ARCHAEOLOGCAL FIELD NOTEBOOK 2002

A RECORD OF THE PROJECTS OF THE BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD UNIT

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit has during the season of 2002 conducted a wide range of activities in the field. Post excavation and field walking workshops have processed much of the material found, and drawings and interims reports have been completed where possible. The reports on the field walking conducted at Varley Halls in 1995 and the Roman nail scraper found at Lancing Down in 1998 have been submitted to the Sussex Archaeological Collections.

The season has concentrated on excavations at Ovingdean and Rocky Clump. The research programme has included a number of geophysical studies including the examination of a Roman road at Duddleswell, near Uckfield, a large resistivity study of the north and south fields at Rocky clump and further investigations at Ovingdean. At Ovingdean the geophysics is seeking evidence for a known Roman site in the field close to the coast road identified by numerous finds of pottery. The BHAS Unit also assisted with further geophysical studies at West Burton, West Sussex in the examination of a possible deserted medieval village, (DMV), located close to West Burton church. New software for the resistivity meter has been purchased from Geoscan. David Staveley, a member of the Field Unit, has also developed his own software and significant images of the areas surveyed have been produced as a result of his endeavours.

There was no field walking carried out in 2002 as the fields were either not in a condition to be walked or had been ploughed and seeded too quickly for the projects to be organised. However, future field walking projects are being planned for fields at Old Boat Corner, Ovingdean and Peacehaven. Field walking is a useful method of seeking the location of ancient sites, and is an activity enjoyed by most of the Field Unit.

Finds processing has been well attended by significant numbers of the unit and finds from both Ovingdean and Rocky Clump were processed during the latter part of 2002. The material from Ovingdean has been passed on to specialists for a greater depth of study. Keith Edgar has undertaken the examination of the pottery from Ovingdean, and Sharon (Cher) Price is examining the bone material from Ovingdean. Keith Butler has been inking in the site plans and sections for this site. The site plans for Rocky Clump are being transferred to a Radan CAD station with the results being compiled in dxf. Format.

Other events have included support for the Mid Sussex Archaeological Field Team (MSFAT) with their endeavours on the Roman villa site at Barcombe. A number of the unit worked at Barcombe from May to the end of August, before returning to Rocky Clump for the remainder of the BHAS season. In November a large number of the unit assisted Archaeology South East with their excavations at the Brighton Roman villa site at Preston Road (Endeavour Garage).

This year, 2002, has seen a greater emphasis with regard to the training of personnel in the management of archaeological sites. A joint venture was organised in the early part of the year between BHAS and MSFAT to teach peopl the basic rudiments and management skills. The course was planned and run by Chris Butler of MSFAT to educate members of both units in the organising and running of an excavation. As a result of this day school a number of people have taken on the responsibility of running the sites at Rocky Clump, Ovingdean and Barcombe. Both Norman Phippard and Keith Edgar of BHAS are now

willing and able to organise, manage and control excavations. On the research programmes David Stavely has been delegated leader of the geophysical team with the responsibility of organising and planning the research projects. Bill Santer, (the Society Honorary Treasurer), and Norman Phippard are in the process of planning a field walking project of fields at Peacehaven. The fields are known to have finds dating to the Neolithic and Mesolithic periods. The project is in association with the Peacehaven Local History Group led by Stanley Bernard. In education Maria Gardiner has been instrumental in organising a number of day schools including the study of pottery and flint with Malcom Lyne and Chris Butler as the teachers.

The Society continues to conduct watching briefs on small scale developments. A number of unscheduled sites, not noted in the planning process, notably the creation of 'bunds' along roadside verges have produced a quantity of archaeological features. These areas have been examined and any archaeological information observed has been recorded.

The field activities of the BHAS Field Unit have attracted a number of new people, with varying degrees of archaeological skills, and with the education process these skills are being developed and enhanced. The season for 2003 is already planned with research and excavation continuing to be part of the Society's programme. Finds processing and day schools are also part of next season's agenda.

John Funnell 21st January 2003

Interim Report 2002

Excavations at 'Hogs Croft' Ovingdean, Brighton, East Sussex

A Medieval enclosure of buildings, including a possible manor house, surrounded by a flint cobbled yard, dating to the 12th or 13th centuries located immediately north of the 11th century church.

Introduction

The village of Ovingdean lies in a narrow valley to the east of the city of Brighton and Hove and west of the neighbouring valley settlement at Rottingdean (TQ35550360). The valley has gentle slopes leading down from the hill known as Mount Pleasant, while Cattle Hill to the west is a more dramatic incline. The church and excavated site lie on a small plateau raised above the valley bottom, probably a small spur of this part of the South Downs. The valley rises to the north ending at the location of the Woodingdean cemetery. The south end of the valley reaches the cliff edge at Ovingdean. On the steep slope and immediately to the north west of the site lies a chalk quarry, cutting into the side of Cattle Hill, and the field's west boundary wall lies immediately below the quarry. The small hamlet of Ovingdean was founded in antiquity and the name probably means 'valley of the family or followers of Ufa' (Mills). Research projects, including geophysics and field walking of lands to the south of the church, have found evidence to suggest that this valley has been utilised from Neolithic times, when flint may have been brought from the cliff face to be fashioned into tools used for clearing the land. A Roman presence is also attested by concentrations of pottery found on the lower southern slopes of Cattle Hill. Finds of pottery, probably associated with the early medieval settlement, have also been collected from the fields along the valley bottom. (Funnell)

Ovingdean is mentioned in the Domesday Book. It was located in the Welesmere Hundred which was held by Godfrey de Pierpoint from William de Warenne. The Domesday Book also records that the village had land for 4 ploughs and had 5 villagers, 5 smallholders, 4 slaves and a small church. A manor of Ovingdean is recorded but there is no mention of a manor house. Ovingdean Grange, a building lying in the valley bottom and to the east of the excavated site, has been the study of an extensive building survey (Martin & Martin) which suggests that the earliest phases of this building date to either the late 15th century or early 16th century.

The parish church at Ovingdean, St Wulfrans, is dated to the 11th century and has many Saxon looking features (Holden 118) including the nave and chancel walls, and some windows. One of the features of the church is the door in the north chancel wall, with an accompanying stoop. This distinct feature was blocked in antiquity which is confirmed by the encroachment and elevated levels of the churchyard into which the doorway would have opened. The church is constructed from flint, possibly quarried from an incursion into the east side of the scarp on Cattle Hill, located to the north west of the church.

Geophysical and Field Walking Surveys

Ovingdean has been the subject of archaeological investigation for over a decade. The field to the north of Ovingdean church, formerly known as 'Hogs Croft', contains significant earthworks. (Fig 1.) John Davies, a local historian, has suggested that the earthworks may be the remains of a 'thegnly' manor and that churches and associated medieval manors are a common occurrence. In 1986, Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society, under the leadership of Mr Ray Hartridge, conducted a resistivity survey of a section of this field. Further resistivity surveys in 1991 and 1999 completed the examination of the remaining section of the field. The later survey using an RM15 data logging device allowed greater enhancement of the readings collected (Fig 2.). All the surveys have recorded areas of extremely high resistance, many in linear arrangements. The surveys also produced a configuration of low readings indicating the location of the old village pond, filled in during the middle of the last century.

In 2000 and 2001 field walking projects on lands to the south of the church and north of the coastal road to Brighton produced significant quantities of archaeological material suggesting that this small valley leading down to the sea was settled and farmed during the Neolithic, Roman and medieval periods (Figs 3-5). The field immediately south of the church contained quantities of mollusc and pottery, including medieval green glazed wares.

The Excavations (Fig 6.)

During 2000 the resistivity survey results were scrutinised and a plan formulated to examine the anomalies recorded. The survey clearly shows some form of rectangular enclosure, with high readings tending to suggest it contained the remains of walls. A number of larger areas of high resistance with well defined boundaries hinted at the preservation of floor layers. The plan of action required the cutting of 5 major trenches, one metre wide, and up to 15M in length. The object of the exercise was to examine as many features as possible in the very limited time allowed for the excavation.

A pair of trenches (A and B) were opened close to the church wall. These lay well within an area of high resistance and to the edge of the anomalies. The object of these trenches was to seek both a floor surface and a boundary wall of any possible building. Trench C examined another large area of high resistance, and a linear feature running south to north, whilst trenches D and E investigated linear features running east to west, on the north side of the earthworks. A small trench dug on the last day of the excavation, trench G, sought evidence for a west boundary wall, while the final trench, trench F, examined a small depression noted in the centre of the earthworks.

Trench A

The depth of top soil was only 100mm thick and features were revealed within minutes of the excavation commencing. This trench, the nearest to the church wall, measured 8 metres in length and 1 metre in width. The layer immediately below the turf produced large quantities of red roofing tile lying with a mixture of fine pebble and grit. The interior of trench 'A' was covered by the roots of an adjacent tree with the roots overlying all of the features below, clearly showing that the tile rubble was of an early deposition.

A small section, 0.5M wide, was cut through this layer of roofing debris (context 25) revealing a layer of large flint nodules beneath. The nature of the composition of the material suggested a floor layer of compressed flint. A small section was cut through this cobbled surface and revealed a number of very large flints bonded with mortar (Fig 7.). The upper layer of large flint nodules appeared to be a linear formation, overlying a lower circular formation. The layer of tile, grit and flint cobbling ceased in a well defined edge on the east side of the trench.

To the east of the cobbled floor a fill of medium brown chalky loam produced a well defined ditch. The ditch, (context 7), contained a number of large flint nodules among the fill, suggesting that the feature may be a robbed out wall. A metal axe was recovered from the upper layer of this ditch close to the adjacent edge of the cobbled floor. Medieval pottery was recovered from the lower fill of the ditch. A pair of shallow pits, (contexts 8 and 26), both cutting the ditch produced only a single piece of pottery. The pit to the north disappeared under the baulk, with only a narrow section being excavated. The east end of the trench, and the pits and ditch were excavated down onto the chalk bedrock.

Trench B

Trench 'B' was cut to examine the outer section of an area of high readings and to determine whether a possible floor had some form of boundary wall and linking surfaces. The removal of the top soil in trench 'B' immediately revealed a flint cobbled surface. The flint surface was similar to that found in trench A, with both grit and red tile deposits scattered about the surface layer. A section 1.5M in length was cut through this layer and revealed the chalk bedrock below. Finds of medieval pottery and some metalwork were recovered from this surface layer.

Trench 'B' was extended for a further 6 metres in an easterly direction to try to determine whether the ditch feature uncovered in trench 'A' (context 7) continued running northwards. The new section, however, revealed a 'circular' area of flint. The flint nodules ceased east of this juncture and the section came down onto a chalk substrate. A post hole was found cutting into chalk deposits to the east of the flint boundary and another possible post hole was cut by the section edge and could be seen disappearing into the ground for a further 50CM. The circular flint area was excavated to a depth of 1.1M and is thought possibly to be a well. The flint facing was mortared in places and appeared to be supported from behind by an organic layer. Finds from the well feature and surrounding area included medieval pottery, bone and some metalwork. The extended section provided no evidence that the ditch running from trench A, continues in the direction of trench B. A profile was drawn of the excavated section.

Trench C

The location of trench 'C' included the east rampart of the earthworks, where it drops steeply down into the valley below. The geophysics in this section produced a number of concentrations of high readings and some linear features. The linear features did suggest walls being located below the surface, but the constraints of the excavation boundary did not allow investigation of the outer features noted in the survey.

The opening of trench C produced the most enigmatic section of the whole excavation. The west end of the trench contained a fill of chalky loam that sunk well into the earthwork

bank. As the section continued eastward a conglomeration of large flint nodules was revealed which formed a circular configuration towards the east end (context 23). The east end of the section came down to chalk at the lower reaches of the earthwork. Once the west part of the trench had been cleared of its fill of light chalky loam the section produced a 'wall' of flint measuring 1.44M in width and 1M in depth. On either side of this 'wall' (east and west of the feature) were buttresses of chalk nodules.

The west end of trench 'C' continued down to a level platform of chalk, with the section end being circular in shape. The flint area to the east was a considerable collection of large flints, some being fire-cracked. From among this debris were recovered several pieces of dressed stone. A number of these pieces of stone had serrated surfaces, probably for keying wall plaster. However, no wall plaster was recovered from the excavation.

A thin layer of flint nodules was noted running from the west section of the 'wall' creating a floor like feature running above the buttress of chalk. Finds from the loamy fill between the 'wall' and chalk edge on the west side of the trench included animal bone, shell, metalwork and medieval pottery, including pieces of green glazed wares.

Trench D

A number of linear anomalies had been noted on the north side of the earthworks and some of the features tended to suggest either the meeting of pairs of walls or the location of a possible entranceway to the enclosure. One pair of linear features running east to west across the field are spaced about 8M apart and these meet or cross with a second pair of high readings running south to north. The section in trench D was designed to find the cause of the high readings and investigate whether a chronology for the walls could be determined.

The excavation revealed a substantial wall running from south to north (context 12). The wall was constructed of large flint nodules. The edges of the wall were well defined and evenly spaced but with none of the flints showing any sign of having being knapped. The wall measured 1M in width and 60cms in depth. A small area of light chalky loam was excavated south of the wall feature (context 15) and a similar area north of the wall (context 41). The wall was found to be lying on a thick layer of chalky loam mixed with mortar. A secondary layer of chalky loam, with a different texture, lay below this. The twin layers of loam overlay a fill of medium brown soft silty earth. This context was the lowest level excavated and produced finds of pottery and animal bone within the fill. The chalk bedrock was therefore not reached during the excavation of the trench in the limited time allowed.

To the north of the flint wall the excavation revealed a compressed solid layer of chalky mortar (context 39). This measured 60cms in width and 30mm in depth and was covered by a layer of large chalk nodules. The various chalk layers disappeared into the baulk. The most northerly context (context 38) lay in the last 2 metres of the trench. This area was a random mixture of flint nodules, medium chalk pieces, grit and flecks of mortar. The finds from this section included a bronze strap end and a decorated spindle whorl.

Trench E

Trench E lay at the furthest point west in the excavation. This trench was cut into the highest point on the earthworks and was also the widest section. The earthworks drop dramatically down onto the level platform to the south in this area. The geophysics had suggested a possible floor level in this vicinity and it was close to the alignment of one of the linear anomalies running east to west. The original intention had been to cut a trench 16 metres in length but the time restriction limited the excavation to two trenches each 4M in length. The south trench produced a fill of chalky loam that came down onto a chalk surface at the southern end. A small wall was found measuring 0.84M in width and 0.30M in depth. The wall was a very insubstantial feature constructed of large flint nodules (context 43) and the wall had a small gully running along its south side (context 44). The wall was built partially over an earlier ditch running parallel to the wall (context 46) with the ditch containing a soft loamy fill (context 47). It would therefore appear that the ditch construction was not originally intended for the later wall feature. The area immediately to the north of this wall contained a fill of medium chalk nodules but again this layer was not investigated due to time constraints.

The north trench was also cut to a length of 4M but this was later extended by a further 1M to the south. The trench produced a very significant wall (contexts 35/49) which was constructed of un-knapped flint. The nodules were placed in a manner which suggested that some form of building skill had been involved as the edges were very neat and the alignment quite precise. The base of the wall was very even. The area to the north of the wall contained a layer of sand (context 36) overlying a light chalky loam (context 18). The section did not reach the chalk substrate. The layers to the south of the wall consisted of a layer of orange sand, immediately abutting the wall (context 38) overlain by an upper layer of chalky loam (context 37).

Trench F

On the final day of the excavation two small trenches, F and G, were cut to examine questions raised during the excavation.

During the excavation a very noticeable feature had been a depression in the area lying between trenches B and D. The depression measured 1M in diameter and was considered to be the possible location of a well. A section measuring 2M x 1M was cut effectively sectioning the depression. The excavation came down onto a layer of flint rubble, consisting of large flint nodules. However, the focus of the depression proved to be an area completely lacking in deposition of the flint and revealed an even chalk substrate. To the north of this barren circle there were a number of large flint nodules overlying a cluster of 15 whelk shells most of which were left in-situ. The south section of this small trench again contained a quantity of flint rubble, but this overlay a well defined floor consisting of plain medieval floor tiles. The tiles had been damaged by the tumble of overlying flint, but provided a well defined boundary on its north side. A number of pieces of the floor were removed for further examination, but the remaining tiles were left in-situ and the trench carefully back filled.

Trench G

The area where Trench G was located had a noticeable drop on the north side, it was thought that this incline might prove to be the north boundary of the flint cobbled floors found in trenches A and B. A small section was cut measuring 2M x 1M, which again immediately below the turf revealed a flint cobbled floor. The floor consisted of small flint nodules, grit, fragments of red tile and medieval pottery. The section, however, produced not the anticipated north boundary to the floor layer but, instead, a west boundary. A clear edge was uncovered showing chalk on the western side of the trench. Despite the drop in the level of the land the flint floor still continued northwards under the baulk.

The Finds

The Pottery

The excavation produced a quantity of medieval pottery from every trench. The study of medieval pottery from the Brighton and Hove area has been very limited with few assemblages from this area. Accordingly very little is known about the location of suppliers, markets or production centres for medieval material however, Brighton did possess a medieval monastic site linked to the monastery of St Pancras at Lewes (East Sussex SMR), and recent excavations at Norlington Lane, Ringmer may prove to be the source of this material. The interim pottery report is amended to this document.

The Bone

Quantities of animal bone were recovered from all of the trenches. The assemblage is not extensive, tending to suggest that other large refuse pits are located in the area. The bone is to be examined by a specialist and a report will be forthcoming.

The Mollusc

The molluscan finds were predominantly oyster shell, with the finds from the earlier fieldwalking showing that this source of food may have been a major item in the medieval diet. The collection of whelks, (15 in total), found in trench G, is of particular interest being a dump within a demolition layer, possibly indicating a medieval snack consumed during the removal of buildings.

The Tile

There was a considerable amount of tile distribution across much of the south side of the field incorporating the earthworks. The tile is, in the main, of fairly contemporary dating consisting of a well fired and evenly produced dark red material. The few medieval tiles recovered came from the floor layer discovered in trench F. These tiles were 10mm in thickness and a beige or light yellow in colour, none of the tiles being decorated. Further examination and investigation will be required to enable a more detailed report to be prepared.

The Metalwork

There were a number of pieces of metalwork, from varying periods, including coins from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The majority of metal objects have been classed as small finds.

No.	Item	Location
1	Coin 1870 Victoria	Trench C2
2	Rectangular bronze piece possibly decorated door lock fragment	Trench C2.
3	Metal pin	Trench C2
4	Iron buckle	Trench C2
5	Iron metal strip	Trench C2
6	Coin (farthing)	Trench B2
7	Axe	Trench A2 Fig 8.
8	Coin (Victoria)	Trench A2
9	Lead globule	Trench B29 (well) Trench B
10	Bronze strap end	Trench D38

A number of other unidentifiable metal pieces were also logged

Stone Objects

A number of dressed pieces of stone were recovered from the west section of trench C and other pieces were found among the conglomeration of flint in the same trench. A number of smaller pieces of worked stone were recorded as small finds.

No.	Item	Location
1	Whetstones 4 fragments	Trench A
2	Decorated spindle whorl (1/2) (Fig 9.)	Trench D38

Beads

A number of beads were recovered including a pair of blue glass beads from trench C2. A pair of beads were also found in trench C24 in the lower fill of loamy soil.

Glass

A number of pieces of glass, including glass jewellery were recovered from all of the trenches, but specialist knowledge will be required to determine whether the items are medieval or more contemporary.

Discussion

The excavations at Ovingdean were planned so as to examine the anomalies found during the geophysical surveys. The features revealed in the various trenches confirmed the presence of substantial walls, a large flint floor, a possible well and evidence of demolition in a number of areas. The pieces of dressed stone tend to suggest that a significant building may once have stood in the vicinity of Hog Croft. The excavation sampled a large part of the field but was, due to time and site boundary limitations, unable to examine other

linear features noted in the surveys. A number of linear features appear to lie to the east and north of the ones excavated but must remain as purely conjectural features.

The level platform at Hog Croft, surrounded by the numerous ramparts of the earthworks, appears to be a bed of chalk. Unfortunately, the limited time allowed for the excavation severely restricted any investigation to a significant depth. In addition, the small scale of the sections made it difficult to determine whether this platform was a natural geological feature or a mound of compressed material, possibly taken from the quarry cut into the side of Cattle Hill. The earthworks rise quite dramatically on both the east and north sides of the site and are obviously deliberately constructed. It was not possible to locate the natural incline of the slope of the hill in any of the trenches except the lower east end of trench 'C'.

The soil depth over the south side of the platform is very shallow, only up to 100mm thick. The top soil lies over a bed of compressed flint nodules and this was noted in trenches 'A', 'B' and 'G'. Flint constructed courtyards are a feature of the medieval period and this form of construction was used at the Bishop's palace at Stretham (Barr-Hamilton). The area of the floor found lies under a concentration of high readings noted in the resistivity survey.

Above the flint floor and concentrated more in trench 'A' than trench 'B', was a large deposition of red tile, grit and mortar flecks. This tile and other debris is now regarded as the possible location of a workshop. The upper sections of the roof of the church have been replaced with more contemporary materials, although some vestiges of the original Horsham slab tiled roof still remain on the lower levels of the roof. The fact that a tree, with a wide root dispersal, covers much of this debris suggests that the workshop debris is from one of the earlier roof replacements, possibly in the late 18th century (pers comm Mr John Davies). The heavily corroded metal axe was found in the upper levels of the floor in trench 'A'. and may be associated with these works. This form of axe is an implement still used by roofing tilers for trimming wooden beams.

The eastern limit of the flint floor in trench 'A' was well defined with a clear edge dropping away into the adjacent ditch. The ditch contained a number of large flint nodules, but it is impossible to determine whether these pieces are the vestiges of a robbed wall or merely a ditch fill. The discrete pits cut into the ditch, both south and north, were excavated with the south pit producing a single piece of medieval pottery in the lower fill. It is not possible, without extending the trenches, to understand the purpose of these features. The section cut through the cobbled floor in trench 'A', which revealed the large conglomeration of flint beneath, could prove to be an earlier wall feature with a possible buttress or pit lying in the south east corner. A subsequent enhancement of the geophysical survey has produced strong evidence for a rectangular building measuring 10M x 7M in this area. The large flint nodules in this section may prove to be the south east corner of this building. The location of the building is within a very significant depression, to the north of the churchyard wall.

The central area within the earthworks is covered by a large flint floor. The flints are generally small to medium sized nodules and are impressed into the chalk bedrock below. The flint 'yard' was found in trenches A, B and G. The flint has a well defined boundary on the east side, trench A, and a similar clear edge on the west side observed in trench G. The other sides were not found or sought in this excavation. It was in trench F that some vestiges of a tiled floor were found although there had been no significant anomalies in the geophysical survey. The feature lay within a small circular depression resembling a

possible 'well' location. The explanation for the small depression is that it is a small area of chalk substrate surrounded by both flint demolition rubble and the medieval tiled floor. It is possible that the lack of flint flooring in this area is a result of robbing of the material in antiquity.

The geophysical survey produced significant linear anomalies associated with the earthworks all over the field. The excavations in trenches D and E produced finds of well constructed flint walls. Trench E produced the better preserved wall with a second smaller wall found in the south section of the trench. The smaller wall lies in a large area of high geophysical readings and the nature of this wall tends to suggest some later low status building abutting or attached to a more significant larger structure to the north. The large wall found in the north side of trench E is one of a pair of walls running parallel westwards, the more northerly wall being outside the parameters of the excavation. If the second wall proves to be of similar construction then a substantial building, possibly a barn, lies within this area. The north end of trench D produced a lower layer of flint floor, very badly preserved, but from above this layer came important finds of a decorated spindle whorl and a copper alloy strap end. It is possible that this floor continues as a feature of this large building.

The excavations in trench D were designed to investigate the linking of two pairs of walls, one pair running east/west the other pair north/south, in an attempt to determine some form of chronology. The excavation produced a very substantial wall in this trench running south/north, but failed to find the other walls running in the opposite direction. The geophysics suggest that this area may form part of an entrance way into the enclosure buildings but, without clear archaeological evidence, this must remain conjectural. However, what trench D did reveal besides the significant wall, which is also seen in trench E on the north side, is that there is considerable stratigraphy. The walls in both trenches contain traces of mortar and are lying on a chalk loam foundation. Below this initial wall construction layer is a very large mound of loamy soil, the main baulk of the visual earthworks. The excavations reveal that the substantial walls lie above the earthworks, clearly indicating that the earthworks were created prior to walls being built. The wall was a well defined feature and from the style of construction, built prior to the thirteenth century as the flints were unknapped (pers comm. Mr Chris Butler). The chalk bedrock was not found in either trench D or trench E on the north side. The small wall in the south section of trench E was found to be lying on a chalk foundation, but even this chalk formed part of the earthwork and is unlikely to be part of the natural geology. This same wall was partially overlying a small trench cut into the chalk, and the lower fill was of a chalky loam. It is clear that this trench was cut for some unknown purpose and that the wall footing is part of a later building.

The most enigmatic features uncovered during the excavations were in trenches B and C. The well defined edge of the flint cobbled yard in trench B proved to be the location of a possible well. The flint lined circular feature had associated post holes, possibly indicating some covering structure. The limitations of the excavation in this trench may, however, be misleading. The trench was extended to seek the ditch running from trench 'A' and this revealed the large well feature but, as only a small section was excavated, future extensions to the excavation could show that the feature is, in fact part of the ditch. It can occur that restrictions in the area of excavations can result in creative archaeology. However, the feature certainly appeared to be circular in construction. The well, if it is such, was created with large flint nodules and traces of mortar were found in places

among the flint. Between the flint nodules and the natural chalk, on both the east and west sides of this circular construction, was a space filled with a dark loamy fill, possibly of organic material. Examination of soil samples should provide some detail of this fill.

The section cut in trench C is providing the most conflicting evidence as to the nature of the excavated remains. The most positive evidence is of a deep, level, platform cut into the chalk and the curved nature of the west end hints at the feature being a possible rubbish pit. The large conglomeration of flint within this pit, clearly indicates some form of destruction level, incorporating a number of large pieces of dressed stone. The fill of this section is a mixture of flint and stone, some of the flint having evidence of being burned as well as other archaeological debris. However, the section on the north side portrays a wide, well constructed flint wall with chalk buttresses on either side. Another linear feature running parallel to the east of the excavated features in this trench may prove to be an abutting wall. It has been suggested that the complex arrangement of linear and circular areas of flint deposits could perhaps prove to be the location of a medieval dove-cote. Circular constructed dove-cotes are a feature of the medieval period with comparisons still standing at Patcham and Hangleton, both only a few miles from Ovingdean.

The excavation has proved that there is a substantial medieval presence at Ovingdean. The evidence to date suggests a large concentration of buildings centred on a building, built close to and almost parallel with, the church of St Wulfrans. The complex of walls, floors and buildings tentatively hint at the structures being a medieval manor house with a courtyard, surrounded on three sides by barns and out houses (see Concept 1 and Concept 2). Ovingdean Grange is known to date to the 15th century (Martin & Martin) so it is possible that the earthworks are the location of an earlier 12th/13th century group of buildings. It is possible that the old buildings were demolished and the materials used in the construction of the new manor house, Ovingdean Grange. The features revealed in this limited excavation clearly overlay deeper deposits. The possibility of a Saxon presence, hinted at by the style of the church construction and the reference in the Domesday Book, could lie beneath these upper layers.

The excavations at Ovingdean produced significant finds in every trench cut but, whether the site is of a 'thegnly' manor, as suggested by local historian, John Davies, must remain conjectural. What the excavations have revealed is that an important medieval site lies beneath the earthworks in Hog Croft and that only more extensive archaeological investigation will reveal the exact nature and chronology of the Saxon and early medieval origins of Ovingdean.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr G.Bennett of Brighton and Hove City Council and the tenant farmer Mr D.Baker for allowing access to their lands, to the BHAS Field Unit, to Mr K.Edgar, Mr K. Butler, Mr G.Keane and Mr D.Whittaker for their specialist reports and illustrations and to Mr M.Gillingham for editing this report.

