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A RECORD OF THE PROJECTS OF THE:

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIELD UNIT

Introduction

The summer of 2006 proved to be one of the hottest on record, and this was notably reflected in the field activities of the BHAS Field Unit. The unit were involved in a number of excavations primarily at Rocky Clump and Ovingdean, but during the season the team were invited by Greg Chuter, from East Sussex County Council, to join him in his excavations at Firle and Arlington. Both of the latter were well supported by BHAS and were often joined by members from other Societies, notably the Hastings HAARG group. BHAS are now frequently called out for projects and watching briefs from both Brighton and Hove City Council and well as ESCC.

The Young Archaeologists Club, once again, were made very welcome at the Rocky Clump excavations, and training of new members was an important part of the Societies activities. Finds processing was conducted at both the Victoria rooms, Stanmer, and at Hove museum as part of the centenary celebrations. Day Schools were organised in conservation techniques, an introduction to flintwork and the study of historical records.

The research programme included field walking at the Falmer stadium site. The resistivity team conducted surveys at Hollingbury hill-fort, Warningore Farm (for a student dissertation), and Beacon Hill, Rottingdean.

The hot weather experienced this summer contributed to a number of new trenches being opened within the copse of trees at Rocky Clump, where the shade proved beneficial to a number of the members. The archaeological year was very eventful and busy, with quite a number of new members joining the team including a group of young people from Cambridge. The Field Unit 'review of the year' has now moved from being an event organised solely for the BHAS Field Unit to the BHAS Annual General Meeting, where every member of the society is able to experience what has achieved over the season.

Hard copies of this report are passed to Mr G.Bennett at Brighton and Hove Planning Department, Casper Johnson, the County Archaeologist, Brighton Museum, Barbican House, the East Sussex Records Office and the National Monuments Records Office at Swindon. CD-Rom copies are produced by the Society's web master Mr Martin Devereux and are made available to the field unit members and others who desire a copy.

John Funnell 1st October 2007

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEFS

- 1) 16 Stafford Road, Brighton
- 2) 101 Dean Court Road, Rottingdean
- 3) 23 Colbourne Avenue, Brighton
- 4) Crew Club, Coolham Drive, Whitehawk, Brighton
- 5) 119 Preston Drove, Brighton
- 6) Roedean School

BHAS Field Unit Attendance Record

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EXCAVATIONS AT ROCKY CLUMP, STANMER 2006

(An interim report)

Introduction

Excavations at Rocky Clump began in May of 2006. The later commencement of works at Stanmer was as a result of excavations being conducted at another site at Ovingdean in March, April and early May.

During the later part of 2005 a number of new trenches were opened at Rocky Clump and this season the plan was to extend them, and open a new trench north of the clump of trees (Fig 1.) The new trench would seek evidence for the ditches and post holes revealed in earlier seasons. Recent geophysical surveys had clearly shown that the ditches continued westwards meeting with another large ditch that runs parallel to the large north/south ditch currently being investigated and called the 'bones' trench.

The excavations provided opportunities for members of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit to conduct training in a number of archaeological techniques. These included site planning, context sheet recording, surveying and section drawing. The excavations also allowed new members to undertake the same opportunities as well benefiting from the basic training.

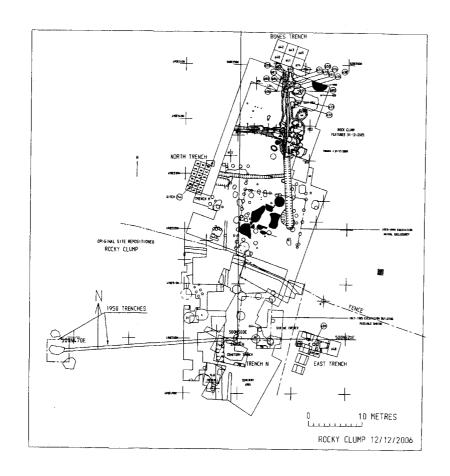
The Young Archaeologists Club (Y.A.C.) joined the team in June for their annual visit, allowing the young archaeologists to excavate with the BHAS Field Unit, something they apparently always look forward to doing as part of their activities.

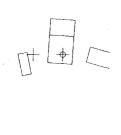
This season 62 people participated in the excavations covering a total of 649 days.

The weather during 2006 was particularly hot and this heat initiated a number of new areas to be opened within the copse of Rocky Clump, where there was shade and a much cooler environment.

The Excavations

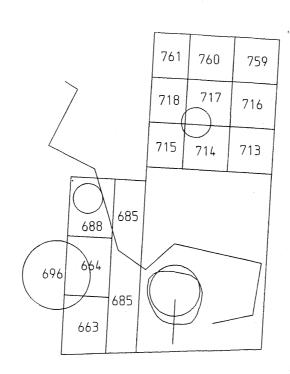
The trenches worked upon this season were basically given names that were either associated with their location or archaeological activity. The trenches were called the east trench, the north trench, the 'shrine' trench, the 'bones' trench and the cemetery trench. Each area of investigation was measured in and the dimensions and co-ordinates transferred to the site plan on the C.A.D. system.







Rocky Clump Fig 1





SHRINE TRENCH

Rocky Clump Fig 2

The 'Shrine' Trench (Fig 2.)

This was perhaps the most important area of investigation for this season. When the excavations began back in 1947 the first features found were the cemetery and the location of a possible Roman 'shrine' building. (Gorton) This building was defined by a total of 7 very large post holes. It was possible to denote the boundary of this structure by the post holes, but the interior of this building was largely restricted, and unexcavated, as a large beech covered most of the floor area. This tree has during the past 40 years died, rotted, and been cut down with only the bottom roots remaining. The last remaining section of the tree was removed by the Brighton Downland Rangers during the winter period. The interior of the shrine having been cleared of tree roots and leaf mould allowed the start of excavations on the interior of the 'shrine' building.

The area investigated was approximately 6 metres by 4 metres square. The tree roots were carefully removed, but it had been noted that both tree root action and burrowing animals had made in-roads into the ground below where the tree had stood. The excavation was divided into 2 metre square contexts numbered 713, 714, 715, 716, 717 and 718. The trench was later extended in the north with contexts 759, 760 and 761. A further extension was also made to the west with contexts 663, and 685.

In the new extension to the west a large post hole was partially revealed. This large feature proved to be one of the shrine post holes from the Walter Gorton excavations and noted as PH2 on his plan. The post hole had been noted at the end of the 2005 season as was the adjacent shallow grave cut noted as GII on the original plan, new context 750. The large post was reinvestigated and was found to contain human remains, notably a skull (not excavated) and a pelvis. The section cut into the pit was very unstable and loose, and the close proximity of the recent burials of Charlie Yeates and his wife, which would have been affected by any further investigations, caused the post hole to be refilled.

The extension of the excavation to the north of the open section came almost immediately down onto chalk. There was a light overburden of leave mould, but as in 2005 there was very little above the substrate and the excavation came down very quickly onto the disturbed chalk. The whole area produced very few finds with only a small number of sherds of East Sussex Ware being the only items recovered. The chalk did, however, have a very well defined ridge, on the south side, in line with the early shrine post hole. This post hole was context PH1 on the Walter Gorton plan. The drop was 20-30 centimetres and ran parallel with the inside of the line of post holes known from the old site plan. The upper level may be an elevated section, but it was difficult to produce any real evidence for it being a deliberately created platform.

As the excavation progressed northwards a new post hole, context 783, was revealed. The new post hole contained Roman pottery and its location was opposite to the shrine post hole PH4 on the Walter Gorton plan. This new post hole confirms that this building or structure was rectangular in shape and measured approximately 7.2 metres from south to north and 5.7 metres east to west.

During the excavation of this area, and during the re-excavation of the large post hole from the earlier excavations in the 1950's, (PH1 on the old plan), a number of pieces of dressed stone and dressed chalk were collected. The pieces may be from a possible structure, but the quantity is much too small to suggest that it is in this immediate area. The excavations

have produced finds of both Roman roofing tile and box flue tile, but the small amounts indicates that they are probably intrusive.

Post Hole 783

The post hole was only partially excavated due to the time limitations at the end of the season. It was flat bottomed, but the irregularity of its sides clearly indicated that additional fill would have to be removed from the sides and that only the post pipe, measuring 52 cm, had been removed. The post hole had variations in depth due to the chalk disturbance but measured approximately 40 cm in depth. A small gully measuring 68 cm wide ran from the east of this post hole going out under the baulk. It is not possible to discern whether this feature is the result of archaeological activity or ground disturbance. The fill removed was the disturbed post pipe and the diameter is similar in size to those found by Walter Gorton. It is expected that the outer diameter of the post hole will be extensively larger, once the supporting material has been removed

Post Hole (Context PH1)

The south side of the 'shrine' trench revealed one of the very first post holes from Walter Gorton's excavation, his post hole PH1. The post hole was re-excavated and found to be over a metre in diameter and a straight sided flat bottomed pit as shown in the report written by Gorton. The post hole is sufficiently large enough for someone to safely sit comfortably inside. The material removed from the post hole included a number of dressed pieces of sarsen stone and chalk. These items had not been recorded in the earlier report.

Post Hole Context 696

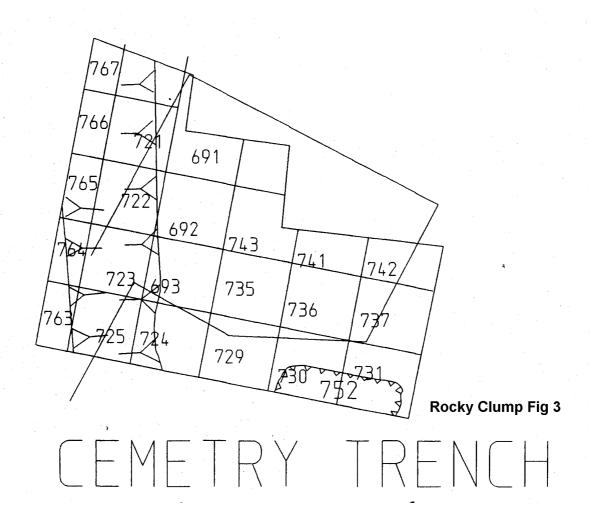
The 2006 season also revealed the edge of another post hole from the earlier excavations, Walter Gorton's post hole PH2. This post hole was cut on the south side by grave cut GII. The post hole was only partially examined as the burial site of both Charlie Yeates and his wife Edna is very close to this location, and the edge of the baulk proved to be unstable. It was deemed inappropriate to disturb the new graves. A small section was cut into the side of the post hole and some pieces of human remains were revealed. The remains found were very roughly deposited and are deemed as being the re-interred bones from the earlier excavations. The unstable nature of the section and with a risk of collapse the human remains were left in-situ, covered up, and the small incursion into the post hole back filled.

Grave Cut Context 750 (Original Number GII)

The grave was a very shallow feature, and flat bottomed. The removal of the fill produced the find of a possible finger bone. However, as the grave and surrounding area has been disturbed during earlier excavations, it would be difficult to confirm that the bone was from a safe provenance. The grave is close to the edge of the large shrine post hole PH2 and we have to rely on the report complied by Walter Gorton that the grave was a later feature cutting the post hole, as the cutting area would have been extremely small.

Cemetery Trench ('also called Shrine West Trench') (Fig 3.)

The cemetery trench was an area to the west of the shrine trench. Most of the ground between the shrine and the original base line set out in 1992 has been excavated, either in the 1950's or during the past decade. One area which had not been touched was located under a larch tree, now dead and removed. The small area had the potential for containing an undisturbed grave. The trench was divided into 1 metre square contexts numbered Context 721- 725, 729-731, 735-737, 741-743 and 763-767. The soil consisted of a very dark overburden of old leaf mould. Once this layer had been removed the remaining soil cover proved to be disturbed chalky loam. The new section opened revealed a small section of one of the possible medieval ditches that cross the copse at Rocky Clump from south to north. The ditch fills context 746, 747 and 749 were removed from the ditch and finds included some medieval green glazed wares. The ditch was found to cut both a natural chalk substrate and an area of natural clay. The ditch measured about 30 cm in depth and about one metre in width. The finds also included a few sherds of Roman pottery and flint flakes, but very little evidence to support the theory that the ditch is a later medieval feature. The few sherds of medieval pottery are too few to confirm that this feature does date to the 13th century, as proposed by Walter Gorton. The small trench revealed another of the previously excavated grave cuts, located on the south side, our context 752. The grave was excavated by Walter Gorton during the 1950's. The excavation in this area sadly found no new graves.



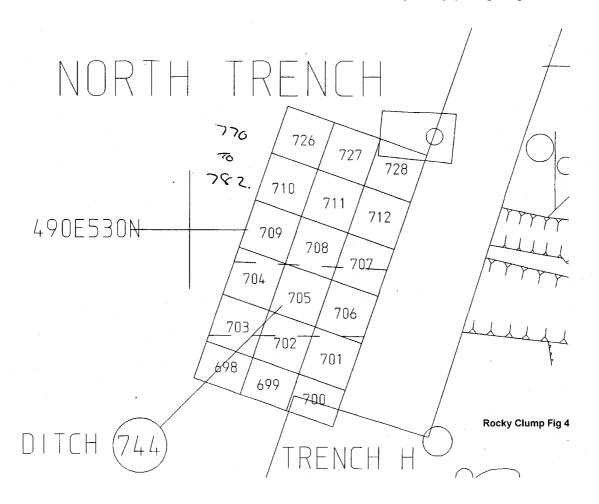
Grave Cut Context 752 (Original Number GIII)

The second grave cut found this season was numbered GIII on the old excavation plan. The finding of the graves was a useful guide to the original site plan and allowed the new CAD site plan to be checked and it confirmed its accuracy.

The grave cut proved to be a very shallow feature. It was flat bottomed and orientated east/west. No new bone finds were found within this context.

North Trench (Fig 4.)

A decision was made to create an opening in a new area to the west of the original 1992 excavations. The extension was primarily designed to chase the series of post holes known going in a westerly direction, and to examine more of the pair of east/west ditches found in earlier seasons. A new area was also required for the visit of the YAC. The top soil proved to be a very useful area for the young archaeologists to work in. The context numbers ranged from 698-712 and 726-728. The top soil produced, as expected, Roman pottery. New areas were later added to the small section already opened, which were contexts 770-782 these additional areas were on the west side of the earlier segments opened previously. The excavations did not reach down to natural chalk, and the soil removal down to feature level will continue next season. A collection of Roman pottery in one area proved to be about one half of a complete vessel. This was recovered from context 699, which is very peculiar as this would effectively be in the plough soil. It is difficult to understand how the vessel had not been destroyed by ploughing.



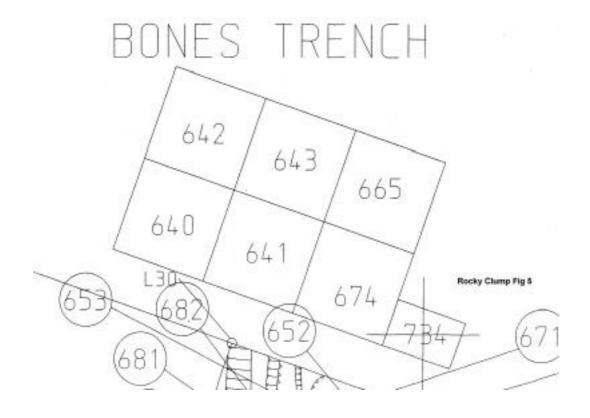
Bones Trench (Fig 5.)

The 'Bones Trench' is a 6 metre by 4 metre wide area to the far north of the main excavation. The area contains contexts 640-643, with contexts 665 and 674 being additional 2 metre square areas to the east of the original trench dug. The areas in this vicinity are 2 metre squares compared to the 1 metre squares being set out in the north trench. The excavations in this area began in 2005 to investigate a geophysical anomaly of low resistance. It was originally used as an overspill area for when the site was very busy, and had large numbers of people digging.

The purpose of the trench was changed this season when Carol White, who is leader of the BHAS identification team, asked that a section of the large north/south ditch be the focus for a more detailed study of the bone deposition in the ditch.

During the season large amounts of soil have been removed and the trench is now well below the depth in other parts of the site. With finds being recovered at all depths it is obviously into archaeological deposits. The finds have not been too numerous, but sufficient to confirm that it is a very large archaeological feature. The geophysical survey in this area has confirmed that there is a large circle of low resistance, indicating a very large pit or depression, or perhaps another geological feature.

The depth of the excavation at the end of the season was deeper than the general depth of top soil found in previous seasons. The edges of the north/south ditch were not revealed and must be located at a greater depth. A small 1 metre x 1 metre section was cut through the baulk on the south/east side of the trench to try and locate the natural chalk (context 734). The turf was removed from contexts 818 and 819 in anticipation of extending the trench to the east next season. The large deep area was sealed off with protective barriers at the end of the season.

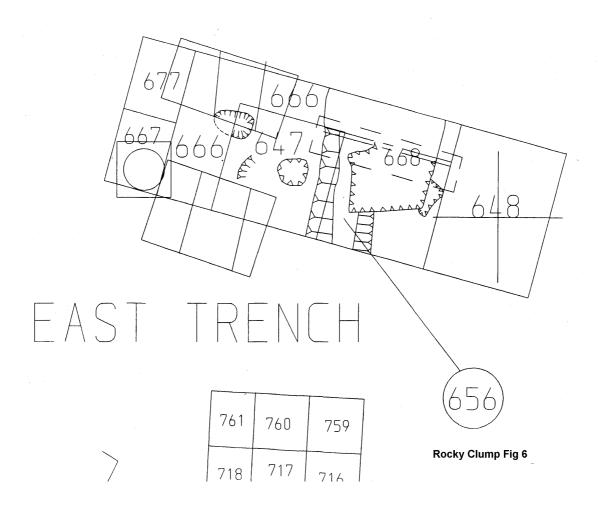


The East Trench (Fig 6.)

The east trench was originally opened to seek post holes in an attempt to try and determine whether the 'shrine' building was in fact an aisled building. No additional post holes were found to the east of the shrine confirming that it was not such a structure. There were, however, a number of other features cut into the chalk. The east area has a large overburden of soil, similar in depth to the bones trench, but of a much more silty texture and darker colour. The various layers of soil clearly indicated that the disturbance with excavations conducted by Clive Skeggs in the 1960's. He excavated several sections through part of the ditch surrounding Rocky Clump. The finds from the east trench have been a varied mixture of both Roman pottery and fairly contemporary ceramics, which is quite interesting.

A small area to the east of the large beech tree had a feature that had the potential to be another of the large 'Shrine' post holes, but upon excavation proved to be a very shallow feature. The north side of the trench contained an area of very large flint nodules which may be associated with Clive Skeggs back filling, but it is too early to know yet.

The ditch surrounding Rocky Clump was revealed but was found to be cutting a very large straight sided square pit. The fill of the pit was a very loose and chalky loam, and quite unlike the fills of the Roman ditches that we have previously found. It would suggest that the pit is of 'recent' construction. A possible new additional ditch appears to be running eastwards from out of the clump of trees. This feature has not been recorded before. Part of the existing spoil heap will have to be moved before further investigations can be undertaken.



Geophysical Survey

A major geophysical survey was undertaken in the south field a few seasons ago. The next stage of the excavation will effectively move from north of the trees to the area in the south field. A new resistivity survey was conducted in the south field for a second time. The object of the new survey was to confirm the geophysical anomalies found in the earlier report and to allow a greater insight into where new trenches should be located. There is a well defined mound on the south east corner of the copse of trees and it was in this location that the majority of Roman pottery was found during field walking in1992. Wooden stakes and nails were placed in grid locations for accurate re-location in 2007.

The Finds

The 2006 season produced a varied collection of pottery, marine molluscs, bone and flint work in small numbers. The pottery is being studied by Keith Edgar who has already reconstructed 3 almost complete vessels, which will be on display in the Centenary Exhibitions at Brighton and Hove Museums. The 'bones' team have been working hard throughout the year, examining the animal bones from both Rocky Clump and Ovingdean. The bones reports are appended to the relevant documents.

ROCKY CLUMP 2006 – HUMAN REMAINS by Carol White

During the investigations within the Clump this season, the human remains previously reported (SAC 135) were located. They had simply been re-deposited in what could be described as a "mass grave" or simply a pit and unfortunately were located very close to recent interments, thus making excavation of the original skeletons inappropriate.

Nevertheless, the following skeletal components were excavated and identified as follows:

- Sternum young adult. Proximal end only in three pieces.
- ➤ Pelvis left hand side, possible young male, fusion incomplete; only partial pelvis recovered.
- ➤ Rib two fragments adult.
- ➤ Tibia left hand side; 13.5cm long; width, mid-shaft diameter 3cm. Fusion incomplete size would indicate probably a child.
- Clavicle adult right hand side.
- ➤ Phalange 2nd; Left hand side. Adult pes.
- Skull adult 9x fragments
- Phalange fragment adult pes
- Pelvis right hand side fragment only.

Also recovered with the human bones were the following animal bones:-

Sheep – ulna

- Cow Metatarsal
- ➤ Cow humerus 2 fragments
- Various unidentified fragments of animal bones.

The animal bone has not been separately recorded as it is likely it had been previously.

From Context RC06/751, David Staveley recovered:

- > 2No. phalange
- ➤ Rib 12 fragments
- ➤ Fibia 1 fragment.

Conclusion

From the identification of the bones above, together with the report in SAC 135, it is probable that the bones recovered this season confirm the previously unknown location of the human remains identified in SAC 135.

Metal Work

This year the excavation was supported by the Brighton and District Metal Detecting Club who detected the fields to the south, west and north of the excavation. Sadly only a few finds of archaeological interest were recovered including some nodules of lead. The detectorist noted large amounts of iron in the aptley named Iron Square, which is the field immediately to the west of Rocky Clump (TQ326102).

The Small finds

- 74. Roman Iron Nail (Context 725)
- 75. Bronze Disc (Possibly a badly eroded coin)(Context 699)
- 76. Spindle Whorl (Context 757A)
- 77. Decorated Pottery (Context 760B)
- 78. Metal circle link and insert (Possible belt buckle) Badly corroded (Context 774)
- 79. Obscure metal object (Unidentifiable object) (Context 783)
- 80. Decorated Samian Pottery (Context 783)

A full updated list of the small finds is appended to this report.

Discussion

The excavations at Rocky Clump have continued to draw interest from a number of sources. The BHAS Field Unit continues to prosper and expand with new people joining each season. Some of the new people have travelled from London and even Cambridge. The excavations continue to train and educate people in the various disciplines of

archaeological techniques, and both section drawing and planning on site are regularly encouraged, as is working with the geophysical team.

The 2006 season at Rocky Clump was conducted during the heat of a very hot summer. The trees at site have proved a very useful shield for those who do not enjoy the sunshine. Those in the shade were involved in excavations around the important shrine and cemetery areas. The new trench in the north and the far north 'bones' area have progressed well but are yet still above feature level. The removal of further top soil will continue next season when hopefully the anticipated features will appear.

The excavation around the Shrine ' area has provided very little evidence to support the theory that the structure, comprised of post holes over a metre in diameter, is a ritual building associated with religion and cult. (Gilkes) The area was severely disturbed by both tree root activity and by burrowing animals, and despite this there was little found from either features or finds to suggest that any form of ritual activity had taken place. Roman temples and shrines, particularly in West Sussex, have produced numerous finds, while the known sites at Chanctonbury and Lancing Down have produced bone assemblages indisputably associated with religious cults, notably the boar and pig at Chanctonbury. (Rudling) A large pit was revealed at Rocky Clump during the early excavations, and this was apparently filled with bone, but was back filled and not excavated. The location of this pit has subsequently been lost. (Pers Comm. Ken Goodchild). This pit if re-found could possible change the current perspective of the building being such a religious structure. The scarcity of any finds from the vicinity of the shrine must also bring into doubt the theory that the building is such a structure.

Perhaps the most important feature found in the 'shrine area' this season was the additional post hole on the east side of the structure completing the regular spacing of gigantic posts in a rectangular arrangement. The building is orientated north/south, with the longest sides facing east and west. (Gorton). The excavation revealed a ridge on the north side of the south/east post hole which was originally considered to be a fallen wall or elevated floor. The finding of the final post hole in the rectangle of the shrine proved that the floor level, defined by the ridge of chalk, is unlikely to have existed in that location. The elevated ridge is almost certainly the result of ground disturbance. Some finds of dressed stone from the same area, as well as in the fill of the large south re-excavated post hole, does tend to suggest that some form of structure may lie close by.

The new trench within the cemetery area hoped to reveal a new undisturbed burial. The dating of the burials in the 1950's excavation was based purely on the orientation of the interments. The excavations failed to recover any burial goods that would have produced some evidence for their date. If the burials had been either Roman or Saxon then grave goods would have been expected with the burials. Later medieval burials would have been buried close to the medieval church and village further down the valley at Stanmer. The location of a new grave would have provided bone depositions that would have proved beneficial for use in radio carbon dating. The season of 2006 failed to find any additional interments, although a previously unexcavated section of the north/south ditch that crosses Rocky Clump was found. The section cut into this ditch found green glazed pottery. New trenches are planned for 2007, further west from the known cemetery, in a continuing search for a grave cut that may produce this vital dating evidence for the burials.

The field to the east of Rocky Clump is proving to be the most enigmatic and interesting. The land immediately east of the trees is again very disturbed, mainly from the four small

trenches cut by Clive Skeggs in the 1960's. The small excavation investigated sections into the ditch that surrounds Rocky clump. There is some dispute about the date of this ditch, was it a temenos for the shrine, or a much later garden ditch dug to protect the planting of the copse of trees. The ditch has been investigated on a number occasions. The fill is quite different to the more secure and well stratified Roman ditches found further north. The fill of the surrounding ditch is very loose and has contained both Roman and fairly contemporary ceramics. It is likely that the Roman pottery is intrusive from back filling of the ditch, as Roman pottery is found all around the clump. Coins from the ditch have included one of George III, which was from a deep fill of the ditch, while a coin of Trajan was found in the upper fill, which tends to confirm the idea of the ditch being a temenos.

The new season has revealed a possible new ditch running from the surrounding ditch travelling into the area of trees. The area was too small to confirm the existence of the feature or produce dimensional details. A new post hole context 689 was found west of the surrounding ditch, but it is uncertain at present as to whether this is a Roman feature or part of a recent fence line. Other additional post holes should confirm the potential dating for this, at present, solitary feature. The new and most unusual feature was a large pit revealed to the east of the ditch, and cut by the ditch. There were a series of irregular features which showed that this area has been utilised on a number of occasions. The north side of the pit is still filled with very large flint nodules and the north side of the pit has yet to be excavated. The pit was straight sided and flat bottomed, and part of the base showed even deeper cuts. The pit was cut by the surrounding ditch, which if it is 18th century in origin certainly makes this feature older. The finds were few, and like the surrounding ditch the fills were very loose, unlike the ancient Roman ditches in the north field. Investigations will continue in this area in the new season of 2007.

The north 'bones' trench was used purely as an overspill area and will be investigated further in the new season. There is an interesting greater depth of soil, but again moving away from the main structures found in previous seasons is producing fewer finds.

