

## SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP

(3<sup>rd</sup> October 2017 – 26<sup>th</sup> February 2018)

\* volunteer opportunities

### *East Sussex*

**Barcombe Mills: River Lawn** (NGR 543279 114948; Barcombe parish). (Site code: RLB 17. Director: Chris Curtis). A small assemblage of finds was recovered consisting of CBM and pottery all dating from the post-medieval period. The archaeological watching brief was successful in determining evidence of earlier phases of development and activity on the site in identifying possible levelling deposits. Though no archaeological features were found ceramic building material recovered from the site suggests architectural elements of the 17<sup>th</sup>- century building at River Lawn (ASE).

**Berwick: Posturite Ltd, The Mill, Station Road** (NGR TQ 52512 06723; Berwick parish). (Site code: TMB 17. Director: Diccon Hart). An archaeological watching brief was carried out in April 2017 during soil stripping associated with the construction of a car park extension. Natural geology was not observed and no archaeological features were identified, although a small assemblage of later prehistoric flint was recovered from the topsoil of the site (HBAC).

**Bexhill: Enterprise Park North.** (NGR 574152 110643; Bexhill parish). (Site code: EPN 17. Director: Teresa Vieira). A total of four trial trenches, targeted on geophysical results, were excavated. Archaeological features were identified in all four of the trenches, including ditches, pits and post-holes. Many of the features appeared to correspond with anomalies identified during a previous geophysical survey. The features were generally poorly dated and only Trench 1 produced dating to the Middle/Late Bronze Age period. A number of ring ditches are likely to be present within the site and they may relate to funerary monuments, however, other interpretations are possible such as small curvilinear enclosures or gully-defined structures. A larger undated curvilinear enclosure may exist within the site, although its dating and precise function remains unknown. Other undated ditches, pits and postholes may relate to agricultural activity within the area (ASE).

**Bexhill: Proposed New Care Home, Barnhorn Road.** (TQ 7057 0791). (Site code: BCH 17/200. Director: Odile Rouard). A small excavation was carried out at the site in advance of a new care home being built. Several features were revealed, but these were all interpreted as being treeboles. A few struck flints dating from the prehistoric period were recovered, mostly from the subsoil horizon (TVAS).

**\*Bishopstone Tidemills.** (Centred NGR TQ 460 003). (Site code: TM 17. Director: Luke Barber). Excavations on the large greenhouse complex were essentially finished and the recording undertaken. There is more to do in 2018 on a 2<sup>nd</sup> potential kiln found under the greenhouse structure. Work has also been undertaken on 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. Work exposing more of this building running southward shows that it does not correspond well with a floor plan drawn in the Great War. The 2018 season will be starting in May. Volunteers always welcome (SAS).

**Brighton: Hannington Lane.** (NGR 531116 104164; Brighton & Hove). (Site code: HAL 17. Director: Garrett Sheehan). A geoarchaeological investigation and archaeological watching brief was carried out at the site between the 1st March and 13th October 2017. A record of the Quaternary sedimentation was achieved within the area assessed to an impact depth of 2.5m. No archaeologically sensitive deposits or sediments with palaeoenvironmental potential were encountered. The investigation showed that this part of Brighton and Hove lies within an area of deep Pleistocene sedimentation and possibly also lies either within the envelope of head deposits which formed in front

of the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach or as part of the head comprising valley-side slope deposits of the Wellesbourne/Lewes Road Valley. The watching brief recorded a number of structural features relating to the development of the site from the early 19th to 20th centuries, some of which utilised reused material of 17<sup>th</sup>- to 18<sup>th</sup>- century date. No structures or deposits of medieval, or earlier date, were encountered (ASE).

**Brighton: Preston Barracks.** (NGR 532333 106366; Brighton & Hove). (Site code: PTN 17. Director: Teresa Vieira). The evaluation comprised a total of 12 trenches, from which six contained archaeology. Despite the significant truncation observed across the site, due to terracing and levelling off the ground surface, the evaluation successfully confirmed the existence of preserved remains of the former Preston Barracks, specifically the Soldiers Quarters and Stables building (ASE).

**Brighton: Mannock Building, Preston Barracks.** (TQ 3242 0654). (Site code: PBB 17/250. Director : Genni Elliott). A building recording was carried out in advance of a major redevelopment at the former army barracks on Lewes Road. The Mannock Building, named after WW1 flying ace Bill Mannock, was built between 1925 and 1929 as an officer's mess. The building is due to be demolished as part of the development (TVAS).

**Brighton: 251 - 253 Preston Road.** (NGR 530181 106780; Brighton & Hove). (Site code: BPO 17. Director: Teresa Vieira). The evaluation comprised the excavation of four trenches which was carried out between the 8th and 9th of January 2018. A single flint flake dating to the early prehistoric period (Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age) was recovered from the natural head deposit. Two brick surfaces dating to the 18th-19<sup>th</sup> century were recorded. The evaluation has shown that the site has been truncated in the past due to levelling and landscaping. No archaeological features were recorded (ASE).

**Brighton: Roedean School, Roedean Way.** (NGR 535186 103007; Brighton & Hove). (Site code: RSR 17. Director: Simon Stevens). During the archaeological watching brief a considerable area of downland was mechanically reduced to level the ground for the construction of sports pitches. A small number of archaeological features were revealed, recorded and excavated, comprising four shallow pits, one deep pit containing a sequence of fills, and a gully/ditch. Pottery recovered from the gully suggested a Middle Bronze Age date for the feature, although later pottery in the same feature hinted at some longevity of use, perhaps stretching into the Iron Age. In the absence of any other closely datable evidence it is presumed that all of the other features were broadly prehistoric in date (ASE).

**Brighton: Upper Hamilton Road.** (TQ 3048 0561). (Site code: UHB 17/217. Director : Odile Rouard). No archaeological finds or features were recorded during a watching brief which was carried out during the construction of a new extension (TVAS).

**Catsfield: Skinners Lane.** (NGR TQ 72041 13509). (Site code: SKL 17. Directors: Sarah Vine and Emily Walsh). Eight evaluation trenches, measuring 20m by 2m, were machine excavated in order to sample the site and target the footprints of nine proposed new houses. Several modern land drains were recorded. No archaeological features or deposits were found. One sherd of post-medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil (CBAS).

