TQ 83582 10304: Hastings parish). (Site code GRH14. Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of the footings trenches and all levelling and landscaping as required for the erection of a single storey house following on from the demolition of a previously upstanding building on site. This was continuous and took place over the course of a single day on July 21st 2014. No archaeological features were identified on site. The majority of finds on site were from the modern period, with a few dating to the Victorian era from the mixed topsoil context (100). One residual piece of Mesolithic flint also came from the topsoil, and one Bronze Age flint flake came from the sub-soil (101) showing that either this context has some age to it or it was intrusive. However, no modern artefacts came from within this layer. In light of the lack of features or significant finds from this particular site, the watching brief was successful in addressing the original aims and objectives. No evidence was recorded to confirm that the prehistoric field systems extended across this site or that any Roman features were apparent thus proving, to some extent, that this part of the hill was not used in earlier periods (ASL).

Herstmonceux: Yew Cottage, West end. (NGR TQ 6333 1269: Herstmonceux parish). (Site code YCH14. Director Lisa Fisher). A watching brief on 14th March 2014 monitored the hand excavation of two footing trenches for a rear extension measuring 4m x 400mm and 3m x 400mm. These were dug to an overall depth of 500mm below the current ground levels under continuous observation by an archaeologist. There was no existing stratigraphy in the area being

watched, save a layer of Victorian made-up ground which came straight down onto the natural sandy clay adjacent to the former stable block. The concrete from the base of this garden wall came straight down onto natural. The removal of the garden wall enabled a good section to become apparent which was photographed and measured at 800mm deep. At the base of the section was some degraded iron wall stays and the natural yellow, sandy clay had a sharp boundary. It would appear that this area has been previously stripped and looks likely that the topsoil has been used to raise the garden, thus creating a flat patio area adjacent to the house and a raised garden, bounded by a wall which has been removed in order to dig the new footings. It was noticed that the Victorian House stands immediately adjacent to the pavement whereas all the other houses in the road are set back. There are some older cottages (C18th or older) in this road, which is a patchwork of different period houses and so it is highly likely that if there was an earlier building (as is suggested in the HER), then the foundations (if they exist) would be within the curtilage of the current garden. However, as the garden area has been raised, this is effectively protecting any possible archaeology existing on the site (ASL).

Horam: Horam Solar Farm. (TQ 5675 1695). (Site code: HSF 14/116. Directors Anji Castle and David Platt). An evaluation was carried out on farmland in advance of a new solar farm, following on from an earlier geophysical survey. No archaeological features were recorded (TVAS).

Hartfield: Wealden Farm, Parrock Lane. (TQ 4493 3464). (Site code: WFH 14/147. Director Felicity Thompson). So far no features have been recorded during an ongoing watching brief in advance of a new house (TVAS).

Isfield : 1 Lime Tree Villas, Station Road. (NGR TQ 54483 11747: Isfield parish). (Site code LTV14. Director Lisa Fisher). On May 27th 2014 a watching brief was conducted on ground-works at 1 Lime Tree Villas. The project comprised the monitoring of ground-works in three separate areas which included the foundations for a new workshop with an adjacent glass link structure, a new driveway and the creation of a new patio to the east of the existing out-building. In addition, the conversion of an existing Victorian outbuilding will take place at a later date so a photographic study was conducted of the walls prior to conversion. The only features found during excavations consist of six of post-medieval date. These included two Victorian rubbish dumps, a mid C20th- cess pit and soak-away, an early-mid C20th- field drain and a small mid-C20th- pit. One piece of green glazed, High Medieval pottery was found, which was very abraded and was a residual find in the back-fill of the field drain. All other finds dated from the Late Victorian to modern period (ASL).

Jevington: Hunter's Moon. (TQ 5620 0120). (Site Code: HMJ 14/113. Director Sean Wallis). No archaeological features were recorded during a small evaluation in advance of a new house (TVAS).

Lewes: Priory Culvert, Priory of St Pancras, Cockshut Lane. (NGR TQ 41473 09745) (No site code. Project Manager Neil Griffin). Survey work was undertaken on a culvert beneath the Priory of St Pancras to determine the extent of the culvert system and the potential of deposits contained therein. A topographical survey along with an inspection of the interior of the open portion of the culvert up to a blockage in the main east-west drain, with the position and levels plotted. It was determined that deposits contained within the culvert were unsuitable for environmental sampling due to a high likelihood of modern contamination. The currently blocked east-west drain was identified as having a higher probability of containing deposits suitable for environmental analysis. Work on the project is ongoing (ASE).

Lewes: 20 The Lynchets. (TQ 4219 1106). (Site code: LLS 11/93. Director Felicity Thompson). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief in advance of a new house. The stratigraphy seemed to suggest that parts of the site had been heavily truncated in the past (TVAS).

Lewes: 4 Church Lane, South Malling. (NGR TQ41952 11153: Lewes Parish). (Site code CLL14. Director Jon Baczkowski). An archaeological watching brief monitored the excavation of a raft foundation as well as two footings trenches 9.0m and 11.0m long and all levelling and landscaping as required for the erection of a rear extension. The work took place on June 25th 2014. The soil on site consisted almost entirely of made up ground (001), relating to the ground- works and landscaping carried out when 4 Church Lane was originally built. Just three modern datable finds were recovered from (001); there had been additional disturbance caused by the digging of service trenches. The lower context, (002) contained no artefacts, but was interpreted as a re-deposited layer that related to the construction of the house. This lay directly above the natural chalk bedrock (003), within which no archaeological features were found (ASL).

Lewes: Malling Mill, Malling. (NGR TQ 42229 11139: Lewes parish). (Site code MML14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief on October 2nd 2014 monitored the excavation of a raft foundation as well as two footings trenches 1.5m long and one footing trench approximately 3.3m long for the erection of a rear/side extension to the roundhouse of a 19th- century post mill. In addition, an EH level 2 standing building record took place of the existing mill structure during the construction work in order to produce a detailed record of the mill walls before the internal structural work began. The report and monitoring for this is still ongoing but the ground-works produced no features or artefacts or any great age. It is likely that the current roundhouse was re-built when the mill was de-commissioned, as the pad foundations for the mill would have abutted the side of the roundhouse. The existing structure shows no evidence of these foundation plinths abutting the walls and there is evidence of an earlier foundation having been built upon, probably using the original building materials of flint and brick (ASL).

