

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP

(12th June 2017 – 2nd October 2017)

* volunteer opportunities

East Sussex

Alfriston: Lavender Cottage. (NGR TQ 52053 03057). (Site code: LAV 16. Director: Sarah Vine). Watching brief monitoring works associated with the construction of a new rear extension and the rebuilding of a side store on the north side of the existing building. The works comprised of the excavation of two test pits on the north side of the house; the opening of an apparent blocked-up doorway in the north wall of the house; reduction of the floor level, and excavation for underpinning inside the kitchen and dining room of the existing house; the excavation of footing trenches for the rear extension and the excavation for underpinning next to an existing wall along the northern boundary of the Site. A small, steep-sided pit was seen in section beneath the existing foundations of the house. The pit was cut into the natural chalk. No artefacts were found in the pit, although it appears to be earlier than the existing house and may be medieval-early post-medieval in date. The removal of the blocked-up area in the north wall of the house revealed a fireplace, not a door as previously thought. The pattern of disturbed brickwork above the fireplace suggests there was an external chimney at one time. The test pits, footing trenches and underpinning outside the existing house revealed a deposit of made ground (made up of clay, sand and chalk) above a natural deposit of clay mixed with chalk. A rectangular feature adjacent to the west wall of the house was seen in plan after the concrete was removed, and relates to blocked access to the cellar below the house. No other features or artefacts were observed (CBAS).

***Barcombe: The Crink.** (NGR TQ 4262 1495: 5-20mOD: Barcombe Parish). (Site code: TC 17. Directors Rob Wallace & David Millum: Site Supervisor Stuart McGregor). A magnetometer survey was carried out by volunteers over the lower half of a field called the Crink in early September which includes Margary's proposed route of the Greensand Way. Part of this field had previously been field-walked and produced Romano-British pottery sherd and tile fragments. The results are still being studied as there are some very slight linear anomalies to the eastern edge of the field, but there is no obvious feature to indicate the route of a Roman road. (see website www.culverproject.co.uk for future volunteer opportunities and further results)(CAP).

Battle: Coppshall Cottage, Lower Lake. (TQ 75322 15362: outside of planning by informal request from Historic England).(Site code: CCB 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). On June 6th 2017 the excavation of 18 postholes to the rear of Coppshall Cottage was monitored. These were dug in order to erect a new fence around the perimeter of a new area of garden. The land had recently been sold to the owner by Historic England who had requested, by conveyance, that an archaeological monitor of the post holes was necessary. A single residual early post medieval pottery sherd was recovered but the majority of the finds were 19th century to modern. No features were noted although the individual areas excavated were too small to see if features were present. A full record of the soil profiles was taken and a small report made. No further action was considered necessary (ASL).

Berwick: 8 The Street. (NGR: TQ 51920 05133). (Site code: TSB 17. Director: Sarah Vine). Watching brief monitoring ground reduction and the excavation of one long footing trench for a new outbuilding. A layer of chalk and flint rubble lay immediately beneath the concrete surface. A small amount of post-medieval CBM was found in the rubble. Below the rubble layer was a natural clay deposit. A concrete base for a probable animal trough was found. This

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had been covered by the chalk and flint rubble. No other archaeological features were encountered (CBAS).

Bexhill: High Weald House, Bexhill Enterprise Park (NGR 574745 109280, Bexhill Parish). (Site code BEP 17. Director Gary Webster). The 11 evaluation trenches excavated did not yield any archaeological features, despite the significant finds in excavations nearby. The topography could play a large part in this, as the land is on a relatively steep slope, and quite uneven, and probably more suitable for use as pasture land than occupation, intensive farming or industry. The presence of the 'dry valley,' with a layer of colluvium above the natural, was noteworthy as a landscape feature (ASE).

Bexhill: Barn, Mayo Lane. (NGR: TQ 73440 09800). (Site code: MYO 17. Director: Emily Walsh.) Watching brief monitoring ground reduction down to natural in the west of the site for the later excavation of footings. Uncovered brick footings from the demolished Mayo Barn, which had previously been surveyed, and a midden feature. Pottery, CBM, glass, and metal were recovered from the midden feature, all dating from the 19th-20th centuries (CBAS).

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** (Centred NGR TQ 460 003). (Site code: TM 17. Site Director: Luke Barber). Excavations on the large greenhouse complex has established, more or less, the sequence of development but also has uncovered the remains of one well-preserved 'hearth/kiln' below the greenhouse, with what may be the remains of another to the north. Recording work is nearly finished on the greenhouse though there is a little more digging in two key areas. Work has also been undertaken recording the upstanding remains of the mill within the tidal creek and uncovering the mill office building to the south of the creek. This has what is assumed to be the remains of a malt kiln in one room and the main mill office, the two divided by a room described as 'kiln store' on an 1871 plan. Volunteers always welcome (SAS).

Brighton: Brighton Dome. (NGR 531204 104347 Brighton). (Site code: BDB 16. Director: Garrett Shennan). Brighton's Corn Exchange originated c. 1805 as a riding house for the Prince Regent's adjoining palace complex, built on the site of Brighton's first Quaker meeting house. The work associated with the renovation and expansion of this structure – now used as an arts venue – comprised standing building recording as well as below-ground monitoring. The excavations within the hall uncovered footings and drainage relating to its construction; to the west a Quaker cemetery was uncovered, in use c. 1700-1820. Around 20 individuals of mixed age and sex were exhumed, a number of whom had been reburied here, probably when the adjacent corn exchange/riding house was built. The 18th century cemetery wall was also revealed, together with a number of wells belonging to the early 19th century houses built on the site. The standing building recording within the Corn Exchange revealed the original timber frame and panelling of the Regency riding house, as well as upstanding walls relating to a stable-block constructed adjacent for the Regent's mistress, Mrs Fitzherbert, and an early 19th century bakehouse relating to one of the houses adjacent. A cache of material was also discovered behind a wall in the Corn Exchange relating to the site's use as a hospital during World War I. This consisted of newspapers, matchboxes and other ephemera, as well as a number of letters written by the wounded servicemen. The building recording and archaeological monitoring works are both ongoing, as redevelopment work continues(ASE).

Brighton: Pavilion Gardens. (TQ 31204. BHCC) (Directors: John Skelton and Pete Tolhurst). Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society took the opportunity to be present during the excavation of trenches in Pavilion Gardens. The trenches were dug over two days as part of a tree management regime intended to prevent the spread of disease by cutting through the roots. Two trenches approximately 10 metres long, 0.5 metres wide and one metre deep were dug by

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machine through garden soil and paths and then immediately backfilled. No artefacts were encountered apart from modern items apparently casually discarded by visitors. No stratigraphy apart from modern path construction was observed (BHAS).

Brighton: 16 Bristol Gate. (NGR: TQ 32983 03909). (Site code: BGB 16. Director: Rose Calis.) Watching brief monitoring the excavation of ground reduction, two garden wall trenches, soakaway and foundation trenches. Made-ground directly overlay the chalk natural. No archaeology found (CBAS).

Brighton: Roedean School. Some probable prehistoric pits on the ongoing watching brief. More detailed summary next time (ASE).