Author: John Funnell

References:

Barr-Hamilton A.	'A Medieval Moated Site at Stretham Near Henfield, West Sussex'. (Forthcoming)
Funnell J.D.	'Fieldwalking at Ovingdean' Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society Field Notebook 2000
Holden E.W.	'Excavations at Old Erringham, S horeham, West Sussex Part II The 'Chapel' and Ringwork Sussex Arch Colls 118 257-297.
Martin D & M.	1993 'Ovingdean Grange, Ovingdean, East Sussex.' Report No 1207 Property Ref P137/01 Field Archaeology Unit, Institute of Archaeology, University College London.
Mills A.D.	1991 'A Dictionary of English Place-Names' Oxford University Press

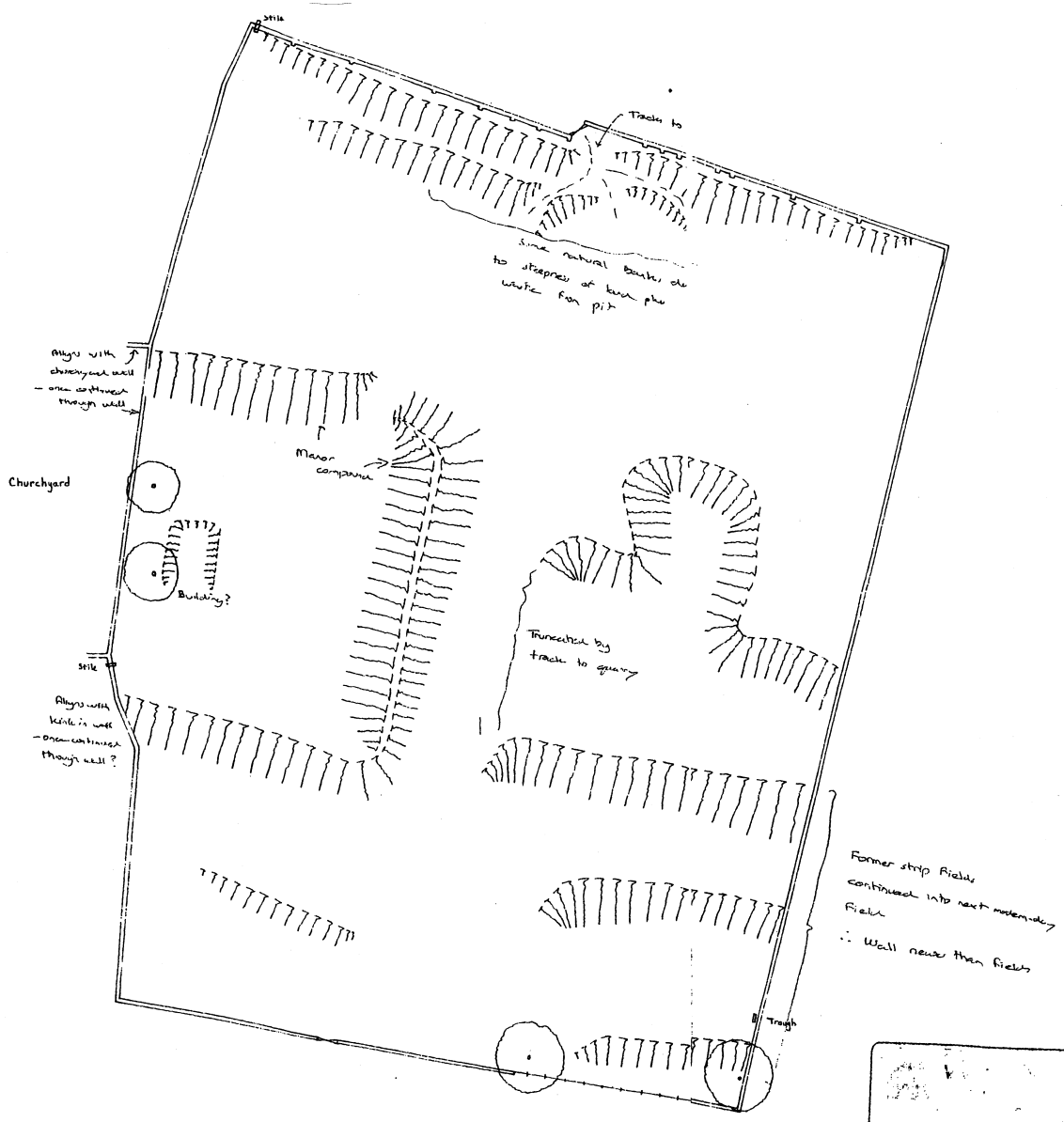


FIG 1.

Description:
FIELD NORTH OF OVINGDEAN CHURCH

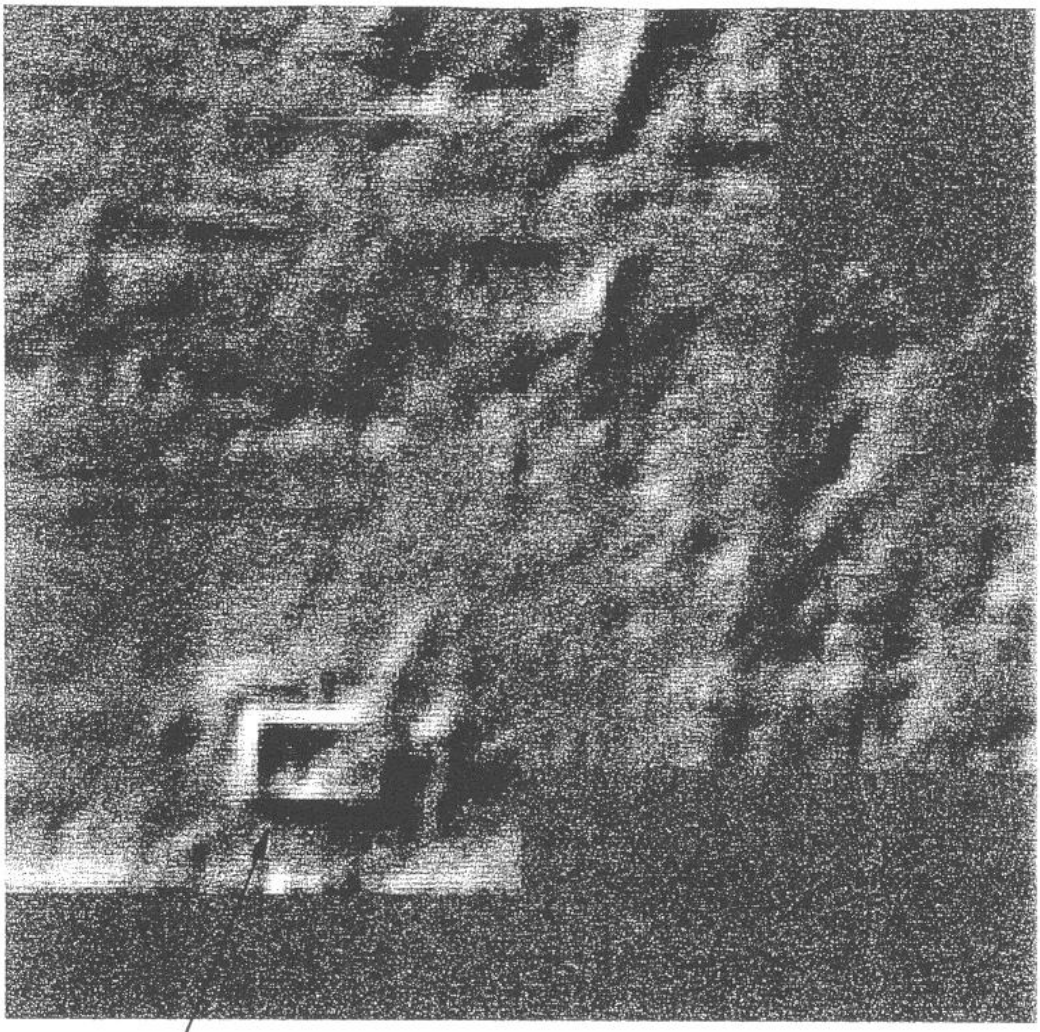
Scale: 1:500 Date: May 2002

Drawn by: GK Checked by:

All dimensions must be checked on site. Do not scale from this drawing.

Drawing No: Revision:

60 METRES



N

FIG 2.

BUILDING 10M x 7M.

HOG CROFT OVINGDEAN

1999 SURVEY ENHANCED

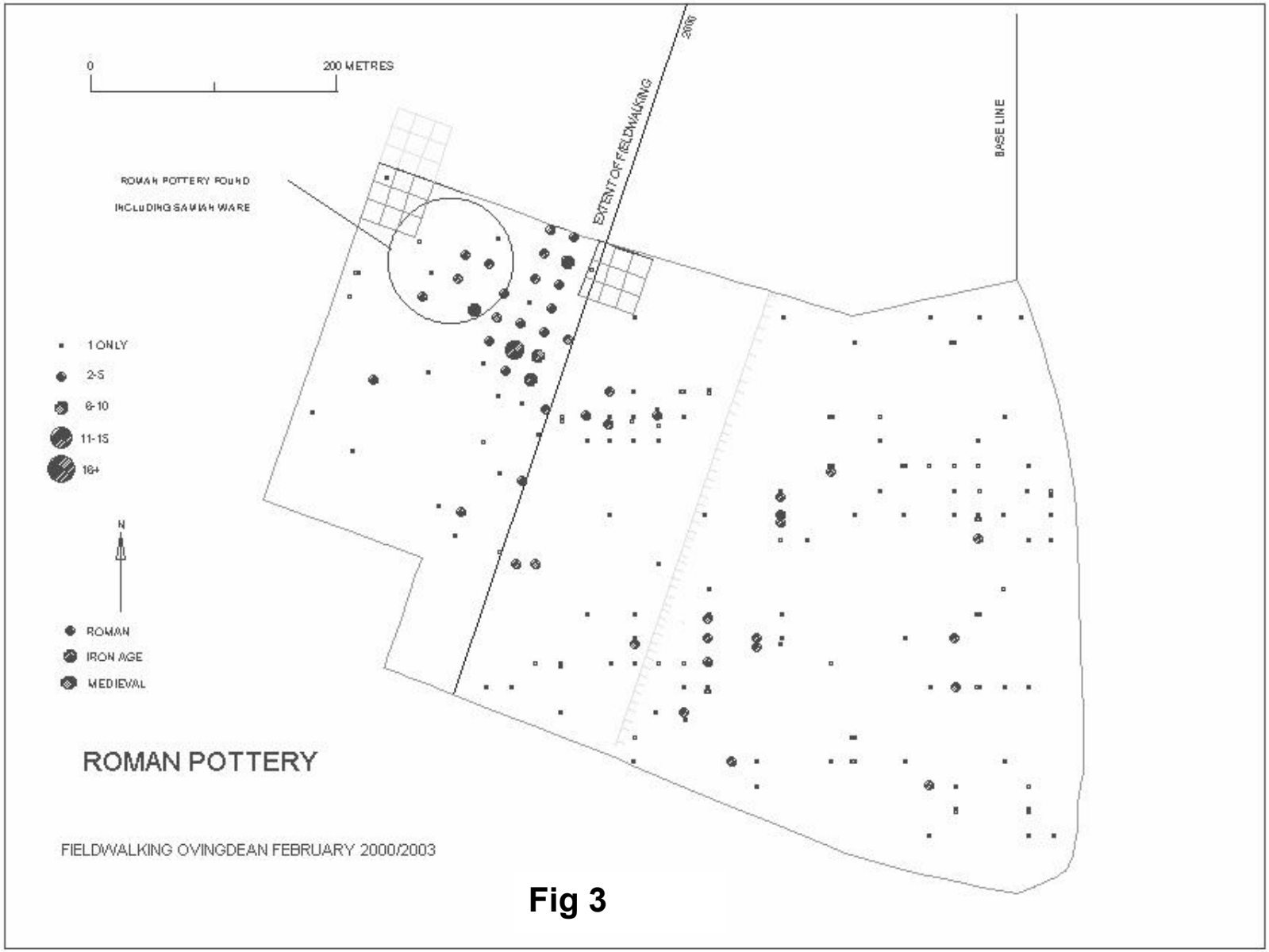

0
200 METRES
ROMAN POTTERY FOUND
INCLUDING SAMIAN WARE
EXTENT OF FIELDWALKING 2000
BASE LINE
1 ONLY
2-5
6-10
11-15
16+
N
ROMAN
IRON AGE
MEDIEVAL
ROMAN POTTERY
FIELDWALKING OVINGDEAN FEBRUARY 2000/2003

Fig 3

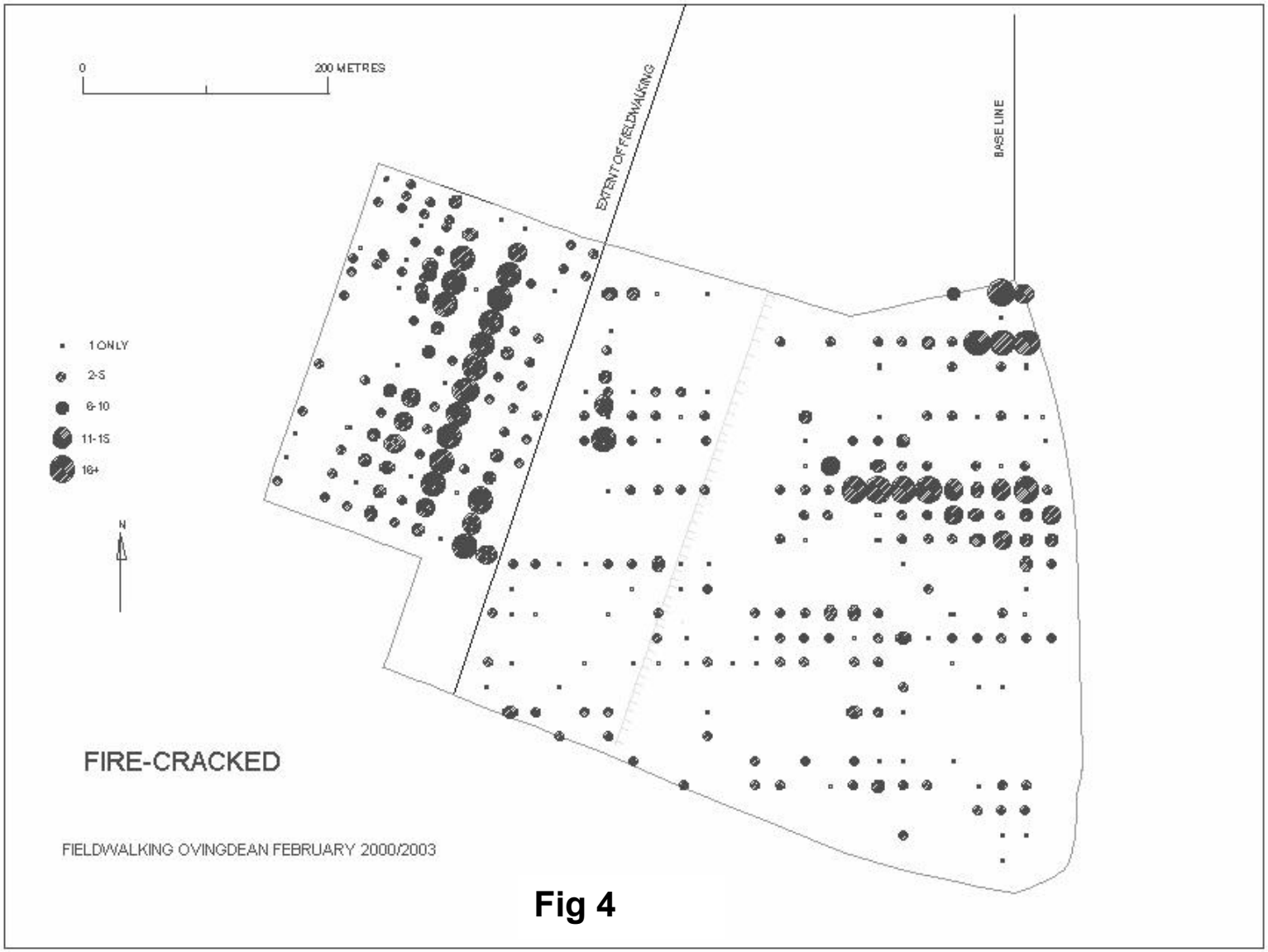

0
200 METRES
EXTENT OF FIELDWALKING
BASE LINE
1 ONLY
2-5
6-10
11-15
16+
N
FIRE-CRACKED
FIELDWALKING OVINGDEAN FEBRUARY 2000/2003

Fig 4

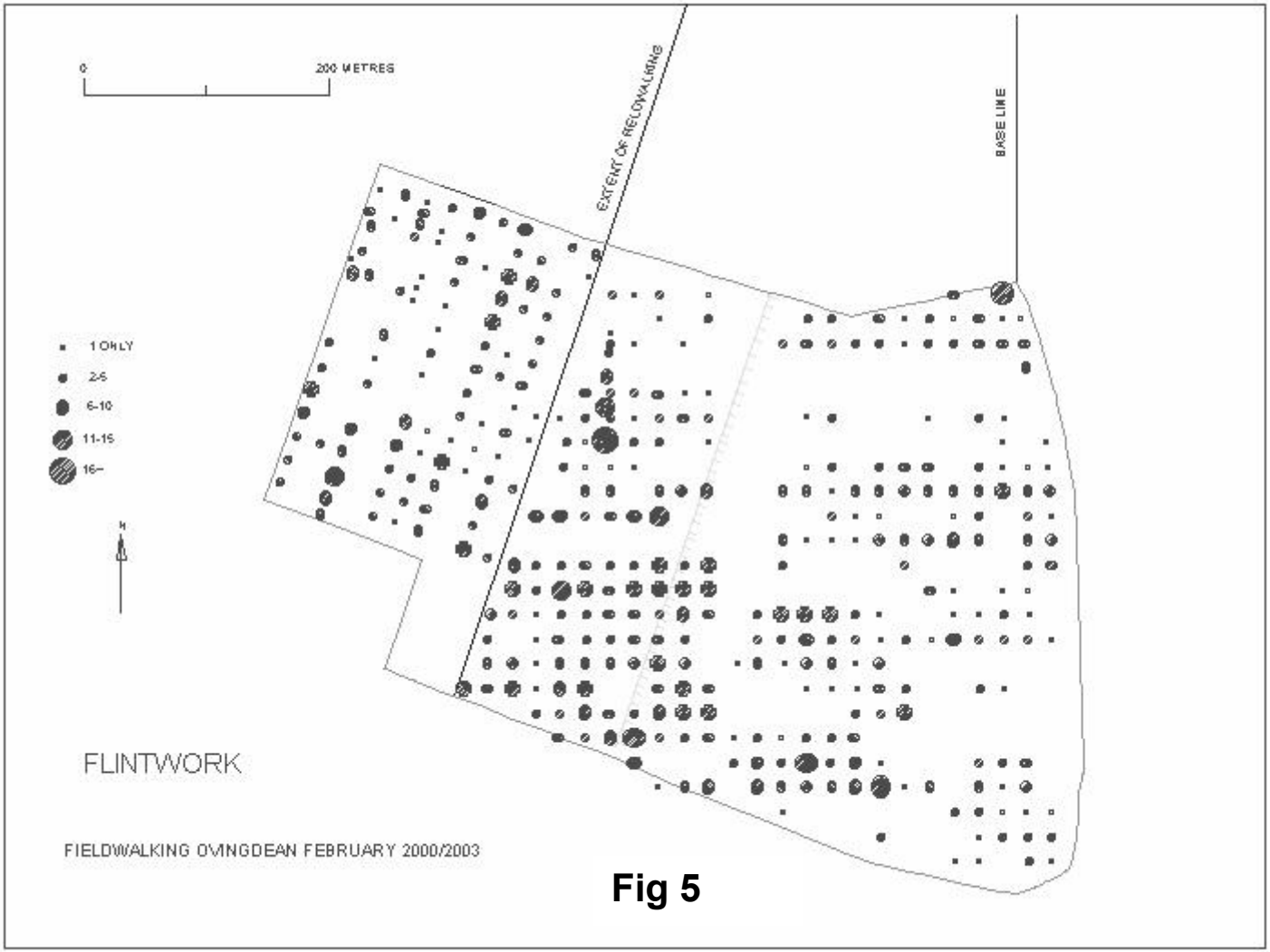

0
200 METRES
EXTENT OF RELOWALKING
BASE LINE
1 ONLY
2-5
6-10
11-15
16+
N
FLINTWORK
FIELDWALKING OVINGDEAN FEBRUARY 2000/2003

Fig 5

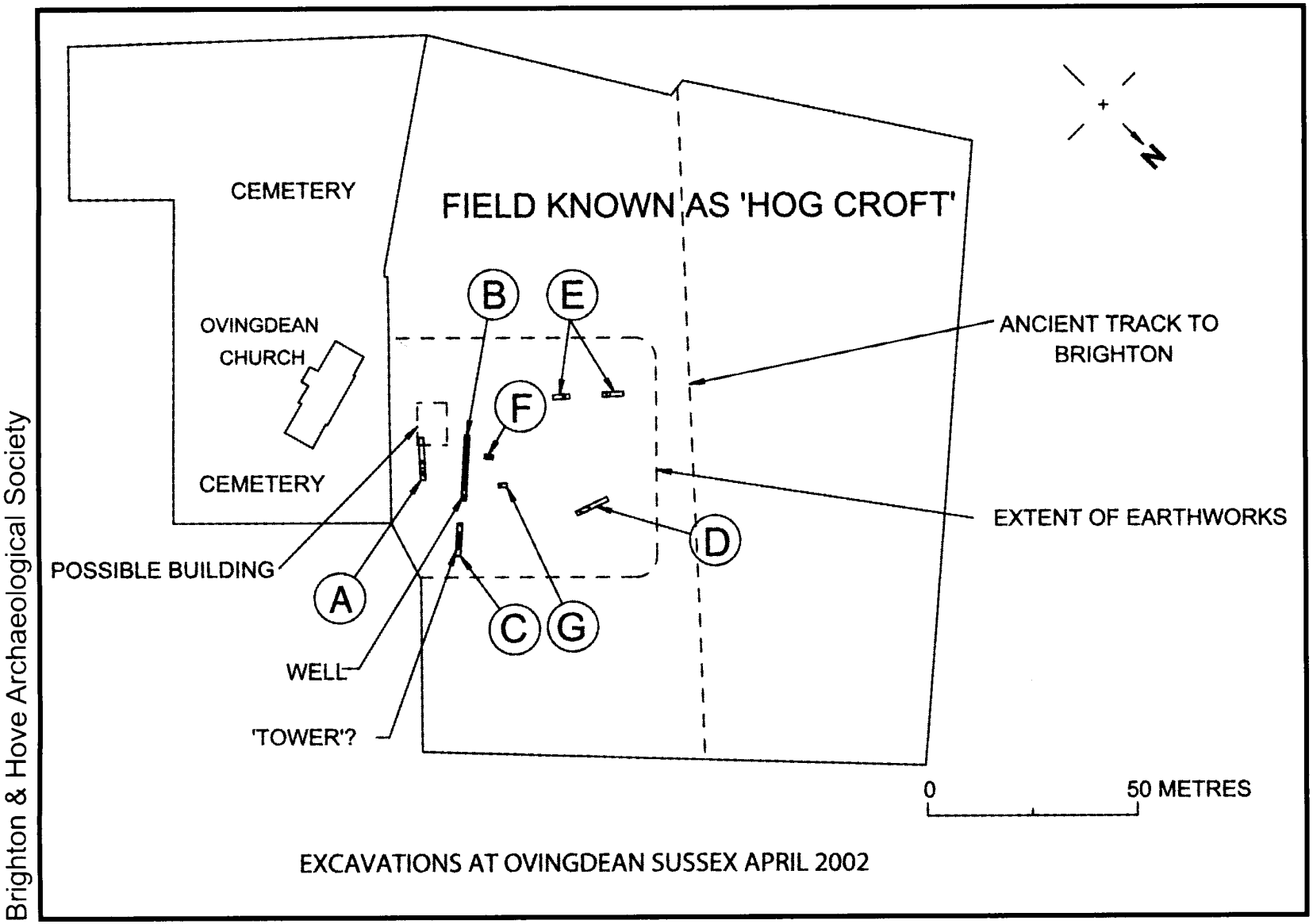

CEMETERY
FIELD KNOWN AS 'HOG CROFT'
N
B
E
OVINGDEAN
CHURCH
ANCIENT TRACK TO
BRIGHTON
F
CEMETERY
EXTENT OF EARTHWORKS
D
POSSIBLE BUILDING
A
C
G
WELL
'TOWER'?
0
50 METRES
EXCAVATIONS AT OVINGDEAN SUSSEX APRIL 2002
Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society

Fig 6

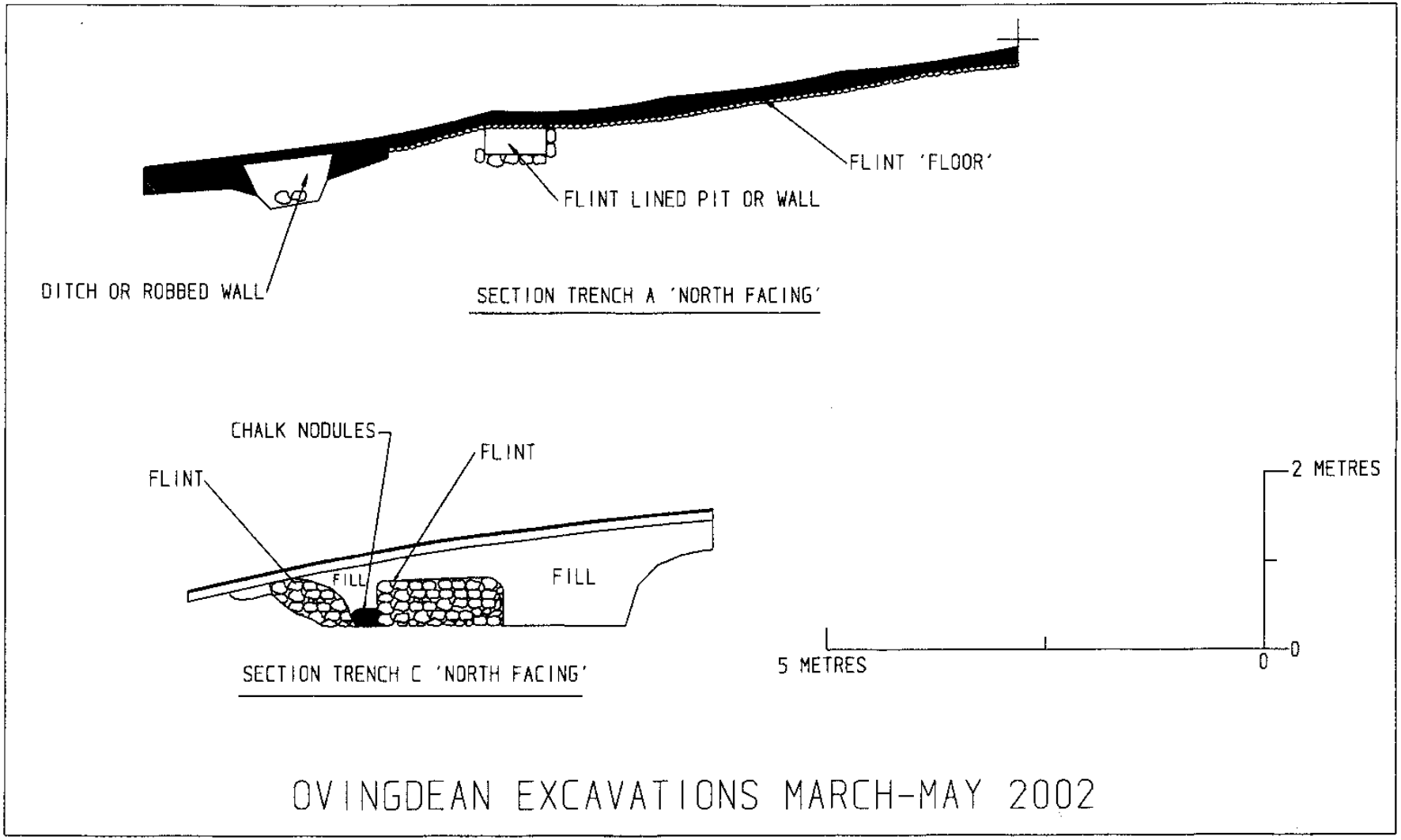

FLINT 'FLOOR'
FLINT LINED PIT OR WALL
DITCH OR ROBBED WALL
SECTION TRENCH A 'NORTH FACING'
CHALK NODULES
FLINT
FLINT
FILL
FILL
SECTION TRENCH C 'NORTH FACING'
2 METRES
0
5 METRES
0
OVINGDEAN EXCAVATIONS MARCH-MAY 2002

FIG 7.

