

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTEBOOK 2022

A RECORD OF THE PROJECTS OF THE :

**BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY FIELD UNIT**

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Introduction

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society have had another busy year, with both field and other activities.

It was in early April that the field unit returned to Rocky Clump. The first exercise was a geophysical survey to the north of the area being excavated with the new Frobisher machine, Pete Tolhurst led the team. The area partially excavated in 2021 was then opened up measuring 15 metres by 13 metres, with Brighton and Hove City Council providing the machinery to remove a good amount of the top soil. The top soil removal had been limited as it was hoped to find evidence for a round house, and any encroachment into any terrace platform would have been detrimental to the recording. The excavations continued until October with a number of interesting features being revealed. The number of people participating in the excavations included a few new younger faces.

The Young Archaeologist Clubs (YAC's), both Chailey and Brighton branches, came along to dig with the BHAS team. This was to be Pete Tolhurst last season as site director, but he would be continuing as part of the team in the future as Training Officer. A total of 72 people participated in the digging and post excavation activities. The washing of the finds took place at the Bridge Farm buildings with the kind permission of Rob Wallace, David Millum and Andy Symonds allowing BHAS to use their facilities. The sorting and marking of relevant finds took place at the Patcham Community Centre, both events were well attended.

A number of the team participated in an outreach day at Stanmer, where BHAS also investigated an area about to be used for planting a tree, which was quite close to the Medieval settlement at Stanmer. There was one day school with Sarah Green teaching members of the Society about how to identify animal bones. There was a BHAS trip to Butser Museum to look at their prehistoric houses and other buildings

Hard copies of this report will be deposited at The Keep, Barbican House library and The National Monuments Record Office at Swindon. A hard copy will be retained by the BHAS archivist, and the Society's webmaster Mr Martin Devereux will create CD copies for interested parties and members of the BHAS field unit.

John Funnell 8th July 2024



**An Interim Report on the Excavations at Rocky Clump,
Stanmer Park, Brighton**

Site Code: 500300

April – October 2022

Rocky Clump Excavations 2022

Directed by Pete Tolhurst

(The personal records, thoughts and ideas of John Funnell)

Introduction

Excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer, near Brighton commenced in April 2022 and continued until mid October. The site is proving to be quite extensive, covering expanses both in the north and south fields (Fig 1.). The new area of excavation is located south of the copse of trees known as Rocky Clump (TQ32801020). Earlier excavations to the north and south of Rocky Clump have been recorded in the BHAS Field Notebooks (Funnell & Tolhurst 1999-2021). The earlier excavations involving the suggestion of a possible shrine at Rocky Clump (Gorton 1988), and associated field systems (Gilkes 1997), have already been published.

Investigations to the north of the trees found badly ploughed out flint floor surfaces dating back to the 2nd century and continuing until the early 4th century AD, under the flint floor surface was a large ditch going northwards, containing finds that are dated to an earlier 1st century AD.

The excavations moved to the south field in 2011 when a test trench revealed the north/west corners of 2 linking ditches. Geophysics in the form of a magnetometry survey (Fig 2.) confirmed the existence of a large enclosure. Excavations within and around the enclosure hinted at a rectangular structure, possibly a threshing shed, adjacent to a four posted granary building. Immediately to the east of the granary was the location of a deep grain storage pit. This feature was cut by a later ditch containing a number of sheep skulls. The enclosure also contained the remains of four baby burials in the upper east/west running ditch, and a single baby burial in a post hole. The only feature lacking from this agricultural environment was evidence for any occupation, in the form of a round house. The geophysical surveys, both resistivity and magnetometry, confirmed that Rocky Clump did not possess a Roman villa.

In 2021 a new area measuring 15 metres square was set out focused on a number of circular anomalies, noted in the geophysics. By the end of the 2021 season a number of features had been revealed, including a possible dew pond, ditches and post holes (Fig 3.) An area in the south east corner of the site produced finds of flint work, some pottery and very fragmented animals bone. The new area lacked any evidence in the form of post holes for a possible round house. By the end of the 2021 season a single 1 metre wide sondage, cut to the south of the dew pond revealed the location of a possible terrace edge, cut into the chalk, similar to terraces found on the Bronze Age round house platforms at Downsview (Rudling et al 2002). By the end of 2021 the site had only being partially investigated with large tracts of top soil still remaining.

The 2022 season was well supported with over 50 diggers from all over Sussex and beyond participating. By the end of the new season numerous new features had been revealed, including more of the known dew pond and the known ditch. New areas to the south and in the north/east corner proved to be complex

mixture of archaeology and natural chalk with flint solution pipes, or natural clay surfaces.

The excavations included the training of BHAS members in the use of the total station, the identification of contexts, and documentation and filling in of context sheets. There was also training in the techniques of site planning and section drawing, with a number of the team keen to take up these skills. Training was given on the newly purchased 'Frobisher' resistivity machine.

The site is very visible in the landscape and during 2022 there were numerous visits by the public with Pete Tolhurst, John Skelton and other members of the team, conducting site tours. The Chailey YAC's visited in July, and the new Brighton YAC group in September. The YAC's are all very enthusiastic and enjoy their digging.

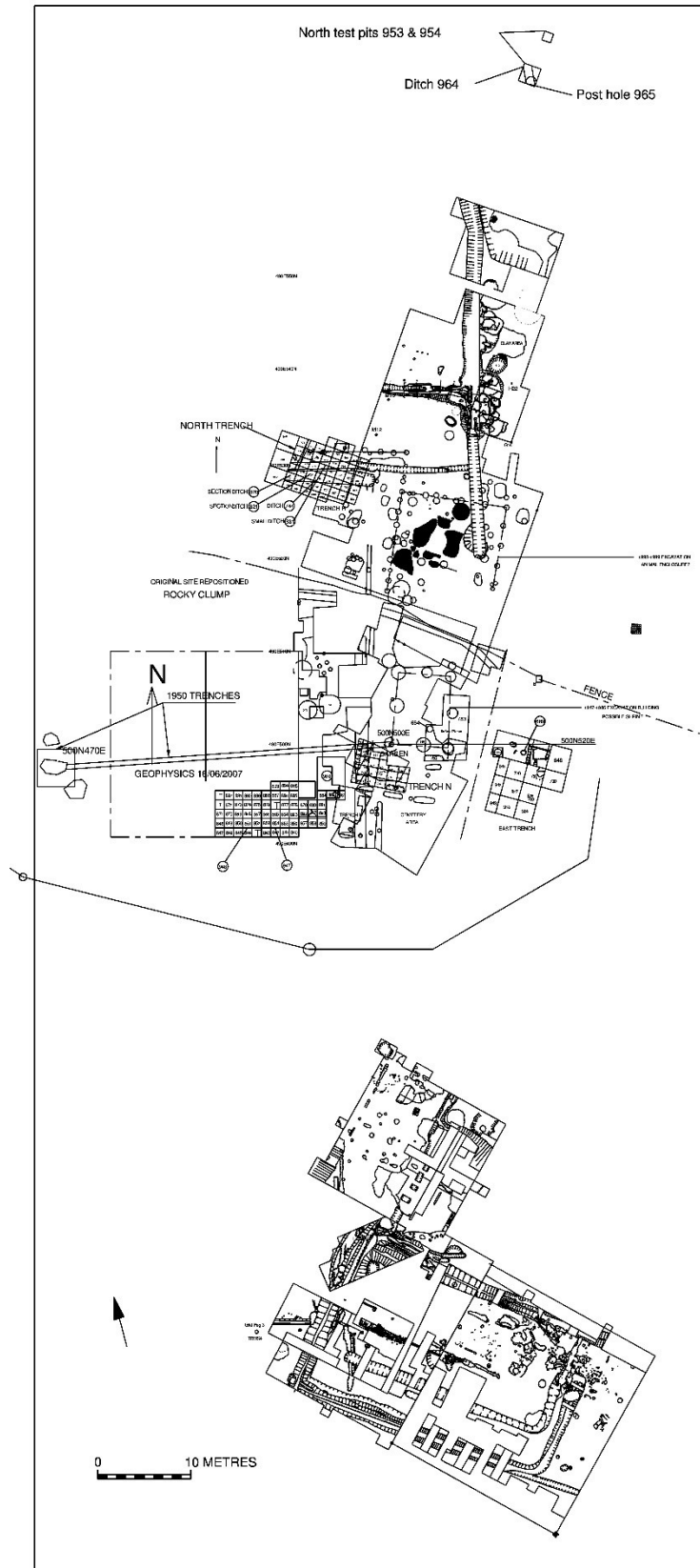


Fig 1. ROCKY CLUMP EXCAVATIONS DETAILS 1947-2022



Fig 2. Showing the new area of Excavation

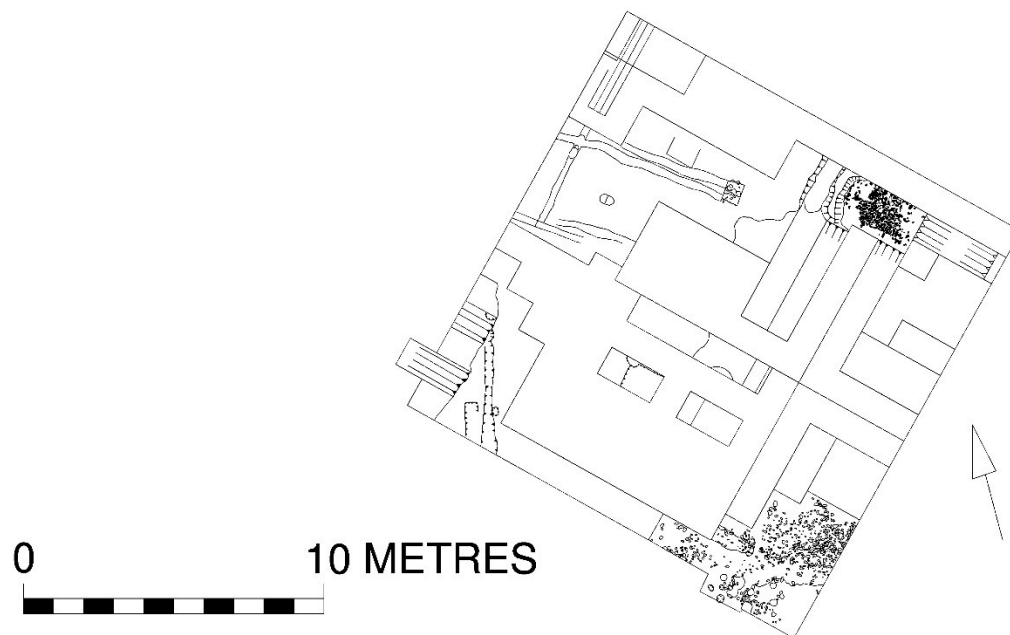


Fig 3. The Excavation Area 2021

The Excavations

The excavation area in the south field had already been designated a grid system, with each square having its own individual number (Fig 4.) This system continued with finds being bagged in grid locations during top soil removal. As the top soil was being removed a number of new areas were given new trench numbers, and new context numbers were issued throughout the season (Fig 5.) The excavations identified a number of designated areas and these were given trench numbers, with context numbers prescribed to the various layers and features in each section. Some of the areas were quite complex with a mixture of both archaeology and natural geology. It proved difficult at times to tease out the archaeology in some locations. A visual image of the complexity is shown in (Fig 6).

It was decided to leave a central baulk going in both directions, east/west and north/ south. This condition allowed for an overall cross section of the complex and large features to be recorded. The various locations were given area letters A, B, C, D, E and F. (Fig 7.) The locations of the various section drawings are recorded (Fig 8.). A drawing was created of the site after top soil removal (Fig 9.) During the planning stage the numerous post holes were given individual numbers (Fig 10.)