Broad Oak: Pottens Mill. (NGR: TQ 61314 24185). (Site code: PMB 16. Director: Sarah Vine.) Watching brief monitoring ground reduction and the excavation of footing trenches for a new storage building. Ground reduction exposed a probable concrete wall footing within the former location of a post 1973-1974 building on the site. Two deposits of modern building material were also encountered. No archaeological features or deposits were present (CBAS).

Chiddingly: Units 2 & 3, Friths Farm. (NGR: 53926 14880). (Site code: FFC 17. Directors: Paul Conner and Emily Walsh.) Watching brief monitoring the removal of concrete floor and reduction of ground in milking barn, recording of exterior trenches and digester pit (unit 3), recording of brick floor in stables and ground reduction of outbuilding (unit 2). No archaeology found (CBAS).

Chiddingly: The Cart Barn, Friths Farm. (NGR TQ 53926 14880). (Site code: CBF 17. Director: Jon Baczkowski). Watching brief monitoring test pits and reduction of ground in cart barn as well as exterior test pit and monitoring and recording of exterior drainage and utility trenches. Trenches were dug to below the depth of the natural, topsoil c. 300mm deep overlay subsoil c. 250mm deep which directly overlay the natural. Several contexts were exposed in the topsoil/subsoil and represent various phases of road/ farmyard surface construction. Samples of 19th- to 20th- CBM were taken for dating (CBAS).

Ditchling: 70 East End Lane. (NGR: TQ 32906 15185). (Site code: EAS 16. Director: Paul Connor). Watching brief monitoring ground reduction for the extension of the building to the northern elevation; footings trenches and all intrusive groundworks. Small sherds of post medieval pottery recovered from the east end of the footings trench and piece of clay pipe. No other archaeology was found (CBAS).

Eastbourne: Compton Place. (TV 603 986). GPR surveys of the grounds showed some garden features to the west of the building and an old driveway to the north, now replaced. (David Staveley).

Eastbourne: Eastbourne Arndale Centre. (NGR 561280 99054. Eastbourne District). (Site code: EAC 17. Director Ed Blinkhorn). A geoarchaeological desk based assessment, test-pitting, and borehole drilling at the Arndale Centre has identified sediments which may date to the Last Interglacial (MIS 5e), and later. Historic finds of hippo, rhino, elephant, horse, and deer from nearby indicate Pleistocene fauna deriving from both Ipswichian and Devensian contexts. It is hoped that the geoarchaeological samples retrieved from fieldwork will help contextualise these finds and enhance understanding of later Pleistocene landscape development in Eastbourne (ASE).

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Eastbourne: The Former Police Station, Grove Road. (TV 60743 98860: Eastbourne Borough Council).(Site code: EPS 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In August 2017 Archaeology Services Lewes surveyed the former Police Station. The resulting Heritage Statement included an impact assessment which sets out the history of the site and suggests some chronological growth of the building through the years until the present day. The survey established which internal walls and features were original to the first phase of construction in 1938 and showed successive phases of construction. This accompanied an application for its redevelopment and established that although the building had been subjected to some internal changes throughout its life, much of the original buildings features had survived unchanged (ASL).

Eastbourne: 25 Baldwin Avenue. (NGR: TQ 59176 00263). (Site code: BAL 16. Director: Steffan Klemenic). Evaluation excavation of a single 5m long x 1.2m wide x c.1.2m deep trench at the rear of the garden, to determine the presence of archaeological remains within the footprint of a proposed new dwelling. A scatter of small CBM fragments were recovered from the imported topsoil, otherwise, no archaeological finds were found. A subsequent watching brief was carried out during construction – no archaeology found (CBAS).

Eastbourne: 25 St Anne's Road. (NGR: TV 60750 99493). (Site code: STA 17. Director: Sarah Vine). A single evaluation trench, measuring 9.8m long by 1.5m wide, was excavated within the lawn to the rear of the building, in order to target the footprint of the proposed extension. The trench revealed topsoil and subsoil above the natural chalk. A small amount of post-medieval/modern ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery was recovered from the subsoil. A very faint linear feature, running broadly northeast-southwest, was seen near the south end of the trench. The clay fill contained frequent large chalk pieces and a number of fragments of post-medieval/modern brick. This linear feature does not appear to correspond with any field boundary shown on the maps (CBAS).

Eastbourne : 288 Kings Drive. (NGR: TQ 59445 01792). (Site code: KDE 17. Directors: Emily Walsh.) Watching brief monitoring of ground reduction and excavation of footings for extension to existing property, and service trench around and to the front of the existing house. Returned to monitor second utilities trench. No archaeological features were recorded. Two sherds of pottery and two pieces of prehistoric flintwork were recovered from the topsoil. One worked flint came from the spoil from a subsoil deposit in the soak away (CBAS).

Eastbourne: 21 Church Street, Willingdon. (TQ 5880 0247). (Site Code CSW 17/140. Site Director: Sean Wallis). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief in advance of a new extension being built (TVAS).

Etchingam: Etchingam Cricket Field. (NGR: TQ7066526050). (Site code: CFP 17. Director: Emily Walsh.) Evaluation excavation of two 20m x 2m trenches within the area of proposed ground reduction to a maximum depth of 0.63m. Topsoil containing a small amount of CBM and charcoal was recorded to a depth of c. 250-350mm. Beneath this in Trench 2 was a thin layer (c.50mm) of more concentrated charcoal and CBM observed in patches. This was underlain by the natural deposit. No archaeological features and few finds were recorded (CBAS).

***Fairlight: Hastings Country Park.** (centred NGR TQ 85997 11610). (Site code: HCP 16A. Director: Kevin Cornwell). On-going magnetometer surveys are being conducted within Hastings Country Park on behalf of Hastings Borough Council. These have identified numerous field systems and a number of small farmsteads including the RB site identified by John Moore (SAC 112, 1974). Work is continuing with volunteer opportunities. Contact Kevin or Lynn on: haarg@hotmail.co.uk (01424 812092) (HAARG).

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Falmer: Land at University of Sussex, Areas F, G and the North-West slope. (NGR 534644 109466. Falmer Parish). (Site code: UOS 16. Director Lucy May). An evaluation was carried out on land that can generally be characterised as having been landscaped during the previous building work for the university campus. In two of the areas assessed made ground deposits directly overlay natural geology. One shallow feature was excavated in one area. However, like the rest of the site, it was clearly truncated and provided no dating. The western half of the north-west slope appears undisturbed, whilst the eastern half has been built up using the materials from the previous building works within campus. Colluvial deposits exist below the made ground throughout most of these trenches in the eastern half of the area, overlying natural chalk geology. Geoarchaeological investigations demonstrated possible palaeoenvironmental evidence from a Holocene colluvial sequence in the north east corner of the northwest slope, and the presence of a large Pleistocene or Tertiary solution hollow on the ridge to the west in the same area. Pleistocene head units were determined to be of low geoarchaeological value (ASE).

Five Ashes: Little Tinkers, Scocus Farm. (NGR: TQ 55659 23205). (Site code: LTH 17. Director: Rose Calis). Two 1m x 1m test pits were opened within the confines of the proposed building. No archaeology was encountered. CBM was retrieved from the lower made ground deposit seen in Test Pit 1 (CBAS).

Forest Row: Forest Way. (NGR: 544266 134756 to 545609 135234. Forest Row Parish). (Site code: FWR 16. Director Gary Webster). The watching brief was successful in identifying 13th-century iron working; most likely a bloomery furnace. Evidence of an early post-medieval field system was also identified (ASE).

