ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTEBOOK 2019

A RECORD OF THE PROJECTS OF THE:

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIELD UNIT

Contents

INTRODUCTION

In April the field unit returned to Rocky Clump and the south field large enclosure under the directorship of Pete Tolhurst. The north section of the site, which had a large section of the top soil removed by machine, had been excavated in 2018. The new season would endeavour to remove the remaining top soil from the remaining designated excavation area. The emphasis would be to cut a number of sections to examine the lower east/west ditch, while removing any remaining top soil to the south and east to seek out new features.

Geophysics were conducted for a second season at Pangdean on lawn to the east of the house. Another survey was conducted at Lower Bevendean on the site of a farm long since demolished, but which had a barn dating back to the medieval period. This project was held with the support of the Bevendean Local History Group.

BHAS outreach continued with a good number of visits to local schools with our Stone Age finds and presentation. The outreach team continued working down at Brighton museum cataloguing and re-packing finds from the Slonk Hill excavations and other sites.

A small excavation was conducted at Preston Manor finding some interesting bits and pieces, with a ground penetrating radar survey (GPR) conducted after the dig. The survey was of the whole croquet lawn.. The new survey produced some very interesting anomalies, suggesting large hidden walls close to the south end of the manor house.

There was training in the use of the total station, section drawing and planning. Most of the team are encouraged to use the archaeological passport, a useful document for those contemplating a career in archaeology.

Post excavation activities have included finds washing, marking and cataloguing and these events have been supported by a number of archaeological day schools. All of these post excavation processes have proved popular with the BHAS field unit. This season finds processing sessions were held at the ASE workshops in Portslade and at the Patcham Community Centre, with all of the appropriate finds being both washed and marked. There was good support from the membership at both locations.

Once again Archaeology South East (ASE), the local professional Unit, opened their doors and allowed BHAS members to use their finds washing facilities and complete the washing of all of the pottery from this seasons excavations. BHAS members also assisted A.S.E. with the marking of finds from excavations they conducted at Chichester and Hardham.

The BHAS bones team, lead by Carol White, continue with the processing of all of the bone material from the excavations, and this is conducted at Carol's home at Newhaven.

This year there was only a single watching brief on a small cutting along the Ditchling Road where a sign for the Southdown National Park was being erected. BHAS did visit and record finds from a house in Southampton Street, Brighton, where the house owner had found a collection of interesting items under the floorboards when renovating their kitchen area.

Hard copies of the BHAS Field Notebook are now passed to Barbican House library, the East Sussex Records Office at The Keep, and the National Monuments Records Office at Swindon. CD-Rom copies are produced by the Society's webmaster Mr Martin Devereux and are made available to the field unit members and others who desire a copy. CD copies are passed to Ms L.Johnson at Brighton and Hove Planning Department, Neil Griffin, the County Archaeologist, and Brighton Museum,

John Funnell 4th November 2020

AN INTERIM REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT ROCKY CLUMP, STANMER PARK

Site Code: 500300

April – October 2019

Photo: Courtesy P. Tolhurst

Contents

Excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer 2019.

1) Introduction

It was in April 2019 that the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) returned to Rocky Clump (Fig 1.) The new seasons work was focused primarily to the east end of the large enclosure which was partially excavated and recorded in 2018. The excavations in 2019 also investigated the remaining section in the central area and south east corner of the enclosure, the substantial lower east/west ditch and the east side of the main trench (Fig. 2).

Rocky Clump has had numerous excavation seasons and been under archaeological investigation since 1946. There are a number of publications about the various excavations, including a small booklet: 'Rocky Clump; A Forgotten Shrine' (Gorton) which was published in the Sussex Archaeological Collections (Gilkes 1997). John Funnell led the excavations from 1991 to 2013 and various reports have been published in the BHAS Field Notebooks since 1999 (Funnell), 2018 (Funnell/Tolhurst) and are accessible on the BHAS website.

In 2019 the author led the excavations continuing his second year as site director. He was ably assisted by several members of the BHAS field unit undertaking site supervisory roles including Stefanie Freiling, John Skelton and John Funnell. Stefanie took on the role of training officer for the total station and taught a number of members how to set up and use the equipment. She also assisted with the finds collection, recording and supervision of the site. Apart from excavation, John Skelton focused very much on the photography of the excavated features and continued the development of photogrammetry 3D created images. John Funnell was involved with most of the section drawings and planning and also assisted with training members of the team in the recording of features.

During the year a total of 47 different people volunteered to participate in the excavation, and we hosted two visits by the Young Archaeologists Club (YAC) in July and September.

Generally, favourable weather was experienced throughout the year with a total 4.5 digging days lost through inclement weather. There was one complete week of digging in August, which was well supported. For the second year running, training has been an important discipline on site, particularly in the use of the total station and geophysical surveying. Other training initiatives included the recognition of archaeological sediments and on-site section drawing.

Details of all the previous seasons of excavations have been published in the BHAS field notebooks and are available for viewing at Barbican House Library, Lewes; The Keep, Falmer; and on the BHAS website (located under archives).
The 2018 season of excavations revealed the post holes of a possible granary structure, a large grain storage pit, and subtle linear flint arrangements, possibly

associated with a threshing and winnowing building. The 2018 season also produced new baby burials in the upper east/west ditch. Pottery from the east ditches had included a later Iron Age decorated Gallo- Belgic vessel.

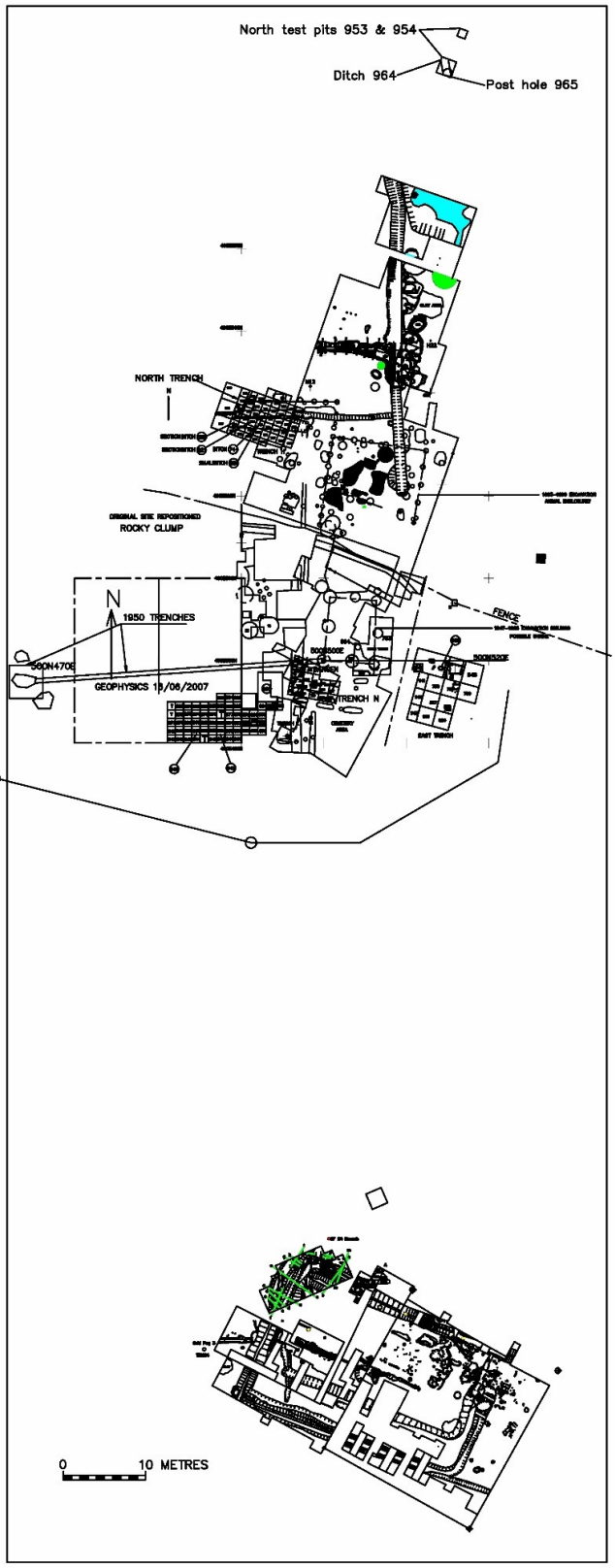


Fig 1. ROCKY CLUMP EXCAVATIONS DETAILS 1947–2019

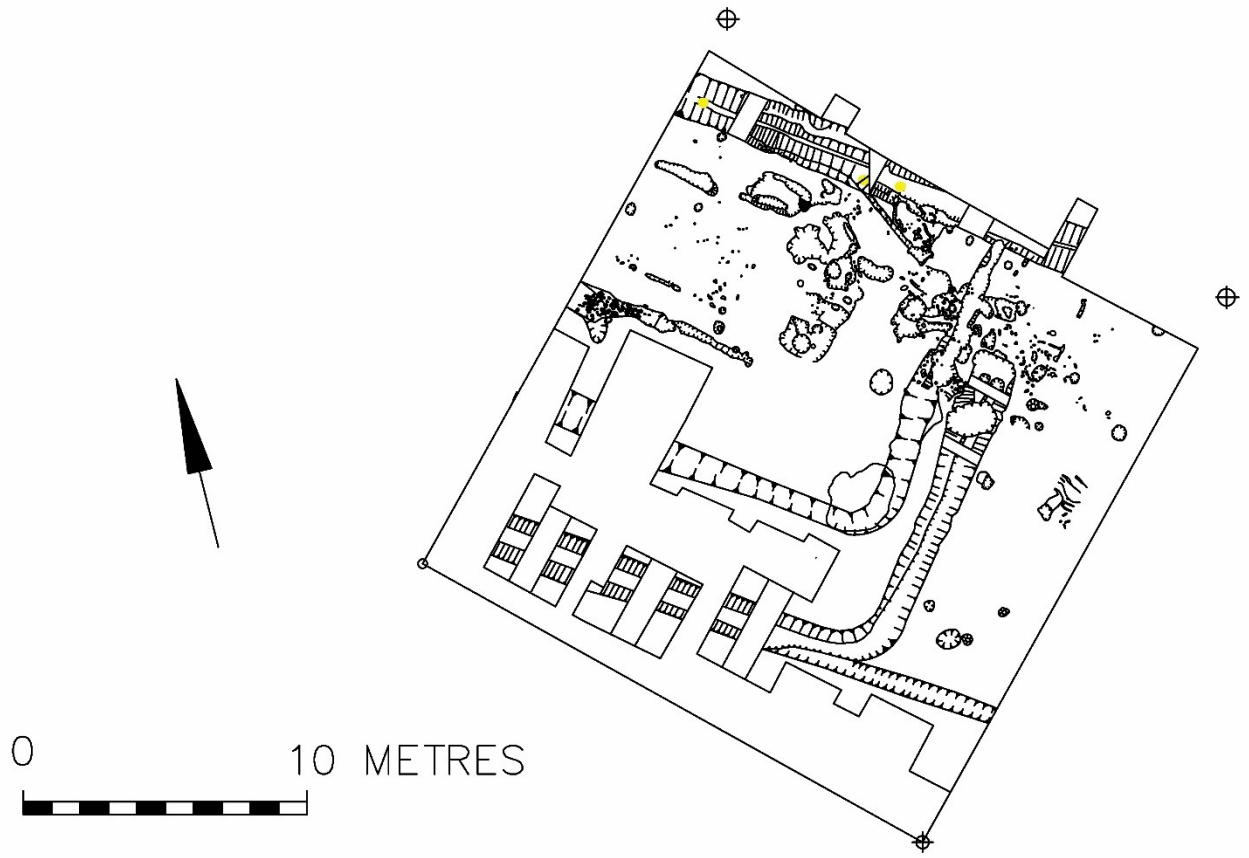


Fig 2. Rocky Clump Excavations 2018–2019

2) The 2019 excavations

The extent of the ‘open area’ excavation trench was established in 2018, with a large spoil heap located to the west end of the excavation. Almost all of the upper (northern) section of the trench had been fully excavated and recorded during the last season. The exception to this was the large “bell” grain storage pit which had been partially sectioned and excavated during the 2018 season. During the winter period this pit was covered and protected.

The ‘open area’ trench was split into 2m x 2m grid squares and allocated grid numbers in 2018 (Fig 3.) The same grid numbers were used to identify top soil removal locations in 2019. As new features were revealed, context numbers were issued (Fig 4), with some of them proving quite complex and having a multitude of layers in the various ditch fills.

The excavations commenced with a number of 1 metre sections being cut to investigate certain areas of the substantial lower east/west boundary ditch. Each ditch section was 3 metres in length (north to south), and these were extended, where necessary, to find the ditch edges. Each of the sections were defined by a letter, with A. B.C, D, G, H, I and K recorded on the context drawing. Each section was then sub divided into fill contexts as they were being excavated (Fig 5.).

At the east end of the lower east/west ditch new sections E, F, and J investigated the south/east corner of the enclosure. Small sections had been cut in this area during 2018 but they had only been partially excavated. It did, however, confirm that this ditch continued as a much smaller feature going eastwards towards the baulk edge. The remaining fills of this smaller ditch were removed during the 2019 season.

A number of new sections were also cut through the unexcavated fills of the lower and upper north/south ditches, including the removal of the remaining fills of the large grain storage pit. The northern terminus of the lower north/south ditch was also fully excavated.

Along the length of the large upper east/west boundary ditch two sections were cut in the west and central areas revealing a new baby burial. At the east end of this ditch another new section was opened and extended northwards to determine the eastern area of the ditch terminus. The object of this was to investigate whether a re-cut of this ditch could be identified and to determine the complete width of this ditch.

Towards the end of the season all of the remaining top soil at the east end of the trench was removed revealing a number of post holes, together with areas of solution. All of these features were fully excavated and recorded.

A number of test pits were sunk within the south field to the north and west of the excavation to investigate a number of the geophysical anomalies that were seen on the geophysics results provided by David Staveley.

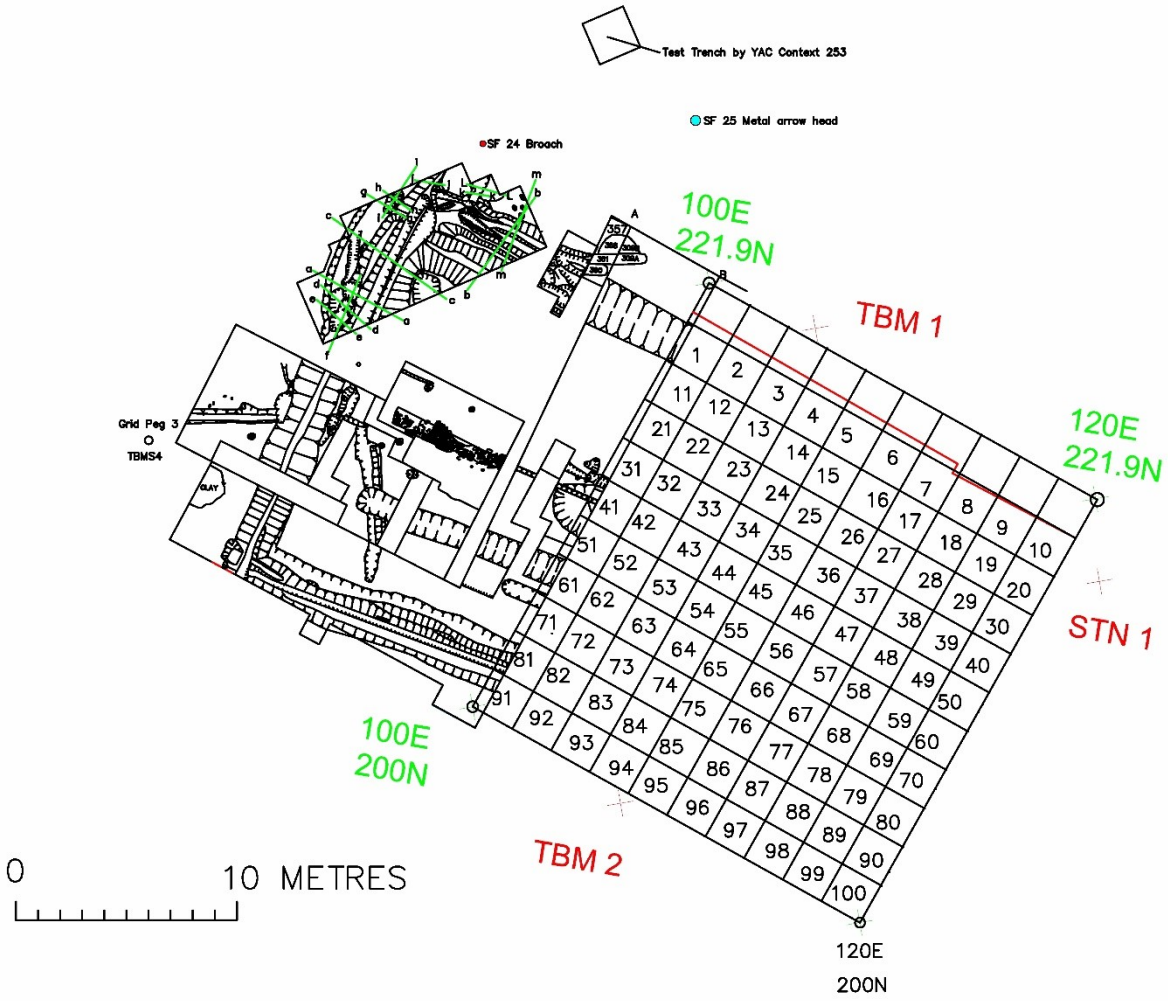


Fig 3. Rocky Clump 2018 –2019 The Grid Numbers

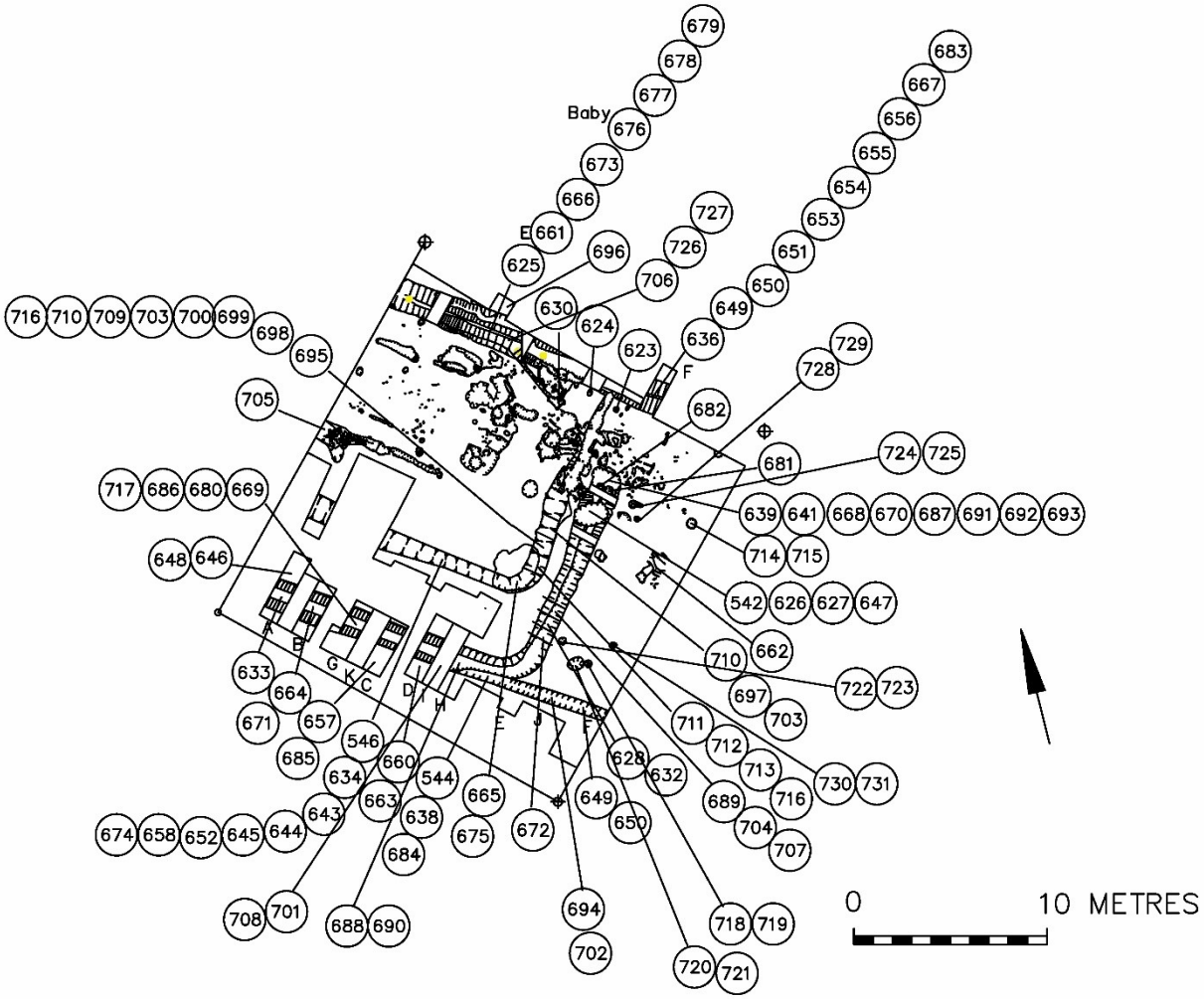


Fig 4. Rocky Clump 2019 – The Contexts

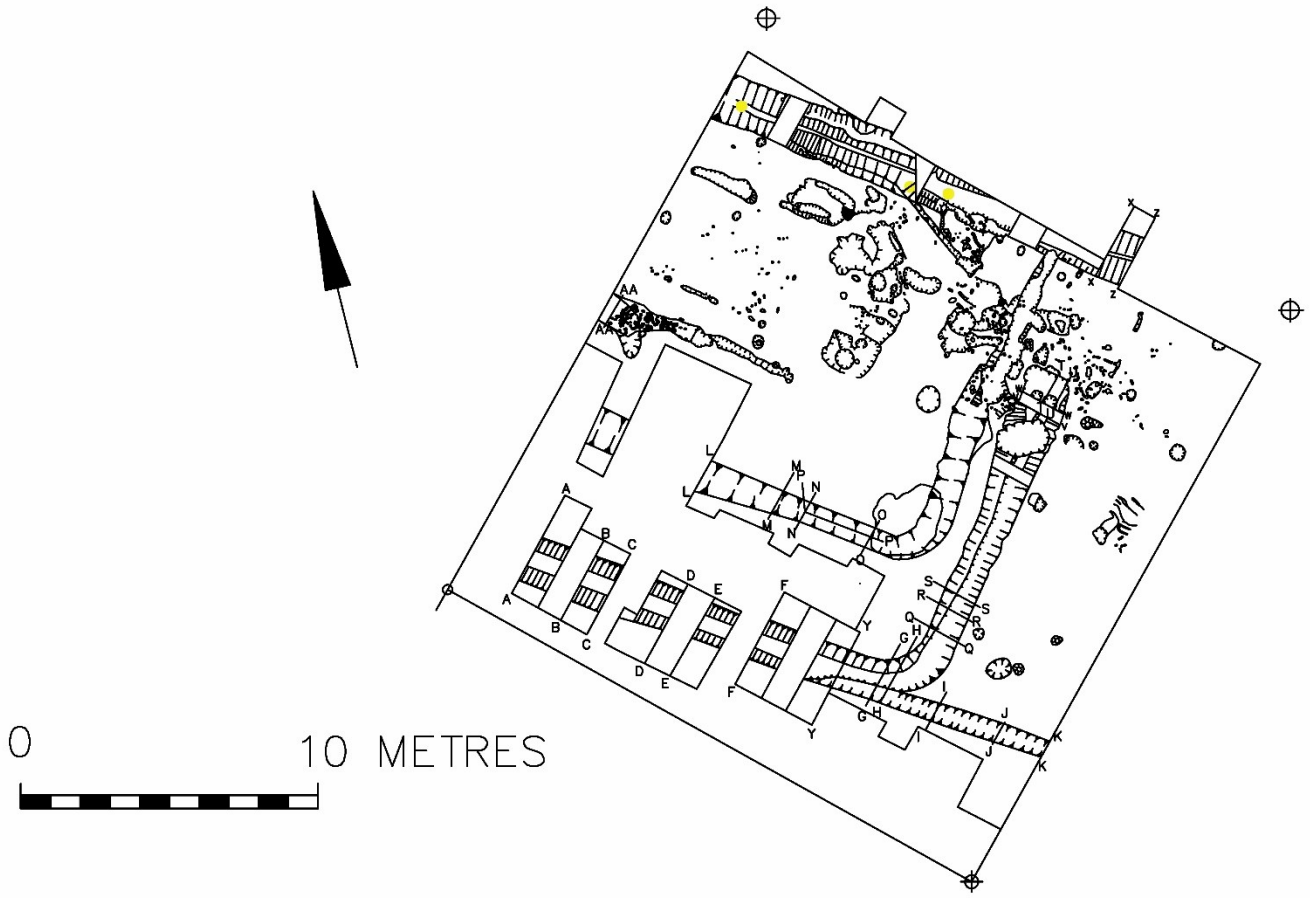


Fig 5. Rocky Clump Section Drawing Locations

The post holes (Table 1 & Fig 6.)

The 2019 excavations revealed a number of new post holes of differing dimensions. The new post holes were revealed on the east side of the site and outside of the enclosure ditches. In 2018 a pair of post holes had been revealed in the north east corner of the excavation (contexts 583 and 714). The removal of top soil south of these failed to find a third that could have suggested a fence line or structure. One new post hole was revealed just to the east of the lower north/south terminus, while a group of 4 post holes were located just north of the lower east/west ditch smaller extension. No additional post holes were found in the central area of the inner enclosure.

Post hole (Context)	Diameter Cm	Depth Cm
718	30	40
720	69	24 (Pit with Post Pipe)
722	33	33
724	26	25
728	26	12
730	26	33

Table 1: The post holes

Post hole: Context 718

This post hole was revealed to the east of post hole/pit context 720. It was straight sided, flat bottomed, and had medium sized chalk nodules for packing. This feature also had the preserved inner vestiges of a post pipe.

Post hole: Context 720

This feature proved to be one of the larger post holes and may have originated as a larger pit. The fill of the feature which, was quite shallow, consisted of numerous pieces of flint packing and had evidence of a post pipe.

Post hole: Context 722

This post hole was one the largest having tapering sides as it progressed downwards and a slightly rounded bottom. The fill was of a chalky loam and there were no visible signs of any packing.

Post hole: Context 724

Although this post hole was not one of the larger features, it did possess a fill containing some possible flint packing. It was elongated and shallower to the east with a small post lead in. This post hole was located quite close and south of, the larger post hole

(context 505) found in 2018. That feature contained a broken fragment of a chalk weight (Anelay 2019) as post packing.

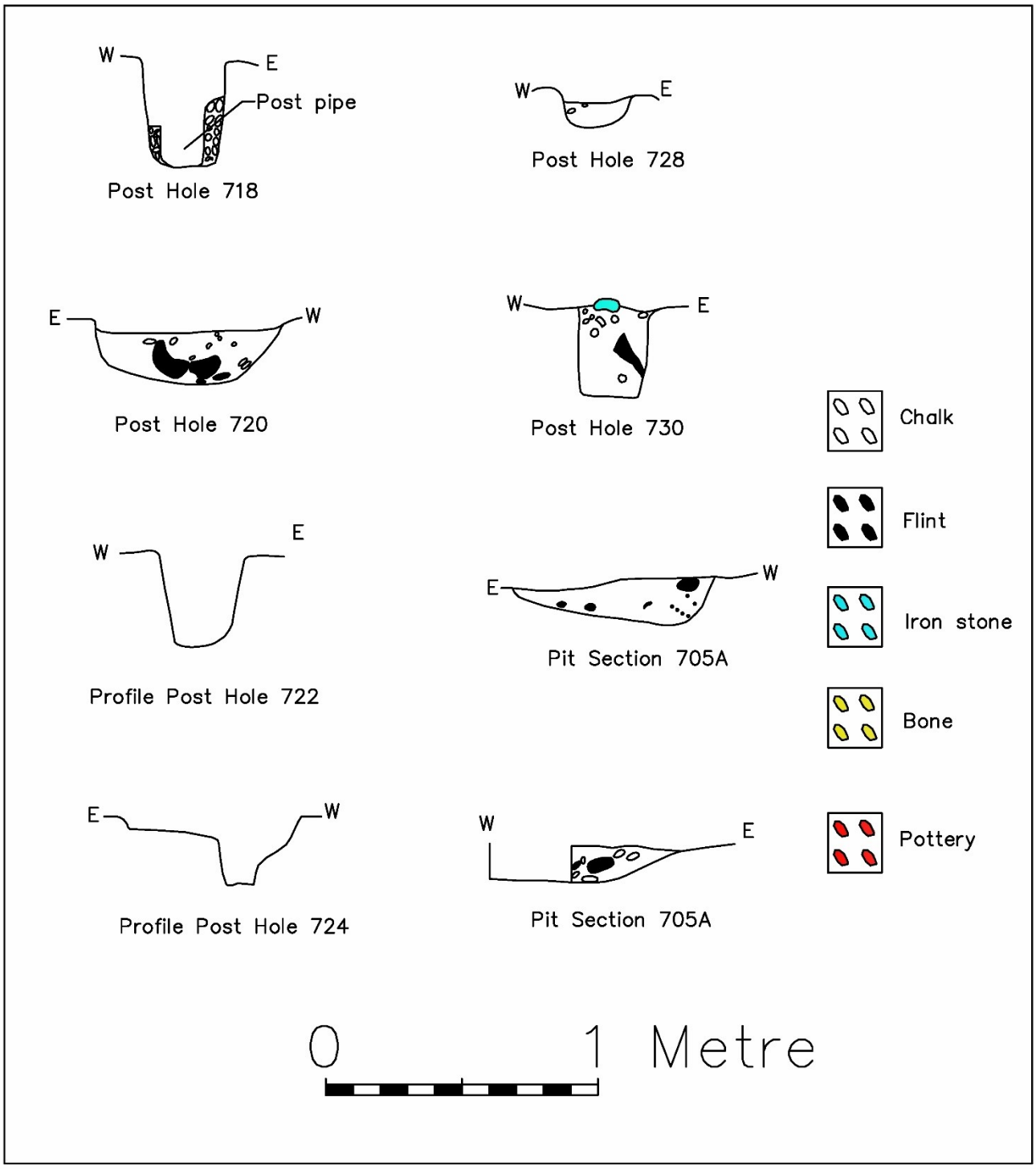


Fig 6. Rocky Clump 2019 The Post Holes & Wall

Post hole: Context 728

This was the smallest of the new post holes revealed and was quite shallow with a fill of chalky loam.

Post hole: Context 730

This post was straight sided and flat bottomed and was located north/east of post hole context 718. It had a fill of loam, flint nodules and some ironstone. with no visible trace of any post pipe.

3) The lower east/west ditch sections

Over the period of 2 years of excavations there have been a total of 12 sections (each 1 metre wide) cut along the lower east/west ditch. The sections were allocated identification letters of A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K & L. By the end of the season the last section (L) hadn't been completely excavated due to time constraints. It was noted that this ditch became gradually smaller in width as it progressed eastwards.

The lower east/west ditch 'A': Contexts 633/646/648 (Fig 7. section A-A)

Ditch section 'A' was located at the west end of the ditch and it proved to be over 70 cm in depth, 1.4 metres wide and it had been cut with a distinctive 'v' shape profile. The fills were recorded in detail and there was evidence to suggest that there had been at least one re-cut on the south side of the feature. Due to the slope of the hill the cut of the ditch on the north side was noticeably deeper.

Lower E/W ditch Section A. Photo: BHAS

There was a fill of chalk rubble on the lower section of the north side, tending to suggest either frost damage or upcast from the construction which had eroded back into the ditch after completion. This section was extended to the north by an additional 50 cm and revealed a couple of shallow pits with an array of flints cut into the chalk of the main northern ditch edge.

The section also revealed that there was a small ridge of chalk running northwards from the edge of the ditch. This maybe the upcast from the ditch construction or vestiges of a chalk platform that had been found running along this side of this ditch in the 2012/2013 season of excavations. The main fills throughout this ditch were of chalky loam.

Section ‘A’ proved to be deeper on the west side and there was evidence that the upper layer consisted of top soil from the earlier excavation in 2012 indicated by the slight depression in the ground to the west of this section.

The lower east/west ditch ‘B’: Contexts 664 (Fig 7. section B-B & Fig 8. section C-C)

This section of the lower east/west ditch was to the east of section ‘A’. It proved to be a little wider than section A having a width of 1.7 metres and a similar depth of 62 cm. This section revealed a lower ledge on the north side and also evidence for at least one re-cut. The lower fill to the south of the ridge consisted of a loose medium chalk rubble which was the primary fill.

When excavated later in the season, the ‘spit’ between sections A and B contained substantial numbers of large flint nodules.

On the east facing section there was possible evidence of some animal burrowing activity, while the west facing section revealed a very large sarsen stone as part of the fill. Towards the end of the season the ‘spit’ between sections B and C was removed to reveal the whole of the sarsen stone. It was found to lay over a collection of flint nodules and located close to a solution hollow. Once revealed, the sarsen was eventually rolled to see if there was any evidence of dressing or marking but nothing was found other than those made naturally. Just before back filling, the sarsen was rolled into the bottom of the section, making it less likely to affect any plough damage should the field ever be used again for arable crops.

The lower east/west ditch ‘C’: Contexts 657/685 (Fig 8. section E-E)

This section of the lower east/west ditch contained mainly chalky loam sediments. On the north side of the ditch there was a primary deposit of chalk rubble which may have eroded into the ditch. The evidence points to a possible re-cut and tends to show that it is more central and to the north in this section. The fill included a number of large flint nodules and protruding, mainly cow bones. The width and depth of the ditch maintained similar dimensions to those sections (A & B) investigated further west. In this area there was no evidence of a lower platform, just a lower fill of chalk rubble.