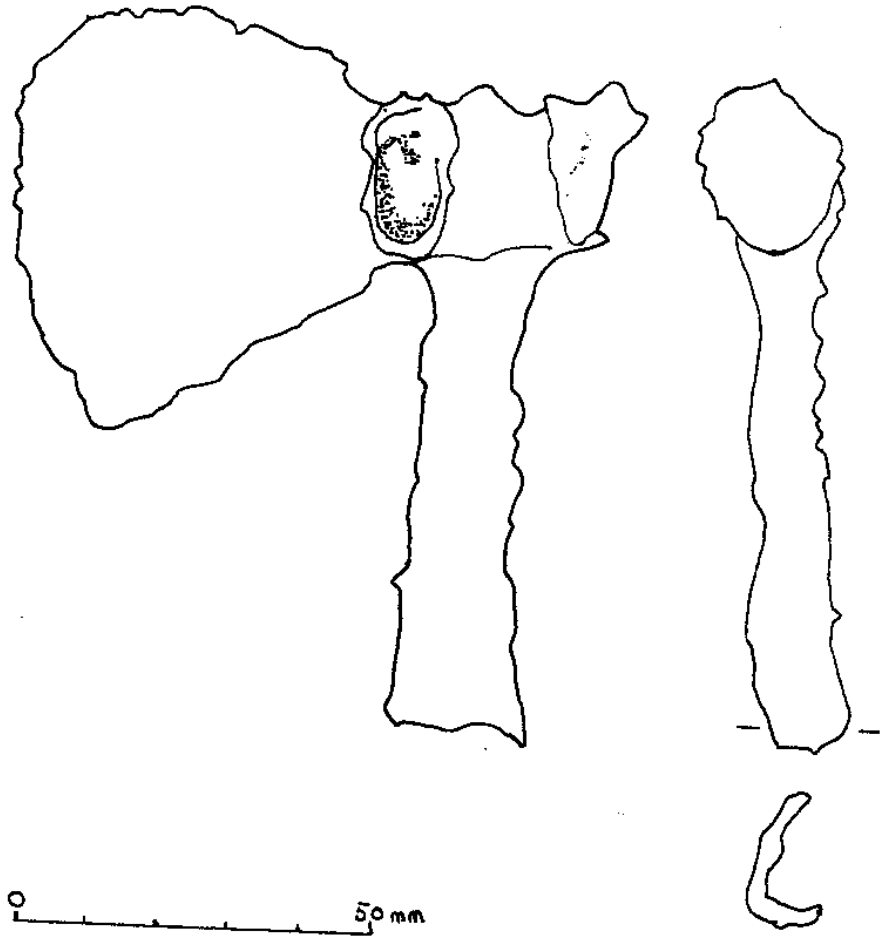


FIG 8.

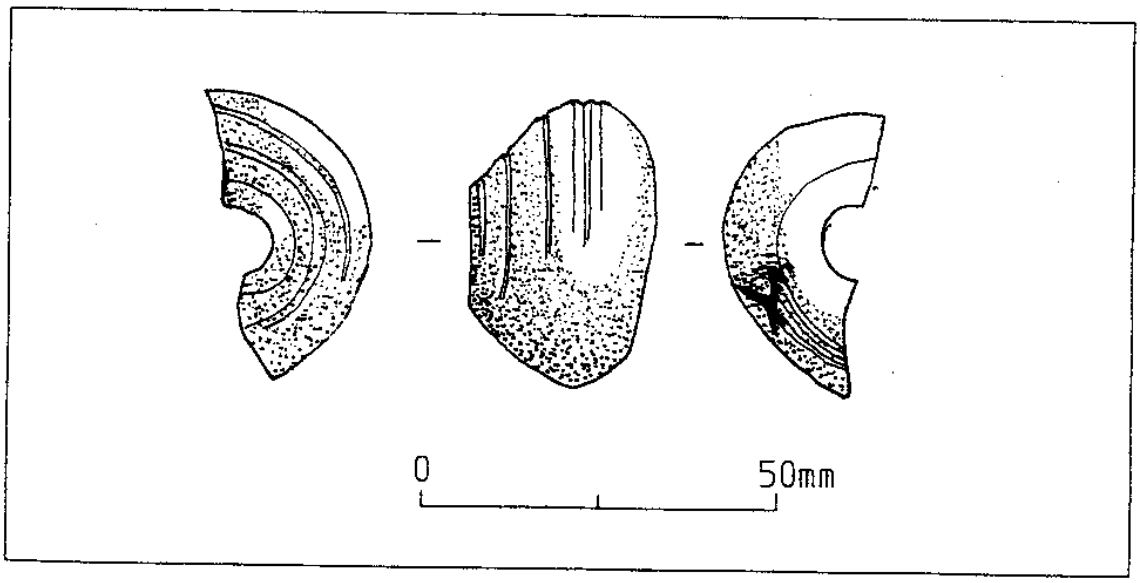


FIG 9.

Brighton & Hove
Archaeological Society
Field Unit

Ovingdean 2002

Pottery Report

By

Keith Edgar

Section1 - Methordology and Results

Pottery Assemblage from Ovingdean 'Medieval Manor site'.

Methodology.

Pot Sherds were divided into their trench and context number. Each sherd was classified as

- BS: body sherd
- B: base
- R: rim

It was then sorted into different fabrics. The main division was by made by describing the inclusions using the following,

- Percentage distribution using Chart (Pottery in Archaeology: Orton, Tyers & Vince.page 238)
- Sorting: from chart (Pottery in Archaeology: Orton, Tyers & Vince.page 239) with ranges from good to poor.
- Size of inclusions in millimetres.
- Roundness of inclusions from rounded to very angular.

A sub division of the fabric was then done using the colour of the inside and outside of the sherds as a guide. Also where glazes appeared these were described by colour and coverage.

All rims were drawn in section with any decoration or finishes noted. Their radius was measured and percentage 'eve' estimated vessel equivalent noted.

All sherds were weighed separately apart from body sherds of the same fabric from the same context, which were weighed together.

The fabric class PM notes post-medieval sherds.

Findings

1. Total number of sherds =1325 with weight of 8.185kg

2. Fabric class A1-3 was the most prevalent in all trenches with 82% of the number of sherds and 83% of the total weight.

3. The next common fabric was the post medieval sherds with 4% and 5 % respectively, followed by B fabric on 5% and 4%.

4. Most sherds were small in size and not too badly abraded, however pottery sherds from context F56 was noticeably larger in size and rim 'eve' was greater than other contexts. This context had an almost complete brown glaze pricked strap jug handle.

5. Although some rims show similar profiles there was not more than one rim sherd from each vessel.

6. The finding of clay pipe stems in contexts C3 and C2 along with both post medieval sherds and 13th. Century wares indicate that these contexts are disturbed.

7. The presence of some abraded East Sussex soapy ware (1% by number) which is associated with the Roman era may show the evidence of manuring during these times and that the fields were arable during the roman period.

8. During discussions with Luke Barber and the examination of pottery from Lewes hospital site, almost all of the assemblage is from the 13th. Century, with some pieces of 12th. And 15th.century. 4% of the sherds by quantity are post medieval.

9. Pot forms were mainly cooking pots with various rim profiles. These included many that had rebates for lids. The radii of some of the base sherds may indicate dishes.

10. Jugs were also present some in green glaze others with brown glaze. The fabric of these jugs was a fine sand temper and they maybe French imports during the 14th. Century or perhaps copies of same.

11. All of the fabrics A and B are from handmade pots with rims finished on a turntable.

Section 2 – Tabular Details of Pottery Finds

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
A	2	R	1	11	2	5	PM		See fig.64
A	2	BS	3			27	A	1	
A	2	BS	3			22	A	3	
A	2	R	1	18	3	11	A	1	See fig.40
A	2	R	1	25	100	89	PM		Neck of 3.5 rad. Bottle, glazed internal and external
A	2	BS	4			30	A	3	
A	2	BS	3			9	PM		
A	2	BS	1			1	N		
A	2	BS	1			1	C		
A	3	R	1	NA		4	A	1	See fig.41
A	3	R	1	13	3	3	A	3	See fig.42
A	3	BS	1			7	E		
A	3	BS	1			1	PM		2mm thick red fabric hard fired no inclusions
A	3	BS	2			14	C		
A	3	BS	6			18	A	3	
A	3	BS	3			12	B		
A	3	BS	16			61	A	2	
A	3	BS	18			95	A	1	
A	3	BS	1			5	M		3 ring pattern
A	3	BS	1			1	N		
A	3	BS	1			1	PM		
A	7	R	1	13	7.5	27	A	1	See fig.71
A	7	R	1	14	5.5	29	A	1	See fig.63
A	7	BS	1			9	A	1	
A	7	BS	1			2	A	3	With mortar?
A	7	R	1	NA		6	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
A	7	B	1	NA		8	A	3	
A	7	BS	1			3	E		
A	7	BS	5			17	A	1	
A	7	BS	1			2	A	3	
A	7	BS	1			1	A	2	
A	8	BS	2			3	A	1	
A	8	BS	1			2	N		
A	21	BS	1			3	B		
A	21	BS	1			14	pm		Glazed white I/S, light brown O/S
A	21	BS	2			5	K		Glazed brown O/S
A	26	B	1	NA		1	A	1	
A	26	BS	3			8	A	1	
A	3 N end	BS	18			27	pm		White glazed modern ceramic(cup?)
A	3N end	BS	4			14	A	3	
A	3N end	BS	15			48	A	1	
A	3N end	BS	1			12	C		
A	3N end	BS	2			8	D		Same decoration as fig.79
A	3N end	HANDLE	1			5	J		See fig.43
A	C	BS	1			3	E		
A	C	BS	1			1	A	1	
A	C	BS	1			3	K		
A	C	BS	1			3	F		ESW
B	2	R	1	15	6	24	A	1	Fig.23

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
B	2	R	1	20	2	5	A	1	Fig.24
B	2	BS	1			1	D		lattice pattern
B	2	BS	1	9	5.5	10	D		Zig Zag pattern 8mm pitch(3 rows) jug fig24
B	2	BS	8			75	A	1	
B	2	BS	5			23	B		
B	2	BS	1			1	C		
B	2	BS	4			19	A	2	
B	2	BS	1			4	A	3	
B	2	R	1	18	4	24	A	1	Fig.25 stick incised rim 3mm dia@ 10mm spacing
B	2	R	1	na		5	A	1	Fig.26 not enough for radius
B	2	BS	2			10	E		
B	2	BS	1			1	D		
B	2	R	1	7	7	18	X		Glass or vitrified clay-see fig.82
B	2	B	4	NA		28	A	1	Too small to get radius
B	2	R	1	NA		3	A	1	See fig.35
B	2	R	1	NA		6	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
B	2	R	1	22	2	7	A	1	Fig.36
B	2	R	1	13	5	11	A	1	See fig.69
B	2	R	1	11	5	16	A	1	Fig.37
B	2	BS	8			29	A	1	
B	2	BS	5			19	A	3	
B	2	BS	1			6	A	1	
B	2	BS	2			12	C		
B	2	BS	26			120	A	1	
B	2	BS	5			24	B		
B	2	BS	17			94	A	2	
B	2	BS	21			81	A	3	
B	2	R	1	NA		5	C		Too badly abraded for drawing
B	2	R	1	NA		20	C		Too badly abraded for drawing: vertical applied decoration
B	2	BS	4			24	C		
B	2	BS	1			2	J		
B	2	R	1	11	8	21	J		See fig.98
B	2	BS	2			9	D		Glaze worn off
B	2	BS	1			2	D		
B	2	BS	4			16	E		
B	20	BS	1			11	B		Raised decoration,finger impressed,10mm wide
B	20	R	1	5	15	32	C	1	Green glaze with decoration see fig.77
B	20	R	1	NA		12	A	1	see fig.83
B	20	BS	1			1	D		
B	20	B	1	15	7	27	A	1	
B	20	B	3			33	A	1	Too small to get radius
B	20	R	1	14	5	13	A	1	See fig.62
B	20	R	1	15	7	20	A	3	See fig.60
B	20	R	1	13	5	26	A	3	See fig.61
B	20	R	1	NA		4	A	2	Too small to get radius ,see Fig.12
B	20	R	1	NA		3	B		See Fig.17
B	20	R	1	21	2.5	4	A	2	See Fig.38
B	20	B	1	NA		16	A	1	

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
B	20	R	1	9	4.5	3	C		See Fig.39
B	20	R	1	na	3	4	A	1	See fig.79
B	20	BS	1			2	C		
B	20	R	1	6	19	29	C		See fig.76
B	20	B	1	NA		2	A	2	
B	20	BS	6			26	A	3	
B	20	BS	1			1	A	1	
B	20	BS	1			7	H		
B	20	R	1	15	2.5	7	A	1	Fig.35
B	20	R	1	11	5	17	A	1	Same pot as fig.99
B	20	BS	93			579	A	1	
B	20	BS	50			225	A	3	
B	20	BS	2			7	E		
B	20	R	1	13	10	12	A	2	Same pot as fig.9:see fig.86
B	20	R	1	NA		3	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing, probably same as fig.31
B	20	R	1	NA		2	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
B	20	BS	28			131	A	1	
B	20	R	1	NA		6	A	1	Too badly abraded to draw
B	20	R	1	NA		6	A	1	Same pot as fig.83
B	20	R	1	NA		1	B		See fig.101
B	29	BS	1			1	D		
B	29	HANDLE				25	E		Strap handle see fig.100
B	29	BS	11			54	A	1	
B	29	BS	1			1	F		ESW
B	29	BS	15			80	A	2	
B	29	R	1	NA		5	A	1	See fig.99
B	29	R	1	NA		17	A	1	See fig.102
B	32	BS	1			21	C	1	With sparse green glaze,lined pattern see fig.85
B	32	BS	8			55	A	3	
B	32	BS	3			35	B		
B	32	BS	34			191	A	1	
B	32	R	1	NA		7	A	1	Same pot as fig.83
B	32	R	1	NA		3	A	1	Same form as fig.17
B	32	B	3	NA		27	A	1	
B	WELL	B	1	NA		12	A	1	
B	WELL	R	1	15	4	5	A	1	See fig.72
B	WELL	R	1	14	4.5	3	A	1	See fig.74
B	WELL	R	1	NA		7	A	1	Too small
B	WELL	BS	1			2	B		
B	WELL	R	1	10	30	38	A	1	See fig.68
B	WELL	B	1	17	3	10	A	1	
B	WELL	BS	8			72	A	1	
B	WELL	BS	28			131	A	2	
B	WELL	BS	2			5	B		
B		BS	2			4	A	1	
B		BS	1			1	A	3	
C	2	BS	9			35	A	1	
C	2	BS	6			17	A	3	
C	2	BS	3			19	A	2	
C	2	B	1			8	B		
C	2	B	1	11	5	10	A	3	

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
C	2	BS	2			9	D		
C	2	R	1	30		9	A	1	Fig.19
C	2	BS	1			1	F		ESW
C	2	R	1	15	6.5	23	A	2	Fig.29 & fig.66
C	2	R	1	18	3	9	C		Fig.30 & fig.58
C	2	R	1	NA		5	A	1	Fig.31
C	2	R	1	13	3	2	A	2	Fig.32 & fig.65
C	2	R	1	NA		2	A	1	Fig.33
C	2	B	1	14	5	15	A	1	
C	2	B	1	9	7.5	6	A	1	
C	2	B	1	25	5	15	A	2	
C	2	B	1	16	2.5	12	A	2	
C	2	B	3	9	2	14	A	1	
C	2	BS	9			63	A	1	
C	2	BS	11			56	A	2	
C	2	BS	2			6	B		
C	2	BS	4			19	A	3	
C	2	BS	1			3	D		See fig.81
C	2	BS	1			1	E		
C	2	BS	1			5	F		ESW
C	2	BS	14			102	PM		Assorted glazed containers
C	3	BS	23			71	A	1	
C	3	BS	6			21	A	3	
C	3	BS	6			28	A	2	
C	3	BS	1			3	B		
C	3	BS	1			9	A	2	
C	3	BS	2			8	D		possible jug
C	3	BS	1			3	D		lattice pattern
C	3	R	1			10	A	1	Badly abraded probable(fig.1)
C	3	R	1	14	4	6	A	3	Fig.18
C	3	B	1			9	A	1	
C	4	BS	2			5	A	2	
C	4	R	1	12	3.5	4	A	1	As fig.1
C	4	BS	1			4	D		similar to fig.78
C	4	BS	10			46	A	1	
C	4	BS	3			16	A	3	
C	4	BS	2			6	B		
C	4	R	1	14	3	5	A	1	similar to fig.2
C	4	R	1	NA		5	A	1	See fig.5
C	4	BS	1			1	N		
C	4	BS	1			4	D		
C	4	BS	6			23	A	1	
C	4	BS	14			49	A	3	
C	4	BS	8			21	A	1	
C	4	B	3	NA		24	A	1	
C	4	R	1	NA		3	A	1	See fig.88
C	6	BS	4			21	A	3	
C	6	B	1	NA		4	A	2	
C	10	BS	29			124	A	1	
C	10	BS	2			9	A	2	
C	10	BS	11			49	A	3	
C	10	BS	8			29	B		
C	10	R	1	13	3	10	B		Fig.11
C	10	R	1	22	2	4	B		Fig.12

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
C	10	R	1	25	2	10	A	3	Fig.13
C	10	R	1	29	2.5	8	A	1	Fig.14
C	10	R	1	13	5	11	A	2	Fig.15
C	10	R	1	28	1	5	A	1	Fig.16 poor condition
C	10	R	1	na		4	A	1	too abraded to draw correctly
C	10	R	1	na		2	A	1	too abraded to draw correctly
C	10	R	1	na		1	A	1	too abraded to draw correctly
C	10	B	1	na		5	A	1	too abraded to draw correctly
C	10	BS	1			5	A	1	Possible jug handle Attachment
C	10	B	1			4	A	1	
C	10	R	1	na		2	B		Fig.17
C	10	BS	1			7	C		
C	10	BS	1			2	F		Soapy feel possible ESW
C	10	BS	1			2	F		ESW
C	10	BS	1			2	E		2 groove pattern
C	10	BS	1			29	D		finger pinched jug base
C	10	BS	1			1	G		ESW
C	10	BS	1			7	PM		modern white glaze ware
C	20	B	1	9	7	24	A	1	See fig.89
C	20	BS	6			21	A	1	
C	20	BS	8			31	A	2	
C	20	R	1	11	3	12	A	1	See fig.90
C	22	R	1	11	5	9	C		Fig.21
C	22	BS	2			8	A	1	
C	22	BS	2			18	A	2	
C	22	R	1	20	6	16	A	2	Finger pinched rim fig.22
C	24	BS	35			175	A	1	
C	24	BS	5			23	A	2	
C	24	BS	6			28	B		
C	24	BS	2			3	D		
C	24	BS	13			45	A	2	
C	24	BS	3			9	A	3	
C	24	BS	1			10	G		ESW
C	24	BS	1			12	A	1	possible handle Attachment
C	24	R	1	27	3	7	A	1	Fig.1
C	24	R	1	NA	<1	4	A	3	Fig.2
C	24	R	1	NA	1.25	4	A	1	Fig.3
C	24	R	1	20	3	9	B		Fig.4
C	24	R	1	12	3.5	11	A	1	Fig.5
C	24	R	1	20	4	15	A	1	Fig.6
C	24	R	1	20	4	12	A	1	Fig.7
C	24	R	1	20	1	8	A	1	Fig.8
C	24	R	1	13	10	18	A	2	Fig.9 Same pot as B20:see fig.86
C	24	R	1	23	1.25	3	A	2	Fig.10
C	24	B	1			8	A	1	
C	24	B	1			5	A	2	
C	24	B	1			4	A	2	
C	24	BS	10			24	A	1	
C	24	BS	6			29	A	3	
C	24	BS	3			28	D		See fig.78-80
C	24	BS	2			8	E		
C	24	BS	1			2	D		
C	24	BS	7			27	B		
C	24	BS	28			118	A	1	

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
C	24	R	1	10	8	9	A	1	See fig.87
C	24	R	1	NA		2	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
C	42	BS	9			58	A	1	
C	42	BS	3			13	A	3	
C	42	BS	2			11	A	2	
C	42	BS	4			22	B		
C	42	B	1			4	A	2	To small for radius
C	42	BS	1			4	A	1	Possible handle
C	42	B	1	11	4	2	A	1	
C	42	B	1	18	2	9	A	1	
C	42	BS	1			2	G		
C	42	R	1	11	2	1	G		Badly abraded Fig.20
CS	HEAP	R	1	15	3	42	A	1	See fig.57
D	2	BS	3			11	pm		white glazed modern ceramic
D	2	BS	1			1	D		
D	2	BS	1			5	A	1	
D	2	BS	1			50	A	1	See fig.44. Hole in side for hanging. Sherd 17mm thk.
D	2	BS	2			8	A	1	
D	2	R	1	NA		5	A	1	See fig.45
D	2	BS	1			1	G	1	Soapy feel thin wall (3mm) with ridge
D	2	BS	2			9	D		
D	2	BS	1			6	E		Glaze on inside of sherd
D	2	BS	1			1	D		Grey glaze not green
D	2	BS	1			8	E		Grey glaze not brown/green
D	2	R	1	12	3	6	A	1	See fig.54 & fig.70
D	2	BS	4			18	A	1	
D	15	BS	3			46	A	1	
D	16	B	1	NA		6	A	1	
D	38	BS	1			1	A	3	
D	38	BS	1			4	C		
D	38	BS	9			53	A	1	
D	38	BS	2			9	E		
D	38	BS	2			5	A	1	
D	38	BS	1			1	E		
D	41	BS	5			45	A	1	
D	41	BS	3			11	A	3	
D	41	R	1	NA		8	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
D		BS	1			1	D		
D		BS	1			5	G		
E	2	R	1	16	2	15	A	1	See fig.52
E	2	BS	3			10	B		
E	2	BS	1			4	A	1	
E	2	BS	1			2	J		
E	2	B	1			2	A	1	
E	2	BS	2			9	PM		White glazed modern ceramic same as A3 N end
E	2	BS	3			9	pm		White glazed modern ceramic, part blue pattern
E	2	BS	6			15	A	1	
E	2	R	1	NA		2	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
E	2	R	1	14	4	9	A	1	See fig.53
E	17	BS	3			36	K		

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
E	17	B	1	9	15	30	K		See Fig.51:Brown glaze on inside
E	17	BS	3			14	Pm		White glazed modern ceramic, part blue pattern
E	17	BS	1			1	pm		White glazed modern ceramic, part blue pattern
E	19	BS	5			13	A	1	
E	19	BS	5			10	A	3	
E	38	BS	1			2	E		
E	38	HANDLE	1			28	E		Bottom of jug handle as it joins body
E	38	BS	1			6	D		
E		BS	1			1	A	1	
E		BS	4			13	A	2	
E		BS	1			1	PM		
F	50	BS	2			9	E		
F	50	BS	2			9	A	1	
F	50	B	4	NA		36	A	3	
F	50	BS	23			88	A	2	
F	50	B	1	NA		2	B		
F	50	BS	2			2	B		
F	51	BS	3			46	D		Same pot as fig.24 includes spout
F	51	BS	29			254	A	1	
F	51	BS	21			180	A	2	
F	51	BS	2			9	E		Ring decoration
F	51	R	1			18	A	1	Same pot as fig.83
F	51	R	1	6	20	80	A	1	See fig.92
F	51	R	1	10	7	10	A	1	See fig.93
F	51	R	I	7	7.5	10	A	1	See fig.94
F	51	R	1	9	7	8	A	1	See fig.95
F	51	R	1	NA		5	A	1	See fig.96
F	51	R	1	NA		2	A	3	See fig.97
F	51	R	1	NA		1	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
F	51	R	1	NA		2	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
F	51	R	1	NA		3	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
F	56	BS	10			56	A	1	finger pinches on inside
F	56	BS	3			12	A	2	
F	56	BS	3			23	B		
F	56	BS	1			4	D		Single groove decoration on sherd
F	56	BS	2			31	M		3 horizontal grooves around jug body 3mm spacing(similar to fig.85)
F	56	R	1	20	2.5	10	A	1	Fig.27
F	56	R	1	29	2	5	A	2	Fig.28
F	56	BS	18			140	A	3	larger sherds than usual
F	56	BS	3			85	A	2	
F	56	BS	1			28	C		
F	56	BS	4			255	A	1	larger sherds than usual
F	56	HANDLE	1			79	M		Pricked strap Jug handle see fig.84
F	56	BS	1			4	E		
F	56	B	1	23	3	22	A	1	
F	56	BS	1			42	A	1	
F	56	BS	1			6	A	3	
F	56	B	2	NA		63	A	1	

Context		Form	No of pieces	Radius cm	Eve %	Weight gms	Fabric		Comments
F	56	R	1	11	6	11	A	3	See fig.55
F	56	R	1	10	10	84	A	3	See fig.47(edge of rim missing)
F	56	BS	2			39	A	3	Part of fig.47
F	56	R	1	NA		3	A	3	See fig.48
F	56	R	1	NA		1	A	1	Too badly abraded for drawing
F	56	R	1	3	15	8	A	1	See fig.49
F	56	R	1	13	7.5	17	A	3	See fig.50
F	56	R	1	13	23	55	A	1	See fig.56
LE	2	BS	11			67	A	1	Check context
LE	2	BS	2			5	C		Check context
LE	2	BS	1			6	F		Check context
			Total			Total			
			1326			8205			

Section 3: Charts and Graphs

Page 1:

Comparison of Sherd numbers and Weight found per trench

Page 2:

Pie chart showing number of sherds of different fabrics found in all trenches.
Pie chart showing percentage weight of different fabrics found in all trenches.