**Chailey: Romney Ridge, Chailey Common.** (NGR TQ 37566 20636). (Site code: CST. Directors: Stewart Angell and Peter Hibbs). Following clearance work undertaken by the Rights of Way & Countryside Maintenance team, access was gained to excavate a WW2 'V' shaped slit trench, undertake a metal detecting survey of the surrounding localised area and investigate an adjacent mound which had the potential to be a rifle range butt. The slit trench was found to be shallower than expected and is thought to be designed for passive air defence. Finds from the detecting survey included a selection of .303 cartridges and six mortar bombs. These were resolved *in-situ* by Bomb Disposal experts using controlled detonation. The mound produced no detecting finds, suggesting it was not a range butt (SMHS).

**Crowborough: Steel Cross, Land At Fir Tree House, Eridge Road.** (NGR 553015 131715; Crowborough parish). (Site code: FTC 17. Director: John Cook). Geophysical survey. Very high and low readings measured across the survey area are likely to be due to magnetic disturbance caused by nearby metallic objects and made ground such as demolished buildings. It was not possible to identify archaeological features on the site (ASE).

**Crowborough: Steel Cross, Land Adjoining Hodges.** (NGR 552914 131716; Crowborough parish). (Site code: SCC 17. Director: John Cook). Geophysical survey. Possible archaeological features were represented by moderate positive and negative anomalies. These anomalies may represent a bank and ditch. In addition, discrete positive anomalies may indicate pits on the site. However, the formerly wooded nature of the site may mean that these anomalies relate to natural features such as tree bowls. Areas of strong magnetic debris may relate to a scattering of near surface ferrous (iron) material, demolished buildings, former field boundaries, ground disturbance, former industrial activity or made ground. Dipolar anomalies may also indicate industry in the form of possible kilns or furnaces. But, these are more likely to relate to near surface ferrous objects (ASE).

**Eastbourne: Bedfordwell Road.** (NGR 561337 99882; Eastbourne District). (Site code: BFW 17. Director: Jake Wilson). A single trench evaluation was undertaken. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered within the trench. The main phase of evaluation will take place at a later date (ASE).

**Eastbourne: 70 Kings Drive.** (NGR TQ 60360 00389). (Site code: KNG 17. Director: Sarah Vine.) The work comprised the excavation of three hand dug test pits, in connection with a planning application for the construction of two new houses on the site. Two of the test pits contained topsoil above deposits of made ground. Artefacts including late 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup> century bricks, tiles, pottery, glass and metal. The other test pit contained topsoil above a single layer of made ground and a deposit of alluvium. Late 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>- century CBM and other artefacts were found in the topsoil and made ground while the alluvial deposit also contained fragments of clay pipe stem. No archaeological features were encountered during these works (CBAS).

**Eastbourne: Fairlawn, 17 Lawns Avenue.** (TQ 5989 9958). (Site code: LAE 17/201. Director: Jim Webster). No archaeological features or finds were recorded during a watching brief which was carried out during the construction of two new extensions (TVAS).

**East Chiltington: Allington Farm Cottages, Allington Lane.** (TQ 3856 1366). (Site code: AFL 17/216. Director: Odile Rouard). Two evaluation trenches were excavated in an area where a new house is to be constructed. The only feature was a probable drainage channel containing modern material. This channel appeared to run south from the property, and may be associated with the possible moat at Allington House (TVAS).

**Etchingham: Forge House.** (NGR TQ 70207 26535). (Site code: FHE 17. Director: Emily Walsh.) Watching brief monitoring several phases of groundworks including the reduction of the ground level along the access road and turning circle to the south and east of the property; excavation of footings for a garage to the east of the property; excavation of footings trenches for an extension to the south-west elevation of the property, and the excavation of a services trench running north-east to south-west from the extension footings. A midden deposit containing late Victorian to post-1900s pot, metal and glass was recorded in the extension foundations trench. The foundation walls to Forge House were recorded in a pit on the north-eastern elevation of the building. The lower six courses are built of slightly smaller bricks and seen to represent an earlier phase of building. A deposit of post-medieval building material was recorded on the access road. Post-medieval CBM, pot, clay pipe, glass, slag, and clinker were recovered from a number of topsoil, subsoil, and made ground deposits. The stratigraphy of the site had been altered in the post-medieval period and a number of made ground deposits containing moderate post-medieval metal-working waste were recorded (CBAS).

**Five Ashes: Croust Oast Barns, Hadlow Road.** (TQ 5537 2395). (Site Code: COB 17/193. Directors: Sean Wallis and Odile Rouard). A building recording was carried out in respect of two former farm buildings, dating from the mid-19th century, which are to be converted into a residential dwelling. No archaeological finds or features were recorded during a subsequent watching brief on the site (TVAS).

**Framfield: Pelham Place Farm, Palehouse Common.** (TQ 50170 18628; Lewes District Council). (Site code: PPF 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In October 2017, ASL were commissioned to carry out an archaeological appraisal, consisting of a desk-based assessment (DBA), preliminary walkover survey of the land and a buildings assessment of the farm structures at Pelham Place Farm. The assessment has concluded that the site is considered to lie within an area of low to medium archaeological potential for the medieval period and high archaeological potential for the post-medieval period. There are some setting issues with the removal of the dilapidated, non-designated, Late Victorian brick building flanking the road, but it could certainly be argued that the new designs may prove to enhance the local character of the area by providing a more traditional design which may sit more comfortably in the local environment than the existing modern buildings (ASL).

**Glynde: Ellinge Hall, The Street.** (NGR 545668 109241; Glynde parish). (Site code: ELL 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, presumably during the construction of, or additions to the standing structure (ASE).

**Glynde: The Opera House, Glyndebourne, New Road.** (NGR 545311 110764; Glynde parish). (Site code: GBN 17. Director: Chris Russell). A watching brief was undertaken on an area within the footprint of a former tennis court when it was reduced by around 1.0m below ground level. Archaeologically sterile drift geology was encountered between 26.90 and 26.30m AOD. This was directly overlain by made ground containing modern material. No archaeological finds or features were observed (ASE).

**Hailsham: Mill Road.** (NGR: 560026 108804; Hailsham parish). (Site code: MRH 17. Director: Lucy May). Excavation has resulted in evidence for occupation spanning the medieval to modern periods, including stone and timber-built structures and features relating to agriculture/stock control. Post-excavation work is ongoing (ASE).

**Hartfield: Etchingam Sports Field.** (NGR TQ7066 526050). (Site code: CFP 17. Director: Emily Walsh). Evaluation excavation of two 20m x 2m trenches in the area of proposed ground reduction for the creation of additional sports fields on site. No archaeological features were recorded. Topsoil containing a small amount of CBM and charcoal was recorded. Beneath this a thin layer of more concentrated charcoal and CBM was observed in patches. This was underlain by the natural deposit (CBAS).