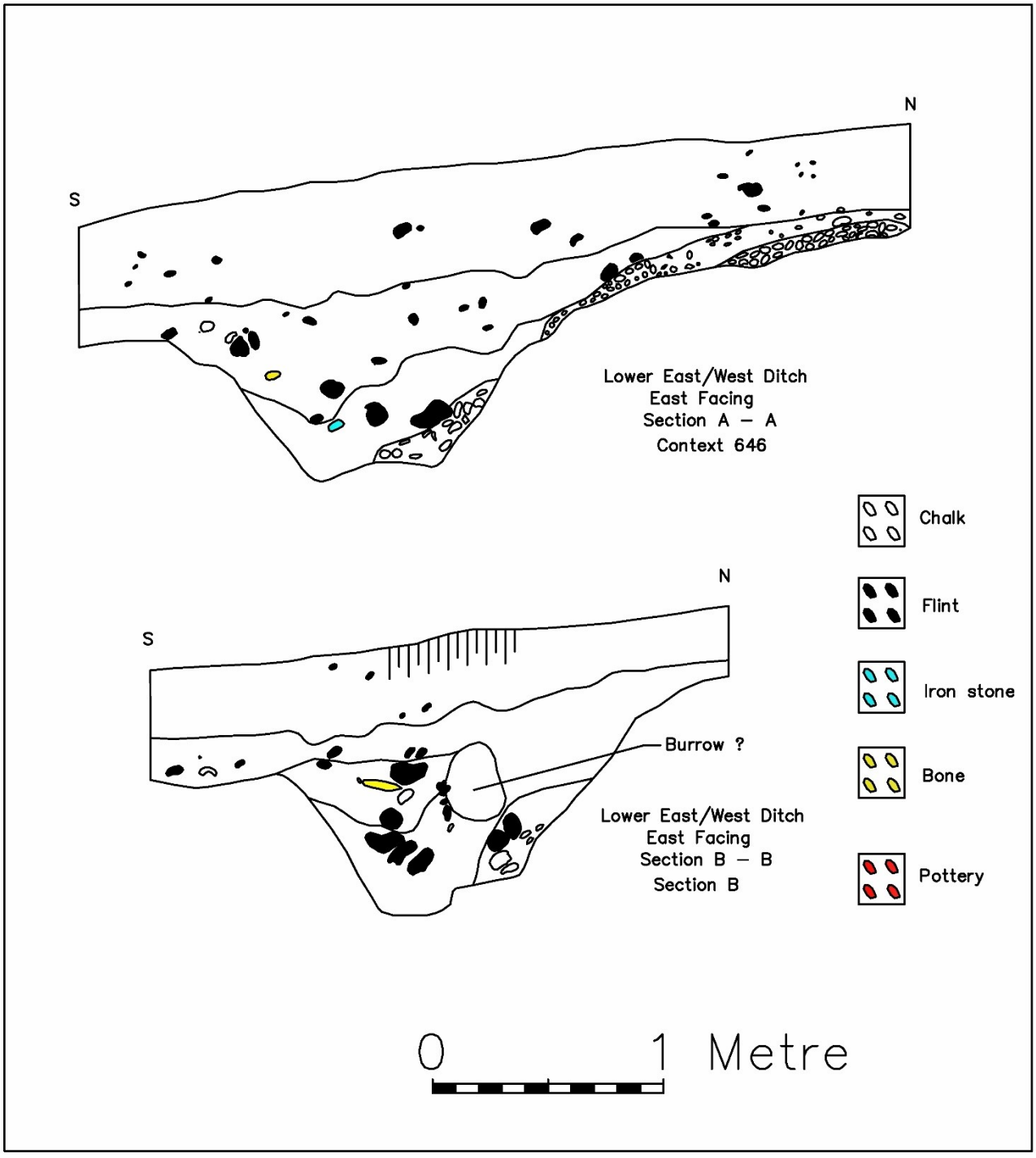


Fig 7. Rocky Clump 2019 Lower East/West Ditch

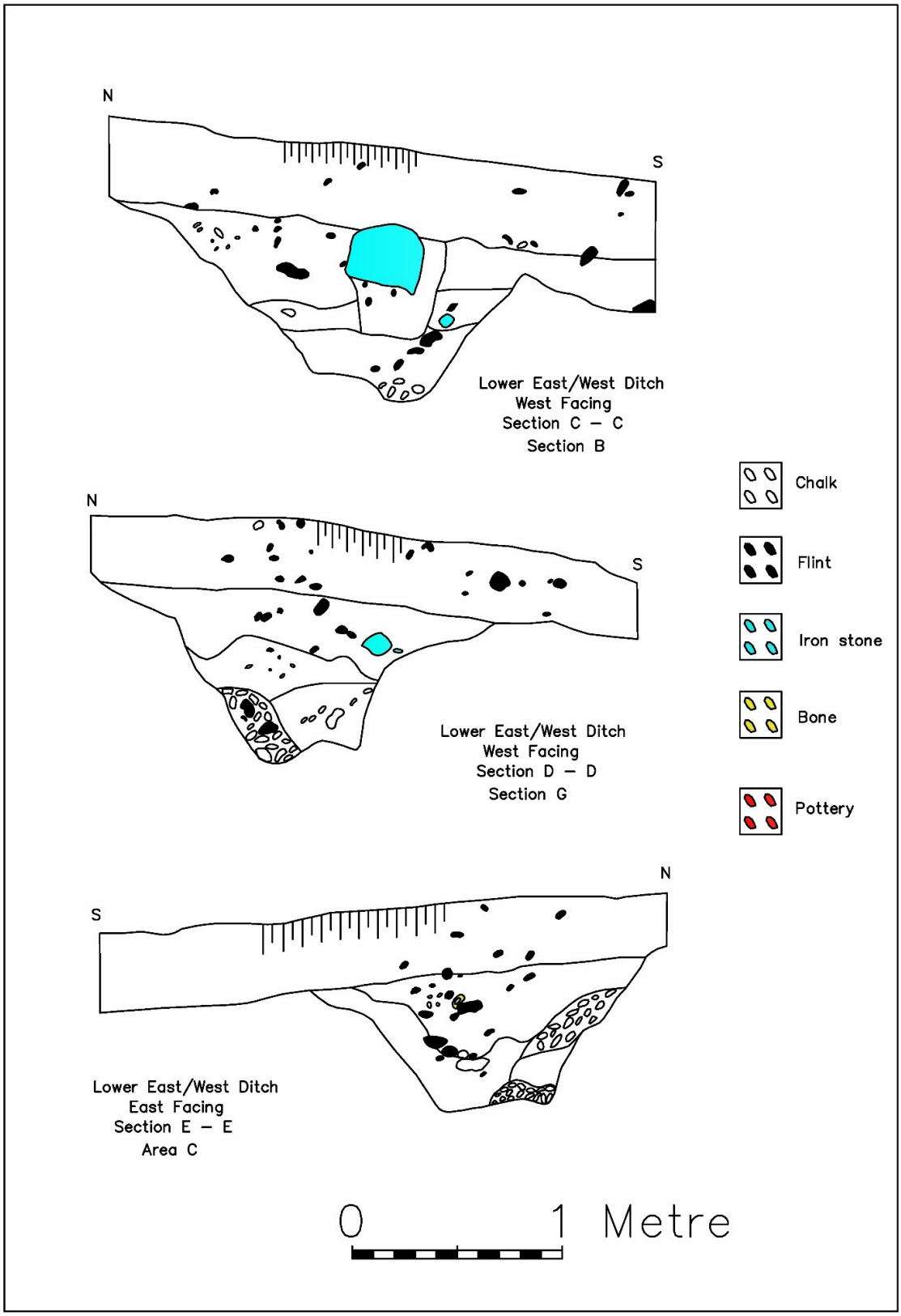


Fig 8. Rocky Clump 2019 Lower East – West Ditch

The lower east/west ditch ‘D’: Contexts 660/663 (Fig 9. section F-F)

Although the width and depth of this section were similar to the previous, the general shape began to change as it progressed eastwards. Subtle differences were recorded showing noticeable ridges on the north side of the ditch at a higher level. This section also revealed another ridge on the south side at a lower level but there didn’t appear to be any evidence for re-cutting. The upper fill consisted of medium flint nodules along with some iron stone fragments, with the lower primary fills being chalky rubble. The sediments in this section were of a different composition to those to the west of the ditch.

The lower east/west ditch ‘G’: Contexts 669/680/686/717 (Fig 8. section D-D)

Ditch section 'G' was excavated during the later stages of the dig with the geophysics having shown a circular anomaly of high resistance in this area. This section showed similar dimensions in depth and width to those adjacent sections. The fills were a mixture of loams, consisting of chalky loam with some medium sized flint nodules and fragments of iron stone. After removing the remaining top-soil a natural solution hollow was revealed. This contained a number of large fragments of sarsen in the upper fills, together with numerous blackened flints. Among the sarsen fragments were numerous finds of pottery and it was suggested that this feature could possibly have been a pit. The baulk between section ‘G’ and section ‘B’ was eventually removed to confirm the width of the solution hollow. An examination was made of the sarsen stones, and while some appeared to be dressed, it was determined they had formed naturally. The feature was later confirmed as being natural solution.

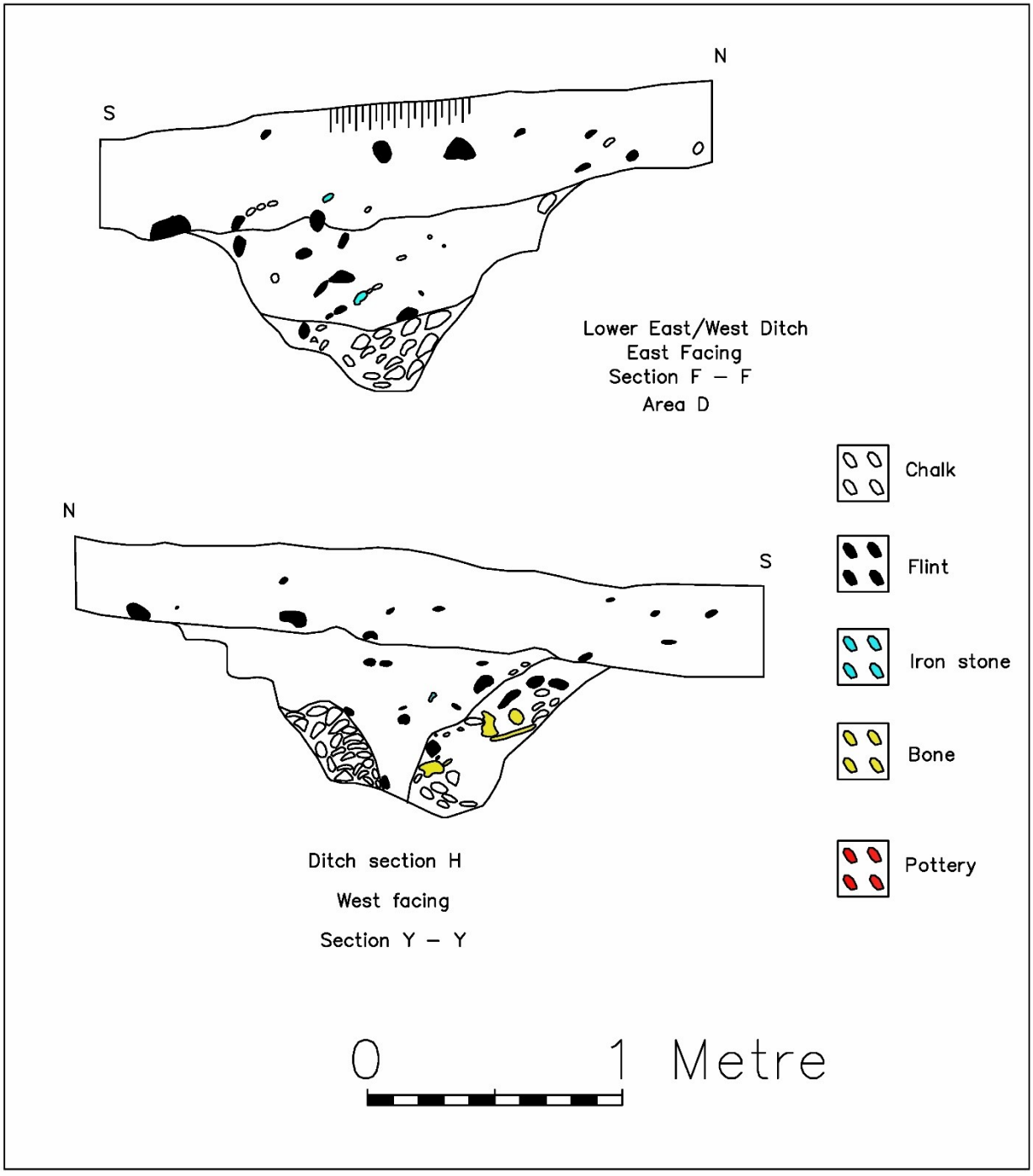


Fig 9. Rocky Clump 2019 Lower East – West Ditch

The lower east/west ditch 'H': Contexts 688/690 – The south east corner (Fig 9. Section Y-Y)

The south east corner of the trench had been partially excavated in 2018 and a quantity of animal bones were among the finds (contexts 544, 638 and 684). As the excavation progressed it became evident that the lower east/west ditch curved to the north and became the southern part of the lower north/south ditch. While excavating the upper fills, no evidence was found to determine which ditch had been cut first. However, in the lower fills it appeared that the south section had been re-cut and this was confirmed as being the later feature. Although the evidence is not conclusive, this can be seen in the section drawing (Fig 10. section H-H). The baulk area, between sections H and D, was removed during the last few days of the excavations and produced a large quantity of dis-articulated cow bone with evidence suggesting they were all from one animal.

The junction of the lower east/west ditch & the lower north/south ditch: Contexts 544/638/684 (Fig 10. Sections G-G & H-H)

Investigations of the south east corner of the ditch commenced in 2018 but the area was only partially excavated and left to be completed in the 2019 season. The earlier excavation did reveal a dramatic change in width and depth to the lower east/west ditch which became smaller and narrower as it traversed to the east. A number of large dis-articulated cattle bones were found in the upper fills, at this time.

Removal of the lower fills commenced in the 2019 season and this revealed more information regarding the ditch configuration. The larger lower east/west ditch did not terminate at the south east corner but curved around to join the lower north/south ditch. In both ditches a number of re-cuts could be discerned. Sections cut and drawn hint that the south re-cut of the lower east/west ditch is the later fill (Fig 10. Section H-H). During the latter part of the season the baulk between the south east junction and ditch section D was removed and this was designated as section H (Fig. 4). This produced large assemblages of cow bone, including vertebrae, ribs, knuckles and two horns. Also included in this assemblage were a number of large pottery sherds.

The lower east/west ditch 'E', 'F' and 'J': Contexts 649/650/694/702 (Fig 11. Sections I-I, J-J and K-K)

Recorded early into the excavations it was clearly shown that there was a variation in the ditch width in this section, which had been clearly observed from the geophysical images (Staveley). This difference had also been confirmed in 2018 when sections 'E' and F' had been excavated and showed this area of the ditch to be reducing in size going to the east. The size of the smaller ditch varied from 55 to 60 cms in width and was about 30 cm in depth with a flat- bottom.
Section 'E' (Fig 11. Section I-I) consisted of a loamy fill, and did produce a number of animal bones in the upper fills. Section 'F' which was excavated in 2018 (Fig 11. Section J-J & K-K) had a similar chalky fill but with fewer finds. The top soil between these two earlier investigations was removed and produced a small number of finds in

section ‘J’. One additional feature was found where this smaller ditch cut through a solution hollow located on the north side of the ditch.

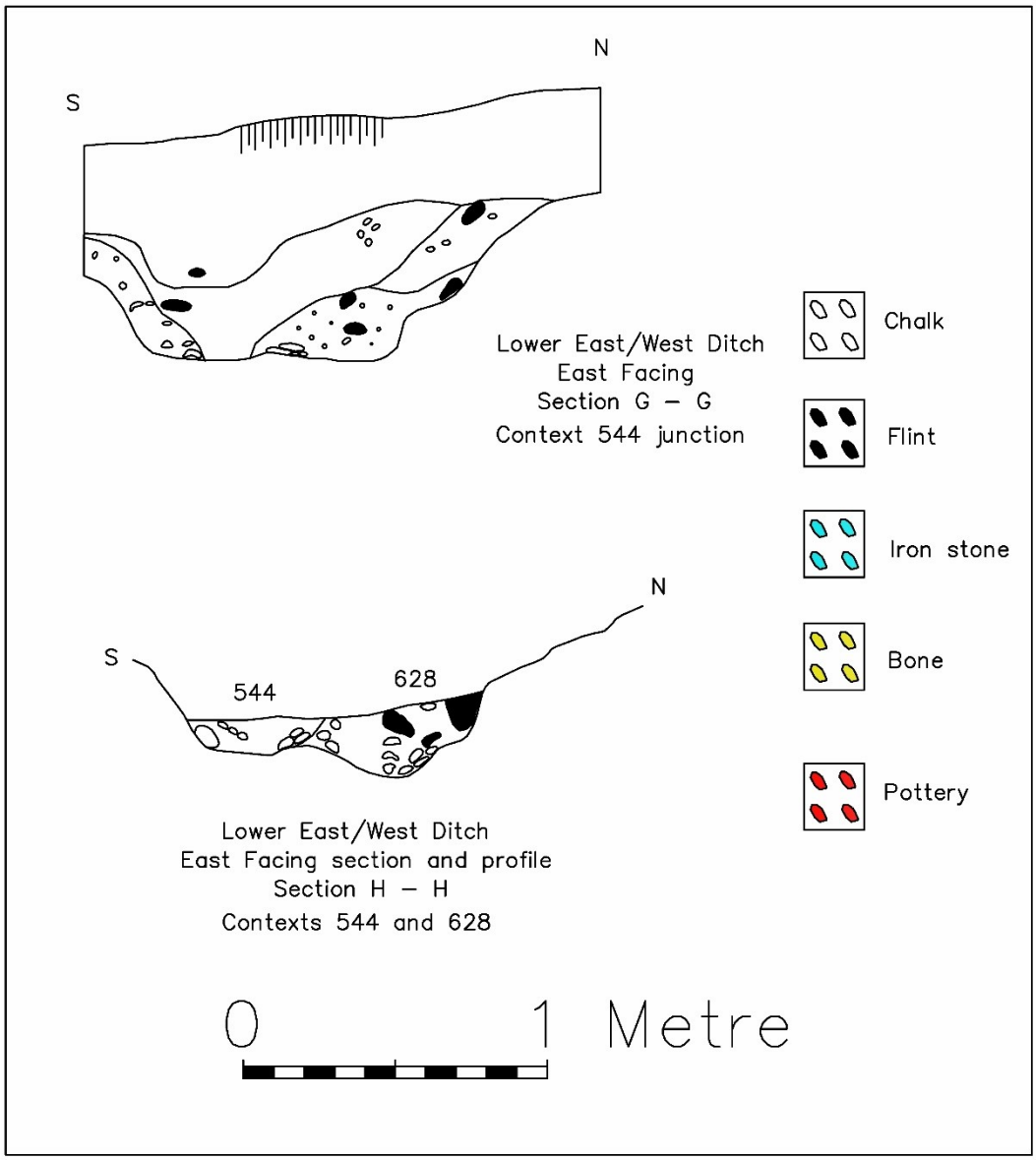


Fig 10. Rocky Clump 2019 Ditch Junction SE Corner

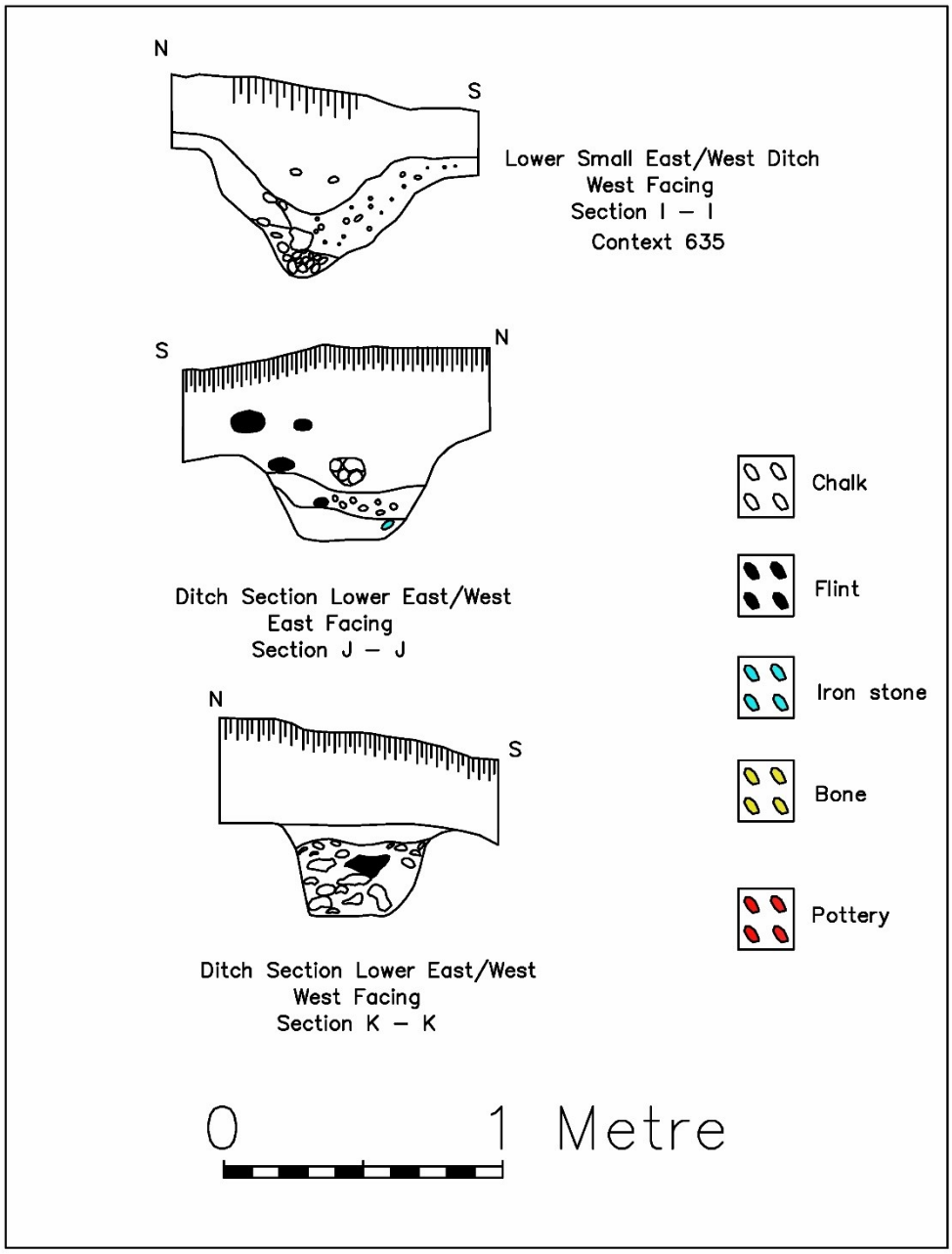


Fig 11. Rocky Clump 2019 Small Lower East – West Ditch

4) The middle east/west ditch (Figs 12. & 13)

The middle east/west ditch has always produced different fills from any of the other boundary ditches. The sediments consisted of clay and daub and were well compacted and difficult to excavate. At the end of the 2018 excavation, 2 small sections of this ditch had been excavated and it was thought that the ditch terminated towards the east, however the 2019 season disproved this.
During the new season the remaining top soil was removed to reveal more of this ditch as the excavators gradually moved eastwards. It soon became apparent that what had been considered natural chalk was in fact a dense chalky fill, with the ditch diminishing notably in width as it moved eastwards. The east facing section at the west end (Fig 12. Section L-L) was similar to the previous western sections and were full of clay with some daub in the fill. As the ditch tapered in width going eastwards, the fill changed dramatically to a chalk rubble and large flint composition. This change can be observed in sections ‘M-M’, ‘N-N’ and ‘O-O’ (Figs 12 & 13.). The measurements at the west end of this ditch measured 87 cm wide and 52 cm deep. In the central area this had reduced to 62 cm wide and 26 cm deep.

As this ditch was excavated towards the junction to the upper north/south ditch, the fill became a solid compound of large chalk nodules together with many large flint nodules (Fig 13. Section P-P). It was also observed that after heavy rain, this ditch was the only one that retained vestiges of rain water. It was also noted by the excavators that along the whole length of this ditch the finds had been few and scattered. The only significant find was under the solid flint section where a large sherd of pottery was recovered from the bottom fill. This single pottery sherd maybe an important dating item.

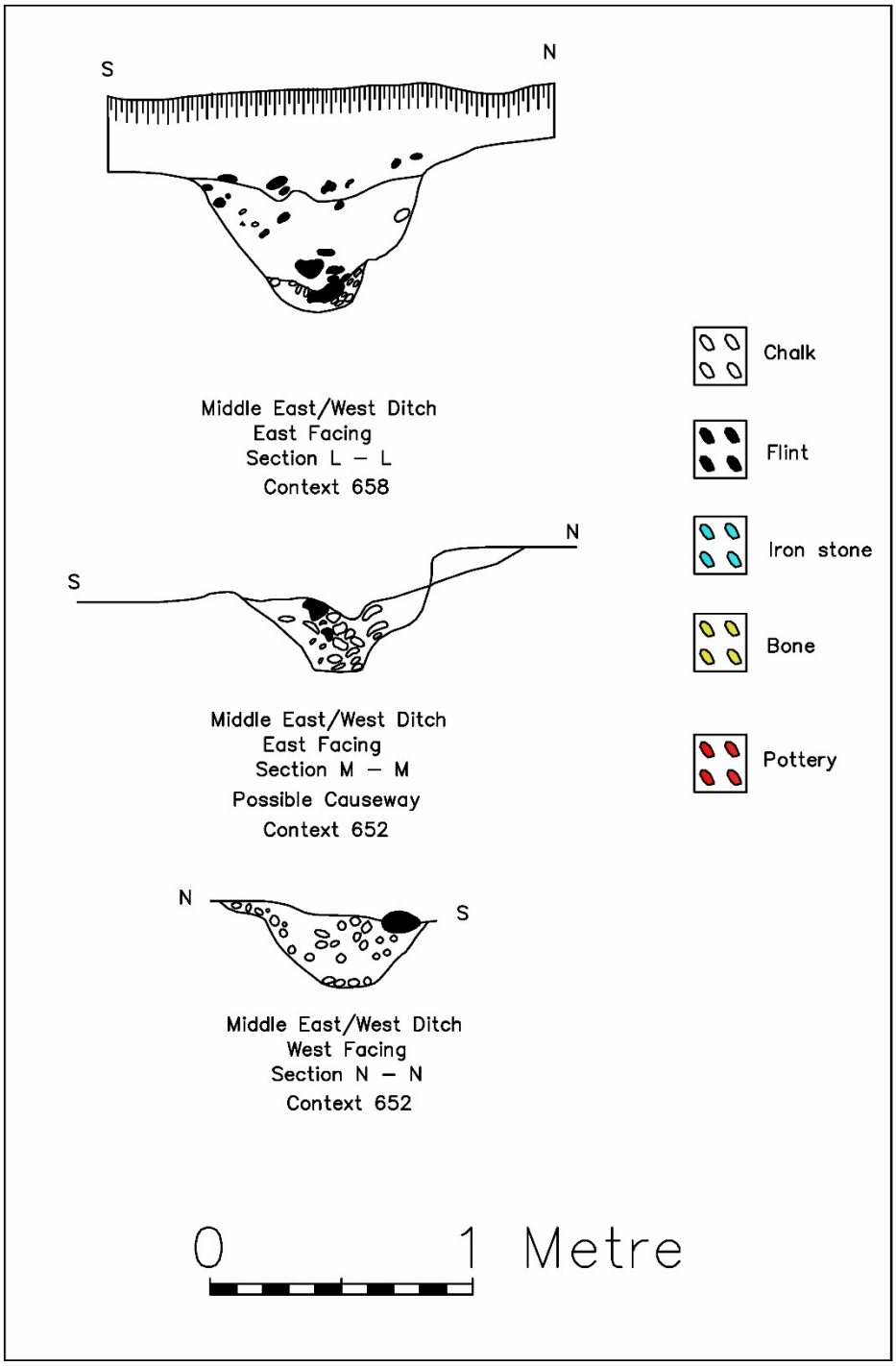


Fig 12. Rocky Clump 2019 The Middle East – West Ditch

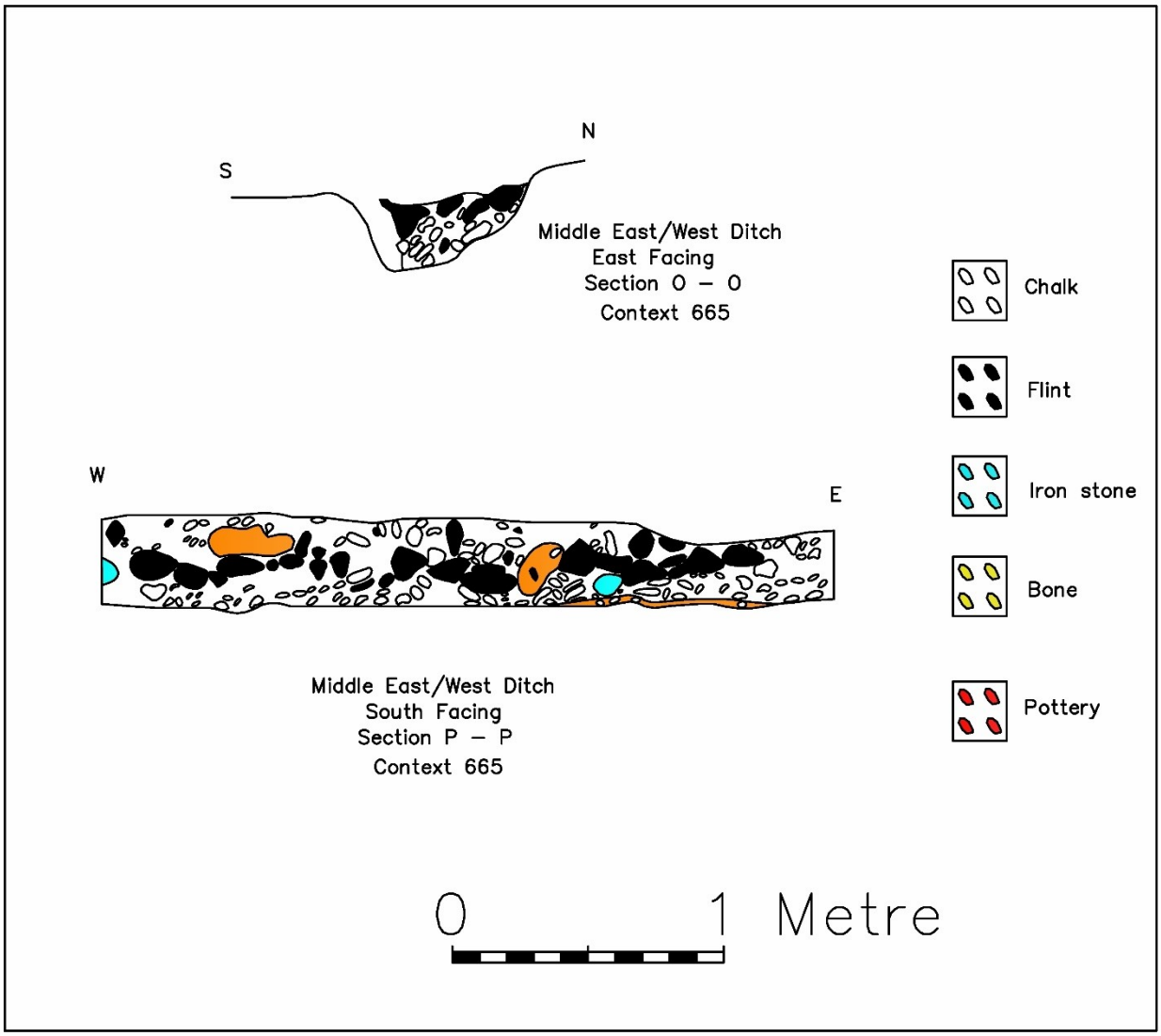


Fig 13. The Middle East – West Ditch

5) The lower north/south ditch (Fig 14. sections Q-Q, R-R, & S-S)

A large section of this ditch had been excavated in 2018. The remaining ditch fills were divided into 1 metre wide sections and fully excavated. (Fig 14.). All of the new sections revealed the re-cut on the west side found the previous season. The fills consisted of variable amounts of chalky loam. A number of sections were recorded by drawing from both north and south facing. The south/lower section was designated ‘Q-Q’ and this produced a collection of burnished black pottery in the lowest fill. The adjacent north facing section ‘R-R’ produced similar pottery in the lower fills with the most northerly section ‘S-S’ revealing fewer finds.

Another area of investigation of this ditch was the north terminus. This location was half sectioned (Fig 15. Section V-V), with the east side fills being removed first. The section and profile of this section were drawn and recorded (Fig 15. sections T-T & U-U). The fill proved to be the familiar chalky loam with a few flint inclusions. At the lower depth of this feature two cuts into the chalk were noted. It appears that there was an earlier pit in this section, which was cut by the later terminating ditch. This terminus was located just to the north of the grain storage pit.

6) The upper north/south ditch

The majority of this ditch was excavated in 2018 and had produced some late Iron Age Gallo-Belgic pottery. This ditch is not wide and is shallow with a very curved section. There was a small section of unexcavated ditch just to the north of the solution hollow. This section was excavated and produced few finds. The south section of this ditch was quite complex as it rounded the solution area, and had to be carefully excavated. The solution natural clay had obviously slumped into the surrounding ditch as it rounded to the west, where it joined the middle east/west ditch.

7) The upper east/west ditch

During 2018 the west end of this boundary ditch was completely excavated revealing the burials of two infants. At the end of that season it was back filled and became the new area for part of the spoil heap in 2019. A number of the central and eastern sections of this ditch were only partially excavated in 2018. It was, therefore decided to completely excavate and investigate the remaining ditch sections with a potential to finding if there were any more baby burials within the ditch fill.

This ditch proved be extremely complex with a numerous array of subtle fills and layers. There were a number of areas considered to be ‘structured’ deposits (Madgewick 2008) and these were recorded at each stage of excavation.