The new north trench being opened to chase the post holes found in earlier excavations, it is still in the early stages of top soil removal. The new area is already producing some nice pieces of Roman pottery.

The results of the new season at Rocky Clump have produced very little evidence to substantiate the idea that Rocky Clump contained a religious and ritual centre. Despite its topographical, and elevated setting, similar in height to both Lancing Down and Chanctonbury Ring, there are few other resemblances. The whole hypothesis of Rocky Clump being such a centre is based upon the documentary evidence associated with the field to the south called 'Patchway'. This name does have religious connotations, but is it with Rocky Clump or elsewhere, perhaps close by. The other factor supporting the theory of a high status building are the dimensions of the extremely large post holes recorded by Walter Gorton. The post holes which are over a metre in diameter, with a recorded post pipe of 60cms is certainly unusual. It is possible that these posts could be attributed to ancient 'totems', but the evidence is conjectural with virtually no concrete evidence to substantiate the fact. It is equally possible that the large posts are part of some, as yet undefined agricultural activity. The large ditches, terraces and pits found north of this section of the site clearly indicate that there was vigorous agricultural activity. A chronological sequence has already been discerned from the limited, but well defined, stratigraphy for the features north of the shrine. (Funnell). The dating and understanding of the shrine will probably be only firmly understood once the south side of the copse has been investigated. At present the questions about dating and the purpose for the whole of

the Roman site still remain unanswered. Future excavations may produce the vital evidence that will provide the required answers.

The 2006 season of excavations produced very little evidence with regard the grander more panoramic aspect of the Roman site, but a number of new features already being revealed may become more productive in providing answers in 2007.

Acknowledgements:-

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Author:- John Funnell 1st December 2007

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3	BRONZE STUD	E501.6	N519.5			FURNITURE DECORATION	5 5 3 6		21012
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6	BRONZE BROACH	E501.6	N519.5			END SECTION ONLY			
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10	RUBBING STONE	CONT	EX 82						
11	LOOM WEIGHT	CONTEX	CT 57/70			TRIANGULAR CHALK			
12	COIN	23	4	-		CLAUDIUS II A.D. 268-270			
13	COIN	23	6			CLAUDIUS II A.D. 268-270			
14	COIN	22	9		2 10	CONSTANTINE I A.D.330			
15	CLAY BEAD	22	9						
16	BRONZE PERF PLATE	34	9	14.99	14.4	LOCS OS & C10		1000	, W
17	BRONZE BROACH	35	1	12.2	11.35	LOCS CS & C10			
18	BRONZE FRAG	26	3		- 50				172
19	COIN	45	7			TRAJAN AD98-117		100	
20	BRIDLE PIECE	348/	408			BRONZE 2 PIECES			
21	IRON BLADE	443	B			KNIFE			
22	REPAIRED SAMIAN BOWL	44	0		10		1		

	E TITLE ROCKY CLUM	IP.			-		-	-	
SITE	CODE 500300				1100000		100000		
NO	SMALL FIND	TOP SOIL	CONTEXT	G16	M16	REMARKS	TBM	LEVEL	DATE
23	COIN	473	473/525		ill.	HENRY VII SILVER GRO	AT		
24	CUNIEFORM BROACH	473	473/525			2ND/3RD CENTURY			
25	COIN	474	/524			BARB RADIATE 295/97			
26	COIN	478	/537			BARB RADIATE 295/97		1	
27	COIN	4	89	1		BADLY CORRODED UNDA	TED		
28	BRONZE NAIL	4	92			SQUARE HEADED x40m	m		
29	COIN	SOUTH	4 FIELD			TRAJAN FOUND WITH P	от		
30	ROMAN GLASS	5	25			FOUND IN LOWER DITC	24		
31	COIN	53	6A			BARB RADIATE			
32	COIN	4	78			BARB RADIATE			
33	BRONZE TOOL	5	62		120	DEPRESSING TOOL?			
34	SAMIAN BASE	53	OB)	6.4	9.8	IN DUMP OF FLINT COBB	LES 0.47	2.98	22.9.01
35	BRONZE STRIP	53	6D	6.1	9.85	ABOVE HORSE MANDIB	LE 0.47	2.98	22.9.01
36	BRONZE STRIP	53	6D	7.28	10.17	LYING NEXT TO SKULL	8 0.59	3.02	30.9.01
37	RUBBING STONE	53	GB	6.92	9.32	SAME	0.59	3.06	30.9.01
38	FINE NAIL	53	(BD	8.2	10.7	LYING IN BONES	0.38	2.98	20.10.01
39	FLAT IRON OBJECT	53	SEE.	7.05	9.9	PART OF A HINGE?	0.37	3	27.10.01
40	FLAT IRON OBJECT	53	ec .	9	8.55		0.15	2.27	4.11.01
41	BRONZE RING	5	15	12.1	8.7	AMONG FLINTS TOP SO	XL 0.15	2.09	4.11.01
42	RUBBING STONE	5	78	4.6	9.9	CHARCOAL AREA	0.31	2.72	9.12.01
43	POTTERY CUP	52	SF	4.65	9.65	BASE UPWARDS	0.31	2.69	9.12.01
44	BRONZE PIN	53	31A	4.09	10.89	CLOSE TO POTTERY	0.455	2.31	

. 5	SITE TITLE ROCKY CLU	MP						
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	2.50	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	ing Williams			
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	10000	Constant	DECORATED EDGE BUFFED	0.3	2.82	21,12.02
60	BROOCH	516	9.9	8.21	SPRING END	0.17	2.58	5.04.03
61	SAMIAN RIM	571	11.58	9.45	PLOUGH SOIL	0.43	2.86	14.08.03
			G16	L26				
62	COIN (SILVER)	571	13	4.73	PLOUGH SOIL	0.455	2.77	28.06.03
63		613A	11.6	3.09		0.25	2.658	19.07.03
64	BRONZE BRACELET	613B	11.1	3.6		0.15	2.67	09.08.03
65	BRONZE BROOCH	610A	8.6	6.8	PIT UPPER FILL	0.33	2.8	30.08.03

O	SMALL FIND	TOP SOIL CONTEXT	G16	L26	REMARKS	TBM	LEVEL	DATE
66	COPPER ALLOY PIECE	572A	11.9	6.7	POSSIBLE COIN	0.39	2.91	18.10.03
67	BEAD	598	in		DISSOLVED IN WASH?	0.41	2.95	15.05.04
68	COIN LUCILLA	597			TOP SOIL CONTEXT	0.41	2.95	15.05.04
69	FLINT BEAD?	517	H22 4.0	M26 5.0	TOP SOIL CONTEXT	0.23	2.67	.03.07.04
70	COIN	598	H22 7.18	M26 4.72	TOP SOIL CONTEXT	0.23	3.14	14.08.04
71	COIN (SILVER)	619C			LOWER DITCH FILL WITH BONE			24.08.04
72	SPINDLE WHORL	630A	H30 5.46	L30 3.06	PIT UPPER FILL	0.52	3.2	18.08.05
73	COIN	685	H30 3.53	L30 5.0	TOP SOIL CONTEXT	0.37	3.76	29.10.05
74	IRON NAIL	725	8.0 PT 1	23.5 PT 2	IN DITCH ?	1.62	1.85	12.08.08
75	DISC (COIN)?	689	12.15 PT 1	27.4 PT 2	IN DITCH ?	1.15	2.02	19.08.06
76	SPINDLE WHORL	757A	14.7 PT 1	25 PT 2	NEW GRID SECTION?	0.68	1.63	.02.09.06
77	DECORATED POT	760B	6.7	14.35	CONTEXT 655/657	0.68	1.68	.02.09.06
78	CIRCLE LINK & INSERT	774	10.27	14.23	POSSIBLE BELT BUCKLE	1.23	1.96	30.09.06
79	METAL OBJECT?	783	2000	1/4		0.6	1.92	.07.09.06
80	SAMIAN PIECE	783	14.95	6.71	DECORATED	0.6	1.93	.07.09.06
81	IRON PIN	665	38.6	34.3	FINE PIN APPROX 1*	0.58	3.51	.05.05.07
82	METAL FIND?	820C	GATE	14.6	POSS SHAFT/BLADE?	0.785	1.64	12.05.07
83	POT (LAMP)?	674C	12.6	9.86	OIL LAMP OR CUP	0.77	3.74	16.06.07
84	IRON NAIL 6"	834A	9.55	12.25	UPPER DITCH FILL	0.85	0.95	18.08.07
85	LEAD SEAL	665	SE 3	SW 5.2	LOWER FILL BONE TRENCH	0.37	3.51	25.06.07
86	IRON HOOK	832	1.9 NW	4.1NE	N/S DITCH BONES TRENCH	0.73	3.96	27.08.07
87	IRON RING	904			N/S DITCH BONES TRENCH			
88				17				

Interim Report 2006 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

Ovingdean is a little hamlet nestling in a valley on the southern extreme of the South Downs. The village has a church dated to the 11th century, and the field to the north of the church contains numerous earthworks. Over the past two decades extensive research has been conducted in the field known as 'Hog Croft', or more recently as 'Maternity Field', it being where the young calves are allowed to roam. A number of geophysical surveys were conducted in 1986, 1991 and 1999. The surveys used various pieces of equipment including a Martin/Clark resistivity machine, an RM4, RM15 and the latest of all a TR Systems meter. The results from all of the surveys have produced strikingly similar areas of high and low resistance indicating the presence of walls and floors and structures.

In 2002 and 2003 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society conducted a number of excavations to determine the nature and date of the anomalies found in the geophysical surveys. The trenches cut in both excavations were limited in size and were restricted to answer specific questions about a number of possible walls and areas of high resistance. The readings suggested that significant structures were still remaining under the grass in Hog Croft. The subsequent excavations revealed walls for a number of buildings and construction methods clearly dated them to the 13th century or before (Pers. Comm, Dr G.Thomas). The walls revealed were built of unknapped flint and are well constructed. The walls uncovered in the first season of excavation are thought probably to be of barns and out buildings, forming part of a medieval enclosure or manorial complex. A well was also found. On the last day of the 2002 excavations a small trench measuring 2 metres by 1 metre was cut to examine a small depression. This final section of the season, and on the very last day on site, produced more pottery in that tiny area then all of the other excavated trenches put together. There was also a cluster of 15 whelk shells and interesting finds of medieval tile.(Funnell 2002).

The excavations in 2003 focused on a large area of high resistance close to the north wall of Ovingdean church. New resistivity software had produced clear and concise images of a large building. The survey results had clarity except in the north east quarter of the building which appeared confused and blurred. The excavations were designed to examine this blurred image in the north/east quadrant and after permission had been received the excavations began in the March of that year. The excavations that season revealed the remains of a substantial building with walls measuring over 1.4 metres in thickness. The structure had a number of phases and was used for a number of purposes. The building contained an undercroft or possible cellar that contained the skeletons of a number of sheep. The site was visited by Dr Gabor Thomas who was, at that time, the Research Officer for the Sussex Archaeological Society, and he confirmed that it was the remains of a medieval manor house, probably associated with the Norman church of St Wulfran. The interior of the building was filled with demolition debris that consisted of grit, mortar and large flint nodules. Several pieces of dressed chalk blocks were recovered from the small sections cut, and Caen corner stones show that the building was a major structure. One

corner of the building consisted of an outer layer of Caen stone and an inner surface of squared dressed chalk blocks.(Funnell 2004).

The results of the excavations from 2002 and 2003 have answered quite a number of the questions raised about the earthworks at Hog Croft. The small scale investigations have revealed, in many instances, what was expected, and there was successful dating of many of the features. The sections cut in these previous seasons also produced a significant number of new questions. The excavated trenches noted a number of areas that had far more complexity, and sequences of chronological stratigraphy were observed in the various sections examined. One area of particular interest was the narrow trench measuring only a metre in width, and called trench B in the 2002 excavations. This small trench contained numerous nodules of large flint interspaced with mortar and burned chalk. The area was nicknamed 'The Tower' by the excavators. The second area of continuing interest was the small trench cut at the end of the 2002 excavations, called trench F. This trench contained medieval roof and floor tiles, whelk shells, and numerous sherds of pottery. The Society considered it important to return to Ovingdean in 2006 to try and determine, through further excavation, exactly what these intriguing features might prove to be. The study of the interim reports from the excavations, along with desk top studies from other archaeological investigations on similar medieval sites, suggested the possibility that these feature might be the remains of a dove-cote and detached kitchen.

Excavation Brief for 2006 (Fig 1.)

A brief was prepared for a further season of excavation at Ovingdean and approved by the Brighton and Hove City Council. The new excavations would return to the areas opened in previous seasons and extend the previous trench boundaries to seek evidence for the locations of a possible dove-cote and detached kitchen. These buildings would complement the medieval manorial complex, which would have been an essential ingredient for such a collection of buildings from the medieval period.

The previous excavations in trench B, and the area of 'The Tower', had produced significant amounts of flint nodules and mortar, combined with a circular configuration of high resistance suggesting the possible location of a dove-cote. Medieval dove-cotes in Sussex do vary both in shape and size. The dove-cote at Alciston is a square or 'D' shaped building (Mason), while both Hangleton and Patcham have circular structures. The circular area of high resistance certainly had similarities to these latter dove-cotes.

Detached kitchens were probably a common feature of medieval times, the fire risk from cooking and food preparation being a hazard justifying the construction of a separate building to contain such dangers. However, very few such buildings have been found from manorial sites. A possible detached kitchen at Stretham, near Henfield was part of a Bishop's palace but is questionable and very much of an ephemeral nature. (Barr-Hamilton et al).

The food debris found in the final trench in 2002, consisting of both bone and edible crustaceans, along with pottery and a tiled floor appeared indicative of items that would suggest the location of a kitchen or food preparation area.

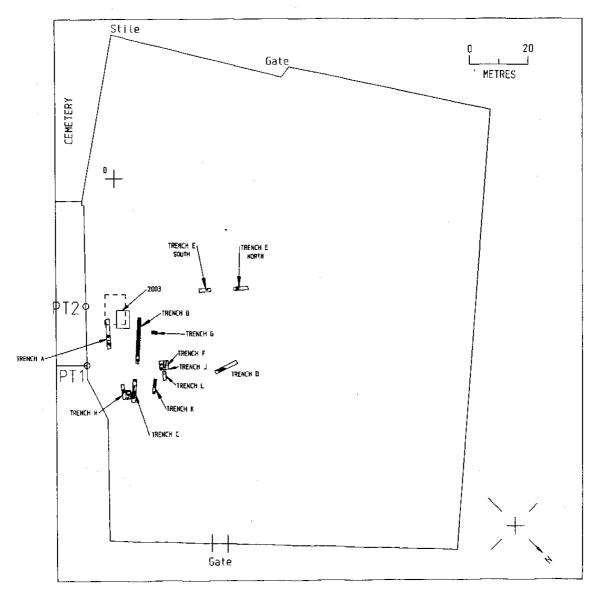


Fig 1. Hog croft field, the trenches

The Geophysical Surveys

The resistivity surveys conducted over a period of twenty years are an important record of the development of this archaeological technique. The early periods of geophysics were literally transferring data to notebooks consisting of squared paper. The various readings were then shaded in using colouring crayons, according to the variation in readings taken. The new computer software developed during the past decade has dramatically allowed enhancement of these early images. This development has produced a greater depth of examination, and clearer identification of features below the ground. The latest surveying methods of magnetometry and ground penetrating radar are improving the studies of sub soil features, but at present these new methods of investigation are expensive and financially restrictive for many projects.

The resistivity surveys at Ovingdean have produced very clear images of walls and buildings. The linear arrangements clearly indicate a number of structures surrounded by a walled enclosure. The main focus and strongest images were subsequently revealed to be of a medieval manor house, partially excavated in 2003. The geophysical surveys are, however, not without their limitations. The finding of subtle features which may prove to be other buildings within the enclosure suggest that the resistivity surveys require other methods, most probably excavation, to discover everything that lies beneath the grass at Hog Croft.

The Excavations

The excavations of 2006 were designed to answer the questions raised about the possible locations of a dove-cote and kitchen. An additional trench was also planned to seek evidence for the wall surrounding the medieval complex and clearly visible on the geophysical survey. The small excavation was designed to seek and answer a set of questions raised from the results of the investigations of the previous seasons.

The excavation consisted of trenches focused in three areas. Trench 'H' was a 3x3 M square area located immediately south of trench C excavated in 2002. The object of this investigation was the circular are of high resistance noted in all of the geophysical surveys and accentuated by the large conglomeration of large flint nodules chalk rubble and burned flint and chalk found in 2002, and nicknamed by the diggers as 'The Tower'.

A second trench 'J' was located south and north of the small section investigated in 2002 that had produced quantities of pottery, medieval tile and whelk shells and which might be the location of a possible detached kitchen. The location of this building lies between the medieval manor house to the south and a large barn like structure to the north, and within the precincts of the medieval enclosure.

The third and final trench measured 5 metres in length and only a metre wide. This trench 'K' was an investigation of the boundary wall, most clearly shown on the east side of the enclosure in the geophysical survey.

A small additional trench 'L' measuring 3 metres by 1 metre in width was cut later in the excavations to seek a continuation of a possible robbed footing trench for the possible detached kitchen.

Trench H (Fig 2.)

The area of investigation was initially only 9 square metres square, consisting of (9x) squares measuring 1 metre by 1 metre and labelled contexts 10,11, 12, 13,14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. The small area was later extended to the west in the south west corner where an additional (2x) 1 metre by 1 metre contexts were labelled 23 and 24. Another small additional to this trench was in the north east corner where (2x) 1 metre by 1 metre areas were labelled contexts 34A and 35.

The turf was removed and the archaeological features were found to lie immediately below. The removal of a light grey loamy soil produced a number of features.

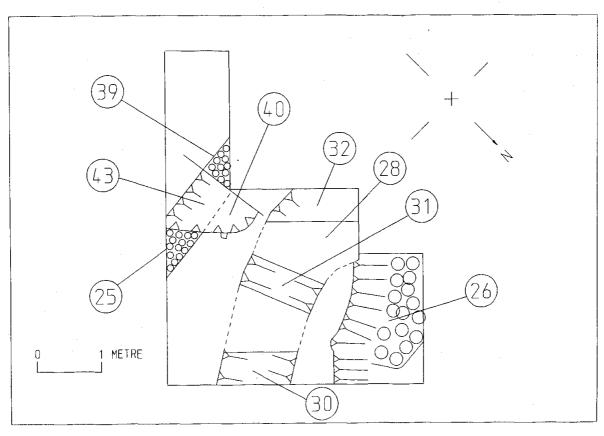


Fig 2. Trench H

Ditch Context 28

The main feature from area 'H' was a very peculiar ditch consisting of a fill of light grey chalk rubble which was a collection of small and medium nodules of chalk. There was little flint associated with this fill and it was an even distribution with no evidence for even primary silting in the lower layers. Three sections were cut through this ditch, contexts 30, 31 and 32 and all produced sharp vee-shaped ditch sides and a flat bottom. The ditch was 1.6 M wide and was 72 cms deep. The section cut on the western most side of the area, context 32, was slightly deeper at 98 cms and had an additional upper fill of slightly darker brown soil and a thin layer of soil containing charcoal. The ditch ran at a very obscure angle running from the north/west corner at the upper side of the enclosure rise, down to the south/east corner which was located at the bottom of the enclosure earthwork. There was a slight curvature to the ditch.

Wall/Ditch Contexts 25, 39 and 43

The removal of top soil produced a linear feature which at first was considered to be a wall footing, context 25. The feature comprised of large and medium flint nodules. The wall like feature ran almost parallel and to the south of the curving ditch in the same excavated area. A section was cut through the wall and it proved upon excavation to be not a wall but a vee shaped ditch filled with flint, context 43. The ditch was 75 cms wide and 39 cms deep, and packed with flint.

The wall/ditch was found to cut, and be above, a larger pit that linked the pair of ditch features, contexts 25 and 28.

Pit Context 40

Pit 40 was found while examining ditch section context 32, and was located a little to the south of this feature. The pit was cut by the linear ditch context 25/39/43. The pit was round based and contained the now familiar fill of loose chalk rubble. The upper level contained a distinct layer containing charcoal. The pit was only partially excavated through the section but found to be 1.1M wide and 62 cms deep.

Pit Context 26

The north side of trench H lay just 1 metre south of the conglomeration of flint found in 2002 and called 'The Tower'. The excavation in this vicinity was to examine the south of the 'tower' and hopefully find evidence for a dove-cote. The geophysical survey had produced a circular image of high resistance that could have been an indication of a round dove-cote similar to those found at Patcham and Hangleton.

A shallow area of flint nodules was revealed in the north east corner of the trench 'H' and this corner was extended to the north to link both excavations, contexts 34 and 35. The extension produced more flint nodules and a flat bottomed area. The dimensions and relationship to the large pit found in 2002 may, if excavated fully, would probably prove to be part of a very large pit, which was straight sided and vertical on the west side, against the enclosure heights. The new pit area examined did not give a clear indication of this relationship, and the complexity is unlikely to be understood without a complete examination of this complete area. The fill of pit context 26 consisted of very large flint

nodules and light brown chalk loam. The pit was raised slightly on the south side and flat bottomed in the north of contexts 34 and 35.

Trench J (Fig 3.)

The small trench cut in 2002, context 'F', had been on the last day of the excavation. The small 2 metre by 1 metre section produced such an intensity of finds that it was thought that perhaps here was the location of a medieval detached kitchen. The remains of such structures are quite rare and would prove an important and exciting find. The depression in the grass, that caused the original section to be cut, was still quite visible in 2006 and the 3 metre by 3 metre trench was centred about the location of the earlier investigation.

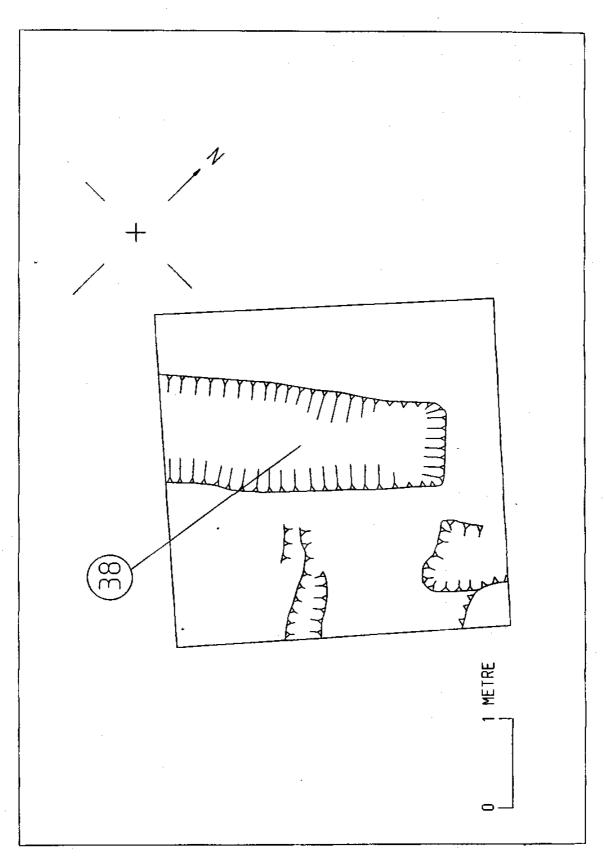
The trench was divided into 1 metre squares similar to trench H and labelled contexts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Once the turf had been removed an area of light grey chalk loam was revealed with some large nodules of flint visible. The centre of the trench produced a slightly darker fill which upon investigation proved to be the location of the original excavation protected by a plastic cover. The earlier excavation had revealed a number of medieval floor tiles which it was thought may be an in-situ kitchen floor. The tiles were revealed again, but it was quite obvious even at this early stage that they consisted of building rubble with the tiles, both floor and roof, forming the upper layer.

The whole of the trench was excavated down to the same layer as the tile deposit. As the excavation progressed it became evident that there were two distinct areas, north and south, of the centre of the trench. The south halve of the opening contained very few flint nodules and very few finds. The area north of a centre line, running east/west and including the earlier excavated area revealed a concentration of a much darker loam. The darker fill also contained a significant amount of large flint nodules and even larger foreign stone pieces. Along the east face of the excavated was an area of flint that appeared to form a wall of flint. The finds from this area were prolific with pottery, bone and shell being collected.

The dark area of fill continued down onto the chalk bedrock with a clearly defined linear south boundary. The area south of the dark section contained a number of small incursions cut into the chalk below but with no real form or substance to suggest why they were created. The bottom south east corner of the trench also produced a small concentration of mortared flint, but this area was recorded but not pursued.

Once the dark fill had been removed it revealed an even deeper feature which proved to be a ditch or robbed wall foundation trench Context 37. The feature was about 60 cms below the level of the chalk floor depth and contained concentrations of large flint nodules and foreign stone, but nothing that could be justifiably called a wall. The ditch which was 1 metre wide and flat bottomed, had almost vertical sides. The section of ditch investigated measured 2.25 metres in length, terminating on the east side with a large nodule of foreign, possibly Caen stone. The feature retained no vestige of any wall.

The ditch did, however, produce a find from its deepest layer which was a collection of pottery sherds that was obviously one vessel. This pot has subsequently been reconstructed and will be an ideal dating artefact for when the ditch was emptied and back filled with the building rubble.



Trench L

The ditch or foundation trench had a terminated about 1 metre from the edge of the east side of the excavation baulk. A small trench was cut 1 metre further east of the east boundary of trench J in an attempt to see whether there was a gap and possible entrance into the suspected detached kitchen. The small trench measured 3 metres in length and 1 metre in width, contexts 36, 41 and 42. The extension produced evidence that another possible robbed out foundation trench or ditch lay in that area. At the bottom of the first metre the excavation revealed in the north/west corner a depression to suggest that another similar feature began moving in a northwards direction Context 52. The ditch was not pursued further as the excavation was at the end of its time limitation.

Trench K (Fig 4.)

The intention of this excavation was to investigate a number of features, one of which was the boundary wall running along the east side of the enclosure and quite apparent from the resistivity results. The excavation measured only 1 metre wide but was 5 metres in length. The object of this method of excavation was primarily to examine the wall, but also to deduce the method of construction and other relative aspects with regards sequences of stratigraphical consequence and the variation of both finds and fills.

The small section cut provided an intense variation of finds in both features and artefacts and a number of interesting surprises not revealed in the geophysical results.

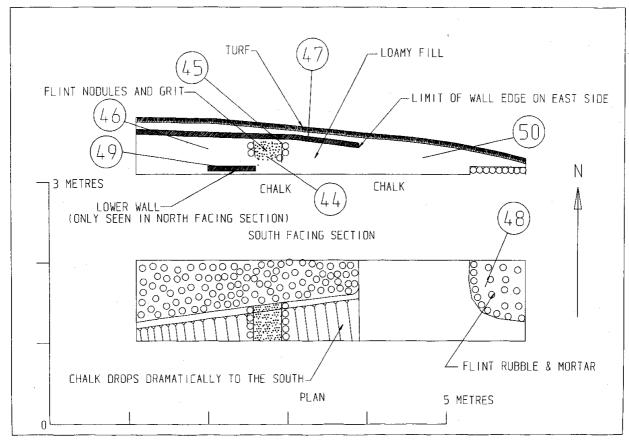


Fig 4. Plan and section of trench K Ovingdean 2006

Flint Floor and Floor Contexts 44, 45 and 47

On the north side of trench L were found the remains, in-situ, of a concentrated floor or fallen wall constructed from large flint nodules and mortar. The feature was well constructed and appeared virtually undamaged, which does suggest a floor rather than a fallen wall. It would be anticipated that structural damage would have been present if it had been a fallen wall. The floor layer was about 10 millimetres in depth.