**Hastings: 24 Hill Street.** (TQ 8240 0960). (Site code: HSH 17/186. Director: Jim Webster). A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new extension. A late post-medieval wall was recorded, along with a stone built drain, which is probably similar in date (TVAS).

**Heathfield: Browndown Cottage, Cade Street.** (TQ 6027 2016). (Site code: BCH 17/171. Director: Sean Wallis). A watching brief was carried out within the cottage, which is a Listed Building. Apart from an earlier brick floor, dating from the late 18th or early 19th century, no archaeological finds or features were recorded (TVAS).

**Herstmonceux: Hailsham Road.** (NGR 563067 112217; Herstmonceux parish). (Site code: HRD 17. Director: Jake Wilson). Sixteen trenches were excavated, mostly targeting anomalies identified in a geophysical survey. The evaluation has established that archaeological remains of unknown date are

present in the north-central and south-western parts of the site and that these often, though not always, correspond broadly to the geophysical survey. The remains survive beneath *in situ* subsoil and topsoil horizons. Interpretation of the remains is difficult, but several undated trackways and field boundaries are possible as well as further areas of archaeological activity of as yet unknown nature (ASE).

**Hooe: Hooe WTW.** (NGR 569458 110252; Hooe parish). (Site code: HOE 17. Director: Naomi Humphreys). An archaeological evaluation identified one modern (20th century) drainage ditch within an area of modern made-ground deposits which are likely evidence of agricultural landscape remodelling, possibly laid to reduce the natural gradient of the hillslope. Despite a surviving archaeological horizon across the remainder of the site, no further archaeological features were identified. Evidence of post-medieval and modern activity was present in the form of finds recovered from within the overburden (ASE).

**Hove: West Blatchington Primary School.** (NGR 527313 107615; Brighton & Hove). (Site code: WBH 17. Director: Gary Webster). The fifteen trenches excavated did not yield any certain archaeological features, despite some significant finds and landscape features nearby. The majority of the site appears to be severely truncated, with what was probably the crest of a small hill or slope being levelled flat for the playing field. The east of the site has instead been raised, using redeposited natural material that contained finds from the 20th century. This area could potentially still hold archaeological features, although none (save a possible shallow chalk pit) were identified (ASE).

**Hurst Green: Barn at Merriments Farm.** (NGR TQ 74988 28282). (Site code: BMF 17. Director: Paul Connor.). Watching brief monitoring internal and external ground reduction associated with the proposed residential conversion of the Grade II Listed barn and the erection of a new four bay garage and new pool building. The ground reduction for the carpark to the north of the barn and around the Oast remains to the north revealed an earlier stage of building construction relating to the Oast. Reduction of ground inside the barn revealed sections of walling indicating earlier phases of the barn. A 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle midden was uncovered in the southern drainage trench. The reduction of the milking barn area revealed footings of the original milking barn. The service trenches revealed no archaeological contexts. A small amount of CBM was recovered (CBAS).

**Kingston: Two Trees Cottage, The Street.** (TQ 3929 0827). (Site code: TTC 17/197. Director: Sean Wallis). The footings of a post-medieval wall were recorded during a watching brief which was carried out during the construction of a new extension (TVAS).

**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 and garage on the site. The topsoil had been stripped from around the footprint of the earlier (now demolished) house before the start of the watching brief, but was recorded in the area of the new garage and at the edge of the site. The subsoil appeared to have been disturbed in places and was partly mixed with the darker topsoil. A shallow deposit measuring c.0.80m long and containing frequent charcoal, was seen below the subsoil and above the natural deposit. A large, steep-sided pit containing post medieval bricks was recorded below the subsoil. This may have been a former well, later replaced by the surviving well on site, although it is more likely to have been a soakaway. Finds included post-medieval CBM; glass; pottery and a clay pipe from the topsoil. No other archaeological features or deposits were encountered (CBAS).

**Lewes: St. John the Baptist (Southover church), Southover High Street.** (TQ 41270 09652). (Site code: SCL 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In January 2018, ASL maintained a watching brief during the excavation and installation of new drainage against the west wall of the church tower. No features of great age were uncovered but a quantity of human remains were encountered and removed safely for re-burial. In addition, the foundations of the Georgian tower were recorded and a small patch of masonry of unknown date was also recorded adjacent to the south-west buttress. Finds were sparse but some earlier window glass was recovered along with some fragments of earlier Horsham stone roof slabs and Quarr limestone from the Isle of Wight. Several flint flakes were recovered from the

made ground (100) but these are likely to be waste flakes from the facing of flint for the churchyard wall, rather than worked prehistoric flints. Fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems dating between the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century and early-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century are likely to have come from the workmen who built the new Georgian tower (ASL).

**Lewes: The Old Post Office, 65 High Street.** (NGR TQ 41451 10032). (Director Maggie Henderson). A historic building assessment was prepared for the Old Post Office in September 2017 to assess the origin, development and significance of the building in advance of a programme of alterations. The greater part of the extant external brickwork, roof-structure and floor-plan of the building dates to the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and comprises the construction of the north – south oriented main range at the junction of the High Street and Watergate Lane. It is probable that parts of the walls on all but the south side of the building at basement level are surviving elements of earlier buildings. The thinner bricks used as quoins within the vaulted part of the basement indicate earlier activity, the brickwork consistent with 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century work contrasting clearly in dimensions to the consistent late Georgian era work of most of the main range. By 1851 the house had been converted to a Quaker School, remaining as such until 1876 when it became the residence of the Morris family and the location of the post office. In 1934 the building underwent a programme of modernisation with a re-opening event dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> of October that year. The building remained in use as a post office until its closure in 2016 (HBAC).

**Lewes: Court Road Car Park.** (NGR 541883 110091; Lewes District). (Site code: CPK 17 Director: Gary Webster). Three trenches were excavated during an evaluation. Though the site has seen obvious truncation, the majority of which is from modern services, there are areas where archaeology survives. A deposit associated with the Franciscan Friary dating back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, based on recovered pottery, was located at the base of one of the trenches. Two walls, probably dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century were also identified. One of the walls reused a brick dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. They remain *in situ*. Railway sleepers likely associated with the former goods depot were also identified. Chinese porcelain identified in the lower deposit in Trench 3 indicate that this area was truncated down to a depth of 2.05m BGL (2.8m AOD) (ASE).