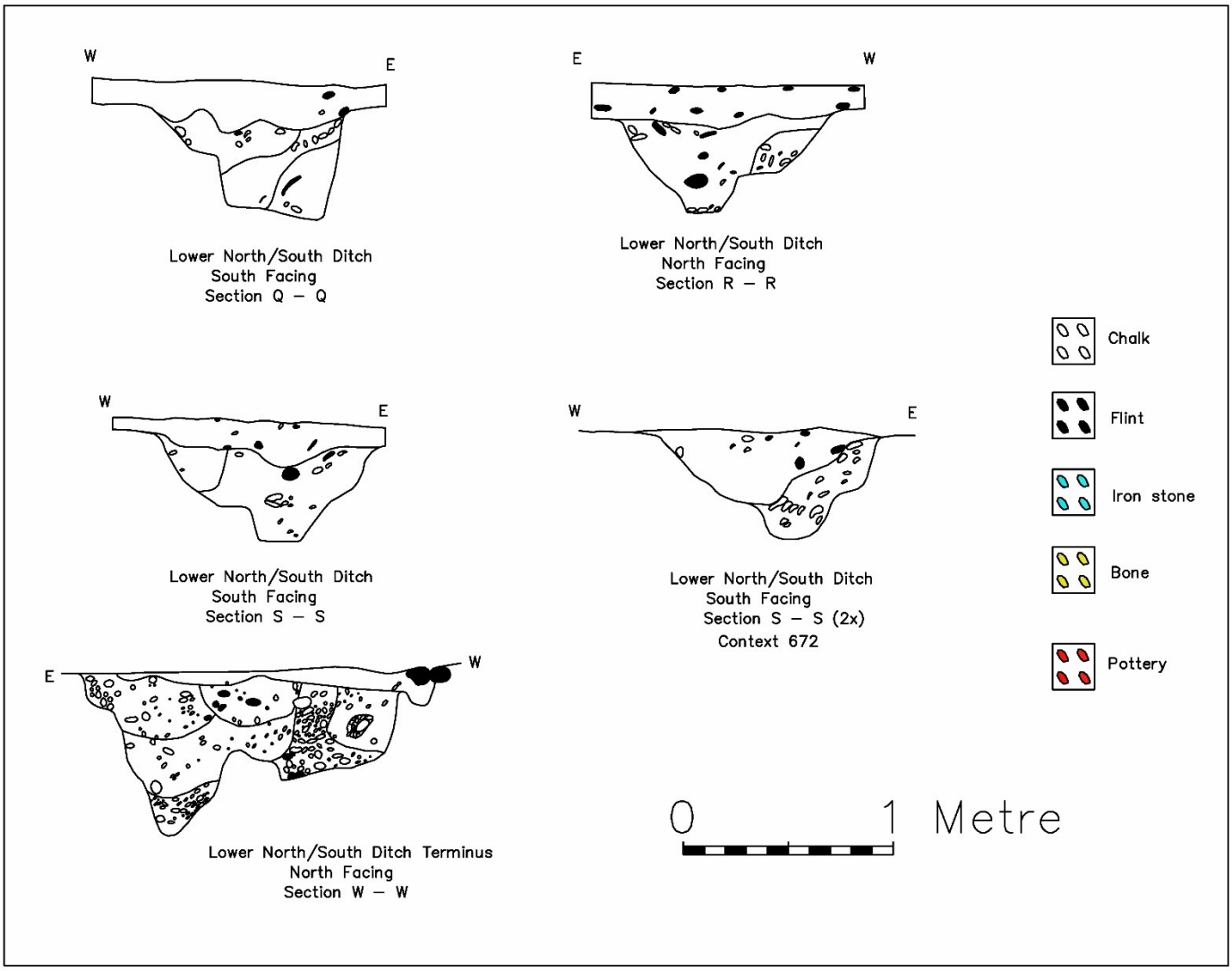


Fig 14. The Lower North – South Ditch

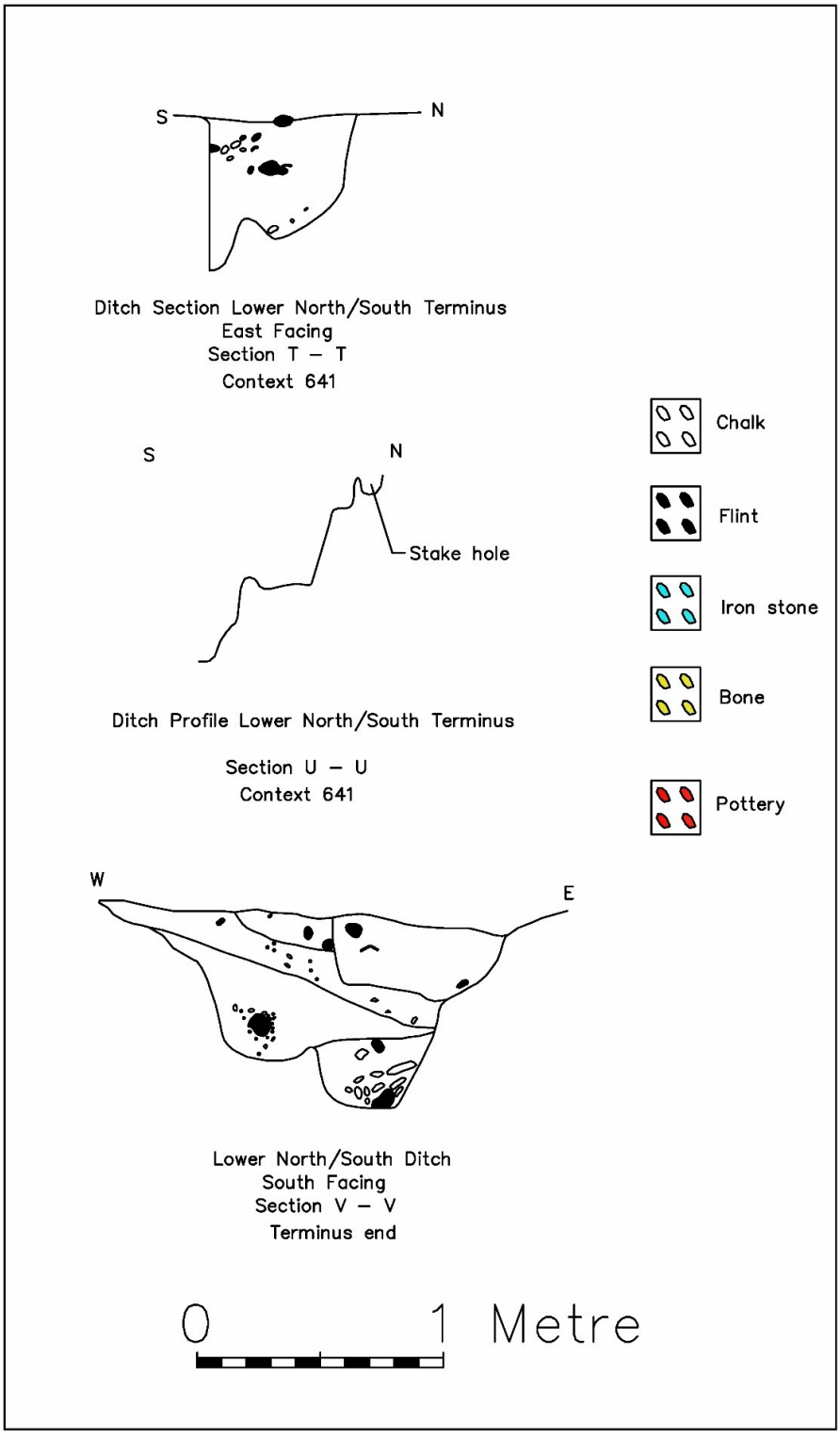


Fig 15. Rocky Clump The Lower North – South Ditch

Upper E/W ditch (625) Possible structured deposit Photo: BHAS

One of the new sections towards the west end of the ditch produced a collection of interesting pottery sherds and bone and revealed yet another baby burial in the middle depth fills. The majority of finds from this section were found in the upper and middle layers with very few coming from the lower fills of the ditch which comprised of a chalk rubble loam.

It was decided to investigate this ditch further to the north east of the junction with the upper north/south ditch. The purpose of this was determine if there was any evidence of the ditch being re-cut it as it progressed eastwards into the baulk. A new section ‘F’ was cut which was 1 metre wide and it extended northwards until the whole width of the ditch could be viewed showing both the north and south edges. This small section was fully excavated and produced a fill of mainly chalky loam. It was a steep sided ditch with a very distinct ‘v’ shape and a very narrow base, an ‘ankle breaker’ at the bottom (Fig 16. Sections X-X & Z-Z)

Immediately south of the upper east/west ditch was a very soft area of chalk containing numerous potential ‘stake’ holes with the hint of a ridge running south/east to north/west. This area was excavated down to the more solid natural chalk bedrock. Once the softer chalk fill had been removed even mores stake holes and undefined cuts into the chalk were noted, along with a well-defined ridge on the south side. The shape created by the removal of the chalk was a triangular ridge and it seemed to continue

north/west as a feature into the north baulk. Along the ridge edge there appeared more stake holes with an additional number in the adjacent upper east/west ditch section running in a linear arrangement. To investigate this further a small 1 metre square section was opened on the north side of the upper east/west ditch, context 696. It was considered possible that the ridge continued further north/west, but no additional evidence was found.

Upper E/W ditch: The chalk ridge feature. Photo: BHAS

8) The pits and markings

Only a few new pits were uncovered this season with all those found just to the east of the upper north/south ditch being very shallow features and not containing any finds.

Adjacent and to the east of the large storage pit were a number of small carvings marked in the bed rock chalk. These were recorded and were found to be approximately 1 cm wide, quite shallow and very distinct. They included a parallel pair of lines which curved to the east. The west end of this unusual feature consisted of a raised chalk platform and it was suggested that it could be a possible grave cut as it had a similar configuration. A small section was later excavated between the curving arcs and after 3 cms came down onto the natural chalk.

The grain storage pit partially half-sectioned and excavated in 2018 had the remaining fills removed during 2019. The bottom fills produced a collection of pottery sherds, possibly from one vessel and a discussion took place regarding whether it was some form of closure offering when the pit was taken out of use. Once the excavation of the grain storage pit had been completed a profile was drawn of the feature (Fig 17.)

Pottery in grain pit. Photo: BHAS

9) The 'wall' feature: Contexts 554 & 705 (Fig 6. Context 705 a & Fig 18. section W-W)

The majority of this shallow 'wall' feature was excavated in 2018 proving to be a very shallow wall footing. The sediment consisted of a mixture of flint nodules, iron stone and chalk nodules including finds of decorated pottery within the fill. The thickness of the wall diminished as it progressed towards the east.

After re-viewing the plans of the 2011 excavations they showed that there was a possibility of a pit underlying the wall, located further to the west and under the western baulk back fill. In 2011 excavations showed this feature to be circular or elliptical in shape while in 2019 the shallow pit proved to be a channel curving round to the south where it terminated.

During the 2019 season the wall was excavated close to the side of the west baulk near to the known pit (Fig 18) where it proved to be a little more
substantial and was confirmed as being located over the pit feature.

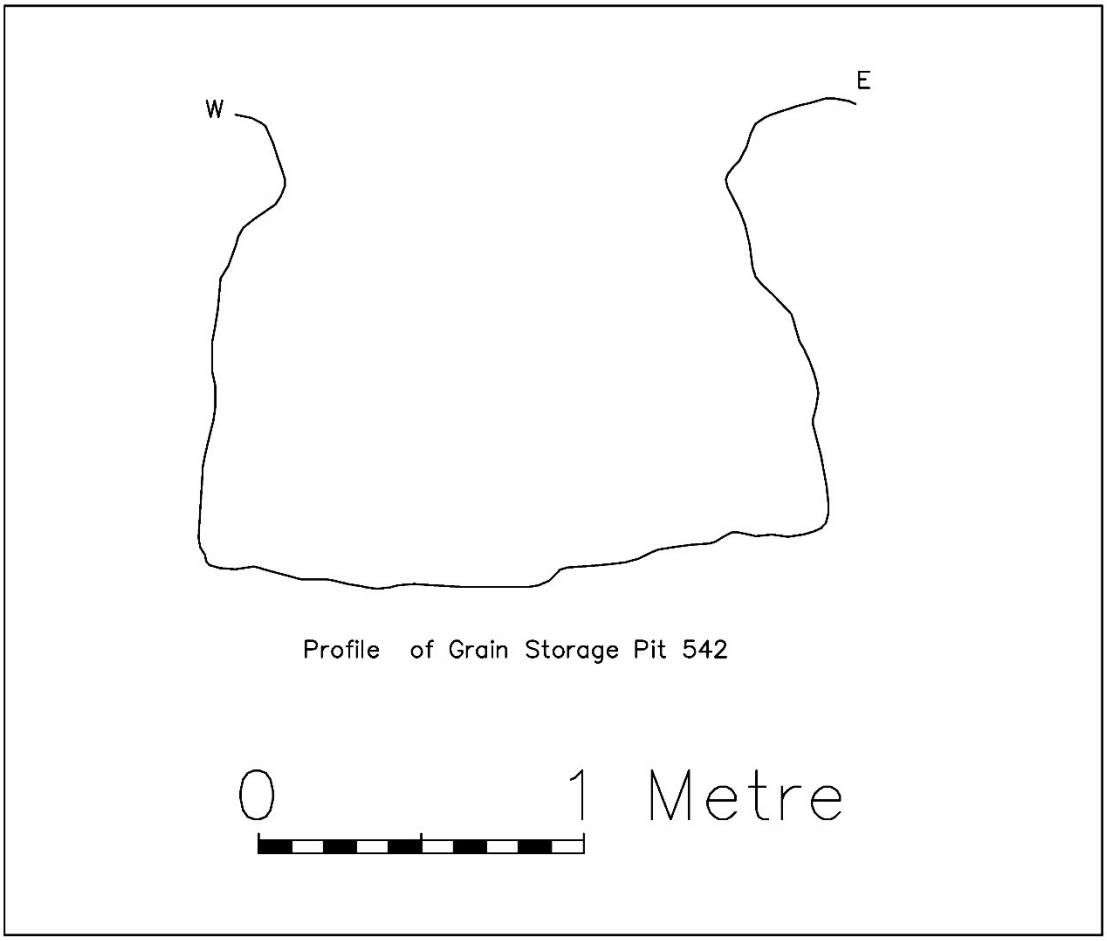


Fig 17. Rocky Clump 2019 Profile of Grain Storage Pit

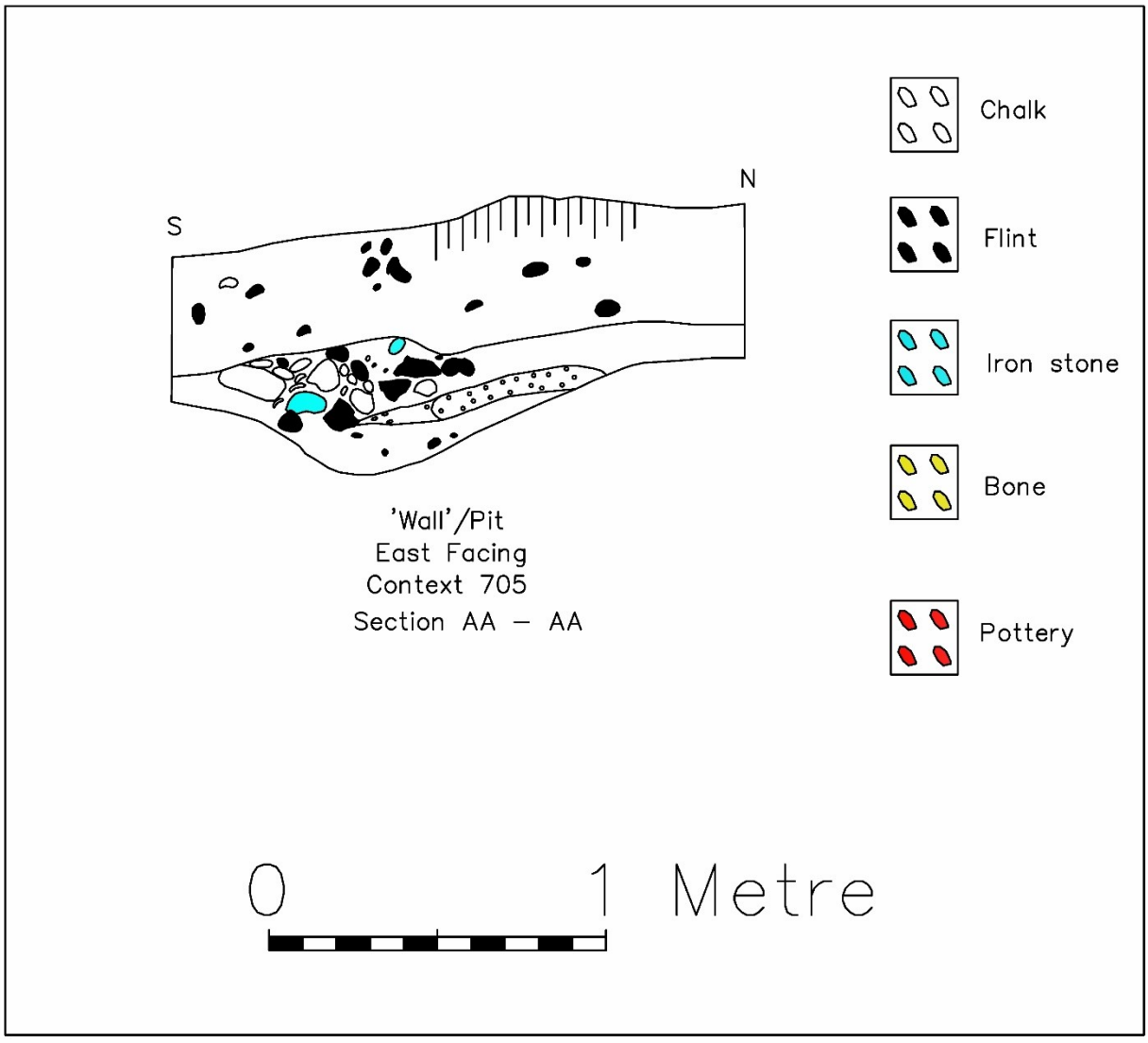


Fig 18. Rocky Clump – The Pit at the Wall End

10) The Infant Burial

The 2019 season revealed yet another infant burial, being the fourth found among the middle fills of the upper east/west ditch. All of the baby burials have tended to be at a similar depth in this ditch, with only one of them being found in a pit within the actual enclosure.

Upper E/W ditch: Baby burial (676). Photo: BHAS

When this year's burial was discovered, all excavation in the area ceased and we informed our bone specialist Carol White, who attended and supervised the recording and lifting of the bones. Afterwards the remains were taken away for specialist analysis.

11) The test pits (Table 2)

Towards the end of the season, a number of test pits were sunk at various pre-determined places in the field around the excavation. The object of these test pits was to investigate some of the images appearing on the geophysical survey (Staveley) and to confirm whether these nebulous images were either archaeological or geological features. The test pits were all 60 cm square and their positions are recorded on Fig 19.

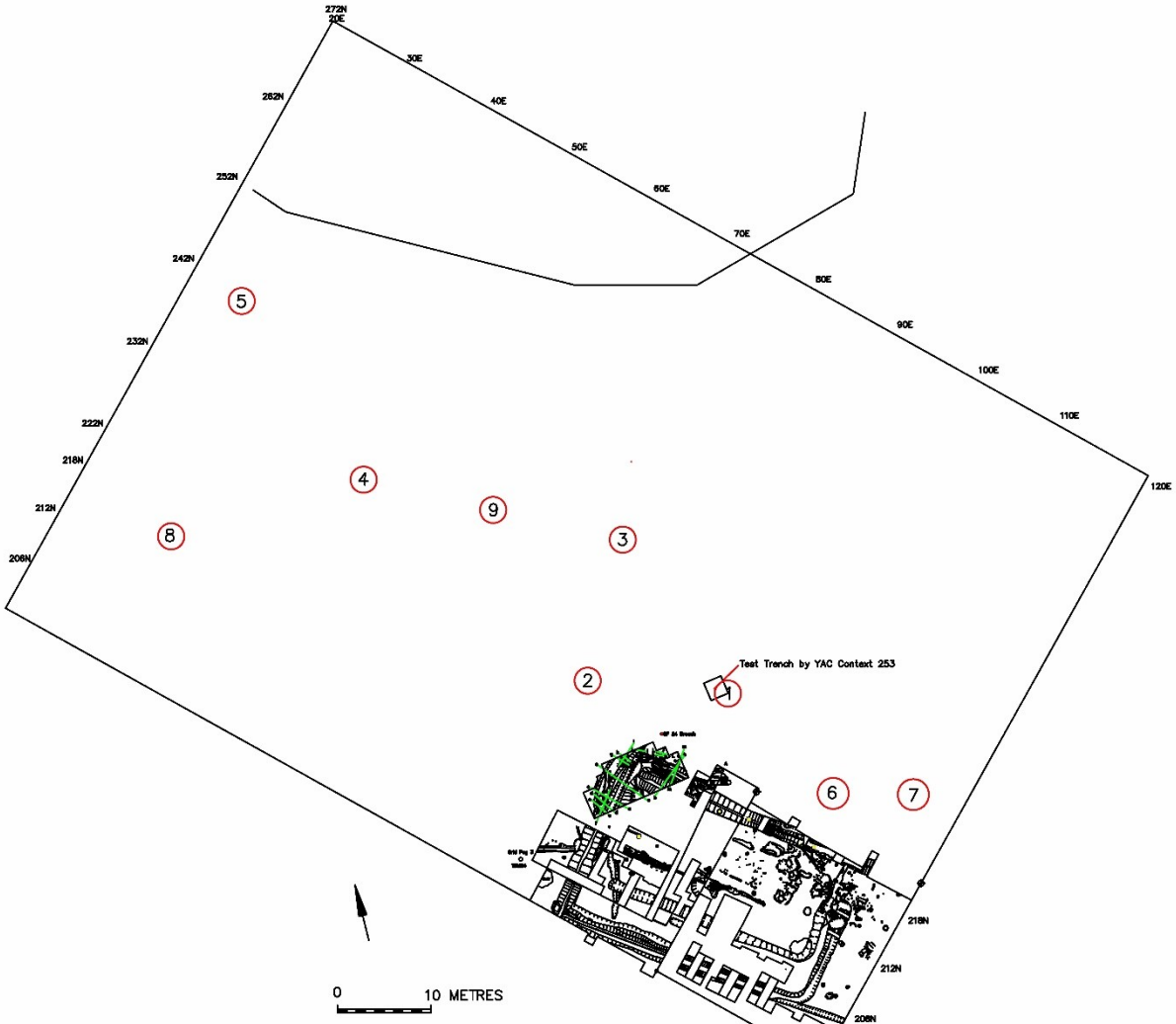


Fig 19. The Location of the Test Pits

Test pit 1: This pit was excavated to approximately 73 cm in depth and the bed rock chalk wasn't reached. The upper fill was a chalky loam with the lower fill becoming softer loam. A small metal object was found in context (a).

Test pit 2: At 23 cms pot, flint, Roman box flue tile and nails were found. It appeared to be a buried land surface as it was excavated down to 73 cms and still did not reach bed rock chalk.

Test pit 3: A number of finds were discovered in the top soil. After 23 cms the fill became a chalky loam with bone, samian and pot sherds being found. Two distinct areas were identified; one being a chalky edge on the west side and an area of softer loam on the east side. It was considered that the edge may represent a feature but this would warrant further investigation. This test pit went down considerable depth and produced finds of pottery, bone and roofing tile

Test pit 4: Although this was excavated to a depth of 50 cms bed rock chalk was still not reached. It was recognized that the excavators may have dug straight into a feature (pit?). The feature had 4 different fills and it contained some large flint nodules, flint flakes, but no pottery.

Test pit 5: This was the furthest test pit from the site. The excavators found a copper alloy ring in the upper chalky loam together with pot sherds and oyster shells. At 23 cms a large compacted chalky area was found which increased in size down to a depth of 42 cms. Again, bed rock chalk wasn't found.

Test Pit 6: After 23 cms the excavators uncovered an array of small flint nodules and sandstone. An area of chalk was found in the SE corner and it was thought that it may-be an edge to a feature. Finds included flint, bone and pot sherds.

Test pit 7: The fill of this pit was consisted of mainly a chalky loam, but after 13 cms a large area of flints was discovered. In the lower fills there was a significant area of burning with further flints found together with pottery sherds and bone.

Test pit 7: Flints, pottery and signs of burning. Photo: BHAS

Test pit 8: The excavators came down onto natural chalk after 25 cms. The pit was extended to the south and an array of flints was uncovered in the chalk. This maybe the remnants of a trackway shown in the geophysics.

Test Pit 9: This test pit came down onto natural chalk at 22 cms and was extended to try and locate a possible ditch feature noted on the geophysics, but nothing further was found.

Test Pit	Pottery	Samian	Flakes	FCF	Oyster	Nails	Bone Frags.	Glass
1	22	1	6	1	2	2	15	5
2	13	1	9		1	4	2	
3	71	4	1		1	10	52	1
4								
5	2		2		1	2		1
6	2							1
7	13					2	13	1
8	3		1				2	
9	11							2

Table 2. The test pit finds

12) Material Culture

The pottery (Tables 3 & 4.)

The excavations in the south field at Rocky Clump have produced pottery that is quite different from the types found in the north field. The 2019 season produced 2,562 sherds of pottery weighing in a 18,617 gm. The new finds are predominantly East Sussex Ware grog tempered pot (72%) but a number of other discernible fabrics can be distinguished. Some of the East Sussex Ware is burnished with very smooth outer surfaces and a number of the sherds are decorated (0.04%). The pottery appears to be handmade rather than wheel thrown although some sherds do suggest they had been wheel turned. There are also a variety of rim shapes indicating a good number of different vessels.

There was a distinct paucity of the later hard, grey fabric pottery, with sandy grey wares attributing for only (0.04%) of the collection. Some sooty grey Wickham Barn sherds may be among the grey wares. No mortaria sherds were found. The samian wares were all small fragments totaling 32 (0.013%) with two rim sherds among the items found. The largest piece of samian came from test pit 3.
Only 4 sherds of medieval green glazed pottery were recovered including a large body and rim sherd which came from the top fill of the lower north/south ditch. This sherd has a medieval fabric and may probably have come from the medieval farmstead located further down the hill at Patchway Field (Funnell 2017).
Victorian and modern ceramics totaled 63 pieces (0.025%) all of which were found in the top soil and upper layers.

During post-ex the pottery was washed, marked and catalogued. Research has shown that the assemblage of pottery is similar to sherds found at Newhaven (Green 1981), and more recently at Horsham (Peachey & Mustchin 2018).

No	Fabric Type	Number of sherds	Wt gms
1	East Sussex Ware	1814	
2	East Sussex Ware Burnished Black	28	
3	Flint Tempered	172	
4	Fine Sand Tempered	251	
5	Coarse Sand Tempered	0	
6	Sandy Grey Ware	74	
7	Sandy Grey Ware Wickham Barn	18	
8	Colour Coated Wares	44	
9	Crème Wares (Inc Gallo-Belgic)	55	
10	Medieval Sand Tempered	1	
11	Green Glazed Wares	4	
12	Post Medieval	69	
13	Samian Ware	32	
	Totals	2562	18617

Table 3. The Pottery

The pottery from the 2019 excavations was mostly concentrated in the upper east/west ditch, with a smaller amount found in the lower east/west ditch. There were fewer pottery finds in the lower north/south ditch, but a significant amount in the lower fills of the grain storage pit. The lower north/south ditch has produced an assemblage consisting of 3 pots with conjoining sherds which could indicate partly completed vessels. It was in this area that an almost complete Gallo-Belgic vessel was found in 2018. A reasonable number of the pottery sherds were decorated with the classic Iron Age ‘raised eyebrow’ motif and some pieces had a thumbed decoration similar to pottery found at Bishopstone and Newhaven (Millet 1981) and (Green 1981).

Context	Weight: Gms	Number of Sherds	Location
504b	356	74	Top Soil
625	3448	440	Upper E/W Ditch
626	348	64	Grain Pit
627	536	80	Grain Pit
628	672	22 (1 Pot)	Lower N/S Ditch
636	462	31	Upper E/W Ditch
651	368	34	Upper E/W Ditch
657	357	53	Lower E/W Ditch
664b	619	106	Lower E/W Ditch
672	811	45 (1 Pot)	Lower N/S Ditch
701	886	118	Lower E/W Ditch
704	625	65 (1 Pot)	Lower N/S Ditch
706g	550	82	Upper E/W Ditch
708 'I'	464	68	Lower E/W Ditch

Table 4: Location of pottery concentrations

Flintwork (Table 5.)

The flintwork collected this season consisted mainly of flint flakes with a number of them possibly being used as tools with 3 hammerstones and a small number of very crude cores among the collection. Overall, the flintwork is very rough and can probably be considered as a Bronze Age or later, collection. About one third of the flakes came from the top soil, with a noticeable number from the upper east/west ditch. The flakes totaled 267 in number. The patination varied with 13 (0.5%) having a white patination, 25 (9%) black and only 4 with a brown hue. The majority of flakes were either grey; 156 in number (58%); or 69 flakes with a blue patination (26%). Most of the flakes were primary strikes and many retained some vestige of cortex. Only 8 in the assemblage could be considered as soft hammered.

Several tools were noted including three possible notched pieces. Other finds included 4 potential blades and a single blade fragment. There were 6 cores all roughly made, with one being a double platformed core. Other finds included hammerstones, although one had very few strike marks. The assemblage also contained 3 very crude scrapers.

One of the cores and a blade may date to the Mesolithic period, but this would need to be confirmed by a specialist.

The number of fragments of fire cracked flint found was quite small compared to the amount found in previous excavations in the north field.

The assemblage of flintwork is typical of most downland sites where the top soil finds are included in the data. The workmanship shown on all of the flints is quite crude and there are no indications of retouches. Generally, this type of flintwork is regarded as belonging to the later Bronze Age period, although it is possible that some material could be worked flint from the Iron Age.

It is interesting to note that 17 pieces (6%) were recovered from the test pitting, with both test pits 1 and 2 producing significant finds, including one of the scrapers and a hammerstone.

No	Type	Number	Weight gms
1	Flakes	264	5613
2	Notched	4	85
3	Blade/Frags	1	3
4	Blades	4	22
5	Cores	6	565
6	Scraper	3	54
7	Hammerstone	3	1723
Totals		285	8065
8	Fire cracked flint	83	2513

Table 5. The flintwork

Metal work

The iron metal work

The iron from Rocky Clump formed a small assemblage, principally composed of unidentifiable objects and nails predominantly from the upper fills of the ditches or natural features. A number of the iron finds have been classed as registered finds. The iron objects this season included 45 nails of which most are of a square section and small in size and weighing 238 gm. Most of the nails were between 30 and 50mm in length with only 9 nails exceeding this.

The remaining iron objects consisted of: -

1) A long-split pin SE corner measuring 110mm in length found by the YAC's, context 500.
2) An unidentifiable curved plate measuring 25 x 20mm and 4mm thick, context 564.
3) An unidentifiable plate measuring 100 x 40 mm and 2mm thick, context 504 Grid Sq.56.
4) An unidentifiable plate measuring 65 x 39 mm and 5mm thick context TP1a.
5) A thin curved metal ring 20mm in diameter x 6mm wide and only 0.1mm thick in context 504 Grid Sq.79.

The copper alloy metal work

The copper alloy objects found in 2019 were small in number. Two copper alloy nails are listed as registered finds and were excavated from the upper fills of the lower east/west ditch (section K) along with a small copper alloy ring found in one of the test pits (TP5b).

13) The Registered Finds 2019

1. Shaped shale piece context 636
2. Sandal nail context 504
3. Coin – Barbarous radiate context 625b
4. Metal blade (iron) context 663
5. Metal button context 504 Grid Sq.79
6. Metal object unidentified context 504 Grid Sq.79
7. Metal ingot (small) context 501 Gris Sq.77
8. Metal Object context Test Pit 1a (TP1a)
9. Metal object context 500 Grid Sq.6
10. Metal object context 701
11. Coin – Barbarous radiate context 704
12. Ferrous object? Context 504 east central area
13. Lead/copper object context 504 east central area
14. Copper alloy ring context Test Pit 5b (TP5b)
15. Copper alloy nail context 501 lower east west ditch K
16. Copper alloy nail context 501 lower east west ditch K
17. Chalk weight fragment context 725.

14) Environment and agrarian economy

The animal bones (Table 6.)

The 2019 excavation season produced a considerable assemblage of animal bone which was primarily collected by hand, though a small number were wet sieved with the residues through 4 mm and 2 mm sieves.
Many of the large bones were found mainly in the area of the south east ditch junction and these consisted mainly of cow (Bos). The cow burial was not articulated and seems to be the result of a post butchering deposition. The assemblage from this location consisted of 23 vertebrae, 53 fragments of rib, part of the pelvis, and 18 long bones. The horns were also recovered.
The skull was also present but after very careful excavation it did break into numerous fragments. The number of (at present), unidentifiable fragments of either pelvis or skull fragments is 1,735 with the total weight of the bone collection for the 2019 season being 19,116 gm.

Bones were recovered from most of the ditch sections, and these were identified as mainly sheep, goat and pig comparing to similar assemblages found during previous excavations in the north field. All of the bones collected have been placed with our bone's expert Carol White for accurate, interpretation, analysis and recording.

A small assemblage of rodent bones including a mammal skull were found at the very bottom of the grain storage pit.

Type	Number	Weight gms
Long Bone	317	
Rib	106	
Vertebrae	39	
Phalanges	30	
Scapula	20	
Mandible (Fragments)	35	
Teeth	298	
Ulna	2	
Sacrum	3	
Skull (Fragments)	297	
Pelvis (Fragments)	10	
Totals	1,157	19,116

Table 6. The Animal Bone

The marine molluscs

The excavations of 2019 produced a number of finds of marine shell. The majority of them were of oyster shell, with only 3 left and 3 right hand being almost complete valves. The collection consisted mainly of 118 small fragments of shell weighing a total of 646 gm. This compares to the 2018 season which recovered 10 left and 10 right almost complete valves weighing 571 gm and 129 fragments weighing 461 gm. A number of the oyster shells had Polydora hoplura and Cliona celata parasites. The only other marine shells found were 18 small limpet fragments weighing only 25 gm and 25 small fragments of mussel shell weighing only 42 gm. A small shell measuring 9mm in diameter was also excavated from the top soil context 501. G/S 79. There was a distinct paucity of marine shell finds in both 2018 and 2019.