The excavation did not remove any part of the wall as it encroached only a few centimetres into the excavation trench. At a greater depth the fill consisted of a medium brown loamy soil. The search for the boundary wall eventually came down onto the feature which had been substantially robbed and removed. The wall was constructed using medium flint nodules, located on the west and east faces, and with an infill of loose rubble contexts 44 (infill) and 45 outer surfaces.

The fills from either side of the wall, contexts 46 and 50, were of similar composition and of a medium brown fill of loamy soil. At the east end of trench L a small conglomeration of large flint nodules lay concentrated in the north east section of the excavated area. Unfortunately time limitations restricted the investigation of this feature, but it was recorded on plans and section drawings.

As the excavation progressed downwards it became apparent once again that this was quite a complex area. Below the flint floor or wall context 47 and under the subsequent lower fill of loamy soil was another distinct layer composed of chalk rubble. This feature was, however, not of an even nature or layer and dropped steeply down on the south side of the excavated trench. There were no incursion made into this chalk fill, but it did tend to support the proposed theory that the medieval enclosure was artificially constructed and levelled using chalk rubble to create a platform.

One final complexity was revealed in the south section of trench L. At a greater depth than the floor or fallen wall was another wall constructed from flint nodules and mortar. The wall revealed in this trench, and observed in the north facing section, appeared to butt again the boundary wall. The wall was constructed of flint nodules and mortar. The time restrictions once again limited further investigations in this area.

The Finds

The Pottery by Keith Edgar

The pottery from Ovingdean has been examined by Keith Edgar and Luke Barber, Research Officer for the Sussex Archaeological Society. They have found that the assemblage has a limited range dated between 1220AD and 1350AD. There are a small number of Roman sherds that may be associated with an, as yet identified, Roman site. The location of this site is hinted at by finds from field walking conducted further down the valley and closer to the sea.

One large pot was found in the bottom of the detached kitchen foundation trench and this had been reconstructed by Keith Edgar. The vessel measures 22 centimetres in diameter and had a heavy coat of soot on the base, indicating its use for cooking. The vessel had about 50% of the rim remaining and almost all of the base fragments. There were vertical finger striations inside the vessel where the coils of the vessel had been smoothed down.

OVINGDEAN FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE 2006

The faunal assemblage recovered during excavation of the site in 2006 continues to bear out the evidence of the earlier reports of 2002 and 2003.

59% of all bone recovered was from the vicinity of "the Kitchen Area", with the majority of the assemblage from contexts 37, 38 & 41 (173 bones/sherds in total and 25 teeth from an overall total of 564 bones/sherds and 96 teeth). The majority of bone recovered from the "Dovecote Area" was too fragmented to be positively identified; possibly indicative of a food preparation or consumption area. (See Appendix A)

Fish

Three elements of fish skeleton were recovered (Context 32B – "Dovecote Area"). These were confirmed as probably of the Cod family by Jeremy Adams of the Booth Museum, Brighton; this was further confirmed by Jen.Harland of York University who identified them as: "1. Cod right maxilla. 2. Probably Cod right premaxilla. 3. Probably Cod subopercular. May well be from the same head, as they are all from the same size of fish."



A fragment of vertebra (Context 20 – "South-East of Kitchen Area") was also recovered, provisionally identified as "sea mammal, possibly whale or porpoise" by the team and confirmed as sea mammal by Pat Stevens. Photographs of this fragment have been sent to York University for further analysis. The epiphysis has not fused, thereby indicating an immature mammal.



Animal Bone

The usual species were identified – primarily sheep, together with cattle, deer and pig. A few hare, rabbit and bird bones were identified.

A number of bones exhibited cut and saw marks consistent with butchery of carcasses.







The hole evidenced above in a cattle phalange would appear to indicate hanging the carcass or part of the carcass from a hook. The hole was inserted at an angle, the marks are not fresh and therefore could not be excavation damage. The saw marks evidenced on the pelvic bones would indicate quartering of the carcass and the saw marks evidenced on the cattle humerus indicate either preparation of the joint of meat for cooking purposes or possibly sharing of the joint of meat.

Fragments of a deer (probably Red Deer) mandible were recovered from Context 32 ("Dovecote Area"); however no other deer bone have been positively identified.

Discussion and Conclusion

The range of species identified from the 2006 excavations would indicate a varied diet, although the evidence for fish in particular is very scant comprising only of skull bone; similar comments apply for deer. The presence of sea mammal is not altogether surprising given the site's proximity to the sea. Porpoise is a possibility (this has not been confirmed) as tithes in nearby manors were paid in porpoise (e.g. Piddinghoe).

As in previous years no middens were located during the 2006 excavations. The number of bones recovered are not of sufficient number to provide meaningful MNI data.

The evidence indicated in Appendix A would appear to indicate that the "Dovecote" Area may be a further food preparation area. It may therefore be indicative of a number of small dwellings adjacent to the manorial complex.

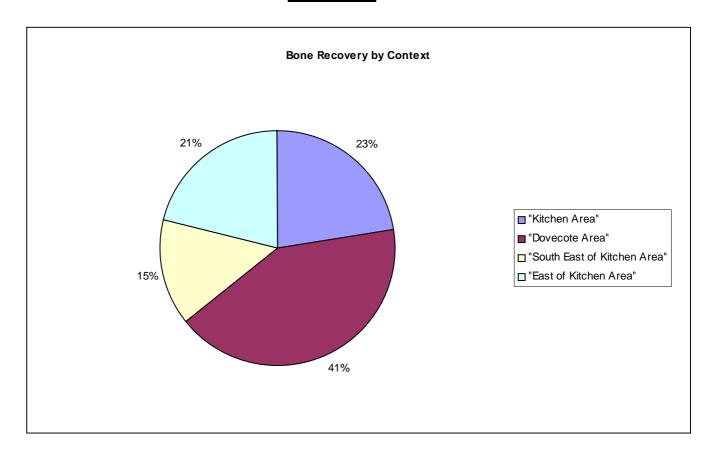
<u>Acknowledgements</u>

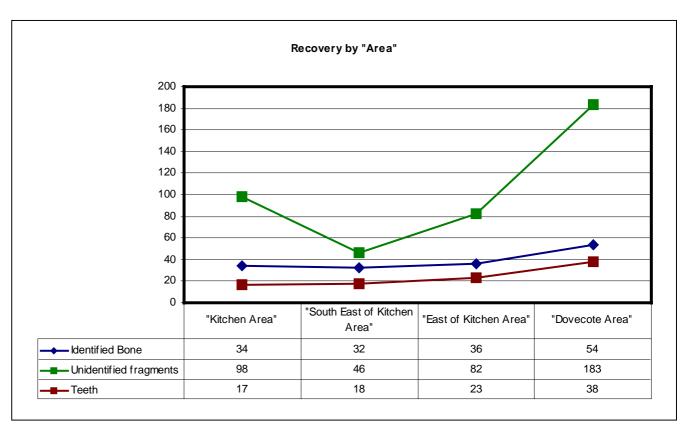
The bones from the 2006 excavation were identified and recorded by the BHAS Field Unit Bones Team and I thank Maria Gardiner and Averil Huggins for their input. Pat Stevens is thanked for her confirmation in respect of the sea mammal vertebra. Jeremy Adams of the Booth Museum, Brighton and Jennifer Harland of York University are thanked for their identification of the cod bones.

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Appendix A





Tile by Keith Edgar

A significant quantity of tile has been recovered from the excavation much of which suggests that most of the manorial structures were probably covered with roofing tile. A number of medieval floor tiles have also been recovered which indicates some form of status to some of the buildings. The most prolific collection of floor tile came from the 'detached 'kitchen area. The tiles are currently being studied for a specialist report.

Molluscs

The season of excavation in 2006 produced only a few oyster and scallop shells. The information from this season will be added to a more detailed specialist report for the whole season of excavations.

Stone

Dressed stone has been found each season from a number of contexts. The material consists of worked chalk blocks, and imported items of quoin stones probably imported from the Caen area. A number of pieces of carved chalk blocks shaped in the form of window corners have been recovered as well as the larger chalk blocks. This season produced more dressed stone indicating buildings of wealth and status. A large nodule of Caen stone was found in the 'detached' kitchen foundation trench close to the ditch or trench terminus.

Small Finds

The 2006 season produced no metal work other than nails, and no small finds of any description.

Discussion

The proposed brief for the justification of further excavations at Ovingdean was focused on a number of questions that had been posed as a result of the previous season's excavations, and the tantalising images produced on the enhanced images from the resistivity surveys. Medieval manorial settlements frequently contain several elements that can be defined as common characteristics. These include the church, the manor house, the tithe barn and a dove-cote. (Mason). During the previous seasons at Ovingdean, in 2003 and 2004, the excavations have investigated the resistivity anomalies from earlier research programmes. The results of these endeavours have conclusively proved that the field at Ovingdean does possess buildings and features dated to the 13th century. The church, which is still standing and used, the manor house and other walls of medieval construction suggest a number significant structures located within a walled enclosure. The excavations revealed a well, located close to the house. These previous investigations also found a number of walls and ditches that are, as yet, difficult to explain or understand. The sections investigated proved beyond doubt that a large barn like structure lies beneath the field at Hog Croft forming the north boundary of the enclosure.

In 2006 the excavations extended the boundary of the 'Tower' area in one of the original trenches from 2003, trench B. This feature lies within a circular area of high resistance. The aim of this new trench was to seek evidence for a circular dove-cote structure similar to those still standing at Hangleton and Patcham. The excavations in 2006 found a level platform, probably associated with a similar platform found at the bottom of the tower in

2003. The platform is much too small in diameter to be considered part of a foundation level for such a structure.

The 'dove-cote' area, instead, produced parallel ditches and features cutting at obscure angles down the slope from the elevated platform that is the medieval enclosure. The features would suggest that there is much post medieval activity in this area, or that the ditches are some form of drainage system for the complex of buildings within the enclosure. The flat bottomed area in context 34 is probably a large rubbish pit on the eastern outskirts of the enclosure. The large quantities of flint nodules, burned chalk and mortar are reminiscent of the vestiges of structural remains and their probable demolition. It would require an extensive excavation to fully understand exactly what has happened in this area.

The location of a detached kitchen at Ovingdean is still a very viable possibility. The results of the excavation in 2003 and the new season's finds have certainly produced sufficient evidence to suggest that one has been revealed, and that this is the location of such a building. The stripping of building resources from the manor house during its second phase structure was evident in the 2004 excavations. A medieval kitchen would have been a very active location and anything associated with food preparation, food storage and cooking would have been systematically removed to the new location further down the hill. The artefacts that remain are vestiges of a scene where food preparation would have been a prevalent activity. The finds of marine shell, including a collection of 15 whelk shells, along with numerous oyster shells and bone finds clearly indicate that cooking was intensely carried out in this location. The find of a large cooking pot, almost complete from the robbed trench also supports the idea that this is a detached kitchen.

The building is located in a central position between the manor house to the south and the large barn complex to the north. As a potential fire risk the building would have been ideally situated. The floor layer that contained the rich array of finds is clearly demarcated with a distinct southern edge to a possible structure. The quantities of roofing and floor tile suggest that it was quite a substantial building. The one factor lacking in this theory is the complete absence, so far, of any walls other than the empty foundation trench. It is possible that there are some structural remains on the opposite sides, but the complete lack of high resistance in this area tends to suggest that if there had been such a building it has almost certainly been completely removed.

The small trench cut to examine the boundary wall actually added more questions than it answered. Once again the geophysical evidence provided no evidence for the flint floor found buried in this trench. The lower wall found running eastwards and abutting the boundary wall may have been too deep to have registered on the survey. However, the boundary wall clearly identified in the geophysics was a very insubstantial feature and while clearly defined was not so well preserved. The apparently larger wall abutting this one was only a few centimetres deeper, which raises questions about the images being produced on the geophysical surveys.

The same trench also produced a number of complex features including more rubble on what would have been the outside of the medieval enclosure boundary wall, or is this more of the demolition rubble? The most interesting feature in this trench was the chalk rubble found at the deepest layer excavated. The author has hypothesised on a number of occasions that the medieval enclosure is artificially created from a chalk quarry located on Cattle Hill. The chalk rubble in the lower reaches of trench L was a very peculiar feature in that it dropped dramatically away on the south side. The questions about the Ovingdean

enclosure being an artificial mound is complicated by this very irrational drop in the sub structure at this location. The mound creation is of a much greater complexity than has previously been imagined. It is probable that the enclosure was constructed during a number of phases. The most interesting question is about the dating for the original construction. If the structures and buildings on top of the chalk mound date to the 13th century, does this mean that there is a much earlier phase underneath the earthworks?

The excavation did not allow for further examination of the flint floor or fallen wall, but a study of the site plans tends to suggest that there are number of internal buildings, within the enclosure, which would be associated with the workings of a manorial manor. It would be anticipated that stables, work shops and store rooms would form part of the unit.

The excavations have over the past seasons have revealed an enormous amount of features, including ditches, walls and structures, but as yet very little depth to the overall picture of the medieval activities being conducted at hog Croft. Perhaps the most interesting missing feature is the lack of rubbish and cess pits, none of which have so far been found. The pottery found has found that the focus of activity at Ovingdean was of a very short period. Most of the pottery recovered so far ranges from 1220AD through to 1350AD (Pers.Comm. K.Edgar and L.Barber).

The geophysical surveys have produced features which through high resistance images have proved very positive, but the surveys have not produced a detailed or concise account of everything that lies beneath the turf. A number of anomalies, including the 'detached' kitchen were not identified in any of the various surveys, which raises questions about the reliability of some of the data.

Excavations 2008

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society consider it important that the new questions raised are investigated through a new season of archaeological excavations. The new areas to be excavated would be the south/west corner of the manor house which would effectively record the building using the quadrant method. The new area would be within the precincts of the original medieval building, and the new excavation would seek to find the overall depth of the possible under-croft or cellar.

The detached kitchen area is of particular importance, with so few such buildings being known about from other excavations. A new trench would seek to find the boundaries of the kitchen and evidence for the dimensions of the building and the method of construction.

The north area of the medieval enclosure appears to comprise of a number of large barns, or possible just one very large building. The geophysics in the middle of this area suggests that there may be an area of demolition rubble similar to that found in the north/east section of the manor house. Alternatively, it may be that the blurred area in the survey is hiding a pair of walls for two barns rather than one.

The geophysical survey in 1999 produced subtle evidence for areas of high resistance immediately west of the manor house, this was readily observed as a parched mark in the dry summer of 2006. Another area of high resistance was away from the medieval enclosure and to the bottom of the valley in a flat area of the field opposite the rectory building.

A new season of excavations would answer many important questions and a brief for a new season of excavations is being prepared. The project would provide material for the dissertation of a student at Sussex University, who is a member of the BHAS Field Unit. It is hope that the new project will commence in the early part of 2008, once permission is granted from Brighton and Hove City Council.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Mr G.Bennett of Brighton and Hove City Council and Mr D.Baker for their encouragement and allowing access to their lands, Mr D.Larkin Brighton Countryside Ranger for the loan of fencing and batteries 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 Mr N.Phippard, the Archaeological Secretary and Mr S.Corbett for their leadership roles during the excavations and Mr M.Gillingham for editing the reports.

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Excavations at Firle, East Sussex

Introduction

During June of 2006 members of the BHAS Field Unit joined Greg Chuter, the archaeologist for East Sussex County Council, for his excavations at Firle, East Sussex (TQ490065 Approx.). The Historic Environment Records (HER) show the region to have produced numerous finds dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The location has produced several recent finds by metal detectorists.

Greg Chuter had plotted out a number of trenches close to the location of a small stream. The topography is very similar to the small elevated area, called Stoney Burr, that produced the Beddingham Roman villa, which is located about a kilometre to the west of this excavation.

A number of trenches were investigated which produced a number of linear features. The features revealed appeared to be the chalk wall footings of possible low status buildings. An investigation of the features, through sectioning, proved that the arrangement was in fact a series of land drains. The clay pipes, still in-situ, were still effectively doing their job and were found to contain water draining into the nearby stream.

Conclusions

The excavations were successful in dating the features revealed, and the numerous finds from the excavation, including coins, clearly indicate that there is an important site close by. The late Con Ainsworth believed that Roman villas should be located about a mile or kilometre apart along any Roman road. Further studies and research projects are being planned to try and seek the location of other Roman remains that may relate to the material currently being found and documented.

For further information contact Mr Greg Chuter at East Sussex County Council

John Funnell 18th September 2006-

Excavations at Arlington, East Sussex

Introduction

During November and December of 2006 members of the BHAS Field Unit joined Greg Chuter, the archaeologist for East Sussex County Council, for his excavations at Arlington, East Sussex (TQ54150670 Approx.). A number of local people had observed pottery and other Roman materials being ploughed up. The information had been passed to East Sussex County Council. Greg Chuter, Bob Washington and Steve Corbett from Eastbourne conducted a survey of the field and confirmed that significant quantities of Roman date were being disturbed. A geophysical survey of a large section of the field produced anomalies including an area of high resistance, which indicated the location of a suspected Roman road.

A number of trial trenches were sunk across a number of the geophysical anomalies and revealed Roman features, including a flint layer, probably the Roman road, and associated ditches running parallel to the road, as well as post holes indicating possible buildings to the south of the road.

Conclusions

The excavations were successful in dating the features revealed, and the numerous finds from the excavation, including coins, clearly indicate that there is an important site in this field. There were known Roman remains noted prior to the construction of the Arlington reservoir (Diaries of John Holmes, now lost). It is possible that there is a major Roman settlement running along the road side in this part of Sussex, possibly similar to the known roadside settlement at Alfoldean.

New excavations are being planned for 2007 as well as additional geophysical surveys.

For further information contact Mr Greg Chuter, archaeologist, at East Sussex County Council.

John Funnell 26th December 2007

Field walking at Falmer February 2006

Interim Report

Introduction

Falmer village and the surrounding area is the subject of a contentious debate over the proposed planning for the building of a new stadium for the Brighton and Hove Albion football team.

In January 2006 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society contacted the tenant farmer, Mr Peter Lenihan, for permission to conduct a field walking survey on the field located south of the village of Falmer. (TQ350087). The field lies west of the road, Village Way, that links the village to the Brighton University complex. The field is the proposed location for the football stadium.

Topography

The Field had been ploughed and had weathered over a number of weeks during the winter months. The geology is a varied mixture of clay, chalky loam and sandy loam. It is uncertain as to whether the sandy loam, which lies on the highest knoll in the north/east section of the field close to the road, is natural or an intrusive dump of material. The road to the Brighton University complex is on an elevated embankment that may have been created using outside resources. The field is at the lower section of a small down land valley with its highest point and east boundary being the university link road. The valley drops sharply from the road towards the railway line on the west side of the field.

History

The Falmer hundred is mentioned in the Domesday Book indicating that the Canons of South Malling held Stanmer from the Archbishop. Before 1066 and now it answered for 20 hides. Land for 20 ploughs. In Lordship 4 ploughs. 49 villagers with 10 smallholders have 26 ploughs. Woodland at 6 pigs. Value before 1066, later and now £15. Attached to this manor are 7 sites in Lewes which pays 21d a year(Morris).

The name of the village Falmer is old English *falemere* probably meaning fallow coloured pool (Mills). The village boasts a very fine 14th century tithe barn.

The lands around the village of Falmer have an interesting number of sites possibly dating to the Iron Age and Roman periods and earthworks on Falmer Hill, to the east of the village, are regarded as being part of a medieval enclosure and a possible deer park. Large sections of a ditch and bank are still visible. St Mary Farm to the north west of the village has significant 'lynchet' earthworks and a magnificent Iron Age landscape is still preserved at Buckland Bank, a short distance from the village. (Allcroft)

Balmer Farm close by is the location for a medieval enclosure and a number of earthworks are visible within Newmarket Plantation. An ancient sunken track way still runs from Falmer village going westwards towards St. Mary Farm.

Falmer villager, Mr Alf Mason, who ploughed the land around Falmer in his youth, has a significant collection of Neolithic axes picked up from the fields he worked. The collection includes a number of polished items. Alf believes that a large depression along the road

from Falmer to St. Mary Farm may be the location of a possible Neolithic flint mine, but the depression has now been covered by an industrial unit. (TQ353092). During the building of the Sussex University Alf noted a number of post holes positioned in two parallel rows that may have been a Roman aisled building, but this area is now buried beneath the university playing fields. There are vestiges of earthworks along the north side of the playing fields which could prove to be of Roman origin. A Roman corn drying oven was excavated during the early part of the twentieth century (Norris).

Methodology

The field had a base line set up running along the west boundary, parallel with the railway line. The field was divided into lines placed at 20 metre intervals. The only exception to this was the distance between lines I and J which were walked at 10 metres apart. This was to ensure that the majority of the field was walked and that a greater collection of artefacts was recovered. Each line was divided into 20 metre transects and the finds collected in a separate bag for each transect. The bags were clearly marked. The finds are being washed, examined and recorded onto data sheets. The fire-cracked flint was counted weighed and will be discarded. The contemporary pottery and other artefacts will also be discarded after recording.

A metal detecting survey was conducted in the field using the same grid co-ordinates. The metal finds locations were recorded on the finds bags.

Results

The details of the artefacts collected have been transferred on to field walking dot density diagrams in an attempt to locate possible concentrations or finds 'hot-spots'. The concentrations could indicate the location of ancient activity or settlement. (Figs 1-7).

The Finds

The Flint work

The field at Falmer produced some very interesting flint work. The majority of finds consisted of hard hammer struck waste flakes. The patination was predominantly grey or dark blue. The flakes showed an even distribution over the whole field with a greater number being found on the north slope of the field. A similar pattern is also noted with the finds of fire-cracked flint. However, a single concentration of fire-cracked flint on the high section of the field on the north east part of the field was noted.

The flint tools, which included an interesting Mesolithic core and Neolithic pick, or small axe, were concentrated along the north slope of the field. The tools consists of 9% of the total flint collection which from field walking is quite a high percentage for such a small area.

Table 1. The Flint Work Collection

Flint Flakes	262
Scrapers	9
Blades	4
Blade Fragment	1
Notched Piece	1
Cores	11
Pick (Axe)	1

Total 289

Fire-cracked flint 181

The Pottery

The finds of pottery were also an interesting collection of abraded sherds dating from the Iron Age through to the medieval periods. The field walking produced a pair of medieval perforated strap handles, which may be part of the same vessel. The finds were mainly body sherds with a small number of base sections. A detailed fabric analysis will be produced as part of the final field report. The two sherds of pottery deemed to be Iron Age will require specialist examination as it is possible that these pieces may prove to be flint calcined Saxo-Norman wares. Pottery found during the excavations at Bramber castle once thought to indicate a prehistoric origin proved later to be of medieval dating, similar pottery with flint temper has been found field walking west of Sompting Church.

The Roman pottery will also require specialist examination, but a few sherds of grey wares were among the finds from Falmer.

Table 2. The Pottery

Iron Age	2
Roman	8
Medieval	20
Contemporary	62
Total	92

Marine Molluscs

The field produced 12 fragments of oyster shell and no complete items. The pieces were very small fragments and were all too small to prove whether they could have been from Roman or medieval contexts. There is a distinct difference between the Roman and medieval periods of the age oysters were harvested, either 3 or 4 years old.

Metal Work

The Brighton and District Metal Detecting Club conducted a metal detecting survey using the same grids set out for the field walking. The finds were recorded within the confines of each grid square. The metal detecting produced a number of metal items, but all were of a contemporary nature with many items being recovered from the fence boundary running along side the railway line. A couple of mid 20th century dated coins were found, including a farthing. No finds of antiquity were found by the metal detecting team.

Contemporary Materials

The field walking produced significant quantities of modern debris including, brick, tile, glass, slate and numerous pieces of modern ceramic. The items were listed, recorded and have subsequently been discarded.

Conclusions

The field walking at Falmer has produced a very small but interesting collection of material from the small field west of Village Way. The flint work and fire-cracked flint show a general deposition of finds over the field but with a paucity of finds. The Downs generally produces quantities of struck flakes showing the residual material from the use of flint for tool making over many millennia. The flint flake concentrations in this field are quite sparse compared to other locations in East Sussex. (Funnell 2003). The flint tools and flakes at Falmer do show a concentration on the south facing slope of the field as it rises to the junction of Village Way and Falmer Road. It is interesting to note the different geology in this same area, with a sandy loam rather than clay with flint composition. It is possible that this area, being close to a possible water source, may have been the location for a small hunting camp during the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. During January of 2006 walking along the field boundary east of Westlain plantation a concentration of 13 white patinated flint flakes was found on a south facing slope (Ref TQ 34900805). A similar exercise in 1996 found 20 flakes in the same location. The small concentration of flint flakes and tools indicates some activity during the Neolithic with the fire-cracked flint at Falmer showing that a settlement may lay somewhere nearby.

The pottery is a very mixed collection but with a strong emphasis focused on the medieval period. The name of the village of Falmer is old English meaning fallow-coloured pool (Mills) and with the Domesday references confirms that the area had a presence during both the Saxon and later medieval periods, obviously exploiting the water source. The Roman pottery while being limited in quantity is tantalisingly suggestive of a possible settlement. However, the pottery could be purely intrusive carried from other locations in fields further out from the village. Recent Roman coin finds close to Kingston do suggest that small farmsteads or settlements may lie on the west facing slopes of this section of the South Downs.

The field walking has not provided significant amounts of material to suggest that an intense area of ancient activity lies within the confines of this field. There are no real concentrations of finds other than the small collection of Neolithic and Mesolithic flint work on the high knoll in the north east corner. The finds do tend to suggest that a number of ancient sites may be located close by, but it would require further research programmes to be conducted to confirm any firm locations.

The field to the east of Village Way, and further up the valley incline of Falmer Hill, is still ploughed. It may be possible that field walking in this larger field will produce more finds and concentrations of flint work and pottery. The larger area may provide an enlarged perspective of ancient activity around Falmer and through the assimilation of additional data provide a more detailed assessment of ancient settlement or farming activities.

The field walking at Falmer has provided an opportunity for a number of new members of the BHAS Field Unit to be given training and encouragement in field walking.

The finds area currently being processed, washing and marking, and when clean will be re-examined for an in depth appraisal for dating and fabric identification.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr Peter Lenihan and Brighton and Hove City Council for allowing access to his field and to all of those members of the BHAS Field Unit who conducted the field walking.