**Lewes: Yew Tree Cottage.** (NGR 541238 109667; Lewes District). (Site code: YTC 15. Director: Chris Russel). Medieval and post-medieval remains have been recorded during the monitoring of redevelopment works, including a medieval inhumation burial. Historic building recorded has also taken place. Post-excavation work is ongoing (ASE).

**Lewes: 146-147 High Street.** (TQ 4126 0998). (Site code: HSL 17/196. Directors: Genni Elliott and Sean Wallis). A building recording was carried out in respect of a former stables to the rear of the High Street, which are to be converted into a residential dwelling. The stables probably date from the middle of the 19th century. Some slightly earlier walls were recorded during a subsequent watching brief (TVAS).

**Lewes: 9 St Swithun's Terrace.** (TQ 4135 0993). (Site Code: STL 17/70. Director: Jim Webster). Four medieval pits were recorded during in the rear garden of the property during the construction of a new extension. Due to the depth of made ground present, the majority of the features will be preserved *in-situ* beneath the extension (TVAS).

**Maresfield: Land at London Road.** (TQ 4698 2369). (Site code: LRM 17/187. Director: Odile Rouard). Two excavation areas were opened to target features which had been recorded in an earlier evaluation of the site, which is to be developed for housing. Pits and linear features dating from the medieval and post-medieval period were revealed, along with a ditch which appears to date from either the late Iron Age or early Roman period (TVAS).

**Newhaven: 54-58 High Street.** (NGR 544411 101365; Newhaven parish). (Site code: HSN 18 Director: Jake Wilson). One trench measuring 10m in length was excavated. No archaeological

features, deposits or finds were encountered in the evaluation. The area in which the evaluation took place has been impacted by modern groundworks resulting in the removal of any subsoil and topsoil, truncation of the natural geological substrate (head deposits) and the deposition of two layers of modern made ground (ASE).

**Newick: 45 Allington Road.** (NGR 541666 120815; Newick parish). (Site code: NAR 17. Director: John Cook). Geophysical survey. Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies. Linear anomalies running across the site may indicate cut features such as boundary ditches. Areas of magnetic debris are likely to be caused by ground disturbance or made ground. Two dipolar anomalies representing possible thermoremanence may be the result of a buried kiln or furnace. However, these anomalies are more likely to represent near surface ferrous (iron) objects (ASE).

**Ninfield: Church Farmhouse.** (NGR TQ 70256 12712; Ninfield Parish). (Director: Maggie Henderson). A historic building assessment was prepared for Church Farmhouse in January 2016 to assess the origin, development and significance of the building in advance of a programme of alterations. There had been a building on the site by c. 1650, evidenced by remnants of a clasped side purlin roof with a probable hipped roof terminal supported on a (removed) high-set collar. The associated remains of a partition truss indicates that the building had stood to two-storeys in height and at least two bays in length, perhaps consistent with the record of a house with a single flue given in the Hearth Tax of 1662. Several phases of addition and alteration took place during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, most notably the rebuilding of the rear wing in brick to its current two storey form complete with three adjacent pitched roofs set at right angles to the main range. A substantial programme of alteration took place during the 19<sup>th</sup> century including the rebuilding and re-fenestration of the principal elevation and reconfiguration of the interior. The exact evolution of Church Farmhouse is unclear, the evidence suggests a process of progressive reconstruction whereby parts of the house were retained while others were rebuilt, the retained parts in turn altered at a later date, trapping remnants of each phase when the others were added. The tenement analysis provided by David and Barbara Martin, prepared as part of the Rape of Hastings Architectural Survey emphasises the complexity inherent in the fabric of the building, with eleven separate owners listed between the early 17<sup>th</sup> century and the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, many of whom may have had a hand in the evolution of the house (HBAC).

**\*Pett: Pett Level.** (NGR TQ 88806 13061; Pett parish). Recording of the Neolithic/Bronze Age submerged forest was co-ordinated by CITiZAN and carried out by volunteers including members of Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group over one weekend in August 2017. A transect 16m x 1m was cleaned back and each piece of tree recorded and sampled for tree species analysis; this will be carried out by Dr Scott Timpany of the University of the Highlands and Islands. Field walking was carried out over the peats to see if any in situ flint could be found but none was. Dendrochronology samples were taken and await dating by Historic England. The small flat piece of possibly worked timber as mentioned in the 2016 round up was assessed as not worked by MOLA's timber specialist. The data collected will be added to that collected by Dr Scott Timpany during a 2014 English Heritage funded project and during a CITiZAN co-ordinated weekends in September 2015 and 2016. A return to collect more data in March 2018 is planned (CITiZAN/HAARG/MOLA/UHI).

**Plumpton Green: North Barnes and Nolands Farm.** (NGR 536590 116490; Plumpton parish). (Site code: NFP 17. Director: Chris Russell). A magnetometer survey took place over 1.6 hectares of short grass pasture and lawns. It detected only one linear anomaly, which may relate to buried archaeology. Disturbance from modern horticulture was evident and near surface ferric material appeared to be present to a greater or lesser degree across the whole site. Possible made ground was identified in the south-west of the survey area (ASE).

**Ringmer: 2 Lower Clayhill Cottages, Uckfield Road.** (TQ 44426 14491; Lewes District Council). (Site code: CHC 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In November 2017 a historic Historic Building Record was undertaken at the site in advance of a planning application for a scheme of renovations and alterations. The recording found that it is highly likely that the early 17<sup>th</sup> century [Period A] house had at least one bay removed which was replaced by the [Period B] cottage during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, probably during the first half. It is not entirely clear when the building was sub-divided into two tenancies, but it *may* have been soon after the ‘rebuilding’ of the house and was certainly before 1840. The 19<sup>th</sup>- century [Period C] alterations gave additional space in the form of a new washroom and/or dairy to the rear of each cottage and external toilet blocks (ASL).

**Rodmell: Old Rectory Cottage.** (NGR TQ 42010 06203). (Site code: ORC 17. Director: Emily Walsh). Watching brief monitoring reduction of ground at the northwest end of the building in advance of excavation of footings, and monitoring of the excavation of a NW-SE oriented footing to the northeast of the building. The client informed CBAS that planned work to build a garden studio and porch will now not be going ahead. Two features representing post medieval activity were recorded. Two cuts containing masonry possibly representing the remainders of foundations walls were recorded in the trench to the northeast of the building. Bricks were in alignment but most unmortared and only two courses deep. A moderate amount of CBM; pot; clay pipe; glass and bone was recovered from the spoil. A singular piece of CBM was recovered from the subsoil (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. Slit trenches were dug in original fill of drainage runs to minimise impact on the archaeology. Archaeology was present in the slit trench joining the receiver pit to the cable joining pit. Four separate sandstone footing contexts were excavated in these features which probably relate to the original priory footprint, possibly of the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century. Finds of metalwork and slag were recovered in the slit trench. Small amounts of CBM, pottery and bone were recovered in the receiver pit. The launch pit indicated in section that much of the lawns were made ground (CBAS).