Stone finds

Rocky Clump has a number of large sarsen stones located within the copse of trees. These sarsens stones laying on the chalk are the vestiges of the tertiary deposits, which has been deemed as the natural geology. The 2019 excavations produced a large

number of stone finds. Some of the sections cut along a number of the ditches revealed solution hollows and a number of finds of natural sarsen stone were found within these fills.

The stones collected were of various shapes and sizes and totaled 233 in number being a considerably lower figure than those found in 2018. The total weight of the stones was 8,323 gm. Of these 69 (30%) were natural fragments, while 99 (42%) had some form of scorching or soot deposits and 40 (17%) were determined as iron slag products. There were 3 pieces of level and even sarsen fragments which appear to have been dressed and a number of beach pebbles from the lower ditch or pit fills. There was also a small assemblage of seven stones, which weighed 76 gm and these are recognized as Horsham stone. The area which produced many of the stone finds was context 664, in the lower east/west ditch, and close to a solution hollow. A small number of iron pyrite fragments was also found.
As the excavation had uncovered several anomaly's regarding certain features local geologist, Tony Corrigan, kindly offered to come on site and give us his interpretation of the geology. His report can be found in the appendices.

The coins

The 2019 season of excavations produced another 2 coins, one from the upper east/west ditch and the other from the south section of the lower north/south ditch

1) SF3 Barbarous Radiate – Context 625b
2) SF11 Barbarous Radiate – Context 704

Clay pipe

The excavations produced 7 small pieces of clay pipe stems varying in size from 6.5 mm diameter to 8 mm, none of which had decoration on them.

Daub

A total of 13 small pieces of daub, burnt clay, were collected in 2019. There wasn't any concentration of the material, but a small number of pieces were found in the upper east/west ditch within context 625.

Glass

The excavations recovered 84 pieces of glass mainly from the top soil context 500 and the immediate layers below, contexts 501 and 504. The total glass collected weighed 290 gm and varied in colour from clear to light, dark green, brown and black. Most of the glass came from broken vessels with none being recognised from the Roman period. Clear glass accounted for 44% of the collection with black being the next predominant colour 20%. There were 2 spouts identified and another forming the rim of a bottle

which was light green in colour and having an opaque texture. A further 5 pieces of glass had an opaque finish with a single sherd of a glass vessel having a distinct pink colour.

Miscellaneous building materials

The 2019 season of excavations produced a good assemblage of contemporary building materials with modern roofing tile being the most prolific. The fragments of tile totaled 75 pieces weighing a total of 1,320 gm.
3 pieces had peg holes and 5 fragments had some form of glazing on one face. Brick fragments were quite small in number with only 16 pieces weighing 294 gm and a single piece of brick having some glazing on one side.
29 fragments of roofing slate were recovered, 22 being blue in colour and the 7 other green sharing a total weight of 246 gm.

All of the building material came from the top soil with none found in lower stratified deposits.

15) Discussion

Although the 2019 season of digging did not completely remove all of the top soil from the 20 m x 20 m trench, enough was excavated in total to confirm the absence of any new post holes suggesting the location of any settlement or round house.

At the end of the 2018 excavations it was thought that the middle east/west ditch had terminated at the east end, but this was proved incorrect over the course of the 2019 season. The latest evidence revealed that there was in fact an inner, smaller enclosure and the middle east/west ditch was a much longer feature than first thought. As the excavation progressed eastwards the middle east/west ditch underwent significant changes in shape and size. It had been confirmed in the 2013 excavations there was a well-defined terminus at the west end of this ditch. However, the latest investigations suggest that there was a flint packed causeway into the inner enclosure at the east end. The majority of top soil removed between the middle east/west ditch and the lower east/west ditch revealed a natural chalk surface with little sign of disturbance or being part of a lived-in land surface.

Outside the enclosure on the east side of the site, a number of the post holes were discovered. Many were flint packed, but they were randomly spaced and not in any recognisable configuration that could suggest that they were support posts for any structure.

The grain storage pit was completely excavated and produced important datable pottery from the lower fills. The lower north/south ditch terminus, located just north of the grain storage pit was subjected to a detailed investigation. Upon examination it suggests that this feature pre-dates the grain storage pit it. It appears that the first feature may also

have been in use as a storage pit and after use it had been filled in and excavated at a later date as the terminus for the north/south ditch.

There has been much discussion regarding the short distance between the two eastern ditches as to whether both could have been open at the same time and consensus suggests they were not.
The new season has shown that the inner enclosure is a complete feature, with entrances at the west end and a causeway at the east end. The interior of the inner enclosure has a very eroded ‘worked’ surface. The paucity of finds from the middle east/west ditch would tend to suggest that it was open for only a very short time. The fill of this ditch was predominantly clay and daub, which is quite interesting when compared to the chalky loams found in all the surrounding ditches. The most critical dating object, from this ditch, may be the single sherd of pottery found in the lower fill at the east end.

The upper and lower east/west ditches together with the west boundary ditch, excavated during the 2012 season are substantial features which tend to reduce in size as they progress eastwards. The large boundary ditches do show evidence of re-cutting with the south/east corner clearly curving northwards and becoming part of the outer boundary ditch.
The entrance to the large outer enclosure may have been in the north/eastern corner. A number of post holes were found in that location, but they do not appear to align with any other entrance style features. The new section investigated in the upper east/west ditch confirmed that this ditch does continue eastwards as a significantly sized feature,

A possible chronological sequence indicates that the smaller enclosure was constructed first with smaller ditches on all four sides. The granary and threshing shed would be inside this enclosure and thus protected. The grain storage pit was located outside the enclosure and away from being disturbed by the occupants. The surmised clay seal for the grain pit would need to remain secure once it was filled with seed grain.

Later in the development of the site, the enclosure was re-cut on three sides with the fourth outer ditch being created further east, this being cut into the redundant/backfilled storage pit. This pit may have been abandoned due to the invasive solution clay, which would have despoiled any grain being stored within and it may later have been re-used as a rubbish pit. It is possible that another storage pit may lay close by, along with the round house one would expect to find.

The middle east/west ditch, was filled with clay and numerous fragments of daub and this may be associated with the demolition of the threshing barn. The paucity of finds from within the inner enclosure may indicate that this happened after only a short period of time from when it was constructed. This suggestion however does raise questions: If that building was demolished and a new one built, we have to ask why does the larger enclosure lack evidence for any 'working' surface south of the middle east/west ditch?

The new season produced another baby burial discovered in the middle fills of the upper east/west ditch, bringing the total to five in the south field. Four of those were excavated in previous seasons with 3 again being found in the middle fills of the upper east/west ditch and another discovered in a shallow pit. Research has shown that in a number of other enclosures, baby burials tend to be buried in the north ditches, as we have seen at Rocky Clump (Millett & Gowland 2015 & Moore 2009).

Over the last two seasons the upper east/west ditch has also produced most of the coins, including a Barbarous Radiate found this season. It has been suggested that the partially filled in ditch had later become a trackway, possibly leading to a round-house. The higher number of finds from the upper east/west ditch, the complexity of the fills, and the baby burials do tend to suggest that an area of habitation may be in the immediate vicinity.

The test pits which were set out to investigate a number of possible archaeological features proved quite positive, with most producing some finds and features. We now have to interpret our findings to determine which of these pits may show the most likely location of a round house. It is hoped that the next time we excavate at Rocky Clump we may finally reveal the settlement area which has eluded our searches over the years.
This year there has been some thought regarding the potential shrine at Rocky Clump. We have found evidence of the above ground grain store and a below ground storage pit in the south field. There is significant evidence in the north field to observe that farming continued after the possible abandonment of the enclosure in the south field. It appears that the south field storage pit may not have been used due to the geological fault, of clay solution, found in that feature. The earlier excavations carried out during Phase II at Rocky Clump were inside the copse and revealed a large, straight sided and flat-bottomed pit, considered to be a grain storage pit. This feature was immediately adjacent to the 6 posted possible 'shrine'. Can we surmise that the shrine, which is lacking in supportive votive evidence, is in fact a six posted granary? This suggestion would place both features in the central area of a larger farming complex and does seem to be a more likely possibility. It is obvious that Rocky Clump still has secrets to reveal. The south field enclosure, while similar to the one excavated at Oving (Bedwin & Holgate 1985) is part of much wider developing landscape during the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British periods.

It is anticipated that there will be further excavations in the south field at Rocky Clump in the future. The investigations will focus on trying to determine and discover the living accommodation where the inhabitants of the site lived, how they interacted with the agrarian and environmental aspects of the surrounding area.

16) Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Brighton and Hove City Council, David Larkin Country Side Manager at City Parks and the tenant farmer Mr. David Robinson for allowing access to the land.
I would also like to send a heartfelt thank you to Stefanie Freiling for assisting me with the supervision of the site together with thanks to John Skelton and John Funnell for their on-site expertise. Further thanks go to Carol White for her assistance and expertise in dealing with the bone assemblages. Finally, many thanks go to all of the BHAS field unit for their dedicated and continuing support, with a final thank you to Jim and Betty Driver who allowed us to continue using their facilities for the storage of our tools and equipment.

17) References: -

Anelay G. 2019: The Selhurst Park Project, Middle Barn, Selhurst Park Farm, Eartham, West Sussex 2005-2008.

Bedwin O. **& Holgate R** :1985 'Excavations at Copse Farm, Oving, West Sussex' Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 51, 215-245.

Champion T: 1981 'Pottery in the First Millennium B.C.' SAC 118, 43-52

Funnell J.D: 1999 - 2013 'Field Notebooks of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society'.

Funnell J.D: (Forthcoming) 'Excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer Park, Brighton - A Romano-British Rural Centre circa 50BC to 4th century AD – Phase 2 (1992-2010) The North Field.

Gilkes O.J.: 1997 'Excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer Park, Brighton, 1951-1981 Sussex Arch Colls. 135, 113-25

Gorton W.C.L.: 1988 'Rocky Clump, Stanmer, A Forgotten Shrine?'

Green C.: 1981 'Handmade Pottery and Society in Late Iron Age and Roman East Sussex' SAC 118, 69-86.

Madgewick R: 2008 'Patterns in the modification of animal and human bones in Iron Age Wessex: revisiting the excarnation debate.

Millett M & Gowland R 2015: Infant and Child Burial Rites in Roman Britain: A Study from East Yorkshire.

Moore A: 2009 Hearth and Home: The Burial of Infants within Romano-British Domestic Contexts.

Peachey A. & Mustchin A. 2018 ‘An Early Roman Pottery Assemblage and Possible Clamp Kiln at Ersham Farm, Hailsham, East Sussex’ SAC Vol 156, 67-90

Pete Tolhurst November 2020

Appendices

A few thoughts on the geology of the Rocky Clump Excavation: Tony Corrigan.

I was asked to look at some of the geological material that has been recovered from this year's excavation.

Summary of Geological Setting (for details see David Robinson's book on geology of South Downs National Park)

We don't know how much of the chalk was eroded after the retreat of the Chalk Sea and estimates vary from tens to hundreds of metres but it seems that the area was then subject to erosion for perhaps 10 million years.

The land surface was then again submerged and layers of sand and clay were deposited. The sands are variable in colour, some pale green but others darker and may be in cemented beds or beds of pebbles. There are few outcrops but these beds can be seen on top of the chalk at West Cliff, Newhaven. That these beds were present on top of the chalk near Rocky Clump is shown by brown sands which fill dissolution pipes cut into the chalk in an A27 road-cutting at Falmer.

There is a variety of rocks which may have arrived at the site in different ways:

- The sarsen stone(s) are assumed to be Palaeogene in age and, most likely sank through the soft sediments in which they were originally formed as the latter were eroded finally resting in the transition between the chalk and its weathered cover. The stone does not appear to have formed in-situ and its rounded surfaces perhaps suggest a long period of abrasion.
- The cemented sandstones, which are common, do not appear to be associated with the sarsen stones and seem very unlikely to have been formed in the chalk. Thus, perhaps they were brought in to the site from local outcrops such as the Falmer area. Some are quite hard and cemented and, as you discussed with me, may have been shaped and are probably resistant enough for building etc. The green rocks probably contain glauconite, an iron mineral that only occurs in marine rocks, which would fit with the shallow marine environment in which these sediments were deposited.
- It is also possible that some/all of these rocks originated in the Weald to the north but the closest sandstone outcrops (Lower Greensand around Ditchling) are soft and not cemented to any degree.
- There are obviously abundant flint nodules but, as you have already noted, there is considerable variation in the hardness and appearance of the chalk. This may have been caused by a distribution of dissolution pipes which have now been eroded themselves.
- There also are a considerable number of pebbles which are soft and, when broken, show evidence of having been heated to quite a high temperature leaving gas bubbles and powered minerals, probably burnt clay. This might well be the result of being used for fires/heating – not my area of knowledge!

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society

A report of the excavations carried on the Croquet lawn of Preston Manor on 7th - 8th May 2019

Authors: Pete Tolhurst & John Funnell

Introduction

In November 2018, at the request of Preston Manor Venue Officer Paula Wrightson, the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) conducted a resistivity survey of the croquet lawns to the south of Preston Manor. The results of that survey (Fig 1.) produced a number of unexpected anomalies. All over this flattened and terraced surface were linear anomalies, in several locations. A number of these anomalies are in a rectangular configuration. Some of the linear features had high resistance readings suggestive of possible walls, while other were less intensive subtle features, but all quite unexpected.

Fig 1. The Results of the Geophysical Survey in 2018

Due to the fact that the survey showed up these intriguing results, BHAS were contacted by Preston Manor who asked if it were possible to undertake some intrusive excavation and BHAS advised that some test pitting would be possible. The only proviso being that the responsibility for making the lawns good, after the excavation, was the Preston Manor staff.

After consultation with Chris Drake and Paula Wrightson at Preston Manor, the site director Pete Tolhurst produced a Written Statement of Investigation (WSI) and Risk Assessment (RA). These documents were presented to Preston Manor and the County Archaeologist. Once these documents had been approved it was decided, initially, to sink 2 test pits. There were to be one long trench running north to south, and a smaller pit to the east (Fig 2.).

Fig 2. The Test pit locations (Google Earth)

The longer trench was later amended to 2 smaller trenches, with a view to excavating the area between if time allowed (Fig 3.).

The excavations were planned to cover a period of 2 days, with excavation and back filling to be completed within that time. Preston Manor organized protective fencing around the excavations, as they had recently experienced some anti-social behaviour close to the house, and there were also health and safety issues. The excavations were conducted on May 30 and 31st of May 2019.

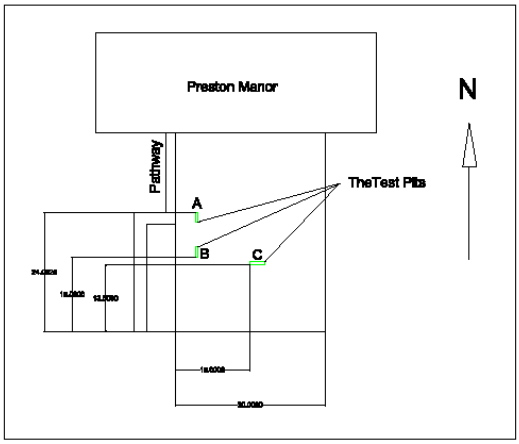


Fig 3. The Location of the Test Pits

History

The earliest archaeological records show that there was a Roman Villa situated a fair distance south of Preston Manor and Preston Park. Evidence of Roman occupation was also found when a number of Roman coins were discovered on the west side of the London Road (Archaeologica Vol 76.)

During the Saxon period there was a cemetery located along Dyke Road, which would have been close to any settlement at Preston at that time. Three Anglo-Saxon burials from this cemetery were excavated in 1985 (Smith P. 1988).

Preston Manor is mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086 as a fairly large community with 163 villagers and 45 small holdings with 82 ploughs (Morris 1976). In 1086 the manor was held by the Bishop of Chichester with a church and mill being recorded. The name Preston means Priests Farmstead. By 1086 the population was less than fifty (Carder 1999).

The present manor house dates largely from the 18th to the 20th century, but it is believed that its origins date back to at least the 13th century. In the cellar of the existing house there are the remains of a two roomed building which are considered to be the medieval building, or part of. (Beevers D.) Two doorways from the 16th century was revealed in the cellar in 1905, when changes to the house were being made (Carder 1999). The new house was built above the earlier floors in 1738. The house has had numerous changes over the years with the entrance moving from the west side in 1617, to a later position on the north side. The north side has also had a number of previous extensions and demolition, with vestiges of these earlier phases recorded in a geophysical survey conducted by BHAS (Funnell 1999). This survey also recorded that vestiges of a large building at the bottom of Preston Drove, on the south side, still lie buried beneath the lawns (Funnell 1999).

The church of St Peters, located to the east of Preston Manor, is almost certainly associated with the manor. The present church dates to the 13th century with its decorated style windows. The church chancel nave and tower are flint constructed with stone corners. It is possible that there was an earlier church on this site.

The earliest artistic depictions of the manor and gardens, is a drawing dated to 1617. This drawing shows a formal Tudor style garden to the south of the manor. The same drawing shows that the area between these formal gardens and the church of St Peters is open ground, with no visible structures, or earthworks indicating earlier demolished buildings. The entrance to the manor in 1617 was on the west side of the house.

A major building and garden survey of the garden walls at Preston Manor was undertaken in 1999. According to this report the earliest recognizable features in the house cellars date to circa 1600 AD. The drawing of 1617 suggests that at that date the house was a substantial three-gabled double piled mansion of advanced design (Martin D. 1999).

Research has found no evidence for any building, structure or garden features in the croquet lawn area.

The Geology

Preston Manor lies at the bottom of a gentle slope running westwards down from the Ditchling Road. To the west of the manor, and on the opposite side of the Wellesbourne stream (now running below ground), the topography rises steeply up to the Dyke road.

The British Geological survey of this area (Sheet 318/333) shows the geology at this part of Preston Park to be head deposits of colluvial material. Immediately east, at St Peters church, this geology changes to upper and middle chalk.

The Excavations

Prior to the commencement of the excavations the location of the three trenches was measured out and marked. The trench to the north/west was called trench A and measured 2 metres in length and 0.5 metres wide. The trench to the south west trench B, and in line with trench A was also 2 metres long and 0.5 M metres wide. Trench was C, was on the east side of the lawns and measured 3 metres in length and 0.5 metres wide. The trenches had been measured in, over the location of possible walls identified in the geophysical survey.

Each trench was large enough to allocate 3 members of BHAS to excavate. The turf was carefully removed and the soft dark soil below exposed. The top soil was numbered as context 1. The excavations continued down through a lower layer of rubble, grit, flint nodules, chalk and finds. The lower level, (context 3), was a dark, soft loam.

Trench A

This trench produced the most complex arrangement of fills and finds. The north section of this trench contained a good number of large flint nodules, some mortar and Horsham stone, a possible roofing material. The south side of this trench was a dark loam. This arrangement continued down to a depth of 40 cm at the south end. The north section of trench A containing large flint nodules was excavated down to a depth of only 30 cm. The top soil over all the trenches was about 17 cm in depth (Fig 4.)

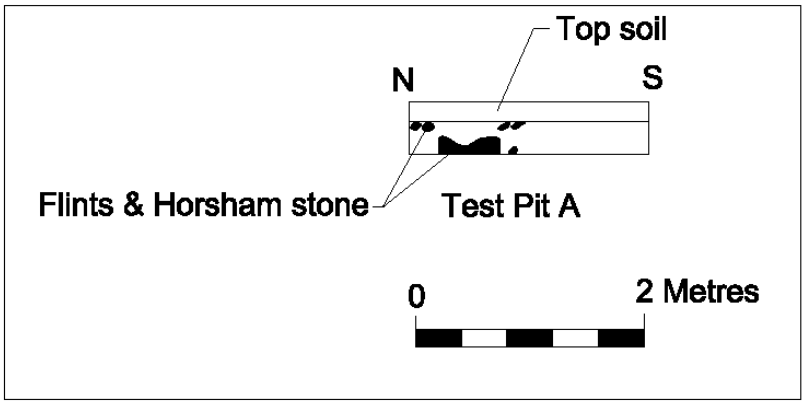


Fig 4. Section of Test Pit A

Trench B

Trench B proved quite different to trench A with fewer finds of flint. This was interesting as the geophysics images had shown this location to have wider levels of high readings. The excavations found very little evidence for wall features. There was a small central area of chalk, which could be construed as a potential wall measuring 28 cm in width. The chalk proved to be quite shallow and overlay the dark loam encountered on the south side of the trench A. The dark loam carried on either side of the subtle chalk feature, and it was only at a depth of 60 cm that flint pieces were being uncovered (Fig 5.)

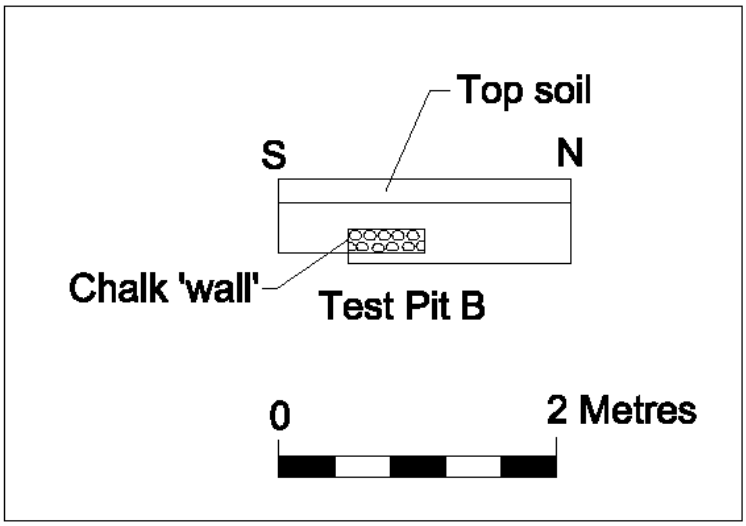


Fig 5. Section of Test Pit B

Trench C

This trench was opened on day two of the excavation. The team removed the light top soil and came down into a mixture of fills below. The majority of the fill, to west and east was of a lighter loam than that previously encountered the other trenches. The fill consisted of a light rubble with a few large lumps of stone or flint with no discernible configuration. Towards the end of the day, at the west end of the trench, an interesting find was revealed. The object was fairly large and disappeared under the north baulk. The trench was almost ready to be backfilled and contrary to normal archaeological procedures the object was excavated with additional soils being removed from under the baulk, to a level where the object, a metal sickle, could be removed.

At the end of the second day all of the trenches were back filled and the turf replaced. BHAS members also assisted in removing the fencing and delivering it back to the contractor at the roadside.

The Finds

The finds have been examined and recorded for this report, but details and confirmation of dating and species would need to be confirmed by pottery and bone specialists.

The Pottery (Table 1.)

A total of 8 sherds of pottery were recovered together with 4 fragments of Victorian glazed ceramics. The pottery consisted of 2 pieces of a black burnished fabric including one rim piece. A single sherd of possible flint tempered Saxo-Norman wares plus 3 fragments of 13th century green glazed wares, including a rim and a decorated item. Among the Victorian collection was a brown glazed cup or vessel handle.

Fabric	Date	Number	Comments	Contexts
Black burnished	Iron Age?	2	I rim	B1 & B3
Green Glazed	13th Century	3	1 rim + 1 decorated	A2 & B1
Saxo-Norman	11th century	1		B1
Sand tempered	12th, 13th Century	2		B3 & C1
Glazed ceramics	Victorian, 20th century	4	1 cup handle	A1, B1, C1 & C2
Totals		12		

Table 1. The pottery

The Flintwork

Prehistoric flint work was represented by 8 struck flint flakes. All of the flints were free of cortex, indicating that they were not primary flakes. The patination ranged from light blue (3 flakes), to dark blue (1 flake) and black (4 flakes). None of the flakes showed any signs of retouch. They were found in contexts A2, A3, B1 and B3. This type of flintwork generally dates to the Bronze Age, but they could be on any date, although the patination does suggest that they are older items.

Animals Bones

All of the test pits produced animal bones, with a total of 29 being collected. The majority of the bones, 19 in all, were long bones possibly from sheep/goats. There were 2 fragments of bone from a larger animal consisting of an upper leg bone and a single rib. There were 2 teeth found, probably sheep/goat, 3 very small bones including a rib from either rodents or small mammals and 2 unidentified fragments. One long bone had a curious green staining along most of its length.

Marine Shells (Table 2.)

The only marine shell found in the test pits was oyster. There were 2 almost complete right-handed Umbro's and 1 single left hand.

Context	RH Umbro	LH Umbro	Frags	Weight gm
A1				
A2	2	1		75
A3	1			70
B1			1	1
B2			1	1
B3			2	5
C1			6	24
C2			2	11
C3				
Totals	3	1	12	187

Table 2. The Marine Shells

The Nails (Table 3.)

A total of 20 nails of varying lengths and widths were collected from all of the test pits. No modern nails were found, all of the nails collected were either square or rectangular in section, none being round or oval and drawn.

Context	Lengths mm	Width (Max) mm	Total
A1	23 & 25	5 & 6	2
A2	28, 34, 35 (2x), 40, 46 (2x), & 60	2, 3, 4 & 5	8
A3			
B1	25, 58, 65 & 75	4 & 6	4
B2	50 (2x) & 62	4	3
B3	45	5	1
C1	30	2	1
C2	40	4	1
C3			
Totals			20

Table 3. The Nails

The Metal Work

There were only 2 pieces of metal work found, other than nails. These consist of a small fragment of a possible decorated mirror rim, and a very large sickle blade, with the handle retention section still retained. The small decorated piece came from the upper fill of A1. The sickle blade, measured 385mm in length, with a maximum blade width of

35mm which tapered down to a point. The sickle blade was found in the lower fill of test pit C.

Building Materials

All of the test pits produced some form of building material debris in some concentration, at the west end of the excavation. The largest number of items being CBM and Horsham stone (Table 4.) Other building components of significant numbers recovered included slate and large fragments of mortar (Table 5.). There are a number of very large pieces of Horsham stone with mortar attached. Horsham stone is often associated with roofing, this building material was frequently used on high status structures commencing in the early medieval period. The roofing slate was all of a blue colour, with no vestige of the alternative green hue. One large item was a single almost complete brick possibly of Tudor dating, measuring 185 x 85 x 50 mm thick and weighing 803 gm.

Context	Horsham Stone	Wt.	CBM	Wt	Brick	Wt	Tile	Wt
A1			26	161	2	204	1	19
A2	5	446	34	571			7	376
A3								
B1	29	2172	34	798	1	49	5	62
B2	4	200	1	7				
B3	1	73						
C1			5	16			2	31
C2			2	75				
C3								
Totals	39	2891	102	1688	3	253	15	488

Table 4. The Horsham Stone, CBM, Brick and tile

Context	Slate	Wt	Mortar	Wt
A1	4	9	3	319
A2	17	182	23	440
A3			4	80
B1	5	12	3	21
B2	13	157	10	148
B3	2	15	11	797
C1	1	1		
C2	2	17		
C3				
Totals	44	393	54	1805

Table 5. The Slate and Mortar

Dressed Stone

The excavations recovered 4 pieces of dressed stone all from test pit A, in contexts A1 and A2. There were two fragments of dressed stone from the lower context of A2 that had edges, possibly indicating they had been part of either a window mullion or the frame of a stone architrave from a demolished doorway.

Miscellaneous Items

Other items collected during the excavations were two small pieces of metal working slag, two small fragments of glass and a single piece of clay pipe stem measuring 17mm in length and 4 mm in diameter. There also five small pieces of foreign stone, not from a local source and 2 small nodules of chalk.

Discussion

The croquet lawns at Preston Manor are a fascinating feature of the landscape. They are clearly terraced with a steep bank to the east and the even steeper wall and drop down into the formal gardens to the west. On the south side, below the fence and wall in that area, there is a gentle slope down onto the Preston Park. It is this location that the natural slope of the hill can possibly be discerned. The flattened surface of the croquet lawns was quite a major undertaking, but it difficult to know when this was created as there is no dateable evidence. The earliest evidence we have of the landscape is the drawing of 1617 (Martin & Knight 1999). The formal gardens had been created and there is evidence showing the east wall of the formal garden.

The church appears to be in open ground and there is no depiction of a steep bank or wall around the church. A map of 1860 doesn't show a steep bank, while the earliest Ordnance Survey map of 1866 does show a steep embankment on the east side of the lawns and the wall around the church.

The earliest indications of the smaller bank, to the south of the manor building, comes from a map of 1875 (Food Partnership). This map also shows a rectangular feature close to the church on top of the embankment, in what is now the flowerbeds. A similar shape is also shown on maps of 1931 and 1936, but there is no indication of what this feature may be. There is no evidence for any building, structure or garden feature in the croquet lawn found on any map or document.

The alterations to the landscape, and the creation of the croquet lawns, would have required a considerable resource of time and labour. The Preston Manor archives have no documentary evidence from any of the later periods recording details of costs for this large undertaking.

The excavations, although small, did produce a considerable amount of archaeology, particularly in building materials. The geophysical evidence suggested the possibility of substantial walls in a rectangular configuration measuring approximately 14 metres in

length and 6.5 metres in width. The other more subtle rectangular measures 16 metres by 12 metres indicating they could be quite large features.

Trenches A and B did produce some evidence for possible wall features. In trench A there was a considerable amount of flint still in-situ but this was in too poor a condition to suggest a solid wall. Similarly, in trench B there was a linear arrangement of chalk, not very wide or thick, and unlikely to have produced the readings noted in the geophysical survey.
The most interesting aspect was the collection of building materials, including substantial amounts of Horsham stone (some with mortar attached), CBM, slate, brick and tiles. Some of the tile had peg marks and were of more recent manufacture. The excavation did produce one large “Tudor style” brick and there were numerous iron nails of varying sizes. There were a number of sherds of pottery and some Victorian ceramics. The pottery was a mixed collection. There were sherds may be an Iron Age fabric, one with an everted bead rim (Collingwood 1930, page 235 item 77). Other fabrics included a possible Saxo- Noman sherd (12th century), some sand tempered ware, and a number of 13th century Green glazed pottery, including a rim piece and one piece decorated. Excavations in the central western court in 2016 produced medieval pottery (Funnell 2016).

The majority of the building debris came from trenches A and B. The rubble was above the natural colluvial heads deposit soils, with no trace of natural chalk being noted. The only chalk found was part of the shallow ‘wall’ and a couple of loose nodules. Trench C produced a large metal object from a depth of about 50 cm. Among the collection of finds were a number of prehistoric struck flakes dating from either the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods. There were not enough flakes to suggest any significant prehistoric activity and may be intrusive, brought into the area by other sources.

It is possible that the collection of building debris comes from a demolished structure and the amounts of Horsham stone could suggest some antiquity. It is also possible that the material comes from elsewhere, as dumped material intended to raise the garden at the west end to an even level.

The small excavation in the Preston Manor croquet lawns has certainly produced an interesting collection of finds and features. However, the dig has failed to confirm the existence of substantial walls, suggestive of a house, barn or elaborate garden feature. It is possible that any walls are deeper than the depth excavated. It is possible that ground penetrating radar (GPR) may reveal these features and their depth.

The collection of finds clearly indicates a lengthy series of archaeology periods with material from the Neolithic, possibly Iron Age, medieval and Victorian eras. The croquet lawns certainly have a great deal of archaeological potential. It is often the case that test pits create more questions then they answer, and this is the situation at Preston Manor. It is hoped that further investigations may be forthcoming.

Acknowledgements

The author would lie to thank Chris Drake and Paula Wrightson from Preston Manor for inviting the Society to conduct the excavation. To Greg Chuter (County Archaeologist) for his support, to Pete Tolhurst for directing the excavations, to the staff of Preston Manor for their support and interest during the dig and to all the BHAS members who actually did the digging, and back filling.

References: -

Beevers D. 'Preston Manor, Brighton' *Royal Pavilion, Art Gallery & Museums*

Brighton and Hove Food Partnership 2013 *'Heritage Statement for Preston Manor Walled Kitchen Garden'*

Carder T. 1990 'The Encyclopaedia of Brighton' East Sussex County Libraries

Collingwood R. 1930 'The Archaeology of Roman Britain' Methuen

Fisher L.J. 2016 'Excavation of a test pit at Preston Manor, Brighton' *'Field Notebook of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 2016'*

Funnell J. 1999 'A Geophysical Survey at Preston Manor- north side' *'Field Notebook of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 1999'*

Funnell J. 1999 'A Geophysical Survey at Preston Manor- south side' *'Field Notebook of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 1999'*

Funnell J. 2016 'Preston Manor Geophysical Survey' *'Field Notebook of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 2016'*

Martin D. & Knight S. 1999 'The Gardens Walls at Preston Manor, Preston, Sussex. Project Ref 1157. Archaeology South East, UCL.

Morris J. 1976 'Domesday Book, Sussex' Phillimore

Whitman K & J. 1994 'Ancient Churches of Sussex' M.F.P. Design Print Ltd Manchester.

Authors: - Pete Tolhurst & John Funnell July 2019.

EXCAVATIONS AT WOODINGDEAN CEMETERY 2004

(2004 Amended Report with Finds Details)

Introduction

During 2017 the finds from the Woodingdean excavations were passed to the author by

Mrs Jackie Phippard, widow of the site director Norman Phippard. The

author has examined the finds and has added the details to this new report.

In April and May of 2004 a major resistivity survey was conducted in the south of the Woodingdean cemetery. (TQ3500 0545).The area is to become part of the cemetery proper and will be used for burials very soon. The lands contain a number of earthworks notably a large lynchet running north/west to south/east and a large circular area believed to be a road boundary for a Jewish cemetery that was never used.