Forest Row: Burnt House Cottage. (NGR: TQ 42275 35090). (Site code: BHC 15. Director: Paul Connor). Watching brief observing the reduction of ground to the west side of the cottage, prior to the digging of footings for an extension to the current building. The map of 1898 indicates a possible extension to the property to the west, which is no longer extant. There proved to be no evidence of the structure during the ground reduction next to the current building. Two small modern and shallow refuse pits containing glass and ceramics were discovered, but believed to be dated to the 1960's. Reduction of the grass bank revealed no archaeology, although some glass contemporary with the small refuse pits was present in the topsoil. No other archaeology on site (CBAS).

Framfield: Veterinary House. (TQ 49661 20428: Wealden District Council). (Site code: VHF 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In September 2017 Archaeology Services Lewes prepared a Heritage Statement, comprising a Desk-Based Assessment and Historic Building Record (HBR), was prepared for the proposed conversion of outbuildings to studio workshops and a home office with WC facilities. The site is currently in use partly for storage and partly as a pottery workshop. The assessment has concluded that the site has a low potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological deposits but medium potential for medieval deposits and medium potential for post-medieval deposits. The HBR concluded that the out-buildings did not form a single unit and can be grouped into three distinct units which are individually roofed. They have been constructed in at least five distinct phases as follows: Phase 1 after 1874; Phase 2 after 1897; Phase 3 mid 20th century (?); Phase 4 after 1972 and Phase 5 late 20th century (ASL).

Framfield: 4 Ebenezer Cottages. (NGR: TQ 49687 20487). (Site code: ECF 16. Director: Paul Connor). Watching brief during ground reduction and the excavation of foundation footings

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for a side extension. No archaeological features or deposits were present in any of the trenches. The brick footings of the late 19th- century building were exposed. A small amount of modern glass and pottery was recovered from the utilities trench which truncates the site (CBAS).

Hailsham: Amberstone (TQ to be disclosed at later date. Wealden District Council). (Site code: unknown. Director: Paul Wilkinson). Evaluation excavation has identified a small medieval settlement. The site has unfortunately been night-hawked. Further open area excavation of the remains is planned (SWAT reported by ESCC).

Hailsham: Mill Road (TQ to be disclosed at later date. Wealden District Council). (Site code: unknown. Director: Paul Wilkinson). Evaluation excavation has identified a small medieval settlement, and the remains of a post-medieval farm. Further open area excavation of the remains is planned (SWAT reported by ESCC).

Hailsham: Mill Road. An excavation has just started for CGMS, but too early to provide details yet (ASE).

Hartfield: Forest House, Shepherds Gate, Coleman's Hatch. (TQ 4504 3365). (Site code: CHH 17/101. Site Director: Odile Rouard). A watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with a new access tracks. The only archaeological feature recorded was a footpath which probably dates from the mid 19th century. The footpath is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, where it appears to form part of an ornamental garden (TVAS).

Hastings: 22 Hill Street. (TQ 82401 09593: Hastings Borough).(Site code: HSH 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). ASL conducted a watching brief in May 2017 at the site. A small raft foundation for an extension was excavated to the rear of the house measuring 2.70m x 1.90m. This was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.75m. Several features were recorded with a possible late medieval sandstone wall which had an early post-medieval pit dug against the foundation through to the natural clay. A late 18th- century/early 19th- century outhouse was built above the features and was later converted into an outdoor toilet in the late 19th/early 20th century. A range of pottery dating from the 13th to 19th centuries was recovered along with a scattering of clay tobacco pipes with maker's stamps on the base and glass/metal finds (ASL).

Hastings: West Hill Pavilion Workshop, Exmouth Place. (TQ 8236 0962). (Site code: WPH 17/31. Site Director: Sean Wallis). A watching brief was carried out in advance of a new office building on the site. At least two post-medieval pits were recorded, along with two walls dating from either the late post-medieval or modern periods. (TVAS).

Hellingly: Hellingly Park Development, New Road. (TQ 5924 1146. Wealden District Council). (Site code: unknown. Director: Thom Hayes). Open area excavation has revealed a significant Roman farmstead comprising a large ditched rectangular enclosure containing a nine metre diameter round house, a large rectangular timber building and an open-ended round house workshop structure, as well as large quantities of contemporary finds including Roman bottle glass. Excavation around the enclosure has identified it sits within a contemporary field system (Pre-Construct Archaeology reported by ESCC).

Herstmonceaux: Land adj Elm Tree House. (NGR: TQ 63743 12584). (Site code: ETH 16. Director: Diccon Hart). Strip, map and sample which comprised stripping the entire site in

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advance of development. Undated east-west aligned ditch, parallel to the street frontage and defining an area of later post-medieval occupation including a group of pits and quarries, a large pond feature that may have originated as a quarry, and the brick foundations of a later 19th century agricultural building. To the rear (north) of the site, excavated features include a later post-medieval trackway on a north-west/south-east orientation, two undated pits and two undated tree throws. Finds included post-medieval pottery, CBM, glass, metal and stone (CBAS).

Horsebridge: Land South of Kings Head Public House Lower Horsebridge. (NGR 557787 111389. Hailsham Parish). (Site code: KHP 17. Director: John Cook). No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the evaluation. Two, probably later post-medieval, ditches were identified running across two of the excavated trenches. Trench 1 was extensively disturbed by a modern sewer (ASE).

Hove: 2 Midhurst Walk. (TQ 2756 0725). (Site code - MWH 17/19. Site Director: Jim Webster). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief in advance of a new extension being built (TVAS).

Hurst Green: 52 London Road. (NGR: TQ7341 627140). (Site code: LRH 17. Director: Caroline Russell). Watching brief monitoring ground reduction work to south of modern extension (kitchen/utility room). Ground reduction work exposed sandstone and brick footings relating to buildings shown on historic mapping, together with post medieval finds (CBAS).

Isfield: White Bridge Cottage. (NGR TQ 44930 17521). (Site code: WBC 16. Director: Jon Baczkowski). Evaluation excavation of two trenches, opened in advance of the demolition of the existing property and construction of three new properties within the plot of White Bridge Cottage. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in either trenches and no artefacts were recovered (CBAS).

Isfield: Buckham Hill Farm. (NGR: TQ4481720172). (Site code: BHF 17. Director: Caroline Russell). Evaluation excavation of three trenches to investigate the possible line of Lewes to London Roman road. Minimal archaeology found. Several (post medieval?) boundary ditch features and one post-hole were recorded in Trench 1 from which two pieces of CBM were recovered. A sherd of pottery, potentially Iron Age, was also recovered from the top of the natural deposit of Trench 1 (CBAS).

Laughton : Bridges Cottage. (NGR: TQ 49928 10787). (Site code: BCL 16. Director: Sarah Vine). Watching brief monitoring the excavation of footing trenches for a new house on the site. The trenches were excavated to 1m – 1.8m deep. The topsoil lay above the subsoil and natural sandy clay. A large, steep sided pit containing post-medieval bricks was seen below the subsoil. This may have been a former soakaway. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered. The 19th century building that previously stood on the site was surveyed prior to its demolition (CBAS).

Lewes: Convent Field. (TQ 417 096). A GPR survey revealed a large area of hard standing and an old drainage ditch, along with a possible trackway. (David Staveley).