**Rushlake Green: The Whitehouse.** (TQ 62783 18410; Wealden District Council). (Site code: WRG 16. Director: Lisa Fisher). In August and September 2017, ASL conducted a small watching brief and Historic Building Record at The Whitehouse. Although no archaeological features of great age were recorded, the foundations of the Victorian outbuilding were exposed and fully recorded, and several contemporary features were excavated, which can suggest previous activity within the back yard of the building during this period. This includes the posts for a probable earth closet as well as drainage gullies and a fence. The artefacts found all date from between the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, with tile fragments matching the fabric of the existing tiles, also of that date. In addition, the former late Victorian outbuilding was fully recorded prior to demolition (ASL).

**Saltdean: Land at 6 Falmer Avenue.** (NGR TQ 3767 0260). (Site code: FAV 17. Director: Caroline Russell). Evaluation excavation of twelve 20m x 2m trenches to examine the archaeological potential of the site and investigate anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Eight trenches were devoid of archaeological features. One trench was opened down to the natural chalk deposit. Three features were encountered and interpreted as natural in origin, potentially periglacial, on the basis that their fills contained no pottery or charcoal flecks. Small snails were recovered from the features. Another trench was opened across an area of disturbance identified from the geophysical survey, and believed to represent made ground, which was confirmed to be artificial upon excavation. Within the cut of the valley bottom, a deposit of colluvium was recorded and observed to overlie a gravel deposit not exposed in situ elsewhere on site. Two of the trenches exposed large modern cut features, thought to be associated with drainage works undertaken on site in the 1970s (CBAS).

**Seaford: Hawksdene, Maurice Road.** (TV 4967 9814; Lewes District Council). (Site code: HDS17. Director: Lisa Fisher). On 31<sup>st</sup> July and 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017, ASL conducted a watching brief on a small

domestic rear extension at Hawksdene. The trenches contained no archaeological features of any great age. The nature of the colluvial layers (102) and (202) would suggest a natural downslope creep of subsoil which contained some prehistoric flintwork, as well as an abraded sherd from a Bronze Age collared urn, although these were mixed chronologically and not *in-situ*. It was also noted that a large percentage of natural weathered flint was present, indicating a mixed and reworked soil. The excavations revealed that the natural geology continues downhill from the high point at Seaford Head, but then slopes uphill slightly to the west, where it reaches the site. This may form part of the edge of a possible causeway which is believed to run across the area, although the trenches were not deep enough to fully test this by revealing any discreet, purposefully constructed stratigraphy (ASL).

**Seaford: 12 High Street.** (NGR TV 48325,98909; Seaford parish). (Site code: HSS 17. Director: Diccon Hart). An archaeological watching brief was carried out in September 2017 during groundworks associated with the construction of an extension to the rear of the Grade II listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century building. The earliest deposit observed comprised an undated layer of redeposited brickearth, into which a medieval pit of 13<sup>th</sup> to mid 14<sup>th</sup> century date was cut. This was sealed by a thick ground raising dump deposit of earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century date, over which a rammed chalk yard surface was laid and a masonry cess pit constructed. A small outbuilding was constructed in the later 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century, along with a small brick lined soakaway and a rubbish pit. Both the outbuilding and soakaway were subsequently rebuilt in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the course of the earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century the outbuilding was demolished, the soakaway infilled and the entire yard area surfaced with a cement screed (HBAC).

**Seaford: 21 Church Street.** (TV 4823 9894). (Site code: CSS 17/101. Director: Jim Webster). No archaeological features were recorded during a watching brief during the construction of a new extension. A large fragment of a Mayen lava millstone was recovered from a modern made ground deposit (TVAS).

**Shortbridge: Forge Cottage.** (NGR TQ 44994 21472; Fletching parish). (Site code: FCS17. Director: Diccon Hart). An archaeological watching brief was carried out in June 2017 during groundworks associated with the construction of a new garden room to the rear of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century Grade II listed building at Forge Cottage. The monitoring revealed a sequence of natural Tunbridge Wells Sand, overlain by an intermittent subsoil horizon, and topsoil. No archaeological finds or features were observed during the course of the monitoring (HBAC).

**Stone Cross: Dittons Nursery, Dittons Road.** (NGR 560517 104709; Westham parish). (Site code: DIN 17. Director: Justin Russell). Trial trench evaluation produced evidence for the preservation of WWI practice trenches, visible on aerial photographs of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. They are now deeply buried beneath thick deposits of redeposited clay. Post-excavation work is ongoing (ASE).

**Stone Cross: Merrilees, Dittons Road.** (TQ 60521 04586; Wealden District Council). (Site code: MSC 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). On 2nd November 2017 ASL undertook a small evaluation at Merrilees. Two ten-metre-long trenches were excavated to the natural subsoil but no features or artefacts older than the early part of the 20th century were found. The evaluation successfully sampled those parts of the site which will be affected by future development. Although no pre-modern archaeological features were recorded, the excavations proved that any older soils had been stripped prior to the construction of the existing house. The buildings adjacent to Merrilees are on a similar level, so it is unlikely that any features older than the early part of the 20th century remain *in-situ* in the vicinity (ASL).

**Telscombe: The Parish church of St.Laurence, Gorham's Lane.** (TQ 4054503365; Lewes District Council). (Site code: SLT 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). In December 2017 an archaeological appraisal was undertaken. This consisted of a desk-based assessment (DBA), preliminary inspection of the historic church building and an assessment of the graveyard. This was prepared for the proposed conversion of the north vestry into a wheelchair accessible toilet. The assessment has concluded that the site has medium potential for prehistoric deposits; low potential for Roman deposits; medium to

high potential for Anglo-Saxon deposits and high potential for medieval and post-medieval deposits. It has also concluded that although the heritage asset is deemed to be significant, the proposed work to the building is considered to be limited; causing less than substantial harm to the historic fabric and the overall form of the structure will not be greatly compromised (ASL).