A survey of the Sites and Monuments Records (SMR) showed that the lands are close to the find of an ancient Bronze boar. Aerial photographs of the fields to the south of the cemetery show a number of linear soil marks which are probably part of a ploughed out ancient field system. A local metal detectorist informed the group that the field south of the cemetery does contain the remains of small Roman farmstead which is clearly visible when the field is freshly ploughed.

The hill to the west of the cemetery is where the bronze boar was found, but is also the location of a Roman site as yet undiscovered. Roman pottery has been recovered from the brow of the hill and fire-cracked flint and flint flakes have been picked up eroding from foot-paths running down into Sheepcote valley.

The resistivity survey produced a number of interesting anomalies. After permission had been received from the appropriate bodies a series of excavations were started in August 2004.

The Excavations

The excavations at Woodingdean were directed by Norman Phippard, the Archaeological Secretary for the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society who will be compiling the full excavation report.

The excavations consisted of a number of 1 metre wide trenches cutting across a number of visible features and investigating a number of the anomalies found in the resistivity survey.

The results of the trenching produced a number of post holes, 2 post holes were located about 3 metres apart but an extension to the trench produced no other additional post holes forming an alignment or fence line. The post holes produced no pottery or dateable material. The majority of finds were of a contemporary nature with a large section of heavy iron chain and irregular sections noted in the trench sides showing that some recent activity had taken place in this field.

The excavations did however produce a number of struck flint flakes, a few possible flint tools, and some fire-cracked flint.

The road feature prominent in the geophysical survey was examined and found to be a substantial feature constructed of brick and breeze blocks. The road, now covered in grass, produced the find of a bicycle buried below the brick layer. Mr John Davies a local historian brought to the site a photograph of a field in Sussex with a similar curving roadway being constructed by soldiers during the Second World War. However, interviews with local people showed that the field had not been used during the war and none appeared to remember the road being built.

The Finds

The Flintwork (Fig 2.)

The excavations at Woodingdean produced 412 flint flakes weighing 5485g. There was a small number of tools. The predominant patination was white, with a grey colour more prevalent at the east end of the site. Trench P appeared to have quite a variation of patinations. (Fig 3.)

Type	Number	Weight g
Flakes	412	5485
Scrapers	2	
Notched Piece	2	
Blade Fragments	20	
Bladelets	2	
Piercer	1	
Core	1	
Fire-cracked Flint	393	6338

Fig 2. The Flintwork

The most noticeable item form the flintwork is the number of blade fragments, and the comparable paucity of scrapers. It is also interesting that the fire-cracked flint is almost the same in quantity as the struck material. The number of pieces retaining vestiges of cortex was 194 (47%).

Patination	Number
White	235 (57%)
Grey	131 (32%)
Brown	21 (5%)
Blue	6 (2%)
Black	6 (2%)

Fig 3. The Flint Patinations

The Pottery and Ceramics

The collection of pottery and ceramics was quite small in number with the majority of items being Victorian or 20th century glazed ceramics. A total of 32 sherds/fragments were gathered with a very small number of possible Iron Age, flint tempered sherds found in trenches M and N. Trench M had 2 sherds and trench N just a single piece. The only other older pottery was a single piece of a medieval sand tempered type fabric from Trench R

The Bone (Fig 4.)

The bone form the excavation was all animal and mostly fragmented with only a few diagnostic bones collected. There appears to be sheep/goat and cow or horse among the pieces. The bone finds came from most of the trenches with no real concentration. The total weight of the bone was 453 g.

Type	**Number**
Long Bone	**8**
Skull Fragments	**6**
Tooth (cow or horse)	**1**
Knuckle	**2**
Metatarsal (cow or horse)	**1**
Fragments	**92**

Fig 4. The Bone Finds

Metal Work - The Iron Objects (Fig 5.)

There were a prolific number of metal items, in all shapes and sizes including a large number of metal plates, and fragments of sheet metal. Among the finds was believed a complete motorcycle buried beneath the possible ‘road’. The seat and part of the body was revealed, but the object was not fully revealed.

Metal Objects of Iron	Number of Finds
Bar	4
Bicycle Bell	1
Bolt	2
Boot plate	3
Barbed Wire fragments	12
Button (Plain)	2
Chuck Key for a drill	1
Decorated metal disc	1
File	1
Hook	1
Laminated Bar	1
Plates (Various sizes)	19
Motorcycle	1
Nails	3
Perforated plate	2
Rod	2
Scissors (Complete)	1
Screw	1
Sheetmetal fragments	84
Staple	3
Tacks	2
Tube	1
Washer	1

Fig 5. The Iron Objects

Metal Work – The Lead Objects (Fig 6.)

Metal Objects of Lead	Number	Notes
Musket Balls	43	Various sizes
Lead seals/tokens	11	
Lead seal (stamped)	1	Stamped **'VIRE PIERRE'**

Fig 6. The Lead Objects

The Marine Shell (Fig 7.)

The marine shell consisted mainly of fragments with a few complete shells of whelk and winkle. Shell, similarly to bone was found in small quantities in most trenches with no indication of any concentration.

Type	Number
Oyster	36
Scallop	11
Winkle	1
Periwinkle	1
Whelk	2

Fig 7. The Marine Shell

A number of the marine shell showed signs of parasitic infestation with 4 fragments shaving traces of Clionne and 3 fragments with traces of Hoplura.

Clay Pipe
The excavation produced an interesting collection of clay pipe fragments. There were no decorated pieces but the pieces did include 3 sections of pipe bowl, and one black painted pipe stem. The majority of pipe finds were fragments of pipe stems, in various lengths with diameters ranging from 4.5mm to 7mm. Most of the pipe fragments came from trench P, so a concentration in that location.

The Glass
The majority of glass finds were of broken vessels and numbered 40 pieces. Green was the colour of most fragments (37%) with a much lower number of black, brown and clear sherds. The glass was concentrated in trench J with 15 pieces with glass also fund in trenches D, G, K, L, N, P, R and S. One fragment in trench had the ledging' BREWE'.

Brick, Tile, Slate and other Materials (Fig 8.)

There was a good mixture of modern or near contemporary fragments of building materials, with a large collection of beach pebbles among the finds. There was a genral distribution of these finds across the site with a noted concnertation of beach pebbles in trenches D,E and G.

Type	Number	Weight g.
Brick	5	182
Tile (Modern)	3	18
Slate	2	15
Perforated Chalk	1	3
Greensand Frags.	3	159
Sarsen Stone	1	49
Beach Pebbles	37	611

Fig 8. The Brick, Tile, slate and other Materials

The Special Finds (Fig 9.)

Among the special finds were 4 coins, a whetstone and a rubbing stone. Also found were a couple of buttons, one button was blank but the other had ledgings. There was also an inscribed lead seal.

Find	**Details**	**Weight g**
Coin	Victoria 1861 (Penny)	5
Coin	George V	9
Coin	Elizabeth II 1968 (10 pence)	11
Coin	Illegible	8
Button	E.Armfield & Co. Birmingham	4
Button	Blank	1
Lead Seal 18mm dia x 5mm	‘REFG TI’IRE ledging	5
Whetstone Fragment	45x38x25mm	79
Rubbing Stone	45x39x10.5mm	27

Fig 9. The Special Finds

Conclusions

It was the earthworks within the field at Woodingdean that motivated the archaeological investigation. There was no dating for the features and a number of earlier finds from both the Bronze Age and Roman periods suggested that the earthworks could be

ancient. The trenches organised were deliberately placed to seek evidence from both the earthworks themselves and immediately adjacent land.

The subsequent excavations revealed only a single post hole, which sadly lacked any dateable evidence, but there was a interesting and rich mixture of finds. The most prolific find was flintwork and mostly struck flakes, with a small number of flint implements mostly blade fragments. There was an interesting collection of fire crack flint, which tended to suggest some prehistoric activity but there was an almost total absence of ancient pottery, with only 3 sherds of possible Iron Age date.

The most noticeable observation about the finds was the proliferation of 19th century and 20th century items, including a possible complete motorcycle. The geophysical survey had revealed an area of very high resistance, and this proved to be a tarmac style road, leading to nowhere. The contemporary material included glazed ceramics, metal work of numerous and varied forms, with a small collection of modern brick and tile.

The excavation revealed, other than flintwork and fire cracked flint, an almost complete lack of evidence for any ancient activity in this field at Woodingdean. The numerous modern finds suggest that activities have taken place within this field, but support and evidence from local people about such events is sadly lacking. The casual finds of coins from recent times are probably those lost by walkers crossing the field, as it is used as a link to location to the west at the Woodingdean estate and Ovingdean. The excavation failed to finds any dating evidence for the earthworks, but as the field is now a cemetery grave digging may reveal undiscovered features and finds.

John Funnell 25th September 2019

GEOPHYSICS AT PANGDEAN FARM 2019

Introduction

In July 2018 John Mills of West Sussex County Council and former Assistant County Archaeologist of West Sussex County Council was contacted by Stephen Evas a gardener working at Pangdean Farm. Stephen has been tending the flower beds at the farm and had a collection of pottery which he wanted dating. John Mills contacted the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and Pete Tolhurst and John Funnell visited the location in August 2018. During the very hot and dry summer a number of parch marks had been observed in the lawns located east of the main farm building, located within a walled garden. The location was used for wedding venues.

The collection of pottery was examined and was found to contain a good number of medieval sherds, including a number of green glazed pieces, and a smaller collection of Iron Age material. The gardener was convinced that the gardens had been the site of an Iron Age village.

The BHAS field unit did conduct a geophysical survey in the autumn of 2018, but the survey took place after a heavy and prolonged period of rain. The results of the survey were quite disappointing, and considered of little value due to the persistent rainy weather. A new survey was planned for the spring of 2019, and eventually conducted on Thursday 28th March.

The weather prior to the survey had been mainly dry but there had been some rain two weeks previous to the survey. Pangdean has long been known as a possible deserted medieval village (DMV) and the medieval pottery being found in the flowerbeds tended to support the idea that the lost village was in this vicinity.

The History

The lands around Pangdean and Pyecombe have had a number of archaeological finds in recent years. On the hill to the west of the A27 excavations have revealed possible Neolithic open cast mining with the fields producing a good number of Neolithic axes (Butler 1988). A little to the east of this excavation, and lower down the hill another dig in 1998 revealed the burial of a Bronze age ‘beaker’ person (Butler 1991). He was a warrior and had a stone wrist guard showing he was an archer and the vestiges of a Bronze dagger at his waste. He was buried with a richly decorated Beaker vessel.

A number of Sussex loops, dating to the Iron Age, have been found around Pyecombe and also some Roman material.

Pangdean (TQ294117) is recorded in Domesday (Morris 1976) and shows it to be quite a busy and prosperous location in those times. In Domesday it comes under Pinheden

and pinwedene and has 20 villeins and 8 borders being recorded. There are also charters of circa 1140, and circa 1147 referring to the church at Pingeden.
The location is on the cross roads of 2 paths going north and north/east away from Brighthelmstone towards London, and possibly the old Roman town of Hassocks.

A charter of 1095 mentions the church of Pingeden (Brandon 1998). Dr Peter Brandon believed Pangdean to be a hamlet with its own fields (Burleigh 1976). He also considers the church of Piungeden should be identified with Pyecombe.

A small excavation in Pyecombe church in 1994 revealed encaustic decorated floor tiles linking the church to Lewes Priory (Butler1996)

Pangdean is mentioned in a charter of 1091-1098 with an entry for the village in NON Inq but no special reference to poverty. Parish registers which commence in 1561 record that village suffered from the plague several times, and in 1603 the disease was so serious that survivors fled and later resettled the village about a mile from the church (TQ 285129). Horsfield recorded houses in Pyecombe as being few and scattered.

The location has always had a long association with the plague. This was not the early medieval plague of the 14th century but a later one experienced during the early 17th century in 1603.

Tradition says that during the 1603 plague which destroyed neighbouring Pyecombe a farmer of Pangdean lived In a cave at Waydown nearby in order to escape the plague. When he returned many weeks later he was the last to die from the disease. His monument was one time visible in Pyecombe churchyard.

Methodology

The survey covered almost 4 complete grids measuring 20 metres by 20 metres (Fig 1.) A base line was set out from the south east corner of the garden going northwards. The south westerly square was not completed at the south west end because of flower beds, and the last two north lines were not completed in the northwest section due to a wooden partition running west to east along the garden.

The machine used was an RM15. Readings were along lines spaced 1 metre apart and were taken at 1 metre intervals. The data was downloaded using ‘Snuffler’ software.

Fig 1. The Approximate location of the survey in Pangdean Farm gardens

Discussion

The results of the survey are quite complex. On the south side of the garden there is an area of high resistance and a circular configuration of low resistance. In the central west section there is a hint of s possible rectangular shape of low resistance, and another smaller rectangular arrangement running centrally eastwards, with an area of higher resistance to the north of this in a square shape.

It is recorded that there was a medieval hamlet at Pangdean, but the problem with medieval timber constructed beam slotted structures is that they leave very little evidence in the landscape. House platforms have been noted at Stanmer (Warne 1989) and the garden at Pangdean does have a number of subtle undulations, but no distinct house platforms. It is possible that any platforms have eroded away over time.

The profusion of pottery being found in the flowerbeds is a strong indicator of medieval activity and further investigations, possibly of test pitting, may reveal evidence for the real interpretation of the interesting collection of readings noted in the survey images.

Acknowledgements

The leader of the BHAS team Pete Tolhurst would like to thank Stephen Evas for inviting us in to conduct the survey, John Mills at West Sussex County Council for his help and support, to Ian Curry and the management at Pangdean Farm for their warm welcome and refreshments, and to those members of the BHAS field unit that conducted the survey.

Brandon P.F. 1998 'The South Downs' Phillimore

Burleigh G.R. 1973 'An Introduction to Deserted Medieval Villages in East Sussex ' SAC **111**, 45-83

Burleigh G.R. 1976 ' Further Notes on Deserted and Shrunken Medieval Villages in Sussex SAC **114**, 61-68

Butler C. 1988 'A Fieldwalking Project at Pyecombe: Interim Report' SAC 126, 227-228

Butler C. 1991 ' The Excavtion of a Beaker Bowl Barrow at Pyecombe, West Sussex Sussex Arch. Colls 129, 1-44

Butler C. 1996 'Recent Archaeological Work at Pyecombe church, West Sussex' Sussex Arch. Colls 134, 213-216

Morris J. ed 1976 'Domesday Book' Phillimore

Warne H, 1989. 'Stanmer, A Reconstructed Settlement'. Sussex Archaeological Collections, 127, pp 189-210.

REPORT OF THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY CARRIED OUT AT FARM GREEN, BEVENDEAN, BRIGHTON ON THE 19TH & 21ST OCTOBER 2019

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society

Author: Pete Tolhurst October 2019

1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) were asked by the Bevendean History Group (BHG) to conduct a resistivity survey of the area known as Farm Green in Bevendean, Brighton, East Sussex (TQ 33820632) to seek anomalies that could prove to be archaeological features (Fig 1). The survey aimed to investigate the area to the south west of the Bevendean Primary School which used to house buildings associated with Lower Bevendean Farm and identify the farm layout to see if any of the building foundations remain.

North

Figure 1: The survey area Photo: Google Earth

1.1 As well as providing potentially useful archaeological information the project was used for training BHG and Bevendean WI members in the use of geophysical equipment. The team also answered the many questions forthcoming from members of the public.

1.2 The geophysical survey investigated an area of around of 5,500 square metres.

1.3 According to The British Geological Survey (2019) the site lies over Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, covered by clay, silt, sand and gravel head deposit.

1.5 All work was carried out in accordance with the Sussex Standards for Archaeological Field work (2019) as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

1.6 The survey took place on the 19th & 21st October 2019.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.1 The settlement of Bevendean was first mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as the Manor of '*Bevedene*' known to be worth £6 and owned by William de Waranne. It is thought the ownership fell into the hands of the Folkington family after the death of De Warrane and in 1230 he gave the Monks of Lewes a plot of land in Bevendean lying beside his well with a right to draw water from it. In 1533 there is a reference to *Bevynden Farm* in a Will for John Levitt, dated 22 October. In 1639 Thomas Covert of Slaugham owned the farm.

2.2 Bevendean Farm continued into the post-medieval period; the settlement is shown on a Sussex map of 1819. From the late 19th century the farm was split between 7 different tenants and had a total area of about 691 acres with Upper Bevendean Farm having a sizable proportion of the land and some land going to Heath Hill Farm.

2.4 In 1909 the owner was Steyning Beard and the farm was leased to Mr F. J. Allcorn. Brighton Corporation purchased the Lower Bevendean Farm in 1913, with an area of about 279 acres. The tenancy of Lower Bevendean Farm was relinquished in September 1942 by F. J. Allcorn when Brighton Corporation needed the land for houses and a new primary school. Most of the farm buildings were pulled down before 1959 but a plan of the site from the 1950's shows the location of the buildings still remaining on what is now known as Farm Green. The Corn, Hay and Straw barn of 16th century date remained in use during the 1950's as a church. In the 1970's an order was raised for the demolition of the final buildings.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The geophysical survey is designed to investigate Farm Green for a better understanding of the potential for archaeological remains of Lower Bevendean Farm.

3.2 The geophysical survey comprised of a resistivity survey within accessible areas.

4.0 The Survey

4.1 The survey was carried out using an RM 15 Geoscan resistivity machine in twin probe configuration. The grids were laid out as 20 x 20 metres squares. The traverse lines were spaced 1 metre apart and the probe measurements were taken at 1 metre intervals. The mobile probes generally penetrate down to two to three centimetres into the surface layer and readings are taken down to approximately 10 – 15 cm into the soil (The remote probes were repositioned after about every 1200 placements of the mobile probes to ensure they were between 15 and 50 metres from the mobile probes during measurements) The resistivity survey measures variations in soil electrical resistance that may indicate the presence of walls and floors (typically producing high readings) and pits and ditches (typically producing low readings).

4.2 Grids were measured out with ten complete and three partial 20 metre square grids being completed at Farm Green.

4.3 The results were downloaded using 'Snuffler' software and the results are shown in Figure 2.

North

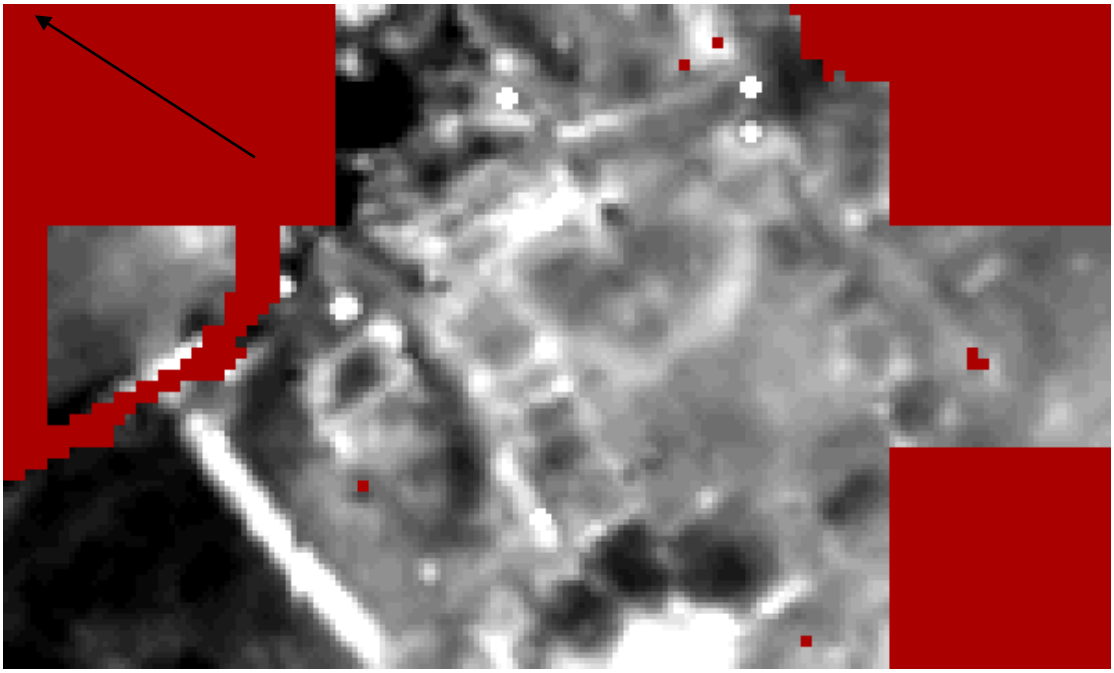


Fig. 2 Farm Green, Bevendean - Survey Results

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 The image produced from this survey is very clear and clearly shows some very defined outlines of the farm structures laying beneath the green.

5.2 Looking at the image the main features to be seen are:

- The large rectangular building in the centre.
- The linear area of high resistance that runs from NW to SE on the left of the image.
- The offset rectangular area to the left of the large building, presumably Carters Cottage.
- The high resistance semi-circular area in the centre.
- The three dark low resistance circular areas at the bottom SE of the image.
- The two high resistance circular anomalies to the east central area.

5.3 There are quite a number of other anomalies that could potentially be worth further investigation. BHG and BHAS are keen to progress this project further and discussions will take place in the future with perhaps the excavation of some test trenches at a later date.

6.0 Acknowledgements

6.1 Pete Tolhurst would like to thank the volunteers of the BHAS survey team for all of their hard work in making the survey a success. A special mention goes to John Funnell for assisting me in the pre-planning of the project.

6.2 Thanks are also given to the Bevendean History Group, especially Sophie Ungar, for their knowledge, support and provision of facilities available on the survey days.

6.3 Thanks also to Jessica Hamilton (Brighton & Hove City Council) for giving their consent for BHAS to carry out the survey.

6.4 Finally, a thank you to all of the interested members of public who came along and participated in the survey.

7.0 References: -

BGS 2019 http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (accessed 08/08/2019)

CIfA 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey

CIfA, Code of Conduct

ESCC/WSCC 2019 Sussex Archaeological Standards

East Sussex HER search number 147/19

Morris J. 1976 ‘Domesday Book, Sussex’ Phillimore

Gaffney C. & Gater J. Revealing the Buried Past: Geophysics for Archaeologists.

Bevendean History Group website http://www.bevendeanhistory.org.uk/ (accessed 08/08/2019)

GPR AT PRESTON MANOR

by David Staveley

Site Code.	**PRESTONPARK19**
Site identification and address	Preston Manor, Preston Drove, Brighton
County, district and / or borough	East Sussex
O.S. grid ref.	TQ30350637
Geology.	Chalk
Project number.	SNUFFLER1903
Fieldwork type.	Geophysics
Site type.	
Date of fieldwork.	29/06/19
Sponsor/client.	BHAS
Project manager.	David Staveley
Project supervisor.	Pete Tolhurst (BHAS)
Period summary	Medieval or Post-Medieval?
Project summary. (100 word max)	A radar survey on the croquet lawn of Preston Manor

Introduction

An earth resistance survey on the croquet lawn of Preston Manor by BHAS suggested a series of buildings, and three test pits provided building material, but no structures. A GPR survey was requested to give further detail to the earth resistance results produced by BHAS. The location of the earth resistance results in unknown, but the locations of the three test pits was visible on the ground and recorded. The site seems to have a considerable amount of made ground consisting of imported sand, which contributed to the quality of the survey.

Methodology

The survey grid was set up using tape on an arbitrary grid and recorded using a Javad Triumph-LS net rover. The area was surveyed to a depth of 40ns using an Utsi Groundvue 3A GPR with a 400MHz antenna, walking north-south with lines spaced 50cm apart. The data was processed in ReflexW using dynamic correction, background removal, gain and bandpass filters applied, with the data resampled to 8 readings per metre along the line. Representative time slices are shown to display the most interesting features. Approximate wave velocity was calculated at 0.09m/ns based on curve fitting of metal hyperbolae.

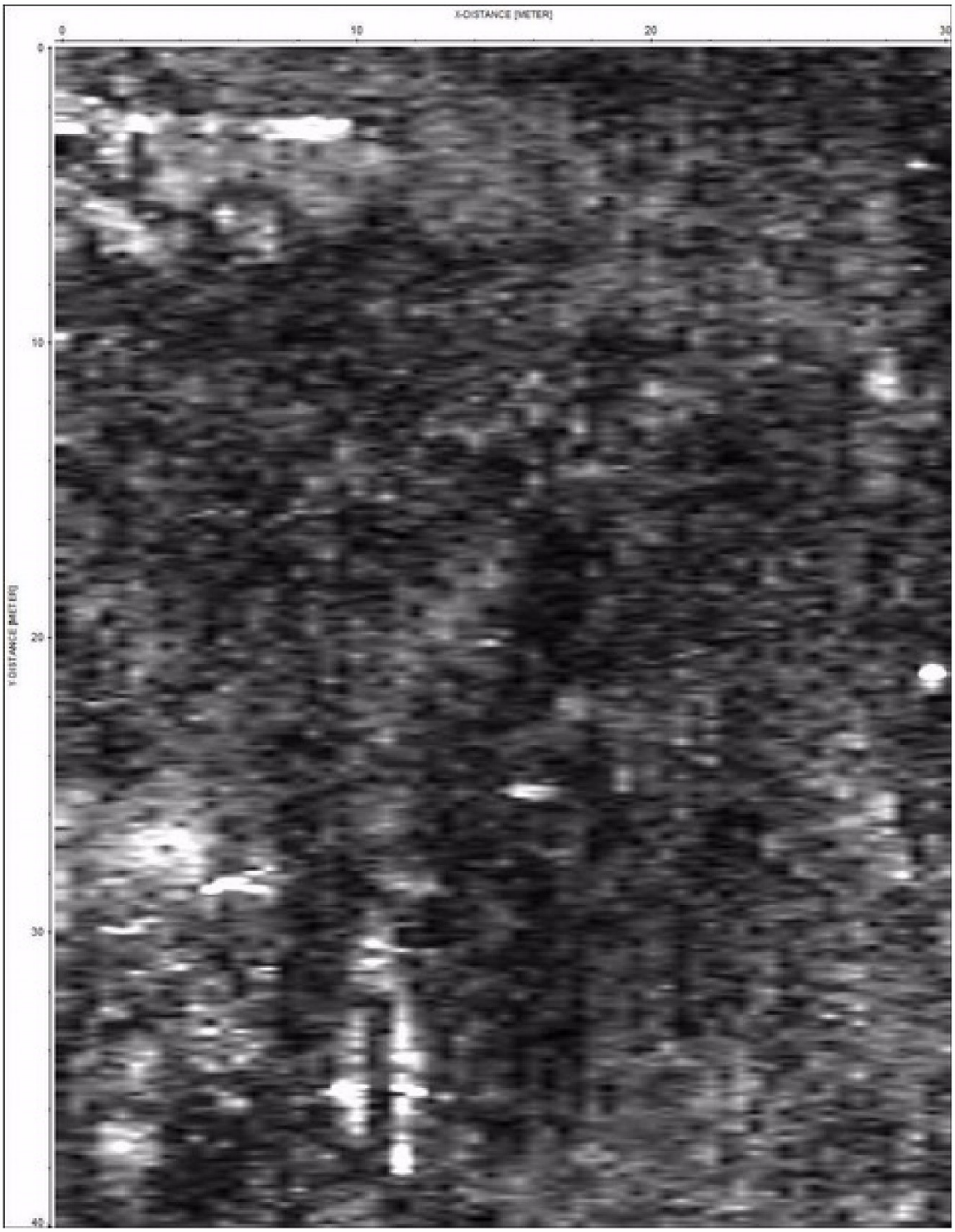
Positioning

Coordinates are in OSGB36 / OSTN15 / Newlyn Datum

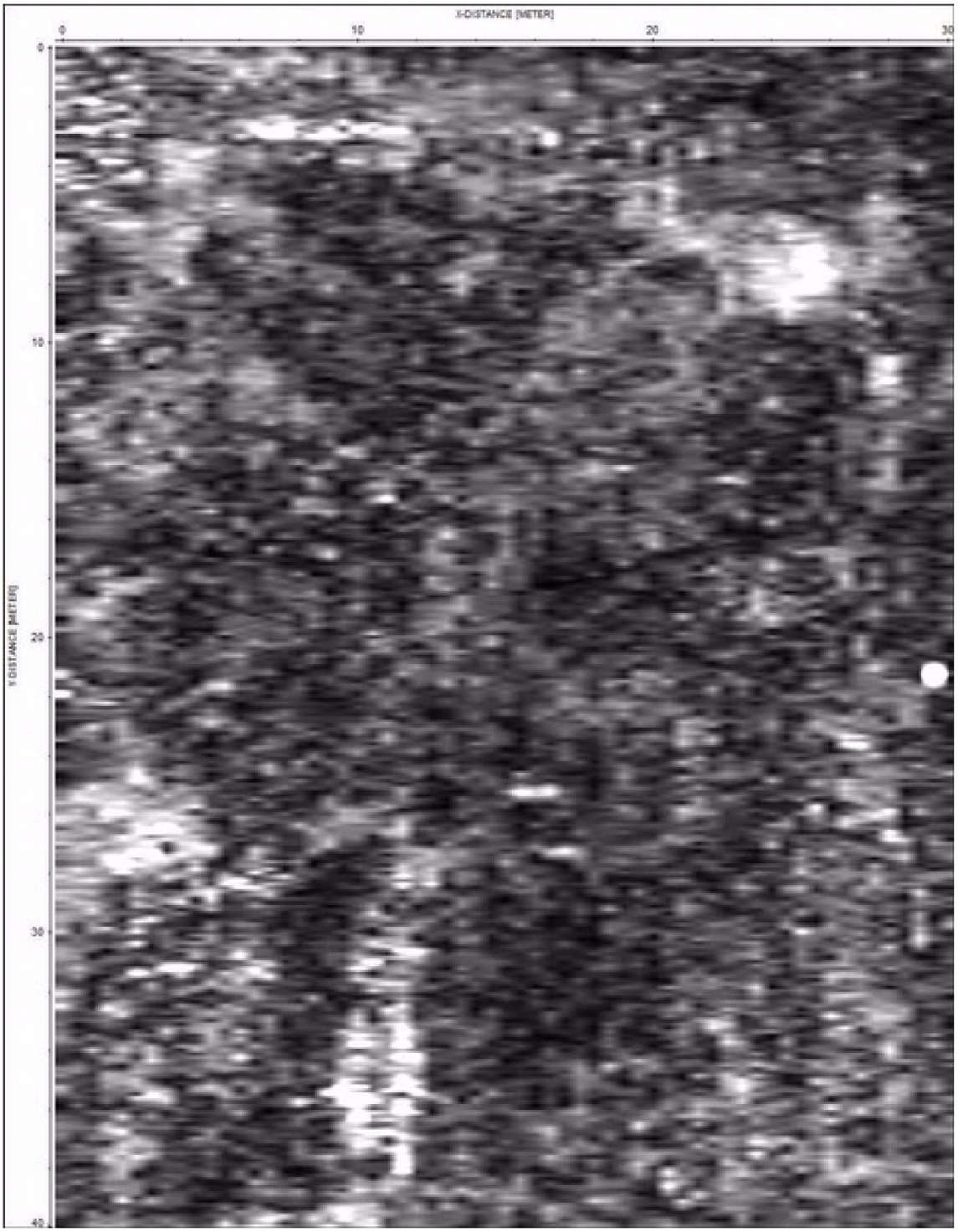
Point	Easting	Northing
NW Corner	530331.4	106384.06
NE Corner	530360.27	106391.82
SE Corner	530370.62	106353.3
SW Corner	530341.85	106345.45