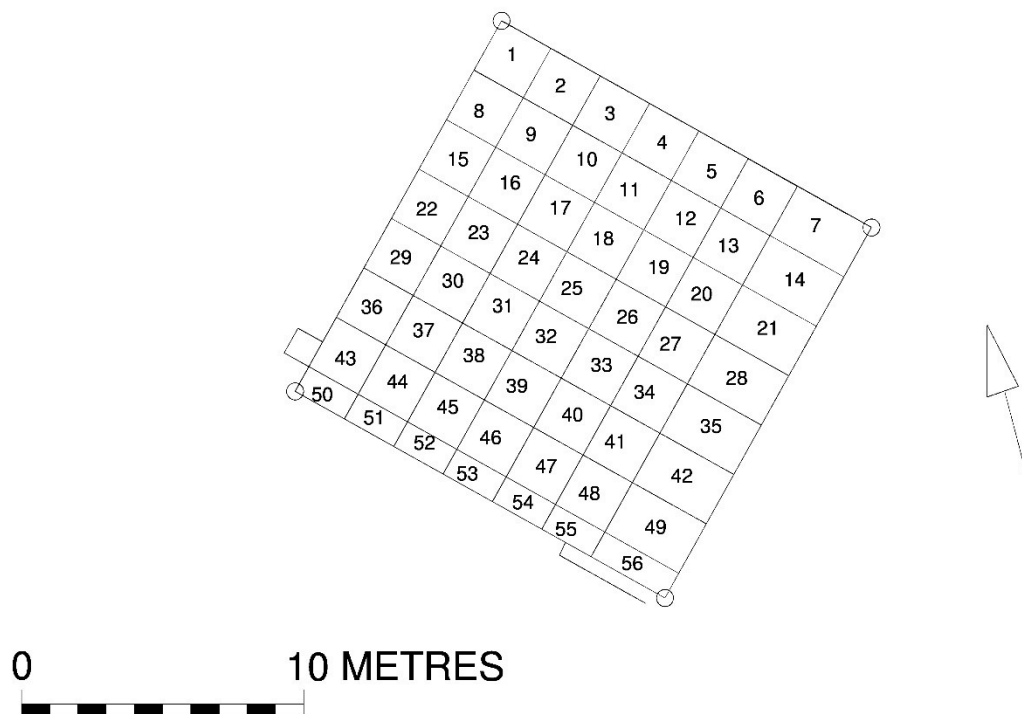


Fig 4. The Grid Numbers 2021 and 2022

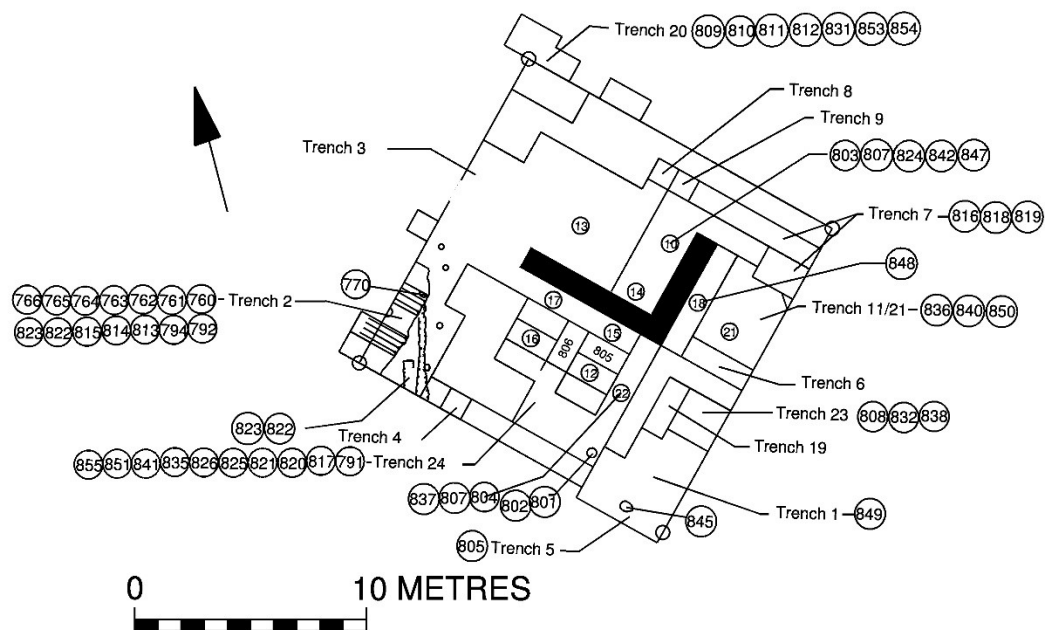


Fig 5. The Contexts (not post holes)

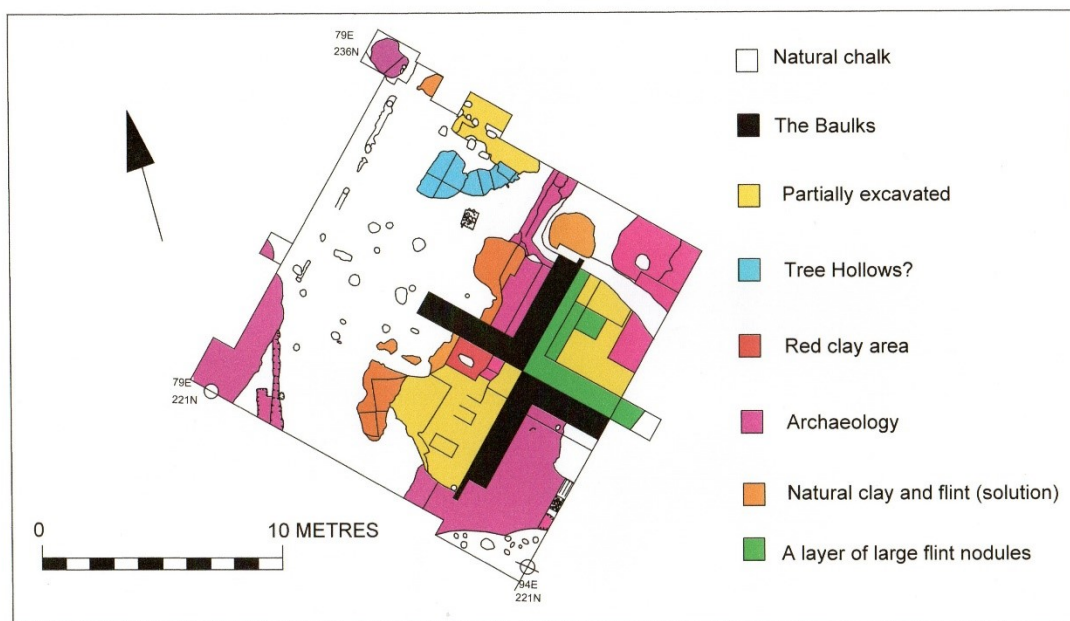


Fig 6. Excavated and Natural areas

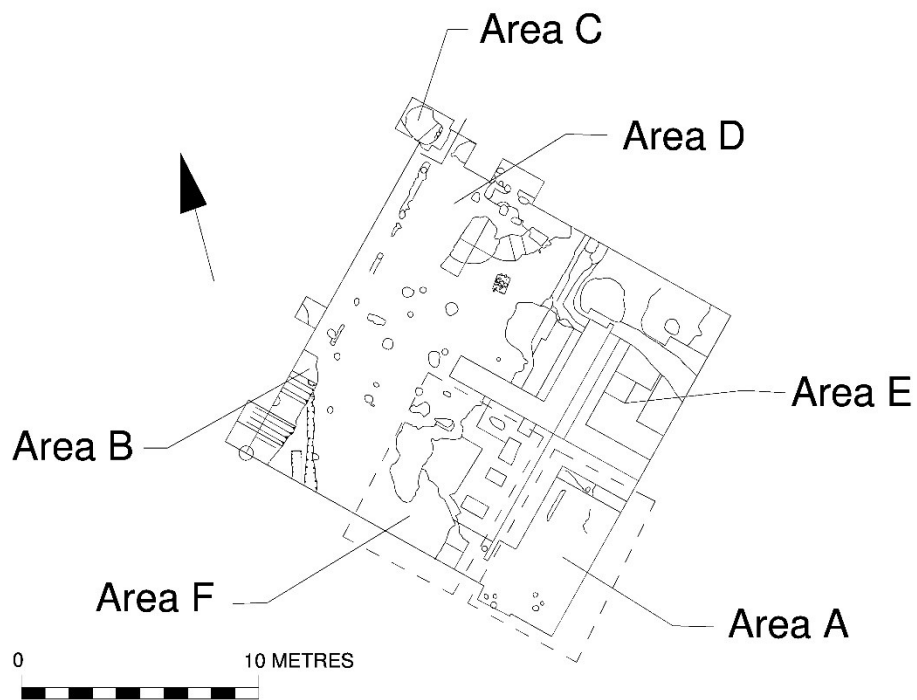


Fig 7. The New Area Designations

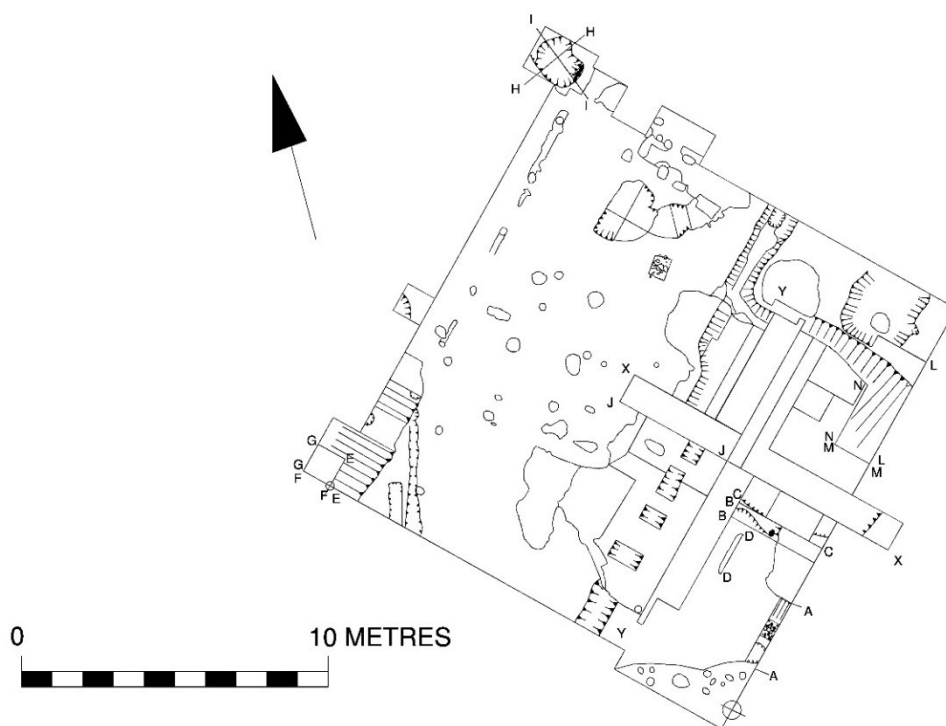


Fig 8. The Section Drawing Locations



Fig 9. After top soil removal showing flint concentrations

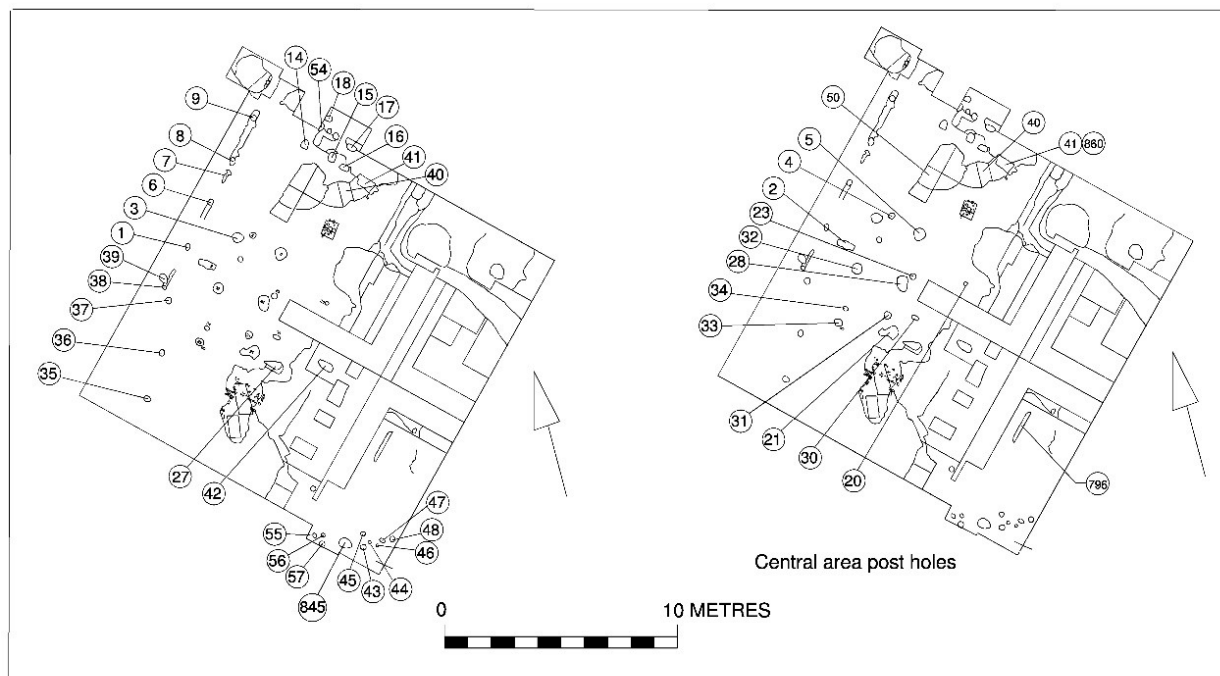


Fig 10. The Post Hole and Pit Numbers and Locations

Trench 1 (Area A) (Figs 5, 6, 7 & 10.) – This trench in the south east corner of the site had been effectively excavated in 2021. Trench 1 had produced a variety of finds mainly of struck flintwork and small fragments of animal bone. The area is a mixture of soft chalk and sandy clay. A number of potential post holes were suggested by darker fills, but on investigation proved to be narrow hollows cut into the natural chalk below.