Lewes: 12 Priory Street. (NGR TQ: 41455 09705: Lewes parish). (Site code PSL14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). Archaeological monitoring took the form of two small test pits, 50mm square and 50mm deep which were targeted over the SE and NW corners of a proposed garden room. The monitoring was continuous and took place over the course of a single day on 11th August 2014. The excavations proved useful in addressing the specific objectives which were to investigate whether this part of Southover had been levelled by the railway cutting constructed in the C19th which appears to be the case. In addition, part of the Victorian wall built to define the boundary plots was also excavated and enabled this to be compared to the wall foundation previously excavated by ASL in 2012 at number 16 Priory Street. Here the southern boundary wall appeared to be built upon an older foundation wall. The excavations at number 12 did not show any evidence for an earlier foundation wall and so it is highly likely that the southern wall was built upon a pre-existing foundation, possibly relating to the Cluniac Priory. Unfortunately no finds or features of any great age were found and the earliest pieces were all mid-late C19th with a few early C20th- post Victorian finds (ASL).

Lewes: Little Antioch, Rotten Row. (NGR TQ 541205 109921: Lewes parish). (Site code LAL14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). An intermittent watching brief took place over the course of two half days on 30/5/14 and the 5/6/14. A small area 4.30m x 3.60m in total was excavated for a rear extension by ground reduction on the first day by mechanical excavator under continuous observation by an archaeologist to a depth of approximately 900mm at its deepest extent across the whole area. On the second day trench footings 600mm wide were hand excavated at the base of the trench to a depth of 500mm below the base of the previous excavation. These were 2.60m

long and 4m long interrupted in the middle by a wide service trench which housed two electric cables, a gas pipe, a water pipe and a mains drainage pipe which had previously been excavated approx. 600mm wide down the length of the SE-NW footing. No features were evident and all soil contexts were found to be disturbed layers. It is likely that a terrace was excavated into the hillside when the bungalow was built in the mid C20th. The oldest artefacts found were five residual sherds of medieval pottery dating to mid to late C12th – mid C13th. Everything else was of a Later Victorian –modern in date (ASL).

Lewes: 15 St. Swithuns Terrace. (NGR TQ 413099: Lewes parish). (Site code SST14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief took place in September 2014 with the monitoring of the excavation of three footings trenches for the erection of an extension to the rear of the property. Two large medieval pit features were excavated which recovered a range of pottery from varying periods, as well as a good selection of bone. The report is still being compiled but early analysis of the pottery has established that there are a few Late Saxon, Late Medieval (Transitional), Early Post-medieval and Late Post-medieval sherds with the vast majority of the assemblage belongs to the Norman/Early Medieval and High Medieval periods. A typical range of Lewes flinty wares and Ringmer types is present (ASL).

Lydd: Lydd Quarry Area 11. (Centred NGR TR 0220 9115). (Site code: LQS 11. Director Greg Priestley-Bell). A programme of archaeological and geomorphological mitigation continued in advance of extraction in Areas 11 & 12 of the quarry. Archaeological features identified included late Roman salt-working tanks containing briquetage, and ditches representing elements of a medieval or early post-Medieval field system. Additionally, two boreholes were excavated at the site, with core samples retrieved for palaeoenvironmental analysis. Post-excavation work on material from the site is ongoing, and further work at the site is likely to be conducted in the future (ASE).

Milton Street: Long Man, Milton Court. (NGR TQ528039: Long Man parish). (Site code MCM14. Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief on 20/5/14, 21/5/14 and 2/6/14 monitored the excavation of three footings trenches for a double garage, 7.2m long and 600mm in width and up to 1.10m at its deepest extent plus three pier foundations to the north of the footprint which measure just 1.0m x 600mm. In addition, the ground level in the middle of the trench was reduced by 300mm in order to accommodate the floating floor. Also a soak-away with a pipe run was excavated 6.0m away from the SW corner of the garage. This was also watched down to the natural levels although the pipe trench was only excavated up to 500mm in depth with the natural not reached. The whole site has been subjected to levelling with subsequent made-up soil being deposited. Consequently no archaeological features of any great age or significance have been preserved. Only one feature was found within the trenches which was contemporary with the construction of the main house in the Victorian period, c.1880. This consisted of a wall foundation [3] which once ran at right angles to the current retaining garden wall and probably formed a coal bunker which has now been demolished. The remains of the wall continue to the east and are still joined to the main garden wall, as well as extending towards an upstanding, low garden wall to the south. Nothing else was recorded on site except a deposit of oyster shells in trench 2, which date to the Victorian period and a palaeo-channel in the bottom of the western footings for the garage (ASL).

Mountfield First-Time Sewerage Scheme. (NGR: 574276 120054). (Site Code: MSS 14. Director Chris Russel). A total of five trenches were excavated all of which were targeted over anomalies identified in an earlier geophysical survey. Trench 1 was situated in the north of the site and the remainder were excavated in the south adjacent to the River Line. The geological substrate was encountered at a maximum height of 45.96m AOD in the north of the site and

32.99m in the south. Sondages dug in the southern ends of trenches close to the River Line revealed solid sandstone geology at 29.92m and 28.54m respectively. Samples taken from deposits noted in one of these sondages contained modern rootlets and plant material and a relatively low percentage of charred macrofossils. Early activity at or near the site was evidenced by a single Mesolithic flint core recovered from the topsoil in the southern area. Two shallow ditches were recorded in this area. One of these contained post-medieval tile whilst the other failed to produce any dating evidence (ASE).

Newhaven Fire Station, Meeching Road, Newhaven. (NGR: 544464 101304). (Site Code: NFS 14. Director Simon Stevens). Evaluation of the site found it to have been truncated and no datable archaeological deposits survived. However, significant geoarchaeological remains were encountered and recorded. The geoarchaeological remains comprised an isolated and truncated lobe of fine yellow silt filling an apparent involution in the underlying head gravel. The surface of the silt contained flints flakes, in reasonably fresh and lightly patinated condition which may be evidence for human activity. Potential for further surviving involutions with associated flintwork is considered probable and the site may therefore offer the chance to date and contextualise the regionally important Palaeolithic flint scatter found in similar contexts at the nearby 'Dacre Villa' site in the 1970's (ASE).

Ninfield: Pashley Farm. (TQ 7066 1018). (Site code PFN 14/132. Director Felicity Thompson). A watching brief was carried out on farmland in advance of a new solar farm, following an earlier programme of geophysical survey. Three undated pits were recorded, along with two modern ditches and a probable palaeochannel (TVAS).