Page 3:

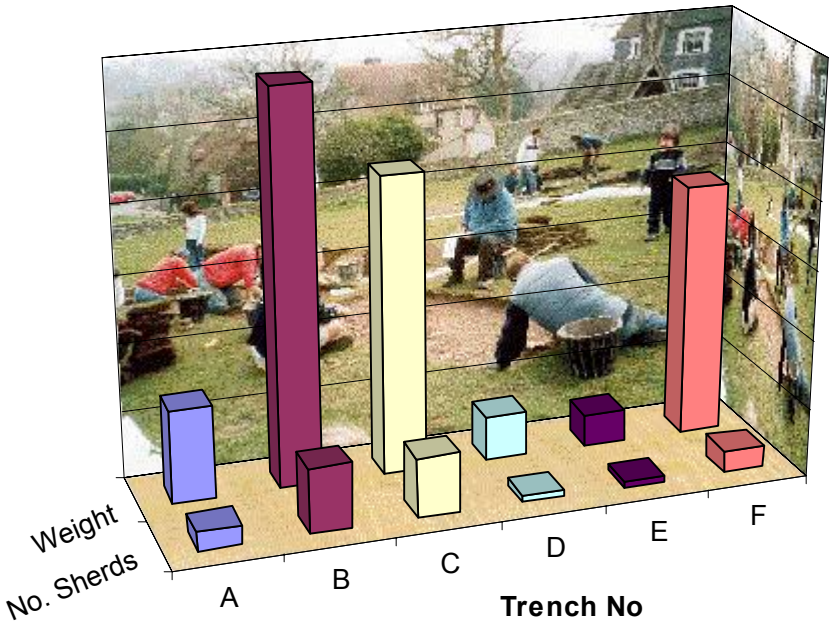
Pie chart showing number of different fabrics per trench

Page 4:

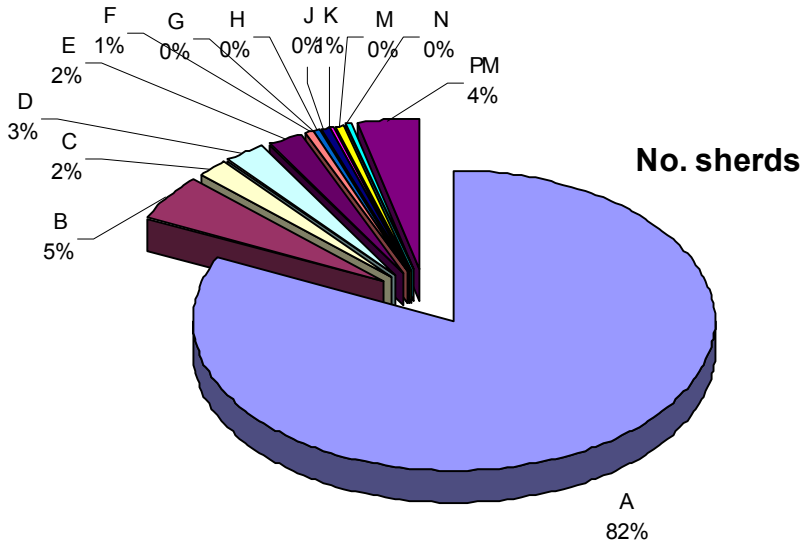
Chart showing rim radii for pots found in all trenches

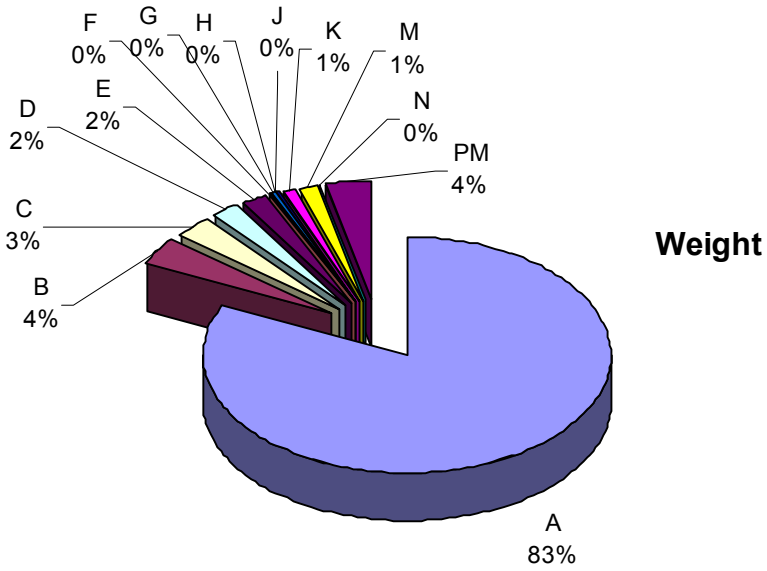
Trench	Weight	No. Sherds
A	681	140
B	2864	476
C	2174	437
D	324	51
E	232	47
F	1857	161

Comparison Sherd Nos./Weight

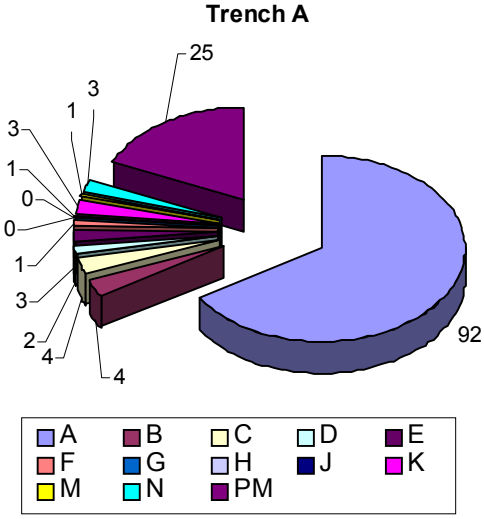


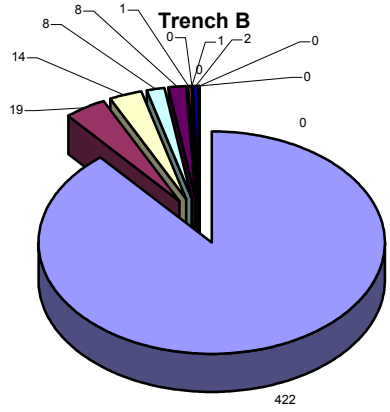
Fabric	No. sherds	Weight	
A	1084	6716	13th-14th
B	67	310	12th.
C	25	243	13th-14th
D	35	194	13th-14th
E	27	158	13th-14th
F	7	20	Roman
G	6	20	Roman
H	1	7	12th.
J	4	30	15th.century
K	7	74	15th.century
M	4	115	15th.century
N	4	5	15th.century
PM	53	295	Post Medieval

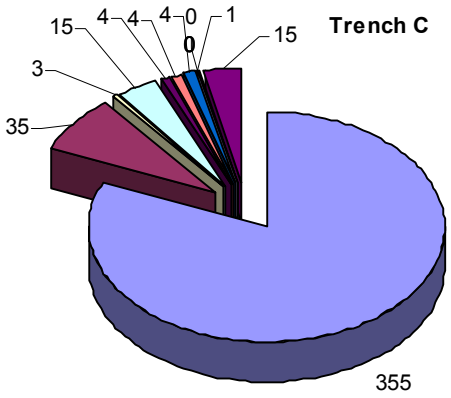


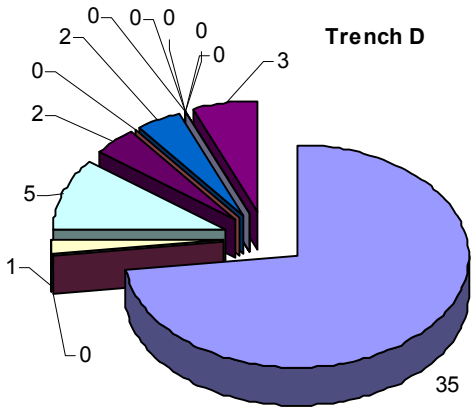


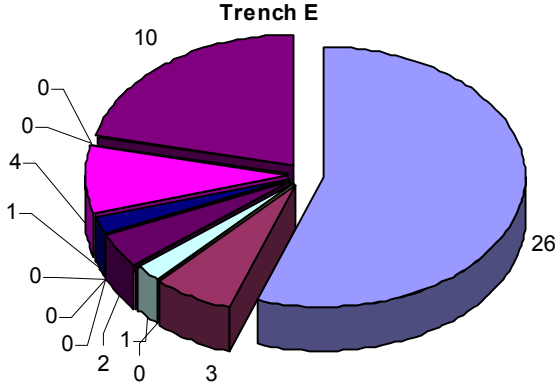
	No of sherds per fabric in Trench						
Fabric	A	B	C	D	E	F	
A	92	422	355	35	26	142	13th-14th
B	4	19	35	0	3	6	12th.
C	4	14	3	1	0	1	13th-14th
D	2	8	15	5	1	4	13th-14th
E	3	8	4	2	2	5	13th-14th
F	1	1	4	0	0	0	Roman
G	0	0	4	2	0	0	Roman
H	0	1	0	0	0	0	15th.century
J	1	2	0	0	1	0	15th.century
K	3	0	0	0	4	0	15th.century
M	1	0	0	0	0	3	15th.century
N	3	0	1	0	0	0	15th.century
PM	25	0	15	3	10	0	Post medieval

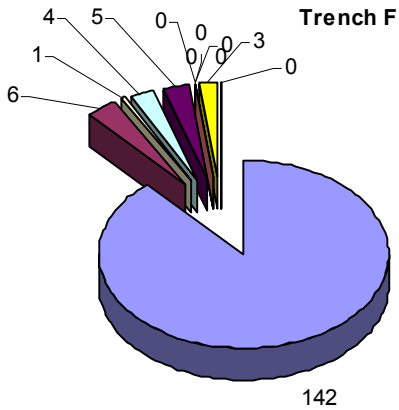


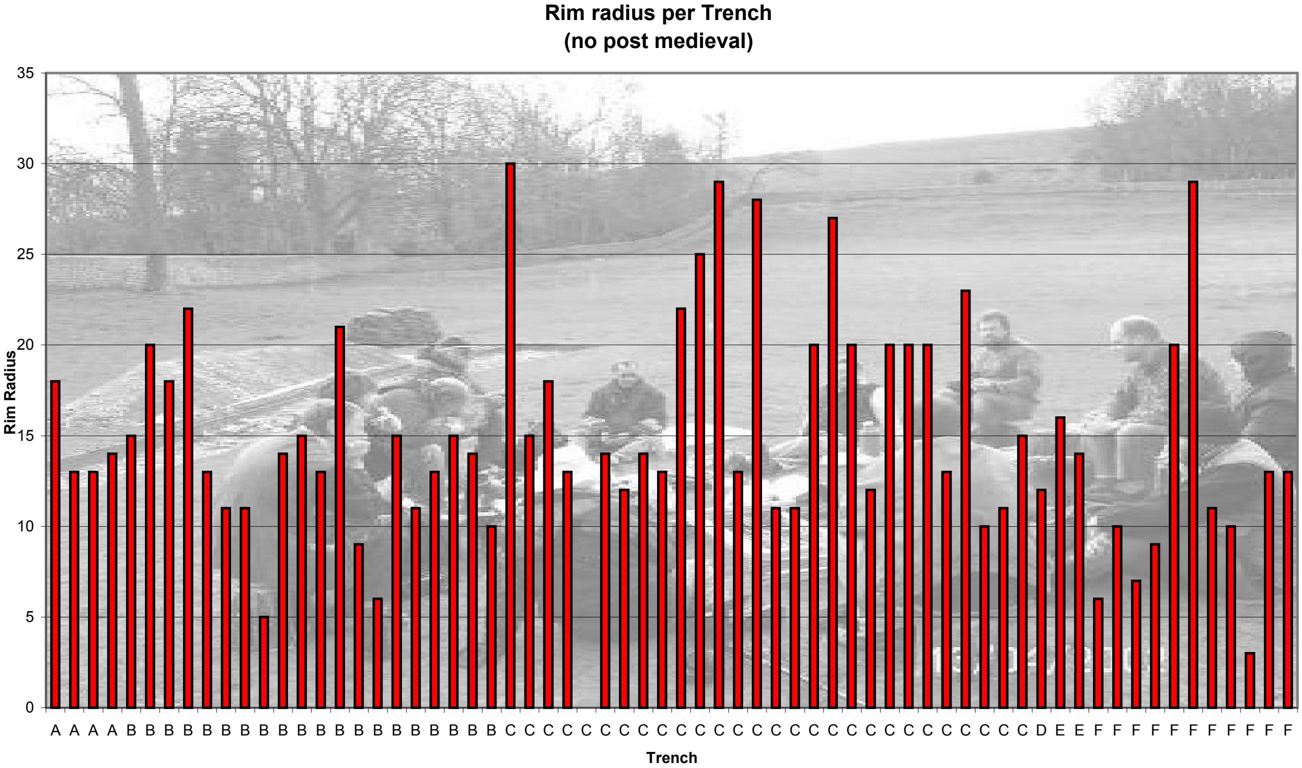











Rim radius per Trench
(no post medieval)
Rim Radius
Trench
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
A A A A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C D E E F F F F F F F F F F F F

Section 4: Fabric Description.

Fabric Code		**A1**	
Colour			
Core:	Grey	ext. surface	red orange
		int. surface	red orange

Inclusions

Frequency	20%	
Sorting	poor	
Size	0.5-1	
Rounding	Angular	

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

Inside

Outside

Notes:	Sand temper with red quartzite inclusions, some flint and shell
	Rough Feel

Fabric Code		**A2**	
Colour			
Core:	Grey	ext. surface	light brown
		int.surface	med grey

Inclusions

Frequency	15%	
Sorting	poor	
Size	0.5-1	
Rounding	Angular	

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

inside

outside

Notes:	Sand temper with red quartzite inclusions, some flint and shell
	Rough Feel

Fabric Code	A3

Colour

Core:	Grey	ext. surface	red orange
		int. surface	red orange

Inclusions

Frequency	15%
Sorting	poor
Size	<0.5-1
Rounding	Angular

Inside Outside

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

Notes: Sand temper with sparse red quartzite inclusions
and sparse flint/ shell. Some sparse mica.
Not as rough feel as A1

Fabric Code	B

Colour

Core:	Dark Grey	ext. surface	med grey
		int. surface	med grey

Inclusions

Frequency	15%	
Sorting	poor	
Size	0.5-2	
Rounding	Sub-Angular	

inside outside

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

Notes: Sand temper with Black and clear quartzite inclusions
Some shell inclusions, and sparse mica
Smoother than A1

Fabric Code	C	C1(with glaze)

Colour

Core:	Light Grey	ext. surface	Light Grey
		int. surface	Light Grey

Inclusions

Frequency	<15%
Sorting	poor
Size	<0.5
Rounding	Angular

Inside Outside

Glaze:

Extent:	sparse on outside	
Colour:	green or brown/green	

Notes: fine sand temper with sparse white quartz inclusions
Smooth feel

Fabric Code	D

Colour

Core:	light grey	ext. surface	light grey
		int. surface	buff

Inclusions

Frequency	<5%
Sorting	good
Size	<0.5
Rounding	Sub-rounded

inside outside

Glaze:

Extent:	outside 100%
Colour:	light green to dark green

Notes: find sand temper, some red quartz inclusion
Smooth feel

Fabric Code	E

Colour

Core:	Light Grey	ext. surface	Light Orange
		int. surface	Light Orange

Inclusions

Frequency	15%
Sorting	poor
Size	<0.5-1
Rounding	Angular

Glaze:

Extent:	Sparse outside	
Colour:	Browny Green	

Outside

Notes: Sand temper with sparse red quartzite inclusions,
sparse flint/shell
same fabric as A3

Fabric Code	F

Colour

Core:	Brown	ext. surface	Red Orange
		int. surface	Buff

Inclusions

Frequency	30%
Sorting	poor
Size	0.5-3
Rounding	Angular

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

outside

Notes: Gog tempered with some flint inclusions
Smooth soapy feel
Roman pot sherds on site as a result of manuring

Fabric Code	G

Colour

Core:	Light Grey	ext. surface	Grey
		int. surface	Grey

Inclusions

Frequency	10%
Sorting	Fair
Size	0.5-2
Rounding	Sub-Angular

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

Outside

Notes: Soapy feel, Grog tempered with some black and red quartzite inclusions and some shell
Roman sherd on site as result of manuring

Fabric Code	H

Colour

Core:	dark grey	ext. surface	Buff
		int. surface	Buff

Inclusions

Frequency	15%
Sorting	poor
Size	0.5-2
Rounding	sub angular

Glaze:

Extent:		
Colour:		

Outside

Inside

Notes: flint ,shell, red quartz inclusions- local to surface of fabric
Rough feel

Fabric Code	J

Colour

Core:	Red	ext. surface	red
		int. surface	red

Inclusions

Frequency	5%
Sorting	good
Size	0.5
Rounding	rounded

Glaze:

Extent:	sparse
Colour:	red/brown

Outside

Notes: red quartz inclusions, Hard fired
probable 15th.century

Fabric Code	K

Colour

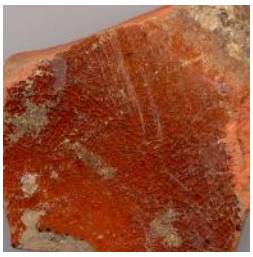
Core:	red	ext. surface	Brown
		int. surface	red

Inclusions

Frequency	<5%
Sorting	good
Size	<0.5
Rounding	rounded

Glaze:

Extent:	overall	
Colour:	Brown/red	



Outside

Inside

Notes: Fine sand temper. Sparse black quartz inclusion
Hard fired throughout.
probable 15th. Century

Fabric Code	M

Colour

Core:	Grey	ext. surface	red orange
		int. surface	red orange

Inclusions

Frequency	<5%
Sorting	poor
Size	<0.5
Rounding	sub-rounded

Glaze:

Extent:	All over
Colour:	browny green

inside

outside

Notes: fine sand temper
Red quartzite inclusions. Hard fired
15th. Century

Fabric Code	N

Colour

Core:	Light grey	ext. surface	glazed
		int. surface	buff

Inclusions

Frequency	20%
Sorting	good
Size	<0.5
Rounding	rounded

Glaze:

Extent:	All over
Colour:	Brown

Inside

Outside

Notes: Fine sand temper
Hard fired
15th. Century

Fig.1
270mm Rad.

Fig.2
N/A

Fig.3
N/A

Fig.4
200mm Rad.

Fig.5
120mm Rad.

Fig.6
200mm Rad

Fig.7
270mm Rad.

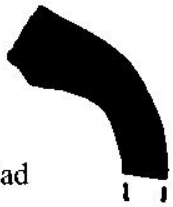


Fig.8
200mm Rad

Fig.9
220mm Rad

Fig.10
230mm Rad.

Fig.11
130mm Rad

Fig.12
220mm Rad

Fig.13
250mm Rad.

Fig.14
290mm Rad

Fig.15
130mm Rad

Fig.16
280mm Rad.

Fig.17
N/A

Fig.18
140mm Rad

Fig.19
300m Rad.

Fig.20
110mm Rad

Rim Scale =Full Size
Fig Nos. relate to comments column in Section 2

Fig.21
110mm Rad

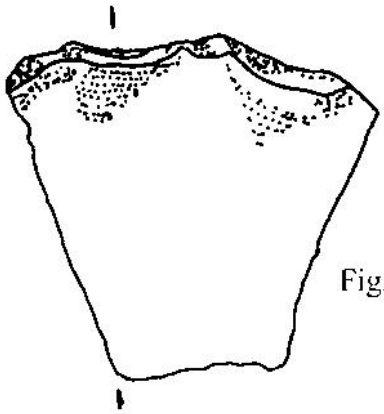


Fig.22

Fig.23
150mm Rad

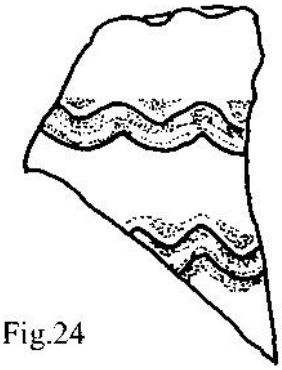


Fig.24

Fig.25
180mm Rad

Fig.26
N/A Rad

Fig.27
200mm Rad

Fig.28
290mm Rad

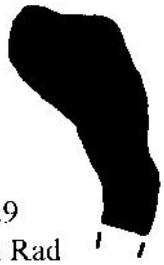


Fig.29
150m Rad

Fig.30
180mm Rad

Fig.31
N/A

Fig.32
130mm Rad

Fig.33
N/A

Fig.35
150mm Rad

Fig.36
220mm Rad

Fig37
110mm Rad

Fig.38
210mm Rad

Fig.40
180mm Rad

Fig.41
N/A

Fig.42
130mm Rad

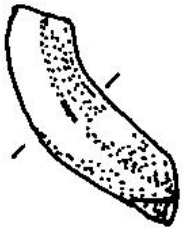


Fig.43

Fig.45
N/A

Fig.46
110mm Rad

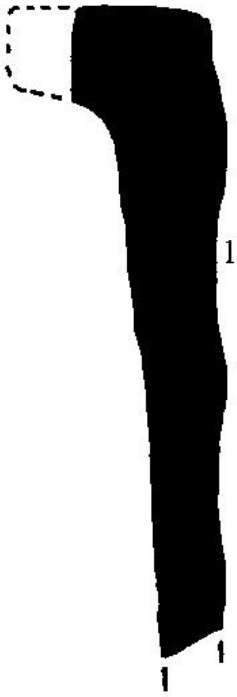


Fig.47
100mm Rad

Fig.48
N/A

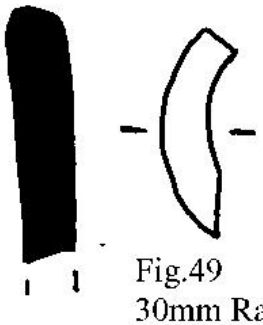


Fig.49
30mm Rad

Fig.50
130mm Rad

Fig.51
70mm Rad

Fig.52
160mm Rad

Fig.53
140mm Rad

Fig.54
150mm Rad

Fig.55
110mm Rad

Fig.56

Fig.57

Fig.58

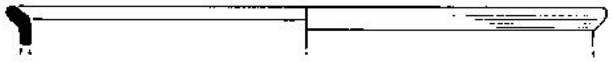


Fig.59

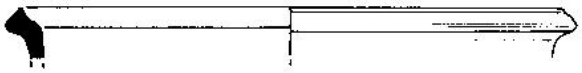


Fig.60

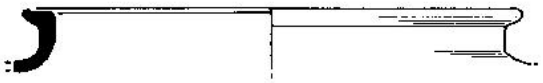


Fig.61

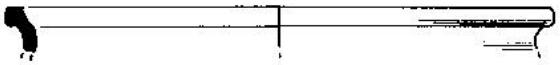


Fig.62

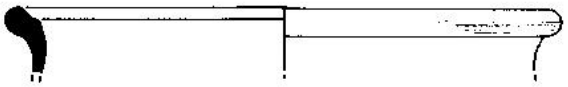


Fig.63

Fig.64

Fig.65

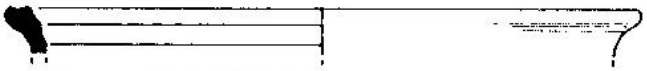


Fig.66

Fig.67

Fig.68

Fig.69

Fig.70

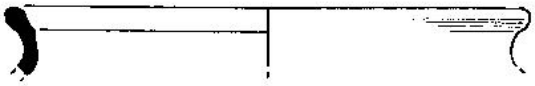


Fig.71

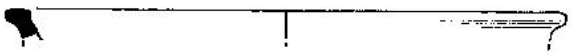


Fig.72

Fig.73

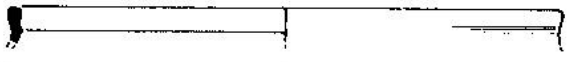


Fig.74

Fig.75

Scale: 1/4

Fig.76

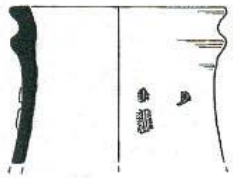


Fig.77

¼ scale

500209/C24

Fig.78

500209/C24

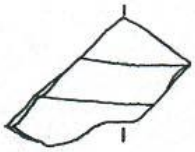


Fig.79

500209/C24

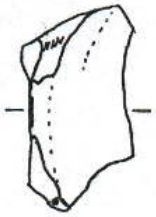


Fig.80

500209/C2

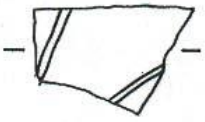
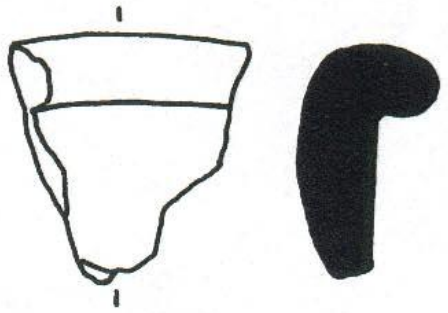


Fig.81



500209/B2

Fig.82

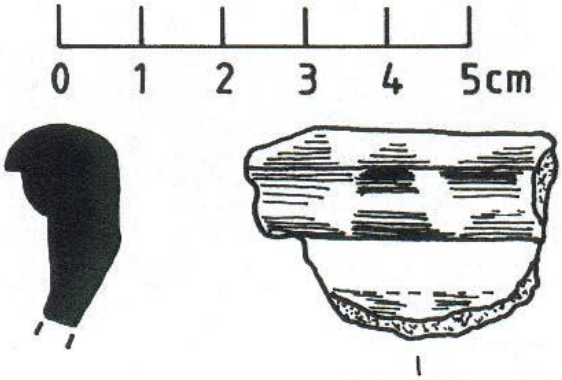


Fig.83

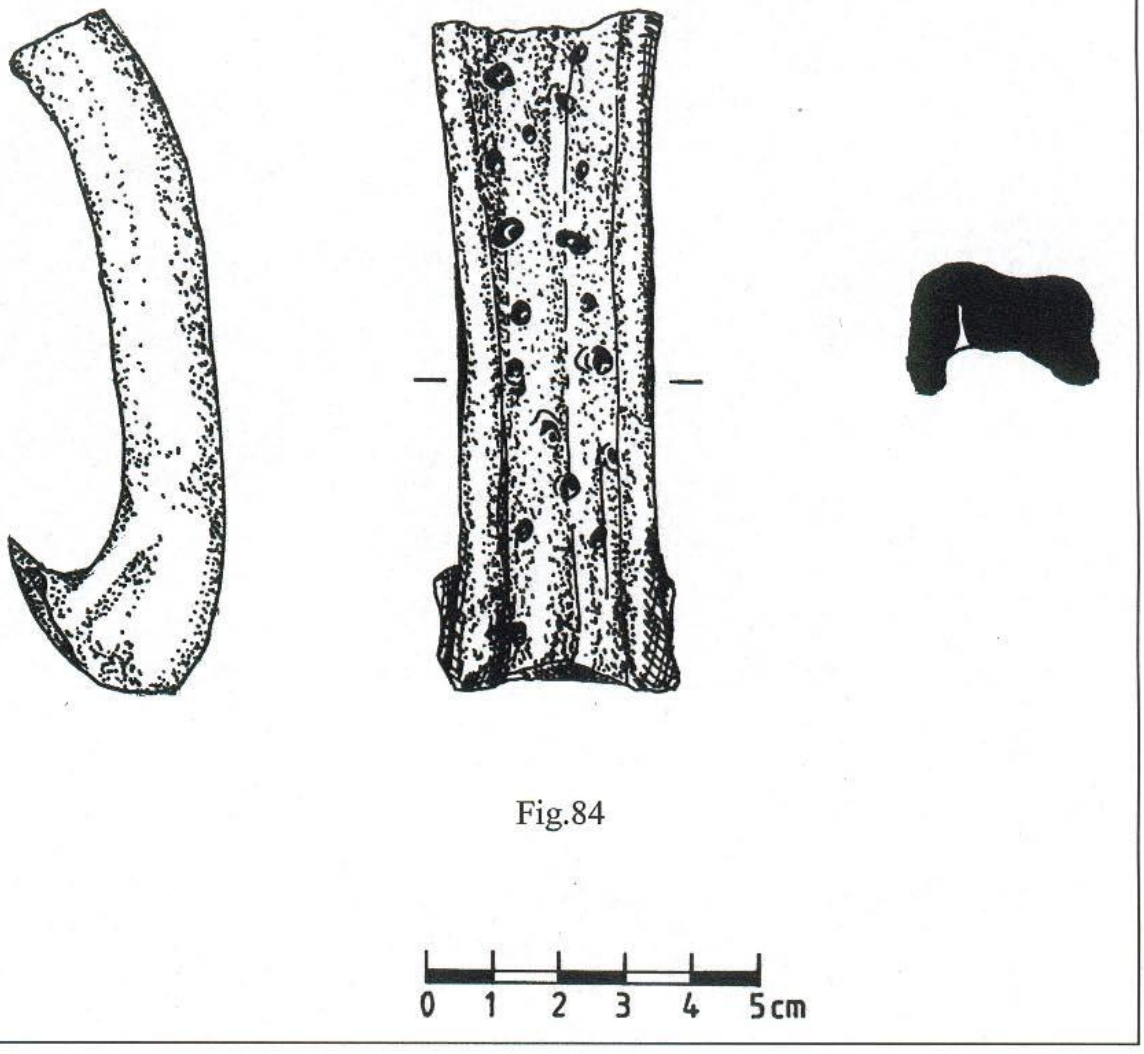


Fig.84

Green glaze jug with spout.

The base may not belong to the other body sherds but the fabric is the same and it is also the same thickness
Found in contexts
F51,C10 and B2

Fig.85

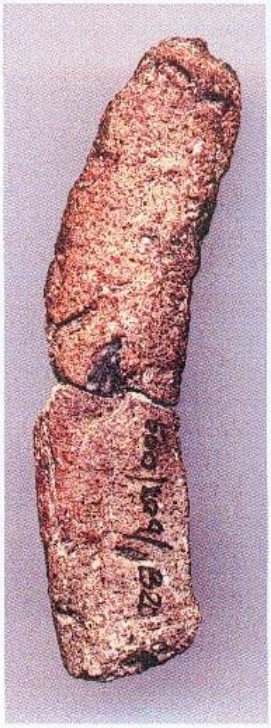


Fig.86

Fig.87
100mm Rad.

Fig.88
N/A

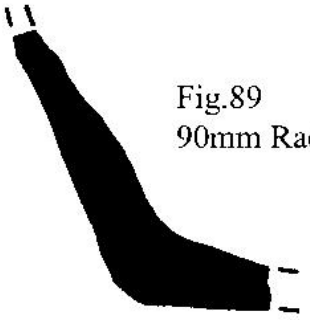


Fig.89
90mm Rad.

Fig.90
110mm Rad.

Fig.91
N/A

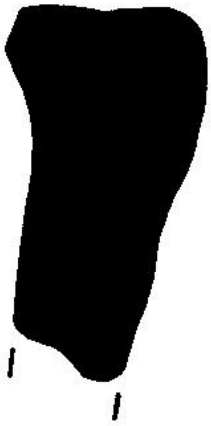


Fig.92
60mm Rad.

Fig.93
100mm Rad.

Fig.94
70mm Rad.

Fig.95
90mm Rad.

Fig.96
N/A

Fig.97
N/A

Fig.98
110mm Rad.