Plate 1. Trench 1 (South East Corner)

The area does have a number of post holes already recorded. There appear to be 7 post holes in a configuration of 3 at the west and east sides and a large central post hole context 845. The central post hole produced a number of sherds of Iron Age pottery. The smaller post holes were given feature numbers 43, 44 and 45 on the east side and 55, 56 and 57. The west post holes had been excavated in 2011, but were never given context numbers. None of the earlier post holes produced finds. Weathering during 2022 revealed another cluster of small post holes or large stake holes to the east of this configuration. The new features were given feature numbers 46, 47 and 48. None of the new smaller features produced finds.

A sondage was cut along the south side of the east west baulk (Fig 11. – Section A-A) This revealed that the sandy clay was a superficial layer covering an irregular soft chalk surface below. The upper area produced no finds. However, the upper section had an alignment of flints and sandstone that could be the location of a post hole, context 845. At the south end of the sondage there was

soft natural chalk, but immediately north this dropped vertically down into a feature. The feature context 849 is either the terminus of a ditch progressing eastwards, or a large pit. The finds from this section included small fragments of animal bone and some small fragments of Iron Age pottery.

At the north end of trench 1 a sondage was cut running east/west and ½ metre wide (Fig 11. - Sections B-B and C-C). The object of this exercise was again to chase the visible chalk. As in the east sondage the chalk was revealed below the superficial upper layer of sandy clay. The chalk was very irregular in shape and could only be interpreted as a natural feature. A number of potential post holes had been highlighted at the start of the season but these all proved to be irregular and natural features.

In the central zone there was an area of dark fill, similar in shape to a possible grave cut, and noted in 2021, context 796. This subtle feature was sectioned. It proved to be a fill of silty clay and produced no finds (Fig 11 – Section D-D)

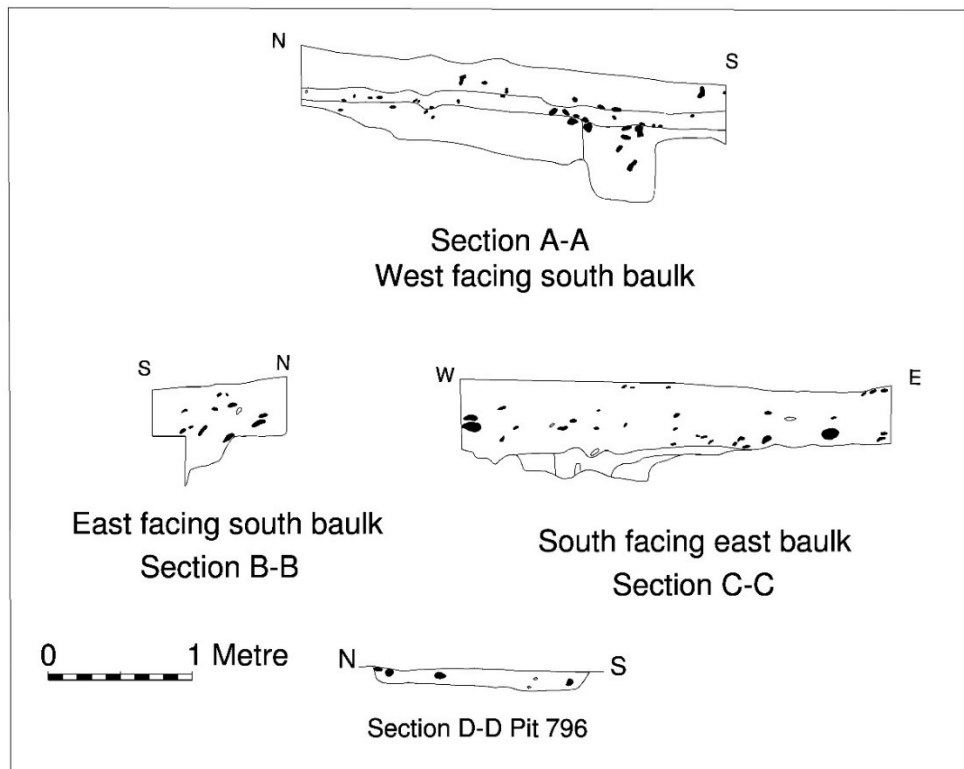


Fig 11. The Baulk Sections in Trench 1

Trench 2 (Area B) (Figs 5, 6, 7 & 12)

This area had been extensively excavated in 2021, revealing the east side of a very large pit. The finds from this pit had included over 150 pieces of struck flint. It was decided to extend the south section of this area by one metre square. The object of this endeavour was to sieve and collect every piece of flint, with a view to identifying evidence for knapping. The fill of this feature was a mixture of chalky loam, context 761, with no evidence of any stratigraphy, tending to suggest back filling in a single episode (Fig 12. – Sections E-E, F-F & G-G)

This season there were fewer finds of flintwork, but a number of sherds of prehistoric and very heavy flint tempered pottery were forthcoming. The pottery was found to be dated to the Middle Bronze Age 1400 BC (Pers. Comm. Dr Barbara McNee). The resulting excavated area revealed a continuation of the east sloping side of this feature, with no signs of it bottoming out. A small extension, 1 metre square was cut a little further north and this revealed the north extent of this large pit, curving around to the west.

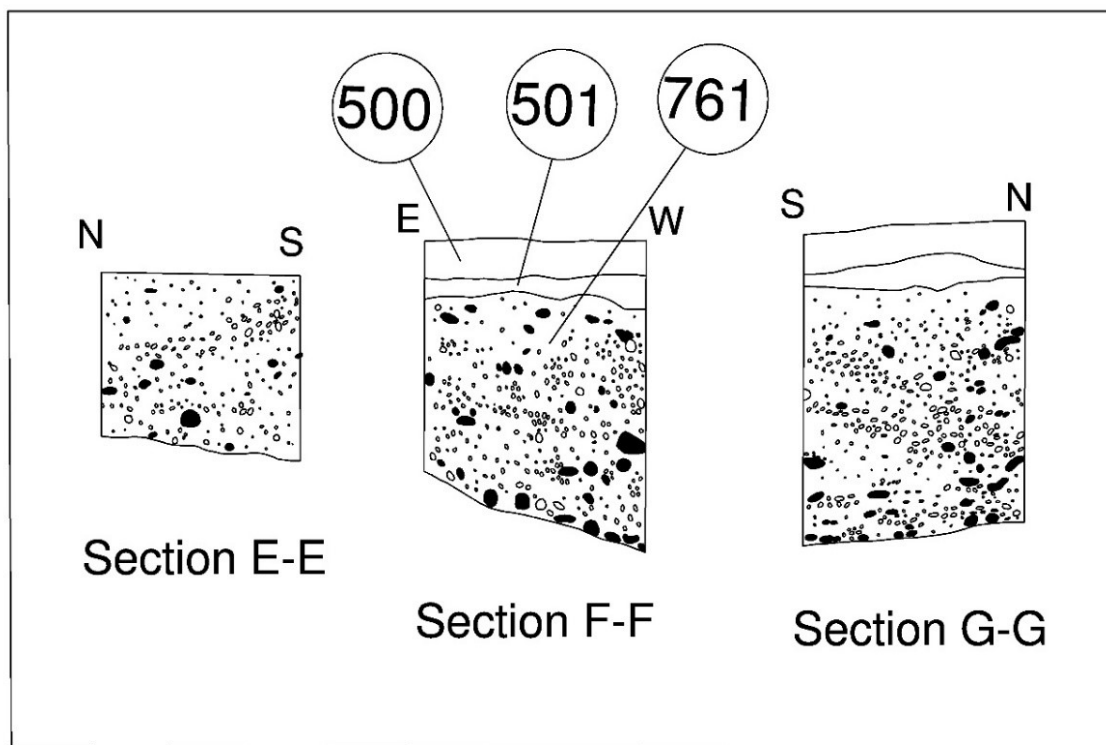


Fig 12. The Trench 2 sections

Trench 20 (Area C) (Figs 5, 6, 7 & 13.)

The northwest corner had produced a number of finds of pottery and a sheep horn when the Chailey YAC group had visited in 2021. A new section was opened up in the north/west corner of the site, and revealed a pit that produced copious amounts of pottery and other finds of nails, a hook and oyster shell. The section was extended both northwards and westwards. A large pit was revealed with a number of large flints and ironstone on the east side. The south side of the pit was almost vertical. This feature produced a number of well stratified layers. (Fig 13. –Sections H-H, I-I, J-J & K-K)

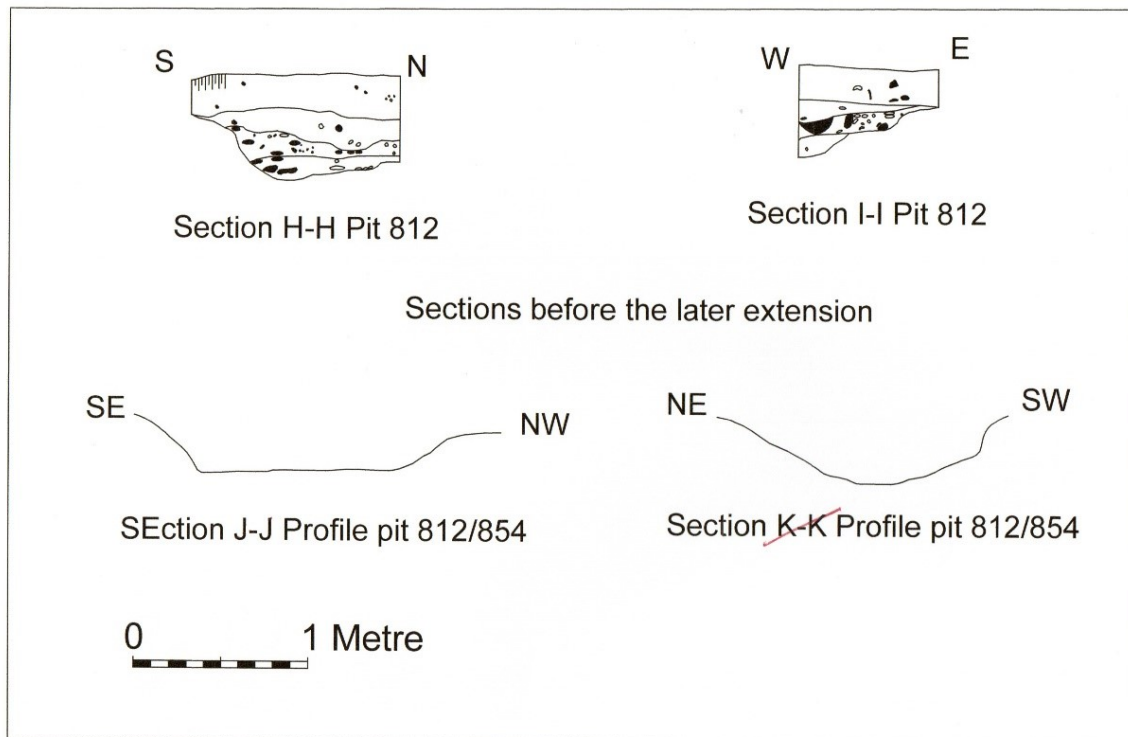


Fig 13. The Sections of Pit Area C, Trench 20

Trench 3 & 13 (Area B,C & F) (Figs 5, 6, 7, 14 & 15.)