Offham: Woodcock Cottage, Hamsey. (NGR TQ 399123: Hamsey parish). (Site code WCO14. Director Lisa Fisher). A small evaluation took place on 19th December 2013. An area 9m x 4m in total had already been excavated by the owner for trench footings and a breeze block wall was in place. This evaluation excavation sought to mitigate the development by targetting the area in the middle of the excavated footings to look at the soil make-up and to see if any archaeology was present. An area in the middle of the trench was targetted as this had already been partially excavated; the sections were cleaned up and a covering of MOT was removed from the remaining soil surfaces to enable evaluation to take place. The middle of the trench was then excavated by hand down to the natural chalk substrate. Both the building of the existing pool room as well as the swimming pool itself have contributed to a very mixed soil matrix adjacent to the pool room in the area of excavations in recent times. Prior to this, it is fairly evident that Victorian disturbance occurred on site, although it is not clear what activity took place here but there is a possibility of an outbuilding of some sort. A post hole [102] was partly excavated and contained no artefacts and it is possible this feature pre-dates the Victorian period. A small pit [105] did contain some firmly dateable Victorian artefacts although again, exact activity for this is unclear save that it represents a pit, or even a posthole, of some kind. Just two pieces of medieval pottery in context (100) would suggest medieval activity nearby, but this could also be intrusion from manuring or from possible nearby domestic rubbish pits. The house itself is thought to date to 1575 (ASL).

***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 and to inform future management and protection of the site. Since the last round up we have cut into the enclosing earthwork and underneath discovered a buried soil, more postholes and what appears to be a storage pit with closure offering. There is no definite dating yet but this could represent evidence of previous occupation of the site dating as far back as the prehistoric period. The structure of the enclosing

earthwork appears to be a simple mound of quarried chalk possibly stabilised around the edges with a layer of flints and mortar (BHAS).

Peacehaven: Farrington Farm. (NGR: 541634 101265). (Site Code: FFP 14. Director Dylan Hopkinson). An archaeological excavation was undertaken on land immediately east of Farrington Farm Industrial Estate, Hoyle Road between 24th February and 9th April 2014 and incorporates the findings of an earlier evaluation of the site. There was a small amount of residual flintwork from the site spanning the Mesolithic to later prehistoric periods. The earliest features on the site are a pair of short ditches; these are poorly dated although they share an orientation and alignment with a known Late Bronze Age field boundary previously identified on land to the north. The main phase of activity is from the Middle Iron Age and comprised a sequence of intercutting ditches representing the junction of two droveway ditches and the easterly continuation of one of these. A number of postholes dated to this period represent potential buildings or fence lines which share the same alignment as some of the drove ditches, and small midden deposits are also dated to this phase of activity. The presence of Roman pottery within one of the droveway ditches suggests that the transport routes were still in use at this time at a reduced intensity, and it is known that Roman activity in the wider landscape is also much reduced, being focussed on a small settlement enclosure directly to the north of the site. A small group of pits identified close to this enclosure are thought to be associated with its occupation. The site appears to have fallen out of use after the 1st century AD and there is no further activity until the post medieval period when three undated field boundary ditches are thought to have been used. These were identified as post medieval by stratigraphic relationships and shared orientation with post medieval features in the wider landscape (ASE).

Peacehaven: Piddinghoe Sports Park. (TQ 4124 0968). (Site code: PSP 12/138. Director Sean Wallis). An ongoing watching brief in advance of various improvements at the sports park has not revealed any archaeological features, although some struck flint has been recovered during the excavation of new footing trenches (TVAS).

Peacehaven: Land North of Arundel Road. (NGR: 541886 101069). (Site Code: ARN 13. Director Simon Stevens). Based on the results of an archaeological evaluation of the site by magnetometry survey and trial trenching carried out in November 2013, a full archaeological excavation was undertaken at the c.1.1ha site during February and March 2014. The earliest material encountered was a residual flint of possible Palaeolithic date, a possible Levallois core. Limited quantities of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flintwork were also recovered from later deposits, but the first evidence of pit-digging dates to the Middle Neolithic, when small assemblages of pottery and flintwork were deposited in pits spread across the site, many apparently deliberately backfilled shortly after their original excavation. At some stage during the Late Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age ditches forming part of a field system and/or droveway appeared in the western part of the site. This was superseded by a series of droveways with a limited number of associated pits containing Middle Iron Age pottery. A find of Romano-British pottery hints that this route across the landscape was still in use in the 1st century AD. No features dating from later periods were identified (ASE).

Plumpton Green: Riddens Lane. (TQ 3610 0645). (Site code: RPG 14/153. Director Felicity Thompson). An evaluation in advance of housing revealed evidence of Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site. Certain areas appear to have been quarried away, and there was also some smelting slag found in the central part of the site (TVAS).

Polegate: Natewood Solar Farm. (NGR TQ 578 074). (Site Code: NAT14. Director – Richard Greatorex). Geophysical survey and evaluation excavation identified a Late Iron Age settlement

and field-system. The main settlement area is to be preserved *in-situ* (Cotswold Archaeology reported by ESCC).

Robertsbridge: Quarry Farm, Ewhurst, Bodiam. (NGR TQ 578079 124488: Ewhurst parish). (Site code QFB14. Director Lisa Fisher). On February 24th 2014 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Quarry Farm in advance of ground works for the construction of two agricultural buildings. Two evaluation trenches were placed to pick up the footprint of the barn and the equipment store. The trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 80cm down to the natural geology but were devoid of any features. Finds were very sparse and consisted mainly of modern ceramics and building material, some of which was so small that bioturbation would account for the majority of it. Just four very abraded sherds of medieval pottery were found in the topsoil, dating to the late 11th – 12th century and mid 13th – 14th century. One Late Neolithic oblique arrowhead was found on the spoil heap at the end of the dig (ASL).

Rodmell: Northese Manor School. (NGR: 541258 106454). (Site Code: RNM 14. Director Philippa Stephenson). An archaeological evaluation of part of the school grounds was undertaken. Two trenches were excavated. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered and only natural deposits were recorded. There were no existing impacts to the identified natural profile (ASE).

Rotherfield : 2 Railway Cottages. (NGR TQ 556413 130266: Rotherfield parish). (Site code RCR14. Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief took place on May 5th 2014 which included the excavation of a raft foundation and three footings trenches for a side extension to the west of the existing house. The trench was excavated by machine with a 1.2m and 600mm wide toothless bucket with continuous monitoring by an archaeologist. The overall area excavated measured 6m x 7m with the actual footprint being 4.50m x 6m with the footings dug to a maximum depth of 800mm into the natural. Post-medieval features within the trench included two postholes and two circular features (one truncated and so providing only a semi-circular plan) which may have been either raised flower borders or soakaways. All artefacts found date from the Victorian period to the modern day only (ASL).

Rye: Land adjacent to Deadman's Lane. (Centred NGR TQ 5922 1210). (Site code: DLR 10. Director Dylan Hopkinson). An archaeological watching brief undertaken at the site in advance of residential development revealed significant archaeological deposits. Excavations identified the remains of two late medieval or early post-medieval hall houses, which would have been built mainly of timber and supported on a low stone sill walls. Each had a ground floor comprising a hall and service range, with a central hearth and earth floor preserved in each of the halls. To the rear of the structures, a large number of pits and ditches were identified, along with a possible well. The site produced a large assemblage of medieval and early post-medieval artefacts, including significant quantities of pottery, CBM and iron objects. Post-excavation assessment of material from the site is currently in progress (ASE).