Fig.99
Same Rim type as Fig.14

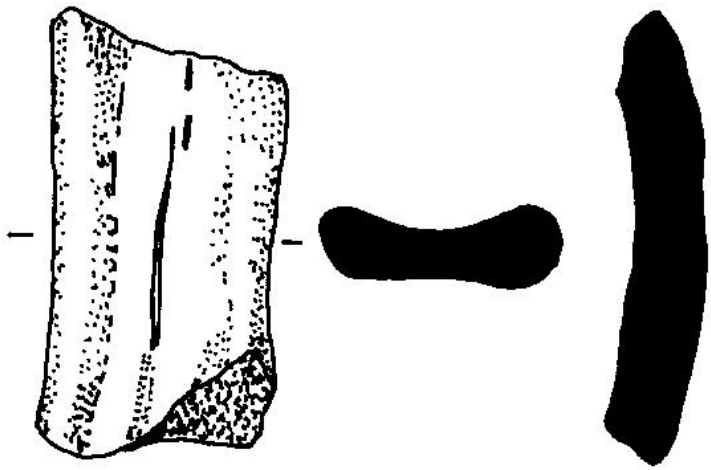
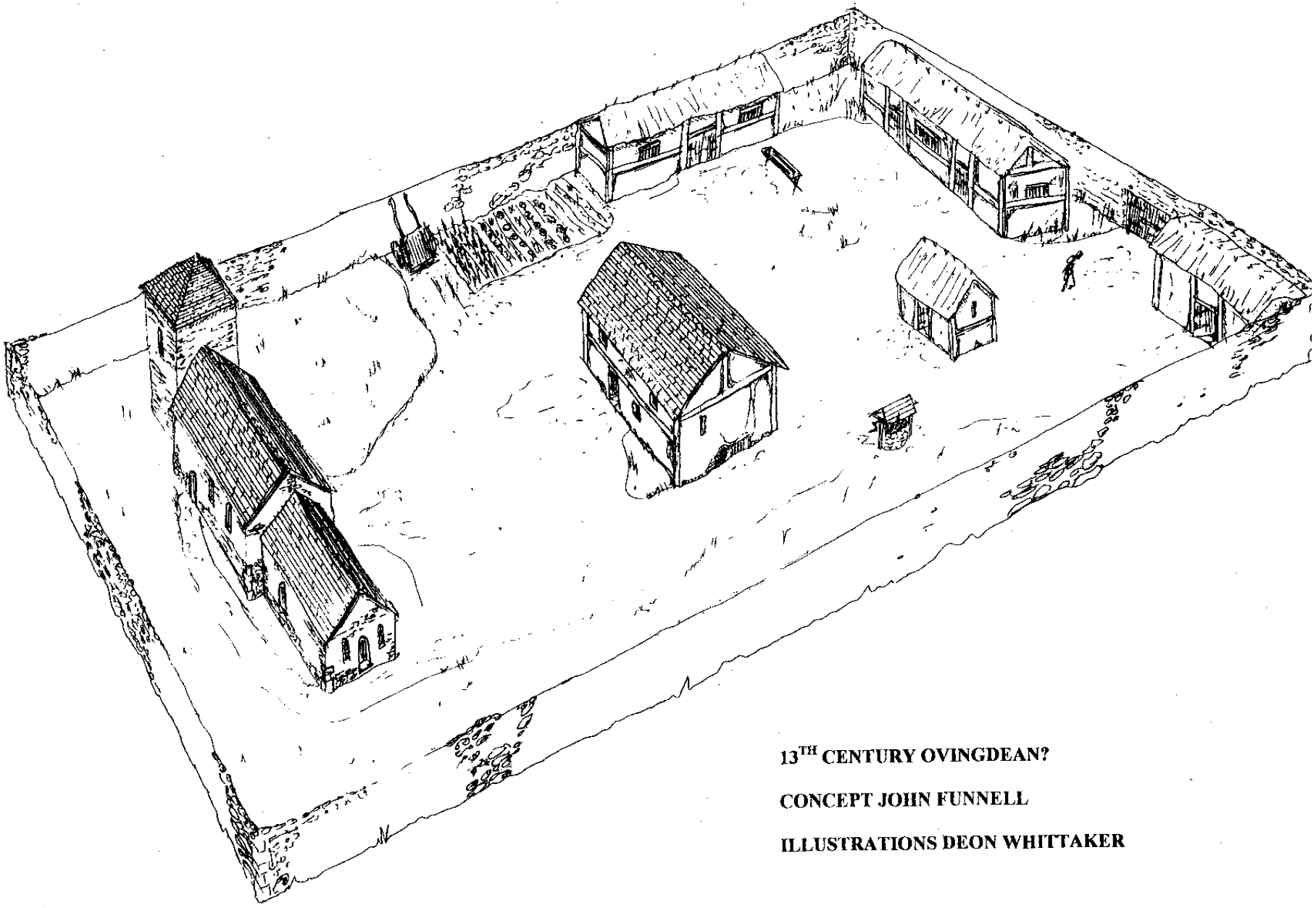


Fig.100

Fig.101
N/A

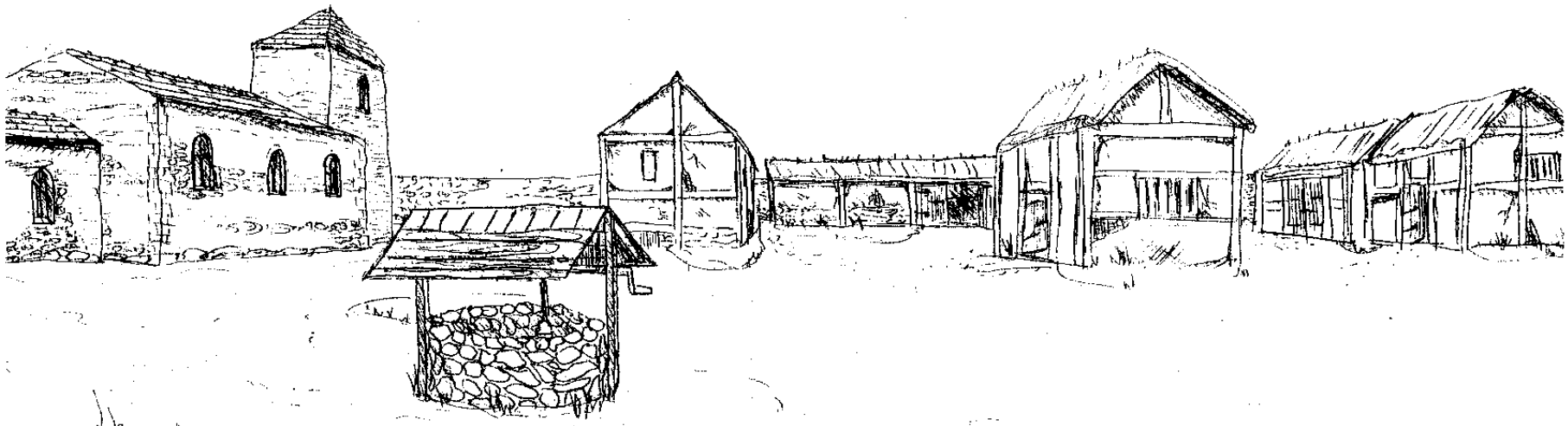
Fig.102
N/A



13TH CENTURY OVINGDEAN?

CONCEPT JOHN FUNNELL

ILLUSTRATIONS DEON WHITTAKER



13TH CENTURY OVINGDEAN?

CONCEPT JOHN FUNNELL

ILLUSTRATIONS DEON WHITTAKER

EXCAVATIONS AT ROCKY CLUMP, STANMER, BRIGHTON - INTERIM REPORT 2002

Introduction

The excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer, near Brighton began in February 2002. However during the months of April and May the BHAS Field Unit conducted other excavations at the medieval site at Hog Croft Ovingdean and some members of the team assisted the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team (MSFAT) with their excavations at Barcombe. The complete membership of BHAS returned to Rocky Clump in September and continued working through to December 31st.

As in previous years the excavations were used for training both new and existing members in the techniques of archaeological planning and section drawing, surveying and site management. A number of day schools were organised in site management under the leadership of Mr Chris Butler and members from both BHAS and MSFAT attended the training sessions. A number of these trainees have now been designated as site supervisors and Mr Norman Phippard is now Assistant Director of BHAS Field Unit. In September members of the Young Archaeologists Club, under the leadership of Mr Martin Brown and Ms Pauline Phillips, joined the field unit and assisted with the excavations at Rocky Clump.

During 2002 a large geophysical survey was conducted in fields all around the copse of trees and excavated site. In all an area of 18,800 square metres was surveyed, (Fig. 1) leaving a small corridor east of the copse and the site of the 'shrine' requiring surveying in 2003. The machine used was the RM15.

The excavations concentrated on the large remaining central baulk, left as a result of the adjacent sections being removed. The areas previously excavated in 2001 were context areas 525, south of the baulk and 536 north of the baulk. These areas had produced a number of enigmatic features including a dog burial and a complete cow burial. A number of pits, terraces and platforms were also revealed. The large excavated sections were over 6 metres in length and, the initial recording concentrated on the drawing of both the south and north baulks. The sections produced a clear stratigraphy for the remaining in-situ material. The new area was designated context 531 and the various layers lettered A-U. Other contexts were given discreet context numbers as they were revealed within these layers. A section drawing was also created of the south facing section of excavated context 536, as this will disappear when the excavations in 2003 begin to remove further material.

The new area north of the existing excavations had the top soil and upper layer removed, when significant numbers of personnel present allowed this to be undertaken. The area partially excavated within the tree confines, abutting the ditch surrounding the trees, was cleared and extended south to once again reveal pits and post holes found in 1998. However, due to deteriorating weather conditions the features revealed were not recorded or sectioned. This investigation will be become part of the 2003 season of work.

The Excavations

The Baulk Context Area 531

The baulk measured 6 metres in length and was particularly enigmatic as the excavations had previously revealed pits on either side of this remaining material. The cow burial pit (context 542) lay to the north of the remaining material and, to the south in context area 525 were a series of pits 575 and 577 inter-cut by a terrace and the predominant, well defined, ditch running north/south. The second ditch running from east to west and recorded in 2000 and 2001, joined with the north/south ditch at this juncture. Alternate sections had been excavated along the length of the east/west ditch and the north quadrants of one of these sections lay at the west end of the baulk area context 531.

The Fills of Baulk 531

A number of fills, layered A-U were drawn and recorded. The fills were virtually all layers consisting of chalky loam, with differing concentrations of medium flint nodules and large to medium sized chalk pieces. A thin ephemeral layer of clay fill 531T lay located in the lower depths of the section on the east side. The north/south ditch possessed a very dark fine silty fill and contained the majority of finds. Bone was still the most common find from within this ditch, skull and jaw fragments being found in quantity. Oyster shell and pottery were the other main finds, however a number of bronze boots studs and a brooch were found during this years excavation, located on the east side of the ditch.

The method of removal of the section was, wherever possible to excavate the ditch fill first and then remove lower layers as they occurred. However, after the ditch fill was removed it was noted that the layers below contained a number of discreet features. In 2000 and 2001 an upper layer of flint nodules had been recorded, this had been designated as a possible floor layer, lying above the upper ditch surfaces, effectively sealing it. In 2001 it had been surmised that the flint floor had sunk into the softer fill in the ditch centre. However, weathering which had affected the visible sides of the remaining baulk and identified the perimeter of a pit cut into the lower chalky fills and a concentration of flint nodules formed the upper seal of this pit (context 588). The flint nodules were clearly a sealing layer for the pit below.

The excavation of pit 588 was recorded and the excavation of the lower levels continued, it became quite clear that this small pit was in fact overlying yet another large pit below (context 592). As in the previous context, this pit had also been sealed with a similar layer of flint nodules. The sectioning the larger pit, context 592, revealed that this pit had been the subject of a secondary pit cut into the lower layers (context 595).

The excavation of the west end of baulk 531 concentrated on a chalky loam layer (context 531A). This was effectively the junction of the two ditches. Removal of this loam produced a feature below the lower fill of a large pit (context 593). Running into this pit was a small gully (context 594). The gully had been cut into the terrace running parallel with the main north/south ditch. The pit lay at the end of the east/west ditch where it joined the north/south ditch. However, the pit did not cut into the north/south ditch. The excavation of the fill of this pit clearly showed that the small gully leading into this pit was the later feature with as distinct difference between the colours of the separate fills visible. The

east/west ditch at its east end widened dramatically at this juncture. The pit (593) was cut into a large open, even platform of chalk (Fig 2).

Post Hole 585

Post hole 585 was observed in the top soil area after weathering. The post hole lay within a large area of clay lying west of the large north/south ditch and north of the east/west ditch. The post hole is deeper at it south end, perhaps indicating a post lead in platform. No other post holes have been found in his area, but the excavations in 1997 and 1998 revealed a number of post holes that ploughing had eroded down to only a few centimetres in depth. This post hole was the only one found during the 2002 season of excavation.

Pit Context 588

The pit was circular in construction and contained an upper fill of large flint nodules. The pit had several depositions including a thin layer of light clay. The majority of the lower fill was of chalky loam. From the location and the examination of the side section it is obvious that this pit is the same as context 575 excavated in 2001. This pit 575/588 was cut by a later, shallower, pit 577.

Pit Context 592

The pit was only partially excavated. The pit was below the upper pit of context 588 and was sealed with a layer of large flint nodules. The pit was investigated by removing opposite quadrants, the sections were drawn and recorded. The section drawing produced evidence that the larger pit had sometime in antiquity been re-cut by a smaller pit (context 595) that contained a fine silty loamy fill. The main pit fill contained a coarse fill of chalky loam with medium nodules of chalk the predominant material. Finds from the lower levels of this feature included a number of sherds of black burnished pottery, identified as East Sussex ware by Malcolm Lyne. The large pit is basically circular in configuration but is cut on the west side by the north/south ditch. The pit and ditch levels are the same depth where they join. The base of the pit is flat bottomed but with an irregular base surface, there had been no attempt to flatten or create a smooth lower surface.

Pit Context 593

This pit was irregular in shape, but basically a circular pit with a round base. The pit was cut on the south side by the small gully context 594. The pit was cut into the flat, smooth surface of a platform lying at the east end of the east/west ditch, the ditch opened dramatically at this point onto a terrace running both north and south, but widening as it moved northwards (Fig 2).

The Gully Context 594

A shallow, but distinct gully was revealed in the lower fills of area context 525. The gully began on the south side of area 525, on the west side of the main north/south ditch. The gully is cut into a small terrace which begins as the north/south ditch joins the east/west ditch. The gully becomes deeper as it approaches the pit 593. There was no continuation of the gully on the north side of pit 593.

Feature 579

On the south side of area context 525 is a peculiar feature context 579. This feature would appear to be ditch terminus, it runs parallel to the main north/south ditch. The terminus of this ditch lies on the south side and the potential 'ditch' is truncated and was cut by the later larger pit 592.

Contexts 531A and 531B

The upper layers of the remaining baulk contained a significant quantity of large flint modules. As observed in the excavations in both 2000 and 2001 this appears to be a possible floor layer. The subsequent revealing of pits 588 and 592, below this layer, may suggest that an alternative possibility is that the flint is a sealing agent for the softer fill of the pits below.

Context 531N

The lower cut of the main north/south ditch is a well defined incursion into the chalk bedrock. The ditch is sharp sided and with a flat bottom. It is cut along its length by pits 592 and a platform to the west of the cow burial pit 536M. The lower fill of the north/south ditch contained a fill of chalky loam a containing only a few medium sized chalk nodules. This layer is covered by a similar fill above containing a higher level of medium chalk inclusions, context 531U. The lower fill context is sealed by this higher layer. The predominant upper ditch fill of fine silty soil (context 531F) does not cut into this lower ditch level.

Context 531S

This context proved to be solid natural chalk, the chalk is a thin ridge lying between the cow burial pit context 536H and the new large pit context 592.

The New Excavation Area (Contexts 513-518 and contexts 561-566)

The significant north/south ditch continues going north and is clearly observed in the remaining section visible on the south face of the new area, south of top soil contexts 513-518. This significant ditch continues to widen as it progresses northwards. The upper layers of chalky loam are still being removed, but more earth needs to be removed before the clear definition of the ditch edges can be observed. A linear arrangement of flint is already visible in area context 515 and 563, showing that the ephemeral wall feature found in 2001, context 536D does still continue running northwards, parallel and above the central axis of the ditch.

Excavation of the top soil contexts 565 and 566 has revealed the location of another area of geological solution material. In both contexts removal of the top soil has produced fills of black stained flint, clay and large protruding slabs of ironstone. A small section was cut into area 566 to confirm that no archaeology lay beneath. To the west of this section in context 565 a small area of chalk is coming into view. Further excavation in this area will hopefully define the boundary of the solution area and reveal the archaeological features to the west. The section of this area clearly indicates that substantial inroads have been

cut into the chalk bedrock, but as yet no northern perimeter has been identified. The geophysical survey shows that the large north/south ditch continues for some distance going northwards, but the large pits and disturbed areas of contexts 561-572 have yet to be defined.

Excavations Within Rocky Clump

In 1998, 1999 and 2000 excavations within the trees of Rocky Clump examined the ditch surrounding the small copse. These excavations revealed a number of features including a large pit and some post holes, disappearing under the baulk (contexts 454-458). The trench was extended in 2002 by a further 1 metre going southwards at both the east and west ends of this section. Unfortunately due to limited resources of labour at the end of this season the extension had to be temporarily abandoned until the 2003 season of work commences.

The Geophysical Survey

During September of 2002 members of the BHAS unit conducted a substantial resistivity survey of lands around the excavations at Rocky Clump. The equipment used was the RM15 resistivity equipment and was intended to utilise the recently purchased software for this equipment. A member of the field unit, Mr David Staveley, had been developing his own software and the exercise was used to demonstrate how each of the programmes would enhance the already existing images produced from previous survey's conducted over the past eight years. The survey encompassed 18,800 readings taken from a total of 47 grids each measuring 20 metres square. The main survey concentrated in the field south of Rocky Clump, the field is bounded on the south side by the lane leading from the upper lodges down to the village of Stanmer. This field had a total of 41 squares surveyed, a smaller examination concentrated on land in the field north of the trees and to the south east of the existing excavation.

The results of the survey show a myriad of possible pits and post holes. The area immediately south of the copse of trees contains a number of large areas of low resistance. A small trench was cut in one area south west of the trees to investigate a feature representing a possible building. The excavation confirmed that there was a large pit located in that area, but finds were not prolific and no dating material was found. The resistivity survey shows no clear definition of buildings or ditches but a number of circular configurations of pits of low resistance could be discerned. An archaeological assessment, through excavation, could prove to be the only method of identifying whether these features are post holes or geological features. The survey failed to locate the known ditch cutting across the field, the ditch is considered to be an ancient medieval boundary dating to a charter of the 13th century. The ditch is clearly visible in the field cutting across the field from Patchway field below, and was excavated within the confines of the trees by both the earlier excavations under Walter Gorton and the new excavations in 1993. Recent excavations show the feature to have been destroyed by ploughing in the north field.

The possible pits within the south field tend to be larger and more prolific south of the copse although there are a number of significant concentrations east of the 'shrine' area. A discrete area in the south east section of the field contains a number of post holes that could prove to be part of a Romano-British round house, and there is a hint of a possible ring gully, but the evidence is very ephemeral and requires further investigation.

The survey in the north field produced very little evidence for structures round or rectangular. A small corridor lies uninvestigated between the surveys in the north and south fields but the survey was postponed due to the crop being sown. It is hoped that the resistivity survey will be completed during the new season. This corridor lies immediately east of the ‘shrine’ building and may contain evidence for additional post holes associated with the ‘shrine’.

The new software produced greatly enhanced images defining a large number of anomalies, but very little evidence which will not require further investigation.

In the earlier part of the season a resistivity survey examined lands to the north and west of the existing excavations. The results from this survey produced greatly enhanced images of this area and clearly showed the location of ditches known from this season’s excavation and those conducted in 1998-2001. These ditches running from east to west appear to link with another larger ditch running north/south located at the west end of the field. The existing excavation area and the land to the north of the open trench show a number of large areas of low readings. The existing open area confirms that the area being investigated is a large pit, but it will require further excavation north of the existing arena to confirm that the new areas of low resistance are archaeology and not geology.

The Magnetometer Survey

On December 31st members of the BHAS geophysical unit conducted a survey of lands to the east of the copse of trees at Rocky Clump. Richard Pulley a member of the unit, had secured access to a magnetometer over the Christmas period, but bad weather had made access to the site difficult. The areas surveyed were two corridors measuring 100 metres in length and 20 metres wide (5 squares). The corridors were located either side of the fence line running eastwards. The results of the survey produced a number of areas of low readings, possibly pits and post holes and a new ditch feature, curving in a circular manner, immediately east of the copse of trees. This new ditch is in addition to the ditch that is recorded that encompasses the trees, believed originally to have been a temenos for the 'shrine'. The readings produced no real evidence for buildings (roundhouses) or other structures, and no post hole continuation of the 'shrine' building was noted going in an easterly direction.

The Finds

The Pottery

The finds of pottery this season have been comparatively few, with the fill of chalky loam producing very little in the way of diagnostic sherds useful as dating material. The few pieces of burnished ware from the lower levels of pit 592 may prove useful in dating the earlier features. Finds processing has produced a number of interesting pieces from the previously excavated areas and a day school conducted by Malcolm Lyne on February 8th 2003, provided important dating for a number of contexts. As in the past seasons, the pottery contains many sherds of grog tempered material (East Sussex Ware) and a number of grey wares probably from either the Wiggonholt area or the kilns at Wickham Barn. At the day school Malcolm Lyne identified a number of styles of pottery including a number of sherds of New Forest Ware, as well as some imitation New Forest Ware.

The Bone

The bone recovered came mainly from the lower fills of the north/south ditch (context 531F). The soft silty dark soil has produced a significant number of skull and jaw fragments, often interlaced with clusters of oyster shell. A piece of decorated jaw bone was recovered from the upper layers of the baulk in context 531B, among the flint floor or pit sealing layer.

A complete report on the bone recovered from the excavations at Rocky Clump is supplemental to this report. The material was examined by Georgina Slater from Southampton University, as part of her dissertation. The report encompasses all material recovered from the excavations up to the end of the 1999 season.

A document compiled by Jeremy Adams of the Booth Museum, on the dog burial found in context 525, is also appended to the end of this report.

The Molluscs

The 2002 excavation has produced yet more finds of molluscs and, as in the previous seasons, oyster tends to be the major find of marine creatures. A small number of limpets were found on site and mussel shell was found in the lower fill of the pit context 592.

The Glass

A number of finds of glass have been recovered this season. In 2001 a day school on the study of glass was given by John Shepherd of the Museum of London. John Shepherd examined the glass finds from the excavations at Rocky Clump and confirmed that not only was Roman window glass present, but also fragments of Roman glass vessels.

The Metalwork

A variety of metal objects were recovered from the excavations this season, mainly from the dark silty fill of the north/south ditch and the upper flint sealing layers.

No.	Object	Context	Comments
44	Bronze Pin	531A	
45	Long flat Iron	531B	
46	Circular Bronze plate	531B	The piece has a central circular nipple with concentric outer rings.
47	Bronze Strip	536F	
49	Lead Strip	531F	
50	Bronze Hob Nails (2x)	531F	Probably from the same boot no leather was evident
51	Bronze Brooch	531F	Found in association with pottery and a sarsen stone (Fig 3)
60	Bronze Depressing tool	562	Similar to a tool found at Fishbourne (Cunliffe) (Fig 3)

A complete listing of all the small finds from the excavations at Rocky Clump is appended to this report.

The Stone Artefacts

1) Pieces of a fine gritted rubbing stone were recovered from the north/south ditch in layer 531F.

2) A stone spindle whorl was found in the lower reaches of ditch fill 531U. The piece had been perforated from one side and the section would tend to indicate that the perforating or boring tool had a tapered configuration.

Conclusions

The 2002 season has once again provided evidence for a variety of features concealed below the top soil at Rocky Clump. The baulk left in-situ after the excavation seasons of 2000 and 2001 has produced a number of enigmatic features. The area north of the baulk section had contained a pit with a cow burial and a platform disappears under the north baulk, as yet unexcavated. The south section excavations had produced evidence for a number of pits and hollows suggesting the location of ancient tree hollows. A large ditch running from south to north cut across all of these features. A ditch running east/west disappeared into the same remaining baulk of context 531. The ditch, a regular vee shaped feature at the south end of the site, has dramatically widened at its eastern end. The baulk layer area of context 531 concealed a number of unanswered questions primarily related to the purpose and function of these discrete pit and ditch features. The removal of the intervening fills has, however, raised even more questions.

The excavations has revealed a series of pits, ditches and terraces, quite complex in structure with a considerable amount of design and labour required in their construction. The point in question is to determine the chronology and purpose of each individual feature. The fills at Rocky Clump are comprised of variations in degrees of chalky loam. It is only the constituency and nature of the composition of each fill that really determines individual layers. The flint deposits comprise either large or small nodules and a similar observation is apparent with the nature of the chalk loams. The loams consist of varying concentrations of small, medium or large nodules of chalk emphasising the different layers. However, this season the open and exposed edges of the sections on the large baulk have produced, after weathering, distinct edges to pits revealed during this season's excavations. These distinct pit edges were not visible during the previous season, as all the fills tended to merge into a large fill of chalky loam.

The fills have been essential in determining some form of chronology for the complex arrangement of pits and ditches, but have only provided concise evidence in a number of instances, other areas remain unresolved. The central feature is the main north/south ditch and this is still widening as it moves northwards with its distinct dark silty fill. This layer overlay a general fill of mixed chalky loam consisting of varying degrees of soil and chalk nodules, the size of the nodules ranging from medium to large components. There have been a number of linear arrangements of large flint nodules, one in particular being the 'wall' feature found in 2000 and running in the upper layer of the north/south ditch. This feature continues to progress northwards with the ditch as the excavation continues, but its appearance is becoming less distinct, and less of a boundary marker than it was in the section revealed in 2000 context 536. It may be revealed as a more distinctive feature in the lower layers.

The chalky loam layer, which is generally dispersed, covered the deeper north/south ditch section, which is also a loam fill, but again is a distinctly different layer and sealed by the similar loam layer above. The north/south ditch in the context areas 525,531 and 536 is an impressive feature, flat bottomed and straight sided it is a relatively well created feature, this differs from the original south temonos end where the ditch was vee shaped, and more crudely constructed. There is a distinct affiliation with the adjoining pits that it cuts, contexts 592 and 536M.

The ditch running east/west excavated at its western end of the site in 2001, was a relatively shallow straight sided feature found to have had a number of cuts and re-cuts. These re-cuts had left a distinct ridge between the various cut sections. It was evident that this ditch changed dramatically as it moved eastwards and this has been confirmed. The ditch deepens considerably and opens, as it widens, onto a level platform and terrace, which in turn widens as it bears round to the north. The south wall of this ditch is steep and curves around to the south as it meets the north/south ditch. There is no trace of this ditch continuing eastwards past the cut of the north/south ditch, it terminates at this junction. Cut into the level platform at the end of the east/west ditch is a round based crudely cut pit, and running into this pit is a small gully. The gully runs parallel to the north/south ditch and is located on the west side of this ditch. The gulley terminates south of the east/west ditch junction where the terrace diminishes and ceases, becoming a facet of the actual ditch face.

The Chronological Sequence

The evidence is not totally conclusive regarding all of the features. The complexity of the locations and the method of excavation have provided significant clues as to the sequence of construction, but an overall picture can only be conjectural with regards to some features as distinct areas can only be considered topographically. The earliest feature remains the large north/south ditch. This feature has a crude terminus at the south end, cutting a possible earlier Iron Age pit, excavated in 1999. The construction of the ditch improves with a regular cross section as it progresses north. The west side of the ditch is not cut by any other features. On the east side of the ditch there are pits contexts 592 and 536M and these do cut through the east edge of the ditch. Both pits are virtually level with the base floor level of the ditch, this is quite distinct in pit 592, but less so in pit 536M. Pit 592 cuts another smaller pit, context 575, which is much shallower in depth. The large pit 592 is circular in configuration, but as a circular feature would have evidence for partial cutting on the west side of the north/south ditch, if it had been an earlier feature. It would appear that the large pit context 592 was constructed after the ditch had been created and respected its western boundary.

The large pit 536M can be considered in a similar manner to pit context 592, as it also encroaches upon the ditch western boundary. However, the cow burial pit lying to the east of this large irregular depression is a more distinct well constructed round based pit and is clearly the lower level of an even larger pit encompassing both the apsidal ended pit in context 537 and the terrace and west ditch boundary. These series of pits can only be considered contemporary through topographical association. It will be the pottery and other finds from these pits that will really show whether a finer distinction of date variation can be determined.

The association and link between the north/south ditch and east/west ditch holds similar problems. It was clear from the excavation that the later version of the north/south ditch containing the dark soil is the final feature to be created. It is not possible to determine the sequence with regard to the first phase of the north/south ditch as this has been removed by the later re-cut. The fact that the east/west ditch does not continue eastwards would suggest that in the early phase both cuts were contemporary. The later phases in the east/west ditch would be the cutting of the large pit at its east end terminus, where it widens out. The final phase, as could be clearly defined during excavation, was the cutting of the shallow gully leading into this pit. The fills from this pit showed a clear distinction.

The whole area was filled with deposits of chalky loam. The area was filled with some rapidity for there are very few stratigraphical layers that could be discerned. The large pit context 592 was effectively sealed with a layer of large flint nodules. It was at this level that the cow pit context 536H was cut and then sealed. Above this level, well tampered surface, more chalky loam was deposited. Into this newly created surface were cut a number of pits including pit contexts 542, 575 and 588. Pit context 588 was effectively sealed by a layer of flint nodules. The upper fills comprise considerable numbers of large flints, which may also be considered to be sealing layers but the extent of the flint material suggests that a floor layer may have existed, but damage by ploughing has removed any clear evidence.

The dark silty upper fill of the north/south ditch is the latest feature on site. The finds recovered, including significant quantities of shell, pottery, metalwork and also large quantities of butchered animal bone, clearly indicate that rural activity was still very prevalent during the later phase of this enigmatic area.