The area to the west of the site was quite broad and extended from the south of the site to the north boundary, areas B,C and F (Fig 5.). The east boundary was an area of clay with flints located to the west of the north/south ditch, and an area of clay with flints at the south end of the site. The top soil in this location was about 20 -30 cm in depth. A shallow ditch had been revealed in past seasons, along with a number of post holes close to trench 2 (Area B). The removal of the top soil in this central and west location revealed a number of new post holes (Fig 10.), and a new area with features requiring investigation towards the north end of the site.



Plate 2. The West end with a possible fence line

A concentration of pottery was excavated at the north end of this area, and sections cut into various potential pits and curving features tended to suggest that they may be tree hollows items 40, 41 and 50 (Fig 14.). Some prehistoric flintwork was found in the upper fills of these features. The sections showed very irregular cuts, most vertical, a fill of chalky loam and no in-situ finds. To the north of this collection of curiosities a small extension to the site revealed more post holes, and a variation in depth of top soil, indicating similar cuts and fills to the possible tree throws. The post holes numbered 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 54 (Fig 15.) were fully excavated but the surrounding fill was not removed.

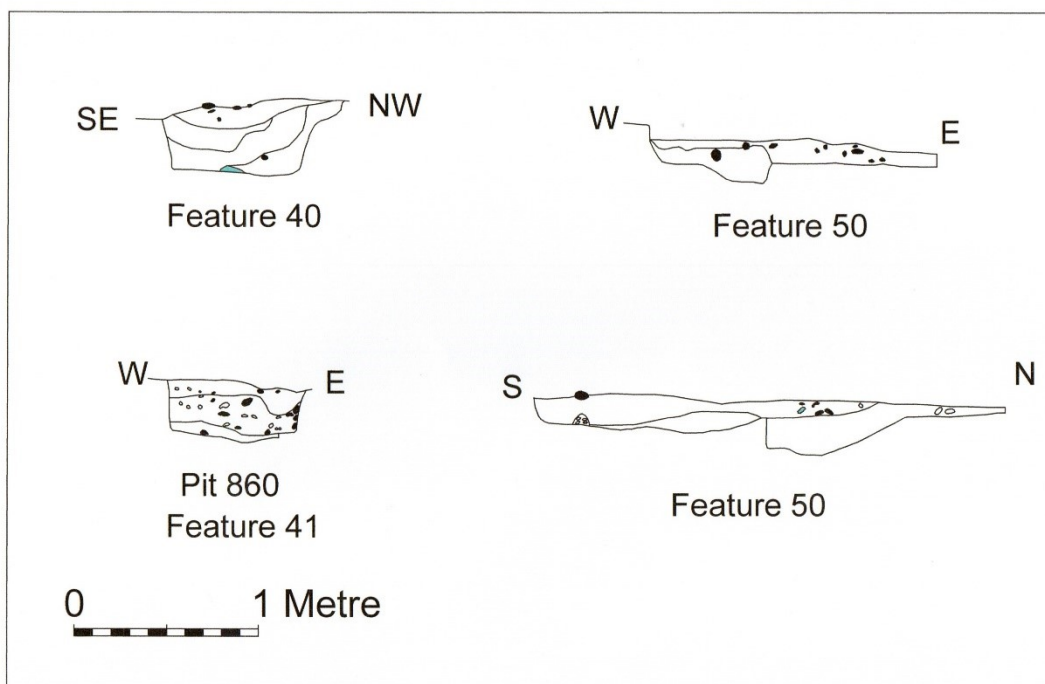


Fig 14. The Tree Hollow Area Sections

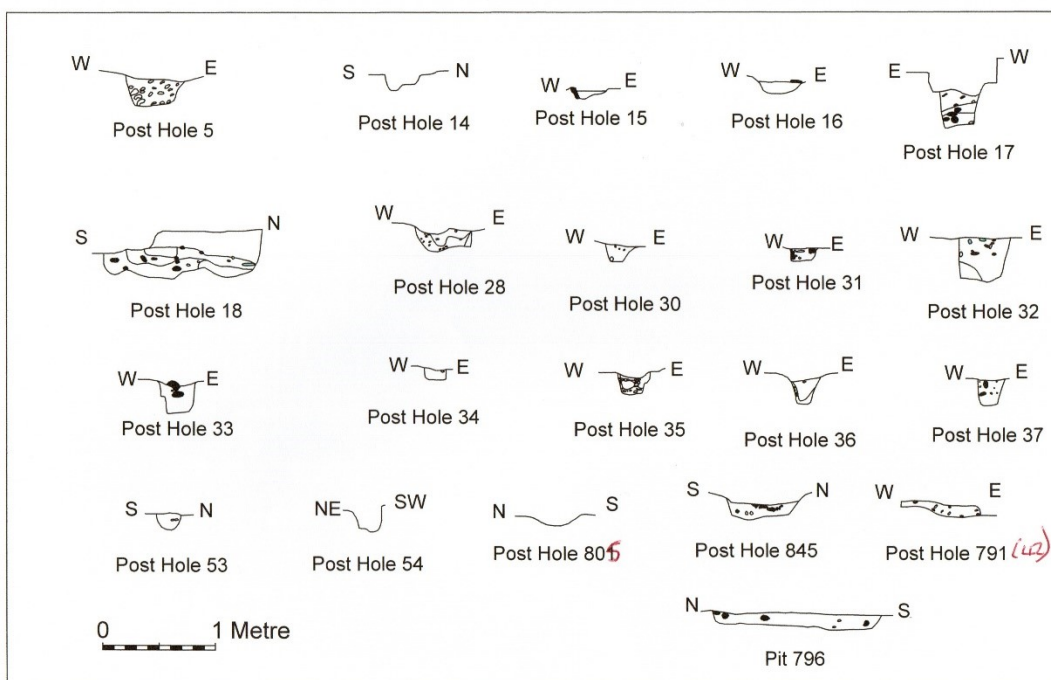


Fig 15. The Post Hole Sections

During the 2021 excavations a number of linear arrangements were noted running both east/west and north/south Plate 2. These were considered to be the possible evidence for beam slotted structures. The features running east/west had a pair of large post holes in a central location, post holes 4 and 5 (Fig 16.) suggesting a central roof support. During the 2022 season the north/south linear feature was found to be more continuous, with a number of regularly spaced post holes numbers 1,6,7,8,9, 38 & 39 (Fig 10.), the possible fence line runs to the east of the large pit in trench 2 (Area B). A similar fence line had been excavated at Bullock Down, Eastbourne (Pers. Comm. Dr David Rudling).

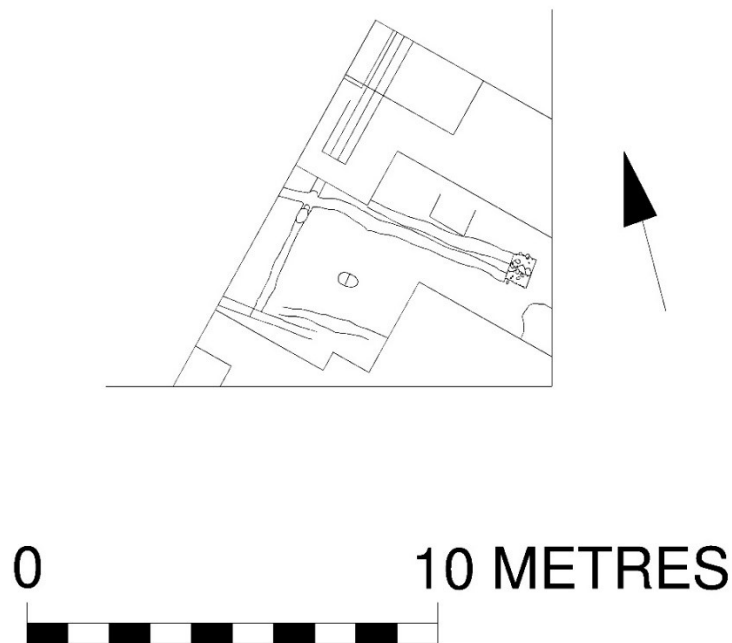


Fig 16. Trench 3 in 2021

The North East Corner (Area E) (Figs 6 & 7.) (Plate 3.)

The north east section of the site proved to be one of the complex areas of the site. In 2021 it was decided to leave central baulks going east/west and north/south. The reason for the baulks was to create a cross section of the complex features going in both directions (Fig 17.). A number of 1 metre wide sections were cut either side of the baulks to seek evidence for the terrace of a round house. On the west side of the north baulk were trenches 10 and 14. The geophysical images had revealed a large circular anomaly, and the hint of a terrace had been revealed at the north end of the site in 2021. Was this the location of the elusive round house?



Plate 3. The North/East Corner

The section to the west of the north/south baulk was also adjacent to an outcrop of clay with flints. A section of the north/south ditch had been revealed in 2021 cut into the chalk, but there was no visual cut of a ditch noted into the dark, silty fills further south. However, when the north facing section of the west baulk was drawn, the outline of the ditch was discerned (Fig 17.). It was also noted in this sondage that large flint nodules appeared at a metre in depth on the west facing baulk (Fig 17.). The fill of trenches 10 and 14 contained significant amounts of pottery, bone and fragments of a quernstone, with one fragment of quern stone having grinding marks. During the 2022 season very little extra depth was excavated in this trench but a ½ metre wide deeper section was cut along the

west facing baulk, and this came down at a deeper level to a natural clay fill, confirmed by a lack of finds.

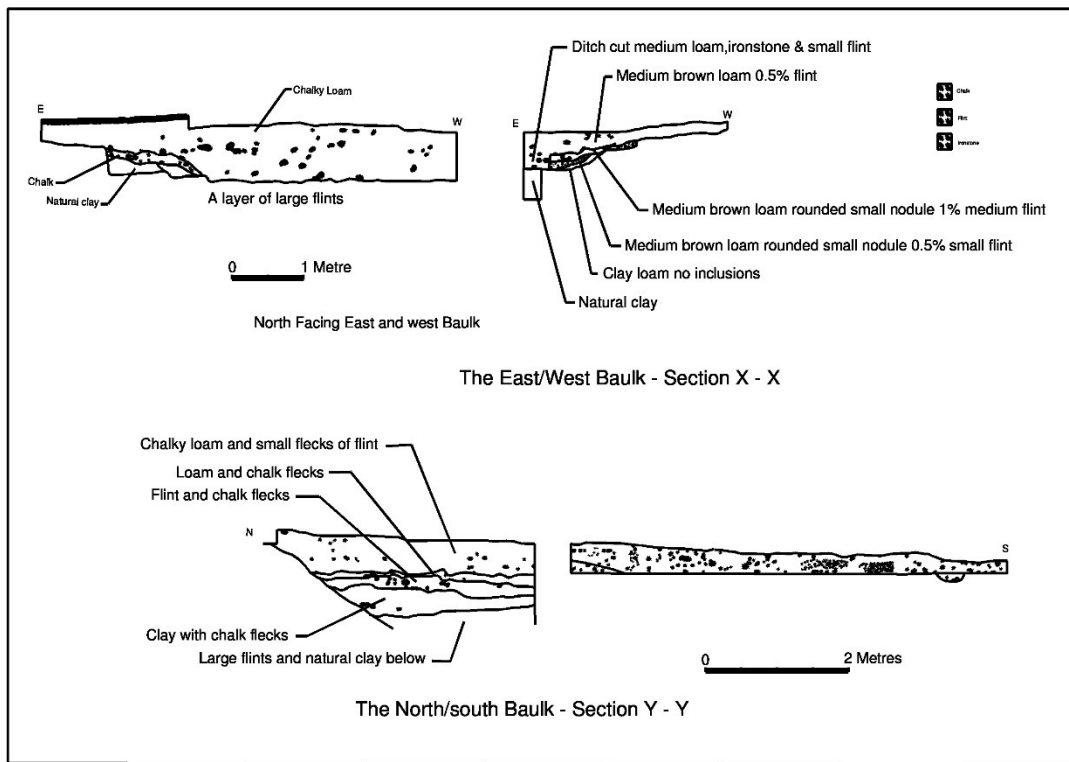


Fig 17. The Central Baulks

Immediately north of this area the location of a possible depression or dew pond had been noted in 2021 (Fig 3.). The bottom of this depression was lined with a number of sections of tabulated flints. It was not possible to decide whether the flints were naturally or deliberately placed. After heavy rain fall the depression did fill with water, but this did eventually subside. The fill of the 'dew pond' in 2021 had produced very few finds, but a small extension northwards in 2022 produce a coin of Antoninus Pius and some fragments of Iron Age pottery.