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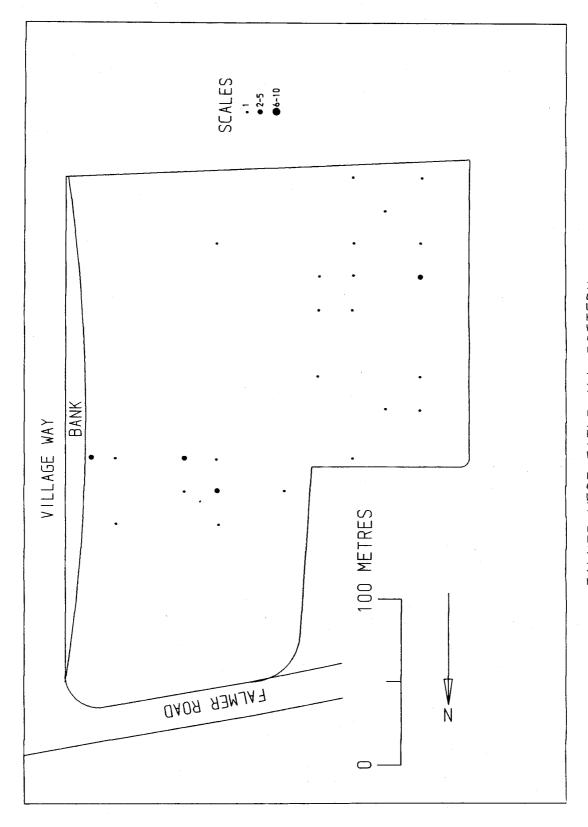
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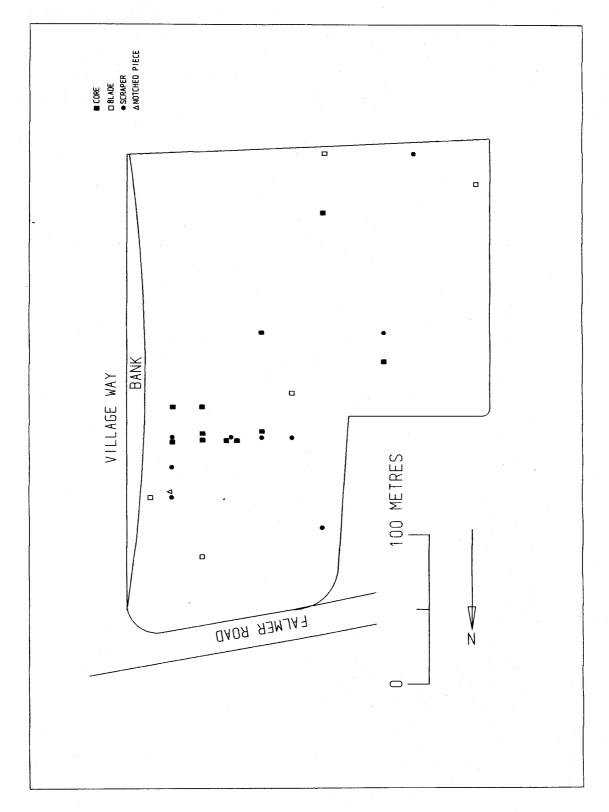
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John Funnell 24th March 2006

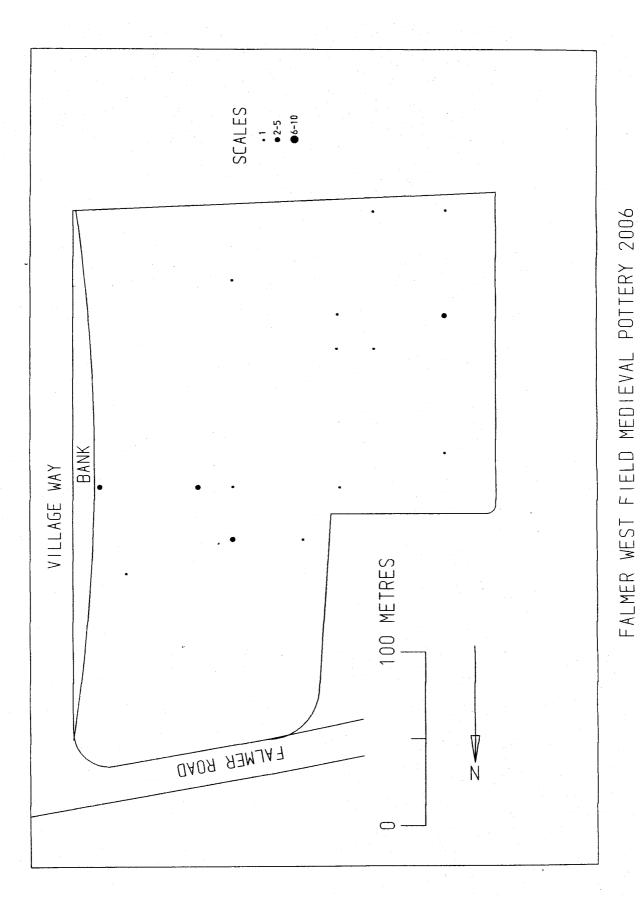


FALMER WEST FIELD ALL POTTERY

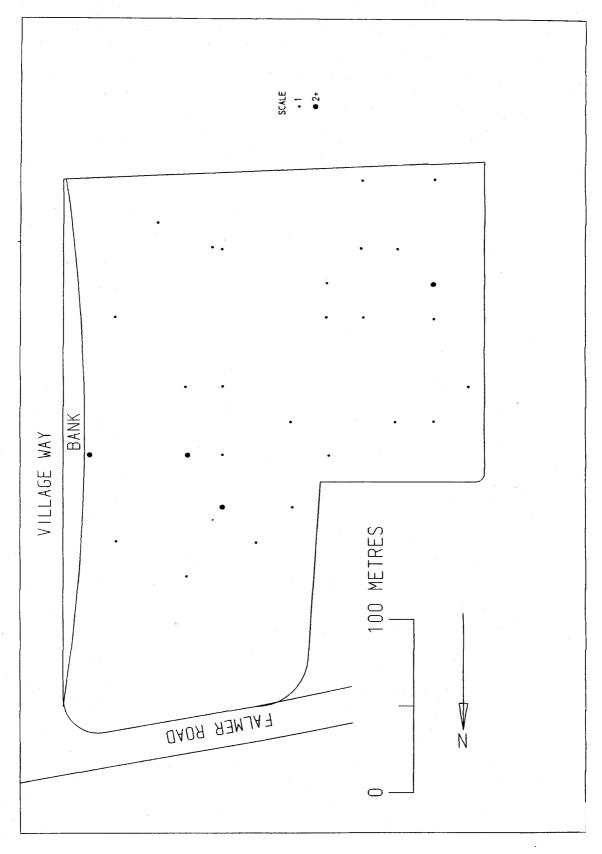
FALMER WEST FIELD FIRE-CRACKED FLINT 2006

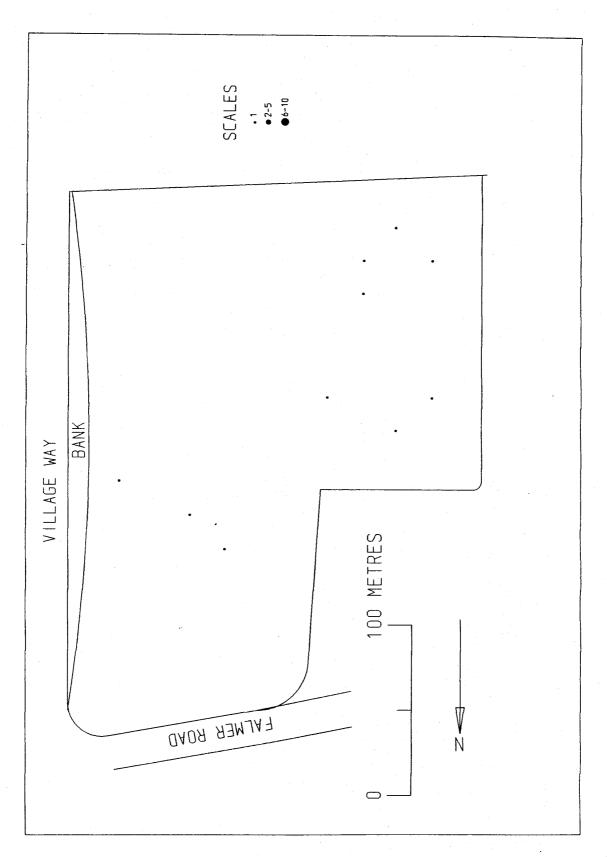


FALMER WEST FIELD FLINTWORK 2006



Page 10





FALMER WEST FIELD ROMAN & IRON AGE POTTERY 2006

Hollingbury Hillfort Resistivity Survey Phase 1:

Interim report and proposals for future work.

1.0 Project Background and Aims

The possible presence of Romano-British structures at Hollingbury Hillfort has long been suspected (Holmes 1969). The presence of spreads of RB pottery, the opening of a second entrance in the hillfort rampart and construction of a possible gatehouse in the early 1st millennium A.D. all point to renewed activity in the hillfort at this time. The excellent management of the site by Brighton and Hove city council in recent years has done much to reduce the scrub cover on the hill and opened up the possibility of renewed investigation of the hillfort interior. It was therefore considered timely to undertake an initial resistivity survey of the Hillfort interior to determine the presence or otherwise of structures associated with the possible RB gatehouse and palisade. In this way it was hoped that a small-scale prospective exercise could establish the potential for undertaking more detailed investigations on the hill.

2.0 The Survey Area and Project Outline

The area of this Phase 1 survey area is shown on Figure 1. It covers the central area of the hillfort from the eastern entrance, through Ditch K and encompassing part of the Bronze Age barrow group. With the exception of the known palisade and gatehouse, no other structures are thought to exist in this area and so the identification of any new subterranean features will be of interest. The survey was approximately 2.5 hectares in extent and at the time of the survey was under recently cut turf and low scrub vegetation. The survey was coordinated with Dave Larkin from the Brighton and Hove City Council Countryside Management Team. Mr Larkin arranged for the area to be cleared of scrub in time for our survey facilitating easy use of our equipment across the entire survey area.

2.1 The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Survey Team

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society have conducted many resistivity surveys over the past few years. Brighton and Hove and the surrounding areas have been a large part of their research programme. Major surveys have been conducted at Ovingdean and Rocky Clump, Stanmer and these projects will continue. Other projects have included small surveys at the Whitehawk Neolithic causewayed enclosure, Hollingbury hill-fort and a major survey at the Combe Hill Neolithic causewayed enclosure, near Eastbourne. BHAS have often supported other local groups in various resistivity surveys including the search for the remains of medieval houses at New Place, Pulborough, with the Wealden Building group, Thraves at Duncton and a possible deserted medieval village at West Burton. The BHAS team have looked for Roman roads at Chichester and Duddleswell, a medieval tile kiln at Binsted as well as trying to locate a tunnel at Henfield parsonage.

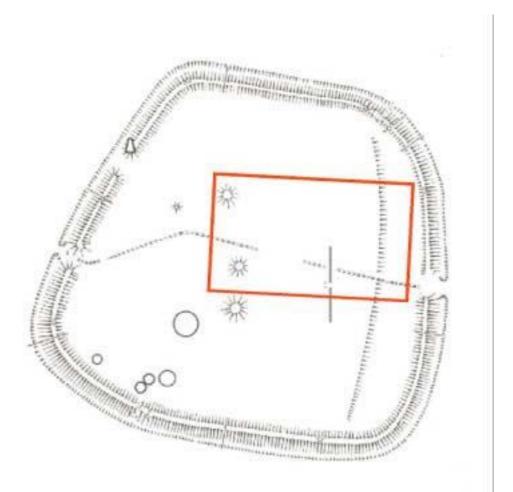


Figure 1: Hollingbury Hillfort nr Brighton. Survey area shown in red.

There have been a number of other smaller projects. During the past two years BHAS have assisted students from Sussex University and Winchester in investigating earthworks at Perching High Barn and Truleigh Hill.

2.2. Geophysical Survey Methodology

The surveyed will be divided into a series of 20 metre square grids. A base line will be set up with a strategy to record as many complete squares as possible within the survey area area. The base line and grids well be measured into the Ordnance Survey and the coordinates recorded in the final report. The machines being used will be a Geoscan RM 15 and/or a TR Systems machine. The measurements will be taken at 1 metre intervals and the measurements recorded in Ohms.

When both machines are being used on one project a 'minimum' distance of 40 metres between them must be maintained. Any distance less than 40 metres tends to cause disruption and interference with the data collection.

2.3 Raw Data Processing Methodology

The readings from the resistivity surveys will be transferred into computer images using either Geoscan software or the software developed by BHAS's Resistivity survey director, David Staveley, and called 'Snuffler'. (This software is used by Bournemouth University). The plots produced during this analysis will be then be integrated with topographic survey and compared against field notes from previous excavations at the site and aerial

photographs. A brief report will be circulated to English Heritage, Brighton and Hove City Council and the Sussex Archaeological Forum in the autumn.

3.0 Results

Plots from the Phase 1 survey are shown in figures 2-3. In figure 2, the raw readings are displayed while in figure 3 the images are enhanced to bring out subtle new levels of detail. In Figure 4, the image is shown with labelled areas of primary interest marked A-C.

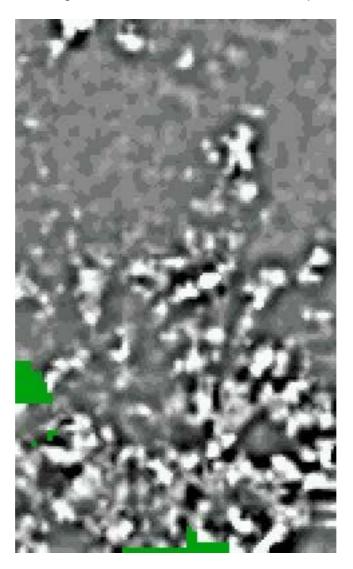


Figure 2: Hollingbury Phase 1 Geophysics Results (Green zones relate to vegetation)

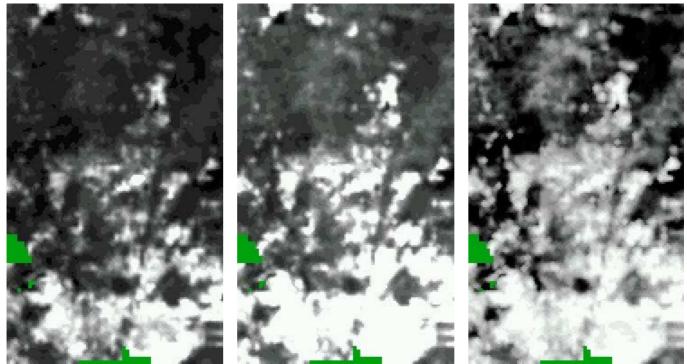


Figure 3: Three differentially enhanced images of the Phase 1 Hollingbury Geophysical survey

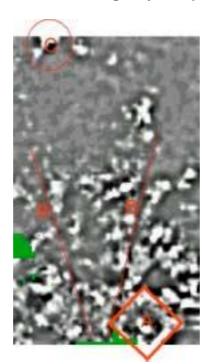


Figure 4: Identified targets for follow-up. A. (Square structure), B. (Linear ditches) and C (An outlying area of high resistance).

The square structure identified at Target A is, of course the most interesting of the identified targets for follow-up work. Given that Holmes predicted the existence of a Romano-British shrine at the site, the size and apparent shape of this structure seems compelling. It is also know that a hut was constructed within the hill ramparts in association with a Napoleonic beacon fire, it is possible that this target may represent the hut foundations. A more detailed survey of this target was not possible at the time owing to the local presence of dense gorse scrub in the vicinity. However, in December 2005 we managed to negotiate that this area of scrub be included in the annual scrub clearance

plan implemented by the Brighton and Hove Council Countryside Management team. After a meeting at the site with Head Ranger Dave Larkin the area of scrub was marked out and subsequently cleared. It now available for more detailed survey as part of a Phase 2 survey (see below).

Targets B are two linear areas of very low resistance. One appears to correlate closely with the recorded position of Curwen's trench. This possibly should be tested in the future. The third target of interest is one of a series of outlying high readings located in the eastern part of the site, a zone where readings tended to be low and even). While this is almost certainly geological in nature, this assumption should be tested. It is known that Sarsen boulders were once present within the Hillfort, it is also possible that these are localised concentrations of flint rubble.

4.0 Proposed Future Work.

It is hoped to follow up these promising initial results with a subsequent, more detailed geophysical survey of the square structure at Target A. By siting a single

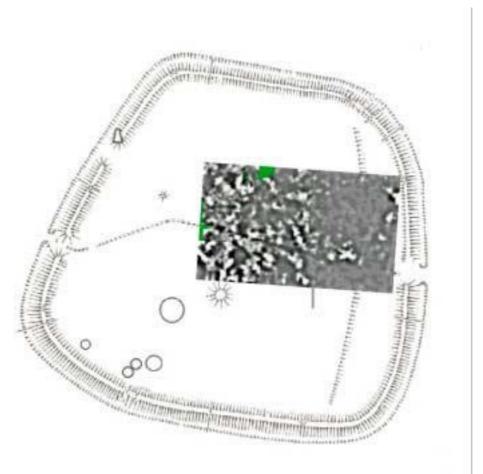


Figure 5: Survey results superimposed onto map of the hillfort

20x20m square on the site and subjecting it to a more detailed 250mm interval survey it is hoped to gain a far more refined image of the subsurface conditions. In this way we shall be able to determine if the structure is indeed a real and persistent phenomena and not simply an artifact of conditions on the days or processing. It will also be possible to determine the structure full extend and perhaps to tease out any associated feature in more detail.

The Autumn survey came at the end of a period of prolonged drought so it is hoped that by undertaking the second phase of the survey in early Spring 2006 we can both take advantage of subsurface irrigation from winter rain and an absence of low level scrub. We would therefore like to apply for a second license, covering the period between the 1st February to the 30th March, in order to carry out this work.

Matthew Pope (Research Fellow, UCL).

John Funnell (President Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Dave Staveley (BHAS)

19th April 2005

Resistivity Surveying at Hollingbury Hill-Fort 2006

Introduction

In February 2006 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society joined with Dr Matt Pope from University College London for a continuation of the resistivity surveying started in late 2005. The weather was quite warm and sunny, but with a chill wind in the late afternoon. It had been a particularly dry winter.

The survey in 2005 had revealed a number of interesting anomalies including one area that could be construed as a possible structure or building. During the winter months David Larkin of the Brighton & Hove Countryside Ranger Service had organised the clearing of more gorse from the south west section of the hill-fort. This new clearing allowed the continuing investigation of the possible structure. John Holmes who had excavated within Hollingbury in 1966 (Holmes) intimated that he thought that there may be a Roman temple inside the fort, similar to the one found at Chanctonbury.

Methodology

The first grid of 20 x 20 metres was centred about the central barrow in the row of three located within the hill-fort. The following (2x) grids were surveyed going south westerly with a further 3 grids set up running parallel and to the north of the first 3 grids. The final grid surveyed was located central to the northern line of three but again further north. (Sketch 1.) The survey encompassed 2800 square metres of the interior. A part of the new survey overlay a section of the area surveyed in 2005.

The new co-ordinates were measured into the trig point and the south/west opening.

The machine used was an RM15 Geoscan resistivity meter. The measurements were taken at 1 metre intervals and the measurements recorded in Ohms.

Results

The readings from the resistivity surveys were transferred into computer images using software developed by BHAS's resistivity surveying director, David Staveley, and called 'Snuffler'. (This software is used by Bournemouth University). (Figs 1 & 2)

Conclusions

The new investigation at Hollingbury show a number of interesting anomalies. The survey encompassed two of the barrows in the hill-fort, these were the two most northerly features. The barrows appear as areas of low resistance and are quite well defined.

The area of high resistance seen in the results of the 2005 survey produced as expected an even larger area of high resistance. The shape of the high resistance is not well defined and was regarded by David Staveley as an area of clay with flint. It is possible that the poor definition is the result of demolition rubble and that a structure is hidden by overburden. A similar result occurred at Ovingdean on a surveyed conducted in 1991. However, enhanced images using the snuffler software produced the well defined shape of medieval walls that were confirmed during subsequent excavations in 2002 and 2004.

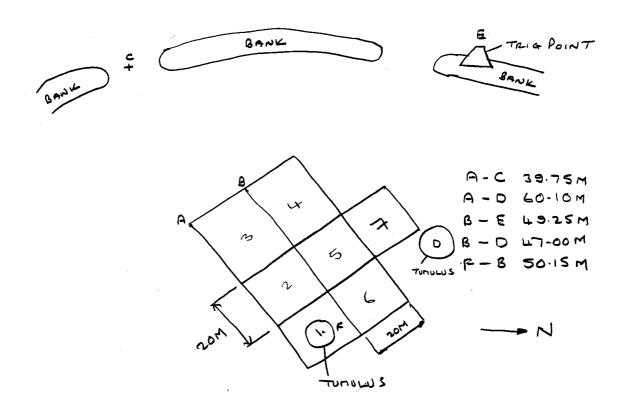
A large depression located to the south/west of the large barrow at Hollingbury was examined. It is very likely that this is the location of a fourth barrow that has been excavated. Apparently Gideon Mantell has excavated at Hollingbury looking for gravel, was this story a ruse to investigate one of the burial mounds? He did find a number of important finds including one of the Sussex loops. It is possible that this depression, which is circular and with a raised outer bank, is the site of this old excavation concealed until recent times by the covering of gorse. An examination of rabbit burrows in the depression produced no further finds.

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society are hoping to return to Hollingbury in 2006 before the English Heritage license expires. The BHAS Field Unit wanted to re-examine the area of high resistance with the TR systems machine. This new survey may confirm whether the high resistance is a structure or natural geology.

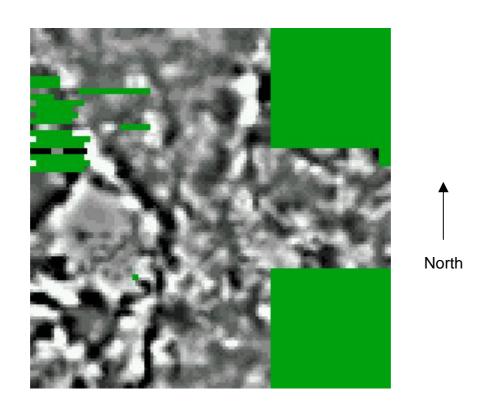
References:-

Holmes J. 1984 'Excavations at Hollingbury Camp, Sussex, 1967-9 Sussex Arch. Colls. 122, 29-55

John Funnell 1st April 2006



SKETCH 1 HOLLINGBURY 4/3/2006
RESISTINITY SURVEY



Resistivity Surveying at Warningore Farm, Plumpton

Introduction

In March of 2006 the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were invited to undertake a geophysical survey in fields close to Warningore Farm, near Plumpton.

Warningore Farm lies on an elevated knoll north of the scarp of the South Downs. The house has a number of features that could be Tudor but parts of it may be a great deal older. The farm and surrounding area is the subject of a dissertation for Sue Martin a student at Sussex University. Rob Martin has used a metal detector in the fields surrounding the farm and has found both Roman and medieval coins, as well as other metal artefacts. In the field immediately to the east of the farm house Rob has found a number of medieval coins, from the time of Edward I.

The fields surveyed are located to the east of the known Roman villa at Plumpton(Allen), and field walking in 1987 (Butler) and 1989 (Butler & Funnell), at Novington close by, showed extensive evidence for activity from the Neolithic, Roman and medieval periods. The dot density diagrams from the 1989 field walking show that the concentrations of Roman pottery actually intensify as you move eastwards and away from the Plumpton Roma villa. The finds of Roman pottery increase going towards the direction of Warningore Farm.

The field the east of the farm, (TQ37511375), is littered with debris and rubble including contemporary brick, tile and flint nodules but has produced finds of coins and medieval pottery.

The field to the north of the farm, (TQ37501385), is called 'Chapel Field' on old maps. However, a short distance to the east of Warningore is Allington chapel and it is possible that chapel field translates to the field belonging to the chapel.

The resistivity survey was designed to investigate both fields and seek evidence for ancient activity or occupation, or the site of another chapel.

Methodology

The field to the east of the farm house was surveyed in an area encompassing 4 x 20 metre square grids. A base line was set up running parallel to the road. (Sketch 1.)

The machine used in both fields was a TR Systems machine. The measurements were taken at 1 metre intervals and the measurements recorded in Ohms.

The chapel field was a limited investigation confined to only 2 x 20 metre grid squares as the onset of heavy rain caused the project to be abandoned.

Results

The readings from the resistivity surveys were transferred into computer images using software developed by BHAS's Resistivity survey director, David Staveley, and called 'Snuffler'. (This software is used by Bournemouth University). (Figs 1 & 2).

Conclusions

The resistivity survey failed to find any evidence for buildings or structures in the fields surveyed. The field to the east of the farm house did produce an irregular level of high resistance probably associated with the debris and building rubble visible in the field. The chapel field produced only geological anomalies.

During the surveying a number of sherds of coarse medieval pottery were found among the rubble and also a single piece of 13th century decorated green glazed ware. The lower section of the field in the south/east corner has a number of levelled platforms clearly visible and we were informed that this area is also the location of a very deep well, now filled in.

The project was too small and limited in scope, due to both time and weather restrictions, to allow a major investigation. The evidence from the coin and pottery finds, and the field walking in the past decades, illustrates that the fields at Warningore Farm have a great deal of archaeological potential and certainly justify further investigations.

Acknowledgments:-

The author would like to thank Sue Martin for inviting us on to Warningore Farm, to Bill and David from the BHAS Field Unit and Rob Martin for his assistance with the surveying.

References:-

Allen M. 1984 'Plumpton Roman Villa (TQ 360147) a cursory note'

Sussex Arch. Colls. 122, 219-221

Butler C. 1989 'The Results of a Fieldwalking survey at Novington

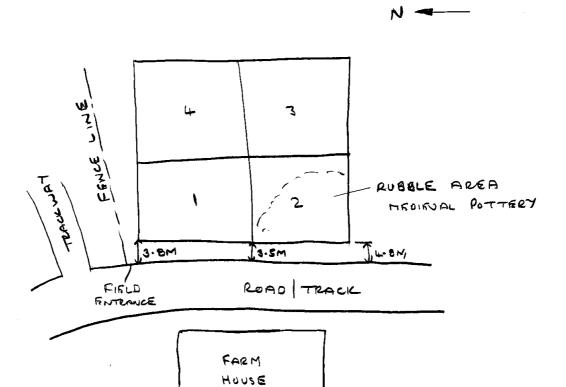
Manor, Plumpton, East Sussex'. Sussex Arch. Colls. 127, 31-

39

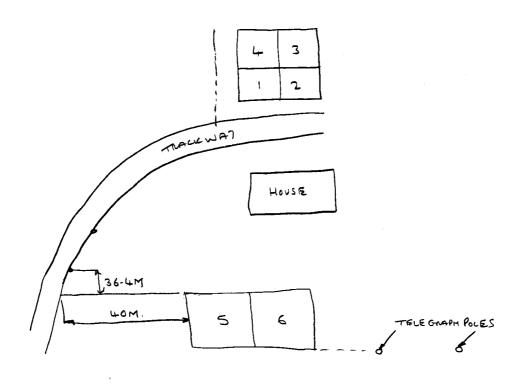
Butler C. & Funnell J. 1992 'Further Fieldwalking at Novington Manor, Plumpton, East

Sussex. Sussex'. Arch. Colls 130, 13-22

John Funnell 31st March 2006



SKETCH 1 RESISTINITY SURVEY WARINGORE FARM, PLUMPTON 25/3/2006



SKETCH 2 RESISTIVITY SURVEY WARNINGORE FALM, PLUMPTON 25/3/2006

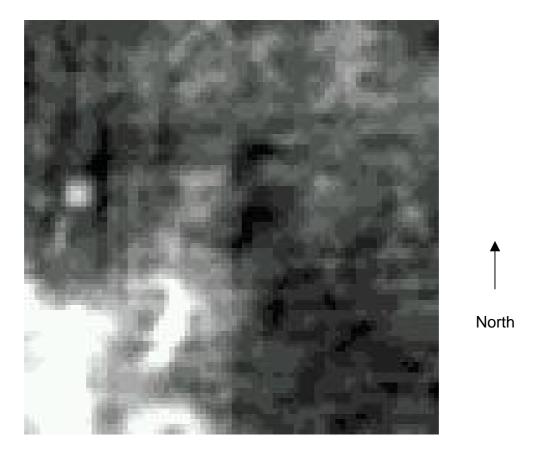


Figure 1 Warningore Farm, Plumpton 2006 Medieval House Location ?