The Purpose and Use of the Features in Areas 525, 531 and 536

The excavations at Rocky Clump in 2002 have revealed a number of dramatic and thought provoking features. There are relatively few Romano-British sites in Sussex that have revealed such interesting and topographical issues. It is obvious that Rocky Clump is a farming settlement and even a possible religious site. The stockade or building revealed in 1998 shows that some form of Roman transition was being undertaken with construction of regular rectangular features and buildings. The ditches have proved to be the key factor in chronological sequence. The excavations have revealed three ditches running from east to west, possibly of varying date, while only two are clearly linked to and associated with the north/south ditch. The geophysical survey has provided images suggesting that the east/west ditches link with another parallel ditch running north on the west side of the field. The ditches are probably field boundaries and linked to the farm complex. They do, however, pre-date the construction of the stockade or building found in 1999. Post holes from the west side of this structure continue out into the field, continuing in a westward direction, suggesting that it is a possible fence line. However, no line of post holes in this vicinity has been observed in the any of the geophysical surveys.

The pits are more difficult to explain and there are a number of possibilities. The first is that the whole complex is a group of marling pits. The soil around Rocky Clump has significant quantities of clay with flint and during the Roman period would have had a greater acidity. The chalk may have been used as an agent to combat the acidity of the soil and the subsequent pits, created through this operation, used for organic and domestic waste disposal. The fills from these pits contain very little pottery considering the depth and

volume of the pits. A rapid back filling noted by the limited amount of stratified layering may suggest a reason for the lack of finds. Chalk was found in a linear arrangement over one of the pits found in 1994, context 57/71. This was a large pit containing large blocks of sarsen stone, but the final phase was a line of chalk determined as a chalk footing. In the field to the east of Rocky Clump it has been noted that there are a number of areas containing chalk concentrations. It may be that the chalk from these pits was being used as foundations for other wood constructed farm buildings, although, unfortunately ploughing over a long period of time, may have removed all evidence for this.

The linear north/south ditch, the adjoining east/west ditch, the gully and the pits all suggest some form of water management. The excavations have not revealed any well or water source located at Rocky Clump and it could be construed that this set of complex features denotes some form of water management or draining. However, recent observations, after considerable rainfall, have shown that the water seeps away very rapidly into the geology below. A clay base would have collected water and this was noted in post hole context 585 which was cut into the clay and did retain the rainfall. No trace was found of any clay lining in any of the ditches or pits.

One suggestion made has been that the exposed clay area found in area contexts 513, 514 and 514 and cut by the east/west ditch was being exploited. One member of the team removed some of the clay and proved by kneading and working that the clay could be used in making clay vessels manufacturing a dog bowl vessel similar to one found in the earlier part of the season. However, the large pit shows no remnants of any clay deposits in the eastern area.

It is possible that the pits were utilised in the later period during the back filling process. The partial filling of the main north/south ditch would have made it possible to have led the cow down the east/west ditch to its burial pit. The earlier burials in the south section of the north/south ditch of a cow skull and winkle shells and, at a higher layer the sheep skull and bed of oyster shells, still suggest some form of ritual practise. It is possible that Romano-British religious ceremonies were being practised. The skulls and shell may simply be the remnants of ancient meals, but the careful method of deposition, and lack of other bone close by, suggest otherwise.

The large north/south ditch contains in its dark silty fill most of the archaeological material, e.g. shell, pottery and, predominantly, bone. It is obvious that in the later stages of occupation the rearing and butchering of animals was still a fundamental rural activity at Rocky Clump. The burial of the dog in the lower depths of this soft fill, lying under the branches of an ancient tree, suggest some form of Roman endearment and human emotion not often observed in antiquity.

One suggestion proposed, by Mr Geoff Bennett of Brighton and Hove Council, is that Rocky clump does not actually possess any settlement. He has suggested that the whole area may have been used for some form of centralised activity, ritual or agricultural and that the settlement is located elsewhere. It is possible that Rocky Clump may have been a look-out location, beacon site or the location of pens for animals for stockading, in a temporary location, in an area away from the settlement.

Further Excavations at Rocky Clump

Despite numerous attempts at seeking the location of the actual settlement, Rocky Clump appears to be reluctant to reveal its remaining secrets. The geophysical and magnetometer surveys have provided a broad overview of a large area surrounding the copse. However, there is no distinct pattern of any rectangular features. It is possible that a collection of low areas of readings could comprise an Iron Age roundhouse. A number of other suggestions have been proposed and areas in the south field have produced coins and pottery to hint at some form of occupation in that area. A small trench cut on the east side of Rocky Clump, and in alignment with the south row of post holes of the shrine, revealed another smaller post hole. It is possible that the “Shrine's” building continues in that direction and may prove to be a possible aisled building. The existing trench J, containing the pits and ditches is still being excavated and other large pits are suggested immediately north. However, once the area becomes a matter of 'ditch' chasing then the excavations in that area will become questionable and probably the excavation in that area will be concluded.

The other area of Rocky Clump not yet investigated lies within the trees. There is, immediately to the south of the east sarsen stone, an unexcavated area close to the cemetery site, which was until recently covered by a tree. A carbon dating from a burial in that location could provide accurate dating for the cemetery. It is also possible that the elusive settlement being sought also lies in that location. However, the excavations within the trees in 1993-1994 provided little in support of this idea, with geology of flint, clay and sands being the predominant features.

The fields at Stanmer have now been set down to grass and will provide many opportunities for resistivity and magnetometer surveys in the future. However, excavation in possible areas of settlement may require additional permits from the Brighton and Hove Council as the land is now part of an ESA. A number of areas of low resistance noted in the geophysical survey of 2003 may be the subject of investigation in the early part of the 2004 season. Rocky Clump is an exciting project and continues to provide important evidence for rural activities previously unobserved at other sites in Sussex. The transitional farmsteads in the Romano-British period are rare and it is important that as much information as is possible is gleaned and recorded from this excavation. The evidence produced so far suggests a wide of activities on the farmstead, and not all of these are fully understood. The chronology and sequence are reasonably sound in interpretation, but a number of discrete areas have to remain the subject of conjectural theorising. A complete knowledge of life at the farmstead of Rocky Clump will never be known but an understanding of the Romano-British way of life will be much enhanced.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr G.Bennett of Brighton and Hove City Council and Mr D.West for their encouragement and allowing access to their lands, Mr and Mrs Jim Driver for their continuing support with the tools and equipment and for all the members of the BHAS Field Unit for their endeavours and support during this season. The author would also like to thank the Stanmer Preservation Society for allowing access to the Victoria Rooms at Stanmer for finds processing, Mr D.Staveley for his active role in the development and utilisation of the geophysical processes, for N.Phippard for undertaking the role of Assistant Director and M.Gillingham for his role as editor of written reports.

Reference:- All electronic data regarding the resistivity and magnetometer surveys has been passed to the County Archaeologist for the Site and Monuments Record (SMR).

References:-

Cunliffe B. 'Excavations at Fishbourne Vol II' The Society of Antiquaries. Fig. 42. Item 60.

John Funnell 24th September 2003

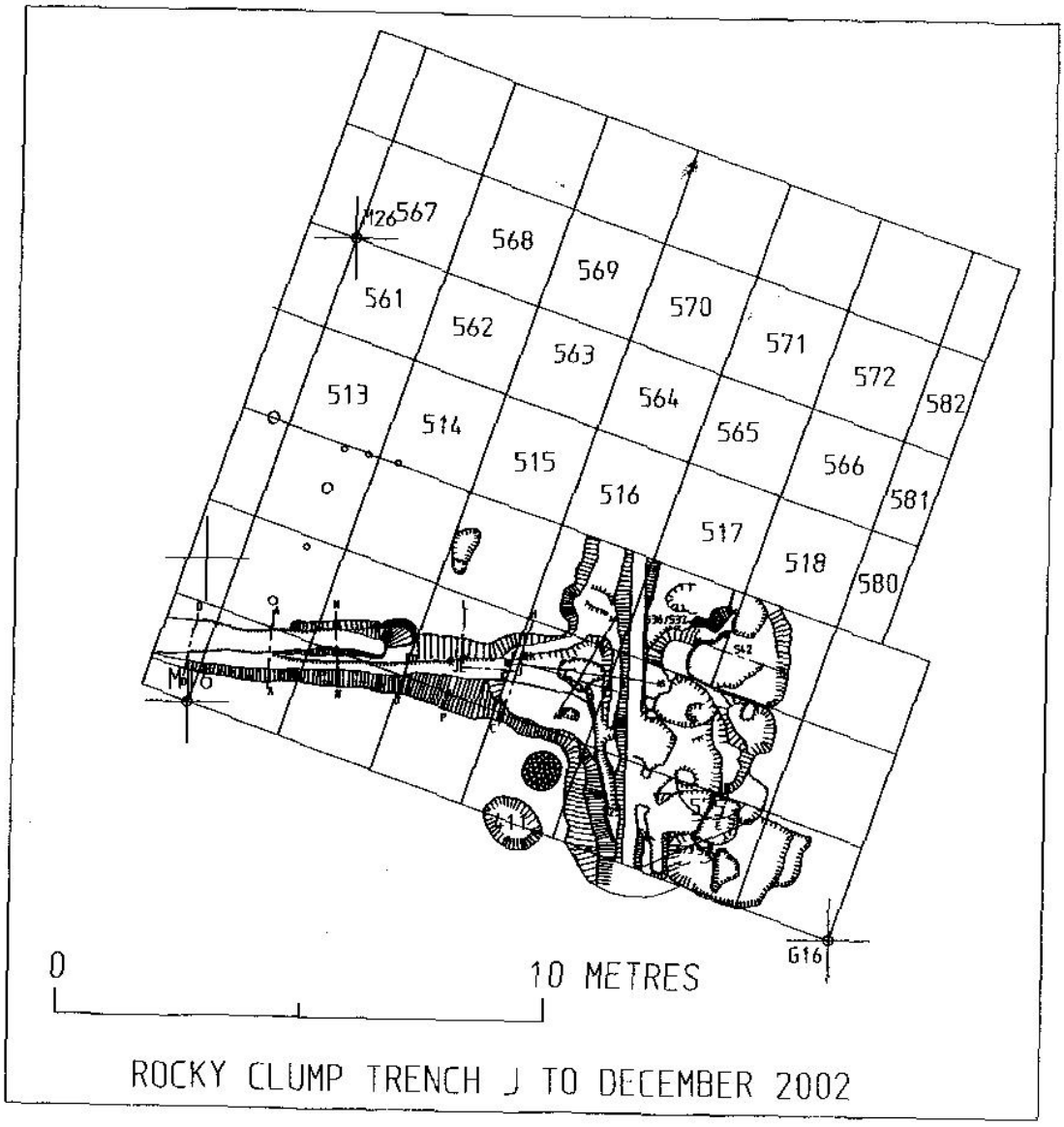

M26
567
568
569
570
571
572
582
561
562
563
564
565
566
581
513
514
515
516
517
518
580
M10
542
G16
0
10 METRES
ROCKY CLUMP TRENCH J TO DECEMBER 2002

Fig 1

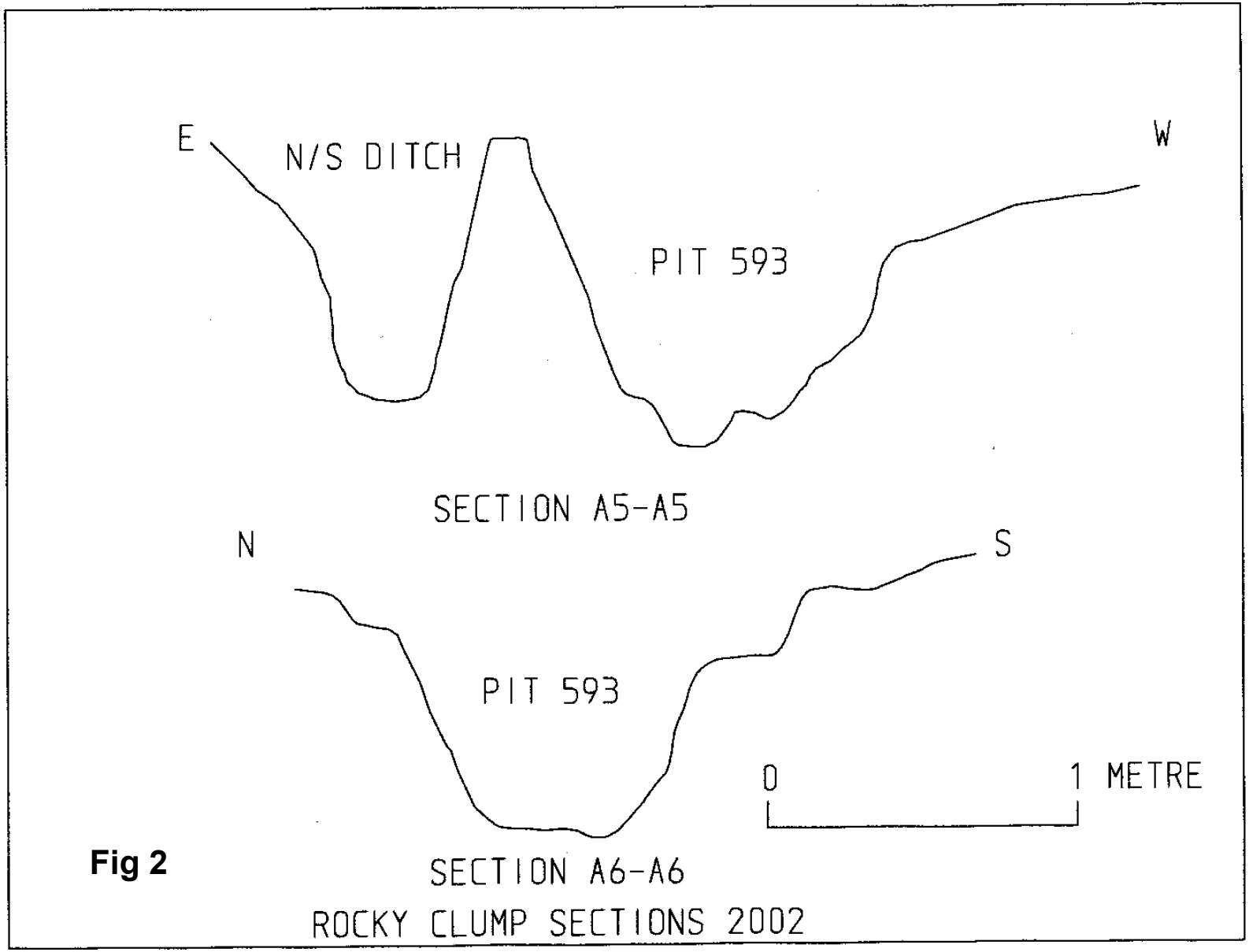
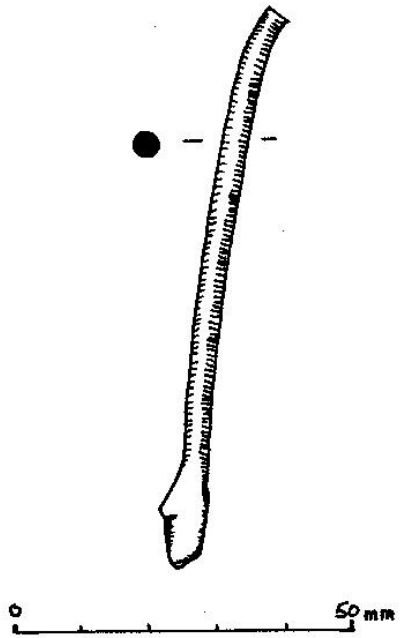
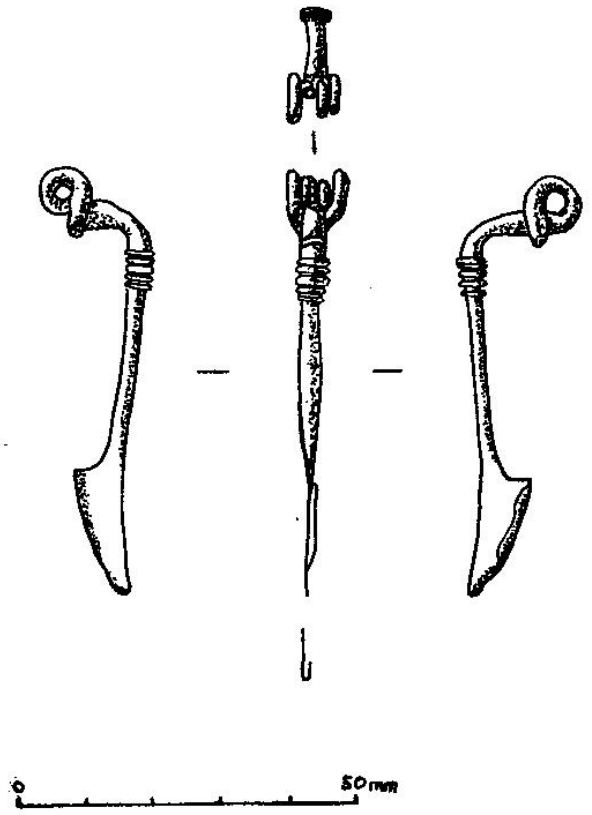

E
N/S DITCH
W
PIT 593
SECTION A5-A5
N
S
PIT 593
0
1 METRE
SECTION A6-A6
ROCKY CLUMP SECTIONS 2002

Fig 2



DEPRESSING TOOL



BROOCH

Fig 3

FINDS FROM ROCKY CLUMP 2002

SITE TITLE: ROCKY CLUMP								
SITE CODE 500300								
NO	SMALL FIND	TOP SOIL CONTEXT	G16	M16	REMARKS	TBM	LEVEL	DATE
1	COIN	E493.6 N502			AD275-291 BARB RADIATE			
2	ROMAN KEY	E500.8 N519.5			CHEST KEY			
3	BRONZE STUD	E501.6 N519.5			FURNITURE DECORATION			
4	BRONZE PIN	CONTEXT 57/70			SHOE PIN			
5	BRONZE BROOCH	CONTEXT 92			PART OF PIT CONTEXT 83			
6	BRONZE BROOCH	E501.6 N519.5			END SECTION ONLY			
7	CLAY BEAD	CONTEXT 57/70						
8	ROTARY QUERN	CONTEXT 57/70			BROKEN IN MANUFACTURE			
9	QUERNSTONE	CONTEXT 82			FRAGMENT ONLY			
10	RUBBING STONE	CONTEX 82						
11	LOOM WEIGHT	CONTEXT 57/70			TRIANGULAR CHALK			
12	COIN	234			CLAUDIUS II A.D. 268-270			
13	COIN	236			CLAUDIUS II A.D. 268-270			
14	COIN	229			CONSTANTINE I A.D.330			
15	CLAY BEAD	229						
16	**BRONZE PERF PLATE**	349	14.99	14.4	LOCS C6 & C10			
17	BRONZE BROOCH	351	12.2	11.35	LOCS C6 & C10			
18	BRONZE FRAG	263						
19	COIN	457			TRAJAN AD98-117			
20	BRIDLE PIECE	348/408			BRONZE 2 PIECES			
21	IRON BLADE	443B			KNIFE			
22	REPAIRED SAMIAN BOWL	440						

SITE TITLE ROCKY CLUMP								
SITE CODE 500300								
NO	SMALL FIND	TOP SOIL CONTEXT	G16	M16	REMARKS	TBM	LEVEL	DATE
23	COIN	473/525			HENRY VIII SILVER GROAT			
24	CUNIEFORM BROOCH	473/525			2ND/3RD CENTURY			
25	COIN	474/524			BARB RADIATE 295/97			
26	COIN	478/537			BARB RADIATE 295/97			
27	COIN	489			BADLY CORRODED UNDATED			
28	BRONZE NAIL	492			SQUARE HEADED x40mm			
29	COIN	SOUTH FIELD			TRAJAN FOUND WITH POT			
30	ROMAN GLASS	525			FOUND IN LOWER DITCH			
31	COIN	536A			BARB RADIATE			
32	COIN	478			BARB RADIATE			
33	BRONZE TOOL	562			DEPRESSING TOOL?			
34	SAMIAN BASE	536D	**6.4**	**9.8**	IN DUMP OF FLINT COBBLES	0.47	2.98	22.9.01
35	BRONZE STRIP	536D	6.1	**9.85**	ABOVE HORSE MANDIBLE	0.47	2.98	22.9.01
36	BRONZE STRIP	536D	7.28	**10.17**	LYING NEXT TO SKULLS	0.59	3.02	30.9.01
37	RUBBING STONE	536D	6.92	**9.32**	SAME	0.59	3.06	30.9.01
38	FINE NAIL	536D	8.2	**10.7**	LYING IN BONES	0.38	2.98	20.10.01
39	FLAT IRON OBJECT	536E	7.05	**9.9**	PART OF A HINGE?	0.37	3	27.10.01
40	FLAT IRON OBJECT	536C	9	**8.55**		0.15	2.27	4.11.01
41	BRONZE RING	515	12.1	**8.7**	AMONG FLINTS TOP SOIL	0.15	2.09	4.11.01
42	RUBBING STONE	578	4.6	**9.9**	CHARCOAL AREA	0.31	2.72	9.12.01
43	POTTERY CUP	525F	4.65	**9.65**	BASE UPWARDS	0.31	2.69	9.12.01
44	BRONZE PIN	531A	4.09	**10.89**	CLOSE TO POTTERY	0.455	2.31	

SITE TITLE ROCKY CLUMP								
NO	SMALL FIND	CONTEXT	G16	**M26**	REMARKS	TBM	LEVEL	DATE
45	LONG FLAT IRON	531A	4.09	10.15		0.55	2.57	
46	CIRCULAR BRONZE	531B	5.0	11.45		0.53	2.53	
47	BRONZE STRIP	516F	7.95	11.6		0.43	2.6	6.7.02
48	DECORATED GLASS	580	7.7	14.75		0.37	2.63	20.7.02
49	LEAD STRIP	513F	5.31	9.54		0.37	2.61	20.7.02
50	HOBNAIL	513F	6.05	9.67		0.39	2.59	27.7.02
51	BROOCH	513F	5.36	9.68	WITH BONE & SARSEN	0.39	2.67	27.7.02
52	BRONZE SHOE STUD	513F	5.21	9.8		0.43	2.8	3.8.02
			G16	M26				
53	GLASS	572	8.61	11.3		0.53	2.64	31.8.02
54	SPINDLE WHORL	531U	7.45	9.92		0.42	2.75	21.9.02
55	GREEN GLASS	564A	11	7.85		0.35	2.67	05.10.02
56	RUBBING STONE	531U	7.97	9.51	531 LOWER FILL	0.3	2.85	19.10.02
57	IRON STUD,HOBNAIL	531U	5.82	11.65	531 LOWER FILL	0.3	2.82	19.10.02
58	IRON STUD,HOBNAIL	531U	5.82	11.65	531 LOWER FILL	0.3	2.82	19.10.02
59	DECORATED JAW	531B			DECORATED EDGE BUFFED	0.3	2.82	21.12.02
61								
62								
63								
64								
65								
66								
SITE TITLE ROCKY CLUMP								

Romano/British Dog skeleton from Falmer

The Brighton & Hove Archaeological society recently donated the nearly complete skeleton of an adult domestic dog (gender uncertain) to the Booth Museum. It was found in Stanmer near Brighton and had been excavated in 2001 from a ditch bordering the site of a Romano/British farming settlement dated form the Late Iron Age to about 350 AD.

Prehistoric dog remains in Briton are quite rare mainly due to the relative scarcity of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age living sites with their associated domestic animals. However much Iron Age canine material has been collected. Studies show that Iron Age dogs varied in size ranging from about 29 to 58 cms at the shoulder. The remains of large, probably working dogs and of very small animals (lap dogs) are will known from the Romano/British period, in art, literature and in archaeological evidence.

Julius Caesar said that one of the reasons for invading Britain in 55BC was to obtain examples of the ferocious Mastiff dogs that were used by the Britons in battle and as guard animals. During the Anglo-Saxon period, after the Romans were evicted, this size range of once again decreases. It is argued that the relative affluence of the Romans allowed the development of dogs that in other circumstances would not have survived.

Our animal measured about 44 cms at the shoulder an unlikely size for a guard, hunting or fighting dog. One interpretation is that it may have been the Roman equivalent of the parial dogs of the Middle East, scavenging an existence on the margins of human settlements, surviving on rubbish. There is no physical evidence, such as, signs of butchery, for yet another interpretation, which is that it may have been a food animal. It is possible that it may have been employed as a herding dog helping to move other domestic animals, e.g. sheep, goats or cattle. Close by the dog's skeleton the archaeologists uncovered the skeleton of a cow. It is impossible to say whether the closeness in death and burial of the two animals is relevant or merely a coincidence?

The condition of the dog's skeleton is interesting. Both right legs have been broken and both breaks have healed, more so in the front than the rear limbs. It is possible that these may be herding injuries, possibly the result of getting too close to flailing hooves and being kicked? There are records of very similar injuries on the limbs of a Roman dog skeleton excavated in Holland (Louise Van Wijngaarden & Monique Krauwer 1979)

Unable to move or fare for itself, our dog would certainly have required, and apparently received, feeding. This would have had to continue for between four months to a year, or until the fractures had sufficiently healed. The caring image this suggests that contrasts with the final injury, the large hole in the skull. The latter seems to be the result of a blow to the head that put paid to our pooch, perhaps the cow did it?

Jeremy M Adams, Assistant Keeper Nat. Sciences M Adams November 2002

Louise Van Wijngaarden & Monique Krauwer 1979, *Helinium* **XIX** (pp 37 - 53). Animal pathology with some examples from the Netherlands

A Harcourt, 1974, 151-175 Journal of Archaeology. The Dog in Prehistoric and Early Britain

L Cram, 2000, pp 171-181. Dogs through time an archaeological perspective. Varieties of dog in Roman Britain

David Alderton, 2000, Hounds of the World. Swan Hill Press ISBN 185310 912 6

Philip Armitage, pers.Com.

GEOPHYSICS AT BINSTEAD, WEST SUSSEX

In September 2002 the BHAS Field Unit assisted the Worthing Archaeological Society with a geophysical investigation at Binstead, West Sussex. The approximate location of the site is *(TQ98050655).* The survey was to examine the location of a medieval tile kiln known from previous projects. The survey is part of an ongoing programme in the Binstead area. Full details are lodged with the Worthing Archaeological Society who should be contacted for further details.

A total of 8 grid squares were surveyed each measuring 20 metres by 20 metres. The instrument used was an RMI5 resisitivity meter, readings were measured in Ohms and readings were taken at 1 metre intervals.

The results show that an area of high resistance is located in the field and this is probably the location of the known kiln. A linear are of high resistance on the west side of the field is a possible land drain.

No Drawing Available at present

GEOPHYSICS AT WEST BURTON, WEST SUSSEX 2002

Introduction

In 2002 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society ventured to West Burton, West Sussex. The unit had been asked by Mr David Shears, a local historian researcher, to conduct a resistivity survey of lands to the west and north of West Burton church (TQ96751756). The land around the church consists of a number of earthworks and the features may be associated with the location of a deserted medieval village, (DMV), focused around the small church. A small group of the BHAS unit had visited the site in December 2001. An examination was made of a number of mole hills from an area west of the church and this produced finds of medieval pottery and tile. The field unit conducted two resistivity surveys, one in March 2002 and a second in August 2002. The first survey concentrated on lands to the west and north of the church (Fig 1.) while the second survey examined earthworks in an area to the south west of the church (Fig 2.)

Methodology

The surveys were set using datum's based on the perimeter walls of West Burton church. The March survey consisted of 6 complete grid squares each measuring 20 metres by 20 metres. The second survey consisted of 7 complete grid squares once again measuring 20 metres by 20 metres. The machine used was an RM15 resistivity metre. The measurements were recorded in Ohms and readings were taken at 1 metre intervals. The weather in both surveys had been a mixture of wet and dry periods producing ideal conditions for geophysical surveying.

Conclusions

The results from the first survey were taken to Dr Andrew Woodcock, the County Archaeologist for East Sussex County Council, who produced the resulting images on his computer. The results were passed to Mr David Shears with the comments made by Dr Woodcock that the images were suggestive of medieval house platforms and trackways. The information is stored on the sites and Monuments Records (SMR) at East Sussex County Council.

The second survey produced a similar pattern of linear features (Fig 2.) The images contain a number of linear arrangements running in both east/west and south/north orientations. A number of rectangular areas can be observed and some form of pattern can be discerned. However, geophysical evidence has on many occasions been proven to be contrary to theoretical interpretation. West Burton has produced geophysical evidence that may prove to be the location of a deserted medieval village associated with the church, but it will require some form of archaeological assessment to really confirm that the theory is in fact a reality.

John Funnell 19th October 2003

JF

MARCH 2nd 2002.

BURTONCHURCH & DMV

NGR. SU 9675 1756

20m x 20m GRIDS

RM15 - TWIN PROBE .5m.