The 'dew pond' (plate 4.) had concentrations of flints on the west and south sides of the depression (Fig 18.). The concentration of flint on the west side ceased at the adjacent north/south ditch. A small section was cut into this collection of flints and it proved to be the upper fill of a solution hole, or natural clay with flint.

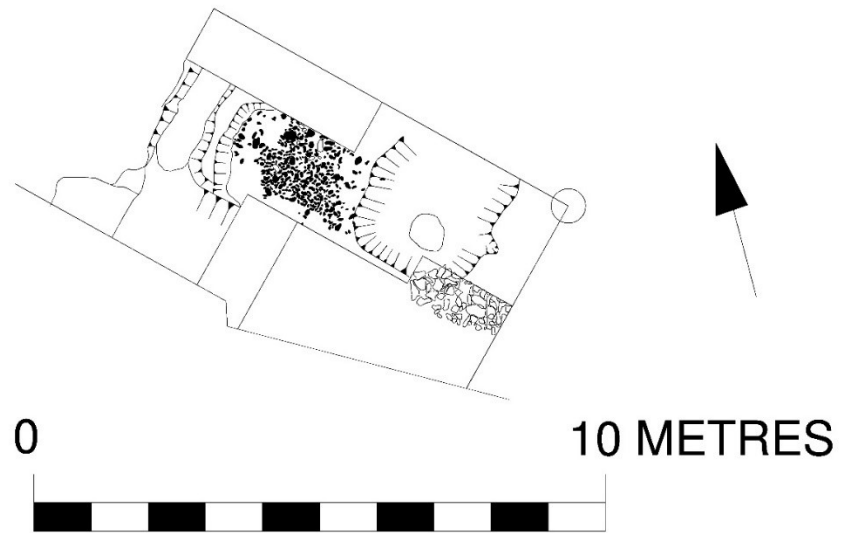


Fig 18. The Dew Pond and Flints



Plate 4. The Dew Pond Area

On the east side of the north baulk sondages had commenced in 2021 being designated trenches 6 and 18 in area E (Fig 5.). In the north/east corner of this trench an area 2.3 x 1.3 metres was opened to chase down to seek the depth of the terrace. This area produced copious amounts of pottery and some bone. The new section went down to a depth of 1.6 metres, with the north 'terrace' sides continuing down at an angle. There did appear to be a number of layers perhaps suggesting several periods of back filling. There was no trace of any chalk platform (Fig 19.) sections L-L, M-M & N-N).

A sondage ½ metre wide was cut deeper along the east side of the north/south baulk similar to one cut on the opposite side. This additional depth revealed a collection, or floor, of very large flints. The section was expanded to the full metre width and confirmed that the large flints covered the whole surface. The large flints also began to appear in the east/west trench 6. With the possible evidence for a round house, hinted by the terrace revealed in 2021, a possible trajectory was planned indicating the curving section of such a feature. A small extension was made into the east side of the excavation, and a curve of chalk was revealed where anticipated.

The area to the west of this new section was excavated, being trench 6, and the section showed that the natural chalk was a vertical feature, and was adjacent to natural clays and some flint. A small trace of chalk was noted in the north facing section, where an upper fill of loam lay over a thin band of chalk with the natural clay below. As the section progressed westwards along this baulk the fill became a dark loam. It was this layer that contained the numerous finds. (Fig 17.) It confirmed that the surface of large flints overlay a lower depth of natural clay.

During the last days of 2022 a small team decided to cut a small section through the east section of the east/west baulk, to seek the south edge of this very large pit. The edge of the pit was found in the new section. The chalk was a soft consistency similar to that found around solution holes. The south edge of chalk sloped down and dropped down dramatically in an irregular sub section in trench 1 (Fig 11.)

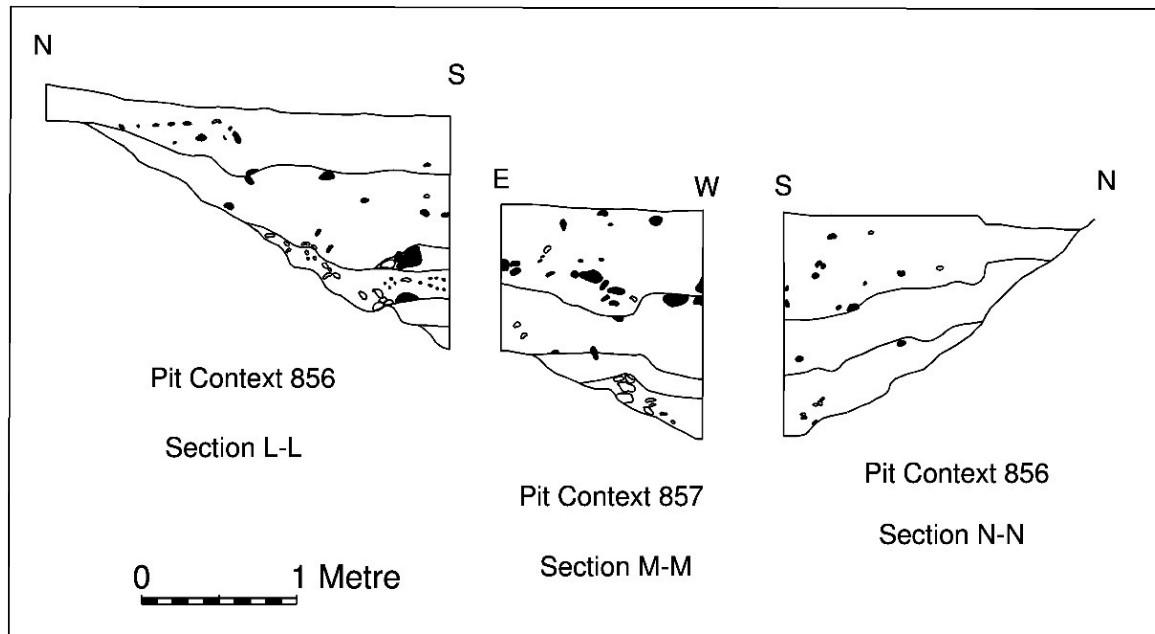


Fig 19. The Deep Pit Sections

Trench 24 (Area F) (Fig 5, 6 & 20).

The central south area proved to be the most difficult area to investigate. It was a mixture of archaeology and natural clays with flint (Fig 6.). On the west side an area of clay with flints was investigated using the quadrant method, and proved to be natural clay. To the north of this area there was a collection of large flints, merging around and going northward to become part of the west side of natural elements noted in area D to the west of trenches 10 and 14. To the east of this area of clay was a distinct and very visual area of bright red clay with a single small pit.

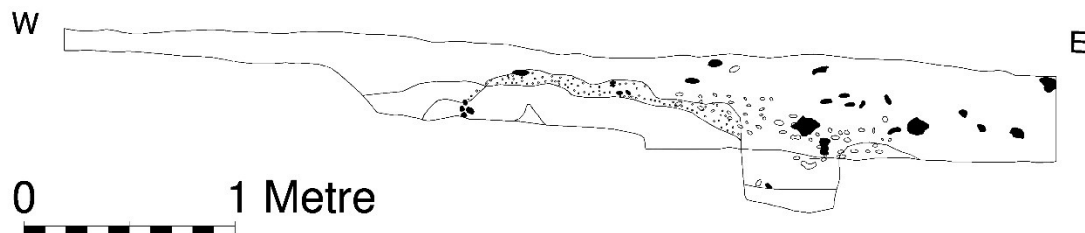


Fig 20. The South facing west baulk - Section J - J

In 2021 it was observed that a possible pit or post hole had been cut into this red clay context 791 (Fig 15.). This feature was sectioned and completely excavated in 2022. The fill was of a chalky loam and produced a single piece of animal bone, and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery. The reddened area was considered the possible location for a simple clamp kiln, perhaps for producing local pottery. However the complete lack of any charcoal for this feature discounts that idea.

A number of sections were cut through the north/south ditch in this area (Plate 5). The ditch is quite shallow in this location, but it was noted in the south facing west baulk (Fig 20.) The new sections confirmed that the ditch varied in width as it progressed southwards, and that there was some evidence for it being re-cut at least once (Fig 21.). The fill was of a clay loam and did produce some pottery. When the ditch was transferred to the complete site planned it can be noted that it links up with the beginning of ditch going northwards recorded on the 2011 site plans, so is part of that earlier feature.



Plate 5. The North/South Ditch in Trench 24

The areas to the west and east of the north/south ditch in this location were of a hard clay loam. During the very dry weather it proved very difficult to trowel. The excavations of these locations did produce a number of struck flint flakes and several large pieces of pottery. The pottery was quite thick and had a flint

calcined temper, suggesting that it could be late Bronze Age or early Iron Age in date.

The excavations did reveal both the baulks going in both the east/west and north/south directions, with both baulks being drawn (Fig 17.). An additional section was drawn of the south facing east baulk, and part of the east facing south baulk (Fig 11.).

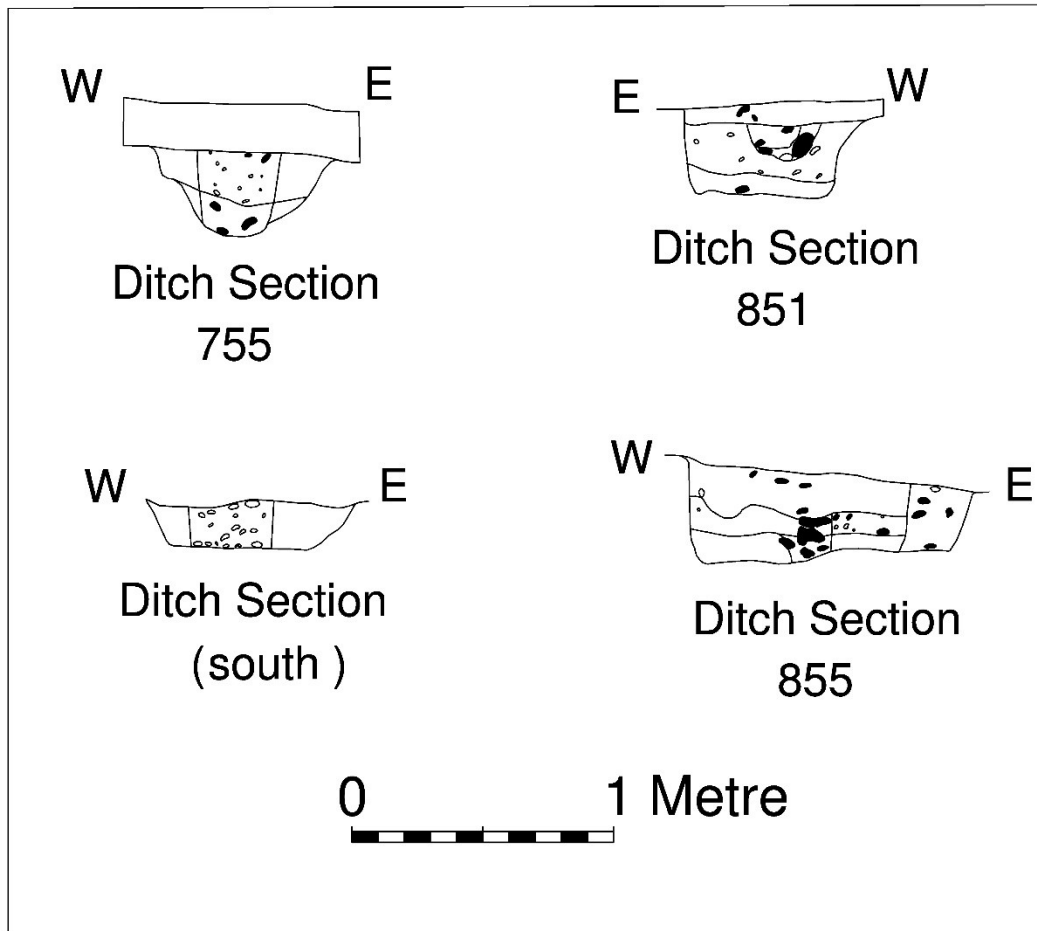


Fig 21. The North/south Ditch Sections

The Post Holes (Figs 10 & 15)

The excavations produced a number of post hole (Table 1). One alignment was on the west side of the site, associated with a possible fence line, post hole numbers 1,6, 7,8, 9, 38 and 39. Post holes 38 and 39 may also be associated with a ring of post holes encircling the large pit in the south/west corner, post

holes 35, 36, 37 and possibly 38 and 39. The large pit had post holes cut into the fill, post hole context 770, and another half sectioned under the west baulk.