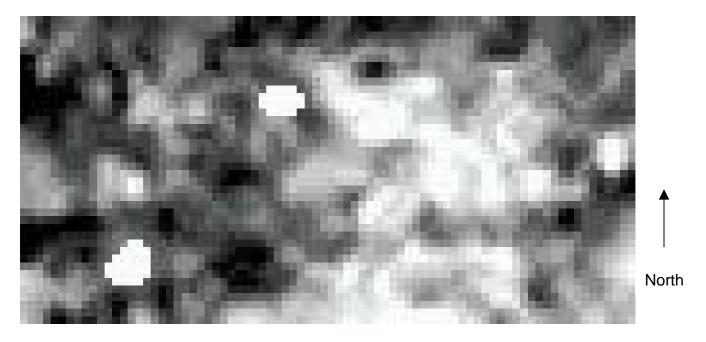


Figure 2 Warningore Farm, North Field

Geophysical Surveying at Beacon Hill, Rottingdean

Introduction

In August of 2006 members of the BHAS Field Unit returned to Beacon Hill, Rottingdean to conduct more resisitivity surveying. A small survey in 2005 had examined a number of earthworks on the south and west sides of the hill and these had produced some very interesting anomalies, including the location of a possible earlier windmill (Funnell).

The new survey was to investigate a subtle circular feature which lies close to the location of the known Neolithic long barrow, and which may be an associated feature. The field was subject to activity during the Second World War and a beacon is known to have been located in this area. The beacon was unusual in that it sent messages both eastwards and northwards, towards London. (Pers comm.. J.Cumming)

A total of 4 grids, measuring 20 metres by 20 metres were set up and surveyed. The location of the grids is immediately south west of the Neolithic Long Barrow, but it did not include any areas within the boundaries of the Scheduled Ancient Monument. (Fig 1.)

Methodology

The grid was set out in 20 metre square sections. The machine used was a TR Systems resitivity machine. The readings were taken at 1 metre intervals and were measured in Ohms. The weather before the survey had been predominantly warm and dry. The resulting images were created using 'Snuffler' software, created by the team leader David Stavelely.

Conclusions

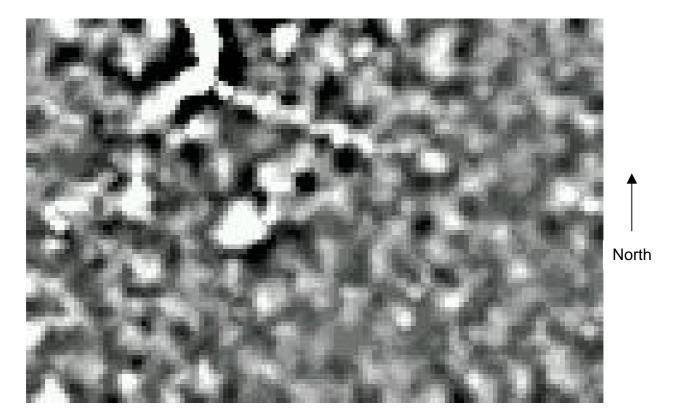
The resistivity survey produced some very interesting anomalies of both low and high resistance (Fig 2.) One area of particular interest was in the north/west corner where a possible collection of linear anomalies may be the location of some form of structure. The survey will need to be extended in this area to seek the northern extremities of any possible building. It is planned to return to Beacon Hill in 2007.

During the survey the team were visited by local councillor John Cummings, who informed the group that the interesting circular are noted was the result of horse training by local people.

References:-

Funnell J.D. 2005 'Beacon Hill Rottingdean' Archaeological Field Notebook 2005 A Record of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society

John Funnell 26th December 2007



Beacon Hill, Rottingdean 2006



Beacon Hill, Rottingdean 2006

Geophysics and Metal Detecting at Cattle Hill, Ovingdean 2006

Introduction

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit have spent several years investigating various fields at Ovingdean. The coastal fields, which lie west of St Dunstans and the road called Greenways, (Fig 1.) (TQ358030) have produced numerous finds of flint work, pottery, shell and fire cracked flint. The field to the west of the large lynchet that runs north/south across the field, and which abuts the east boundary of Roedean School, has also produced significant quantities of Roman and Iron Age Pottery.

The field immediately east of the Roedean School has a number of subtle earthworks or lynchets (TQ357030) that appear to form the south and east sides of a possible enclosure, field system or shallow platform. Investigations around this area in 2004 (Funnell) failed to reveal any geophysical anomalies which might explain the presence of so much pottery.

The lower section of the field abutting Greenways has an interesting aerial photograph showing the location of a possible building in the north east corner.(TQ3590 0305). Ploughing over recent years has failed to produce any disturbed masonry or brickwork which might be able to date the feature. The main object of this season's investigations was going to be a geophysical survey in the area of the noted feature, but the farmer decided to plough the field on the day before the survey and so this was abandoned. However, as an alternative exercise it was decided to set out a number of 20 metre square grids running parallel to the large north/south lynchet (TQ3585 0300) and to use the area for field walking training and for metal detecting. The metal detecting was conducted by the Brighton and District Metal Detecting Club. The club had mentioned that during the 1970's and 1980's literally hundreds of Roman coins, including gold items, had been found in this vicinity.

The geophysics team moved further up the hill and northwards, across the fence line, into the next field which is under grass. The field has a small sewage vent pipe on the southern side close to the fence. A walk around the field had noted a number of disturbed areas indicating the possible location of archaeology. A number of grids were set out in this location. (TQ3565 0200).

The Field Walking and Metal Detecting

A series of 6 squares measuring 20 metres by 20 metres were set out east of the lynchet and running parallel to it. The field walking was a training session only and finds were not logged into any sequence or location, as the field has been walked before and the result recorded. (Funnell 2000). Collected from the field was Roman pottery, oyster shells, flint work and some fire-cracked flint.

The metal detecting focused within the grid perameters and finds recorded within the various squares and co-ordinated to square corners. A total of 4 Roman coins were recovered by the metal detecting club, a coin of George III, and numerous pieces of contemporary ferrous items. The Roman coins came from grids 'A' and 'D'. Three of the coins were severely abraded and carried minimal ledgings, making it impossible to identify them. One coin from grid 'A' was in pristine condition and was a coin of Crispus son of Constantine 317A.D.

BHAS Coin Recording Form

Find Location (if known):TQ359026 — opp. St. Dunstan's

Date: 30-9-06

Finder: Jeff Chadwick (B&DMDC & BHAS)

Ruler: CRISPUS Date: AD 318-324

Denomination: AE3 "NUMMUS"

Metal: COPPER-ALLOY

Mint Name: STR = second mint Trier (Germany)

Type: Obverse type 5a Moneyer (if applicable):

Obverse Description: Laureate and cuirass bust, facing Left.

Obverse Inscription: WL CRISPUS NOB CAES

Initial Mark:

Reverse Description: Globe set on altar inscribed VOITIS/XX with 3

stars above.

Reverse Inscription: BEATA TRAN QUILIATAS

Reverse Mintmark: STR (in exergue)

Die Axis Measurement: Primary Material: Copper Method of Manufacture:

Thickness:1.5mm Diameter: 20mm Weight: 3 grammes

Wear: very little, grade VF

Preservation:

Completeness: Whole

Reference/s: R.I.C. No 346-8 vol VII, P.194.

Notes:

This coin is in such excellent condition considering its age and find spot, that it must have been lost soon after being struck.

BHAS METAL DETECTOR FINDS

Opposite St Dunstans OVINGDEAN 30-9-2006

Jeff Chadwick Bag Al

Coin ,14.5mrn diam. Copper-alloy, believed Roman, AE3. indicates date approx. AD 380?

"DAVES"

Bag 1

Coin 14mm Diam. Copp-alloy, Roman AE3 date approx AD 380?

Bag 2

Coin, broken, Diam. 15.2mm. copper-alloy, Roman AE3 date approx AD 380?

Baq3

Coin, "battered", Diam. 26.9 — 27.5mm, copper, George II half-penny, date not visible, mintage between 1746-1754.

Baq 4

A centrally pierced disk, 13mm diam. with two opposing broken "tugs." It has 12 small embossed circles around inner edge on one *face*, nothing on reverse. Possibly a watch face?

Derek Page.

Bag1

A misshapen lead object, weight 11 grms. Could be a bullet?

Bag 2

A misshapen, copper alloy item, weight 9grms. Looks a bit like a coin but so twisted and corroded could be anything!

Finally, from earlier survey on Downland NIE of St Dunstans A lead decorated wedge shape item, weight 7grms. Unidentified. Shown to Liz Wilson FLO who suggested could be 1750s?

The Crispus coin is subject of separate report.

W.L.S.

Page 4

The Resistivity Survey

A total of 4 grids measuring 20 metres by 20 metres were surveyed. The machine used was a TR systems Resistivity machine, the readings were measured in Ohms and were taken at 1 metre intervals.

Conclusions

The small survey conducted at Ovingdean in 2006 continues to provide evidence for some form of Roman activity in this vicinity. The single coin shows an early 4th century date, but the pottery found on top of the hill indicates that the origins lie earlier in the Iron Age. The large coin finds known from the past suggest that a site of some significance lies very close by. It has been suggested by David Staveley, the geophysics leader, that it may have been ploughed away, and this is a possibility The significant finds of pottery, shell and coin, but without the supportive material remains of tile and Roman brick which would suggest buildings, tend to suggest a beach or possible market location. It is equally possible that the main site is in one of the adjacent fields and is yet to be found.

The geophysical survey in the field to the north of the coastal field provided no new evidence for the structures being sought, with the images suggesting geological deposits rather that archaeological. (Fig 2.) The area surveyed has obviously been disturbed in the past and it is possible that a re-deposition of material is obscuring what really lies beneath. It is possible that a small trial trench could confirm this.

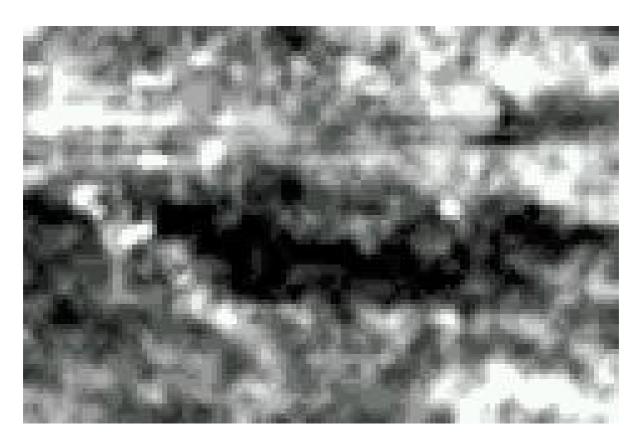


Figure 2

The author would like to thank all of the BHAS Field Unit who participated in the surveying and field walking and to all the members of the Brighton and District Metal Detecting Club who aided with the metal detecting.

References:-

Funnell J.D. 2000 'Ovingdean-Field Opposite St Dunstan (Known as St Dunstans Field)' Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society Field Notebook 2000

Funnell J.D. 2004 'Ovingdean-Cattle Hill, South coast Field-East of Roedean School' Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society Field Notebook 2004

Author:- John Funnell 5th January 2008

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- B112005/0543/FP

ADDRESS:- 16 Stafford Road BN1 5PF

PLANNING OFFICER:- Ms Karen Tipper

NAME OF APPLICANT:-. Mr. T. Fell

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM LANDOWNER: - 26th January 2005

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF: -- 26th January 2006

OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- MR S. CORBETT & MRS. E. CORBETT

History

In 1986 a small development in Stafford Road produced 3 Saxon burials of a female and two warriors, if Stafford Road is the site of a Saxon cemetery then it is possible that a large number of others burials may lie in the close vicinity. A Saxon cemetery at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne produced 156 Saxon burials.

Results of Examination

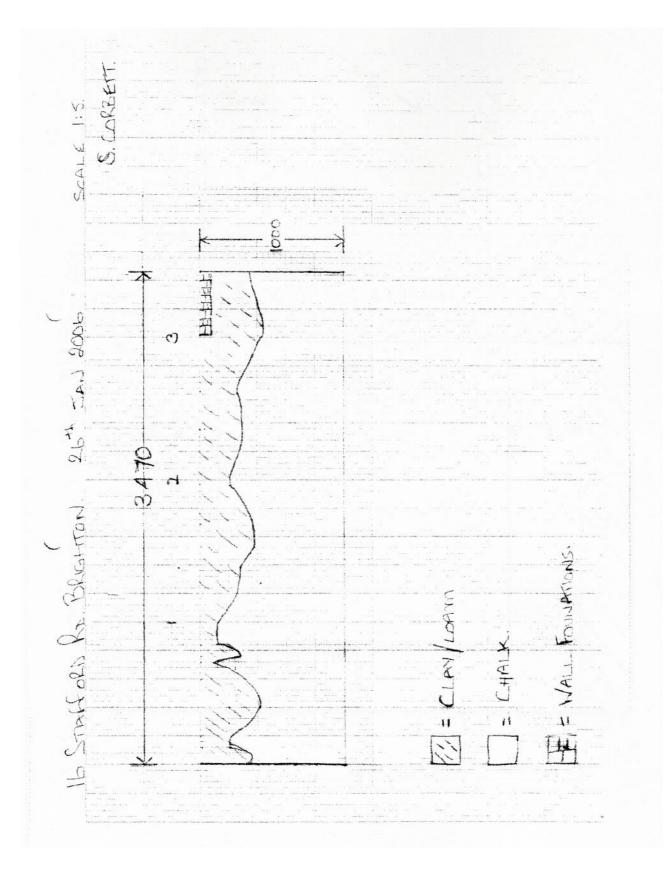
We attended on the above date. One and a half of the three footing trenches had already been dug and an area under what had been the patio had been removed to a depth of 400mm (probably to find a sewer pipe which ran across the site). The work had been stopped by the planning office of East Sussex County Council.

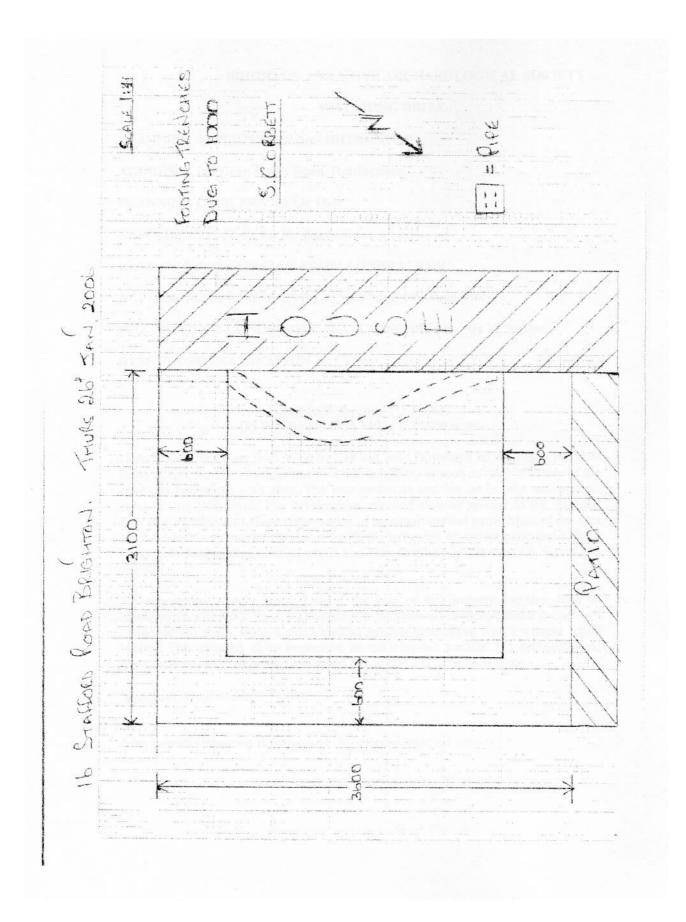
The house had been purchased late last year from the original planning applicant and the archaeological remit was not picked up on the searches. The contractors being unaware bad started the development early. However, once the architect identified the condition the contractors ceased work immediately and contacted East Sussex County Council who contacted the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society. The Society conducted the watching brief.

The officers of the Society examined the trenches and trench sides to seek evidence for human remains. The officers found no artefacts and observed no man-made features. (See attached section drawing and plan). The features in the section continued under the dividing wall and are probably glacial in origin.

S & ET Corbett BHAS

Reference Smith P. 'Early Anglo-Saxon Burials from Stafford Road, Brighton' Sussex Archaeological Collections Vol 126, 31-52





BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2006/00613

ADDRESS:- 101 Dean Court Road, Rottingdean

PLANNING OFFICER:- Ms Liz Holt

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr Barry Knox

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF: 27th, 28th and 19th June 2006

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- Mr W.Santer

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

<u>Location Reference</u> TQ 376032 OS Pathfinder Map 1307, 1:25 000 scale

Dean Court Road runs from West to East out onto Downland on the eastern side of Rottingdean; No 101 is a detached post war bungalow located on the North side of the road just before the road ends. The rear garden is laid out on largely undisturbed, gently rising Downland. The development entailed clearing ground to the rear and side of the building to allow construction of an extension and patio. Most of the area involved had been previously covered with garden paths, an earlier patio and a "lean to" type of outbuilding most of which had been removed by the time Mr Santer had arrived.

An area approximately 3m x 13m at the rear of the property together with an adjoining area of 4m x 4m to its Eastern side was cleared of topsoil down to the level of the natural chalk, using a small tracked excavator equipped with a straight edged bucket. This allowed close inspection of the exposed surface. No archaeological features were revealed or artefacts found during the watching brief visits.

Signed on behalf of Mr W.Santer

John Funnell (President Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2004/001FP

ADDRESS: - 23 Colbourne Avenue, Brighton.

PLANNING OFFICER:-

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Anchor Staying Put (Brighton and Hove)

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:- 7th June 2006

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 15th to 18th June 2006

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- Mr W.Santer

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Reference Location:

TQ 329068 OS Pathfinder Map, 1307. 1:25 000 scale

Colbourne Avenue is a part of the Moulsecombe Estate Brighton, developed during the mid 1920-1930 era. No 23 is terraced into the Downland having its ground floor at a much lower level than the roadway. The front garden is stepped down to the building. The householder is confined to a wheelchair and to allow him to be able to reach the road it has been decided to create a doorway through the side of the house onto a covered area where an electric mobility vehicle will enable him to drive up a ramp onto the pavement. The work entailed removing existing garden walls and the building of new retaining walls for which foundation trenches were cut. The original terracing of the area had removed and repositioned the earth when the house was first erected, the trenches were found to be cut through "re-deposited soil". Only one flint flake was found which appears to be an end scraper. Nothing else of archaeological interest was found.

The thumb nail scraper is probably middle to late Neolithic. It is a poorly made item.

Signed on behalf of BHAS Watching Brief Team

John Funnell (President Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION No:-BH2006/00605

ADDRESS:-Crew Club, Coolham Drive, Whitehawk

PLANNING OFFICER:-Ms Gemma Barnes

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Kier Longley (Mr Martin Stillman)

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-15/06/2006

DATES OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 19th, 20th and 21st June 2006

BHAS OFFICERS CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- W.Santer, G.Robinson & C.Langan

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Reference Location TQ 334052 OS Pathfinder Map, 1307. 1:25 000 scale

The development at Coolham Drive is on part of the Whitehawk estate that was developed during the late 1970s when the West side of the valley was extensively landscaped into terraces to contain playing fields for football, Cricket and other sport activities which included tennis courts and a children's play area. A community building was also erected at the same time and later named the Crew Club which was used for community meetings etc.

The site for the new building had been stripped of its turf and topsoil almost to the chalk subsurface, a very shallow "dusting" of soil remained with chalk patches showing through here and there. This chalk turned out to be the compacted top of the chalk deposited when the estate was terraced in the 70s. No archaeological features were observed, but some 6 flint flakes and a single piece of fire-cracked flint were found lying on the surface.

The flint flakes have a white patination (5x) and a single flake was grey in colour. The flints are hard hammer struck and probably date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age periods. The site lies in the valley immediately below the Whitehawk Neolithic causewayed enclosure.

Signed on behalf of the Watching Brief Unit of BHAS

John Funnell (President Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION No:-BH2006/02776

ADDRESS:- 119 Preston Drove, Brighton

PLANNING OFFICER:- Ms Maureen Robertson

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr D. Davidson

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:- 10th November 2006

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 28th ,29th November and 1st December 2006

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF: - J. Funnell & W. Santer

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

An examination was made of excavations carried out to the east and north of the existing building. The trench to the east of the building produced a shallow fill of earth coming down, after only 100mm, to natural chalk.

The trench to the north of the building produced a fill of contemporary materials probably associated with the previous extension construction. A later examination of the footing trenches showed that only virgin chalk lay beneath the building rubble.

No features or finds were recovered from the investigation.

During the sinking of post holes for a garden fence at the same address a number of bones were collected from the holes produced. The bones report is appended to this report.

Bone Report by Carol White

Three bones in total, all animal:

- ➤ Tibia Sheep Right hand side, distal articulation only; displaying signs of having been chopped.
- ➤ Rib Cattle (likely) Left hand side. Proximal articulation (quite abraded) only, sawn across the shaft of the rib.
- ➤ Rib Deer (likely) Right hand side. Proximal articulation (very abraded), only sawn across the shaft of the rib.

John Funnell & W.Santer (Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society)

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY WATCHING BRIEF

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2006/01115/FP

ADDRESS:- Design & Technology Building Roedean School, Roedean Way

PLANNING OFFICER:- Ms Liz Holt

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Roedean School

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-22nd August 2006

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 22nd August 2006

BHAS OFFICERS CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- S & E. Corbett

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

The watching brief undertaken at Roedean School noted from sections cut into the chalk that the lands had previously been subjected to terracing. It is likely that any archaeological features would probably have been removed during these earlier works. No archaeological finds or features were revealed.

John Funnell (On behalf of S & E.Corbett Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit 2006 Attendance Record

John Funnell (Director) 27 Days Brighton	John Funnall (Director)	27 Dave	Drighton
Chris Berenger 5 Days Brighton Judith Billingham (G) 22 Days Brighton Bob Bird (MD) 2 Days Peacehaven Susan Birks 6 Days Burgess Hill Fran Briscoe 8 Days Brighton Dawn Burns(F) 5 Days Littlehampton Martin Burns 4 Days Worthing Jeff Chadwick (MD) 1 Day Brighton Brenda Collins (G) 18 Days Shoreham Chris Collins 6 Days Shoreham Eva Corbett (B)(G) 33 Days Eastbourne Steve Corbett (Upirctor) 33 Days Eastbourne Jo Crocott 6 Days Brighton Bob Crowhurst (F) 17 Days Brighton John Davies 1 Day Ovingdean Jim Driver 2 Days Brighton Keith Edger(G)(S)(L)(SP) 2 Days Brighton Maria Gardiner(E)(SP) 11 Days Hove Mark Gillingham 32 Days Brighton Andy Hazell 3 Days Brigh	' '		,
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	Linda Robinson	6 Days	Brighton
	Bill Santer (G)(Q)(M)		

John Simms	6 Days	Brighton
David Smith (MD)	2 Days	Brighton
Mike Smith	1 Day	Brighton
Pamela Smith (G)	13 Days	Brighton
Paul Smith	1 Day	Brighton
David Southwell (MD)	1 Day	Brighton
David Staveley(Director)(P)(S)(L)(G)	20 Days	Eastbourne
Gill Taylor	1 Day	Brighton
Liz Tripp	17 Days	Sompting
Kate Walters	8 Days	Brighton
Carol White (SP)	19 Days	Newhaven
Deon Whittaker (G)(S)(P)©	3 Days	Worthing
Tamsin Whittaker	1 Day	Worthing
Sue Worth	15 Days	Brighton
Linda Wright	14 Days	Southwick

Total Attendance (Excluding Barcombe) but including Arlington

Total Days 649 (Male 338 52%) (Female 311 48%)

Total Number of Participants 62 People, not including the Young Archaeologists Club (YAC)

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) © Conservator (SP) Specialist Field(MD) Metal Detectorist).

Updated 21st December 2006

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Neolithic Implements

in the

Landscape of Peacehaven and their Wider Context

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Neolithic Implements in the Landscape of Peacehaven and their Wider Context

Abstract

During the months of January/February 2003/4, Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society conducted a series of fieldwalks at Lower Hoddern Farm (TQ 416018), Peacehaven, East Sussex. Peacehaven is located on the south coast of England between Saltdean and Newhaven. Peacehaven did not exist prior to 1916, a man called Charles Neville bought an expanse of derelict land in the parish of Piddinghoe and set up a company to develop it. After initially being called Anzac-on-sea, by 1917 the place was known as Peacehaven. The site is situated on the South Downs, on loamy facies of the Woolwich and Reading Beds. Topographically the site occupies a low point in the landscape which along with the impervious nature of the geology, may have provided the means to trap surface water. This would explain the human activity in this area, which is otherwise surrounded by free draining chalkland. Lower Hoddern Farm, was put together as a single unit during the second world war and then rented out by the Ministry of Agriculture. In 1982, the current landowner bought the farm which was one of the first 'privatisations' under the Thatcher Conservative government. The fieldwalk survey was carried out as a result of ad hoc flint implements that have been found on and around this location during the last fifty years of cultivation. A local farm worker has in her collection a number of polished flint axes found during her period of employment on Lower Hoddern Farm. The fields are divided into three sections, East, West and South Field. An initial fieldwalk of ten lines on the west field produced two Neolithic axe roughouts plus a significant amount of implements and debitage in 2003. The results of this survey encouraged the completion of the project in early 2004. The field walks on these three fields produced nearly 600 implements including Flaked/Polished Axes, Piercers, Scrapers

and Notched Pieces. This collection also includes an abundance of combination tools such as Notched Scrapers, Notched Piercers and Notched Piercer-Scrapers. A large proportion of the implements consist of Retouched Flakes and Utilised Flakes. There are over 2000 pieces of debitage including Cores and Core Rejuvenation Flakes. Fire cracked flint featured heavily on all three fields, amounting to 56% of the total flint collection, but was particularly in abundance in the south east corner of the south field. An analysis of this collection concludes that the main bulk of flint implements are from Neolithic origin. Within this project, research was carried out on, the movement of flint artefacts within the plough zone. The main conclusion from this part of the report is that artefacts move substantial distances, sometimes as much as 28m, from the original place of deposition. This conclusion leaves a question mark over the purpose of artefact distribution maps from ploughed fields. It was decided in this project that the Geographical Information System (G.I.S.) distribution maps would be used to visually represent the artefacts, at the moment of their permanent removal from the archaeological record. Future research will no doubt determine whether the hard work of recording and plotting artefacts from ploughed fields into G.I.S. or any other system is actually useful or not. The majority of the G.I.S. maps from this site are held within the appendix of this report and on CD Rom, for future reference.