Interpretation of all timeslices

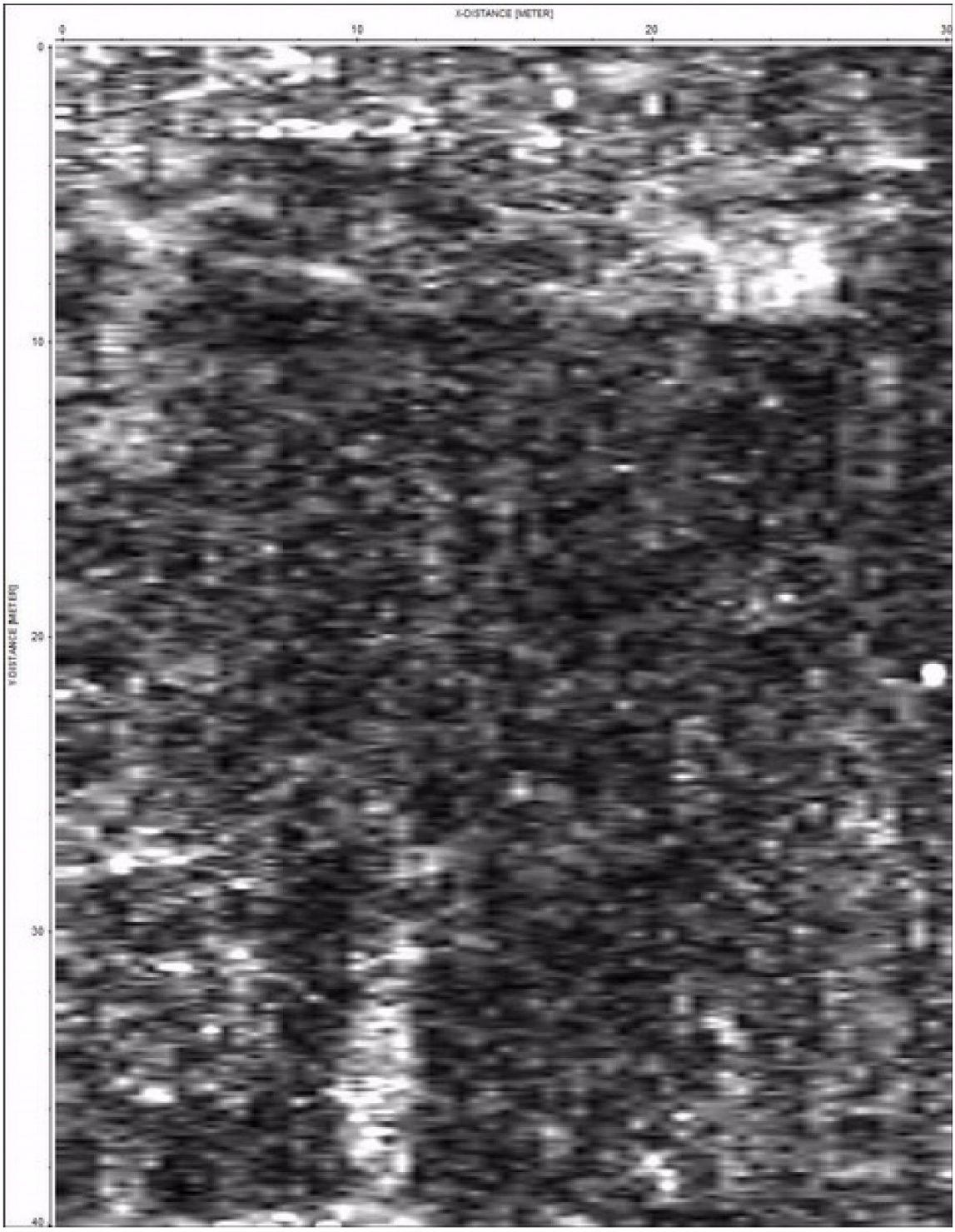
Results



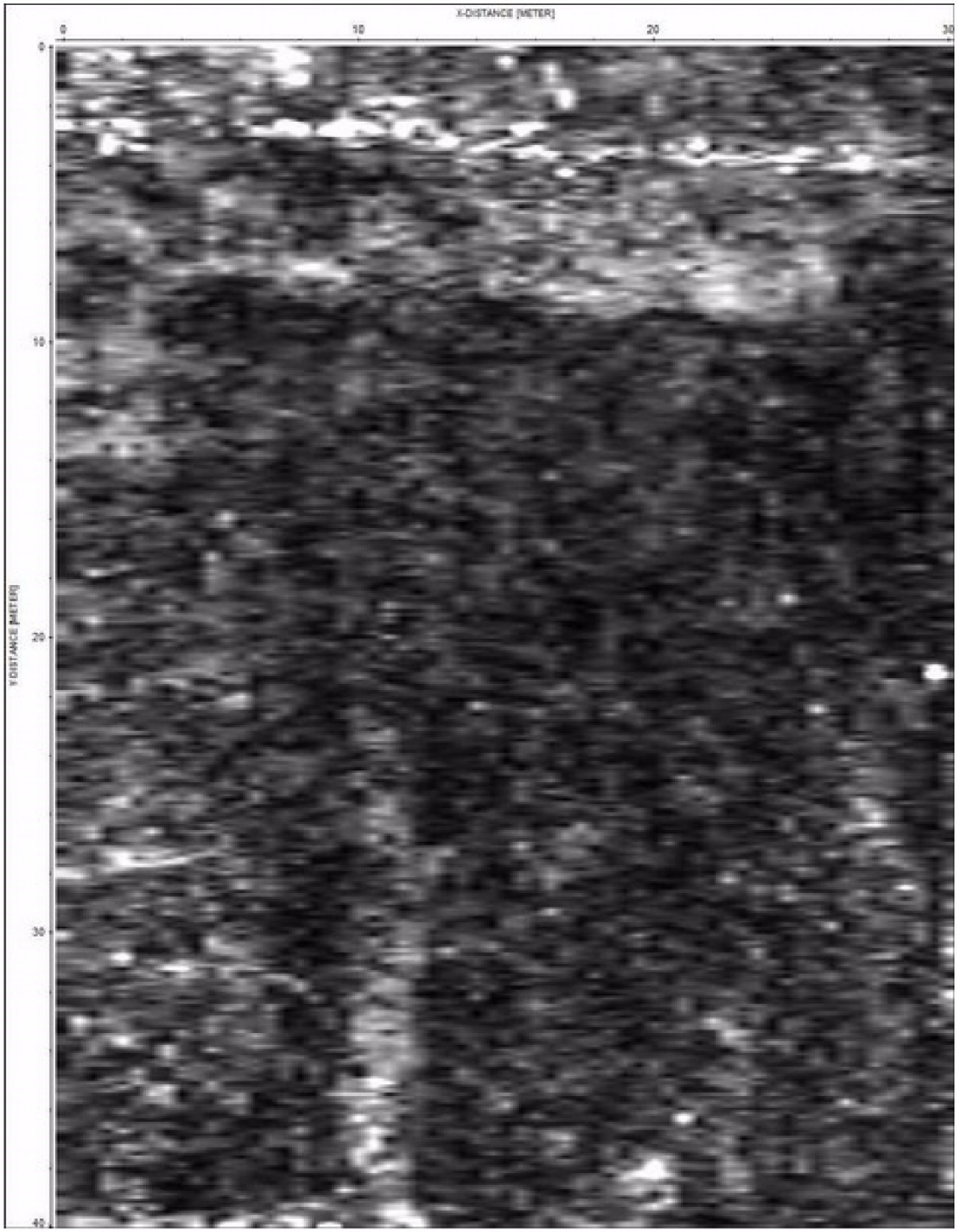
Timeslice at 4ns (~15cm)



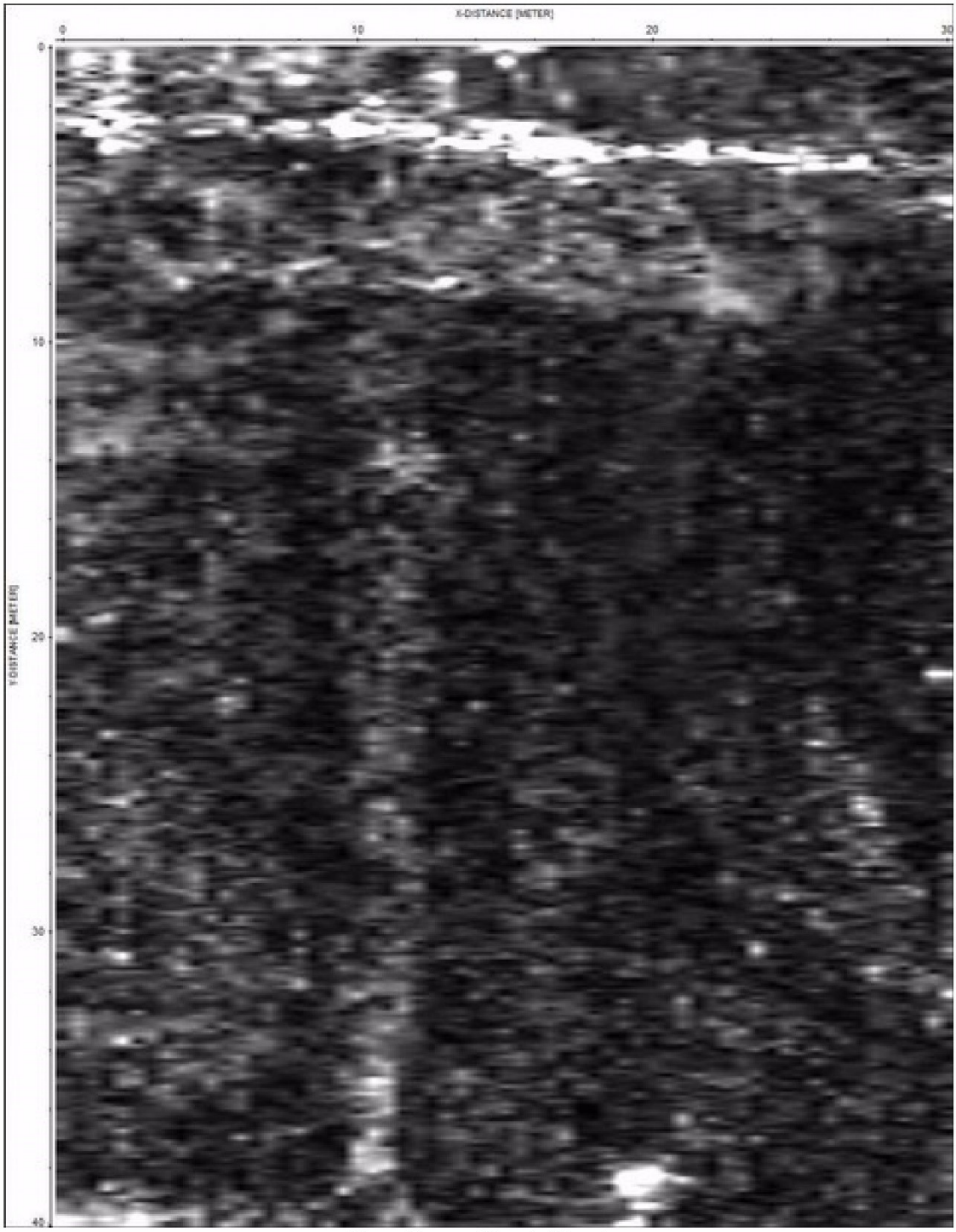
Timeslice at 6ns (~25cm)



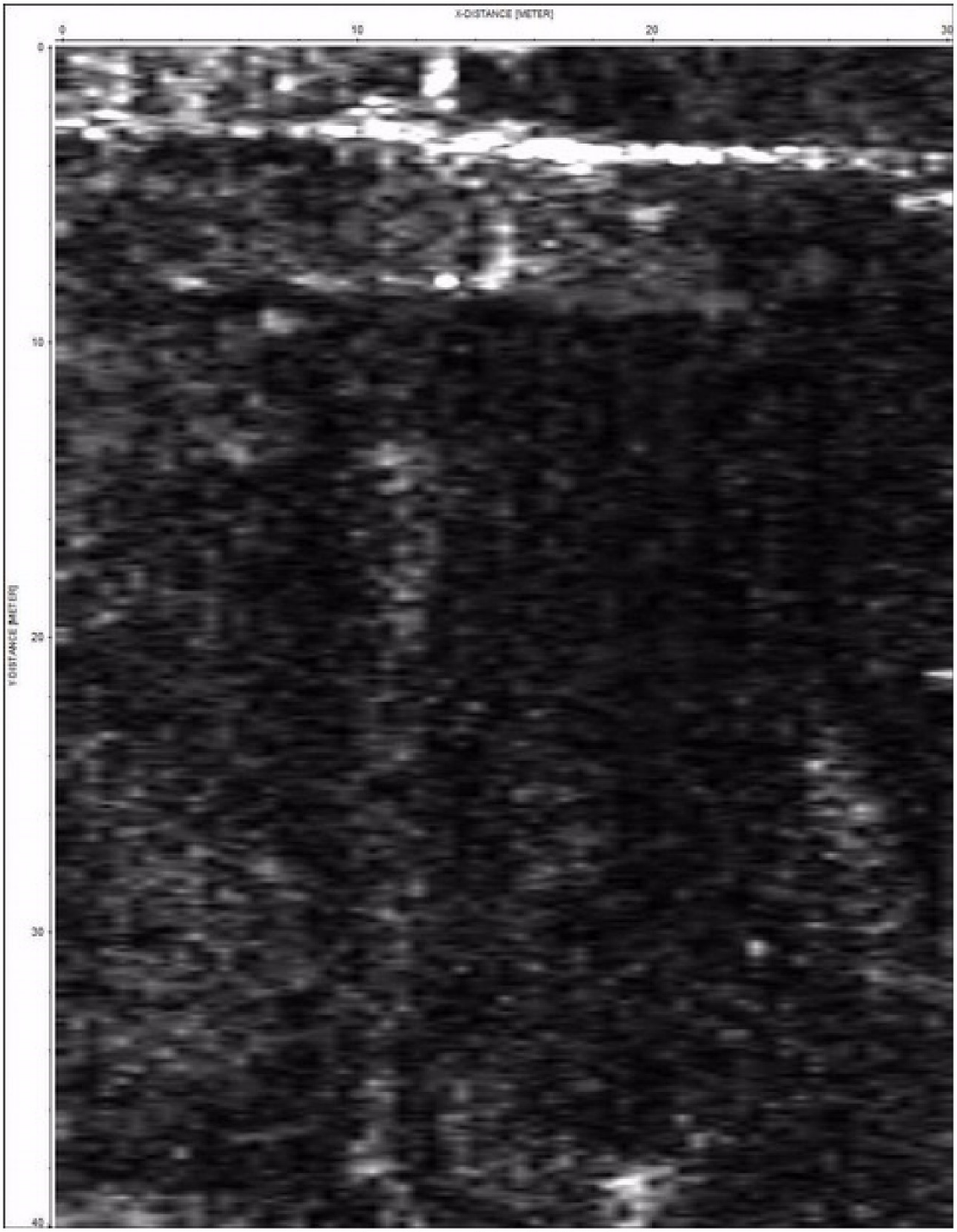
Timeslice at 8ns (~35cm)



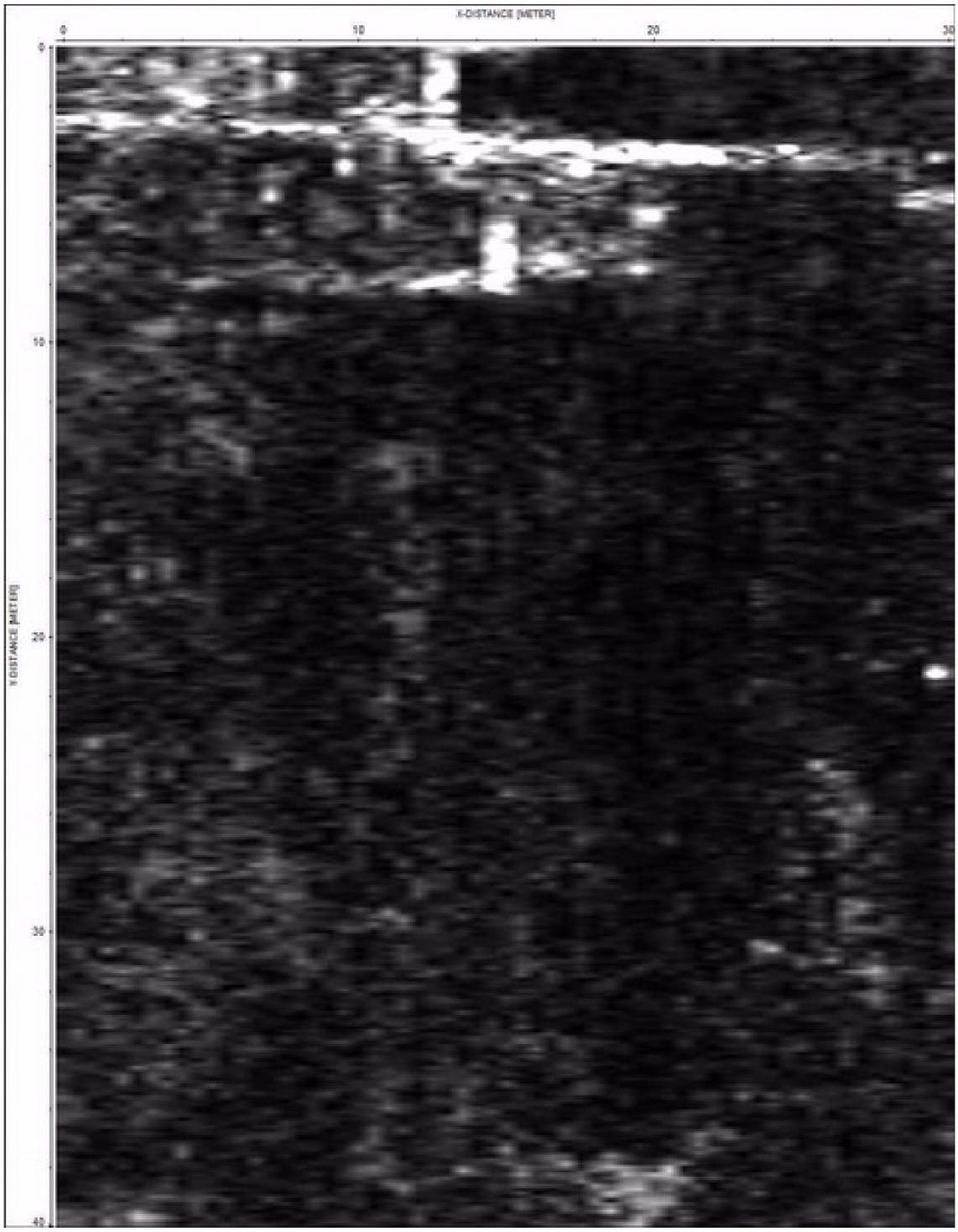
Timeslice at 10ns (~45cm)



Timeslice at 12ns (~55cm)

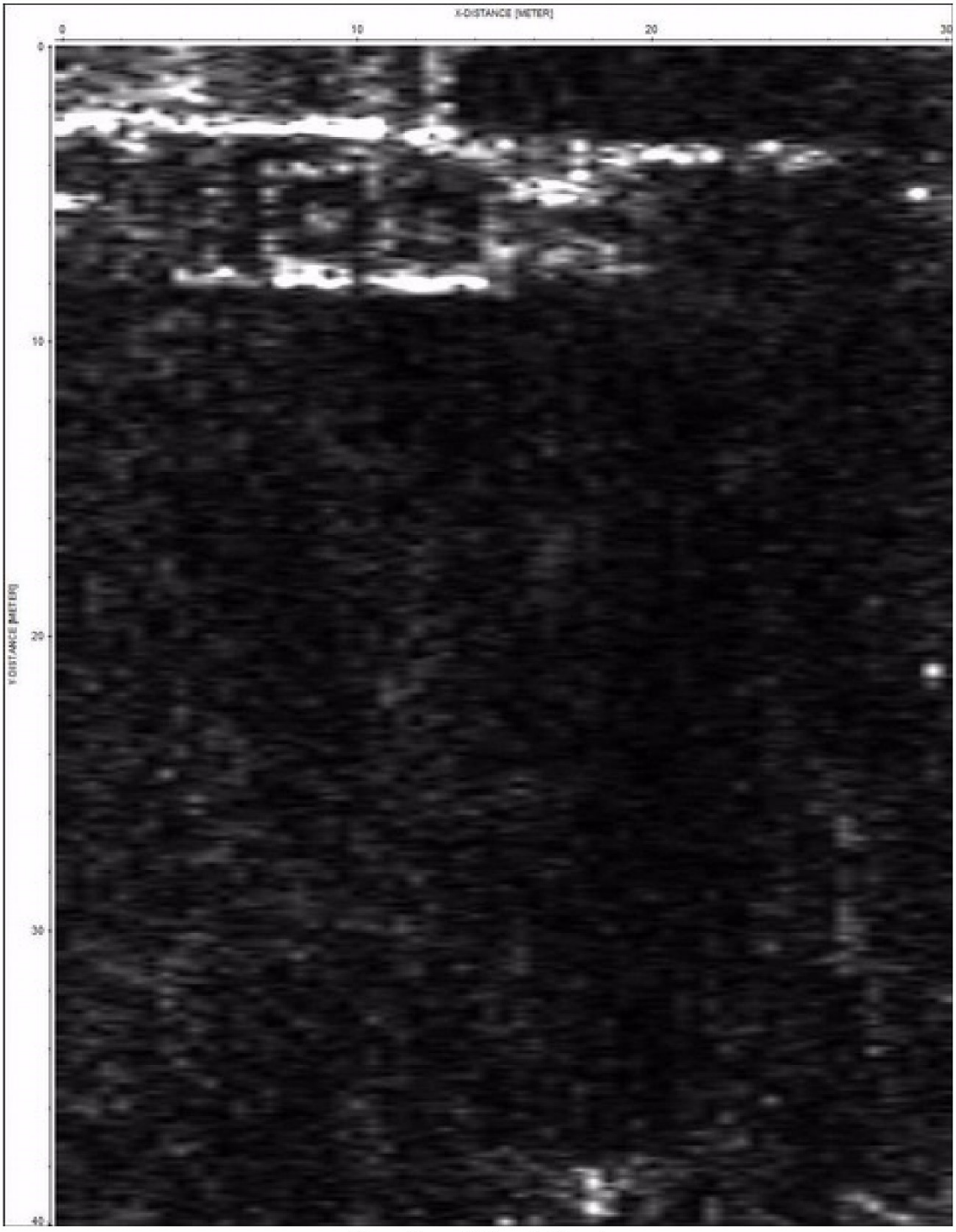


Timeslice at 14ns (~65cm)

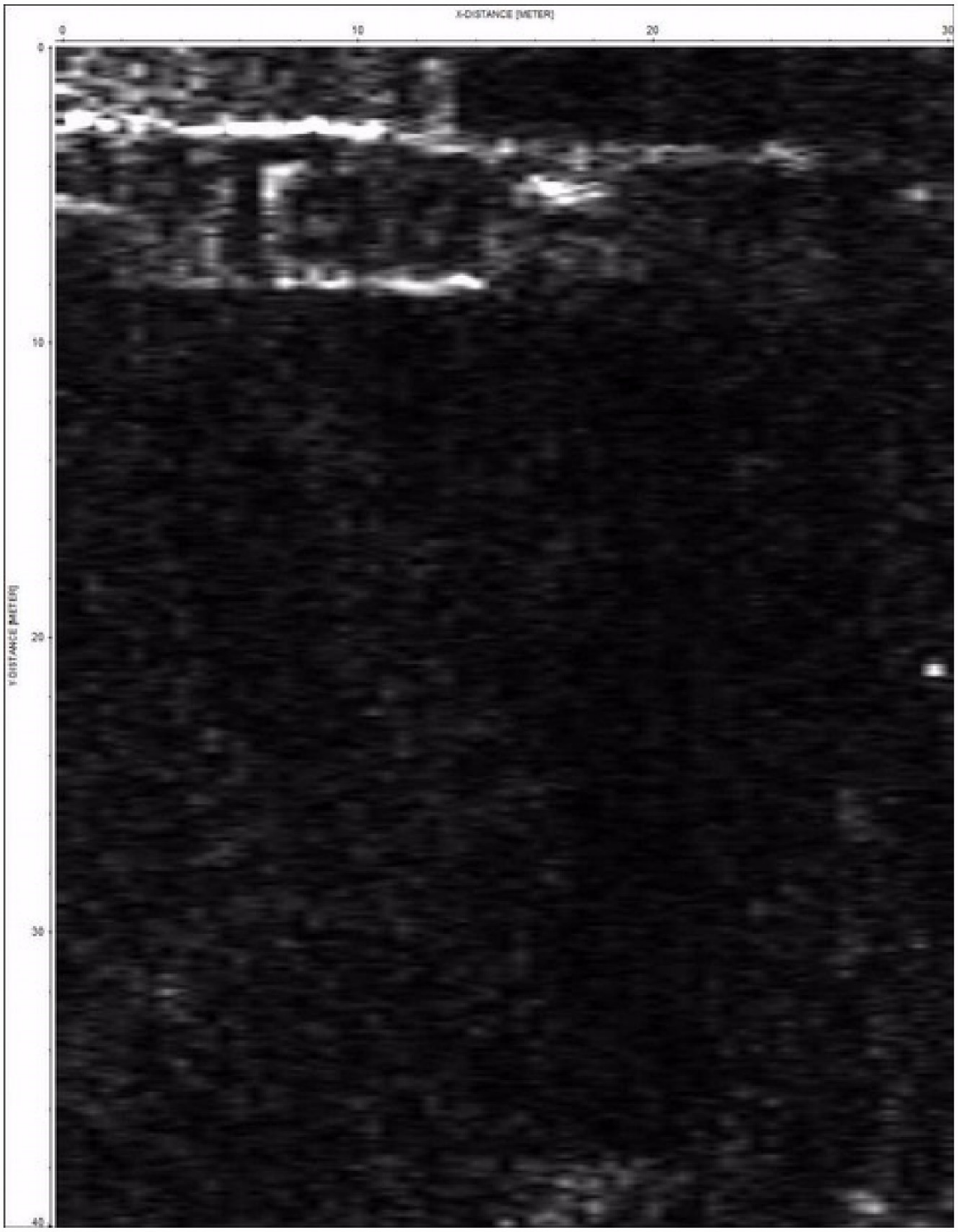


Timeslice at 16ns (~70cm)

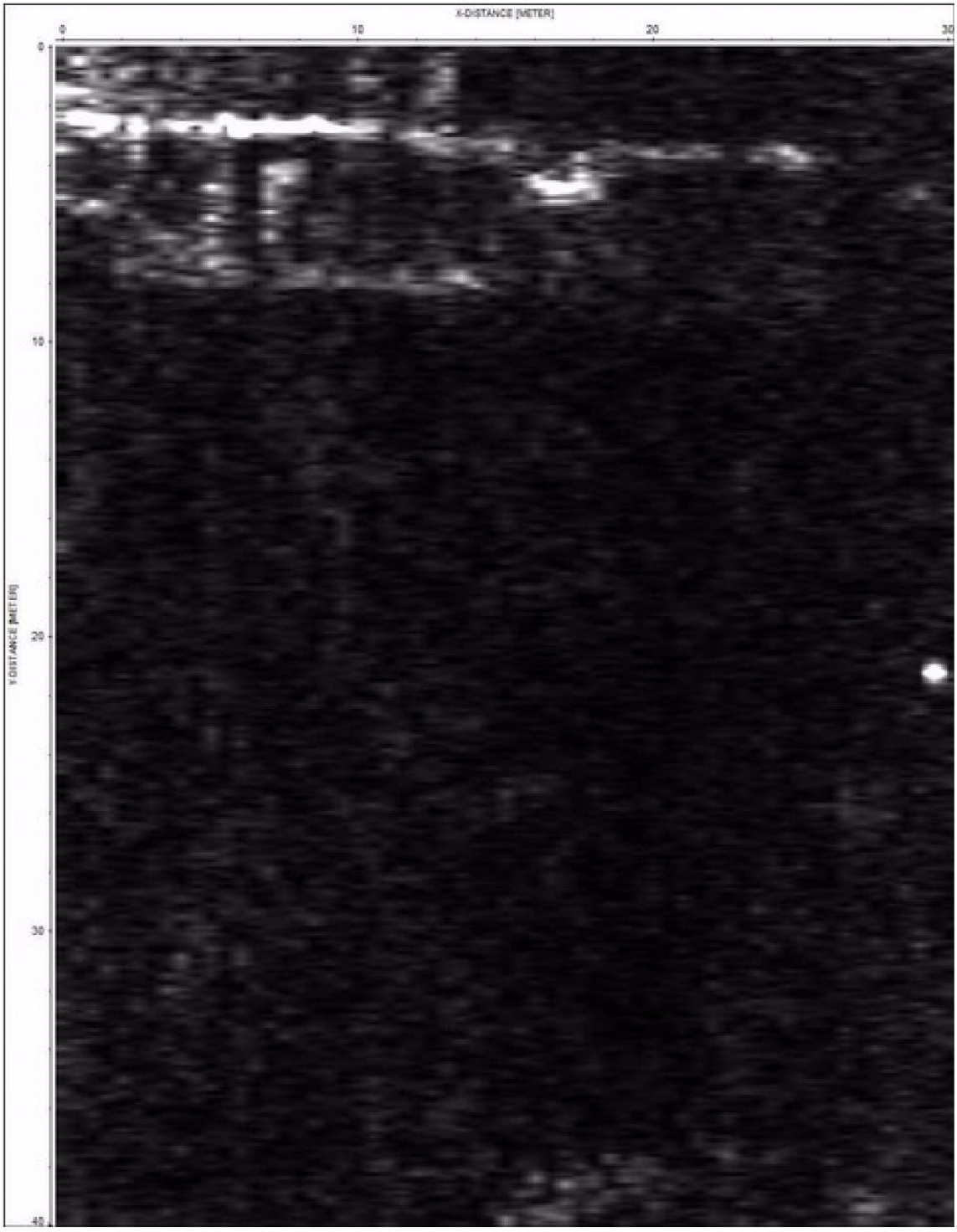
Timeslice at 18ns (~80cm)



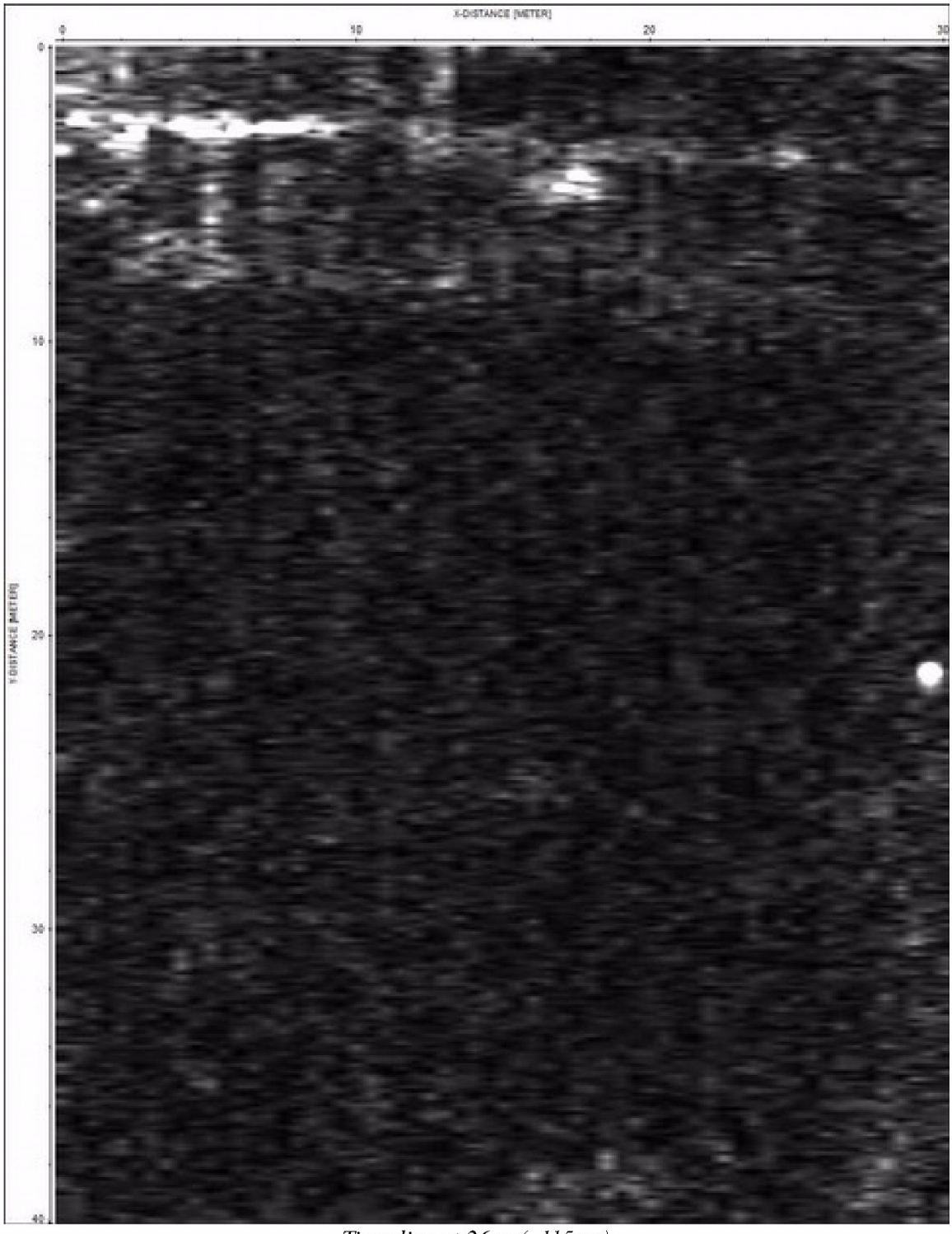
Timeslice at 20ns (~90cm)



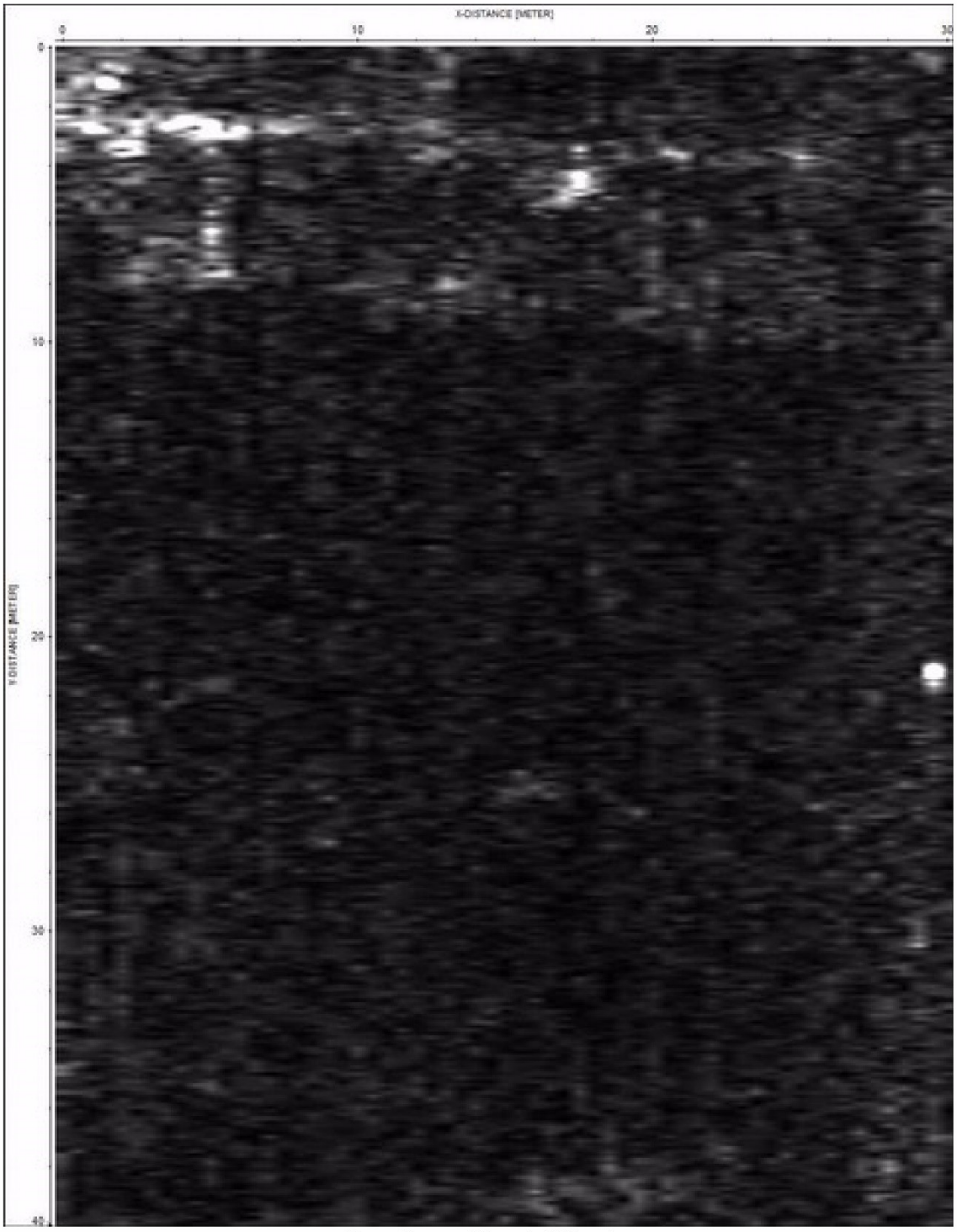
Timeslice at 22ns (~100cm)



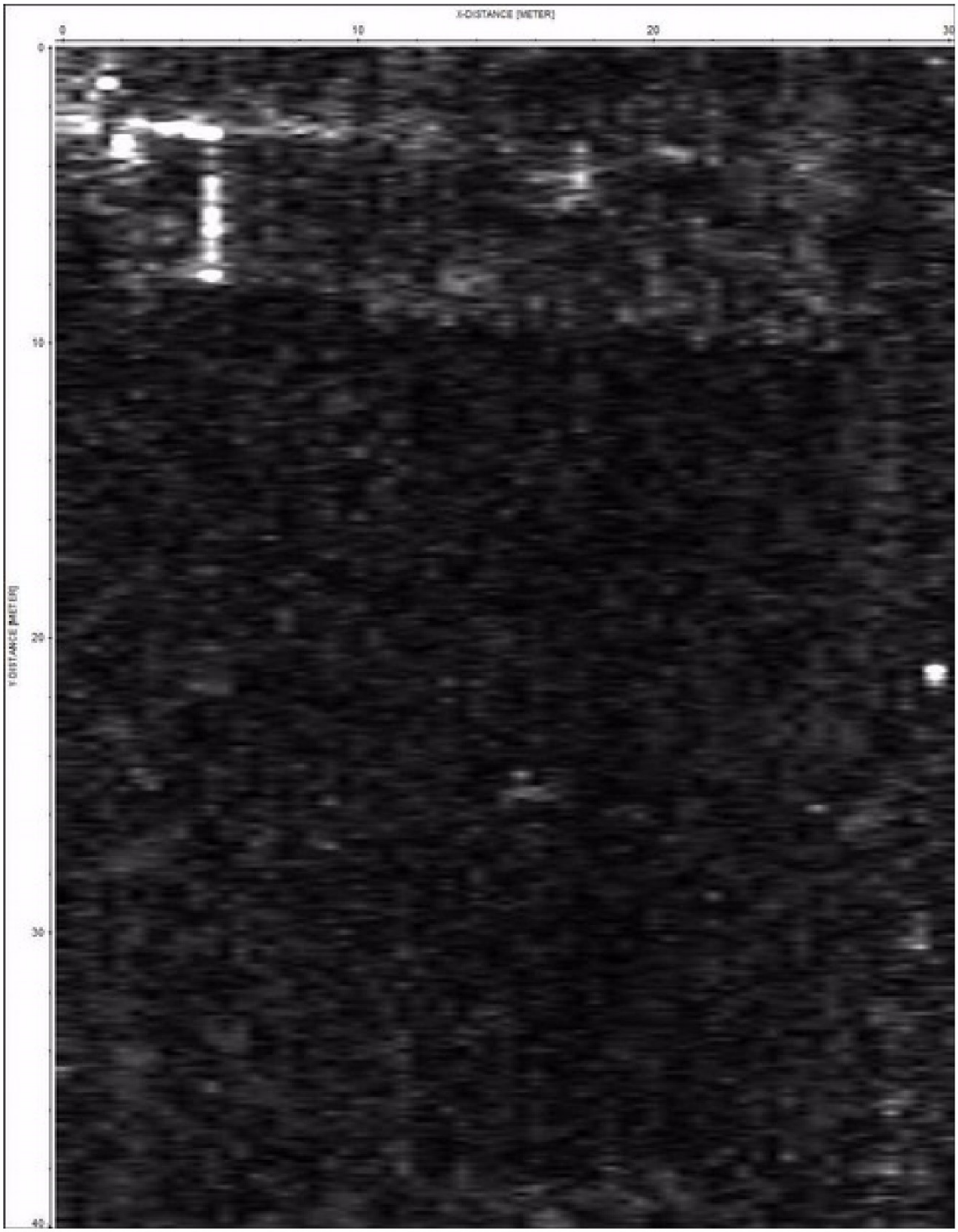
Timeslice at 24ns (~110cm)



Timeslice at 26ns (~115cm)



Timeslice at 28ns (~125cm)



Timeslice at 30ns (~135cm)


C
H
D
B
G
F
E
A

Wall features are shown in light green, surfaces in dark green and modem in red. The three test pits are shown in light blue. Features labelled on the interpretation are discussed below.