Rye: Greenwood House, Dead Man's Lane. (NGR: 592101 120999). (Site Code: RDL 14 Directors Hayley Nicholls and Philippa Stephenson). Three evaluation trenches and one test pit were mechanically excavated. Only very limited archaeological evidence was revealed. This comprised pits and a drainage ditch, all almost certainly of late post-medieval or modern date. Colluvial deposits were identified along the west of the site. The, albeit sparse, finds and environmental assemblages recovered from these deposits derive from upslope and off-site activity; the date range and type of material is in keeping with known evidence from the environs. There is no evidence of significant *in situ* archaeological remains (ASE).

Seaford: Seaford Head Sixth Form Centre, Steyne Road. (NGR TV 548625 98803: Seaford parish). (Site code: SIX 13. Director Greg Priestley-Bell). In February, an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the construction of new college buildings at the site identified a deposit rich in flint artefacts, sealed beneath a soil horizon. In response to this, an archaeological excavation was conducted, manually excavating all accessible areas of the deposit as a series of 1m square units. Worked flint tools and possibly *in situ* scatters of debitage in each square were digitally recorded in 3D using a total station. In addition to this, all excavated sediment from the site was wet sieved using a 4mm mesh in order to retrieve any artefacts missed during manual excavation. Several prehistoric cut features were identified below the flint deposit, including a pit containing a large quantity of Mesolithic or Neolithic artefacts including a large hammerstone, a possible quernstone and several miniature flint picks. Fieldwork at the site was completed in September 2014, however, wet sieving of excavated material is ongoing. The assemblage of flintwork from the site is likely to eventually comprise over 100,000 pieces, which mostly appear to date from the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. Fragments of Neolithic pottery were also recovered, along with a variety of later finds (ASE).

Sedlescombe: Cripp's Corner, Sedlescombe Organic Vineyard. (NRG TQ 77465 20372). (Site Code CCTT. Directors Stewart Angell & Peter Hibbs). Communications with the vineyard owner has culminated in a survey of seven concrete tank traps, a small excavation of one block; to establish the extent of structure below ground and painting the block with a camouflage pattern. An interpretation board is currently being put together so visitors to the vineyard have a better understanding of the concrete blocks in place all over the site (SMHS).

***Seven Sisters Community Archaeology Project.** A new project has been awarded grant funding for community research work around the Seven Sisters. It will run from now until October 2016 and will include field survey and geophysical surveys at Gayles Farm and Belle Tout, excavations at Belle Tout as well as work on a barrow west of Birling Gap and the 19th-century coastguard cottages (Tom Dommett/NT).

Three Oaks: First Time Sewerage Scheme. (NGR 583969 114646). (Site Code: TOS 14. Director Catherine Douglas). A detailed fluxgate gradiometer survey was undertaken prior to construction of a pumping station with contractor's compound, and a water treatment works. The survey covered approximately 1.5 hectares and took place between the 11th and 12th September 2014. The survey area consisted of three crop fields, north and south of Butcher's Lane. The survey successfully detected limited evidence for possible archaeological activity. This evidence was largely restricted to a number of linear moderate positive anomalies and three discrete moderate positive anomalies. Evidence for later agricultural activity in the form of plough marks was also identified (ASE).

Uckfield: Hempstead Cottage, Hempstead Road. (NGR TQ: 46364 26148: Uckfield parish). (Site code HCU14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). An archaeological watching brief on July 8th 2014 monitored the excavation of a reduced ground level area measuring 5.60m x 4.30m for the construction of a side extension. Planned footings measuring 4.1m x 3.1m x 325mm wide were also earmarked for excavation within the reduced area but these were not monitored by an archaeologist as they were to be excavated into solid bedrock. The trench was excavated by machine with a 600mm wide toothless bucket. No features of any great age were recorded, except for a modern construction cut and the earliest finds consisted of a single Mesolithic flint and two sherds of medieval cooking pot dating between 1200 and 1300 and 1275 – 1400. A handful of Victorian artefacts were found in addition (ASL).

***Wellingham, Nr. Barcombe Mills: Bridge Farm.** (NGR TQ 4294 1457. Ringmer Parish). (Site Code: BRF 14. Directors Rob Wallace & David Millum). Open area excavation of a 31 x 22m trench investigated the possible post-built building and further industrial area in the meadow to the SE of the main settlement. CAP had targeted 13 large postholes that formed a rectangle approximately 18m x 6m, seen on a recent magnetometer survey, for the six-week summer excavation. Despite being aware of the high water-table the team were surprised when every one of the 13 postholes contained the waterlogged basal remains of a large post and one contained a section of a large beam and two very interesting ogival carved timbers set as a post-pad below the the Roman-period post remains. They are now keen to gain comparable evidence for the reuse of timbers on Roman sites and for the design and former use of the carved timbers. The trench also revealed two large pits that may have been shallow wells, two hearths, one of which contained forging slag, two phases of ditches and numerous other post and stake holes. Artefacts, which were exclusively Roman, included a great variety of pottery with a number of pierced bases, beaker sherds and samian fragments, a well preserved hare brooch, several Roman coins (incl. 4+ from mid 2nd C.), a gold ring, shale/wood turned spindle whorl, rear of leather sandal/shoe with hobnails, animal bones, worked antler, as well as corroded iron pieces, slag and quernstone fragments. The Bridge Farm site just gets richer with every trench. Volunteers needed for analyzing flint residues during the Autumn/Winter period. Further information about the dig, post-ex work and the overall project can be seen on www.culverproject.co.uk. (CAP).

Wellingham: Bridge Farm. (NGR centred TQ 432145). Further magnetometry pushed the extent of the Roman settlement here further east, with two substantial side tracks appearing to the north of the main Roman road, with associated settlement alongside. Ground Radar surveys examined parts of the road system in the centre of the settlement, finding that not all roads and tracks were metalled. Scanning using GPR within the defended area of the settlement failed to find any masonry building foundations. To the west of the river, part of what appeared to be a road surface appeared where the magnetometry indicated, giving a more southerly course for the Sussex Greensand Way than the one given by Margary (David Staveley, CAP, Ringmer HSG).