The aim of the research from Lower Hoddern Farm is as follows:-

- To discuss what flint knapping activity was taking place on this site during the Neolithic period
- To examine movement of flint artefacts within the plough zone
- To place the flint implements in their wider context
- To create a database and archive from this site for future analysis

The introduction will illustrate the location of the site, and run through the geology of the area. A short history of Peacehaven explaining the origins of this area will follow, after which the reasons why this project was undertaken. Finally in the introduction, an examination of the theoretical approach behind this project linking it to the research questions. The Fieldwalk chapter will initially present the methodology of the fieldwalk and discuss why the sample size was chosen. A short discussion around the use of the Geographical Information System to illustrate the flint distribution maps followed by the ploughing techniques used on Lower Hoddern Farm. Finally a presentation of many experiments based on the movement of artefacts within the plough zone.

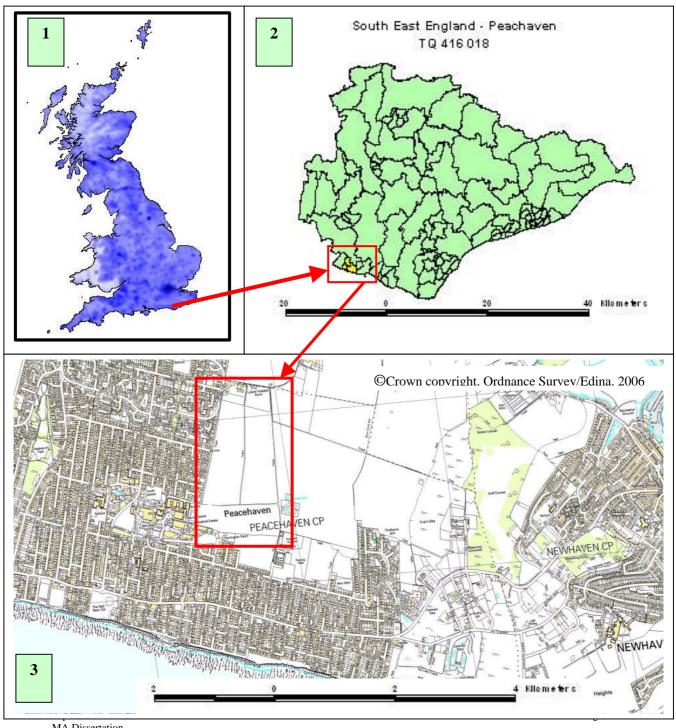
The Flint Report is split into various categories starting with a brief explanation about the raw material and where this flint might have been collected from. The flint report is then split into debitage and implement categories, with both of these being broken down into further smaller chapters. Fire cracked flint (FCF) consisted of 56% of the total assemblage and was extremely dense in the corner of the south field, the flint report presents visual representation and a discussion about the FCF. It was decided to include the pottery report in the main paper, as opposed to including it in the appendix because the pottery found gives an informative sequence, albeit a broken sequence of human presence dating back to the Roman period. The penultimate chapter will put the flint implements into their wider context, using environmental data, local information and the Sites & Monument Record. The final chapter discusses the research questions and takes into consideration any future work that might be beneficial for this area.

September 3rd 2007 7 Donna Angel MA Dissertation

Introduction

The following paper is based on a fieldwalk that took place during the winters of 2003/4 at Lower Hoddern Farm, Peacehaven (TQ 416018). The location of the fieldwalk is on the south coast of England between Saltdean and Newhaven (Figure 1).

Figure 1: United Kingdom Map (1), South East England (2) & Lower Hoddern Farm (3)



MA Dissertation

History of Peacehaven

Peacehaven did not exist prior to 1916, although there was a very small development there 10 years earlier. In 1915 Charles Neville bought an expanse of derelict land in the Parish of Piddinghoe and set up a company to develop it. He used a 'competition' to publicise and sell his land. The public had to think of a name for the area of land and pay three guineas to enter, around 80,000 people entered. The wining name was Anzac-on-sea although this name only lasted a year after which Neville re-named the place Peacehaven in 1917. The Daily Express paper found the scheme to be fraudulent and took Neville to court which he lost, although by this time due to the publicity Peacehaven was infamous. There were many plots of land not claimed or borrowed by neighbours causing much confusion, plus many plots were included in the council's compulsory purchase as part of its development plans for the town (Peacehaven & Telscombe History Society).

Lower Hoddern Farm was put together as a single unit by the Ministry of Agriculture during the second world war, due to the land lying idle following the planning and land ownership problems in Peacehaven caused by Charles Neville. Prior to 1982, the farm was rented out by the Ministry of Agriculture and was primarily used to grow vegetables such as broccoli, sprouts, onions and cabbages for the Brighton Market, alongside arable crops such as wheat which were used as break crops. The farm was bought in 1983 by the Appleton family as one of the first privatisations under the 'Thatcher' Conservative Government, the predominant crop is wheat, but maize and sweetcorn have been grown in recent years with rape and peas used as break crops since the 1990's (Appleton 2007, pers. comm.).

Why a Fieldwalking Project on Lower Hoddern Farm?

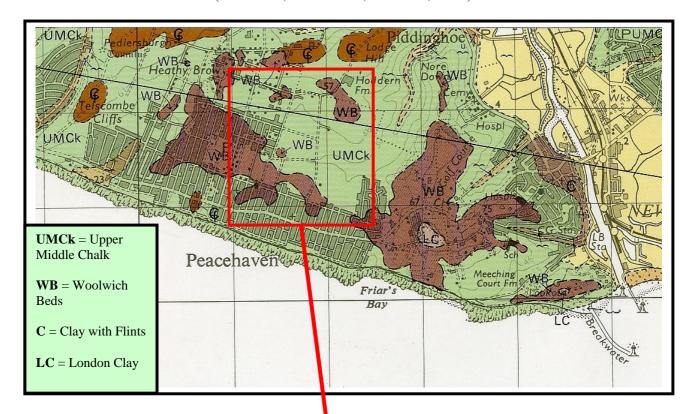
This fieldwalking project was undertaken because of flint implements that have been found over many years on this site. Artefacts, such as polished axes, flaked axes and scrapers, have been recorded on the Sites and Monuments Record. Gardiner states "fieldwalking has become a popular method of collecting and recording data, with the majority of evidence for Neolithic activity likely to be in the topsoil. Surface flint scatters possibly hold the key to non-monumental Neolithic distributions (Gardiner 1988, p20). The landowner Mr. Appleton mentioned that on a number of occasions when he has had to dig deep sections within the field he could see no trace of a chalk substrate (Appleton, P. pers. comm. 2004). The majority of evidence is likely to be in the plough soil and it is rare to find any subsoil features prevalent (Gardiner 1988, p20). Based on the deep nature of the soil, it was decided not to excavate. Excavation of flint scatters are rare and it would be very difficult to decide on an excavation strategy, the subsoil features would be few and the material in the plough soil will be mixed up (Gardiner 1988, p20).

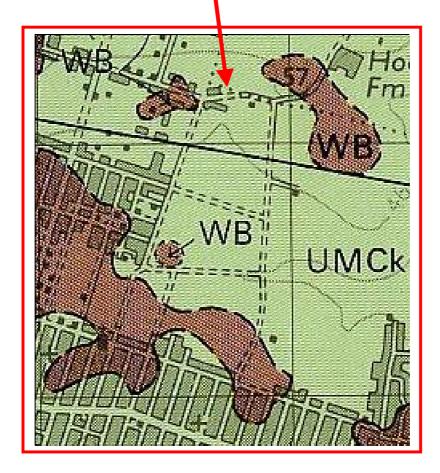
Site Geology

Lower Hoddern Farm is situated on the South Downs and consists of UMCk (Upper & Middle Chalk) in which flints are found. Some parts of the field consist of WB (Woolwich Beds) (Figure 2). The South Downs was originally a deposit under the sea made up of minute organisms which, accumulated on the floor of a warm sea bed about 200m deep. This created a cretaceous layer of chalk about 400–500m thick, deposition finished around 70 million years ago (Brunsden, Gardner, Goudie & Jones, p45-46).

Figure 2: Geology Lower Hoddern Farm

(Sheet 304, Eastbourne, 1:50 000, 1979)





The true origins of flint and its makeup is still unclear although it is thought that it formed around the nucleus's of decomposing organic material, under the microscope, flint is a nearly pure crystalline silica (quartz) and has the hardness and durability second only to diamond (Bone 1985, p10-11). Woolwich Beds are part of the Tertiary deposits of Sussex which comprise of clays with subordinate silts, sands and pebble beds which can be up to 40m thick. Woolwich beds are of Palaeocene age and occur as small isolated outliers on the dip-slope of the South Downs (Young & Lake 1988, p71). The following, represents observations based upon a brief site inspection carried out in February 2007 by Matt Pope, B.Sc., Ph.D., Senior Research Fellow, University College London. This site visit took place in the fields next door to Lower Hoddern Farm, where Archaeology South East were excavating on behalf of Bovis Homes. Ltd. As can be seen on Figures 3 & 4, the south field on Lower Hoddern Farm is directly adjacent to the ASE site.

Lower Hoddern Farm

Archaeology South East Excavation 2007
Farrington Farm

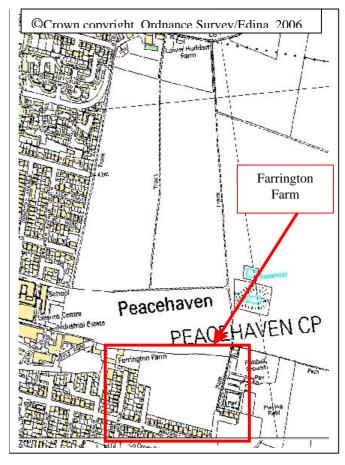
©Crown convright. Ordnance Survey Memory Map 2004

Figure 3: Farrington Farm, Excavation Site 2007

Donna Angel

Figure 4: Farrington Farm, Peacehaven

Quoted from M. Pope:- "The site is situated on loamy facies of the Woolwich and Reading Beds, a Tertiary remnant preserved locally within a small tectonic downfold, the Newhaven Syncline. Where exposed nearby, at Newhaven, these beds show an upward progression from marine gravels at the unconformity with the Chalk (c. 6m depth) through fossiliferous sands and clays of the Woolwich Beds overlain by London Clay.



Sometimes there appears to be a superficial deposit of Head Gravel which dates to the Pleistocene. The latter two deposits appear absent at the Peacehaven site where facies of the Woolwich Beds form the subsurface geology. Localised occurrences of small, very rounded marine pebbles suggest local outcropping of the lower Reading Beds. Topographically the site occupies a low point in the landscape and, despite the sand content of the local geology, is impervious enough to trap surface water. This may have been the case in the past and would offer an explanation for human activity in the local area where standing fresh water, absent, in the immediate free draining Chalkland landscape would have been a valuable resource. Given the localised focus for drainage and the preservation of Tertiary deposits it might just be possible that a localised Doline has formed below the site. This is a large solution feature which may possibly preserve earlier Pleistocene landsurfaces" (Pope, M. A.S.E. Report Unpublished, 16 Feb 2007).

Theoretical Approach

The research questions are framed in terms of people-object interactions, and are based around the behavioural archaeological approach which was an outgrowth of processual archaeology. Processual theory evolved through 'new archaeology' during the 60's & 70's with the main theme being 'explanation and process of change' (Dark, pp8-11). This coincided with the beginnings of 'rescue archaeology' and a more professional approach in the discipline. New archaeologists/processualists were concerned with "processes that produced the static materials that they study" (Ellis 2000, p398), their approach was linear (see below):-

Find site Dig Analyse Interpret

Previously traditional archaeologists would draw an interpretation based largely on intuition (Greene, p244). Lewis Binford, an advocator of 'new archaeology' used a cultural materialist and systems approach to show how 'intangible' parts of human culture could be defined from the material remains (Hester et al. pp10-13). Binford stated, there were 3 realms of behaviour that could be construed from artefacts and the contexts they were found in; these behaviours were environmental, social and ideological. He pushed for the importance of using quantification and prediction within archaeology, to demonstrate a scientific objective approach. This was instead of the previous subjective approach which was to use description based on the excavators opinion and expertise (Gamble, p25). Processualism can be divided into two areas, functional and cognitive. Functional leans towards the 'new archaeology' theory where there is a preference for explanation and logic and a belief that one can

test hypotheses against data. The belief is that by testing hypotheses it is possible to determine which is correct and which is false (Dark, pp8-11). Cognitive processualists also agree that you can test hypotheses, but take into consideration the individual's role within the explanation. They believe that you can reconstruct beliefs, decision making, thoughts and perceptions using the application of rules and laws (Dark, p143). Linked to this change of approach was an increase in new technologies such as soil analysis, faunal studies, recovery of pollen/plant remains, dating, artefact analysis and human remains analysis (Hester et al. p14).

Behavioural theory promoted an expanded archaeology that overcame some of the methodological and theoretical problems associated with early processual archaeology (Hodder 2001, p15). Behavioural archaeology did not adopt a systematic approach, it "seeks to explain variability and change human behaviour by emphasizing the study of relationships between people and their artifacts" (Hodder 2003, p33). It works on the principle that an artefacts' 'life history' is the sequence of behaviors that start with the procurement of raw materials, the manufacture of the object, the use or reuse and the eventual discard or abandonment of the object into the archaeological record (Hodder 2001, p21). A behavioural system includes people and elements of the world in which they actually physically, visually, chemically and acoustically interact (Hodder 2001, p27). A concern for behavioural archaeology is how and why objects came to be removed from the activities in a behavioural system before entering the archaeological record though cultural deposition. It has long been argued that the archaeological record is a transformed or distorted reflection of past behavioural systems (Hodder 2001, p40-41). One criticism of behavioural archaeology is that there are 'silent' modern assumptions placed on the meaning of artefacts which may have had different meanings for the people in the past (Hodder 2003, p33). This paper is based on processual-functional and behavioural theory. Fieldwalking came in on the back of processual archaeology in the 1960's (Drewett 2007, pers. comm., 3 March). The research questions will be answered using the processual linear approach of having found the site, fieldwalked it, and now analysing the data to produce an interpretation of some activities attached to the artefacts. The behaviours result from the study of the relationships between people and their artefacts. This will be done by analysing what type of artefacts are in the collection, presenting various graphs, tables and comparisons to other collections. The interpretation of the artefacts will then follow using other sites and expertise knowledge, to introduce a conclusion of the type of knapping was taking place on this site.

The following chapter presents the fieldwalk methodology and discusses the movement of flint artefacts on a ploughed field.

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### The Fieldwalk

A detailed programme of field walking at Lower Hoddern Farm (TQ 416 018) was undertaken by Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit, during the months of January and February in 2003 and 2004. The field which covers 29.71 hectares is divided into three sections east, west and south (Figure 5), a concrete track way divides the east and west field, and a grass track way separates the east/west fields from the south field.

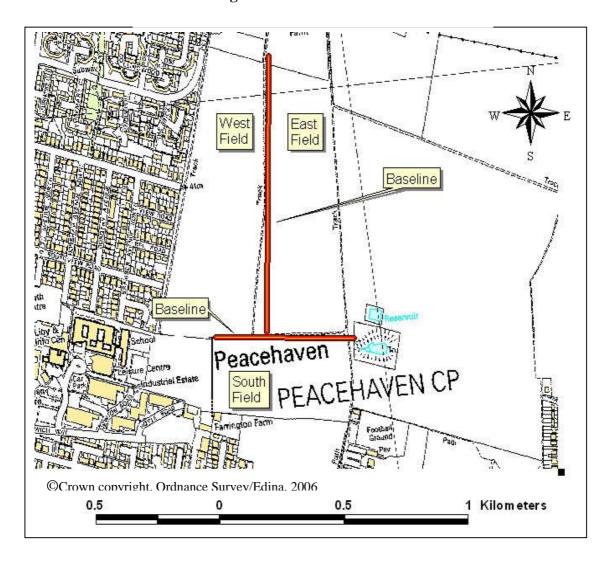


Figure 5: Fieldwalk Baseline

#### Methodology

A pilot field walk, on the west field, consisting of ten 20m grid lines was undertaken in 2003. From this initial fieldwalk an axe roughout plus substantial amounts of flint implements were recovered. The following year in January 2004, an intensive survey was completed by line walking the rest of the west field and both south and east fields. A base line was set up running along the west side of the central concrete road (Figure 5). The concrete track way veers towards the south west at the lower end of the field, which meant that some of the initial transects of U-DD are actually in the east field. The west field was walked from east to west, the east field fom west to east. The south field had a base line running along the grass track way that separated it from the other two fields. This field was walked from north to south (Figure 6).

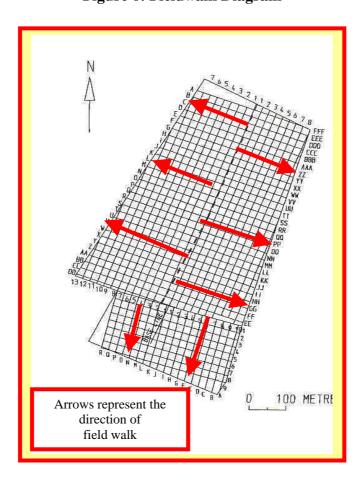


Figure 6: Fieldwalk Diagram

The grass track way is in a small valley bottom, the south field rises up as a small hill. The contours across the other fields show that there is a gentle rise in the west field towards the central track way. The east field drops to a shallow valley and then rises again on the east side.

#### Sample Size

The sample size of this fieldwalk was decided upon, by taking both time and labour constraints into consideration. There was a period of 6 days access to the fields between ploughing and planting. The time allocated to this programme was 2 days in 2003 and 4 days in 2004. The amount of labour available on average was 13 people per day. The calculations that needed to be made before deciding on what grid size to choose, were based on Fasham's calculations to cover 10 hectares. follows:- 10 hectares, line walking at 10m apart = 82 to 100 man hours (Fasham et al 1980, p9). The total hectares for Lower Hoddern farm is 29.71. The total man hours needed for 29.71 hectares through walking at 20m apart = 41 to 50 man hours. We had a total of 42 hours for this project and an average of 13 people per day which was sufficient to complete within the time scales whilst allowing for some variables such as weather, tiredness and part time workers to influence the timescales. It was decided that the data was to be collected physically rather than recorded in situ and that the walkers were to be selective with the artefacts as opposed to 'total' collection. Total collection is favoured because it does not rely on the ability of the workers to recognise categories in data collection (Orton 2000, p83). It was deemed that there was enough experience within the BHAS team to advocate selective collection. It has been argued that 'total collection' does not slow down data collection (Orton 2000, p83). In this case there was such an abundance of fire cracked and very large pieces

of flint, that 'total collection' would have significantly slowed down the field walking. The experienced walkers were placed alongside less experienced members. The teams were informed of what to do, and why they were doing it, to ensure that there was a basic understanding of the sampling procedure (Orton 2000, p99). The effect of field walkers' ability to recognise artefacts were tested on surveys in East Hampshire in 1977/8 and in Shapwick Parish in 1989. It was found that once the environmental and distorting variables had been removed, "the contribution of field walker to the overall variability appeared to be small" (Orton 2000, p103/6). Orton states that there is 'no statistical rationale' whatsoever for any standard sampling fraction. It is more important to consider the absolute size of the sample. This depends on the size of the region/site, density of features, probability of detection and the visibility of features. Whatever the sample size, there will always be a huge percentage that is missed, this is completely unavoidable unless the sample size is 100% (Orton 2000, p121). Considering the size of the Lower Hoddern fields and the amount of time and labour available, it was deemed appropriate to walk 20m grid squares which amounts to a 12% sample. The artefacts recovered would be a relative representative sample, as no part of the field is over represented (Foard 1978, p358). Grid walking is ideal for further investigations of sites which have already been discovered. We chose the most rapid straight through grid walking, where the walkers walk straight through each square, looking 1m either side of the line and change bags at the end of each square (Fasham et al 1980, p7-8). Ranging poles were used to divide the site into smaller working areas. All finds were bagged and secured to the ranging poles. The first line in the west field was located 20m along the concrete track way, south of a row of trees that are the north west boundary of the main fields. The first line of the south field was located 10m in from the east boundary of the field.

#### **Geographical Information System**

Geographical Information System (GIS) maps will be used in the following flint report to illustrate the distribution of flint artefacts, at the time of their removal from the archaeological record. Each grid reference has been entered into the GIS computer system enabling the plotting of artefacts onto the maps. The symbols used in GIS vary according to the artefacts they represent, they also differ in size depending on the amount of artefacts per grid square, each illustration has a key underneath it. The decision was made, that it was not a viable prospect to individually plot and record each artefact on the site itself, using grid references. Fasham writes that such detailed plotting of each artefact individually is time consuming, laborious and unrealistic. Fasham doubts whether this approach is necessary in a field where there is a great amount of artefacts and agricultural activity will have moved the artefacts (Fasham et al 1980, p4). Healy suggested in his work in 1987 that even tightly gridded surface collections may not represent very much at all, certainly not of subsoil features (Healy 1987, p9).

#### **Ploughing - Lower Hoddern Farm**

The following information was obtained from the landowner, Mr. Appleton, who stated that: "Normally a conventional one way plough has been used in the west, east and south fields at Lower Hoddern Farm, power harrow ploughs are not used. A one way plough is a traditional plough and can only turn the soil in one direction, repeated use, results in ridge and furrows. Modern farmers use a reversible plough, which have two sets of mouldboards. At the end of each pass over the field, the tractor turns around and goes back next to the previous run. In order to prevent the ridge and furrow effect the plough is also turned over by hydraulics which results in the whole

Donna Angel

field being turned over in the same direction. The depth of plough varies depending on what you want to achieve, but 20cm would not be an unusual depth for ploughing. The main part of the fields have not been sub-soiled, however the head lands (the field edges) get sub-soiled about once every five years due to compaction from farm traffic. This is mainly the northern headlands where most of the farm traffic is going back to the farm buildings. An example of a plough cycle at Lower Hoddern, is where we have just planted maize, these fields were conventionally ploughed over the winter between other jobs. Weeds that had emerged were sprayed off and then the seed bed was prepared with a spring tinge cultivator with a roller" (P. Appleton 2007, pers. comm., 22 April).

#### **Movement of Artefacts in Plough Soil**

There have been many studies about the movement of artefacts in ploughed fields. These studies have resulted in some interesting conclusions about how far artefacts are moved from their original placement after ploughing episodes. A study of the movement of stone artefacts was carried out in New South Wales, Australia. In just three seasons of normal farming cultivation with disc and tyned agricultural implements. The results showed that artefacts were scattered between 2.2m and 26.8m from their original placement on the surface. Gaynor used over 200 artefacts for this experiment consisting of various types of stone including flint. The maximum distance that any artefact travelled within one cultivation period was 11m from its original placement. During the three seasons, there were never any more than 18% of artefacts on the surface. Interestingly 42% of artefacts never appeared again suggesting that over a long period of ploughing, many of the artefacts would remain buried. Two excavation trenches were dug to the depth of the bottom of the

ploughsoil, to establish whether artefacts tend to migrate downwards. The results concluded that more artefacts ended up in the top half of the plough zone (Gaynor 2001). Other results of artefact movement in ploughsoil quoted in Gaynor's paper include:- Lewarch & O'Brian 1981, who predicted that surface artefacts are only likely to represent 10% of the total number in the plough zone. Frink 1984, predicted that all artefacts have a probability of appearing once every six or seven years. Ammerman 1985, experimented for four years in Italy and found that only 6% of artefacts were ever on the surface at any one time and that the furthest an artefact had moved was 15m. Odell and Cowen 1987, suggested that only 5-6% would be on the surface at any one time, they also found that with 12 ploughing episodes the site had doubled from 234 to 471 sq/m. An experiment at Ladybridge Farm, Nosterfield, took place in 2005. Two pits of 1.5m sq were cut into the subsoil and filled with coloured marker artefacts, these consisted of two layers each measuring 20mm thick, the upper layer was filled with white markers and the lower filled with green. After ploughing in April 2006, test pit D of which the natural subsoil was covered by 31 to 37cm of ploughsoil, showed no disturbance of the marker artefacts. Test pit E had a covering of 21 to 27cm of ploughsoil and showed evidence of disturbance. The results showed that where there is a covering of around 25cm of ploughsoil, over 20mm of subsoil deposits were truncated by a single episode of ploughing. Test pit E resulted in a linear spread of markers up to 13.5m distance from their original placement and varying between 1.60 and 2.10 metres in width. (Dickson, A., Hopkinson, G. & Timms, S., 2005). A similar experiment on a site at Owmby, Lincs. placed blue glass chips into test pits at depths of 20 to 40cm, during the excavation of a scheduled Roman and Late Iron Age settlement. After one episode of potato cultivation the chips were scattered a substantial distance and disturbance occured at depths of 35cm.

Further monitoring for two years on this site demonstrated that some of the chips had moved 27m in one direction and 28m in the other from the original point of insertion (Mcavoy 2002, p12). An experiment at Butser Ancient Farm, Hampshire, monitored the manner and extent of movement of artificial artefacts. These artefacts were placed 50cm deep into the plough soil and then subjected to both modern and prehistoric cultivation practises. The results were that 90% of the material remained within 2m of deposition (Reynolds 1999). It was found that slopes had a minor effect on the movement of artefacts during cultivation (Gaynor 2001). Soil types can also effect the recovery rates, on a site in Northamptonshire it was noted that immediately after ploughing only 2 or 3 sherds where visible. A month later once the site had weathered and been harrowed there was a dramatic increase in visible artefacts (Foard 1978, p362). Artefacts can also be moved from one site to another contained within topsoil. Quantities of soil can often be moved off site attached to crops. The soil is then washed off the crops, then passed onto other sites whilst containing artefacts from the field of origin. This can influence the archaeological interpretation of the fields where the washed soil ends up (Pendleton 2002, p25).