**Westham: 125 Rattle Road.** (TQ 63074 04613; Wealden District Council). (Site code: RRW 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). On September 18<sup>th</sup> 2017 a watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of three footing trenches for a new garage. No features or artefacts older than the late post-medieval period were recorded. The excavation showed that the site had been previously stripped to the natural geology but given that the re-deposited top soil contained no residual finds from earlier periods it is probable that any sustained activity pre-dating the late post-medieval period on site is unlikely (ASL).

**Westham: Peelings Lane Garages.** (NGR TQ63993 04595). (Site code: PLG 17. Director: Stewart Angell). A watching brief monitoring groundworks associated with the construction of a new double garage. In general the site had much disturbance from land drains and service pipes being previously laid across it. Excavation of the footings trench identified a topsoil, subsoil and natural deposit to be consistent across the site. The excavation for a soakaway encountered the same deposits as the footings trench. Finds included medieval and post-medieval CBM; pottery; glass and a clay pipe. No features were found during the excavations (CBAS).

**Wilmington: Long Man, The Cottage, The Street.** (TQ 54500 04513; Wealden District Council). (Site code: TCW 17. Director: Lisa Fisher). Over the course of four days in August 2017, ASL monitored excavations for a rear extension to The Cottage. Several features were found with artefacts ranging in date from the mesolithic to the 19th century. In Area 1 chalk layers (106) and (107) were purposefully laid and contained sherds of medieval pottery dated *c.* 1150 to 1250 but mixed with some dated *c.* 1350- 1700. Below this, prehistoric subsoil (104) contained quantities of flintwork and prehistoric pottery which sealed an L-shaped feature [108], interpreted as a natural gully or palaeochannel. In Area 2, a similar prehistoric subsoil sealed a clay dump [204], which in turn overlay a linear feature which lay beyond safe working limits. The presence of knapping debitage and fire-fractured flints on site suggests possible settlement activity nearby (ASL).

**Winchelsea: Church of St. Thomas the Martyr.** (NGR TQ 42525 00626). (Site code: STM17. Director: Emily Walsh). A watching brief monitoring the excavation of two hand-dug trenches and a soak away trench, located to the north and south of the building. The ground was disturbed with a high content of mixed human skeletal elements and post-medieval items but followed a general pattern of a topsoil containing abundant CBM and stone, which became thinner away from the church building, over subsoil containing abundant post-medieval items, over a second subsoil. An *in situ* post-medieval burial was partially exposed in one of the trenches, after which the pit was extended in order to record the skeleton in full. This burial was apparently marked by dressed masonry re-used from the church windows. The burial consisted of a supine skeleton surrounded by sediment stained darker than the surrounding matrix, thought to be the product of organic decay. Highly corroded nails and other metal items were recovered from this context, thought to be the remains of a coffin. A second *in situ* burial was recorded. This skeleton was partially exposed and recorded before being preserved *in situ*. No staining or metal items associated with a coffin was observed. A brick foundation wall was recorded running roughly east to west and one piece of residual prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the upper subsoil. Other post-medieval finds included pot; CBM; slate; glass; an animal tooth; an oyster; a button; nails; mortar, and a clay pipe fragment (CBAS).

**Winchelsea: The Oast House.** (NGR TQ 90350 17312). (Site code: TOH 17. Director: Emily Walsh.) A watching brief monitoring the excavation of a footing trench for the construction of a boundary wall running west-east along the southern perimeter of the property. Topsoil overlay redeposited natural and buried topsoil in the west of the trench and made ground in the east. Across the length of the trench, these deposits were underlain by a second made ground deposit containing pottery; CBM; bone; oyster shell and sandstone. A sandstone wall, likely to date to the medieval

period, was intermittently exposed to run west-east along the south-facing section of the trench. The wall was of roughly-hewn sandstone, un-mortared and randomly coursed. It was only exposed within the made ground and seemed to end *c.*5m from the western limit of the trench. A second wall was recorded adjoining the east-west wall, running north-south. Post-medieval pottery was also discovered (CBAS).

## *West Sussex*

**Alfoldean: Dedisham Manor.** (TQ 118 329; Slinfold parish). Magnetometry on the east side of the Roman roadside settlement revealed nothing more than a few ditches, but brings the geophysics in that area to a close. The full report is now available (David Staveley & HDAG).

**Ashington: Church Farm.** (TQ 125 157; Ashington parish). Magnetometry in the hinterland of Ashington Roman villa revealed a track, an enclosure, field systems and large amorphous features possibly connected to the villa economy (David Staveley).

**Billingshurst: A29.** (NGR 507998 125687; Billingshurst parish). (Site code: ABT 17. Director: Jake Wilson). The watching brief consisted of a topsoil strip along the proposed route of the new sewer in addition to four trenches measuring 20m in length. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed in the watching brief and subsequent trenches. A small assemblage of late post-medieval finds was recovered from the topsoil (ASE).

**Billingshurst: Land S of Marringdean Acres.** (NGR 508245 124490; Billingshurst parish). (Site code: MAC 17. Director: Lucy May). The archaeological integrity of the site is predominantly good in the southern field with the possibility of plough damage, or colluvial action, in the northern field. A total of 25 trenches were excavated, three of which revealed archaeological features comprising two shallow ditches in the southern field. Although these features are undated by finds, they may broadly correlate with post-medieval boundary or drainage ditches shown on the 1841 Billingshurst Tithe Map and are therefore considered to be most likely of a post-medieval date (ASE).

**Burgess Hill: 88 Folders Lane.** (NGR 532798 117844; Burgess Hill parish). (Site code: FDL 17. Director: Lucy May and John Cook). Geophysical survey. Evidence for possible archaeological features was represented by moderate positive anomalies. A large linear strong positive anomaly is observed that may indicate a cut feature such as a ditch. Magnetic debris and associated probable cut features run across the site in an approximate south-west to north-east orientation. These anomalies correspond to a former boundary noted on the 1839 Ditchling tithe map. A series of indistinct but broad linear anomalies run in an approximate east to west orientation across the site. These anomalies are indicative of former agricultural practices such as ridge and furrow. The anomalies are observed with alignments continuing across the site and are therefore likely to pre-date the aforementioned former boundary. Later ploughing is indicated by parallel anomalies aligned with the former field boundary. Further east to west oriented anomalies are noted in the north of the site. An archaeological evaluation was subsequently carried out. A total of 38 trenches were excavated, eight of which revealed archaeological features comprised mainly of ditches, one pit and postholes. Two areas of burning probably associated with Tudor period activity at Fragbarrow Farm were encountered in the south-eastern portion of the site (ASE).