Lewes: Cannon O'Donnell Centre. (NGR: TQ 40649 10075). (Site code: COC 14. Director: Caroline Russell). Watching brief monitoring the hand excavation of a W-E aligned footing trench for a dividing wall within the westernmost building on site. Excavation had taken place before the work was brought to the attention of CBAS Ltd. Three deposits were exposed within the footing trench. A made ground was recorded resting above a redeposited layer of

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chalk, which lay over the sterile natural chalk rubble. The finds, including a few fragments of human bone, all appear to have derived from the redeposited chalk rubble. No grave cuts and *in-situ* human burials were found. There are to be no other groundworks associated with this development (CBAS).

Lewes: Lewes Old Grammar School. (NGR: TQ 412100). (Site code: LOG 16. Director: Rose Calis). Watching brief monitoring post-holes for the proposed archway and two trenches for a new wall and footpath leading from the archway. The existing flint wall was also recorded and incorporated a gargoyle in its west side, which may have originated from Lewes Priory. The remnant of what looked to be a 20th century dump cut into the natural was partially excavated by the machine. Flower pot, animal bone and china was recovered from the fill (CBAS).

Lewes: Former YMCA Site. (NGR: TQ 41230 10017). (Site code: YML 17. Director: Rose Calis). Evaluation excavation of two test pits in the grounds of Lewes Old Grammar School garden in advance of planning application. Underlying made-ground bank material was a post-medieval deposit, which overlay a thick medieval layer with pot and bone. Underlying this was a thin interface, which overlay a chalky rubble deposit rich with animal bone. The base of this deposit was not reached. Test-pit 2 mirrored the top deposits found in TP1. A post-hole, cutting into post-medieval material, was discovered with a clay pipe stem at its base. A shallow pit was also discovered, with a single fill, seen cutting into a medieval deposit. Underlying this was a pit, cut into the chalk natural. Finds included medieval tile and animal bone. The underlying fill was dark orange brown silt loam with patches of sandy gravels and a high percentage of medieval tile (CBAS).

Lewes: Hanover House. (NGR: TQ 42158 10105). (Site code: HHL 17. Director: Sarah Vine). Evaluation excavation of a single trench, inside the existing building. A building survey was also carried out at this site. The trench was excavated to 1.2m deep, with a sondage excavated a further 0.5m deep at one end of the trench. The evaluation trench revealed several layers of made ground, chalk and clay below the existing building. The upper layers appear to be modern in date, while the lower layers may be early post medieval. The lowest context encountered in the trench contained CBM, animal bone and a small amount of pottery, while CBM was also recovered from two other contexts (CBAS).

Lewes : Old Rectory Cottage. (NGR: TQ 42010 06203). (Site code: ORC 17. Director: Emily Walsh). Watching brief monitoring groundworks, reducing the ground level and monitoring of the excavation of footings to the northeast of the building. Two features representing post-medieval activity were recorded. Two cuts containing masonry possibly representing the remains of foundations walls were recorded in the trench to the northeast of the building. A moderate amount of post-medieval CBM, pot, clay pipe, glass and bone was recovered from the topsoil deposit (CBAS).

Litlington: Pear Tree Cottage, The Street. (TQ 5230 0165: South Downs National Park Authority). (Site code: PTC 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In May and June 2017 Archaeology Services Lewes prepared an Historic Building Record (HBR) and undertook monitoring of two small trenches within the ground floor of Pear Tree Cottage. Barring an original brick floor in Area 2 dating to the 18th-19th century, no features were found. At a later date this floor was cut through in order to install a toilet, probably in the late 19th-early 20th century, the floor was subsequently covered up when the toilet was removed in line with a room change of use. Similarly work on the rear room in the older part of house also uncovered no features, with excavation proving that the floor had been cut into the chalk natural, with a modern concrete floor laid directly over the top of this. The natural geology was noted to slope towards the front of the house, with some medieval pottery and CBM found within the colluvium which may have been re-

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deposited to fill the slope. The HBR raised a number of possible interpretations for the building, which is built against the original Period A house which likely dates to the 17th century. One theory is that the surviving two bays were built during two different phases, during the 18th and 19th centuries; a theory which would appear to be supported by the construction within the roof. However the presence of a continuous flint coursed wall on the north facing elevation spanning both bays would seem to contradict this (ASL).

Newhaven : 97 Denton Road. (NGR: TQ 4560 0259). (Site code: DRN 17. Director: Chris Butler). Watching brief monitoring initial excavation of foundation trenches. Topsoil deposit c. 350mm deep, noted concentration of natural flints at base of this context (indicating established grassland), with colluvium to base of excavation at 1m depth. No features noted and no change in colluvium. Post-medieval pottery, CBM & glass was also recovered (CBAS).

Northiam: Exact location withheld at owner's request. (centred NGR TQ 82 26). (Site code: NT 17. Directors Kevin and Lynn Cornwell). Finds processing has commenced for the artefacts recovered during field walking on the newly discovered *Classis Britannica* (CLBR) site in Northiam. In total, 134 complete or partial stamped tiles with the letters 'CLBR' (with variances) have been identified. These have been categorised to 28 different dies which include nine new designs. The small finds including pottery and glass have been cleaned, marked and a professional pottery report commissioned. A magnetometer survey has been conducted over the August bank holiday weekend covering 8.9ha which identified two large kilns, probably tile, within a c.33x18m enclosure. The remains of a number of buildings have also been identified with the largest measuring 138x6m (HAARG).

Northiam: Land at Martello Cottage, Station Road. (TQ 8272 2531). (Site code: MCN 17/156. Site Director: Sean Wallis). Two evaluation trenches were excavated in a garden area where a new house is to be built. Despite the fact that the area had not been significantly disturbed in the past, no archaeological finds or features were recorded (TVAS).

Ockham: Quarry Farm. (TQ 782 249: Ewhurst Parish). Continuing the work at Quarry Farm, the GPR survey showed the extent of the slag heap in the iron working site, along with the position of three bloomeries. Further to the north, on the floodplain, the GPR survey revealed two possible Roman buildings and the possible location of the upstream port. (David Staveley).

***Ovingdean: Hog Croft.** (TQ 354 036: Ovingdean Parish). (Site code: 500209. Director: John Skelton). Excavation of a 13th-century manorial complex consisting of a stone manor house and timber structures bounded by earthwork banks. This is to be the last year of digging at Ovingdean and the site will be backfilled by Christmas. This year we have completed all but a six square metre strip of the four trenches originally planned. We have continued to reveal post holes and gullies and to delve deeper into the well. Crucially we have identified the corners of two buildings. one, a post hole building and another, a sill beam or post in trench building. However, the function of the two structures has not been determined. We are close to our "insured depth" of two metres in the well. Artefacts from the well have not been as prolific as hoped but we have a good collection of oyster shell, pottery and bone that should enable us to date the feature. Registered finds have been rare this year with only three; a broken copper alloy ring, a corroded ferrous object and a simple ferrous buckle. Bulk finds have continued to accumulate, the pottery being mostly c. 1200 - c. 1500, but, we have more examples of pottery that may be of Saxon origin. Excavations by BHAS will resume in April 2017, probably at Rocky Clump, Stanmer, where there will be digging opportunities for non-members who, by appointment, can join us on site for the day. If they find that the activities are "for them" they can then join the Society. Details can be obtained by visiting our website (<http://www.brightonarch.org.uk>) (BHAS).