#### **Discussion**

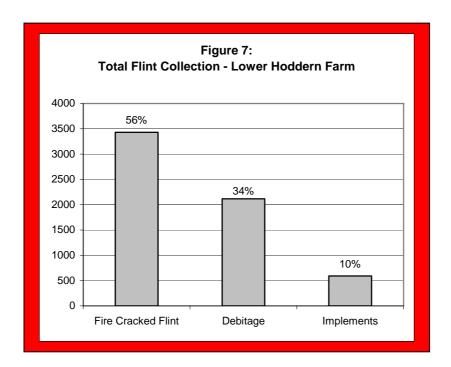
Most fieldwalking assemblages are an accumulation of material formed over a sustained period as a result of multiple human activities over time. They often represent an archaeological 'palimpsest' providing a view of repititious human behaviour over a long period, as opposed to discrete short phases of occupation (Waddington 2005, p7). Depositional and post-depositional factors such as Schiffer's N-transforms (soil erosion, wind blown loess) and C-transforms (ploughing) on the Lower Hoddern Farm site, needs to be considered when analysing the data recovered

(Schiffer 1995, p48). The archeaological record is not static and is constantly being modified which usually means a loss of information. Archaeological data represents the past but is not the 'past' in an unmodified state (Dark 1995, p41). C-transforms have clearly had a major effect on the whereabouts of flint artefacts in most ploughed fields. The results of the various experiments on the movement of artefacts within the plough soil, can be summed up as follows: artefacts were moved from between 2m to 28m from their original placement. There are at any one time 5 to 18% of artefacts appearing on the surface. In one experiment 42% of artefacts remained buried never to be seen again. Artefacts at a depth of around 25cm to 35cm are more likely to move longer distances. Artefacts that were placed at 50cm depth, demonstrated that 90% moved up to 2m, from their point of origin. When taking into consideration the Odell and Cowen experiment, where the distribution pattern doubled in size from 234sq/m to 471 sq/m after only 12 ploughing episodes, any ploughed field flint scatter distribution maps need to be cautiously examined. They cannot be claimed as representations of 'knapping' or 'working' areas based on dense flint scatters. What they can represent is the 'archaeological record' of the artefacts' position on the fields, prior to their permanent removal. The majority of GIS distibution maps are contained within the appendix for future reference. There is a need to re-evaluate the "integrity and interpretation of finds scatters across the wider area, more research and monitoring is required to establish the processes which may lead to or distort artefact distribution..." and it is clear that "recorded surface distributions have undergone a far more complex re-distribution throughout time through various farming practices than originally anticipated" (Dickson, A., Hopkinson, G. & Timms, S., 2005).

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### The Flint Report

The majority of the assemblage (99%) comprised flint, with the remaining 1% of the collection comprising pottery and roof tile. In total the site produced 6139 pieces of worked and fire cracked flint. From this total of 6139, 10% were implements, 34% consisted of debitage and the majority 56%, consisted of fire cracked flint. (Figure 7).

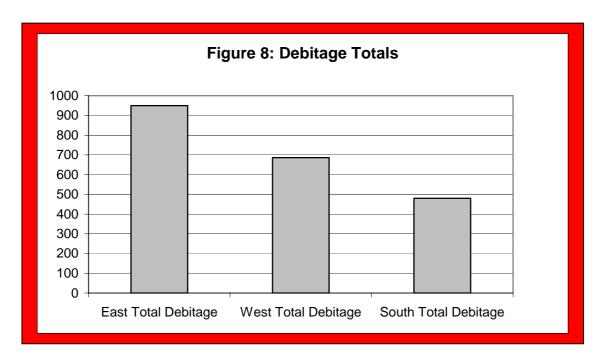


#### The Raw Material

The flint was principally a light grey/white patination with intraclasts visible. The cortex is generally thin and weathered. The source of this collection is likely to have been collected or quarried from secondary deposits in the chalk South Downs. These deposits being created through the effects of weathering and mechanical action on the primary deposits of flint seams, glacial action has re-deposited the flint in gravel beds. "Pre-historic people could easily have collected freshly fallen nodules from cliff falls, or pebbles from the beach" (Butler 2005, p17).

# The Debitage

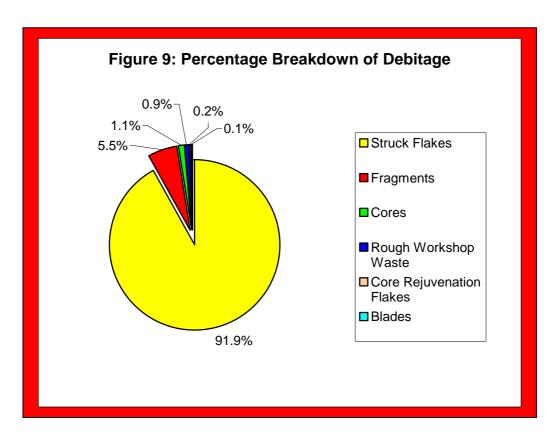
Debitage amounted to 34% of the total collection, the east field contained 45% of all debitage (Figure 8). Table 1 shows a breakdown of objective and detached pieces. Objective are flint items hit, cracked, flaked or modified in some way which includes cores and flakes. Detached items are removed from objective pieces during the modification process and include flakes, chips, spalls, blades or any piece that detaches itself from the objective piece (Andrefsky 1998, p9). The debitage typology is based on the Thames Basin analysis (Holgate 1988, pp38-42).



**Table 1: Breakdown of Debitage Types** 

| Debitage                                  | East Field | South Field | West Field |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| <b>Detached:</b> Flakes                   | 887        | 441         | 618        |
| <b>Detached:</b> Fragments                | 36         | 31          | 50         |
| Objective: Rough Waste                    | 14         | 3           | 3          |
| <b>Detached:</b> Core Rejuvenation Flakes | 4          | 1           | 1          |
| Objective: Cores                          | 7          | 4           | 13         |
| <b>Detached:</b> Blades                   | 2          | -           | 1          |
| TOTAL                                     | 950        | 480         | 686        |

The percentage of debitage breakdown shows that struck flakes are the largest proportion at 91.9%, followed by 5.5% of fragments (Figure 9). Cores consist of 1.1% of the collection with core rejuvenation flakes amounting to 0.2%. Rough waste consists of just under 1% leaving a very small amount of blades at 0.1%.



The **struck flakes** in this collection have been sorted into three categories, primary, secondary and tertiary. These flakes show no sign of modification or utilisation. Primary flakes are detached first in the reduction process, followed by secondary and finally tertiary flakes. This report is based on the classification used by Bradley 1970, which defines primary flakes as those with totally corticated dorsal faces, secondary flakes as those with partial cortication and tertiary flakes with no cortex present (Bradley 1970, p346). This collection was divided into flakes with or without cortex, further future analysis on the Lower Hoddern, debitage to determine both primary and secondary flakes might be beneficial. The combined proportion of corticated (primary) and partially corticated (secondary) removals in this collection came to 55%

(Figure 10) leaving 45% tertiary removals. The larger concentrations of struck flint were found more towards the east of the fields, which may simply reflect the ploughing techniques applied to these fields (Figures 10 & 11). At present until further research is completed the GIS illustrations are used in this report to show the placing of artefacts before they were permanently removed from the archaeological record. This information can show what type of knapping technology was taking place on this site, if there were any stages of the reduction process missing then it may be an indicator that the missing stage might have been carried out elsewhere (Butler 2005, p195). The high number of flakes with cortex demonstrates that nodules were not 'decorticated' before they were brought to the site for reduction (Figure 10). On a site such as this that has produced many axes, the presence of primary, secondary and tertiary flakes alongside analysis of whether the flakes were hard or soft hammer hit, can show the different knapping technology that was employed at each stage of the process (Butler 2005, p195). Flint knapping technology changed over time, the size of flakes from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age have tended to get larger and heavier over time, they have tended to go from long and thin to short and squat. It is sometimes a useful exercise to measure the length, breadth and thickness of flakes to gain an overall average of the size of flakes to determine where they might fit in the timescales of changing flake size. However the problem with using 'length/breadth' statistics as the only means of analysis to date a site, is that it depends on the size and availability of the raw material that was available at the time of procurement. Caution needs to be exercised, length/breadth analysis should take into consideration the variations in raw material and the types of tools being made on a site. (Butler 2005, pp196-198). One hundred struck flakes which equates to 5% of the total struck flake collection, were measured for length breadth ratio according to the method used for the comparison of Neolithic assemblages. Length was taken to be the greatest measurement on the axis of percussion and breadth the greatest measurement at right angles to the latter.

Figure 10: G.I.S. Distribution Map, Primary/Secondary Flakes

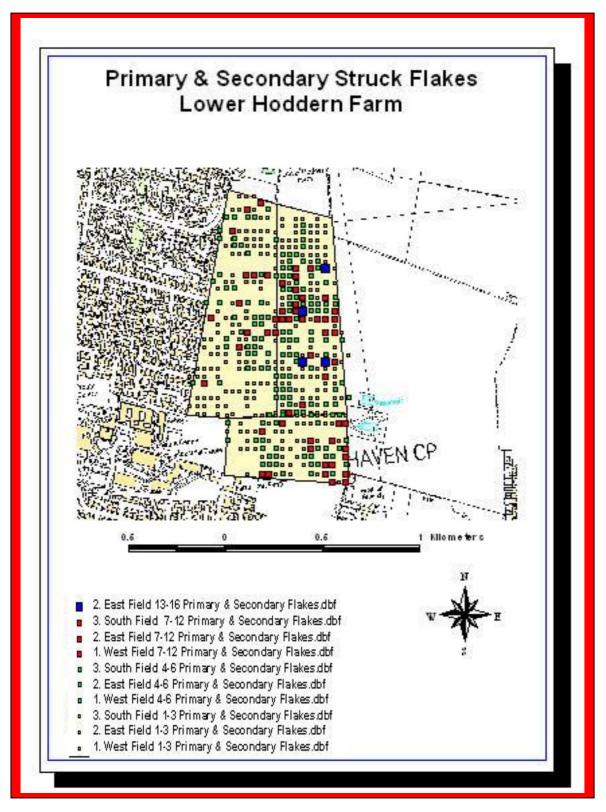
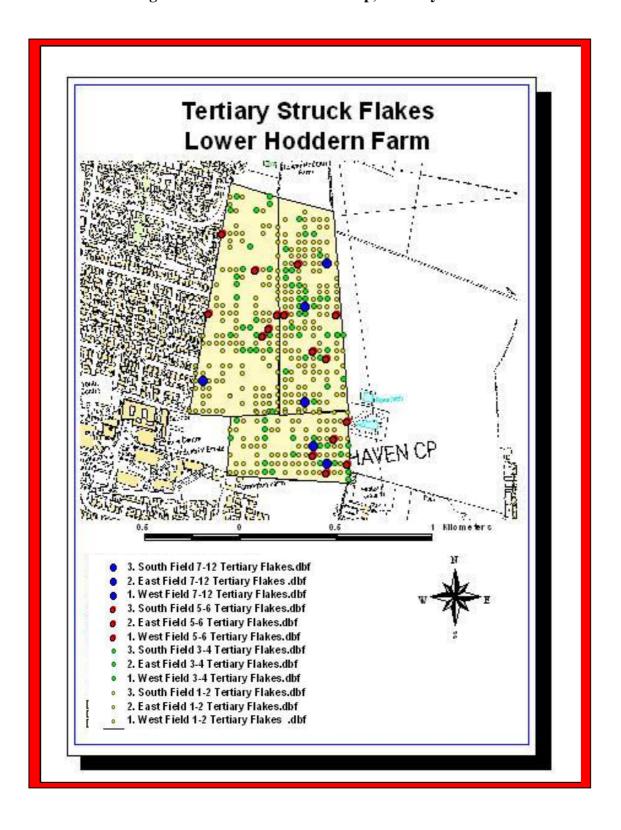


Figure 11: G.I.S. Distribution Map, Tertiary Flakes



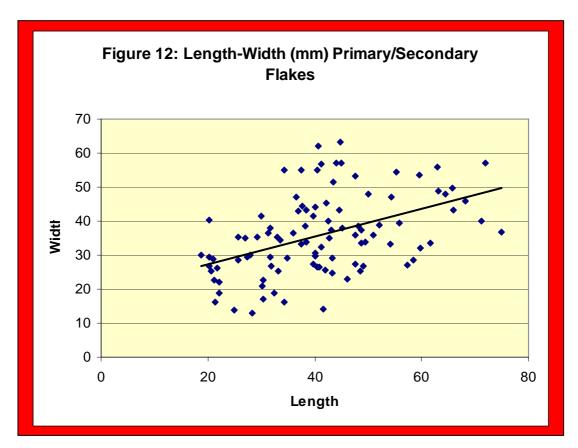
The average length of Primary/Secondary flakes is approximately 4.11cm  $\pm$  0.6cm, and length of Tertiary flakes is 3.54cm  $\pm$  0.5cm. The average width of Primary/Secondary flakes came to approximately 3.59cm  $\pm$  0.5 cm and width of Tertiary flakes were 3.15cm  $\pm$  0.5cm. The average thickness of Primary/Secondary flakes are 1.20cm  $\pm$  0.2 cm and Tertiary flakes were 0.85cm  $\pm$  0.1cm (Table 2).

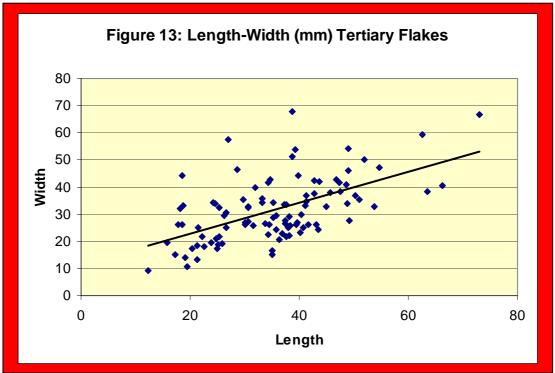
**Table 2: Average Measurements of Struck Flakes** 

| Struck Flakes            | Secondary         | Tertiary          |  |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
|                          | Flakes            | Flakes            |  |
| Average Length           | $4.11 \pm 0.6$ cm | $3.54 \pm 0.5$ cm |  |
| Average Width            | $3.59 \pm 0.5$ cm | $3.15 \pm 0.5$ cm |  |
| <b>Average Thickness</b> | $1.20 \pm 0.2$ cm | $0.85 \pm 0.1$ cm |  |
| Length:Width ratio       | 1:1               | 1:1               |  |
| Width:Thickness ratio    | 1:4               | 1:2               |  |

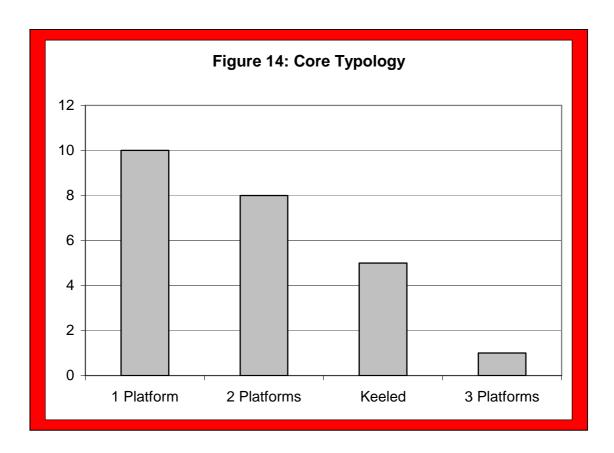
These measurements result in a L:W ratio of 1:1cm for both types of flakes (Figures 12 & 13). The length/width ratio of 1:1 from this site, demonstrates that the flakes fall into the 'medium' category using Butlers' table where he uses broad, medium and narrow to place various sites. On Butlers' table the Mesolithic site 'Streat Lane' is split almost evenly into both the medium and narrow categories whilst the Bronze Age site 'Crowlink' falls mainly into the medium category (Butler 2005, p198). The same length width ratio of 1:1 is found on the Mile Oak Farm site, in Portslade, it was excavated in 1989 as part of the Brighton By-Pass project. The conclusion by Underwood for the Mile Oak flint collection was that it possessed the characteristics of a Late Bronze Age flint industry (Underwood in Rudling 2002, p34). The results of some length/width ratios demonstrate that you can have the exact same ratio for two very different sites. The characteristics from the Lower Hoddern flintwork is Neolithic, wheras Mile Oak flintwork is characterised as Late Bronze Age and yet they have the same 1:1 L:W ratios.

This demonstrates the need to include this type of analysis alongside many other forms of information to determine tentative dating of sites.





Fragments are broken pieces of flakes, blades or bladelets (Butler 2005, p40), these consist of 5.5% of the debitage. The majority of fragments from this collection have been broken in antiquity and are mainly flakes and blades as opposed to bladelets. Fragments in reasonably large numbers can indicate the use of a hard hammer technique and are more common in later Neolithic assemblages (Butler 2005, p40). Rough waste as determined by Holgate are shattered pieces which do not display the distinctive characteristics of a conchoidal fracture but have still resulted from flaking flint (Holgate 1988, p38). The collection of rough waste, consisted of just under 1% of the debitage. The majority of these pieces were angular, irregular shaped of which 84% were cortical pieces. It is possible that some of these may have been 'tested nodules' where the knapper would remove a couple of flakes to test whether the nodule was suitable for knapping. The presence of these indicate that people were being selective in choosing which raw material was suitable or not (Butler 2005, p31). Cores and Core Rejuvenation Flakes amount to 1% of the debitage collection, a total of 24 pieces. The majority of cores have one or two platforms (Figure 14). The dimensions range from 2.3cm-12cm, the majority range between 4-6cm. Most of the cortex has been removed with the exception of two of the largest cores. Most of the cores with 2 platforms tend to be cube shaped. The larger cores have more cortex with fewer flake removal scars. There are six small cores which have one platform and very little cortex on each of them. A few of the cores in this assemblage were flaked to near exhaustion, so much so that they had no visible platforms left. Many of the cores might have served to supply blanks for unspecialised, retouched flake tools and scrapers. There was six core rejuvenation flakes found, indicating a degree of care being taken during the knapping process to enable full use of the flint resource available. Core rejuvenation flakes as classified by Holgate are flakes with negative impressions of removals on one side of the dorsal surface, these removals are either a previously worked striking platform or are the result from the preparation of the flaked surface on a core before detaching the flakes/blades (Holgate 1988, p41).



Cores with one platform amount to 42% of those found, with 70% having had the flakes struck off all the way round. Cores with 2 platforms account for 33%, with 75% of these having platforms at right angles (Figures 15 & 16). There was some evidence of core preparation on those with 1 platform, these smaller cylindrical cores with one platform could possibly be later Mesolithic in date (Butler 2005, p86), whilst the cores with 2 platforms and those with platforms at right angles are more than likely to be early Neolithic in date. The keeled cores amount to 21% and are more common in later Neolithic assemblages but do occur on earlier sites (Butler 2005,

p121). Table 3 shows the core types in this assemblage using Clark's classification from Hurst Fen (Clark 1960, p216).

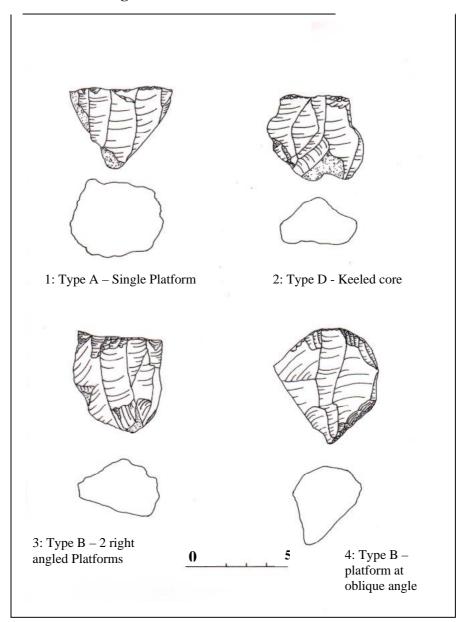
**Table 3: Core Typology** 

| Class | Type of Core                            | Total |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|-------|
| A     | One Platform                            |       |
|       | 1. flakes removed all round             | 7     |
|       | 2. flakes removed part of the way round | 3     |
| В     | Two Platforms                           |       |
|       | 1. parallel platforms                   | 0     |
|       | 2. platform at oblique angle            | 2     |
|       | 3. platforms at right-angles            | 6     |
| C     | Three or more platforms                 | 1     |
| D     | Keeled (discoidal)                      | 5     |

**Figure 15: Selection of Single and Multi Platform Cores** 



**Figure 16: Illustration of Cores** 



# **Flint Implements**

Using Holgate's classification a 'tool or implement' is that which is a removal or core which has subsequently been retouched or utilised (Holgate 1988, p38). Flint implements amounted to 10% of the total assemblage, with the west field containing the most implements compared to the other two fields (Figure 17). The types of implements consisted of axes, scrapers, combination tools, serrated blades, notched pieces, piercers, fabricator, tranchet axe, laurel leaf point, backed knife, knives, retouched flakes, utilised flakes, hammerstones and rubbing stones.

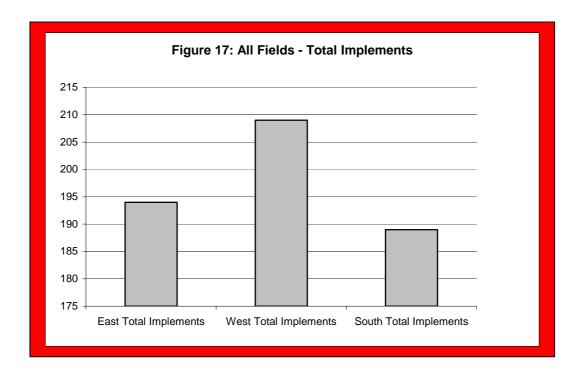
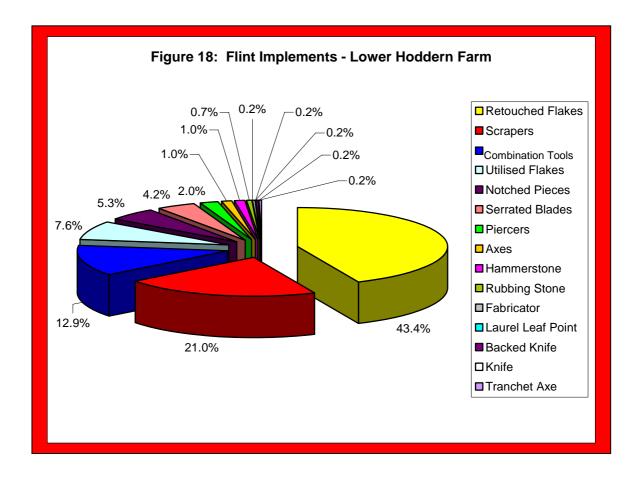


Table 4 shows a breakdown of various types of implement from each field. The top three implements found were retouched flakes (43.4%), scrapers (21%) and combination tools (13%) (Figure 18). The following implement classifications are based on Holgate's analysis of the Thames Basin assemblages.

**Table 4: Flint Implements Classification** 

| Flint Implements         | East Field | South Field | West Field |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Retouched Flakes         | 69         | 93          | 94         |
| Scrapers                 | 61         | 30          | 33         |
| <b>Combination Tools</b> | 26         | 25          | 25         |
| Serrated Blades          | 11         | 6           | 8          |
| <b>Notched Pieces</b>    | 8          | 12          | 11         |
| Utilised Flakes          | 8          | 12          | 25         |
| Piercers                 | 4          | 3           | 5          |
| Axes                     | 3          | 2           | 1          |
| Fabricators              | 1          | -           | -          |
| <b>Rubbing Stones</b>    | 2          | 1           | 1          |
| Hammerstone              | 1          | 1           | 4          |
| Tranchet Axe             | -          | 1           | -          |
| Laurel Leaf Point        | -          | 1           | -          |
| Backed Knife             | -          | 1           | -          |
| Knife                    | -          | 1           | -          |
| TOTAL                    | 194        | 189         | 207        |



**Flint Axes** consisted of just over one percent of the implement assemblage. In total there were two complete flaked axes, both were type C according to Field's classification which is based on the cross section of an axe (Butler 2005, p144) (Table 5). The dimensions of each of these axes in length, width and thickness are as follows:- 1) L:115, W:47 & T:25mm and 2) L:89, W:40 & T:32mm (Figures 19 & 20).

**Table 5: Axe Typology** 

| Type | <b>Description</b> (Field <i>et al</i> 1984, p59)  |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|
| A    | Oval varying between nearly circular to elliptical |
| В    | Lenticular or double-convex                        |
| C    | Lenticular with facetted sides                     |
| D    | Rectangular                                        |
| E    | D-Shaped                                           |

Figure 19: Flaked Axe – Type C



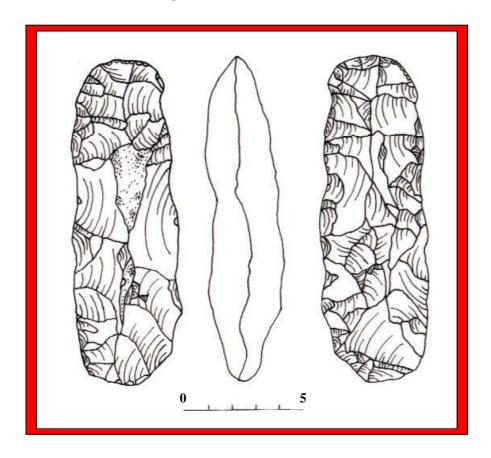
Figure 20: Flaked Axe – Type C



Figure 21: Tranchet Axe



Figure 22: Tranchet Axe



Located in the south field was a **tranchet axe** (Figures 21 & 22), which is a heavy flaked core-implement with a sharp transverse cutting edge created by the removal of a single flake running perpendicular to the cutting edge (Holgate 1988, p41). There is a suggestion that in the south east of England these appear to be used more frequently towards the end of the Mesolithic period (Butler 2005, p99). The dimensions are L:140mm, W:48mm and T:31mm. The remaining three **axes** were all broken in antiquity. One was type A, partially polished, another was type B with partial polishing and finally the last one was type D (Figure 23). All axes in this collection were made from light grey-white flint. An **axe roughout** was found in the west field, most of the cortex has been removed and it retains the shape of an axe. It is difficult to tell whether this was abandoned due to a misdirected blow or whether a flaw was discovered, it is a light-grey colour with some red 'iron' type staining on it. The dimensions are L:106mm, W:66mm and T:26mm.