In the south east corner previously excavated post holes were uncovered and new additional ones added, post hole numbers 43,44,45, 55, 56 and 57. There was also a larger central post hole that contained pottery Context 845. The arrangement of the post holes in this location does suggest a possible gateway into something. To the east of this collection were some smaller additional post holes, numbered 46, 47 and 48.

It in the central areas of 3 and 13, (D & F) a post hole arrangement could be associated with possible structures. The post holes 2, 3, 4, 5, 21, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 have several possible configurations. Post holes 3, 5, 28 and 32 are larger than the others and could be from a granary, while post holes 3 and 5 could be linked to the fence line and a rectangular beam slot construction.



Plate 6. A Round House?

Most of the post holes were small with very little packing, but the upper levels containing such packing may have been ploughed away. A photograph taken from the south west corner provides an interesting concept of a round house (Plate 6.) A collection of post holes were revealed at the top end of the site, post hole numbers 14, 15,16, 17, 18 and 54. This collection of post holes formed no

distinct pattern, but it is possible that other post holes may lay beneath the north baulk.

Post holes numbered 20 and context 805 were single features in the landscape. Context 801, located in trench 24, was a shallow curving feature, while post hole 20 was a small post hole located west of the area 10 and 14 and the outcrop of natural clay and flint.

The Post Holes				
No	Diameter cm	Depth cm	Trench or Location	Type of Fill
1	18		Fence line	Chalky loam
2	24		Trench 3	Chalky loam
3	66	51	Trench 3 (Context 798)	Chalky loam, plus medium flints
4	22		Trench 3	Chalky loam
5	50	26	Trench 3	Chalk loam, med chalk
6	20		Fence Line	Chalk loam
7	20		Fence Line	Chalk loam
8	20		Fence Line	Chalk loam
9	32		Fence line	Chalk loam
10	13		Trench 3	Stake hole
14	23	19	North section	Profile only
15	28	10	North section	Chalk loam+ 1 large flint
16	38	10	North section	Chalk loam + 1 small flint
17	37	35	North section	Chalk loam + flint packing
18	140	40	North section	Double post hole
20	14	10	West of trench 10	Chalk loam + small flint
21	36		East end trench 3	Clay with flints
23	36		East end trench 3	Clay loam
27	36		East end trench 3	Clay with flints
28	50	22	Trench 3	Chalk loam +small flint
30	30	16	East end Trench 3	Chalk loam
31	24	12	East end trench 3	Chalk loam +small flint
32	45	39	Central trench 3	Chalk loam +small flint
33	30	28	Central trench 3	Chalk loam + 1 large flint
34	18	10	Central trench 3	Chalk loam
35	27	19	Lower trench 3	Chalk loam+ med chalk
36	27		Lower trench 3	Chalk loam
37	25		Trench 3 west	Chalk loam+2 small flint

38	22		Fence line	Chalk loam
39	27		Fence line	Chalk loam
42	56	13	Trench 24 (red clay) Elongated	Chalk loam
43	26	9	Trench 1 SE corner	Sandy clay loam
44	22	8	Trench 1 SE corner	Sandy clay loam
45	20	10	Trench 1 SE corner	Sandy clay loam
46	16	7	Trench 1 SE corner	Sandy clay loam
47	20	7	Trench 1 SE corner	Sandy clay loam
48	18	10	Trench 1 SE corner	Sandy clay loam
53	23	15		
54	30	26	North trench 3	Chalk loam
55	Excavated	2011		
56	Excavated	2011		
57	Excavated	2011		
791	Same as	42		
805	40	12	Trench 24 lower	Sandy clay loam
845	85	24	Trench 1 SE corner	Clay loam + pottery

Table 1. The Post holes

The Finds

The Pottery (Table 2.)

The excavations in the south field at Rocky Clump continued to produce pottery that is quite different to that found in the north field. The 2022 season produced 1680 sherds of pottery weighing in a 9,812 gm. The majority of sherds this season have been quite small in size, with only 23 sherds having any form of decoration, consisting mostly of single or double lines. The predominant new finds are mainly of a East Sussex Ware grog tempered pot (57%). A number of discernible fabrics can be distinguished. Once again there are a variety of rim shapes indicating a number of different vessels.

There was a larger number of the later hard, grey fabric pottery, with well fired grey wares attributing for (7%) of the collection. Some sooty grey Wickham Barn sherds may be among the grey wares and an unusual single piece of grey ware strap handle. No mortaria was found. The samian wares were small in number totaling 29 in number (0.02%) All of the samian were very small pieces, but a

number of rims sherds were among the items found. This season there was no medieval green glazed pottery recovered, but some of the flint tempered items may be medieval (Pers. comm. Dr Barbara McNee). Any medieval pottery probably comes from the medieval farmstead located further down the hill at Patchway Field (Funnell 2017). Victorian and modern ceramics were quite small in number totaling only 12 pieces coming from the top soil and upper layers.

There were a number of more exotic fabrics with a number of black colour coated sherds with a fine white fabric. There were also a number of cream ware sherds, possibly of Gallo-Belgic origin.

The most interesting pottery finds this season came from the large pit in trench 2, and on the surface area of trench 24. There were several very thick pottery sherds, in association with numerous struck flakes from both areas. Dr McNee confirmed at a prehistoric pottery day school that they dated to the Middle Bronze Age (1400 BC).

The majority of pottery from 2022 was focused on two areas, the large pit or natural hollow in the north/east corner of the site, and the large pit in trench 20 in the north/west corner of the site. The pottery from the large pit is mostly very small and abraded sherds. The pottery from the pit in trench 20 has a significant amount of diagnostic items, including numerous rim sherds. Many of the sherds in this pit collection were of a well fired grey fabric.

The pottery has now been washed and marked.

No	Fabric Type	Number of sherds	Wt gms
1	East Sussex Ware	958	
2	East Sussex Ware Burnished Black	13	
3	Flint Tempered	147	
4	Fine Sand Tempered	317	
5	Coarse Sand Tempered	0	
6	Sandy Grey Ware	125	
7	Sandy Grey Ware Wickham Barn	26	
8	Colour Coated Wares	21	
9	Crème Wares (Gallo-Belgic?)	32	
10	Medieval Sand Tempered	0	
11	Green Glazed Wares	0	
12	Post Medieval	12	
13	Samian Ware	29	
	Totals	1680	9,812

Table 2. The Pottery

The Flintwork (Table 3.)

The flintwork collected this season consisted mainly of flint flakes with a number of possible tools and 4 hammerstones. A number of very crude cores were among the collection. The flintwork is very rough and crude and can probably be considered as a Bronze Age, or later, collection. The flakes totaled 627 weighing 12.395 kilos. The patination varied with 10 (0.02%) having a white patination, 37 (0.06%) black and 7 with a brown colour. The majority of flakes were either grey, 405 in number (64%), or 179 with a blue patination (28%). The majority of the flakes were primary strikes, and a good number (46%) retained some vestige of cortex. There was a general distribution of top soil flakes with concentrations in trench 20 and the deep pit in trench 21. A similar concentration was focused around trench 24, which also produced some interesting Middle Bronze Age pottery.

A small number of possible tools were noted including 2 possible notched pieces? Other finds included 2 possible blades and 4 blade fragments. There were 17 quite crude cores. The cores were all very roughly made. Other finds included four hammerstones. The collection contained 3 very crude scrapers. The flint tools will need to be examined by a flint specialist to confirm the figures.

The number of fragments of fire cracked flint was much larger in quantity than those found in the enclosure location, and much more than found in 2021. The 2022 season consisted of 104 pieces weighing in at 3.12 kilos. The deposition of FCF was similar in concentration to the flint flakes. Trench 21 in the north east corner recovered 12 pieces (24%), trench 20 had 9 pieces (18%) and trench 24 and the immediate surrounding area 11 pieces (22%).

The collection of flintwork is typical of most downland sites where the top soil finds are included in the data. The workmanship is all quite crude with no subsequent fine working including retouch. 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.

The flint collected from both 2021 and 2022 amounted to 968 struck flakes, weighing in at almost 20 kilos. A total of 30 crude cores were among the collection, with 5 hammerstones, 10 scrapers, 5 piercers, 9 notched pieces and 14 blade or blade fragments. The tools comprised 6% of the total collection, if the identity of the objects is confirmed. This is not the whole collection of flint collected as the large pit in the south east corner in trench 2 (context 761) is still being processed.

No	Type	Number	Weight gm
1	Flakes	627	12395
2	Notched	2	26
3	Blade/Frags	4	44
4	Blades	2	51
5	Cores	17	3005
6	Scraper	3	53
7	Hammerstone	4	1654
8	Piercer	3	95
Total s		662	17323
9	Fire cracked flint	104	3120

Table 3. The Flintwork

Rocky Clump Fire-Cracked Flint – Fire-cracked flint is normally associated with hearths and fire-places indicating habitation and cooking. Fire-cracked flint was also used as filler in prehistoric pottery, and a good number of sherds from 2021/2022 did have a flint temper. The total amount of fire-cracked flint collected during 2021/2022 was 160 pieces weighing in at almost 5 kilos. The majority were quite small fragments but there were also a good number of larger pieces. Sadly there was no evidence for any fire pits associated with roundhouses, as were found at the Bronze Age settlement at Downsvue, located just over the hill in Coldean (Rudling et al 2002). There was also no evidence for any clamp kilns associated with the firing of flint tempered pottery, but it is highly likely that these ephemeral features have been ploughed away. There was a general deposition of fire-cracked over the whole site, with a few concentrations. As anticipated the large pit in the north/east corner, trench 21, produced the most with (27%) of the finds coming from that area, with an additional (16%) coming from the adjacent 'dew pond' area, located north of the large pit. The large pit in the north west corner, trench 20 produced (13%) of the material. The area around the large pit in trench 2 produced 13 fragments which equates to (12%) of the collection. The area around the south/east corner, trench 1, and the lower central area trenches 12, 16 and 24 produced 17 fire-cracked pieces (11%). It was the south east corner that the large post hole, context 849, produced 3 large fragments.

The Animal Bone

The animal bone is being examined by a newly established bone identification team under the leadership of Dr Julia Montgomery. A short report on the bone identified from 2022 indicates that:-

It is early days but some interesting findings:

Most of the animal finds are from the ditches

Very little burnt bone and if present tiny bone fragments, so not cooking their leg's of lamb on site

Quite a lot of butchery signs, splitting bones for marrow, knife marks, scapula holes for hanging meat

Lots of feet and hand bones (waste product of animals)

Standard animals of cows, sheep, pig with a few horse and dog. Some possible deer bones

Evidence of young pig

Some tiny animals that it is hoped that Sarah Green will help identify.

The Marine Shell

The excavations of 2022 produced a number of new finds of marine shell. The finds were mainly of oyster shell, with only 3 left and 2 right hand oyster almost complete. The collection consisted mainly of 176 small fragments of shell with the total of the oyster shell weighing 853 gm. A number of the oyster shells had *hoplura* and *Ciliatus* parasites. The majority of finds were of very small fragments. There were also a small number of other marine shell finds. There were 14 limpets weighing in at 38 gm, a few tiny fragments of mussel shell, 12 in total, weighing only 13 gm, a single fragment of whelk, and 3 fragments of cockle shell. It was the pit in trench 20 that produced of the almost complete oyster shells, with another single complete shell coming from trench 6. A number of complete oyster shells were observed still in-situ in the lower depths of the fills in trench 21. Fragments of marine shell were forthcoming from all over the site.

The marine shell over the whole site excavated between 2021 and 2022 showed only a total of 6 left hand oyster shells, and 7 right handed. In 2021 oyster was the only marine shell found. The fact that there were no concentrations of one handed oyster shells tend to suggest no preparation areas, with the shells being a single episodal dietary occurrence. It is highly likely that the lack of marine shell finds in this location is because most of them may have been thrown into the large enclosure ditches located nearby.

The Coins

The coins found in 2022 were an additional 3 barbarous radiates, added to the 2 found in 2021 brings the total on this section of the excavation to 5. In addition there was a single possible silver coin. The new coins were found in trenches 2, 7, 20 and 24, so well distributed and not part of any hoard.