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Ovingdean: 68 Longhill Road. (TQ 3604 0359). (Site code: LOB17/115. Site Director: Jim Webster). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief in advance of a new extension being built (TVAS).

Peacehaven : 1 South Coast Road. (NGR TQ 42525 000626). (Site code: SCR 16. Director: Iride Tomazic/Jon Baczkowski). Evaluation excavation of nine trenches, varying in length due to the shape of the site, and one test pit across the site. Trenches revealed several Late Iron Age/Roman features including ditches, post holes and a pit, all below 1m deep. One post hole and pit contained flint and FCF, as well as small pieces of pot, possibly of Late Iron Age/Roman date, included in the pit. Trenching revealed contamination across the site and was evident in several deposits. Subsequent full excavation found a number of pits containing early Neolithic pottery and flintwork and Late Iron Age/Roman features including a small pottery kiln. Currently in Post Excavation stage (CBAS).

Peasmarsh : The Maltings. (NGR: TQ 88980 22690). (Site code: TMP 16. Director: Rose Calis). Evaluation excavation of four trenches. No archaeology was encountered (CBAS).

Piltdown: Lower Morgans House. (NGR: TQ 45207 21717). (Site code: LMH 16. Director: Steffan Klemenic). Watching brief, monitoring the stripping of top and subsoil across the entire site. A deposit of slag may indicate the line of the Roman Lewes-London road. Some prehistoric flint flakes and Roman slag discovered as well as post-medieval pottery and CBM (CBAS).

***Plumpton: Plumpton Roman Villa, Plumpton College.** (TQ 360 147). (Director: David Rudling). In 2017 a fourth season of research and training excavations was undertaken by the Sussex School of Archaeology at the site of a Romano-British villa at Plumpton. These excavations more fully revealed and recorded the winged-corridor house excavated in previous years. This year further investigations were carried out on the mainly chalk foundations/floor which occupies much of the interior of the large room at the eastern end of the original rectangular building. This work demonstrated that these remains, which comprise six parallel crosswalls c. 800mm wide with channels (c. 200mm wide) in between each wall, are parts of a channelled hypocaust system not a later inserted 'corn-drier' as was previously postulated. The remains share similarities of design with one of the hypocausts at the Ashted villa in Surrey. At the western end of the corridor fronting the middle three rooms of the villa, the corridor changes orientation and its eastern wall has now been traced for nine metres to the south-west. In this area of the site are a number of large flint-packed postholes and various features containing charcoal rich deposits. The remains of another masonry building, probably a bath house, were found just to the west of the winged-corridor house, and connected to it by a continuation westwards of the wall forming the rear of the winged-house. We aim in 2018 to explore these western areas further. We also plan next year to continue to investigate the large concentration of flints which lies just to the east of the eastern wall of the villa. Two trial trenches across this area in 2017 revealed some masonry footings. Finds recovered from below the flint spread included several large sherds of early (first century AD) East Sussex Ware pottery and some carbonised seeds. These are the first early Roman-period finds from the site, most of the other finds dating to the third to mid-fourth centuries.

Those wishing to take part at Plumpton villa in 2018 should contact the Sussex School of Archaeology: info@sussexarchaeology.co.uk (SSA).

Polegate: Dittons Villa. (NGR: TQ 60125 04687). (Site code: DVP 17. Directors: Sarah Vine and Emily Walsh). Three evaluation trenches were excavated across the site; two trenches forming a T-shape within the footprint of a proposed new house and one in the front lawn of

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the site. The trenches were positioned to avoid existing services and the proposed footings of the new house. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered (CBAS).

Ringmer: The Forge, Bishops Lane. (TQ 4526 1286). (Site code: TFR 14/208. Site Director: Sean Wallis). An area was stripped in advance of a attenuation pond to the north of a new housing development. Despite the fact that medieval features had been recorded on the main development site, no archaeological finds or features were recorded in the pond area (TVAS).

Ripe: New Stables, Mill Lane. (NGR: TQ 50750 09551). (Site code: MLR 16. Director: Jon Baczkowski). Evaluation excavation, two 10m x 2m trenches were opened within the footprint of the proposed stable building. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded and no finds were recovered. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil, and a more modern deposit of topsoil which was only recorded at the north end of Trench 2, overlying the natural (CBAS).

Ripe: The Lamb Inn. (NGR: TQ 51032 10084). (Site code: LIR 17. Director: Sarah Vine). Evaluation excavation of two trenches each measuring 10m by 2m was undertaken in the car park of the Lamb Inn in order to target the footprint of the proposed new house. The site was covered by the existing car park surface, which lay directly above a deposit of late post-medieval brick and tile. Below this was a buried topsoil, subsoil and the natural. Trench 1 contained a well lined with carved chalk blocks. A small number of bricks were also contained in the structure of the well. The well appeared to have been capped by a clay deposit. The upper fill contained oyster shell, but no other artefacts were found in the well. The well may have dated to the 13th century and gone out of use in the 17th century, and may have been associated with properties fronting the road. Trench 2 revealed a probable cesspit containing a large amount of pottery, CBM and clay pipe appearing to be late 18th- to 19th-century in date. The cesspit was square with vertical sides and contained two layers of fill. No other features were noted (CBAS).

Rushlake Green: Holy Trinity Priory. (NGR: TQ 641192). (Site code: HTP 17. Director: Paul Connor). Watching brief monitoring launch and receiver pits excavated for moling machine to drill and install new power cable and cable trench. Archaeology was present in the cable trench. Four separate sandstone footing contexts were recorded in these features which probably relate to the original priory buildings. Finds of metalwork and slag were recovered in the trench. Small amounts of CBM, pottery and animal bone were recovered in the receiver pit (CBAS).

Rye: Rye Day Care Centre. (NGR: TQ 91948 21541). (Site code: RDC 17. Director: Paul Connor). Watching brief monitoring the removal of existing building foundations and recording of WW2 defences. The foundation removal was monitored. The demolition included the removal of concrete pads which would have provided access to the ambulance station garage. Underneath these pads and a layer of foundation hardcore was a medieval pit which contained pottery, possibly relating to the medieval pottery production site previously found adjacent to this site. The adjacent WW2 anti-tank pimples were fully recorded as part of the monitoring work (CBAS).

Rye: Jempson's Store, Station Approach. (NGR 591905 120484. Rye District). (Site code: BSR 13. Director: Alice Dowsett). The geoarchaeological assessment did not encounter any significant deposits, environmental remains or dating material and the assemblage of finds was very limited. The site was comprised of made ground, followed by weathered alluvium and some lower units of slightly laminated silts and some redeposited peat within alluvium. It is very likely that *in situ* peat deposits from the Walland Marsh/ Dungeness Foreland depositional

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complex, lie beneath the deepest extent of the site, and would be interesting to analyse in any future projects (ASE).