Whatlington: Gorse Field. (NGR TQ 768 195: Whatlington parish). (Site code: HG 14). A four day excavation has been conducted at the site identified by HAARG last year. With Mike Donnelly's (Oxford Arch.) assistance we have identified a flint knapping site and possible 'sunken dwellings'. A C14 date from the base of the latter (7,500 BP) confirmed an early date and the discovery of a 'Horsham Point' (Mesolithic arrowhead) supports this conclusion. Further work is planned later this year (HAARG).

Wilmington: Priory Farmhouse, Wilmington. (NGR: 554438 104217 (centred)). (Site Code: PFH 13. Director Chris Russel). The archaeological watching brief noted solid chalk geology at a maximum depth of 1.2m below ground surface. Foundations of an outbuilding in the south-west of the site were partially revealed and these were constructed of un-mortared chalk blocks. There had been some considerable topsoil build up within the structure. Areas of modern disturbance were noted in the centre and south-west of the site strongly suggesting that 19th- and 20th- century building works and landscaping had removed any traces of earlier activity (ASE).

Withyham: Buckhurst Park. (NGR TQ 550082 135038: Withyham parish). (Site code BPW14. Director Lisa Fisher). Between 23rd January and March 5th 2014, an archaeological watching brief was maintained on an intermittent basis at a development site for a Bio-mass project at Buckhurst Park. A variety of archaeological approaches were adopted which included continuous monitoring of a small excavation area for the insertion of a subterranean hopper, a level 2 buildings survey of a garage structure and intermittent monitoring of pipe runs throughout the estate. The oldest artefact found on site was a piece of flint debitage, probably Mesolithic in date.

A few features were uncovered, including a couple of Victorian pits within the hopper area but a section of the demolished foundations were uncovered from the Victorian Wing of Buckhurst, during the excavation of one of the pipe trenches (1). This enabled the recording of the foundation of the wing as well as identifying the materials used and also confirmed the footprint of the wing, as laid out in a plan which was drawn up before the wing was demolished. Two further wall foundations were uncovered adjacent to the racquet court; one of which was brick and likely to be Victorian but a sandstone one could possibly be from an earlier period but no finds were associated firmly with these foundations (ASL).

Withyham: The Dorset Arms pub. (NGR TQ 49595 35675: Withyham parish). (Site code DAW14. Site Director Lisa Fisher). In March 2014 Archaeology Services Lewes were commissioned to produce a full interpretive archaeological survey of the Grade 2 listed Dorset Arms, Withyham as a pre-development requirement. The original range (Period A) no longer exists and was subjected to a progressive rebuilding so it is difficult to give any information about this. In the later part of the C15th (Period B) a fairly substantial three bay range was attached to the south of the retained part of the original house. This contained a two bay open hall and a parlour with floored chamber above to the southern or higher end. The majority of the Period B structure on this site remains. The two-bay hall would have been open to the rafters as evidenced by sooted timbers within the roof. During the Mid.C16th (Period C) the two bay hall was floored over; the inserted joists here are higher than the parlour floor joists with uniform scantling and stop chamfered sides. A further major development occurred in the early part of the C17th (Period D), when the original Period A part was demolished to make way for a new three-bay parlour cross-wing, creating a new high end whilst downgrading the period-B high end to service use (end reversal). This new cross-wing was also floored with two chambers above (one with original door frame) and a complimentary cellar which was partially excavated into the ground. Further alterations occurred in the C18th, when a flush, under-plastered ceiling was inserted in the first floor area and a new staircase with balusters constructed in what was probably the original site of the stairs in the 'new' cross-wing. Finally, roof improvements in the cross-wing occurred when a late C18th forelocked king post was added to one of the queen post trusses in the clasped purlin roof for additional support. At a later date, c1800 – 1950's (?), various extensions and outhouses were added to the back of the building and to the western end. In addition, the facade of the building was subjected to a facelift in the Victorian period by the addition of a second gable which involved dismantling part of the front facing wall of the Period B range, as well as the insertion of a porch with Victorian barge boards and finials completing the new look. A small, abraded sherd of early medieval c.12th century pottery was found within the daub during the subsequent watching brief that took place during the renovations (ASL).

Withyham: Willetts Farm, Blackham. (NRG TQ 509 399, TQ 507 397, TQ 506 395, TQ 506 394, TQ 505 394, TQ 505 392 and TQ 505 390). (Directors Stewart Angell & Peter Hibbs). SMHS were approached by Withyham Parish Council to undertake a survey of seven WW2 concrete pillboxes within a specific area of their parish. Six are of the Type 24 design and one is Type 28. All have been surveyed and photographed. Small excavations were undertaken to establish the thickness of their concrete foundation base. SMHS have been given the opportunity to paint one of the Type 24 design with camouflage pattern (SMHS).

West Sussex

Angmering: Land at Roundstone Lane. (NGR: 507580 104010 but TQ 07642 04089 reported by WSCC). (Site Code: ARL 14. Director Simon Stevens). Fifty-four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated at the site. Archaeological features were encountered and recorded in thirty-two of the trenches. A variety of features comprising gullies, ditches, pits and post-holes were found spread across the site. Pottery with a date range suggesting activity at the site from the Middle Bronze Age through into the first century AD was recovered. There was clear evidence of systemic land organisation in the survival of ditches and gullies, and the pits and post-holes are indicative of domestic activity within the boundaries of the site. As well as the assemblages of Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, other finds included struck flint, fire-cracked flint, daub and slag (ASE).

Angmering: A259 highway land (NGR TQ 07428 03204). Monitoring of excavation of a geotechnical test pit revealed no archaeological features. See also **Littlehampton** (Oxford Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Barnham: Land at Angel's Nursery. (NGR: 496200 104000 but SU 946271 04123 reported by WSCC). (Site Code: BAN 14. Director Simon Stevens). Twenty-eight trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site, most measuring 30m by 1.8m, providing a c. 5% sample of the evaluated area. Archaeological features were identified, excavated and recorded in 12 of the trenches, the vast majority positively dating from the Romano-British period. Features consisting of gullies and ditches containing often sizeable assemblages of pottery suggest occupation spanning much of the Romano-British period. Other finds included limited assemblages of flintwork and prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery. Following on from this work, and as a condition of planning permission, excavation work on an area of archaeological mitigation in the north-western portion of the site commenced in late September 2014. Fieldwork at the site is ongoing. (ASE).

Barnham: Land east of Goodacres. (NGR SU 96287 04406). Trial trench excavation within this part of the site has not found any datable ancient archaeological features (Wessex Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Billingshurst: Marringdean Road (Phase 2). (NGR: 508478 124466, but TQ 08427 24583 reported by WSCC). (Site Code: MBL 11 Director Anna Doherty). A second phase of evaluation was conducted at the site. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered. A simple sequence of natural Weald Clay overlain by topsoil was recorded across the majority of the evaluated area; in addition subsoil was noted in trenches in the south-eastern and north-eastern corners of the site. The evaluation trenches, many of which were located to target positive linear anomalies identified in a previous geophysical survey, demonstrated that these did not correspond with archaeological features but may be shallowly buried sandstone or mudstone outcrops within the Weald Clay, as has been posited for similar geophysical anomalies in the Billingshurst area. A large area of magnetic disturbance in the north-eastern part of the site proved to be the result of a widespread dump of modern material (ASE).