A) The two shallow sections of wall here appear from 3ns (-15ns) and the path from 6ns (-25ns) around the walls, 8ns (-35cm) to the south of the walls and 1 Ons (-45cm) to the north of the walls. This may be a a previous garden feature.

B) This surface appears from 6ns (-25cm) to the east and 8ns (-35cm) to the west, with a distinct break in levels between the two around a third of the way along from the east end. It is over the level of the wall features underneath, and doesn't appear to interact with them.

C) The wall feature that crosses the entire east-west length of the survey area is also the most substantial of the walls in the area, seeming to be the feature against which all the other walls are built. It appears to the west at 2ns (-10cm) and to the east at 7ns (-30cm). At it's lowest level, it disappears around 38ns (-170cm) to the west and 28ns (-125cm) to the east.

D) The series of walls here, and perhaps a slight indication of a floor, appear from 14ns (-65cm). The smaller 'room' is visible deeper (32ns, —145cm) than the surrounding walls (22ns, 100cm).

E) Another small room within a room appears from 16ns (-70cm). There seems to be a central feature to this room, which is not very substantial in nature.

F) This is the deepest of the 'rooms', first appearing at 28ns (-125cm) and disappearing at 38ns (-170cm).

G) Back up to a more shallow depth, similar to the 'rooms' in the east, this short section of wall appears from 18ns (-80cm).

H) There is some rubble or possible flooring in this area, but the material is scattered and vague. It appears from around 6ns (-25cm). Rubble is more likely than floor, and it may be an area of made ground.

Conclusion

All of the features found are broadly on the same alignment as the existing building to the north. All are on a slightly different alignment to the base of the slope below the existing building. The two areas of surface are most likely garden path features, and seem to post-date the range of 'rooms' at the northern end of the survey area. The wall features go under the steep slopes to the east and north, which along with the alignment difference suggest that the slope did not exist at the time these features were visible. Though of different dates, the surface and wall features are on broadly the same alignment.

Interpreting the walls is slightly difficult. While they are on the same alignment as the building to the north, they are at a substantially lower level, so it is unclear whether or not the two were standing at the same time. An identification as garden features is possible, but the features seem far to substantial for that, and their form suggests a range of buildings instead, perhaps a range of buildings built against a substantial boundary wall. An excavation is suggested to date and identify these features further.

A RESISTIVITY SURVEY AT HOLLINGBURY HILL-FORT

Introduction

During March 1998 members of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit conducted a resistivity survey of grounds within the embankment of the Hollingbury hill-fort (Figs 1 & 2). Permission had been granted by English Heritage for a geophysical survey of the Ancient Scheduled Monument and this became possible because Brighton and Hove Council had begun a clearance of the interior of the hill-fort. Gorse has now been cleared from around the barrows allowing the burial mounds to be clearly observed. A large section of the ditch on the east side has also been cleared. The clearance of the gorse is to be extended each year in a managed programme that will allow minimum disturbance to the fauna of the hill-fort, encouraging relocation to the areas outside the enclosure. It is anticipated that the exposed faces will revert to grass cover, thus minimizing the erosion of the features. This year's clearance has made it possible to survey a significant section of the western side of the enclosure.

The object of the exercise was to try and determine, through geophysical survey, the location of possible round houses and storage pits of the Iron Age period. Excavations conducted during the 1960's provided some evidence for such buildings (Holmes 1984). From investigations at other hill-forts, notably Maiden Castle (Wheeler) and Danebury (Cunliffe) it was evident that the land close to the inside of the embankment was the site of many of the round houses, these probably gaining some form of protection from the prevailing winds. The area investigated by this geophysical survey provided an opportunity to examine new data using parallels gained from the excavations at Danebury. The project was aimed at producing new assessments of similar locations at Hollingbury to be studied.

A datum point was located in the south-west section of the hill-fort at location TQ32100783. This datum point was the south-west corner of a 20 m square, which extended to the east and north from this point. The line of grids moved from the south to the north, but due to the angular displacement of the gorse clearing, lay at an angle of 22 24 to the east of north. The area investigated included part of the revetment of the embankment and even the embankment itself on the final 20 m square section. In the 1931 excavations (Curwen 1937) post holes were found on the east side of the hill-fort and in the ramparts to the north. It would be useful to note whether post holes could be identified within the information being collected.

The Methodology

A total of six 20m square grids were investigated and readings taken at 1m intervals. The machine used was an RM15 resistivity meter with a data logging device. The readings taken were measured in Ohms. The input was downloaded onto a P.C. through the use of Geoplot 2.02, software. This information has been plotted on to paper layouts for visual examination. Copies of the data from Geoplot, in disc format,

have been passed to both English Heritage and the East Sussex County Archaeologist for logging into the Sites and Monuments Record.

The weather during the two weeks prior to the investigation had been showery. The underlying terrain is a mixture of chalky loam, particularly in the ploughed fields with an upper layer of clay with flint still retained in localised areas. The fields of the South Downs have been very eroded by ploughing which has removed much of this clay capping.

Conclusions

The geophysical survey on the western side of Hollingbury hill-fort provided information dividing this area into three distinct sections. The south west section proved to be very hard and firm underfoot. The results indicate several areas of low readings focused on the south west entrance of the hill-fort. There are four distinct low readings to the east of the entrance perhaps indicating post holes for some form of recessed gateway on this side. Another large area of low readings lies in the south east corner of the first grid. This whole area, and grid areas 2,3 and part of 4 contain varying degrees of fluctuating low readings. It is in the second quarter and up to the north end of grid 4 that the readings rise quite distinctly, with very high readings taken in a number of places.

A causeway crosses the surrounding ditch at both entrances, but it is unlikely that a metalled trackway or road crosses the interior. One possibility for the high readings may be the survival of the original clay with flint capping on this part of the South Downs, protected by the confines of the embankment. Grids 5 and 6 produced a large area of low readings, one concentration lies close to the later, north west opening in the side of the embankment, which is often confused as another third entrance.. It is known that there was a considerable amount of disturbance in the hill-fort during the First World War (Holmes 1984) and the area around this northern section and to the east of it contained many rabbit burrows. The soft soils and ground disturbance could be either of 20th century origin or Iron Age date, however, examination of the ejected soil from the barrows produced no archaeological material. The soil was so soft in some places that it proved difficult to find solid foundations on which to locate the distant probes when they needed relocating for grids 5 and 6.

An item of interest observed from the data readout is the three pairs of small low readings on the west side of grid 6. This grid is the one that encompassed the geophysical survey of the embankment itself, partially defined from the results as a curving darker area of high readings. It is possible, but not conclusive, that these lower readings indicate positions of post holes of some support for the revetment or ephemeral evidence for interior circular constructions, curving round with the defined configuration of the embankment in that area.

As the response and interest of the survey enthused many of the Field Unit members, the exercise was extended to include a contour survey of the now exposed tumuli and

training in the use of a plane table. The gorse has now been cleared around the area of the barrows allowing the burial mounds to be clearly observed. It would prove very useful to conduct further geophysical surveys over the whole of the hill-fort when it would allow a broader interpretation of the sub-structure thereby identifying, with greater clarity features presently obscured within the interior. Other examinations of the embankment may confirm the position of post holes already inferred. Field systems dating to the Iron Age are recorded to the west of the Hollingbury hill-fort (Toms 1910). These may be associated and contemporary with the construction of the monument. A number of the lynchets forming part of this system are still visible when viewed from the north east above the ASDA superstore. A geophysical survey of this area is being planned.

The geophysical survey conducted by the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society has added to our knowledge of the monument without disturbing its structure. The results, while inconclusive, have produced a number of interesting anomalies in the data recorded. The results have suggested the possibility of identifying surviving post holes in the surrounding revetment, with perhaps some form of complex construction being revealed at the western entrance. There appears to be little evidence in the data produced for round house construction in the area studied, but some indicators of pit features are present in the form of low readings. Further surveys should give a better understanding of the environments, within the boundaries of the Ancient Scheduled Monument, once additional spaces are cleared which would allow access for further investigations..

Acknowledgements

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society would like to thank both English Heritage and Brighton and Hove Council for allowing access to Hollingbury hill-fort.

Thanks are also conveyed to those members who participated in the geophysical study and assisted with the training, Mr David Coombes of the Wealden Iron Research Group who assisted with the study and transferred the information collected to computer discs, and Mrs Doreen Richardson who edited the final report.

References

Cunliffe B. 1995 Iron Age Britain Batsford

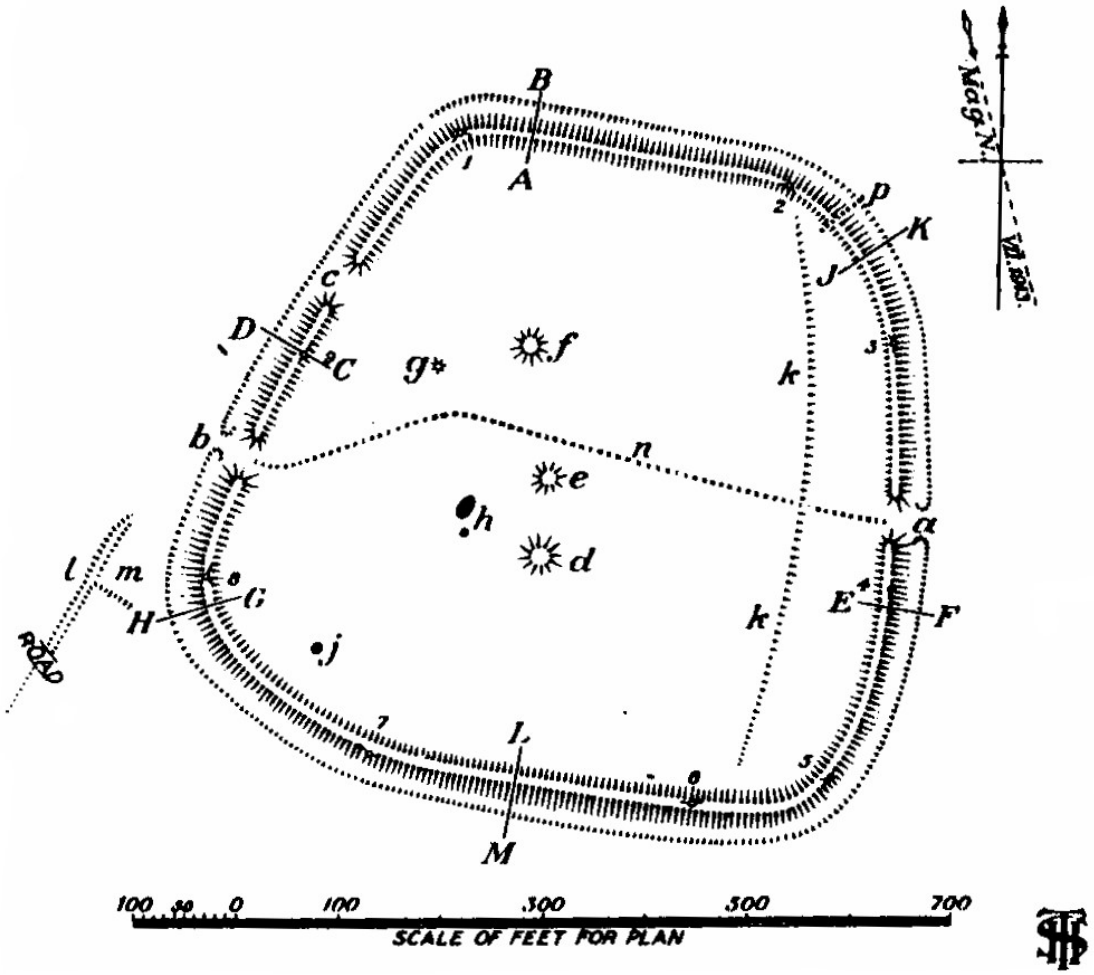
Curwen E.C. 1937 The Archaeology of Sussex Methuen London

Holmes J. 1984 ‘Excavations at Hollingbury Camp, Sussex, 1967-9’ Sussex Arch. Colls. 122, *29-53.*

Toms H.S. 1910 ‘Ancient Civilisations Near Hollingbury Camp’ Brighton Herald, Brighton.

Wheeler R.E.M. 1943 ‘Maiden Castle, Dorset’

John Funnell (Hon. Sec). Archaeology Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society 6th June 1998.



PLAN OF HOLLINGBURY CAMP (*From a Survey by H. S. Toms*).

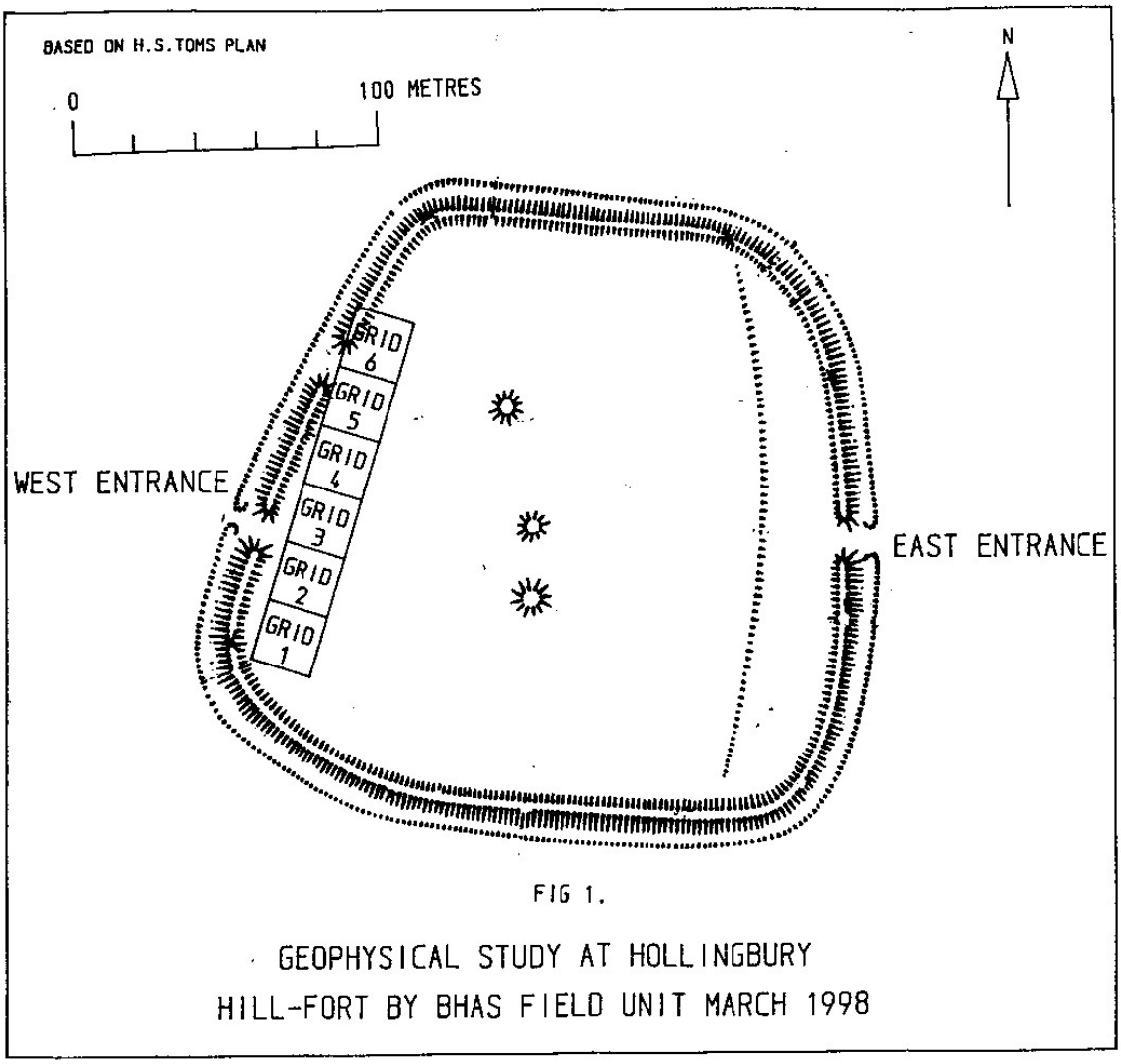


FIG 1.

GEOPHYSICAL STUDY AT HOLLINGBURY
HILL-FORT BY BHAS FIELD UNIT MARCH 1998

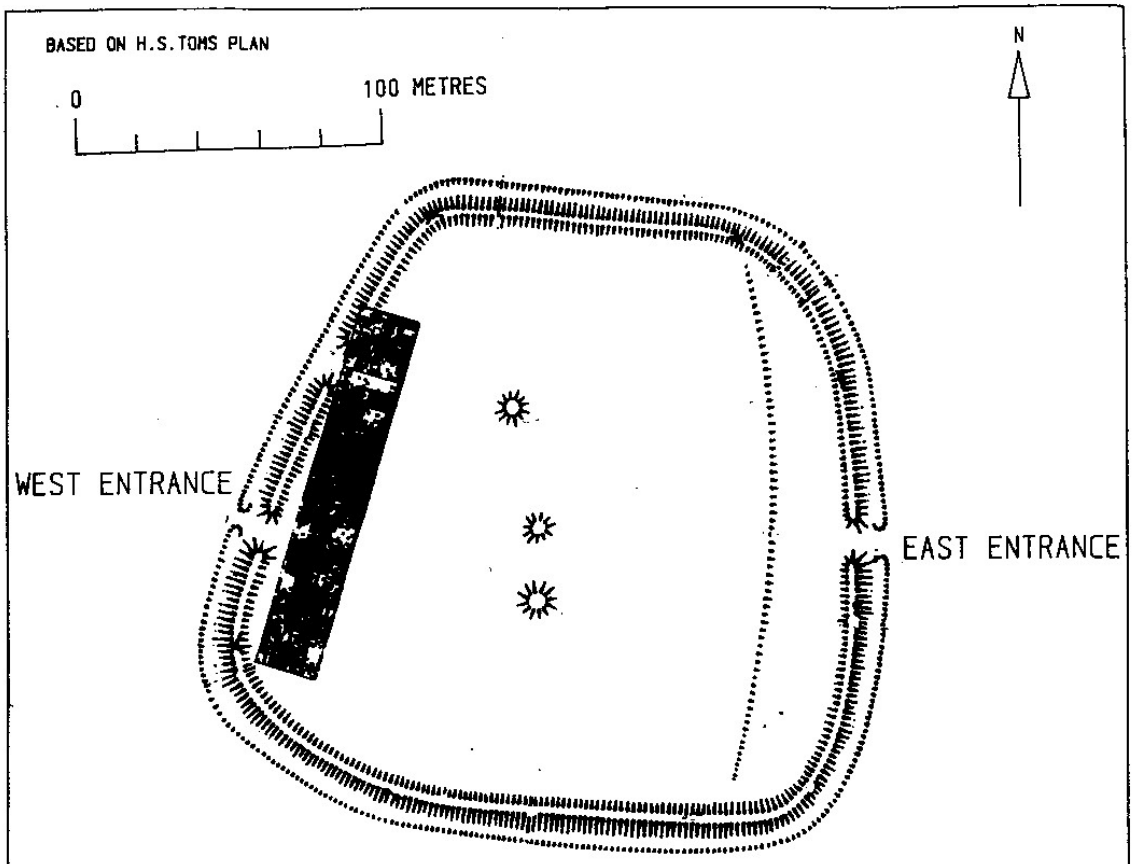


FIG 2.

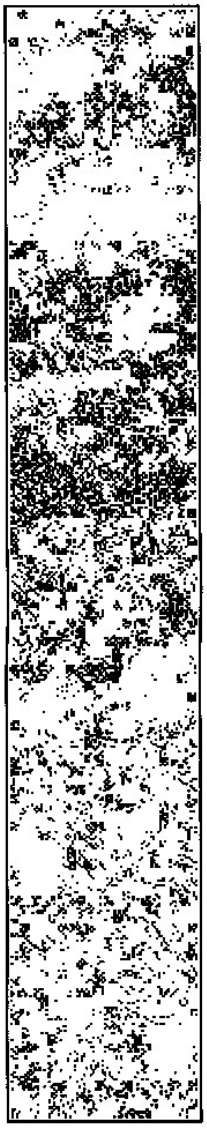
GEOPHYSICAL STUDY AT HOLLINGBURY
HILL-FORT BY BHAS FIELD UNIT MARCH 1998

Site : holling Comp. : ar		Resistivity Survey		Scale	1:738
Pattern Plot (Clip)			Size x 0.25	Block	Off
Minimum Maximum Contrast Units	-1 1 1 Std.Dev.	Grey Levels	17	Black White	High Low

READOUT FROM COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGIST COMPUTER.

↑

Site : holling Comp. : ar1	Resistivity Survey	Scale	1:738
Dot-Density Plot (Clip)	Size x 0.25	Block	Off
Minimum -1 Maximum 1 Contrast 2 Units Std.Dev.		Black High White Low	



A ROMAN FEMALE BURIAL AT PATCHAM – with a nail in her head?

On June 17th 1936 workmen were digging just south of Ladies Mile Road, in Patcham when they uncovered two burials. They were digging drains for new houses in High View Avenue South. The burials were of a female and male, buried together but tip to toe, so skull and feet at opposite ends. They were covered in a chalk rubble. The woman's head was north east and the man's south west. They were both facing south east. Both their arms and legs were slightly bent. At the woman's knees were a collection of nails. The nails tended to suggest a possible Saxon coffin burial as H.S.Toms mentioned that Saxon burials could have coffins, biers or some other wooden structure over the burial. It was later considered that they were Roman, and they were the first Roman interments in the museum. They had other burials in pots but they had been cremations. The collection of nails in a cluster does, however, tend to suggest something other than a coffin. Both of the skeletons did have hob nails around the feet. They were both of average height and aged between 30and 40 years. The strange location of a nail embedded into the back of the woman's skull has caused some debate over time. The nail was embedded about 2/3rds of its length. Over the years there have been a number of Strange Roman burials. There have been other finds of Roman burials in the Patcham area.

We would like to than Richard Le Saux at Brighton Museum for passing on this information.

References:-

Brighton and Hove Herald July 11th 1936

Sussex Daily News 23rd June 1936

63 SOUTHAMPTON STREET BRIGHTON (TQ 3195 0490)

Introduction

In early May 2019 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were sent an e-mail from Brighton Museum about a householder in Southampton Street, Brighton who had unearthed an interesting collection of finds. The items came to light because of renovation work in the house and a small house extension. A photograph of the mixture of finds was also attached to the e-mail and the collection appeared to be of a more contemporary nature.

A visit was made to the house on the 9th May 2019. The finds were recovered in the down stair cellar area when floor boards were lifted before a concrete floor was laid, the visit was made after the concrete. The householder, Rebecca, revealed that most of the collection had come from the back of the portion of the house, close to what must have been the coal cellar, as a large deposit of coal dust was found beneath the existing stairs.

History

The houses in Southampton Street are part of the Hanover complex of streets. There were earlier buildings at the bottom of Elm Grove, called the Alms Houses. The Alms Houses were built in1795 and remained in isolation for some time, until the Hanover area was built during the 1860's (Carder 1990.) Southampton Street was built in about 1864 -1865 as part of a development going up from the Alms houses. Most of the streets are quite narrow with only Ewart Street below Southampton Street being wider.

The Geology

The British Geological survey of this area (Sheet 318/333) shows the geology to be predominantly upper and middle chalk.

The Finds

The Ceramics Fig 1.

1) Fragment of a blue and white plate with flora decoration weighing 12gm
2) Fragment of a cup with blue and white flora and lined decoration, part of body and handle weight 4gm
3) Decorative fragment of plate or dish with red, brown floral decoration and lined motif weight 25gm
4) Small brown coloured fragment of cup or small vessel weight 3gm
5) Fragment of small plain white vessel about 30mm in diameter weighing 2gm
6) Decorated platter, possibly wood with brown, white, red and black motif weight 1gm

Porcelain Doll head with maximum dimensions 48x40x35mm (Fig 2.)
Porcelain Doll leg maximum length 21mm and 5,2 diameter

Marine Shells

1 Piece of scallop weighing 11gm and 1 complete whelk shell also weighing 11gm. There was also a single fish vertebra

Bone

The small collection of bones included 4 ribs bones, most probably of sheep or lamb, a leg, clavicle, vertebra and a possible pelvis of rabbit, and 2 unidentified fragments. The total weigh of the bone is 37gm

Clay Pipe – A single piece of pipe stem measuring 26mm in length and 6.5 mm in diameter

Lead Pencil – Measuring 16mm long and 5.9mm in diameter with engraved lettering on one side of 'RADY I'

Metal Objects Figs 3, 4 & 5

1) Key – measuring 115mm long
2) Key – measuring 90mm long
3) Penknife fragment 66mm long
4) Latch – measuring 63mm in length and 34mm wide
5) Latch – measuring 40mm long and 20mm wide with a diameter of 3.8mm
6) Pin and sprocket wheel attached – 42m long and 12mm max, width
7) Fine metal 'comb' possibly decorative item. Max length 56mm and width 30mm
8) Nail – 115mm long and 8mm in diameter
9) Nail – 60mm long and 8.5mm in diameter
10) Nail – 20mm long and 4.2mm in diameter
11) Bar – 235mm long and 11mm diameter
12) Bar – 90mm long and 15mm diameter
13) Bar (bent) – 80mm long, 30mm wide and 12mm diameter
14) Horseshoe shaped boot plate, measuring 60mm wide, 55mm max. width and 4.8mm thick
15) Circular plate 60mm diameter and 3.8mm thick

Glass objects

1) Glass Bottle – It was a round based ‘torpedo’ bottle measuring 230mm in length and 70mm maximum diameter with the spot intact. It had raised lettering on opposite sides of ‘Brighton’ on one side and H T HARRIS on the other.
2) Glass Bottle – Rectangular medicine bottle with spout intact. The vessel had raised lettering on one side saying:- COOPERATIVE DRUG COMPY
135 QUEENS ROAD
BRIGHTON
3) Fragment of a white opaque dish weighing 9gm
4) Decorated window glass with a brown flower fleur-de-lis style motif weighing 8gm
5) There were 2 fragments of plain window glass weighing 4gm and 3gm each
6) Glass marble – 40mm diameter and weighing 75gm with multi coloured interior
7) Glass marble – A plain clear marble 34mm diameter and weighing 49gm
8) Glass marble – There were 3 green coloured marbles measuring 18mm in diameter and each weighing 8gm
9) Glass marble – A single marble with a brown colour measuring 20mm diameter and weighing 11gm
10) Bead – A single mauve and white coloured bead with no hole, measuring 11mm in diameter and weighing 3gm
11) Bead – A single, solid white bead measuring 12.3mm diameter and weighing 3gm

Stone Objects – there were 2 stone beads, with no hole, measuring 18mm in diameter and 7gm in weight and 14.4 mm in diameter and a weight of 4gm

Buttons

There were 3 buttons collected. Two were plain but one had the lettering inscribed ‘suspender’

Commemorative Coin

The most impressive item with the collection was a commemorative coin of Queen Victoria. It bears the ledging ‘1837 -1897’ and obviously depicts her Diamond Jubilee. The coin has a hole pierced on one side, and was probably used as a knecklace. The face shows the head of Queen Victoria with the obverse showing the Royal Coat of Arms and the Arms of the colonies. The coin is made from white metal weighing 14g.

Miscellaneous Finds Figs 6 & 7

Other items collected by the house owner included some large fragments of metal objects, all very corroded, and some light blue glazed tiles fragments. The tiles are possibly from a floor or bathroom.

Perhaps the most interesting times are a collection of complete and partial section of leather shoes, both adult and child. The fragments tend to suggest that some repairs were being undertaken at the house some time in the past.

Conclusions

The collection of finds from beneath the floor boards at Southampton Street is quite intriguing with a mixture of keys, nails , food debris and children's toys. The commemorative coin with good dating was a very useful object. It is difficult to understand why such an expensive piece was lost or thrown away.

The dating of the objects trends to suggest that they date from the late Victorian period and the earlier part of the 20th century. How and why they were deposited must remain a mystery.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Dan Robertson at Brighton Museum for sending us the original e-mail enquiry, and to Rebecca the house owner for allowing the finds to be taken away and studied.

The find have been returned to Rebecca and a note will be written for the 2019 edition of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Notebook.

References

Carder T. 1990 'The Encyclopaedia of Brighton' East Sussex County Libraries

Author John Funnell 10th May 2019

Fig 1. The Ceramics

Fig 2. The Doll head

Fig 3. Some metal work

Fig 4. More small metal work

Fig 5. More corroded metal work

Fig 6. Leather shoes

Fig 7. An assortment of glazed tiles

Author:- John Funnell 11th June 2019

A WATCHING BRIEF ALONG THE DITCHLING ROAD, WESTBOURNE GARAGE END, ON FRIDAY 5TH APRIL 2019

Introduction

On Friday 29th March 2019 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were contacted by J.Ackerman Signs to conduct a watching brief along the Ditchling Road Brighton while a trench was cut as part of a process to erect a sign indicating the location of the start of the South Downs National Park. The trench to be cut was on the west side of the Ditchling Road, just north of the Westbourne garage (Fig 1.) (TQ 3160 0800).