Saltdean: Land at 6 Falmer Avenue. (NGR: TQ 3767 0260). (Site code: FAV 17. Director: Caroline Russell). A geophysical survey was undertaken before an evaluation excavation opening up twelve 20m x 2m trenches across the site. Eight trenches were shallow and had no archaeological features. Trench 10 revealed two successive deposits of colluvium and periglacial features. Trench 1 was opened at the base of the slope and revealed a large cut feature, 8.65m wide and 1.1m deep at the east end of the trench, 'lined' with a dark soil and backfilled with a flint gravel deposit. It cut through the colluvium and excavation of a sondage exposed further colluvium beneath the cut and revealed that the base of the valley extended beyond a depth of 1.9m, the Limit of Excavation. The feature is modern having cut the topsoil, and is thought to be associated with drainage works undertaken on site in the 1970s. Trench 12, north of Trench 1, also revealed a very large modern cut, again believed to be part of the drainage works. It too looked to have been 'lined' with a deposit (CBAS).

South Heighton: Manor Farmhouse. (TQ 4503 0287). (Site code MFS 16/235. Site Director: Jim Webster). No archaeological finds or features were recorded during an archaeological watching brief which was carried out during the construction of a new pond (TVAS).

St-Leonards: Rossetti Gardens. (NGR: TQ 51976 03104). (Site code: RGS 16. Director: Steffan Klemenic). Watching brief undertaken following an Evaluation Excavation carried out in November 2015 (CBAS 0571). Targeted watching brief on the ground reductions north of the 39m contour, which runs across the site. Topsoil was removed from this area on the 25-26th April 2016, and service trenches were monitored on the 3rd May. No archaeological features observed. Finds include prehistoric flint and fire cracked flint, as well as a small assemblage of 19th/20th- century artefacts (CBAS).

Ticehurst: Hillbury Field. (NGR: TQ 68632 30248). (Site code: HFT 17. Director: Caroline Russell). A geophysical survey was undertaken, after which an evaluation excavation of nine 30m x 2m trenches was undertaken across the site. The stratigraphy in all trenches comprised topsoil, subsoil and the natural deposit, although the northern half of Trench 1 had been disturbed by the construction of a large soakaway serving the new apartments to the immediate north. All other trenches were devoid of archaeological features and deposits. There were few finds, which were mostly recovered from the subsoil and were post-medieval in date. Trench 6 contained no finds (CBAS).

Wadhurst: Land at Lower High Street. (NGR 564499 131436. Wadhurst District). (Site code: LLH 15. Director: Lucy May). An archaeological strip map and survey carried out at Lower High Street between the 19th June and the 5th July 2017. The work encountered a poorly dated medieval enclosure of probable agricultural origin, a medieval ditch, a moderate quantity of slag possibly, derived from nearby road metaling, and bloomery smelting, undated ditches, pits and a posthole (ASE).

Waldron: The Furnace. (NGR: TQ 56670 18000). (Site code: FUR 16. Director: Emily Walsh). Watching brief monitoring the excavation of foundation trenches for extension on SE side of house recorded a brick wall which had been exposed during renovation work. Cuts associated with bitumen land drains in NE end of NE-NW trench and in centre of SE-NW trench. Made-ground associated with unknown (possibly construction of well or patio) phase of construction (CBAS).

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***Wellingham, Nr. Barcombe Mills: Bridge Farm.** (NGR TQ 4294 1457: 4.5OD: Ringmer Parish). (Site code: BF 17. Directors: Rob Wallace & David Millum). The 2017 excavation ran from 26th June to mid-August being the final year in Trench 6 (1400sq m) which was located at the intersection of Margary's London road (M14) and the late 2nd- century double ditch enclosure. The investigation of features at the deeper level revealed a complex palimpsest of roads, ditches and pits that will require a concentrated period of post-excavation analysis. The well discovered at the end of 2016 season was finally excavated during August to a depth of 3m where Wealden clay indicated the bottom. The well had a complex lining of courses of chalk blocks, timber planks, iron-rich sandstone and flint conglomerate. Animal bones and iron nails and other fittings, in perfect condition, were recovered. A layer of flint heading south from the London road (M14) suggests a side road linking with the eastern road to Arlington being constructed after the enclosure ditches were backfilled. The large assemblage of finds from Trench 6 including 25,000 sherds of pottery, vast amounts of iron production waste, cbm and burnt clay and over 230 coins, amongst other metal finds, have still to be assessed. Trench 6 has now been backfilled and Trench 7 (900 sq m) over the centre of the settlement will be readied for the 2018 season (more details on the excavations including details of the well are on our website www.culverproject.co.uk). (CAP).

Westfield: Greensleeves. (NGR: TQ 80780 15288).(Site code: GRE 17. Director: Emily Walsh). A watching brief was undertaken in advance of the construction of a three- bay garage in the east of the garden and small extension to the NW of the house. Ground was reduced and footings excavated in garage location while only footings were excavated for the extension. To the NW of the building a deposit of made ground containing abundant CBM and pot overlay the natural sand deposit. A brick-lined post-medieval well, first shown on the 1899 OS map, was recorded in the eastern section of the garden. A large amount of CBM and pot and a lesser quantity of glass, metal and bone was recorded during excavation of the extension footings. This deposit showed no stratification and was well-mixed. It is possibly an 18th- to 19th- century midden later disturbed and redeposited with abundant CBM to form the made-ground (CBAS).

Wilmington: Monkyn Pyn. (NGR: TQ 54963 05927). (Site code: MPW 16. Director: Sarah Vine). Watching brief monitoring groundworks for the construction of an extension on the west side of the existing house. The ground was reduced by c.450mm across the entire footprint of the extension, and the foundation trenches for the extension were subsequently monitored. The area under excavation had a layer of topsoil resting directly above a shallow layer containing frequent charcoal flecks and burnt soil. This layer overlay the chalk, flint and brick foundations of an earlier rectangular structure which was only partly exposed; the rest of the structure lay west of the footprint for the extension. This structure is clearly shown on 19th- century mapping. Within this structure was a shallow, firm deposit of burnt material and an underlying deposit of mortar. A brick well, a garden path laid of bricks, and two types of house foundations were also recorded, with the latter revealing that the existing house was built in two phases. No other archaeological features or deposits were recorded (CBAS).

Winchelsea: St Leonards Mill. (centred NGR TQ 90125 17613). (Site code: WINSC8. Directors: Kevin and Lynn Cornwell). A detailed magnetometer survey was conducted on behalf of the National Trust and Historic England in Stable and Castle Fields, Winchelsea. This built on the earlier resistivity survey conducted by Luke Barber (1989) and identified the partial remains of St Leonard's Churchyard, the residential areas of New Winchelsea's Quarters 5, 10 & 11 plus field systems within Iham. The unexpected feature was the remains of the castle referred to by Cooper (1850) in his history of Winchelsea. Identification has been assisted by Prof. Oliver Creighton and Dr Christopher Smart of Exeter University. (HAARG).

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Winchelsea: Jubilee Playground. (NGR: TQ 90779 17182). (Site code: JPG 16. Director: Rose Calis). Evaluation excavation prior to new playground equipment being installed. No archaeological features were recorded within any of the trenches but a common, thick layer of 'made ground' was seen in all trenches. Trenches revealed disturbed and bioturbated subsoil. Finds included CBM, slate, oyster shell, animal bone, pottery, charcoal, mortar, sandstone (CBAS).

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Ashington: Church Farm. (TQ 125 157: Ashington Parish). Magnetometry to the north of the Roman villa site showed a series of trackway and ditch features consistent with agricultural use of the area in the Roman period. (David Staveley).