Billingshurst: Land north of A272. (Centred NGR TQ 509445 126332, but TQ 09390 26090 given by WSCC). (Site Code: WLB 11. Director Hayley Nicholls). An archaeological excavation

was conducted prior to the residential development of the site. There was a small amount of residual flintwork recovered spanning the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods. The earliest feature on the site, identified during the evaluation, comprised a possible cooking pit/hearth tentatively dated to the later Bronze Age. A single ditch provisionally dated as Iron Age was identified running through the centre of the site on a very similar alignment to a disused/ in-filled Post-medieval field boundary. The main phase of occupation appears to have begun in the 1st/2nd century AD with two phases of possible square/ rectangular farmstead enclosures identified. A probably partially revealed ring gully lies external and to the south of these enclosures. The remnants of a north-south field system divided by long east-west ditches radiates to the east of the farmstead. The settlement and field system appears to have fallen out of use and been in-filled by the 2nd/3rd century AD (ASE).

Bognor Regis: Bersted, Land at Oldlands Farm. (Centred NGR SU 94202 02201 but SU 94191 01537 reported by WSCC). (Site Code: OFB 14. Director Andrew Margetts). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site in advance of industrial development. Evaluation trenches revealed an array of field boundary ditches, pits and gullies. A dense cluster of features relating to prehistoric activity was observed in the northern portion of the site. An open-area excavation commenced in August 2014, and has revealed a Bronze Age enclosure, burnt mound and driveway system, and a variety of Roman enclosures and linear and curvilinear ditches, with some medieval finds retrieved from upper fills. Fieldwork at the site is ongoing (ASE).

Bracklesham: Land to the west of Beech Avenue. (NGR SZ 48094 09668). (Site Code: BAB 13. Director Hayley Nicholls). An archaeological watching brief and evaluation was undertaken at the site, which is subject to proposals for residential development. Archaeological features uncovered at the site included Bronze Age burnt mounds, a Romano-British enclosure or field system, and a pit related to WWII defences in the area, along with undated linear features. Further archaeological mitigation work is likely to be undertaken at the site (ASE).

Burgess Hill: Keymer Tiles, Cant's Lane. (NGR TQ 32175 19295). Recording of remaining standing buildings and tile-making processes of the now closed long-established Keymer Brick and Tile Works is in progress. Trial trench excavation will follow in the vicinity of buried former factory kilns. W/c. (Museum of London Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Chichester: Whitehouse Farm. (NGR SU 84508 05213). Evaluation by trial trenches of the possible line of the Hook Dyke, ahead of proposed major development, has established that its line at this point had been destroyed by a World war II tank trap. However, a Roman ditch on a similar line may be a related feature (Cotswold Archaeology reported by CDC).

Crawley: Woodlands Close, Crawley Down. (NGR: 535140,137390). (Site Code: WCD 14 Director Dylan Hopkinson). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during the preparation of a site compound. No archaeological artefacts, deposits or features were recorded at the site during the work. The monitored area does not appear to have been subject to previous impacts although no subsoil horizon was identified (ASE).

Crawley: Ifield Mill Pond, 2014. (No NGR, site code of director supplied). Archaeological watching briefs undertaken during groundworks associated with the draining of the north mill pond, extraction of underlying sediment and creation of a new spillway have revealed remains of at least three phases of potential medieval and post-medieval industrial activity on the site. Potentially the earliest of the features are the remains of two bloomery furnaces (for iron smelting) found in the base of the drained pond. These have been excavated, recorded and

samples taken for archaeomagnetic dating by the University of Bradford – we await the results. The most expansive findings were made in the north-east corner of the site where the culvert for the new spillway has been excavated. Here the remains of a timber and stone structure were found – most probably the early post-medieval iron forge that is documented from 1574 and was later destroyed by Parliamentary forces in 1643, at the beginning of the English Civil War. In association with the structure was a well-made timber-lined culvert that would have drained into the brook to the north. Elsewhere, another timber structure has been found to in the north-central part of the drained pond, in front of the existing dam. Here a substantial dump of ironworking slag overlay a small funnel-shaped timber structure fed by a timber flue and downpipe. This may relate to the re-use of the site for corn-milling in the latter part of the 17th century. Site works are on-going and it is hoped that the interpretation of these regionally significant findings can be refined through analysis undertaken at the post-excavation phase of the project (ASE).

Crawley: Forge Wood (aka Crawley North-East Sector). (NGR centred TQ 29053 39242). Excavation of trial trenches on the western part of this site west of Balcombe Road and Steers Lane) has found an Early Bronze Age gully and discrete areas of iron working bloomery activity. One small area of iron working activity, with pits containing furnace or forge slag, is probably associated with the former Tinsley Forge, very close by. M/f. (TVAS reported by WSCC).

East Lavington: Westerlands Farm and Stud. (No NGR supplied: Graffham parish). During June 2014 magnetometry and resistivity surveys were undertaken. This area had been selected because aerial photographs taken over the years, most recently in 2007 and in 2012, showed indications of an apparent ditched enclosure. The survey showed clearly that the ditched enclosure was present, together with ditches that may have defined the approach to the enclosure. There is also a feature that could be a hut platform. An informal fieldwalk of the ploughed area produced a range of interesting pottery dating from the Early/Mid Iron Age to the early part of the Roman period. The combination of evidence from the survey, and the pottery found on the site shows that the site should be investigated further (CDAS).

Felpham: Private Residential Property, Back Garden. (NGR SZ 9574 9959) (Site Code FUB. Directors Stewart Angell & Peter Hibbs). SMHS were made aware of an underground structure sited within the back garden of a property in Felpham. Following a brief look at the structure permission was granted to survey and photograph. Constructed of reinforced concrete and then covered with soil, the interior has been finished with a thin layer of rendering. A steep set of concrete steps allow access, with a small emergency exit sited the opposite end of the bunker. Excavation was not undertaken due to the grass covering being the owner's lawn. The bunker is thought to have been constructed to be used as a battle headquarters. More research is needed (SMHS).

Fishbourne: Land east of Folis Close, Clay Lane . (SU 8385 0548, but SU 83872 05466 reported by WSCC). (Site code: CLF 14/27. Director Felicity Thompson). An evaluation was carried out in advance of housing. The only feature revealed was an undated pit or large post-hole (TVAS).