**Burgess Hill: The Homestead, Valebridge Road.** (TQ 3258 2088). (Site code: VRBH 17/272. Director: Odile Rouard). A small excavation was carried out in advance of a new housing development. The excavation targeted features which had been found in an earlier evaluation on the site. Several features dating to the prehistoric period were revealed, along with a spread which contained Roman pottery (TVAS).

**Burgess Hill: Land at Hammond's Ridge.** (TQ 3028 1842). (Site code: HRBH 16/184. Director: Odile Rouard). Fourteen trenches were excavated during an evaluation in advance of a new housing development. No archaeological features were recovered, although a few sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil horizon in one of the trenches (TVAS).

**Chichester: 2030 Expansion Scheme.** (Linear Scheme between NGR 491745 106499 and 484308 105391; Chichester District). (Site code: CNS 16). Ongoing programme of archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation and mitigation. Sites dating to the later prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods have been mitigated so far with works continuing until summer 2018 (ASE).

**Copthorne: Land West Of Copthorne.** (NGR 530625 139097). (Site code: CPT 17. Director: Matt Pope). Sixteen geoarchaeological test pits were hand dug in order to attempt to locate two reported concentrations of prehistoric stone artefacts recorded in the late 1930's by one Mr McKerrow. The location of each was located by total station survey within the woodland landscape of the site and test pits excavated to the surface of Holocene alluvial or colluvial sediments. No artefacts were recovered from any of the test pits. However, each test pit revealed the upper part of a potentially much deeper series of Holocene sediments beyond the scope of this assessment. The complete absence of surface finds combined with the presence of this deeper sequence and evidence of historic deep interventions across the site raises the possibility that McKerrow's artefacts came from deeper preservational contexts (ASE).

**Crawley: High Street Market.** (NGR TQ 267 136710). (Site code: CRA 17. Director: Jon Baczkowski). Evaluation excavation of two 10m x 2m trenches and a single 2m x 1.5m test pit for the demolition of front boundary wall and hoarding and erection of six retail units. At the front of the site the natural deposit was found beneath a layer of concrete over which a thin deposit of subsoil was recorded. Finds from the subsoil were almost exclusively of 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- century date. A total of six archaeological features were recorded in this area of the site, all of which were beneath the subsoil deposit and cut into the natural. It was decided not to excavate the majority of the features in this area of the site as they may be associated with *in situ* metal working and would require comprehensive excavation in the next phase of the project. The features were as follows; a possible gully, filled with iron working slag; a possible pit, associated with gully, also containing iron working slag; a probable iron working hearth or tap furnace; a possible rake pit or tap gully associated with furnace; another possible iron working hearth or tap furnace and a pit, truncated by a modern drain, containing a small assemblage of 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- century pottery, a large amount of iron working slag and fragments of furnace lining. At the rear of the site the stratigraphy comprised of two deposits of sub-soil, beneath a tarmac drive. All features of archaeological interest were cut into the natural deposit. The features were as follows; a shallow pit; a large pit or well containing a large amount of iron working slag and a small amount of 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- century pottery; and a north to south orientated ditch containing two 12<sup>th</sup>- to 13<sup>th</sup>- century potsherds. Subsoil finds also included a scattering of possible 19<sup>th</sup>- century pottery, glass and metal objects (CBAS).

**Crawley: 60-62 Ifield Road.** (NGR TQ 26296 36641; Ifield parish) (Director: Maggie Henderson). A heritage statement was prepared for 60-62 Ifield Road in February 2018 to assess the origin, development and significance of the building in advance of minor interior alterations and a rear extension. The layout of a single domestic dwelling of late 16<sup>th</sup>- century origin remain clearly discernible, hardly compromised by later work, despite extension, encasement and partitioning. The timber-framed evidence indicates that the house was of three bays in length and two storeys in height from the outset, surmounted by a thatched roof with asymmetrical terminals, one a full hip, the other a gable. The house is of transitional type, combining traditional or conservative features with those of a more modern or progressive nature: the former indicated by a clear hierarchical layout comprising a high-end two-bay hall and a low-end single bay service room. The progressive features are evidenced by the provision of a purpose-built chimney bay to the rear of the hall, in addition to a centralised staircase that would have provided through access to the first floor rooms (HBAC).

**Fishbourne: Geophysics at Chestnut Cottage, 63 Fishbourne Road West.** (NGR SU 84009 04657) In February, CDAS were invited to undertake a geophysical survey by the new owner, whom is looking to re-landscape his back garden. The survey revealed responses that have been interpreted as one wall of the proto palace, and a dark band of responses that look like a hard surface just beneath

the lawn. Given the general depth of the Fishbourne Roman Palace archaeology, this is likely to be a relatively modern path (CDAS).

**Fittleworth: Fieldwalking at Wyncombe Hill.** (TQ 02034 18801). Volunteers from both Worthing and Chichester Archaeology Societies, undertook a joint, week-long field walk of a site in February 2018 where the landowner has been recovering finds from multiple periods, the majority however being flint from the early mesolithic. Post-collection processing is ongoing, but early review of the finds has identified an area containing Bronze Age flint, and another where we have predominantly recovered more early mesolithic flint (CDAS & WAS).

**Ford Airfield, Waste Treatment Works.** (NGR SU 99393 02897). (Site code: FOR 17. Director: Paul Connor). Watching brief monitoring removal of concrete pads from taxiway. Prior to excavation no features were visible due to the nature of the taxiway. The northern section removal was problematic due to the rebar reinforcement in the concrete pads. When removed this revealed a crush deposit and a further cinder deposit. The concrete pads in the southern end of the trench did not contain rebar. After removal it was apparent these had been laid on top of older concrete pads which are likely to be from the 1930's. These were similar thickness to the newer pads above. Below this context was a compacted foundation which runs the duration of the site, and contained the same cinder context. It would appear that the lower of the concrete pads would be contemporary with the 1930's airfield and the later additional pads overlying maybe be associated with the later aggregate works on the site. The northern trench pads which contained rebar appear later in date and may relate to the later works and 'netting-up' of large goods vehicles prior to departure in that location (CBAS).

**Goddards Green: Southern Water WTW.** (NGR 529028 120616; Hassocks parish). (Site code: GOD 16. Director: Gary Webster). Groundworks were monitored over four separate areas. Natural geology was only seen in a very limited area, though the excavations were only to a maximum depth of 0.4m, so the archaeological horizon could potentially still be intact in some areas. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the course of the watching brief (ASE).