Billingshurst: Land at Roman Way. (NGR: TQ 09047, 26167). (Site code: ROM 17. Site Director: Diccon Hart). An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a residential development. Nineteen trenches were opened across the site. Very little of archaeological note was found on site. The only exceptions were a late 19th- or 20th- century linear within Trench 4, two linear features in Trench 16, one of which contained a single piece of 19th- or 20th- century glass, an undated feature in Trench 12 that may be geological rather than archaeological, and a clearly 20th- century feature in Trench 10 that contained concrete and kitchen tile. Other than some residual finds from the topsoil there was no evidence of any earlier activity on Site (CBAS).

Boxgrove: Boxgrove Common Pit. (centred NGR SU 9159 0830. Boxgrove Parish). (Director: Mark Roberts). An ongoing watching brief monitoring the works necessary to achieve the backfilling with inert materials, and restoration of the old quarry. Subsequent to the last report no further cuttings have been made, and infilling has continued apace over the summer. Along the north face of the quarry vegetation has been stripped back and the batter taken up to the old ground surface. Top soil bunds have been cleared to allow the distribution of reserves across the restoration surface in the NE corner of the site. Monitoring will continue throughout the year (IoA, UCL).

Boxgrove: Seeley Copse, Goodwood. (centred NGR SU 895 088. Boxgrove Parish). (Director: Mark Roberts). Work has begun to assess and write-up the archaeology, geology and history of the area of the copse, and its immediate surroundings, from the Middle Pleistocene up until the twentieth century. This work will feed into the planned new education centre which the Goodwood Estate will build within the copse. Work has begun recording the geological transitions revealed in the many small gravel and chalk workings adjacent to the main home farm wall. This research ties in with the ongoing mapping of the boundaries of the Goodwood and Halnaker Parks. (IoA, UCL).

Brede, Chitcombe Farm. (NGR TQ 813 211). (Site code: CH 17. Directors: Ethan Greenwood and Lynn Cornwell). HAARG's summer excavation took place at the Romano-British iron production site in Brede for two weeks in June and July. This 2nd season identified a well-constructed RB bloomery with an internal diameter of c.1.4m (one of the largest to be found in Britain). A number of ditches were also investigated and these supplied a wide range of pottery including an almost complete inverted RB vessel. The archive has been processed and a professional pottery report commissioned (HAARG).

Broadbridge Heath: Newbridge Nurseries, Billingshurst Road. (Centred at NGR 514163 130898 Horsham District). (Site code HNN 17. Director: John Hirst). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the evaluation; the land having been heavily truncated during previous landscaping work. Across site various deep deposits of modern made ground were found to be overlaying Weald Clay (ASE).

Chichester: Chichester Growth Scheme. (Linear Scheme between NGR 491745 106499 and

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484308 105391). (Site code: CNS 16. Directors: Greg Priestley-Bell and Anna Doherty). An evaluation has been carried out along a land corridor from Tangmere to Salthill Lodge in advance of works associated with a new wastewater main. Archaeological and Geoarchaeological evaluation and mitigation are ongoing. To date mitigation has included the excavation of a substantial Roman ditch to the west of Chichester and the probable edge of Later Iron Age settlement and a Bronze Age funerary monument on the former Tangmere aerodrome. Further information relating to the scheme can be found here <https://www.southernwater.co.uk/chichesterpipeline> (ASE).

Chichester: Southbourne. An open area excavation has just been completed ahead of housing development. A fair concentration of Roman activity indicative of settlement (stone packed post holes, large quantities of finds etc.) has been revealed. More detailed summary next time (ASE).

Crawley: Market, High Street. (NGR: TQ 39184 03363). (Site code: CRA 17. Director: Jon Baczkowski). An evaluation and subsequent full excavation at Crawley Market in Crawley town centre has produced important evidence for industrial activity, including iron working, dating to the period 1225-1450 AD. Towards the High Street frontage there is evidence for medieval ironworking in the form of the remains of two bloomery smelting furnaces and associated features. It seems likely therefore that both smelting and forging was taking place on the site. A small pit close to the furnaces produced pottery of c. 1250-1350, whilst a gully between the furnaces had pottery dating to c. 1300-1450; it therefore seems likely that this iron working activity can be broadly dated to the 14th century. There was limited evidence for buildings found on the site. Towards the rear of the site was a probable boundary ditch, perhaps delineating the rear of the plot fronting onto the High Street. To the west of the ditch, and presumably outside the site boundary were two pits, one of which was substantial, and was not bottomed. It is possible that this may have originated as a well. Pottery from all of these features also dates them to the 14th century. Post medieval activity was also present on the site (CBAS).

East Dean: East Dean Woods, Charlton Forest. (NGR SU 9106 1548. East Dean Parish). (Directors: Mark Roberts, Rob Kaleta and Fergus Hooper). A topographic survey was made of lynchets, trackways and flint cairns in East Dean Woods, as part of the Institute of Archaeology, UCL's surveying course. Also surveyed was the area identified as the location of Lamb Lea Lodge, a forest hunting lodge of the earls of Arundel. The data generated was used to inform the excavation of the lodge in August 2017, and to advance the study of the prehistoric and Roman field systems in this part of Charlton Forest. (IoA, UCL).

East Dean: Lamb Lea Lodge, Charlton Forest. (NGR withheld. East Dean Parish). (Director: Mark Roberts). Excavation at the site identified during the surveying course revealed a series of flint built sills for a wooden building with a hipped and tiled roof. These buildings probably abut and sit to the south of the main hall of the lodge. The infill of timber building walls utilised some brickwork – partial nogging, and glazed cockscomb tiles were used on the ridge. C15th- and C16th- pottery was found in abundance, mostly quotidian with large storage vessels and bowls but also some more prestigious imported German stoneware, as at Downley. Faunal remains were dominated by food waste and included deer, sheep and pig in order of quantity, large numbers of oyster shells were found across the site and in a midden formed up against one of the prehistoric lynchets. Metalwork included, knives, agricultural pieces, door furniture, nails and rare coins dating from the reigns of Henry V through to Henry VIII; unlike at Downley no musket balls or window cane were recovered. Excavation is planned to start again on July 9th 2018 (IoA, UCL).

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Ford: Ford Airfield. (NGR: SU 99450 03410. Site code: FOR 17. Director: Paul Connor). An archaeological watching brief was carried out during the removal of concrete and excavation of a trench for landscaping on the taxiway of Ford Airfield. Three different layers of concrete were found, two of which may relate to the late 1940's rebuilding phase, and the third relates to post 1970's industrial activity. No earlier archaeological features were observed during the watching brief (CBAS).

Horsham: Roffey.(TQ 21286 33392). Horsham District Archaeology Group members have been collecting flint, largely Mesolithic, from a field in Roffey, Horsham. While Mesolithic sites are known locally, this one is not in the archaeological records. Usually under crop, a small portion of the field was left as set aside. Permission was obtained to walk the field systematically to locate any potential hotspots (potential camps or working areas). Using 10m grids squares marked with canes, each square was walked for 10 mins and all artefacts collected and bagged. An area approx 50m by 50m was covered (approx 45 squares) with most flints coming from a 30m by 30m area. 562 struck flints were retrieved. Highest density was 38 flints per square, lowest density 2 per square. The highest density area comprising 18 squares produced 26 cores; fire-cracked was evenly spread across the whole area. Most of the flints were blades, bladelets and some scrapers. No flint source exists locally. The plan is to walk the rest of the field when the opportunity arises (HDAG).