Fishbourne: Fishbourne Roman Palace and adjacent land. (NGR SU 83987 04813). Monitoring of excavations for a new water main to the north and east of the Palace resulted in the recording of a series of Roman features and deposits. (Wessex Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Greatham: Greatham Bridge. (NGR TQ 03089 16268). Excavations for three engineering test pits within the highway upon the Scheduled Greatham Bridge were monitored (built 1795). A

former road surface of flint and limestone metalling was observed in one test pit, below modern road bedding material, but was not associated with any finds. The stone (Lower Greensand) extrados of one bridge arch was exposed in another test pit. The rammed rubble infill over the arch, and underlying the bedding of the old road metalling, was of chalk. The rubble infill and old road surface are likely to be original features of the bridge (Parsons Brinckerhoff reported by WSCC).

Haywards Heath: Bolnore Village Phase 5. (NGR TQ 32620 23408). Trial trenching revealed no datable ancient archaeological features (ASE reported by WSCC).

Haywards Heath: Land South of Rocky Lane (Phases 2 and 3). (NGR: TQ 2804 2221, but centred TQ 32782 22378 reported by WSCC). (Site Code: RLH13 Director Hayley Nicholls). A total of 74 evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated to the top of the natural geology. Undisturbed topsoil and subsoil horizons were recorded in 68 of the 74 trenches. Limited disturbance from land drains was identified in 11 trenches whilst localised truncation of deposits in the south-east of the site from quarry pits was evident. 54 of the 74 trenches investigated were devoid of archaeological features. 27 archaeological features, across 20 trenches, were identified within the site area, comprising of 12 linear ditches, one curvilinear ditch, six possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, two isolated postholes, two possible pits, one tree bole, one very large ditch or partially exposed pit and two possible quarry pits. Two possible ditch terminals or partially exposed pits, one ditch, and one very large ditch or pit was dated as late Iron Age/ early Roman. One ditch was securely dated as modern. All other features remained undated. However, all archaeological features were sealed by subsoil, other than a pit or tree bole in Trench 74 where no subsoil was present, a modern ditch encountered in both Trenches 70 and 72 and two quarry pits in the south-east corner of the site. An assemblage of struck flint of Mesolithic/ early Neolithic date was collected however, none was considered to be *in situ*. It would however, suggest an early prehistoric presence at the site with possible knapping activity and tool using activities. The presence of numerous chips in one feature towards the north-west of the site was considered interesting as it is possible that the feature disturbed an *in situ* scatter of microdébitage (ASE).

Horsham: Horsham Bowling Club and land adjoining, Bishopric. (NGR TQ 16769 30646). Excavation, in stages, of trial trenches on built up and land-raised ground adjoining the River Arun is in progress. The riverside land, to the rear of the medieval Bishopric “suburb” of the medieval borough of Horsham, is thought to have been used in the early post-medieval period for tanning. Initial trial trenches, at a distance from the river, have not revealed surviving archaeological features (Archaeological Solutions reported by WSCC).

Horsham: Land east of the A24. (NGR TQ 15363 30285). Trial trench excavation, in small stages, in advance of large scale housing development, continues. Small-scale trial trenching in the north central part of the site, following removal of a large soil bund, found no further indications of the known Iron Age and Roman linear features, revealed further to the north (ASE).

Horsham (North): Former Wealden Brickworks (once Warnham Brickworks), Brookhurst Wood. (NGR TQ 17076 34669). Recording of a former Warnham Brickworks burner shed and vehicle maintenance workshop were carried out before their demolition (URS reported by WSCC).

Horsted Keynes: Freshfield Brickworks. (NGR TQ 38345 26795). Continuing watching brief to the south-east and down-slope from pits containing mesolithic flintwork, other pits containing

Mid to Late Iron Age pottery, and part of a medieval building with stone foundations, excavated in 2009-2010, revealed no datable ancient archaeological features (Gerard Martin Associates reported by WSCC).

Littlehampton: Courtwick Lane. (TQ 0180 0360). (Site code: CLL 10/85. Director Sean Wallis). An ongoing watching brief is being carried out in advance of a new housing development. So far a handful of archaeological features have been found in the footing trenches (TVAS).

Littlehampton: Toddington Lane. (TQ 0308 0387). (Site code: TLL 13/23. Director Sean Wallis). An excavation in advance of housing revealed numerous pits and post-holes dating from the Roman period, along with a small number of probable Bronze Age features. As well as the usual pottery finds, a small amount of smelting slag was recovered from a dense cluster of intercutting pits, although there was no evidence of smelting itself within the small excavation area (TVAS).

Littlehampton: East Bank Tidal Walls Flood Defence Scheme. (NGR TQ 0283 0131 to TQ 0150 0290). (Site code: EBL 13. Director Lauren Gibson). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground works for a flood defence scheme extending along the east bank of the River Arun for approximately 2.5 kilometres from the harbour mouth to 500m north of the A259 crossing. Monitoring during the demolition of the 1970s tidal wall in the westernmost portion of the site area (Reach 6) produced no archaeological features or finds. Work at the site is ongoing (ASE).

Littlehampton: A259 highway land. (NGR TQ 033378 03376 & TQ 03412 03373). Monitoring of the excavation of two geotechnical test pits revealed no archaeological features. See also **Angmering** (Oxford Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Petworth: Petworth Park. (NGR SU 973 219: Petworth parish). (Director Tom Dommett). Excavations within Petworth Park on Lawn Hill, northwest of the House, were undertaken over the course of nine days as part of a community archaeology project in July. The excavations uncovered substantial *in situ* remains of two phases of building, both believed to be of Elizabethan date. The excavations identified the northwest and southeast faces of the building, believed to be c. 20m². It is possible that this represents a hunting lodge, or perhaps temporary accommodation for the Earl of Northumberland during the extensive renovations and repairs to the main manor house known to have taken place in the 1570's after the Percy family was confined to Petworth (NT with CBAS).

Selsey: RNLI Station. (NGR approx. SZ 86207 92781). Following geophysical survey of the site of a proposed on-shore facility, trial excavations demonstrated that nothing of archaeological interest is likely to be present (Wessex Archaeology reported by WSCC).

Shipley: Knepp Castle Estate, land north-east of Hillhouse Farm. (TQ 16483 22278). Excavation of trial trenches (Phase 3) to the east of the recently recorded Late Iron Age/ early Roman enclosure has not revealed any datable ancient archaeological features (West Sussex Archaeology Ltd reported by WSCC).