**Haywards Heath: Sunte House, Birchen Lane.** (NGR 533380 125522; Haywards Heath parish). (Site code: SUN 17. Director: Teresa Vieira). The evaluation comprised a total of eight trenches, of which three contained archaeology. Three cut features, interpreted as pits, were identified and excavated, although the absence of dating and artefactual evidence did not allow a further interpretation on their function and chronology (ASE).

**Horsham: Rear of 26-28 Bishopric.** (NGR TQ 16835 30778). (Site code: BIS 17. Director: Dr Caroline Russell). Evaluation excavation of three 10m x 2m trenches across the site. The site had been badly damaged by the construction of the former late 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>- century buildings. The only feature of archaeological significance was a mortared sandstone wall. A slot was excavated through the footing trench, beside the exposed wall, and although no dating evidence was found within the fill of the footing trench, some brick was exposed within the footing of the wall, which may date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The wall runs parallel to the rear property boundary and may have been a boundary wall. It appears to have had an entrance, blocked up with dumped bricks, of varying type, and with a different mortar to the sandstone wall. Samples were taken for dating of the brick within the footing and of the two types of mortar. The deposits recorded across the site were not of archaeological significance. The earliest deposit was interpreted as a made ground, which rested directly above the natural deposit and possibly dated to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, if not slightly earlier. Finds included late post-medieval pottery sherds and a clay pipe stem (CBAS).

**Lindfield: Tythe Cottage.** (NGR TQ 35501 24745; Lindfield Rural). (Director: Maggie Henderson). A heritage statement was prepared for Tythe Cottage in January 2016 to assess the origin, development and significance of the building in advance of minor interior alterations and a first floor rear extension. The house originated as a timber framed building of three-bays in length, comprising a main range at two storeys plus attics and an integral single storey rear lean-to outshot. The north bay

of the main range had included a substantial chimney stack that served the central bay providing hearths to the ground and first floors: this bay may also have accommodated a staircase within the lean-to outshot. The structural evidence indicates a date of construction between c. 1680 and 1750, or 1715 +/- 35 years. The house was extended in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, adding a single room to each of the principal floors and lightly reconfiguring the interior of the earlier building to unite the two parts: the ground floor walls were replaced in brick and the first floor clad in weatherboards. Minor additions were made in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to divide the house into two units: 20<sup>th</sup> century reconfiguration re-united the separate parts. The location of the building is of interest encroaching as it does upon Walstead Common, suggesting that it had originated as a waste or wayside cottage. However, the form and construction details of this well-made small house suggest that if this was indeed the case, then the existing building may represent a second or third generation rebuilds, replacing the first generation waste-cottage in its entirety over time (HBAC).

**\*Liss Archaeology** have a busy year ahead with geophysics and day schools in March, excavation at Colemore (halfway between Petersfield and Alton) in April/May and September/October plus further geophysical surveys, field walking and excavation on the Hampshire/Sussex/Surrey borders in between. 18 to 80's, all welcome, no previous experience necessary, full training available. For more information see [www.lissarchaeology.uk](http://www.lissarchaeology.uk) or email [lissarchaeology@gmail.com](mailto:lissarchaeology@gmail.com)

**Littlehampton: Toddington Lane AP1.** (NGR 503193 103994; Littlehampton Parish). (Site code: LNR 16. Director: Tom Munnery). Archaeological excavation at Toddington Lane revealed a series of prehistoric pits, a Bronze Age barrow with multiple cremations, a separate small cremation cemetery and evidence for land division spanning the Bronze Age to early Roman periods. Post-excavation work is ongoing (ASE).

**Littlehampton: Toddington Lane AP6 Area.** (NGR 503892 103967; Littlehampton Parish). (Site code: LNR 16. Director: Tom Munnery). Thirty-seven trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified archaeological features in nine of the trenches. Those features that were excavated appear to be of a Late Bronze Age date (ASE).

**Petworth: Petworth Boathouse.** (NGR 497092 122200; Petworth parish). (Site code: PBO 17. Director: not notified). A probably 16<sup>th</sup>- century kiln, probably for producing ceramic building material, was recorded in the vicinity of the Boat House. It possibly serviced the expansion of the park in the late 1500's, or possibly the village of Tillington, and was extant until the 1700's, appearing on a map of the grounds. Part of the kiln was well worn as it saw reuse as a brick path on the way to the Boat House. Other masonry, including a wall associated with the Boat House, and two worked stone blocks were also identified. Apart from brick samples and a few artefacts retrieved from the site everything else remains *in situ* (ASE).

**Slindon: Slindon Park Pale.** (SU 956076). A survey of a sink hole in Slindon Park Pale is still ongoing (WAS).

**Sompting: Sompting Aquifer - Site 2.** (NGR 516844 105778; Sompting parish). (Site code: SAQ 17. Director: Simon Stevens). The evaluation was targeted on geophysical anomalies. Much of the evaluated area was found to have been subjected to substantial earthmoving/landscaping in the recent past. However two undated archaeological features, a gully and a small pit/post-hole were encountered and recorded. A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden and from areas of made ground (ASE).

**Storrington: Monastery Lane.** (NGR 508462 114272; Storrington parish). (Site code: MLS 17. Director: Simon Stevens). No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered, although a small assemblage of material including medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the overburden (ASE).

**Turners Hill. Mantlemas.** (NGR TQ 34080 35779; Turners Hill parish). (Director: Maggie Henderson). A heritage statement was prepared for Mantlemas in October 2017 in order to assess the origin, development and significance of the building. The work was carried out to inform a programme of interior alterations and an extension to the later structures at the rear of the group. It was established that Mantlemas originated as a compact domestic dwelling in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century: its original floor-plan and fabric remains discernible despite extension and the addition and amalgamation of a series of ancillary buildings to the rear of the house to create a large domestic dwelling by the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The evolution of the property included the addition of a shop at the southern end of the house, in situ by 1874. The former shop remains evidenced by the retained frontage and partitioning within the building (HBAC).

**Worth: Land At Worth Way.** (NGR 530166 136350; Worth parish). (Site code: WOR 17. Director: Lucy May). Of the three trenches excavated on site, all contained archaeological features. These do not appear to interrelate and are not shown on historic mapping. Only one of the features provided datable evidence. A single piece of (probably residual) early prehistoric flintwork. Despite the proximity of the late Saxon church of St Nicholas, the other two features remain undated only providing undiagnostic fragments of fired clay (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. Staveley	David Staveley (Independent)
TVAS	Thames Valley Archaeological Services

WAS	Worthing Archaeological Society
WIRG	Wealden Iron Research Group
WSA	West Sussex Archaeology Ltd
WSCC	West Sussex County Council