Horsham: Land at Piries Place. (NGR 517380 130555. Horsham District). (Site code: PPH 17. Director: John Cook). The evaluation comprised two trenches. No archaeological remains exist in the evaluated areas and the site has been extensively disturbed by previous construction and services (ASE).

Lancing: St. James the Less, 65 Manor Road. (TQ 18302 05610: under Faculty only). (Site code: SJ 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). Over a period of three days in June 2017, Archaeology Services Lewes carried out the monitoring of three trenches within the churchyard of St. James the Less for the siting of a pumping station and cesspit for a new toilet block which is situated to the north side of the church. The maximum depths excavated were to 2.2m and within the trenches a total of seven *in-situ* articulated burials were recorded with three of them being lifted to allow the groundworks to continue. The rest were recorded and re-buried *in-situ* within the churchyard by the Reverend Date, along with the bones of at least four other disarticulated burials. A high degree of animal disturbance has occurred on site but the location of the burials, at an approximate depth of 1.2m and 1.5m has been plotted on the site plan for future reference. The burials are all likely to date to the late 18th to mid 19th century and were all on an east-west alignment and buried in two successive phases (ASL).

Petworth: Petworth House. (NGR 497510 121713. Petworth parish). (Site code and director unknown). Archaeology South-East carried out an archaeological watching brief at Petworth Real Tennis Club during July 2017. The fieldwork was commissioned by The National Trust. The ground works consisted of the excavation of drainage and ground beam trenches. Five trenches were monitored. The stratigraphic sequence on site consisted of imported topsoil overlying various made ground deposits. These deposits sealed a buried subsoil, which overlay natural geology. The site exhibited evidence of previous truncation, which may have been due to the demolition of previously existing buildings and subsequent levelling. The watching brief uncovered the remains of an undated and truncated stone wall footing, and a brick-built footing probably dating from the 1870s, and shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1897. No other archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified (ASE reported by NT).

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Selsey: Park Selsey. (SZ 8627 9420). (Site code: PFS 16/34. Site Director: Odile Rouard). Seventy evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of a new housing development. Numerous linear features were recorded, although most had no dating evidence. A large pit, possibly a waterhole, was discovered in the central part of the site. This feature contained Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery (TVAS).

Shoreham: St Nicolas and St Mary Primary School. (NGR: TQ 22200 05800). (Site code: SMM 16. Director: Rose Calis). A watching brief was carried out when a raised 'made' bank was being levelled to increase the number of car parking spaces. One archaeological feature, Pit **05**, was revealed and recorded in the north-west corner of the site, cutting into the natural deposits. The remains of a Bronze Age Collared Urn/ Food Vessel and associated cremated human remains were recovered from the fill of the pit (CBAS).

Singleton: Downley, Cucumber Farm. (centred NGR SU 8681 1424. Singleton Parish). (Director: Mark Roberts). The fourth season of the Institute of Archaeology's student training excavation at Downley, excavated the demolition rubble inside the mediaeval hunting lodge, which was predominantly constructed with flint and Upper Greensand, also found were pieces of dressed Caen stone with C15th- style tooling marks, probably from an older building at the site. The maximum depth of the under-croft was 2.0m, in the main building. Further Iron Age pits were located and excavated, they contained closure deposits of animal skulls, polished granite and a walrus ivory pendant. Further decorated pottery and flintwork, as reported last season, continued to be found. At the northern end of the site, excavation of the Roman terracing and ploughsoil was completed, with micromorphology samples being taken for analysis. John Cook of ASE completed the geophysics survey of the area of the site encompassed by set-aside. Excavation will commence, for the final season, on May 7th 2018, volunteers welcome (IoA, UCL).

Slindon: Excavation at Rough Copse in Rewell Wood. (SU 984 076). Norfolk Estate 3rd- 17th August. The excavation to investigate an enclosure (seen in Lidar) west of the scheduled site at Goblestubbs. Fairly inconclusive, some sherds of pottery from the 1st century found, mostly out of context. Confirmed ditches to two corners of the enclosure (WAS).

Slindon: Fontwell Field. (NGR 495734 107018. Slindon parish). (Site director: Ruth Humphreys). A DBA and geophysical survey were undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. The aims of this study were to assess the known and potential heritage resource within the site and the surrounding area, and to assess the likely impacts of the development proposals on this resource. A geophysical survey of the site was commissioned in conjunction with this report, it shows evidence of archaeological features in the form of a linear anomaly and a number of possible pit like anomalies. However, due to a lack of previous intrusive archaeological investigation within the site, the dating of and significance of any such remains could not be accurately assessed on the basis of the available evidence. This assessment has established that there is an archaeological interest within the site, in particular relating to the remains identified in the geophysical survey and to possible Iron Age and Romano-British activity. Due to the nature of local geological deposits, there is also some potential for palaeolithic remains, of some significance, to be found. (Wessex Archaeology, reported by NT).

Sompting: Malthouse Field. (TQ 164 054). (Director: Connie Shirley). Continuation of investigation of flint structures in Malthouse Field on Fridays. The dig has spread to other flint structures in the field, including a well lined with carved chalk blocks. Pottery from the 13th and 14th centuries has been found – other finds up to the 20th century (WAS).

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Steining: The Granary, Dog Lane Steining, West Sussex (NGR 517673 111051. Horsham District). (Site code: DLS 17. Director Simon Stevens). No archaeological deposits, features or finds were recorded at the site during the watching brief, and there was clear evidence that any potential archaeological deposits had been removed prior to the current works (ASE).

Sources of fieldwork information

Colour code: **report of fieldwork received**; **contacted to say no fieldwork to report**; **no contact or report received**

(NB. Reports on fieldwork by organisations that do not regularly work in Sussex are usually provided by the District or County archaeological service or their archaeological advisors)

Abbreviation	Organisation
ASE	Archaeology South-East (UCL)
ASL	Archaeological Services Lewes
BHAS	Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society
CAP	Culver Archaeological Project
CBAS	Chris Butler Archaeological Services
CDAS	Chichester & District Archaeological Society
CDC	Chichester District Council (inc SDNP in Chichester District)
CITiZAN	Coastal & Inter-Tidal Zone Archaeological Network
CAG	Cuckmere Archaeology Group
DAS	Development Archaeological Services
EMS	Eastbourne Museum Service
ESCC	East Sussex County Council
HBA&C	HB Archaeology and Conservation Ltd
HCC	Hampshire County Council (for SDNP in W Sussex)
HDAG	Horsham & District Archaeological Group
HAARG	Hastings & Area Archaeological Research Group
IHRG	Independent Historical Research Group
IOA	Institute of Archaeology (UCL) (M. Roberts)
LAG	Lewes Archaeological Group
NT (TD)	National Trust West Sussex & SDNP region (T. Dommett)
NT (NC)	National Trust East & Kent region (N. Cohen)
SAS	Sussex Archaeological Society
SCC	Surrey County Council (for Crawley Borough)
SIAS	Sussex Industrial Archaeological Society
SSA	Sussex School of Archaeology
SMHS	Sussex Military History Society
D. Stavely	David Staveley (Independent)
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services
WAS	Worthing Archaeological Society
WIRG	Wealden Iron Research Group
WSCC	West Sussex County Council