Slinfold: Heron Grove: Dedisham Manor. (NGR 510996 132832: Slinfold Parish). (Site Code: HG DM / 14. Project co-ordinator Kellie Mills). A small evaluation trench was undertaken in search of possible medieval occupation in Heron Grove field, part of the Dedisham manor estate. The field has large bank and ditch earth works, possibly connected to either a Water Corn Mill

mentioned in the manor's 1321 archives, or a defensive ditch attached to the medieval moat surrounding Dedisham Manor. No evidence was found to support either possibility at this time, and only two ceramic pottery finds dating to the 1800's were found in top soil. Further work in the form of excavations across the earthwork features and a hand auger survey are planned (HDAG).

Slinfold: Garden Platt: Dedisham Manor. (NGR 510901 132768: Slinfold Parish). (Site code: GP DM/14. Project co-ordinator, Vicky Lillywhite). A hand auger survey of six boreholes was carried out along a three metre section of the eastern arm of the medieval moat that surrounds Dedisham manor to see if the dimensions of the moat and the depth of the archaeology could be established. The auger hit resistance at between 60-70cm depth in each borehole, but the very dry ground conditions could have contributed to not being able to go any deeper. The only finds in the auger scoop were consistent with finds from a silty ditch, gravels, small pieces of broken glass, etc. Future hand auger surveys continuing along the remaining arm of the moat are planned (HDAG).

Slinfold: Barn Six Acres: Dedisham Manor. (NGR 510996 132692: Slinfold Parish). (Project co-ordinator's Vicky Lillywhite/David Staveley). A Magnetometer survey was carried out by David Staveley, on behalf of HDAG, of a field on the Dedisham estate directly south-west of Field B where several linear features, potentially associated with the Romano- British occupation of that area, have previously been located using geophysics. The aim was to see if those features continued towards this direction or if the extent of the site in that direction could be determined. No evidence of a continuation of the features was evident on the survey results (HDAG/David Staveley).

Slinfold: Dedisham Manor. (NGR 510886 132790: Slinfold Parish). (Project co-ordinator Vicky Lillywhite/Kellie Mills). A metal detector survey of an area of the rear garden of Dedisham manor (a medieval moated manor) was carried out. A base line was established, the find spots were plotted onto a graph and the finds each separately recorded onto record sheets. The dates of the finds were modern (20th century and later) (HDAG).

Storrington: Private Residential Property, Back Garden. (NGR TQ 09346 14175). (Site Code SARS. Directors Stewart Angell & Peter Hibbs). The owner discovered this underground WW2 Air Raid Shelter whilst dismantling a garden pond feature. SMHS were given the opportunity to survey and record the site before the owner decides what to do with it. Constructed with a combination of brick, corrugated iron, galvanised flat metal sheeting and reinforced concrete, the interior has a bespoke metal tubed frame to attach and form the corrugated iron sheeting around. A small excavation was undertaken to establish the thickness of concrete applied over the corrugated iron to protect the roof (SMHS).

Tortington Priory Barn, Arundel. (NGR: 500702 106030). (Site Code: TPF14 Director John Cook). An archaeological watching was undertaken during repairs to an existing water main. No archaeological remains were encountered during the ground works and only previously disturbed deposits (by the existing pipeline) were excavated (ASE).

Worthing: Chesswood Middle School, Chesswood Road. (NGR TQ 15514 02703 & TQ 15656 03620). Trial trench excavations in two locations, approx. 60 metres to the west and east of the reported discovery in 1886 of a Roman cremation cemetery, found no surviving ancient archaeological features or finds. (Development Archaeology Services reported by WSCC).

Worthing: New Worthing School. (TQ 1458 0407, but TQ 14206 03789 reported by WSCC). (Site code: WSW 14/176. Director Felicity Thompson). An evaluation was carried out in advance of a new school on land forming part of Northbrook College (Broadwater Campus). The underlying geology largely consisted of a thin layer of gravel which lay above the chalk. This probably represents the Ice Age watercourse which has been recorded elsewhere in the vicinity, running approximately north-south. Just one archaeological feature was revealed, but this turned out to be a pit dating from the early Neolithic period. It produced a large assemblage of pottery, from at least nine vessels, along with a substantial amount of flint knapping debris. Round bodied Sussex open bowl forms and forms with imperforate lugs are represented. With the exception of one circular lug in a coarse grog tempered fabric, all sherds are flint-tempered. The rarity of Early Neolithic archaeology in the region makes this a very significant discovery (TVAS).

Worthing: Lower Northbrook Farm, Durrington. (TQ 1043 0410). (Site code: LNF 14/58. Director Sean Wallis). No archaeological features were recorded during an evaluation in advance of housing. The project centred on the 1950s farmhouse on Titnore Lane, and the results were slightly disappointing given the amount of archaeology found in the surrounding area, including the St Barnabas Hospice site immediately to the south (TVAS).

Worthing: Lower Northbrook Farm, Durrington. (TQ 1060 0410). (Site code: LNF 12/182. Director Sean Wallis). An excavation at Lower Northbrook Farm is currently in its early stages. It is hoped that the remains of Northbrook Mansion (demolished in 1850) will be revealed, as traces of walls and surfaces were recorded during an evaluation in 2012 (TVAS).

Worthing: Northbrook College, West Durrington. (NGR TQ 10491 03781). A watching brief on ground excavations immediately to the south and south-west of the College buildings revealed surviving archaeological features: three linear features, some containing Roman pottery (TVAS reported by WSCC).

Worthing: Glaxo Smithkline, Southdown View Way. (NGR TQ 15498 04475). Excavation of geoarchaeological shallow boreholes within the flood plain of the Teville Stream revealed only shallow alluvial deposits, without archaeological deposits or finds (ASE reported by WSCC).

Worthing: Hurst Grange, 17-19 Parkfield Road, West Tarring. (NGR TQ 13173 03716). Small-scale excavation of trial trenches revealed no archaeological features or finds (Chris Butler Archaeological Services reported by WSCC).

Walberton: Lower Farm. (centred NGR SU 983 048: Walberton parish). (Directors Peter Brannlund & Ian Robertson). Based on the evidence of a series of Aerial Photographs taken in the summer of 2013, a two week excavation was undertaken in August this year. The excavation revealed a number of ditches, but with very few associated finds. A further excavation is scheduled for late October 2014 (WAS).

Yapton: Bilsham Farm. (Centred NGR SU 9607 0243). (Site code: YBF 14. Director Greg Priestley-Bell). An archaeological monitoring and recording exercise was conducted in advance of the construction of a solar photovoltaic farm at the site. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during an initial phase of monitoring. Work at the site is ongoing (ASE).

NB. Nothing to report from:
Eastbourne Museum Service
Philippa Whitehill

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

CG Archaeology

Chris Butler Archaeological Services

Development Archaeological Services

IHRG

Winchelsea Archaeological Society

West Sussex Archaeology

WIRG