The Iron Metal Work

The iron objects this season included a collection of nails and just a few odd bits of unidentifiable pieces. Most of the nails are of a square section and quite small in size. There were a total of 90 nails weighing 317 gm. Most of the nails ranged between 30 and 50mm in length with only 8 nails exceeding this length. The majority of finds were from the large pit in trench 20, where there was quite a concentration. One notable find was of a collection of 10 hob nails found in trenches 6 and 21, the large pit in the north east corner.

The other iron objects consisted of:-

- 1) A large iron hook found in the pit in trench 20
- 2) A triangular object which could be an arrow head
- 3) One unidentified metal plate fragment
- 4) A piece of wire 33 mm long and 2mm in diameter
- 5) A metal rod 152 mm long, tapering from 10mm diameter down to 7mm diameter.

The Copper Alloy Finds

This season trench 21 produced a small fragment of copper alloy sheet, it measured 30 x 16 x 0.35mm thick. Other copper alloy finds were a ring and nail, recorded in the special finds (see below).

The Roman Tile

The 2022 season produced 5 fragments of Roman tegula tile, and 2 pieces of box flue tile weighing a total of 284 gm. The tegula tile measures around 25mm thick. Most of the roofing and box flue tile was recovered from the large pit in the north/east corner trench 21. Only 2 fragments came from trenches 22 and 24 at the southern section of the site. Two pieces of Roman roofing tile were found in 2021 at the west end of the site in trenches 2 and 4.

The Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

The excavations in 2022 produced 96 fragments of daub or CBM. The total weight was 566 gm. The total finds over 202/2022 amounted to 152 fragments weighing 1,116 gm. The majority of finds were quite small fragments but in 2022 there was 1 larger piece that retained evidence of laths. The CBM was distributed across the whole of the site. The only notable concentrations of CBM were in the central area trenches 15, 16 and 24 which produced 26% of the daub. Contexts 10, 14, 18 and 21, which constituted the large pit in the north east corner, produced 18% of the total collection.

The Glass

The excavations recovered 42 pieces of glass. The total glass collected weighed 35 gm, with most of the fragments too small to produce a recording on the scales. The glass varied in colour from clear to light and dark green, brown and black. Most of the glass came from broken vessels. There were 3 small blue pieces. Among the finds were 2 pieces recognised as being possibly Roman date, with a blue/green colour and small air bubbles. Clear glass accounted for 52% of the collection, some being flat and possible window glass. Dark green fragments accounted for 21% of the collection. There was one neck fragment, and a single piece having some form of decoration. The north/west pit trench 20 produced the most finds 36% with the large pit in the north/east corner having 26% of the collection. The remaining sherds of glass were found over the central area with no concentrations.

The Stone Finds

A large collection of stone items were recorded. The majority of the collection is small fragments of sarsen stone with 279 pieces weighing 5410 gm. Of that collection 137 pieces show signs of burning or scorching (49%). Among the other stones were small segments of natural tabular flint totalling 11 in number and 3 beach pebbles. A number of the beach pebbles, 2 in total, are the flattened shape associated with rubbing stones. There were two pieces of sarsen which could be fragments of a saddle quern.

The distribution of finds reveals a concentration in contexts 1 and 23 in the south east corner (15%) which could be the possible location of a round house. Other areas with noticeable numbers were the large pit in the north/east corner, which produced 21 finds of stone (7%). Another area of notable finds was in trench 24 which produced 15 finds of stone (5%). There was a general distribution of stone fragments over the whole site.

Slag

A total of 26 pieces of possible slag were found during the excavations weighing 864gm. The collection was widely dispersed. The pit in trench 20 contained (27%) of the material and the south east corner in trenches 1 and 23 there was (19%) of the possible slag. A specialist will be required to confirm if it is slag or another type of stone.

The Snail Shells

The land snails collected in 2022 totalled 299 in number weighing 502 gm, this compares with 126 found in 2021 weighing 718 gm. This season there were several species noted, of varying sizes. In 2021 the land snails were focused in a round small, shallow ditch in the southwest section of the site, in T2. In 2022 the majority of the snails came from trenches T6 and T21, the deep pit in the northeast corner. It will interesting to visit the Booth Museum to see if a molluscan expert can confirm the type of snail, and their preferred environment.

Modern Building Material

A collection of contemporary or Victorian fragments were recorded. The number was 14 fragments of brick weighing 343 gm, one piece had a single grey glazed surface. Of there modern tile there were 43 fragments weighing 914 gm, a couple of pieces of roofing tile retained evidence of peg holes. There were 22 small pieces of blue roofing slate weighing 117 gm. The items were found all over the site with no visible concentrations.

Special Finds

The 2022 season produced another 30 special finds, a good number being hob nails, but the finds also included a number of coins.

SP 1 Coin – copper alloy barbarous radiate

SP 2 – A bone pin from trench 1

SP3 – A hob nail in trench 2 extension

SP4 – A coin (Barbarous radiate) trench 3 extension eastwards

SP5 –Fragment of a shale bracelet in trench 10

SP6 – A small piece of copper alloy trench 18

SP7- A hob nail found in trench 1

SP8 – 2 Quern stone fragments with signs of grinding trench 10 (context 752).

Fragment 1 measured 160 x 115 x 80 mm max with some traces of scorching and weighed 1551 gm. Fragment 2 measured 120 x 110 x 63 mm max depth and weighed 1027 gm, this fragment had distinct grinding marks on the base.

Number	Type	Location
1	Coin – Barbarous radiate	
2	Bone pin	T1
3	Hob nail	T2
4	Coin Barbarous radiate	T3
5	Fragment of a shale bracelet	T10
6	Fragment of copper alloy	T18
7	Hob nail	T1
8	2 quernstone frags 1027 gm	T10
9		
10	Stub nail	T22
11	Large flat headed nail	T22
12	A large hook and nail collection	T20
13	Hob nail	T7 (818)
14	Coin –Barbarous radiate	T2
15	2 fragments of a brooch	T7 (818)
16	Hob nail	T23 (832)
17	Small flat headed nail	T14
18		
19	Hob nail	T21 (836)
20	Bead	T21 (836)
21	Bead	T25 (501)
22	Copper alloy nail	T25 (501)
23	Hob nail	T25 (501)
24	Copper alloy ring	T21 (840)
25	Bead	T21 (840)
26	Coin	T24 (G54)
27	Iron weapon head?	T24 (G54)
28	Hob nail	T21 (840)
29	Hob nail	T21 (848)
30	Hob nail	T21 (850)
31	Hob nail	T21 (850)
32	Hob nail	T21 (850)
33	Coin – Barbarous radiate	T20 (501)
34	2 saddle quern fragments	T21 (850)
35	Querns fragments	T21 (850)
36	Hob nail	T6 (759)
37	Coin	T7 (819)
38	Saddle quern fragment	T6 (759)
39	Bead	T20 (831)
40	Bead	T25 (755)

Conclusions

The 2022 season of excavations at Rocky Clump has proved to be extremely interesting, and indicated just how complex the archaeology is in the south field (Fig 22.). The whole of the 15 metre square area was cleared of top soil and numerous features revealed. The geophysical images hinted at a number of large circular features which could be either archaeological or natural. The excavations produced quite a complex combination of both types, with the archaeology having to be teased out in both the north/east and south central locations.

The south east corner had been almost completely excavated down to a mixture of chalk and sandy clay loam. The finds consisted of a mixture of small pottery and bone fragments. A curving layer of flints did suggest the possible outline of a round house wall footing, but there were no notable post holes for roof supports. A number of Bronze Age round houses were recorded without roof supporting post holes at Downsvie (Rudling et al 2002). The collection of seven post holes at the south end of this location still suggest some form of entrance, but to what? It is possible that these post holes are an entrance to the enclosure located to the south east, with a large pit on the north/west side of the enclosure perhaps supporting some form of drawbridge or wooden causeway. It is possible that we do have a round house, but one lacking in roof supports. A number of these have been investigated in other locations (Pers. Comm. Tristan Bareham). A sondage cut against the west facing, baulk to chase down the chalk, revealed a pit or possible ditch running eastwards into the baulk, indicating further archaeological deposits heading in that direction.

The north east corner has proven to be an archaeological conundrum. The early signs of a possible terrace hinted at a possible round house, with excavations in the 1990's at the Bronze Age sites at Downsvie (Rudling et al 2002) and Varley Halls (Greig 1993) having such terraced arrangements in the houses on those sites. The various sondages cut at the Rocky Clump excavations in 2022 were sunk in places to a depth of 1.6 metres, with no sign of a natural chalk floor surface being exposed. This area proved to be a deep pit, with a mixture of finds. A couple of sections were cut through the east/west baulk in the last days of the season confirming the south side of this pit and its dimensions. A soft chalk ridge was found, generally associated with solution hollows. At a depth of 1 metre a layer of large flints was exposed, with numerous finds from among those flints. A sondage was cut into this layer to investigate what was hidden beneath, and it proved to be a layer of natural clay. This deeper clay layer was found on both sides of the north/south baulk.

One of the associate site directors, John Skelton, has suggested that what we may have is a natural sink hole, being exploited for the deposition of flints being moved from the surrounding fields, the flints being removed from the fields to prevent damage to ancient ploughs. This does sound like a plausible idea. There

is some concern about the feature termed a possible 'dew pond', located immediately north of the large pit/hollow. The fill was almost entirely devoid of finds, with the exception of a single Roman coin and sherd of Iron Age pottery. The feature did retain water for short periods after heavy rain. It has been suggested that ancient dew ponds may have been lined with skins? There was no trace of any lining in this feature.

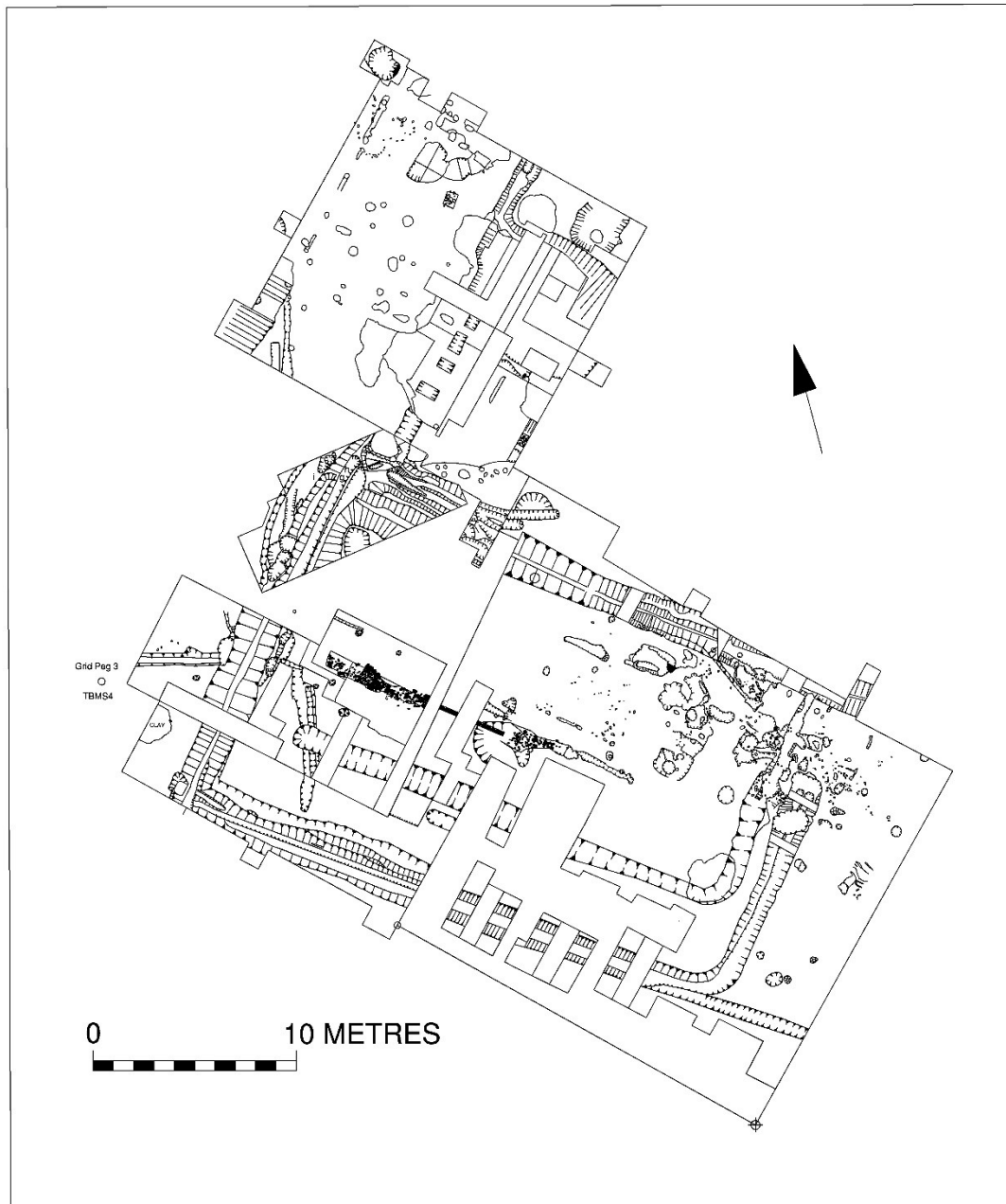


Fig 22. The South Field

The north/south ditch, observed in the geophysical images, was confirmed as running across the whole site. At the top north end it is cut into natural chalk and is a well defined feature. At the south end it is also cut into natural chalk, so was easily identified. In the south area a number of sections were cut into an area of clay loam and did produce further evidence that the ditch continued southwards. The sections provided evidence for re-cutting. The area to the west of the north baulk was a dark loam, and there was very little visible evidence of the ditch cutting through this deposit. However, the north facing section of the baulk did have it revealed. The ditch fills were of a similar texture, and there was no visible stratigraphy. The ditch produced a number of finds of pottery, bone and quern stones fragments in the north section, but little in the south. Examining the overall site plans, it was observed that the north/south ditch continues southwards issuing out into the corner ditches of the adjacent large enclosure.