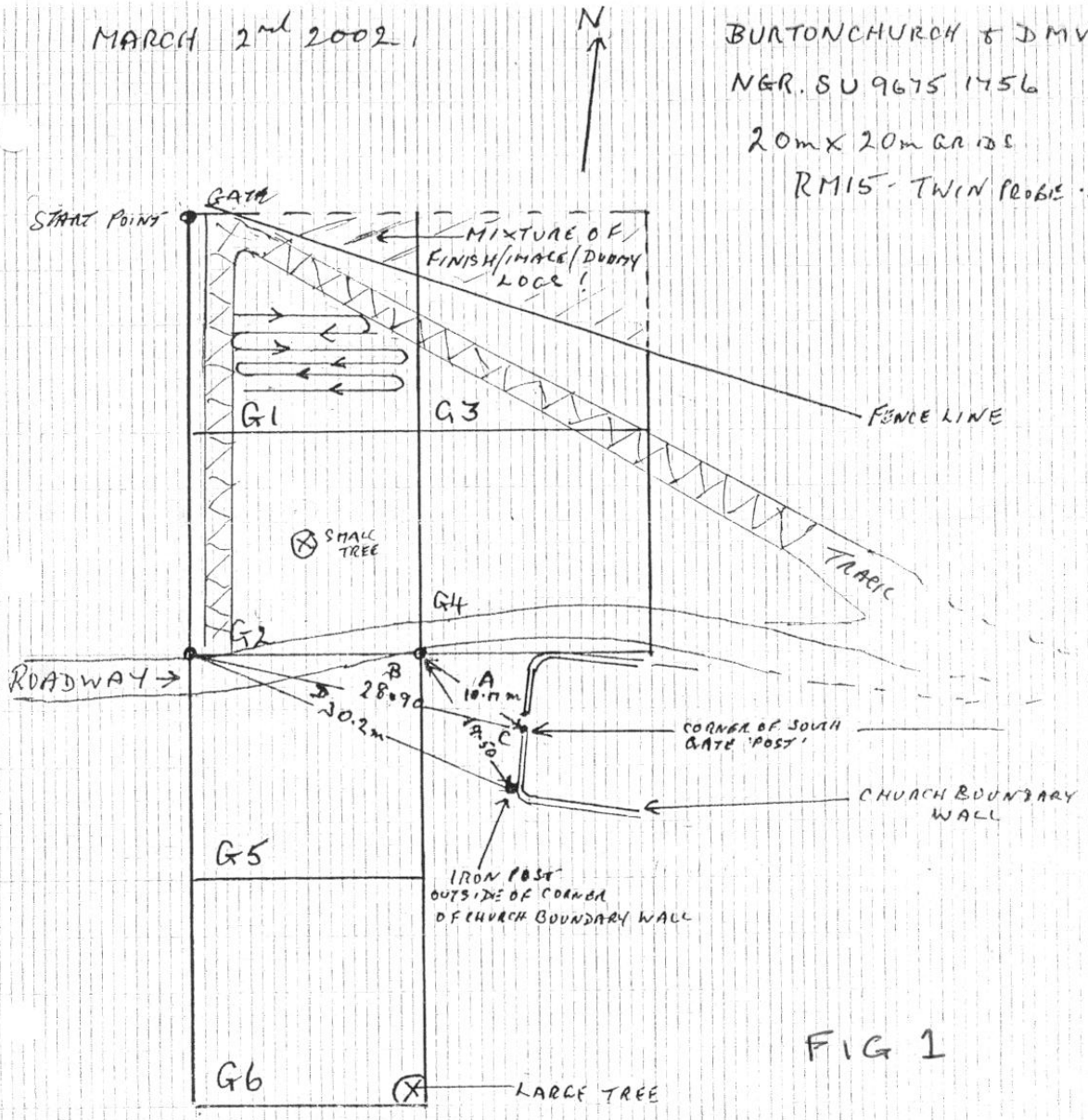


FIG 1

NOTES 'TRIANGULATION' POINTS TO LOCATE GRIDS IN RELATION TO THE WEST CHURCH BOUNDARY WALL WERE TAKEN FROM THE CORNER OF SOUTH GATE POST AND FROM A VERY STOUT IRON POST LOCATED OUTSIDE OF S.W. CORNER OF SAME WALL

A – 10.17m
B – 28.90m
C – 19.50m
D – 30.20m

GRIDS 1 – 2 – 3 CONTAIN ROAD SURFACES

GRIDS 1 and 3 ARE CUT BY A FIELD FENCE AND A ROUGH TRACK
QUITE LOT OF DUMMY LOCS + FINISH LINE/IMACE LINE USAGE!

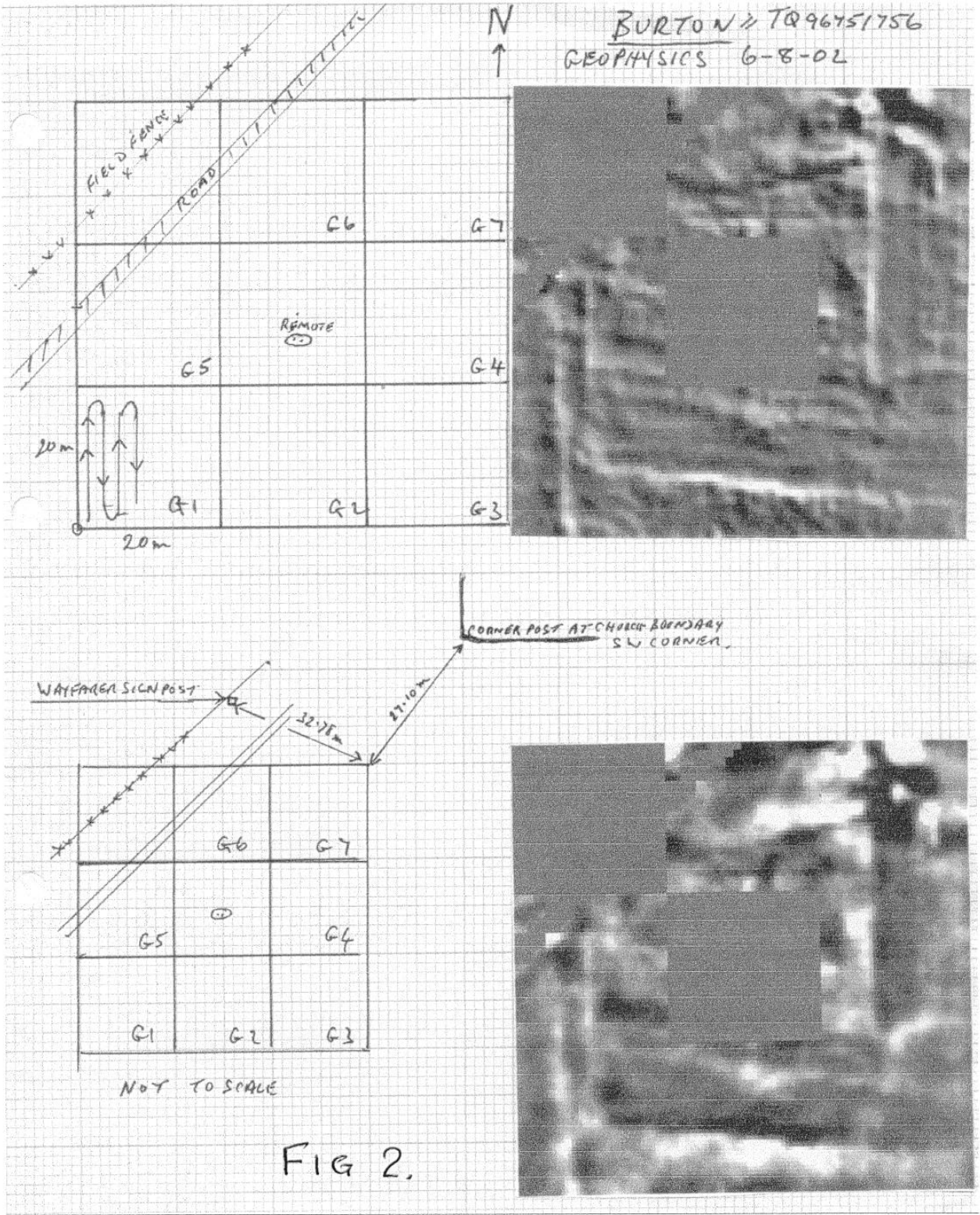

N
BURTON // TQ96751756
GEOPHYSICS 6-8-02
FIELD FENCE
ROAD
G6
G7
REMOTE
G5
G4
20m
G1
G2
G3
20m
CORNER POST AT CHURCH BOUNDARY
SW CORNER.
WAYFARER SIGN POST
32.75m
27.10m
G6
G7
G5
G4
G1
G2
G3
NOT TO SCALE

FIG 2.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT OVINGDEAN 2001/2002

Introduction

A number of fields lying close to the south coast road at Ovingdean, east of Brighton, has been the subject of an intense study by the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society. The fields are recorded on the sites and Monuments record (SMR) as having Roman pottery found. Random walking of the west sector of the field, and a field walking exercise in the early part of 2001 produced significant quantities of Roman pottery in the west section of the field, including pieces of Samian Ware. A local metal detectors informs us that this field was the subject of numerous metal detecting forays during the 1970's and 1980's, apparently numerous amounts of Roman coins were found including a number of gold staters. There was no record made of the location of the finds of any of the coins or other metal finds recovered and it must be considered that a large amount on important archaeological material has been lost.

In November 2001 the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society conducted a geophysical study of the west section of this field. The west boundary of the survey field is the eastern fence of Roedean School.

Methodology

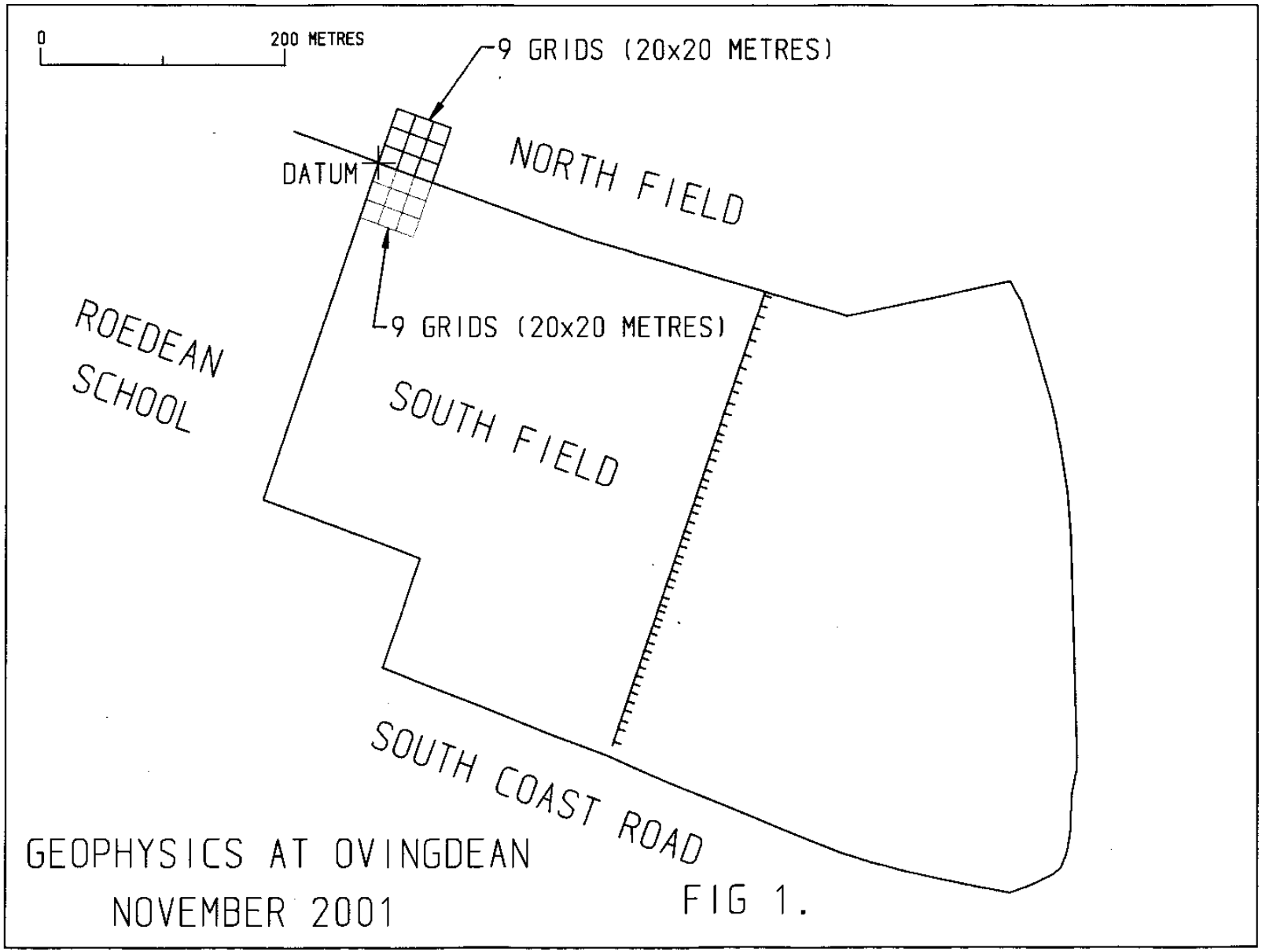
A datum point was located at the north /west boundary of the south field (TQ35550320) and a series of 20 x 20 metres grids set out going eastwards determined by the direction of the north fence line of the field. (Fig1.) The project involved two surveys, the first covering an area south of the fence line, and a second which examined lands to the north of the fence line. The equipment used was an RM15 resistively meter, the measurements were taken in Ohms and readings were taken at one-metre intervals. The survey totalled 9 complete squares in the south field and 9 complete squares in the north field, examining an area of 7,200 square metres. The south field has been cultivated for some time, with ploughing, allowing the collection of finds from field walking. The north field has been covered by grass for some considerable time. A umber of earthworks have been observed on the north field located close to where the valley side drops steeply down into Ovingdean Village. The weather in October and November of 2001 had been virtually continuous rain, and this inclement weather continued for much of that winter.

Conclusions

The results of the survey were very disappointing, with virtually no vestige of any archaeological detail. In fact the results of the survey were literally devoid of any form if detail, even geological. The constant blandness of the images can only be interpreted as a literal saturation of the landscape during this very wet winter. (Fig 2. South) and (Fig 3. North).

Recent field walking at the beginning of 2003 in the south filed has produced an intensity of Roman pottery, the area of interest is located further to the east of the original resistively survey. A small lynchet feature possibly associated with the pottery could be interpreted as a possible settlement platform. New field walking and geophysical studies are planned for 2003.

John Funnell 12th January 2003



GEOPHYSICS AT OVINGDEAN
NOVEMBER 2001

FIG 1.

Geoplot 3.0 - Resistance Data - c:\geoplot\comp\ovinr\ovinr.cmp

Data Set:
Top Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1
Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 60, 60

3/11/01

Display Parameters
Shade Plot (Clip)
Minimum: -3
Maximum: 3
Contrast: 1
Units: Std Dev
Palette: greycol7.ptt
Palette Option: Normal
Plotting Scale: 1:500
Printer Resolution (X): 360dpi
Printer Resolution (Y): 360dpi

82.14
75.79
69.43
63.07
56.72
50.36
44.00
37.65
31.29
24.93
18.57
12.22
5.86
ohm

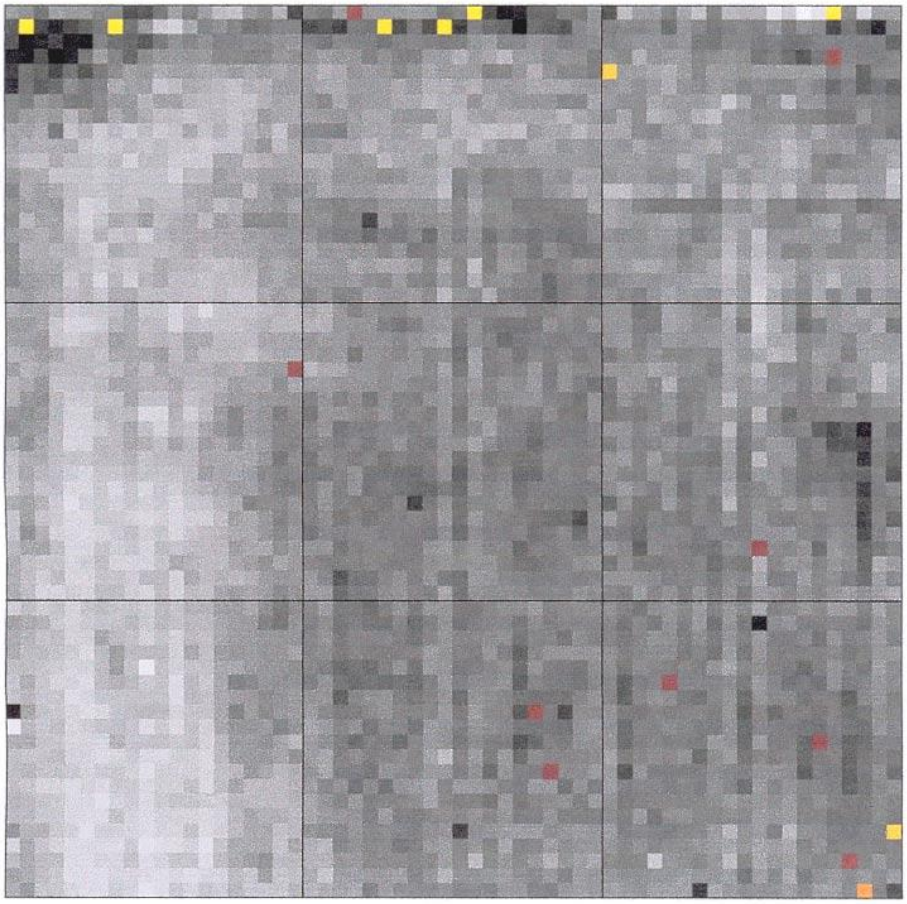


FIG 2

South of Fence Line

[redacted] plot 3.0 - Resistance Data - c:\geoplot\comp\ovnov2\ovnov2.cmp

14/11/01

Data Set:
Top Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1
Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 60, 60

Display Parameters
Shade Plot (Clip)
Minimum: -3
Maximum: 3
Contrast: 1
Units: Std Dev
Palette: grey55.ptt
Palette Option: Normal
Plotting Scale: 1:500
Printer Resolution (X): 360dpi
Printer Resolution (Y): 360dpi

72.65
70.14
67.63
65.12
62.61
60.10
57.59
55.08
52.57
50.06
47.55
45.04
42.53
ohm

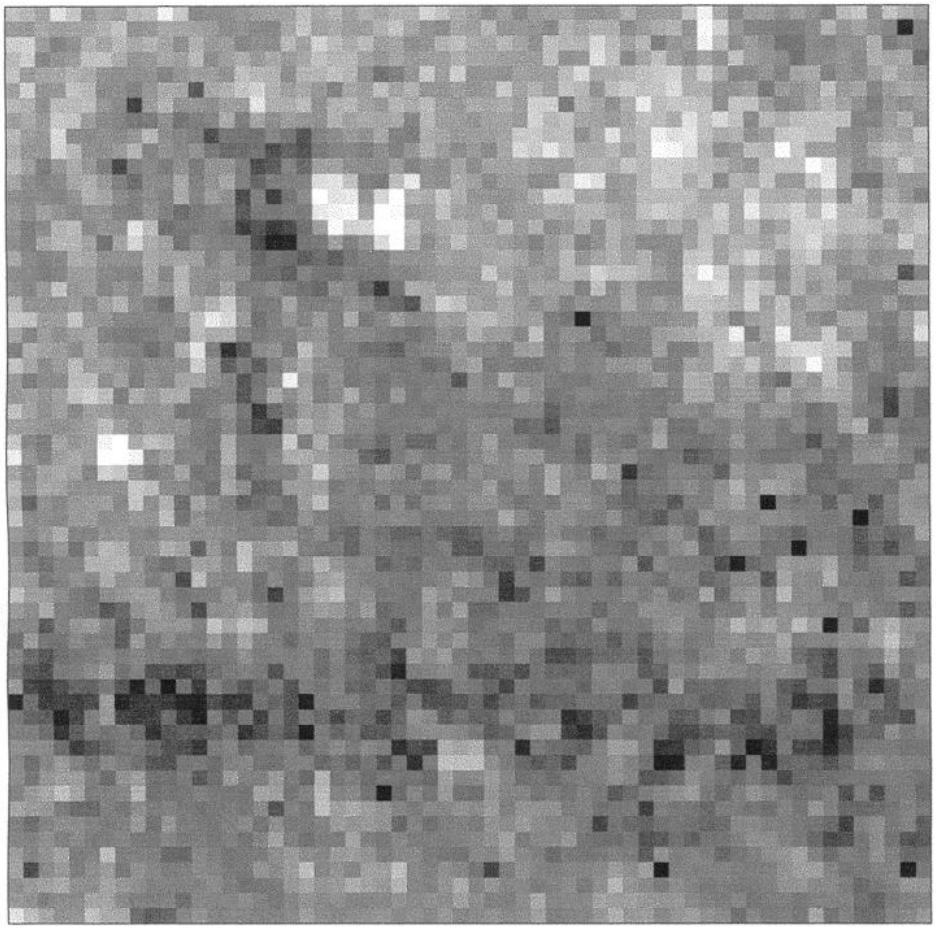


FIG 3.

North of Fence Line

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT DUDDLESWELL, EAST SUSSEX

Introduction

In March 2002 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were invited to conduct a resistivity survey of gardens in the village of Duddleswell. The main garden visited was behind the Duddleswell Tea Shop, but adjacent properties were also investigated. (Fig1.) The survey focus was on garden location (TQ468279) and was looking for evidence of a known Roman road running through the area. A total of 3 gardens were examined and all of the surveys were of a limited area, with none having a complete 20M grid square (Figs 2-4.)

Methodology

The machine used was an RM15 resitivity meter and the readings were measured in Ohms. Readings were taken at 1 metre intervals. The weather prior to the survey had been relatively wet.

Conclusions

The survey produced a series of high resistance readings indicating an area of possible flint deposition, suggestive of a form of construction associated with a feature such as a Roman road. However, the limitations of the survey and the configuration of the readings cannot prove conclusively that this is the location of that road, as other possibilities could provide similar readings, including natural geology. The survey was restricted to a limited number of BHAS Field Unit, and as a result other members of the group walked south of the survey location, to seek traces of the road in the landscape. South of the tea rooms and to the east of the modern tarmaced road a section of the Roman road is clearly visible in a patch of scrub running parallel to the field fence boundary, (TQ467275). The distinct ‘agger’ and flanking ditches can still be observed. The group followed the Roman road until it disappeared under the new existing tarmaced road. There was no visible sign of the road reappearing on the opposite side of the tarmac road.

The survey was conducted at the request of the house owner and Mr Christopher Greatorex, and the images produced were passed over to them. There is the possibility that the results may contribute towards some form of archaeological investigation in the future.

John Funnell 20th February 2002

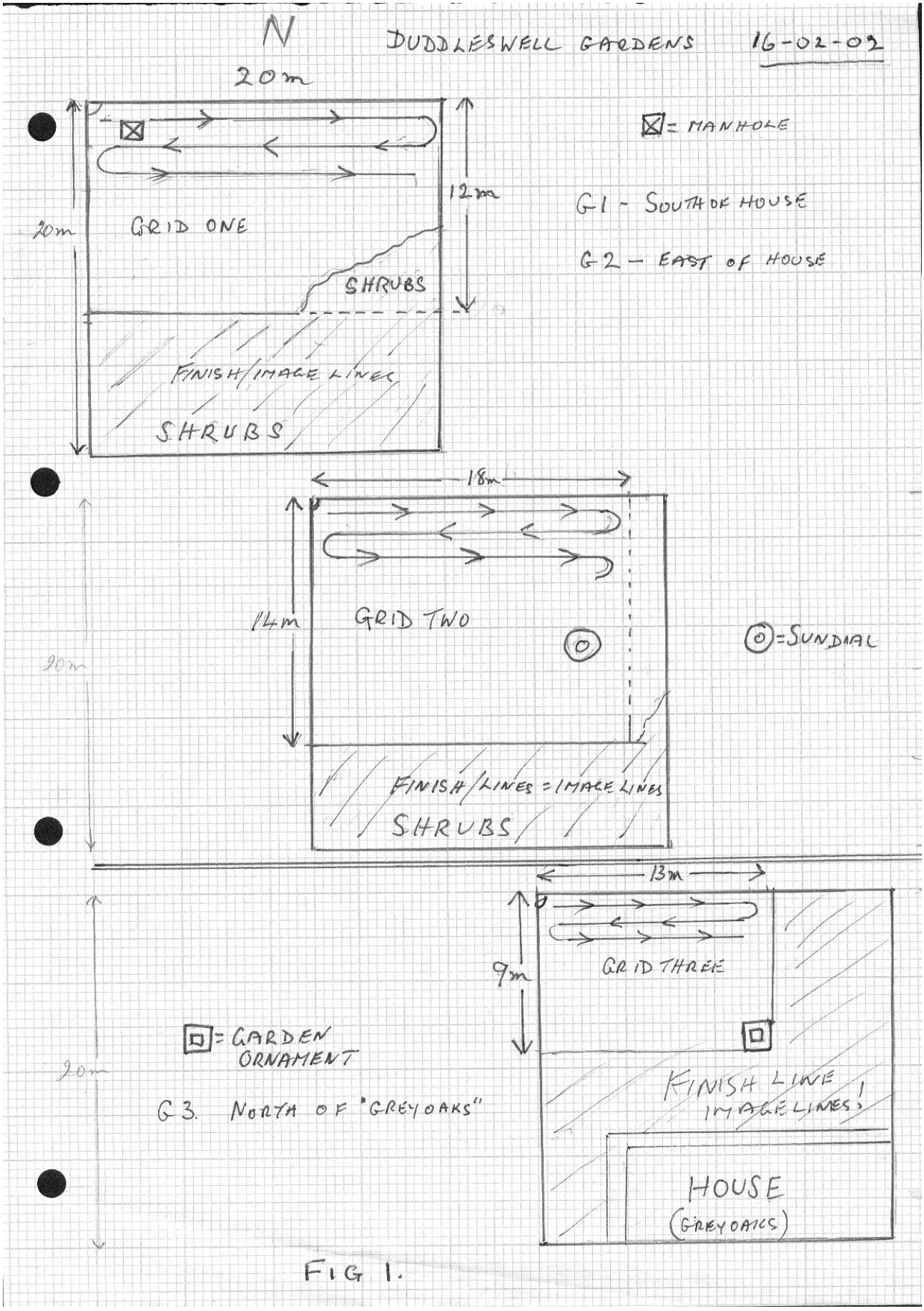

N
DUDDLESWELL GARDENS 16-02-02
20m
12m
20m
GRID ONE
SHRUBS
FINISH/IMAGE LINES
SHRUBS
⊠ = MANHOLE
G1 - SOUTH OF HOUSE
G2 - EAST OF HOUSE
18m
14m
GRID TWO
⊙ = SUNDIAL
FINISH/LINES = IMAGE LINES
SHRUBS
13m
9m
GRID THREE
⊡ = GARDEN ORNAMENT
FINISH LINE IMAGE LINES
HOUSE
(GREYOAKS)
G3. NORTH OF "GREYOAKS"

FIG 1.