Fig 1. The trench location along the Ditchling Road (Google earth)

The History of the Ditchling Road Location

During the early 20th century this area of Brighton still retained visible vestiges of a prehistoric landscape, with ancient field systems and trackways (Toms 1910). The Hollingbury hill fort dating to the Iron Age (circa 700BC) lies about 300 metres to the west where ancient round houses were identified (Holmes 1984), and the remains of a possible Iron age round house were found close to the trench location back in 2002 (Funnell 2002). A little further north along the Ditchling road there have been found burials dated to the Bronze Age (Holleyman & Yeates 1960) and a number of Roman finds including a corn drying oven have been recorded on the Historic Environmental Records (HER) held at The Keep, The East Sussex Record Office. A watching brief was maintained in 2014 when the cycle path was created and a number of finds from all archaeological periods were recovered (Funnell 2014).

The Geology

This part of the Ditchling Road is on a ridge at the summit of a south slope of the South Downs. This slope runs down to the sea at Brighton. As the road progresses northwards towards Old Boat Corner, and the Coldean Lane, the landscape drops gently down for a short period before rising again at the woods at Pudding Bag Wood, Stanmer.

The British Geological survey of this area (Sheet 318/333) shows the geology to be predominantly upper and middle chalk on the hill, with head deposits in the adjacent valleys.

The Watching Brief

The alignment of the trench had been marked out the previous day. The length of the trench was measured out being 3.1 metres in length, 600 mm in width and down to about 500 mm in depth at the shallowest end to the west. The trench cut through bunding created during the construction of the cycle track running from Woodbourne Avenue to Old Boat Corner. The trench was hand dug through out and the soil examined. Chalk appeared almost immediately at the east end close to the road and top soil proved to vary in depth from 30 cm increasing to 45 cm in depth going westwards. The soil was a dark loam. No cuts were observed throughout the excavation, and the whole trench was excavated down onto natural, virgin chalk.

The Finds

There was a small collection of finds mainly consisting of modern items. The finds included 4 small fragments of clear glass vessels, slate roofing fragments, and 3 golf balls. The only item of interest was a poor quality struck flint flake, possibly dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. The flint flake was white on one side and grey on the other. It had a distinct platform, but no sign of any retouch.

Discussion

The area in and around the Ditchling Road has in the past provided evidence for ancient activity showing a varied and rich heritage. There have been finds from the Neolithic period through to the Roman. In this instance information and finds which could have added to that record were not revealed. However, It is suggested that vigilance is maintained as unexpected finds are likely to occur.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Jan Ackerman for inviting the author to conduct the watching Brief, to Greg Chuter, the County Archaeologist, for his support and to Chris and Mark from Ackerman’s that conducted the actual excavation.

A copy of this report will be passed to County Hall and a copy of the report will be published in the BHAS Field Notebook for 2019.

Author John Funnell 5th April 2019

References:-

Funnell J. 2002 *' An Iron Age Round House along the Ditchling Road, Brighton , Sussex' 'Field Notebook of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 2002'.*

Funnell J. 2014 *' A Watching Brief along the Ditchling Road,2014' 'Field Notebook of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 2014'.*

Holleyman G.A. & Yeates C.W. 1960 ' Excavations in the Ditchling Road Area No North of Brighton 1950-57' Sussex Arch. Colls. **98**, 133-149

Holmes J. 1984 'Excavations at Hollingbury Camp, Sussex, 1967-9' Sussex Arch. Colls. 122, 29-54

Toms H.S. 1911 'Ancient Cultivations near Hollingbury Camp' *Brighton Herald April 9th 1910*

Fig 2. Photograph with the pink posts showing the trench location.

Fig 3. Photograph looking northwards showing the bunding

Fig 4. Photograph showing the trench cut to natural chalk level

Fig 5. Photograph showing the trench down to chalk at the east end

Fig 6. Photograph showing the depth of top soil increasing going westwards.

Brighton: 33 Roedean Road

(TQ 33980 03510). (Site code: ROR 17. Director: Emily Walsh). A watching brief on the ground reduction of areas to the front and rear of the property in advance of redevelopment works was undertaken. To the front of the property an area measuring 11.50 x 5.60 m was reduced. A stratigraphy of topsoil (001) over natural chalk (002) was revealed. To the rear of the property areas measuring 10.90 x 5.00m and 4.95 x 3.10m were reduced. A truncated stratigraphy of topsoil (001) over natural was observed during reductions to the immediate south of the property but topsoil (001) over subsoil (003) over natural (003) was recorded during works to the far south of the Site. No finds or features were recorded to the front of the property. To the rear of the property a modern pit [004], an undated possible posthole [008] and a modern/Post-medieval linear feature [006] were recorded. Only a single piece of ?post-medieval CBM was retrieved from (007), the fill of [008] (CBAS).

Brighton: Mile Oak

(NGR 524828 107547. Brighton parish). (Site Code: MIL 16. Director: Simon Stevens). Thirty-four trenches were mechanically excavated. The only features encountered consisted of two gullies, a ditch and a small pit, all of apparently post-medieval date. A substantial 'mound' was found to be recent in origin, as was a second less conspicuous earthwork. A small assemblage of late prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil across the evaluated area (ASE).

Brighton: 3 Wanderdown Road, Garden Room

(NGR: 535832 104036). (Site code: WRO 18. Director: Sophie Austin). The watching brief comprised the monitoring of ground works associated with the construction of a garden house to the rear of the property. The ground reduction did not reveal any archaeological features, deposits or finds (ASE).

Brighton: 110 The Highway

(NGR: 533096 107250). (Site code: HGY 18, Director: Tom Munnery). Machine excavation of the footprint and foundations of a proposed extension were monitored. No archaeological features were encountered during the development. Small quantities of unstratified worked flint dating to the late prehistoric period were recovered from the subsoil (ASE).

Brighton: 24 North Road, Preston

(TQ 3019 0648). (Site code: MNB 17/46. Director: Sean Wallis). Watching Brief: only modern made ground was recorded during the excavations, and the natural Head geology was not exposed. No archaeological finds or features were recorded. A building survey was also undertaken: although the

building was listed as a former barn dating from at least the 19th century, this is clearly not the case as the historic maps show that it was constructed between 1898 and 1911, following the demolition of the previous buildings on the site. The maps also suggest that the small extension in the north-west corner of the building was altered between 1950 and 1977. The building was traditionally used for commercial purposes, and it is possible that some original loading bays on the first floor were later converted into windows. It also seems possible that three original 'openings' with brick arches visible on the western side of the building were later bricked up with windows and a door inserted. Significant changes took place inside the building in the early 21st century, when the property was converted into two flats. As a result, there is very little remaining of the historic fabric of the building internally (TVAS).

Hove: 39, Clarke Avenue

(TQ 2766 0701). (Site code: CAH 18/192. Director: Odile Rouard). Watching brief: the area at the back of the house had been largely disturbed by an older patio and there were no archaeological finds or features visible (TVAS).

Moulescoomb: Former Housing Office, Selsfield Drive

(TQ 3280 0700). (Site code: SDM 16/76. Director: Sean Wallis). Evaluation: the site may have been truncated to some extent previously, as the buried soil horizon observed in the trenches was quite dark in colour and contained 20th- century material. A thick deposit of hillwash (colluvium) was recorded in all the trenches, beneath the buried soil. This deposit was quite sterile in nature, and no archaeological finds were visible within it (TVAS).

Brighton: Preston Manor Test Pits, Preston Manor

(TQ304064). In November last year Preston Manor requested that BHAS carry out a geophysics survey of their croquet lawn as they wanted to find out if there was any archaeology beneath. Due to the unexpected number of anomalies, found from the survey, they requested we undertake some test pit excavation to try and determine what some of the features were. On the 30th/31st May we sent a team down to carry out this work. During the two days we excavated three pits and found a fairly rich mixture of archaeological finds, consisting of CBM, Horsham Stone, nails and medieval green glazed pottery. All of the pits were dug to a depth of 0.5 metres and revealed what could possibly be foundations for walls. Due to the short duration of the dig, that was the extent of what could be done in the time allowed. The staff at Preston Manor are keen for BHAS to return some time in the future to investigate further (BHAS).

Brighton: 30 Roedean Crescent

(NGR: TQ 34546 03471). (CBAS Pro. No. 983. Site code: ROC 18. Directors: Emily Walsh / Stewart Angell / Caroline Russell). Monitored groundworks to the rear of the existing building, including an extension of the existing swimming pool, reduction of the lawn area, excavation of a soakaway and associated drainage trenches, and excavation of a wall foundation trench. A stratigraphy of topsoil

over subsoil over natural was recorded in the west of the site. In the east the ground had been made up, probably during works for the swimming pool. Topsoil and subsoil were present beneath the made ground. Four ditches, three running roughly north to south and one east to west were archaeologically recorded but no finds were recovered from their fills. A small collection of 20th- century finds was recovered from the subsoil and buried subsoil (CBAS).

Brighton: Ditchling Road (TQ 3160 0800). (Site code and director not notified). A single trench was cut on the west side of the Ditchling Road, just north of the Westbourne garage. The trench was for the erection of a South Downs National Park sign. There were no features and the only find a single struck flint flake (BHAS).

Brighton: 63 Southampton Street. (Site code and director not notified). BHAS were asked by Brighton Museum to visit the house and collect some finds. The finds included children's toys, glass marbles, various pieces of corroded iron work, glazed tiles, leather shoes and parts of shoes, a 'torpedo' bottle, and a commemorative coin of Queen Victoria's Diamond jubilee. All the finds came from under the floor boards (BHAS).

Brighton: Pangdene. BHAS conducted a geophysical survey on 27th March. The results did not produce anything too dramatic, but the land owners are keen for the Society to dig some test pits. The flowerbeds produce plenty of medieval pottery (BHAS).

Peacehaven: Land at 14 Cripps Avenue (TQ 4153 0240). (Site code: CAP 18/221. Director: Virginia Fuentes). A two trench evaluation was undertaken in the garden area, but no archaeological finds or features were recorded (TVAS).

40 Cranleigh Avenue - During July 2019 ASE monitored the removal of an existing patio and the excavation of foundation trenches to which were approximately 0.50m deep. Chalk geology was observed at around 69.50m AOD overlain by made ground and topsoil. A small section of trenching in the south-east appeared undisturbed but contained no artefacts. No significant archaeological finds or features were observed during the watching brief.

45 The Cliff, Roedean - No archaeological finds or features were recorded when the rear garden of the property was stripped down to the natural chalk in advance of a new extension being built.

The Mount 11 Roedean Way - No archaeological finds or features were recorded when a small area was stripped down to the natural chalk in advance of a new swimming pool being built.

Buckley Close, Hove - No archaeological finds or features were recorded when an area which had previously had a row of garages on it was stripped in advance of a housing development.

ATTENDANCE RECORD DATED 31/12/2019

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit 2019

John Funnell	82 Days	Brighton
Hestor Adams	1 Day	Brighton (Cardiff)
Jamie Allen	1 Day	
Sue Batey	3 Days	Brighton
Clive Bean	36 Days	Portslade
Judith Billingham (G)	8 Days	Brighton
Fran Briscoe	47 Days	Shoreham
Helen Brown	2 Days	Hove
Margaret Carey	19 Days	Brighton
Maureen Cahalin	12 Days	Saltdean
Duncan Cameron	6 Days	Brighton
Mabel Cameron	1 Day	Brighton
Delia Cattell (Lindsey)	22 Days	Seaford
Helen Clark	22 Days	Horsham
Chris Coates	40 Days	Burgess Hill
Paula Cohen	1 Day	Lewes
Penny Cooper	8 Days	Brighton
Ian Denyer	2 Days	Brighton
Richard Desousa	9 Days	Brighton
Jane Elliott	1 Day	France
Andrew Fanning	23 Days	Hove
Hayley Forsythe	2 Days	East
Ronny Fox	16 Days	Perching
Stefanie Freiling	30 Days	Southwick
Mary Funnell	8 Days	Brighton
Maria Gardiner	17 Days	Hove
Natasia Garratt	1 Day	Hailsham
Quintin Gee	6 Days	Southampton
Heloise ‘Gillingham’	2 Days	Hove
Mark Gillingham (Assist.Direct.)	52 Days	Hove
Xavier ‘Gillingham’	2 Days	Hove
Edwin Gilson	3 Days	Hove
Geraldine Goodman	3 Days	Hove
Charlotte Griffiths	2 Days	Brighton
Barbara Groat	8 Days	East Grinstead
Lesley Haines	13 Days	Burgess Hill
Margaret Hallah	1 Day	Hove
Luci Hammond	10 Days	Brighton
Madeline Hogan	1 Day	Brighton
Andrew Housam	2 Days	Scaynes Hill

Averil Huggins	1 Day	Polegate
Ann Johnson	5 Days	Brighton
Jackie Jones	2 Days	Brighton
Archie Jones	1 Day	Shoreham
Glynis Jones	6 Days	Worthing
Douglas Kilpatrick	3 Days	Holland
Jonathan Kilpatrick	1 Day	Holland
Finlay Larkin	1 Day	Brighton
David Ludwig	27 Days	Rustington
Joan MacGregor	3 Days	Brighton
Xanthe Maggs	4 Days	Brighton Uni(London)
Nicky Matthews	8 Days	Newhaven
Julia Montgomery	3 Days	Brighton
Juliet MacCaffery	10 Days	Brighton
Janet McInnes	5 Days	Eastbourne
Ann Meadows	2 Days	Brighton
Chrissie Melvin	3 Days	Worthing
Mark Melvin	6 Days	Worthing
Jo Miller	32 Days	Ringmer
Sue Peters	2 Days	Haywards Heath
Donald Richardson	2 Days	Lewes
Neil Richardson	5 Days	Eastbourne
Sherry Robins	1 Day	Seaford
Linda Robinson	23 Days	Hove
Luke Robinson	1 Day	London
Derek Russell	2 Days	Brighton
Jane Russell	5 Days	Brighton
Innes Russell	3 Days	Brighton
Alison Sanders	1 Day	Rotherham
Graham Schakell	13 Days	Hove
John Skelton(Assist. Director)	49 Days	Hove
Kate Skelton	5 Days	Hove
David Staveley	2 Days	Eastbourne
Rachel Stuart	1 Day	Hangleton
Kate Springett	11 Days	Eastbourne
Andrew Symonds	45 Days	Lewes
Gill Taylor	4 Days	Brighton
Amelia Thomas	6 Days	Brighton
Pete Tolhurst (Director)	76 Days	Crowborough
Linda Vaughn	3 Days	Brighton
Natasha Austen-White	4 Days	Brighton
Carol White	1 Day	Newhaven
Janis Winkworth	15 Days	Brighton
Sue Worth	1 Day	Brighton
Linda Wright	2 Days	Southwick

Total Attendance

Number of people 82 Total Days 931

No of Males 26	No of Females 56
Male Days 576(55%)	Female Days 379(45%)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Archaeological Co-ordinator of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit would like to express appreciation to those who assisted with the Society's field projects during 2019.

Brighton and Hove City Council

Ms L.Johnson, Senior Planner, Brighton & Hove City Council

Mr David Robinson (Farmer at Northease Farm) & Tenant at Stanmer

Mr Greg Chuter, County Archaeologist

Mr David Rudling, Chairman of BHAS

Mr P.Tolhurst – BHAS Director of the Rocky Clump excavations

Mr J.Skelton - BHAS Assistant Director of the BHAS Field Unit

Mr M.Gillingham – BHAS Assistant Director of the BHAS Field Unit

Ms C.White (Leader of the BHAS Bones Team)

Archaeology South East (ASE) for the use of their facilities in post ex.

Mr David Larkin, Acting Manager City Parks, Brighton and Hove City Council

The Owners at Pangdean Farm

Sophie Unger and the members of the Bevendean History Group

Mr Jim and Mrs Betty Driver

And all members of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit

BHAS FIELD NOTEBOOK INDEX

Note that the dates shown (1993-2018) are an indicator of when the work was carried out, and not the date of publication.

A

Albion Street 9-10, Brighton –Watching Brief -2000
Arlington-Excavations-2006 (A note)
Arlington-Excavations-2007 (A note)
Arlington-Excavations-2008 (A note)
Ashley Close 3, Patcham –Watching Brief-2011

B

Balsdean Farm, Rottingdean-Watching Brief-2001
Barcombe-A Palaeolithic Hand Axe-2009
Barcombe- Field Walking -2011
Barcombe, Beaks Marsh – Flint finds – 2016
Beacon Hill Excavations - 2018
Beacon Hill, Rottingdean-Geophysics-2005
Beacon Hill, Rottingdean-Geophysics-2006
Beacon Hill, Rottingdean-Geophysics-2009
Beacon Hill – Watching Brief January – 2018
Beacon Hill – Watching Brief December - 2018
Beddingham – Roman and Prehistoric finds - 2008
Beddingham – Saxon burials - 2008
Beedings, West Sussex-Geophysics-2001
Beedings 'Castle' Nutbourne-Geophysics-2001
Benfield Hill –Cycle Track- Watching Brief-2003
Bevendean (Lower) Farm-Geophysics - 2019
Binstead, West Sussex-Geophysics-2001
Binstead, West Sussex-Geophysics-2002
Bishopstone- Watching Brief-2009
Braemore Road 11, Hove – Watching brief – 2012
Bridle Way, Telscombe Cliffs – Watching brief 2012
Brighton – A sink hole in central Brighton - 2013
Brighton Roman Villa-Excavations-2003
Brighton Roman Villa-Excavations-2004
Brighton, Brangwyn Avenue 10, Brighton-Watching Brief-2009
Brighton, Bristol Gardens 40-42, – Watching brief 2012
Brighton, Cliff Approach 8,-Watching Brief-2007
Brighton, Colbourne Avenue, 23-Watching Brief-2006
Brighton, Coventry Street 63,-Watching Brief-2010
Brighton, Crew Club, Coolham Drive, Whitehawk-Watching Brief-2006

Brighton, Duke Street – Watching Brief (SAS notes) - 2016
Brighton, Exeter Street 1, –Watching Brief -2011
Brighton, Exeter Street 61, –Watching Brief-2011
Brighton, Exeter Street 36, – Watching Brief-2011
Brighton, Hollingdean Terrace-A Victorian Midden-Watching Brief-2007
Brighton, Lancaster Road 1, - Watching Brief - 2013
Brighton, Middle Street, 16th -17th Century finds-Watching brief-2010
Brighton Pepperpot – Queens Park Road – Survey – 2017 – R.Martin
Brighton Pepperpot – Queens Park Road – Geophysics – 2017 – D.Staveley
Brighton, Preston Drove 119,-Watching Brief-2006
Brighton, Romsey Close 8,-Watching brief-2011
Brighton, Royal Pavilion - Watching brief May - 2012
Brighton, Royal Pavilion - Watching brief September – 2012
Brighton, Southampton Street, finds from - 2019
Brighton, Stanford Road 11 - Watching brief - 2012
Brighton, St Mary's Hall, Eastern Road-Watching Brief-2005
Brighton, The Chattri-Watching Brief-2010
Bristol Gardens 40-42, Brighton - Watching brief 2012
Burwash, Waterloo Farm - Geophysics - 2016
Bushy Bottom, Edburton Hill - Geophysics-2005

C

Castle Square, Palace Place – Watching Brief - 2016
Chattri The-Watching Brief-2010
Chichester,Lavant Road-Geophysics-2001
Coldean East Field-F/Walking-2001
Coldean - Ashburnham Drive, 24 –Watching Brief-2003
Coldean Discoveries - Notes by O.Gilkes - 2014
Coldean - Excavations of a Roman Ditch-2009
Coldean - Hawkhurst Road, 28 –Watching Brief -2000
Coldean Lane - Chalk Hill car park-Geophysics-2000

Coldean-Nanson Road-Excavations-Iron Age pottery-2005
Coldean-Saunders Hill-Watching Brief-Roman pottery-2001
Coldean-Selba Close- A pit-2004
Coldean, Wolseley Road 50, - Watching Brief-2009
Coldean, Wolseley Road 84, - Watching Brief-2000
Coldean – Finds from an allotment-2011
Combe Hill, Eastbourne-Geophysics-2003

D

Devils Dyke- Saddlescombe Road-Excavation-1999
Devils Dyke-Excavations (1999)-2001
Ditchling Road, Brighton-Iron Age site-2002

Ditchling Road, Cycle Way– A Watching Brief – 2014
Ditchling Road , Watching Brief - 2019
Dorothy Avenue 43, Peacehaven-Watching Brief-2007
Duddleswell-Geophysics-2002

E

East Brighton-Excavation-Bronze Age Burial-2004
East Brighton Golf Club-Watching Brief-2004
Edburton – Flint finds - 2016
Edburton Hill-Geophysics-2005
Elizabeth Avenue 45, Hove – Watching brief – 2012
Ewe Bottom, Exceat excavations – 2006 (P.Bidmead & B.Milton)
Exeter Street 1, Brighton –Watching Brief -2011
Exeter Street 61, Brighton –Watching Brief-2011
Exeter Street 36, Brighton – Watching Brief-2011

F

Falmer – Excavations – (A note)-2009
Falmer-Tales of 2000
Falmer Hill, earthworks-2005
Falmer, Stadium site-F/Walking-2006
Ferring, West Sussex-Geophysics-2007
Firle-Excavations-2006

G

Gallops Farm, north of Barcombe – Geophysics - 2015
Golf Farm, North Down – Field Walking- Dave Bangs -2011
Graffham, West Sussex ‘Thraves’-Geophysics-2003
Grand Crescent 25, Saltdean-Watching Brief-2007
Grand Crescent 28, Saltdean-Watching Brief-2009
Grand Crescent 30, Saltdean-Watching Brief-1999

H

Halcombe Farm, Peacehaven – F/Walking in 1997 – 2014
Hangleton – Excavations with CBAS - 2018
Hempstead Farm, Uckfield - Geophysics - 2015
Henfield Parsonage-Geophysics-2003
Hollingbury - F/Walking (1991) 2000
Hollingbury - F/Walking (1991) Additional Notes – 2014
Hollingbury Geophysics-1998
Hollingbury Hill-fort-Geophysics-1998 (in 2019)
Hollingbury Hill-fort-Geophysics-2005

Hollingbury Hill-fort-Geophysics-2006
Hollingbury, Petworth Road 2, – Watching Brief-2005
Hollingbury, Petworth Road 14,-Watching brief-2010
Hollingdean Lane-Watching Brief-Victorian rubbish dump-2007
Horseshoe Plantation, Falmer – An Earthwork and Prehistoric Flintwork-2008
Hove, Braemore Road 11 – Watching brief – 2012
Hove, Elizabeth Avenue 45, – Watching brief – 2012
Hove Lawns Excavations in 2009 - 2014
Hove, Nevill Road 146, – Watching brief -2012
Hove, Orchard Avenue 28, - Watching Brief - 2013
Hove, Park View Road 10, – Watching Brief - 2013
Hove Recreation Ground-Flintwork-2002
Hove, West Hove Golf Club – Watching brief (SAS notes) - 2016
Hove, Woodland Avenue 56, - Watching Brief-2013
Hove, Woodland Drive 140,-Watching Brief-2010

J

Jugg's Road, Woodingdean excavations across – 2015
Jugg's Road, Woodingdean – Watching Brief - 2015

L

Lewes Crescent, Brighton-A well or pit-2003
Lewes Landport Site- Watching Brief – 2008 (A Second World War air raid Shelter)
Lewes-Malling Hill-Excavations-2005
Lincoln Avenue 85, Peacehaven – Watching brief – 2012
Locks Hill, Portslade – Watching Brief - 2016
Long Hill Road 81, Ovingdean –Watching Brief-2011
Lower Bevendean Farm Geophysics - 2019

M

Middle Street 67, Brighton -17th Century finds-Watching brief-2010
Millbank Wood, Stanmer-Surveying-2004
Millbank Wood, Stanmer-Surveying-2005
Moulsecoomb-The Highway, 90-Watching Brief-2005
Moulsecoomb Place – A possible ice house – 2013
Moulsecoomb Place – Notes on (R.Martin S.I.A.S.) - 2016

N

Nevill Road 146, Hove – Watching brief -2012
North Down, Golf Farm- Field Walking – Dave Bangs -2011

O

Old Boat Corner, Stanmer-Geophysics-2007
Old Erringham Farm – Geophysics – 2017
Old Erringham Farm – Geophysics (Report for SAS) - 2018
Old Shoreham Road –excavations - 2016
Ovingdean, Cattle Hill-Geophysics-2004
Ovingdean, Cattle Hill-Geophysics-2006
Ovingdean, Coast Field-Geophysics-2002
Ovingdean, Field End-Watching Brief-2010
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Geophysics-1999
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Assessment-2002 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-The Manor House-2003 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2006 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2008 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2009 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2014 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2015 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2016 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations-Manorial Complex-2017 (Interim Report)
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations- (Notes & Thoughts by J.Funnell) – 2015
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations- (Notes & Thoughts by J.Funnell) – 2016
Ovingdean, Hog Croft Field-Excavations- (Notes & Thoughts by J.Funnell) – 2017
Ovingdean - Field Walking North of Hogcroft field - 2017
Ovingdean-North of St Wulfrans Church-Geophysics 1999
Ovingdean, Pottery Report-2002
Ovingdean – Greenways Bottom – F/Walking 2010
Ovingdean-St Dunstan's Field-F/Walking 2000
Ovingdean-St Dunstan's Field-F/Walking 2003
Ovingdean-St Dunstan's Field-Watching Brief-2003
Ovingdean-The allotments-A Geophysical Survey-2009
Ovingdean-Walkover Survey-2007
Ovingdean, Long Hill Road 81, –Watching Brief-2011
Ovingdean, St Dunstan's-Watching Brief-2005
Ovingdean, St Martyn's Close 16, –Watching Brief-2005

P

Palace Place, Castle Square – Watching Brief – 2016
Pangdean – Notes on - 2018
Pangdean Geophysics – 2019
Patcham- A Roman Female Burial - 2019
Patcham, Ashley Close 3, - Watching Brief-2011
Patcham, Ladies Mile-Earthworks-2003
Patcham, 45 Old London Road - Watching Brief- 2013
Patcham Place- A well- 2001

Patcham, Windmill View 40,-Watching Brief-2010
Patching, near Worthing-Geophysics-1998
Patchway Field Excavations – First Draft - 2018
Peacehaven Barrow-Excavations-2006
Peacehaven Barrow-Excavations-2007
Peacehaven Barrow-Excavations-2008
Peacehaven-Dorothy Avenue 43,-Watching Brief-Flintwork-2007
Peacehaven Football Ground – Watching Brief-2011
Peacehaven - Halcombe Farm – F/Walking 1997 – 2014
Peacehaven - Halcombe Farm F/Walking 1999
Peacehaven, Lincoln Avenue 85, – Watching brief - 2012
Peacehaven-Lower Hoddern Farm-F/Walking-2003
Peacehaven-Lower Hoddern Farm-F/Walking-2004
Pepperpot, Queens Park – Geophysics - 2016
Perchinghill Barn-Deserted Medieval Village- Geophysics-2004
Perching Manor Farm – Field Walking - 2018
Piddinghoe Close 1, Peacehaven –Watching Brief-2011
Piddinghoe- 7, Brookside – Watching Brief - 2013
Piddingworth Manor, Stanmer-A Geophysical Survey-2009
Plumpton – Excavations – (A note) - 2009
Plumpton, Warningore Farm-Geophysics-2006
Portslade- Gardener Street-Underground cistern (1998) -1999
Portslade, Locks Hill – Watching brief - 2016
Portslade, St Nicolas Church (Vicarage garden) - Geophysics – 2015
Portslade, Victoria Park – Watching Brief - 2016
Preston Drove-Watching Brief-Bone Finds-2006
Preston Manor excavations - 2016
Preston Manor excavations - 2019
Preston Manor-North Side-Geophysics 1999
Preston Manor-South Side-Geophysics 1999
Preston Manor – Geophysics – 2016
Preston Manor – Geophysics – 2018
Preston Manor – Geophysics – 2019 (Ground Penetrating Radar)
Preston Park – Geophysics – 2015
Professional Notes – Brighton area - 2018
Pudding Bag Wood-Excavations 2000
Pulborough ‘New Place’-Geophysics-2001

Q

Queens Park, The Pepperpot Geophysics - 2016

R

Ringmer-Excavations-2007
Rodmell – A drain opening at Rodmell - 2013
Roedean- Underground Chamber WW2?-2001
Roedean-Fieldwalking North of Roedean School-2009
Roedean Crescent 9, Brighton –Watching Brief-2001
Roedean Crescent 16, Brighton – Watching Brief -2002
Roedean Crescent 23, Brighton-Watching Briefs-2005 and 2007
Roedean Road 49, Brighton –Watching Brief-1999
Roedean Road 49, Brighton –Watching Brief-2000
Roedean Road 51, Brighton – Watching Brief – 2011
Roedean School-Watching Brief-2006
Roedean, The Cliff 26, Brighton -Watching Brief 2008
Roedean, The Cliff 34, Brighton –Watching Brief-2001 and 2002
Roedean, The Cliff 40, Brighton –Watching Brief-2002
Roedean, The Cliff 47, Brighton –Watching Brief-2001 and 2002
Reodean, The Outlook, Roedean Path-Watching Brief-2010
Roedean Way 19, Brighton –Watching Brief-2003
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1993-1994 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1994-1995 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1996 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1997 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1998 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 1998
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1999 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 1999
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2000 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2001 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2002 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2003 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2004 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2005 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2006 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2007 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2008 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2009 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2010 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2011 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2012 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2013 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2018 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2019 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 2011 (Magnetometry Survey)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 2012 (Magnetometry Survey)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 2013 (Magnetometry Survey)

Rocky Clump, Stanmer- Geophysics – A note 2012
Rocky Clump – A La Tene Brooch – 2011
Romsey Close, Brighton-Watching brief-2011
Rottingdean, Balsdean Farm-Watching brief-2001
Rottingdean, Beacon Hill-Geophysics-2005
Rottingdean, Beacon Hill-Geophysics-2006
Rottingdean, Beacon Hill-Geophysics-2009
Rottingdean, Dean Court Road 101,-Watching Brief-2006
Rottingdean, Goreham Avenue 26, – Watching Brief 2005
Rottingdean Grange - Geophysics - 2016
Rottingdean, Our Lady of Lourdes School-Watching Brief-2010
Royal Pavilion Excavations – 2016
Royal Pavilion Geophysics - 2016
Royal Pavilion, Brighton – Watching brief May - 2012
Royal Pavilion, Brighton – Watching brief September – 2012
Royal Pavilion, Brighton – Watching brief – 2013

S

Saltdean-seeWinton Avenue-2003
Sea Henge at Medina Villas, Hove-2001
Sompting F/Walking 1995 - 2015
Southover Street, 6-Cellar/pit?-Watching brief-2004
Southampton Street, Brighton, finds from - 2019
Southwick – Excavations of a Roman Wall – 2008
Stafford Road 16, Brighton-Watching Brief-2006
Stanford Avenue, Brighton-Excavations 2001
Stanford Road 11, Brighton – Watching brief 2012
Stanmer Woods earthworks - 2016
Stanmer Great Wood-Excavations 2000
Stanmer Great Wood-Renovation of Cross Ridge Dyke-2007
Stanmer, Old Boat Corner-Geophysics-2007
Stanmer-Tales of-2000
Stanmer Wood-Surveying-2001
Stanmer Village, 19-Stone-Watching brief-2004
Stanmer village - Geophysics at Stanmer (The paddock) -2013
Staplefield - Geophysical Survey at ‘The Old Kennels’-2008
St Mary’s Hall, Eastern Road, Brighton-Watching Brief-2005
St Michaels, Telscombe – Watching Brief & Field Walking -2011
St Nicolas Church, Portslade (Vicarage garden) – Geophysics – 2015
Sussex Archaeological Forum – Professional Notes - 2018
Sycamore Close, Woodingdean – Watching Brief - 2018

T

Telscombe Cliffs, Bridle Way, – Watching brief 2012
Telscombe, St Michaels – Watching Brief & Field Walking -2011
Telscombe Tye-Medieval Pottery-2003
The Cliffe 26, Brighton- Watching Brief-2008
Thraves, Graffham, West Sussex-Geophysics-2003
Tongdean – 9, The Beeches – Watching Brief – 2013

U

Uckfield, Hempstead Farm - Geophysics - 2015

V

Varley Halls-A loom weight-2004
Varley Halls-Excavations – (A note)- 2008
Varley Halls-Excavations – Interim Report by Lisa Fisher-2008
Victoria Park, Portslade – Watching Brief- 2016

W

Warningore Farm, Plumpton-Geophysics-2006
Waterloo Farm, Burwash – geophysics - 2016
West Burton, West Sussex-Geophysics-2002
Whitehawk Hill-Coolham Drive-Watching Brief-Flintwork-2006
Whitehawk Hill –A Community Project - 2014
Whitehawk Hill-Earthwork disturbance-2003
Whitehawk Hill-Neolithic Finds-2002
Whitehawk Hill – Watching Brief – 2008
Whitehawk Hill – Watching Brief - 2009
Wild Park-Finds from Earthworks-2001
Windmill View 40, Patcham-Watching Brief-2010
Winton Avenue 2, Saltdean- Watching Brief-2000
Winton Avenue 3, Saltdean-Watching Brief-Pottery and flint work-2003
Wolseley Road 50, – Watching Brief-2009
Wolseley Road 84, – Watching Brief-2000
Woodingdean Drove Road – An Evaluation - 2014
Woodingdean-F/Walking-East Field-2007
Woodingdean-F/Walking-South Field - 2005 (Note)
Woodingdean-F/Walking-South Field - 2016 (Full report)
Woodingdean-Excavation-Cemetery Field-2004
Woodingdean-Excavations- Cemetery Field-2004 Amended report 2019
Woodingdean-Geophysics-Cemetery Field-2004
Woodingdean-Geophysics-Cemetery Field-2012
Woodingdean-Crescent Drive South 123,-Watching Brief-2004

Woodingdean to Falmer Cycle Track – Watching Brief-2011
Woodingdean Excavations across the Jugg's Road – 2015
Woodingdean, Jugg's Road – Watching Brief – 2015
Woodingdean, Sycamore Close – Watching brief - 2018
Worthing-Patching-Geophysics-1998

Hard copies of the above reports and Field Notebooks were deposited at Barbican House Library, East Sussex County Council, Brighton and Hove City Council Planning Department and Brighton Museum. A number of copies were deposited at Brighton Library, the National Monuments Records Office, Swindon and at the East Sussex Records Office.

John Funnell 26th November 2020