Archaeology was found in all four corner of the excavation. A small extension was made in two places to the large pit in the south/west corner. The north edge of the pit was found, and more of the chalk loam fill to the south. There was no sign of any bottoming out of the feature. A few more struck flint flints were recovered and several fragments of what proved to be Middle Bronze Age pottery (Pers.Comm Dr Barbara McNee). This feature pushes the earliest dating for this site back over another thousand years. A deep pit in the north/west corner produced copious amounts of well fired pottery, and a significant number of nails, and a single iron hook. Is this pit with several distinct layers a feature of 'structured' deposits. To the east of this pit were a number of post holes, and another concentration of pottery, unfortunately due to time and boundary limitations, this area was not extended further north for additional investigations.

The central area of natural chalk produced a number of features to the north of the site, that appeared more natural than archaeological, and have been deemed possible tree throws. The sections cut into these features revealed very irregular sides and depths and a fill of chalky loam. A small concentration of struck flint was found in one area, but very little else.

The central/west areas produced a number of post holes, of varying shapes and sizes. When these features are viewed from the southwest they clearly define a circular configuration with a central post, and using a pair of solution hollows could be interpreted as a possible entrance to a round house facing south east. However, when viewed from other directions the features are less distinct. Some of the post holes, four in number are larger than the others, and located in a square orientation could be considered a possible granary structure. There could be a number of phases in this location.

During the 2021 season of excavations a number of linear features were noted, one feature was in a north/south orientation, and four others in an east/west direction. The north/south shallow depression has a collection of regularly

spaced post holes, and is much too long to be considered a building. One interpretation is that it is fence line, impossible to date, and there have been similar features found at Bullock Down, near Eastbourne (Pers. Comm. Dr David Rudling). The shallow features going east/west may be the remains of a beam slotted structure, with a pair of large central roof supporting posts. The four linear shallow ditches could be an exercise in the re-building of a single structure in a slightly different location. However, there has been much debate on site about these features, with some convinced they are merely plough marks. Rectangular structures dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods have been recorded, with one local example being at Park Brow, West Sussex (Wolseley & Smith 1927)

There are other post holes notably around trench 2 and the deep prehistoric pit. It is possible that they are ancient boundary posts around the deep feature. One post hole actually cuts into the upper fills of this pit, so must be a later feature.

The south central area with its mixture of clay loams and natural clay has been the most difficult area to excavate, particularly during the very hot dry weather. The north/south ditch was eventually identified, with the fills to the west of it producing some prehistoric flintwork and some Middle Bronze Age pottery. The area has no clear definition of any feature. The area of red clay immediately north of these clay loams did have a single pit cut into it, but a lack of charcoal confirms that it is not a small local kiln for pottery making, but did contain a sherd of Iron Age pot. The reddish clay must be considered a natural deposit.

Rocky Clump hints at activity, but continues to lack any well defined evidence for occupation. The post holes and pits lack, at present, any sense of purpose. It is possible that the post holes are the remains of a round house, but there is still some element of doubt. The large pit, filled with pottery, bone and shell, is an obvious rubbish midden, and the evidence for the 'dew pond' is open to debate. In all four corners of the current excavations are features disappearing into the baulk, so the archaeology continues in all directions.

The site was visited by some notable archaeological luminaries, Dr David Rudling and the County Archaeologist, and former Archaeology South East manager Neil Griffin. Both of these experts have been unable to offer concrete suggestions of what went on at Rocky Clump in this area. Neil Griffin has suggested that the north south ditch and the large pit were the earlier features in the north/east corner, with the sections indicating a covering, or back filling, of those features by either a single incident or colluvial activity. The various post holes and pits indicate a number of phases of activity at this site. The fact that archaeological features appear to progress in every direction, shows that a clear picture of the ancient settlement is still to be determined.

The 2022 season of excavations were originally destined to be the final season at Rocky Clump. The anticipated extrapolation was that the enclosure with its granary and grain storage pit, protected by a ditch and bank, would have a round

house or houses located close by. The terrace found in 2021 hinted at such a feature, but the depth of the pit and lack of any occupation layer confirmed that it was something else. The numerous post holes may suggest a round house, but if so it would be poorly constructed. However, as we are dealing with a subsistence environment, so it may be a possibility. Ploughing may have depleted what were once substantial post holes.

Rocky Clump still has secrets to reveal. The early thoughts that the site was simply an ancient shrine (Gorton 1988), and burial place (Gilkes 1997), has been vastly expanded into quite a complex low status agricultural farmstead (Funnell & Tolhurst 1999 – 2022). The complexity and scale of the ancient environment at Rocky Clump is considerably larger than the simple enclosure recorded at Oving (Bedwin & Holgate 1985). The early phase of the site at Rocky Clump now appears to commence during the Middle Bronze Age, with features dated to that period in both the south field and within the copse of trees. Activities continued during the late Iron Age, with the enclosure, its granary and storage pit. The post holes and shallow beam slots could indicate occupation, but are still not too convincing. There appears to have been movement during the later Iron Age to a new location north of the copse of trees, with pottery and coin evidence indicating activity from the 1st century AD up until the early 4th century AD.

Late Iron Age sites are rare in Sussex. The middle to late Bronze Age settlements are well represented with examples at Plumpton Plain (Holleyman & Curwen 1935), Itford Hill (Holden 1972) and (Burstow & Holleyman 1957) and the sites at Downsview (Rudling et al 2002) and Varley Halls (Greig 1997). Itford hill had a settlement linked to a cemetery. A number of these early 20th century excavations focused on visible earthworks, while Downsview and Varley Halls were found by chance. A number of early Bronze Age enclosures develop into hill-forts with examples at Thundersbarrow (Curwen 1933) and Hollingbury (Holmes 1984). At Oving, in West Sussex, (Bedwin & Holgate 1985) the small enclosure appears to focus on concealing metal working activity, while the one at Rocky Clump appears to focus on grain processing and storage. The enclosure at Rocky Clump was found by chance, with even the geophysical imaging producing only vague and indistinct features. There were no visible signs of any earthworks which must have substantial when considered with the depths and scale of the ditches. It does raise the question of how many other small Iron Age settlement sites are out there, and being ploughed away?

A new season of excavation is being planned for 2023, but with archaeological features going in all directions, and lack of clarity from the geophysical images, it is going to be an interesting decision as to what direction the new dig will take. Rocky Clump still has the potential for investigations for a number of seasons yet.

Acknowledgements

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John Funnell 2nd May 2023

An Elephants Head in Stanmer

For a number of years there have been rumours that an elephant head was buried in Stanmer, not far from Rocky Clump. At a recent meeting of the Stanmer Preservation Society it was confirmed that there had been such an incident.

It appears that a young Indian elephant named Toto was killed by another elephant at the London Zoo, no date known of when this happened. It appears that the carcass had to be cut up for transportation and that the head was destined for the Booth Museum.

The burial of the head was witnessed by some of the locals, including Mick Shrimpton who is still lives at Stanmer. He knows the location of the burial as being somewhere at the bottom of Patchway Field, and close to the water catchment. It was buried for de-fleshing. The skull was later dug up and is now lodged at the Booth Museum.

This makes the burial site location irrelevant. It is important to know that this incident did happen, and is recorded.

BHAS Attendance Excavation, finds and day schools 2022

Name	Days	Location
Sue Batey	1	Brighton
Clive Bean	27	Hove
Judith Billingham	3	Brighton
Rebekah Bosler	25	Brighton (Ohio)
Fran Briscoe	5	Shoreham
Duncan Cameron	25	Brighton
Margaret Carey	4	Brighton
Delia Cattell	1	Seaford
Chris Coates	33	Burgess Hill
Simon Cooper	12	Brighton
Richard Desouza	28	Brighton
Michelle Douchkov	2	Hove
Don Eastwell	1	Brighton
David Edwards	2	Brighton
Andrew Fanning	23	Brighton
Don Faulkner	2	Glynde
Stefanie Freiling	9	Southwick
John Funnell	59	Brighton
Mary Funnell	2	Brighton
Max Gamblen	2	Brighton
Maria Gardiner	2	Hove
Quintin Gee	1	Southampton
Mark Gillingham	50	Hove
Xavier Gillingham	8	Hove
Jonathan Gladwin	10	Redhill
Zachery Goodwin	1	London
Barbara Groat	36	East Grinstead
Lesley Hains	7	Burgess Hill
Luci Hammond	7	Brighton
Andrew Housam	5	Scaynes Hill
Phillip Jackson	3	Brighton
Alison Lloyd Jones	9	Hove
Glynis Jones	2	Worthing

Jozef Kis	3	
Pranay Krishna	1	India (Sussex Uni)
Mark Lambert	31	Hassocks
Henrik Larsen	15	Hove (Norway)
David Ludwig	24	Rustington
Joan MacGregor	4	Brighton
Brian Matthews	5	Brighton
Abbie Meads	1	Brighton
Chrissie Melvin	3	Worthing
Mark Melvin	4	Worthing
Jo Miller	21	Ringmer
Santiago Molina	6	Mexico (Sussex Uni)
Julia Montgomery	5	Brighton
Xenia Muhlberg	2	Germany
Ursula Neid	1	Brighton
Bethany O'Neill	2	Brighton
Richard Page	2	Brighton
Mark Peck	11	Harpenden
Neil Richardson	1	Eastbourne
Linda Robinson	6	Hove
Luca Robinson	1	London
Innes Russell	1	Brighton
Jane Russell	1	Brighton
Alison Sanders	1	Rotherham
John Skelton	55	Hove
Kate Skelton	1	Hove
Sophie Spencer	1	Brighton
Kate Springett	1	Eastbourne
Andrew Symonds	6	Barcombe
Michael Swallow	1	Brighton
Pete Tolhurst	49	Crowborough
Imogen Warner-Dart	8	Brighton
Isaac Watkins	4	Hastings
Dougal Williamson	1	Brighton
Valerie Williamson	20	Brighton
Janis Winkworth	14	Brighton

Atlanta Woodhall	1	Laughton
Neil Woods	1	Hassocks
Sacha Woods	1	London Muswell Hill

Total 72 people

Total Days 723

No of Males 37
Male Days 506 (77%)

No of Females 35
Female Days 211 (29%)

Chris Coates 33
Mark Lambert 31
Richard De Souza 28
Clive Bean 27

Barbara Groat 36
Bekah Bosler 25
Jo Miller 21
Val Williamson 20

Acknowledgments

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

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

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

Mr Neil Griffin –The East Sussex County Archaeologist

Mr Rob Wallace and Mr David Millum for the use of their facilities in post ex. At their premises at Bridge Farm.

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

Mr Rob Dumbrill - BHCC City Parks Manager at Stanmer

Ms Sue Craig – Chair of the Stanmer Preservation Society

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 (1993-2022) are an indicator of when the work was carried out, and not the date of publication.

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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 3rd February 2022.