Geoplot 3.0 - Resistance Data - c:\geoplot\grid\dud\DUD1.dat

Data Set:
Top Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1
Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 20, 20

Display Parameters
Dot Density Plot (Clip)
Minimum: -1
Maximum: 1
Contrast: 3.5
Units: Std Dev
Dot Width: 3 Pixels
Plotting Scale: 1:100
Printer Resolution (X): 600dpi
Printer Resolution (Y): 600dpi

130.77
129.99
129.16
128.26
127.29
126.23
125.06
123.73
122.20
120.37
118.02
114.60
98.96
ohm

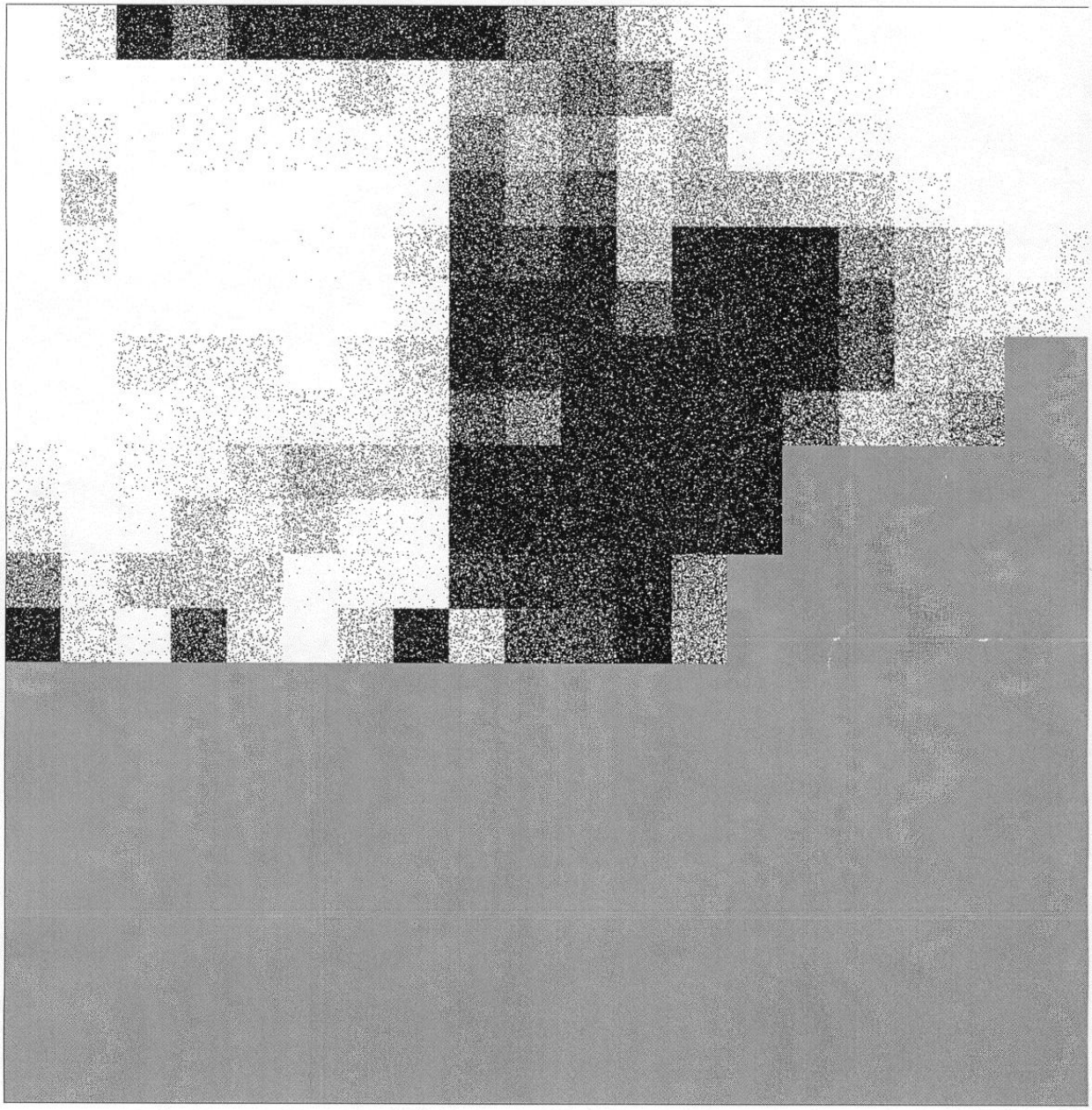


FIG 2. GRID 1.

Geoplot 3.0 - Resistance Data - c:\geoplot\grid\dud\DUD2.dat

Data Set:
Top Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1
Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 20, 20

Display Parameters
Dot Density Plot (Clip)
Minimum: -1
Maximum: 1
Contrast: 3.5
Units: Std Dev
Dot Width: 3 Pixels
Plotting Scale: 1:100
Printer Resolution (X): 600dpi
Printer Resolution (Y): 600dpi

173.60
171.68
169.62
167.41
165.02
162.41
159.51
156.24
152.47
147.95
142.18
133.73
95.16
ohm

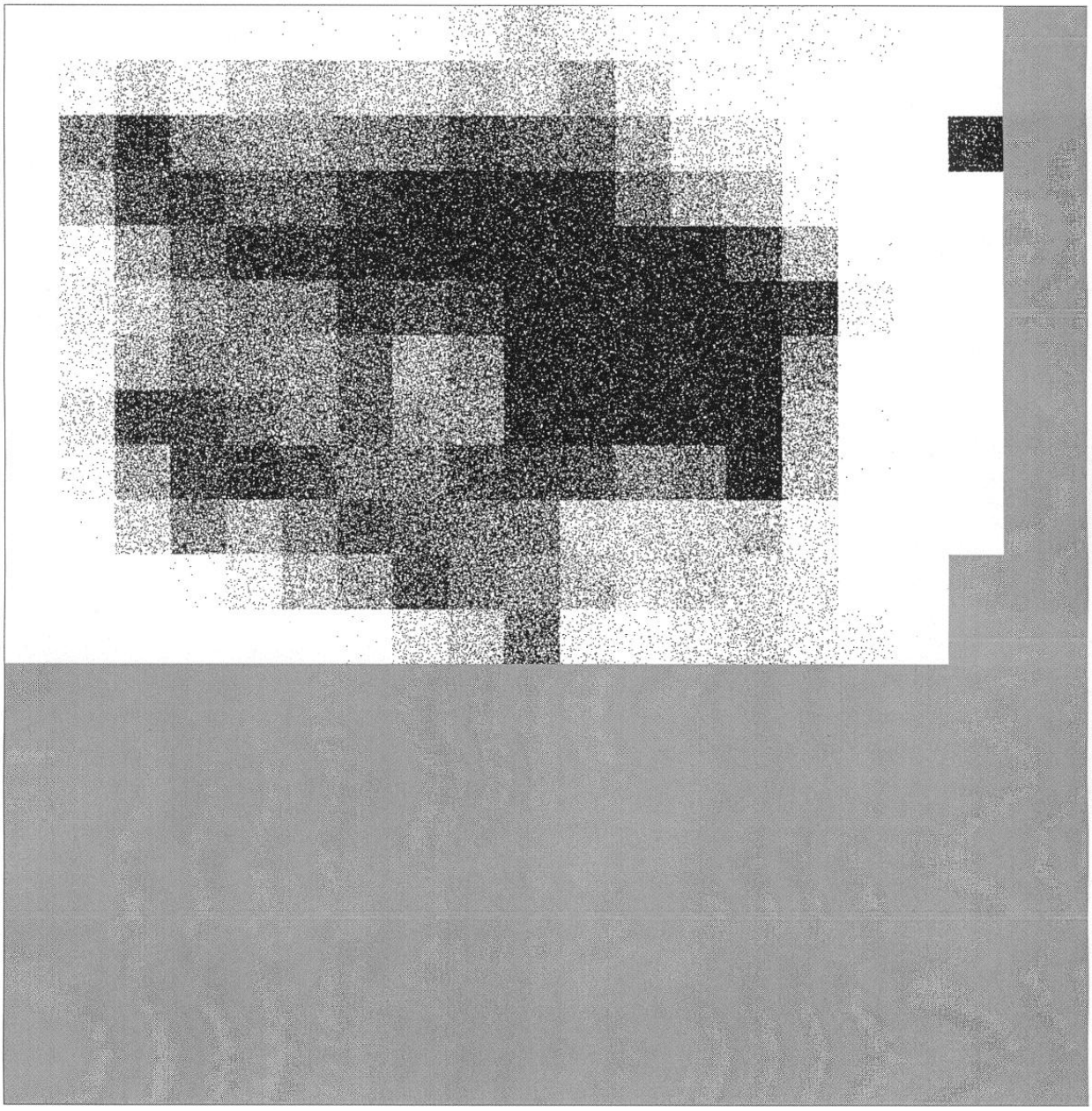


FIG 3. GRID 2.

Geoplot 3.0 - Resistance Data - c:\geoplot\grid\dud\DUD3.dat

Data Set:
Top Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1
Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 20, 20

Display Parameters
Dot Density Plot (Clip)
Minimum: -1
Maximum: 1
Contrast: 2.5
Units: Std Dev
Dot Width: 3 Pixels
Plotting Scale: 1:100
Printer Resolution (X): 600dpi
Printer Resolution (Y): 600dpi

167.54
164.76
161.82
158.69
155.35
151.75
147.82
143.48
138.58
132.88
125.87
116.24
86.10
ohm

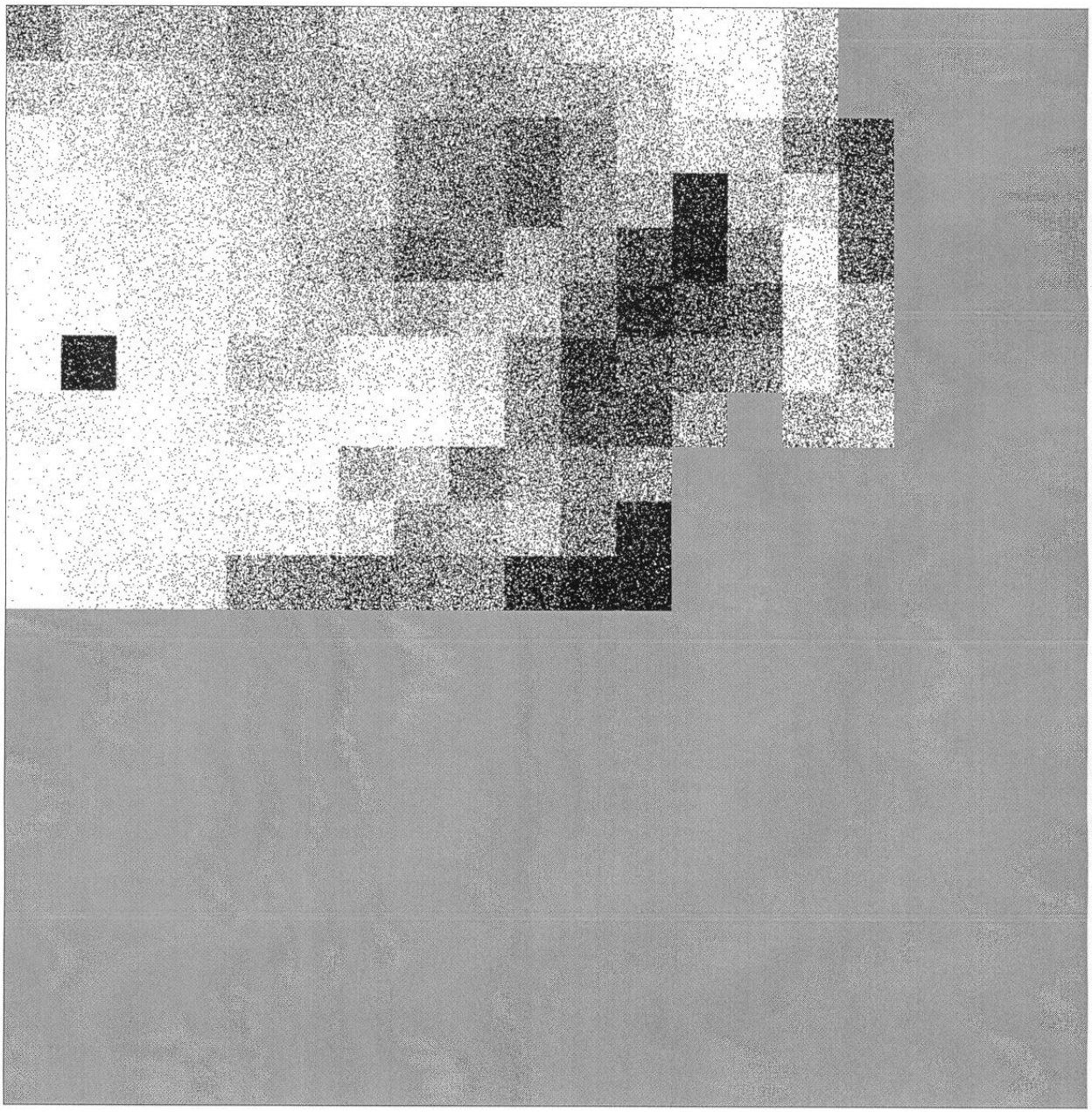


FIG 4. GRID 3.

AN IRON AGE ROUNDHOUSE AT DITCHLING ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX.

In late August 2002 contractors from Brighton and Hove City Council began construction of 'bunding' along the Ditchling Road and Cuckmere Way, close to the location of the Westbourne Garage (TQ 3156079). The top soil was removed down to the chalk substrate for a width of 2.4M approx. The trenches ran the length of Ditchling Road and Cuckmere Way and the short length of Woodbourne Avenue linking the two roads, the trenches ceased on the north side at the start of dense shrubbery.(Fig 1.) An examination of the cleared area revealed a number of possible archaeological features including pits, linear disturbances and a circular ditch. The circular ditch is located immediately opposite house number 5, Cuckmere Way.

A geophysical survey by the Society was conducted on this thin strip of land in 1998. The results produced a number of linear features running from north to south. The circular feature revealed during top soil removal was not readily observed in the survey results, although in hindsight an area of low readings may prove to be this feature.(Fig 2.)

Members of the BHAS Field Unit examined the site and measured in the circular feature. The limited time available allowed only partial examination of the area revealed. The circular feature, only partially exposed, measured 5.2M north to south and the exposed arc was protruding 2.2M from the baulk. The ditch was sectioned in two places south and north. The gulley was 0.56M in width and 0.14M in depth. The inner side of the ditch was more steeply angled than the outer and it was round based. The fill was a mixture of silty clay and rough flint nodules. Finds from the fill of the ditch included 2 hard hammered flint flakes and a single sherd of very abraded burnished pottery.

Within the interior of the arc of the ditch was located a post-hole measuring 0.56M in diameter. The post-hole was excavated to a depth of 0.2M. The upper fill was of silty clay with medium flint nodules, A lower fill of large flint nodules was observed, but due to time restriction was not excavated. The post- hole produced no finds for dating. The site was photographed before and after excavation.

It is a strong possibility that the circular feature is an Iron Age roundhouse, but further investigations would be needed to confirm this. The area west of the Hollingbury hill-fort was the site of Iron Age settlement well recorded by H.S. Toms in his article of 1910 (Toms.). The possible roundhouse is similar in dimensions to those recorded during the excavations in the interior of the Hollingbury hill-fort. The round houses D and E were recorded as being 14 feet (4.26M) and 15 feet (4.57M) in diameter (Holmes). The bunding of a large chalk mound has effectively sealed and preserved the site. However, one cause for concern may be the intrusive nature of the chalk covering, which may contain artefacts from other locations that could confuse future dating of the features.

Author John Funnell 28th August 2002

References

Holmes J. 1984,‘Excavations at Hollingbury Camp,Sussex 1967-69’ Sussex Arch. Colls. 122, 29-54.

Toms H.S. 1911,'Ancient Cultivations Near Hollingbury Camp' Brighton Herald, 9th April 1910 930.11-16/C/SUS.

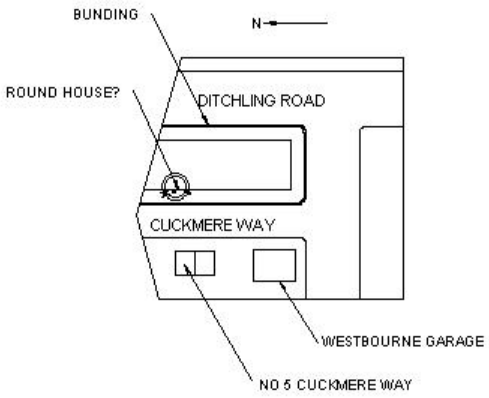


Fig 1

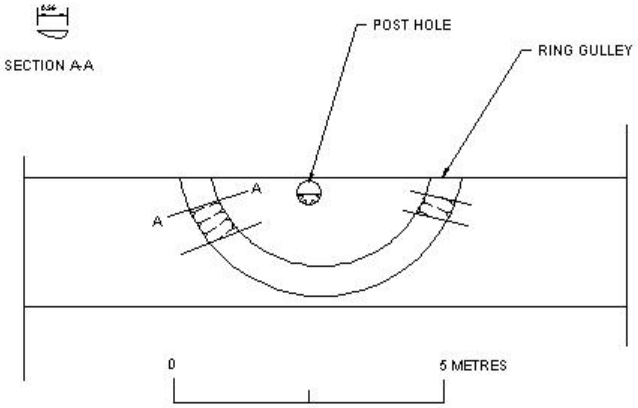


Fig 2

POSSIBLE IRON AGE ROUND HOUSE AT DITCHLING ROAD

J.Funnell 20/8/2002

Neolithic Finds at Whitehawk Hill

Introduction

On Good Friday, March 29th, 2002 the Hon. Sec. Archaeology of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society visited Whitehawk Hill. A local resident had informed Brighton Council that a number of large holes bad been dug on the east and west side of Whitehawk Road, south of the television mast. The area affected by the digging is well clear of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).

The lands to the south east of the television mast are a proliferation of allotments, some used, others in various states of dilapidation. An examination was made on a number of areas where the soil had been turned and cultivated. A collection of archaeological material was recovered. A number of the allotment holders were approached during the afternoon and all showed an interest in the archaeology of the area. One person believed that he had found a flint axe during his digging and would have appreciated confirmation of its age. It was agreed that he would bring it to the site on another day for examination.

The soils on this part of the hill are the normal chalky loam with a depth of between 200 and 300mm. Some of the deep cuttings were examined, these are being created for footing for sheds and shelters. The deep cuttings examined, produced no evidence of archaeological features such as pits or post holes.

An area to the west of the television mast has a large wooden enclosure, but it appears that very little incursion has been made into the top soil. An allotment immediately to the west of the television mast was examined and produced a few finds of flint and molluse. This particular allotment has a number of incursions into the top soil, down to the chalk substrate, however no features of archaeological features were observed, An examination was also made of soil that had been transferred from outside to the interior of the greenhouse, again no artefacts were recovered.

The Finds

The survey produced 10 flint flakes from the allotments to the south east of the television mast and 2 pieces of fire-cracked flint. A coin of George V (1917) was recovered from a recently turned patch, and this area produced the majority of flake finds. The ground is littered with a variety of debris including plastic bottles and other items, contemporary metal work, glass and porcelain. The grounds have been used over a considerable period of time for allotments and this can be observed in the amounts of material lying around.

The flint material was all of hard hammer flakes, with none of the items having any form of retouch. The flints were all of a white patination and can probably be attributed to the Neolithic period.

The molluscs found were mainly oyster, with some small pieces of scallop. It is not unusual to find marine crustaceans on allotments, and only association with other finds can really date them.

Conclusions

The area surveyed is a complex variety of holdings all in various stages of development or decay. The finds of flint flakes are not unusual on the South Downs and similar finds of this nature have been found on earlier visits to the allotment area. However, the quantities of material are relatively small and no real concentrations were observed. It is possible that much of the Neolithic material has been moved or discarded during the heavy utilisation of allotments in the pre and post war periods, stones of any description are often removed from soil during cultivation. However, it is difficult to note where areas of dumped stones may be located.

A Neolithic presence is evident from the flint finds and the fire-cracked flint suggests some ancient activity may have taken place, but the evidence is very ephemeral.

Geophysical Surveying

The examination of the lands also allowed a view of the terrain being proposed for a geophysical survey. A visual examination of the allotments to the south east of the television mast would prove virtually impossible in the current conditions. The boundary fences, the various crops and sowings, and the variety of cabins and shelters would provide an extremely difficult environment for surveying. The lands to the west of the mast are covered in a variety of scrub and bramble with only the lower grass areas to the south being an area of a possible survey, at this time. The allotment holder of the large allotment to the west of the mast had expressed his desire for a geophysical survey of his land either before the crops were planted or early next year prior to the new season.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank all the allotment holders he met during the afternoon and appreciated their general interest in the subject of archaeology and the enthusiasm and depth of feeling they held for the ancient origins of Whitehawk Hill.

John Funnell (Hon. Sec. Archaeology Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society) 29th March 2002

THE HOVE RECREATION GROUND ASSEMBLAGE - a (very) preliminary report.

INTRODUCTION

Between April 2000 and June 2001, levelling work was carried out to Hove Recreation ground following Hove Rugby Club obtaining planning permission to create new pitches and build a clubhouse. During this period, the writer made numerous visits to the site with the consent of the rugby club and collected a large quantity of prehistoric flintwork.

The site was predominately clay with flints with virtually no chalk exposed during the levelling of the pitches. It is approximately one mile from both from the present shoreline and the site of the Bronze Age barrow found during the construction of the houses in Palmeira Avenue in the late $_{19}$th century.

THE FINDS

No detailed analysis has yet been carried out but the total number of pieces of struck flint collected was approximately 2,700.

Whilst the proportion of implements to flakes is not yet confirmed, from a preliminary analysis it seems likely that the proportion of flakes to implements is likely to be in line with the average proportion on such sites of 96% to 4% (C. Butler pers. comment).

The overwhelming proportion of the flint material was either grey or grey-black although about 10% had a blue-grey patination. In spite of its comparative closeness to the sea, only 12 of the flakes have been identified as beach pebbles. The assemblage also included approximately 100 cores. Many of these were still quite large with very little sign of much care having been taken and a number had only a few flakes removed.

The flakes were very largely hard hammer struck with a high proportion of the flakes having some cortex present. The number of blades was extremely small. The preliminary evidence from both the cores and the flakes would therefore appear to indicate a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date.

THE IMPLEMENTS

As mentioned earlier, no detailed analysis has yet been carried out but it seems clear that, as is usually the case, scrapers formed the large majority of the implements with many of these being on short rounded flakes (Figs. 1 and 2). Amongst the other implements were part of a polished axe (Fig. 3),which may have been reworked, and a probable fabricator (Fig. 4).
Other implements included a scraper (Fig. *5)* which, whilst having no apparent indication of having been deliberately struck and still has virtually all its cortex present, has clearly been worked on all its edges and is indicative of a Bronze Age date.

DISCUSSION

As mentioned above, the flintwork generally points to a later Neolithic to Bronze Age date. The predominance of hard hammer struck flakes and the almost complete absence of blades confirming this as does the preliminary analysis of the tool types. The large amount of debitage, particularly the number of cores, indicates that a great deal of flint knapping took place on this site probably over a fairly long period. The grey and grey-black patination indicates that the flint came from the local clay with flints and not from the chalk downs or from the Weald.

A much more detailed analysis of both the implements and the debitage has yet to be carried out so that a flit! report can be produced of what is, possibly, the largest assemblage of struck flint found within the built-up area of Hove.

Mark Gillingham

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

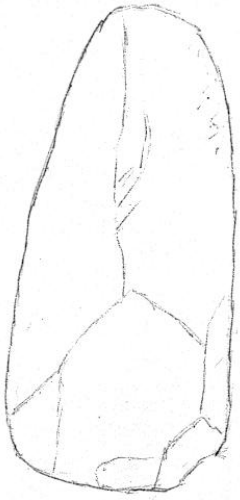


Fig. 3

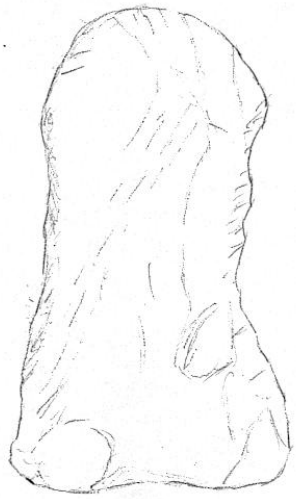


Fig. 4

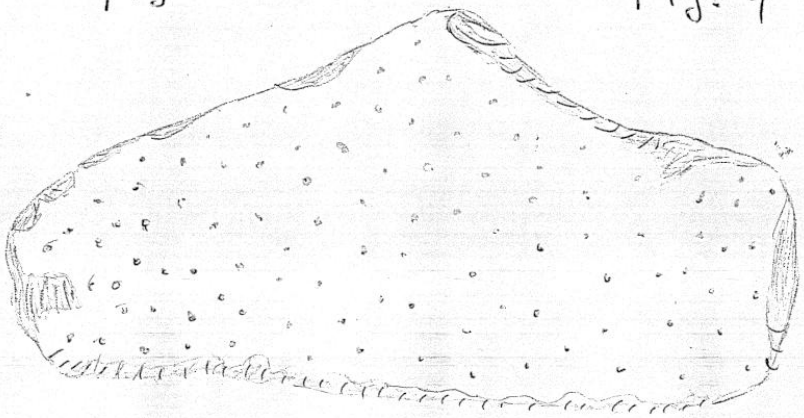


Fig. 5

HOVE RECREATION GROUND

WATCHING BRIEFS 2002

During 2002 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society conducted a number of watching briefs at various locations in the Brighton area. The watching briefs are initiated by Brighton and Hove City Council Environmental Department who issue instructions to house owners that a condition of planning approval is that a watching brief is to be conducted if the development is in an area of archaeological sensitivity.

The BHAS Field Unit conducted watching briefs at the following locations:-

40 The Cliff, Roedean:- No features observed and finds of 2 struck flint flakes.

16 Roedean Crescent:- No features observed and no archaeological finds

34 The Cliff, Roedean:- No features were observed. An examination of the soil removed produced 2 white patinated flint flakes and a single sherd of Roman grey ware pottery.

47 The Cliff, Roedean:- No features were observed. An examination of the soil removed produced 3 grey patinated flint flakes.

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit 2002 Attendance Record

John Funnell (Director)	58 Days	Brighton
Donna Angel (G)	11 Days	Brighton
Trish Ballard	2 Days	Croydon
Aiuanda Baker	2 Days	Brighton
Margaret Baker	2 Days	Brighton
Val Betts	1 Day	Brighton
Jackie Biddle	1 Day	Hove
Judith Billingham	3 Days	Brighton
Gary Bishop	5 Days	Hastings
All Bullough	4 Days	Brighton
Dawn Burns	14 Days	Littlehampton
Keith Butler (F) (5) (L)	31 Days	Shoreham
Bob Crowhurst (F)	46 Days	Brighton
Elizabeth Driver	1 Day	Brighton
Jim Driver	5 Days	Brighton
Celine Durand (F) (5) (L) (G)	10 days	Littlehampton
Karol Eager	8 Days	Shoreham
Keith Edgar(G) (5) (L)Assist Direct	19 Days	Southwater
Penny Edgar (G)	2 Days	Southwater
Maria Gardiner(E)	15 Days	Hove
Mark Gillingham	23 Days	Hove
Graham Keane	1 Day	Seaford
Francine Grant	6 Days	Hove
Rebecca Harwood	3 Days	Steyning
Andy Hazell	4 Days	Burgess Hill
Jennie Holliday	1 Days	Canterbury
Leo Jago	6 Days	Brighton
Abigail Kennedy	1 Day	Brighton
Trisha Kennedy	1 Day	Brighton
Clive Langan (G)	38 Days	Uckfield
Fiona Lawrence	3 Days	Brighton
Ginette Leech	13 Days	Brighton
David Ludwig	52 Days	Rustington
Dot McBrien (5)	32 Days	Sompting
Joan MacGregor	19 Days	Brighton
Peter Martin	15 Days	Brighton
Melissa Martin	2 Days	Brighton
James Micheiham	1 Day	Brighton
Sarah Mills	2 Days	Hampshire (Overton)
Cohn Miller	8 Days	Hove
Gabriel Moshenko	2 Days	Saltdean
Alexis Over	2 Days	Brighton
Alice Parsons	5 Days	Ovingdean
Roy Pateman	1 Day	Newhaven
Lynda Fenfold	7 Days	Brighton
Norman Phippard(Assist.Direct) (5) (G)	44 Days	Brighton

Pauline Phillips		5 Days	Hastings
Caroline Poole		2 Days	Brighton
Helen Poole		3 Days	Brighton
Richard Pulley (5) (G)		11 Days	Littlehampton
Jennie Reddhich		1 Day	Saltdean
Cameron Ross		4 Days	Australia (Sydney)
Steve Rowbotham		13 Days	Henfield
S.B. ?		1 Day	
Bill Santer (Director G) (Q)		28 Days	Saltdean
Pauline Santer		1 Day	Saltdean
Jennie Scott		1 Day	Crowborough
Kevin Simmons		6 Days	Brighton
Joe Skinner		6 Days	Ovingdean
Pamela Smith		10 Days	Brighton
Faul Smith		14 Days	Brighton
David Staveley(Assist IDirector)	(F)	(5) (L) (G)31 Days	Eastbourne
Liza Stewart		4 Days	Rottingclean
Alice Tasker		1 Day	Ovingdean
Thomas Morvan-Toone (G)		9 Days	Brighton
Christine Webster		1 Day	Hove
Jeremy Webster (G) (S)		23 Days	Hove
Hazel West		4 Days	Brighton
Robert West		4 Days	Brighton
Carol White		4 Days	Newhaven
Deen Whittaker		4 Days	Worthing

Total Attendance (Excluding Barcombe) ***723 Days***
Total Number of Participants ***71***

Codes

(P) Planning
(S) Section drawing
(G) Geophysics
(L) Surveying & levelling
(E) Educational Officers
(Q) Quarter master
(F) Finds processing (Although finds processing carried out by much of the team, those with (F) process considerable amounts of site material.

Date 31st December 2002

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Director of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit would like express appreciation to those who assisted with the Society's field projects during 2002.

Brighton and Hove City Council

Mr G.Bennett Brighton and Hove Council Development Control

Mr David West, Home Farm, Stanmer.

Mr David Baker Ovingdean Farm

Dr Andrew Woodcock, County Archaeologist

Mr Martin Brown, Assistant County Archaeologist

Mr David Rudling, Director Archaeology South East

Mr Chris Butler, Director of the Mid-Sussex Field Archaeological Team

Mr John Davies- Historian Ovingdean

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