Figure 23:Partially polished type A Axe, Partially polished type B Axe & Type D Axe (Left to Right)



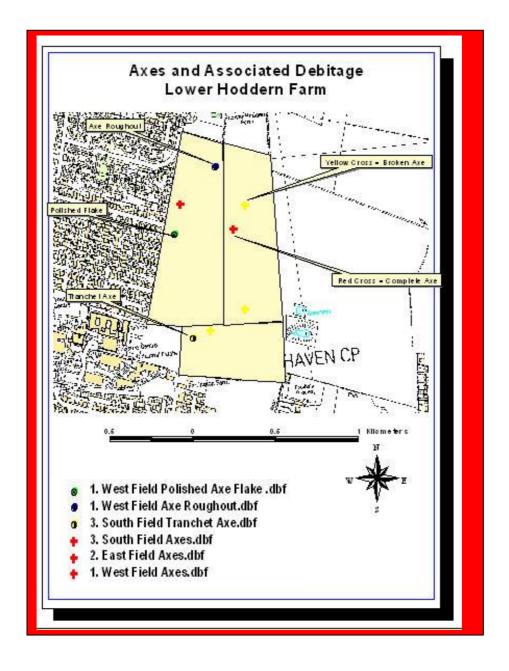


Figure 24: G.I.S. Distribution Map – Axes/Axe Debitage

A flake was found in the west field which had clearly broken off, a polished axe in antiquity (Figure 24). The flake measured L:63mm, W:40mm and T:10mm. Approximately 10 polished and flaked axes have been found and collected by a Mrs B. Shultz, who worked on the farm during the 1970's, the majority of these were found in the south field as surface finds (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Polished Axes found by B. Shultz (Photo courtesy of B. Santer)



Scrapers are implements with abrupt retouch effected from the ventral surface along one or more edges. They form an angle with this surface in the 20-90 degrees range, the retouched edge is usually convex (Holgate 1988, p41). There were 124 scrapers in this collection (Table 6) & (Figure 26), they have been put into sub categories according to Butler's classification (Butler 2005, pp125-6). The scraper assemblage is varied (Figure 27) with the largest majority consisting of end scrapers at 30% (Figure 28) followed by side/end scrapers at 22% and discoidal scrapers at 20% (Figure 29). Side scrapers consist of 18%. Apart from hollow scrapers which consist of 6% (Figure 30), the other types of scrapers occur in reasonably small numbers. Very similar hollow scrapers were found near Seaford (no grid reference given) which is close to Peacehaven, there were 8 found within the same field plus many others found locally in the Seaford Area (Clark 1929, p273).

**Table 6: Scraper Classification** 

| Scrapers             | East Field | West Field | <b>South Field</b> |
|----------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| End Scraper          | 24         | 7          | 8                  |
| Side/End Scraper     | 15         | 8          | 4                  |
| Discoidal Scraper    | 10         | 9          | 6                  |
| Side Scraper         | 7          | 8          | 7                  |
| Nosed Scraper        | 2          | -          | -                  |
| Hollow Scraper       | 1          | 1          | 4                  |
| Double Ended Scraper | 1          | -          | -                  |
| Double Side Scraper  | -          | -          | 1                  |
| Backed Scraper       | 1          | _          | -                  |
| TOTAL                | 61         | 33         | 30                 |

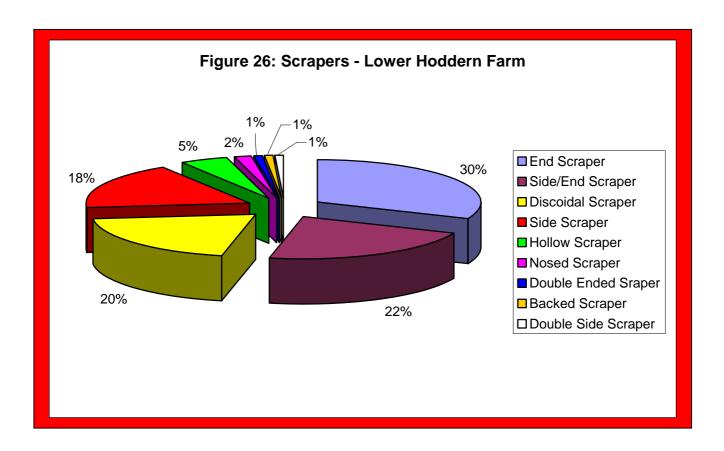
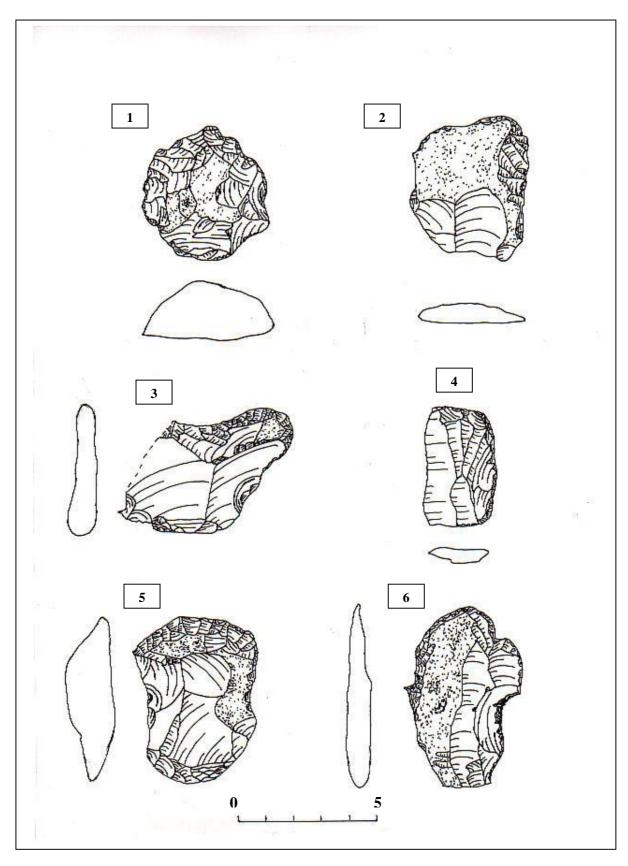


Figure 27: Scrapers



1: Discoidal Scraper, 2: Side Scraper, 3: Hollow Sraper (Broken), 4: Side Scraper, 5: End Scraper, 6: Combination Tool – Piercer/Notched Scraper

**Figure 28: Selection of End Scrapers** 



**Figure 29: Selection of Discoidal Scrapers** 



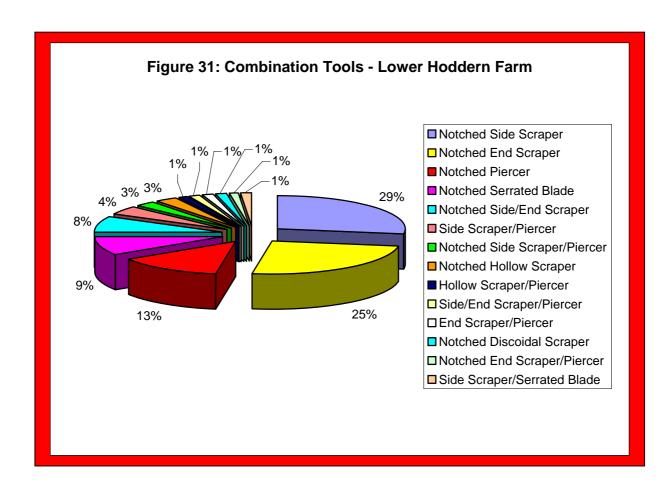
Figure 30: Hollow Scrapers



Combination tools are more commonly found on later Neolithic sites and do not tend to occur in large numbers. They were manufactured on hard hammer struck flakes with the different tool types usually at either opposing lateral edges, or one at the distal end, and the other along the lateral edge. This term can be applied to different combinations of tool types, however most of them incorporate a scraper (Butler 2005, p168). The combination tools on this site comprise many different types, 78% have a 'scraper' combination. There were fourteen types of combination tools incorporating either/and/or scraper, notched, piercer and serrated technology (Table 7). Normally there are only two types of combination on one tool (Butler 2005, p168), however 4% of this collection incorporate three types of tool combination such as a notched side scraper/piercer. The most common combination tools are notched side scrapers (29%), notched end scrapers (25%) and notched piercers (13%) (Figure 31).

**Table 7: Combination Tool Classification** 

| <b>Combination Tools</b>     | East Field | West Field | South Field |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Notched End Scraper          | 7          | 8          | 4           |
| Notched Piercer              | 5          | 1          | 4           |
| Notched Side Scraper         | 5          | 6          | 10          |
| Notched Serrated Blade       | 3          | 1          | 3           |
| Notched Side/End Scraper     | 2          | 4          | -           |
| Notched End Scraper/Piercer  | 1          | -          | -           |
| Notched Side Scraper/Piercer | -          | 1          | 1           |
| End Scraper/Piercer          | 1          | -          | -           |
| Notched Hollow Scraper       | 1          | 1          | -           |
| Notched Discoidal Scraper    | 1          | -          | -           |
| Hollow Scraper/Piercer       | -          | 1          | -           |
| Side/End Scraper/Piercer     | -          | 1          | -           |
| Side Scraper/Piercer         | -          | -          | 3           |
| Side Scraper/Serrated Blade  | -          | 1          | -           |
| TOTAL                        | 26         | 25         | 25          |



Miscellaneous retouched flakes are artefacts with retouch but which do not fall into any tool category, at nearly 44% these outnumbered all other tools, 62% of these were retouched primary/secondary flakes. These flakes were usually semi-abruptly retouched partly along one lateral edge. They were probably made fairly quickly, used, then thrown away (Butler 2005, p134). Utilised flakes are implements with some traces of edge trimming which are presumed to result from use (Holgate 1988, p42), these consisted of 7.6% of the implement collection, 60% comprised primary/secondary flakes. Notched flakes are implements with a notch (Figure 32), there were 31 pieces (5.3%) most of which were single notched. There were 4 that had double notches and 1 with a treble notch. These are found in all periods of prehistory, the notches are created by using a number of abrupt or semi-abrupt blows normally from the ventral side of the flake/blade (Butler 2005, p54). There were 25 serrated blades (4.2%), ranging between 12-61mm in length and 15-34mm in breadth. They all had serration along one lateral edge, none of them had any backing on the opposite lateral edge. These tools are frequently found in earlier Neolithic assemblages and were made on either blades or long flakes (Butler 2005, p130). There were 12 **piercers** which came to 2% of the implement total (Figure 33). These are implements with a point which is assumed to be the 'functional feature' (Holgate 1988, p42). Normally they do not have cortex on them although sometimes cortex remains on the dorsal surface (Butler 2005, p126), however in this collection 58% of piercers have cortex on them suggesting that flint was carefully utilised on this site. Two knives were found, the first was an invasively retouched knife, the other was a backed knife. The first knife has some cortex left on its dorsal right side, along this edge there is evidence of abrupt retouch to blunt and on its opposing side a little invasive retouch, the flint is a shiny dark grey-black colour. The backed knife has a white blue mottled patination, with invasive bifacial retouch along the cutting edge and abrupt retouch along its opposing lateral side (Figures 34, 35 & 36). A **laurel leaf** point was found located in the south field, this was broken in antiquity (Figure 37). It is bifacially worked probably made from a large flake, one side has invasive retouch whilst the other is irregular shaped with some semi abrupt retouch. A small **fabricator** found on the east field (Figure 38), broken in antiquity is the final implement in this collection. It has an oval cross section, flaked on both surfaces without any cortex left. The rounded end shows signs of abrasion from use, however it is impossible to state whether this tool was hafted due to its' breakage.

Five flint **hammerstones** found mainly in the west field, three had a 50% cortex coverage. Four were all small enough to fit in the palm of a hand and showed extensive pecking marks, one was a rather large nodule that had a few flakes removed suggesting that it was probably initially used as a core, then utilised as a hammerstone. Three water worn **quartzite pebbles**, which may have been used for polishing tasks, they ranged from 60-80mm in length and 40-50mm in width. On one there is a small rounded dip in the centre of one side which may be signs of use, there is also slight edge-wear showing on one of the other pebbles. A silica sandstone sarson stone was found on the west field, rectangular shaped broken either end in antiquity. There are signs of slight dipping on one side of the stone, both edges are not as smooth as each flat side. The pebbles and sarson stone are impossible to date or to exactly determine what their use may have been – if any? however there is a possibility that these items may have been used during the Neolithic period for various polishing tasks.

**Figure 32: Selection of Notched Flakes** 



**Figure 33: Selection of Piercers** 



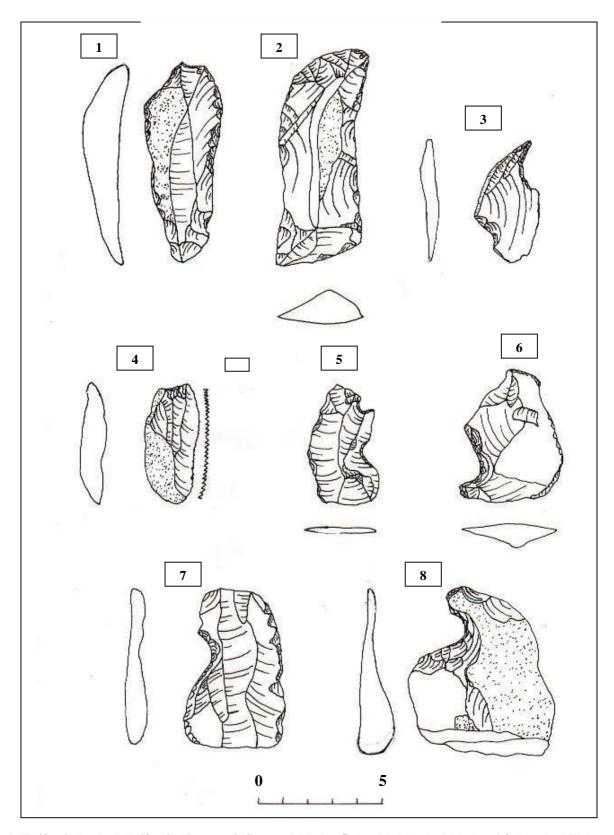
Figure 34: Invasively Retouched Knife



Figure 35: Backed Knife



**Figure 36: Selection of Implements** 



1: Knife, 2: Backed Knife, 3: Piercer, 4: Serrated Blade, 5: Double Notched Blade, 6-8: Notched Flakes

Figure 37: Laurel Leaf Point



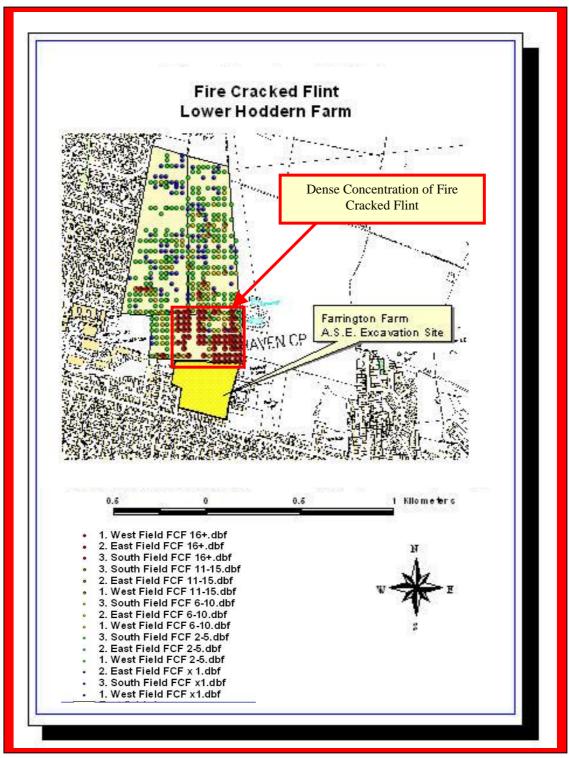
Figure 38: Fabricator



# **Fire Cracked Flint**

Unworked fire cracked flint weighing a total amount of 101,533 Grams comprised of 56% of the total assemblage (Figure 39).

Figure 39: Fire Cracked Flint Distribution



There is a dense concentration of fire cracked flint in the eastern corner of the south field (Figure 39). There was so much fire cracked flint that a limit of 16 pieces per 20m, was set, which meant leaving a vast amount behind. Concentrations of firecracked flint are not uncommon, a similar concentration was found in a field close to the seashore at Ovingdean (Ref.TQ358027) on a field walking project in 2000 (pers. comm. J. Funnell). Another concentration of fire cracked flint was recently found by the Worthing Archaeological Society south of Worthing (pers comm. J.Barrow). At Bullock Down there were two clusters of fire cracked flint found, of which one proved to be Early Iron Age in date (Drewett et al 1982, p47). A site next to the south field was excavated by Archaeology South East in January 2007, where Mesolithic and Neolithic flints were found. There was some limited evidence for Bronze age occupation, which consisted of a large number of small pits and ditches filled with crushed burnt flint. The main occupation of this site was probably during the Mid Iron Age although the finds have yet to be fully processed ready for publication (Riccoboni, P. Senior Archaeologist, Archaeology South East. Pers. Comm. 17 July 2007), it is possible that the fire cracked flint could be associated with this later Iron Age site.

### **Pottery**

The pottery was shown to Luke Barber, Research Officer, Sussex Archaeological Society, from which the following conclusions were made. During the late Iron Age/early Roman period arable cultivation was probably taking place in this area. There were sparse amounts of very abraided pot found, mainly East Sussex Ware, these pieces were probably used within the manure spread over the land. It is likely that there was a late Iron Age/early Roman farmstead situated a reasonable distance

away from this site. There is no pottery evidence of activity until the late medieval period, where roof tile and a whetstone was found. The whetstone might have been used to sharpen shears used in conjunction with sheep farming. According to Luke Barber this whetstone is strikingly similar in typology and geology to whetstones found at the medieval farmsteads at Lydd Quarry on Romney Marsh (Barber 2006, p37). These are not datable as objects within themselves and can only be cautiously dated based on the context from which they came from (Barber 2007, pers. comm.). The roof tile may have been used in boggy areas such as gateways to soak up the water, there is no refuse evidence from this period. The next period of activity is the late 18<sup>th</sup> –early 19<sup>th</sup> century where the pot and tile reappear indicating possible arable farming again.

# **Discussion of Flint Report**

The fields at Lower Hoddern Farm produced over 2000 pieces of debitage and nearly 600 flint implements from an area of 29.71 hectares. The source of flint is likely to have been either collected or quarried from secondary deposits from the chalk South Downs. Most examples of flint scatters are found geologically close to their regional source area (Edmonds 1998, p257). The types of implements consisted of axes, scrapers, combination tools, serrated blades, notched pieces, piercers, fabricator, tranchet axe, laurel leaf point, backed knife, knives, retouched flakes, utilised flakes, hammerstones and rubbing stones. Debitage consisted of primary, secondary and tertiary flakes indicating that nodules were probably not decorticated prior to being brought to the site for the reduction process. The presence of tested nodules and core rejuvenation flakes would indicate that some degree of care was taken with the selection and the utilisation of the raw material. This site has evidence of flint work

from the late Mesolithic through to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. Mesolithic activity comes from the smaller cylindrical cores where there was evidence of platform preparation. It is suggested by Butler that in the south of England tranchet axes appear to be used more frequently towards the end of the Mesolithic period. Conclusions drawn from a tranchet axe manufacturing site, at Cliffe, Kent, were that they were made with a hard hammer. The author compared the findings from Cliffe, with 100 tranchet axes found at 48 sites in SE England. The suggestion from this site is that there were both blade and tranchet axe production taking place at the same time (Ashton 1988, p320). Further studies on the debitage from Lower Hoddern Farm, would be useful to determine more about techniques used. The Cliffe assemblage was interpreted using detailed analysis of the debitage to answer questions about how the tools were made. There were 3 blades found on the Hoddern Farm site which might be Mesolithic in origin. Early Neolithic evidence consists of cores with 2 platforms at right angles, serrated blades which are frequently found in earlier Neolithic assemblages. Later Neolithic indications come from fragments which are more common on later Neolithic sites, 21% of the cores consisted of keeled cores which are more common on later Neolithic sites. Combination tools are also more common on later Neolithic sites and tend not to occur in large numbers, this site produced 12.9% of these tools. The length:breadth ratio of the struck flakes on this site is 1:1cm, these ratios are more indicative of shorter and squat flakes that are fairly thick and robust, this could indicate more later Neolithic date (Edmonds 1998, p254). There is evidence of continuity of use of this landscape, with pottery from the late Iron Age/Early Roman period, late medieval and 18/19<sup>th</sup> century. There is an extremely dense cluster of fire cracked flint in the corner of the south field which may possibly date from the Iron Age and are similar to other burnt areas of flint found at Bullock Down which proved to be of Iron Age date. Archaeology South East excavated the site next door to Lower Hoddern Farm, Farrington Farm which produced material from the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age, it is undoubtedly the case that these two sites were linked and were possibly one site. The modern divisions of land separation would not have been the case during the prehistoric period. It is excellent for local knowledge, that we are able to join research from both sites to create a fuller picture of past events.

Note: All excel data containing statistics on flint debitage and implements plus G.I.S. illustrations are held in the appendix for future reference. Copy of CD Rom containing the excel data linked to Lower Hoddern Farm is also available from author.

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# The Wider Context

Lower Hoddern Farm has produced flint artefact evidence from the later Mesolithic period through to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The majority of implements date from the Neolithic period. This chapter is structured by looking at the environment first, examining woodland clearance, sea level rise and changes in the Sussex coastline. Secondly a brief overview of the Neolithic period in general, after which, a concentration on Neolithic development in Sussex. A table has been drawn up from several sources, which lists Sussex Neolithic Sites for ease of reference. The Sites and Monuments Record (S.M.R.) will be used to highlight Neolithic sites around Lower Hoddern Farm. G.I.S. maps will be used to visually present S.M.R. data within a 2 km buffer zone around the farm.

#### The Environment

At the end of the last Ice Age around 10,000 years ago, sea level was lower than at present, the English Channel had not formed at this time. There is very little pollen evidence from South East England to enable a clear picture of species specific distribution, however "there can be no doubt that the whole region, including the Downs was densely wooded (Robinson & Williams 1983, p109). It is known that the South Downs consisted of warm loving, temperate plants which had spread across from the continent. Species such as Birch (Betula pubescens) and Pine (Pinus rigida) flourished, and by 7000 BC Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elm (Ulmus procera), Lime (Tilia cordata), and Alder (Alnus glutinosa) arrived and gradually became dominant. Britain was cut off from the mainland around 6000 BC, by the formation of the English Channel which meant that the in-migration of species stopped (Evans 1975, p71-4). During the period around 4000 BC, woodland was cleared for agricultural, fuel, charcoal and wood used in construction. Pollen analysis shows that temperate forests were removed in the Mesolithic and Neolithic times, and at an accelerating rate thereafter (Goudie 1993, p42-3). Loess was more widely spread over Sussex in the Mesolithic period but would have increased with more extensive woodland clearance in the Early Neolithic period (Drewett in Rudling 2003, p39). Peat deposits found in the Ouse Valley, near Lewes, started forming around 7000 BC and continued until 2000 BC. Pollen, deposited down about 4000 BC, confirms that the area was well wooded, but that woodland clearance took place during the Middle Bronze Age (Thorley 1971 cited in Drewett 1978, p23). However another pollen example from Wellingham, near Lewes, East Sussex showed an increase in frequency of grass and cereal pollen which indicates a clearance phase around the mid 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC. At Ashcombe Bottom there was proof of cereal

Donna Angel

growth during the Neolithic period found in the analysis of alluvial sediments in the Ouse Valley (Wing 1980, p17). At Bishopstone, proof of cereal cultivation came from Pit 357, where numerous carbonised species were found. This proved that three species were grown, six-row barley (Hordeum vulgare), emmer wheat (Triticum dicoccum) and one other member of the wheat family (Triticum sp.) (Bell 1977, p41). A Late Neolithic Pit at Malling Hill, near Lewes and flint assemblages from adjacent excavations indicated activity associated with land clearance. At Grey Pit and Round-The-Down near Lewes indication of the presence, of large established farms with local settlements in the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age was evident. The molluscan evidence from these areas indicated fairly large tracts of downland were deforested (Allen 1994, p160-1). Pollen cores show evidence of a decline in Lime pollen c. 4000bp which according to Somerville needs to be cautiously attributed to anthropogenic clearance (Somerville in Rudling 2003, p236). Evidence from Bullock Down, suggests that woodland clearance took place in the Neolithic period. Bell, in his preliminary report, on the valley sediments in the Kiln Combe area, has provided strong molluscan data to support this. Bell's samples from a subsoil hollow, produced individuals of Discus rotundatus, Pomati elegans, Trichia hispida and Clausilia bidentata, an assemblage that revealed 47% of shade lovers. From a later chalky lens came an assemblage, of which 95% were open country species; Bell concluded that this area was cleared prior to the Beaker occupation probably in the Neolithic period (Bell in Drewett 1982, p12). Molluscan evidence from six enclosures built before 3000 BC, proved that four of them:- Offham, Combe Hill, Barkhale and Bury Hill were constructed where woodland, was nearby in the area. Whitehawk and the Trundle were constructed in areas that had been extensively cleared (Thomas cited in Drewett 2003, p40). Evidence from Bury Hill concluded that the primary and secondary ditch fill contained land snails that were shade loving preferably woodland, further indicating that the enclosure was constructed in a woodland clearing (Bedwin 1979, p84). A buried soil sequence at Offham Causewayed Enclosure (TQ 399 118), showed that the fauna represented a woodland clearance phase. The fauna around the site showed a predominance of shade loving species which suggested that woodland had been cleared to construct the enclosure and that the land was not used for arable or pasture previous to the construction (Drewett 1977, p237). The trend from the above information supports the idea that small local woodland clearances, took place during the Late Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic period. During the Later Neolithic period substantial tracts of land were cleared. Rises in sea levels have changed the coastline substantially in the last ten thousand years. The coastline has retreated significantly nearer to the site at Peacehaven, and is estimated to be eroding at a rate of 0.91 m.p.a. for the South Downs (Jones 1981, p261-71). Woodcock (2003) demonstrates in his article how the shape of the Sussex coastline has changed. He used Bathymetric profiles which show, to the east of Brighton, that the off-shore subsurface contours drop steeply. At Peacehaven contours fall over 30 metres within a kilometre of the present coast. The steepness of these profiles represent a remodelling of the landscape as opposed to erosion caused by rising sea levels. The early Neolithic coastline would have had indents of possible sandy beaches and barriers close inshore. Sea levels began to stabilise during the Neolithic period which promoted the formation of substantial coastal shingle barriers (Woodcock in Rudling 2003, p4). The Neolithic period has been redefined as a time where the indigenous people adopted and adapted new ideas and ways of life. There was not a major immigration of 'farming communities' into Britain. There was an adoption of agriculture based on the 'central European model' (Drewett in Rudling 2003, p39).

The definition between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods are 'social and economical concepts' that were traditionally divided into 'hunting-gathering' and 'farming'. However these perceptions are inadequate, it is clear that there is not, any "one specific form of social organisation or ideology that is exclusively correlated with a specific subsistence strategy" (Zvelebil in Edmonds & Richards 1998, p23-4). Thomas (1991) redefined the Neolithic period as groups of people, who were more mobile and utilised their landscape by hunting and gathering, than was previously thought (Zvelebil in Edmonds & Richards 1998, p23-4). Pluciennik (1988) states "The transition to farming involves much more than simple herding and cultivation. It also entails major, long term changes in the structure and organisation of the societies that adopt this new way of life, as well as a totally new relationship with the environment. Such a dramatic shift in the trajectory of cultural evolution demands understanding" (Pluciennik in Edmonds & Richards 1988, p69-70). Most agree that Early Neolithic social organisation, was based on an egalitarian and community orientated society (Zvelebil in Edmonds & Richards 1998, p13). During the earlier Neolithic, flint axes took on significance, as both practical tools and items for exchange (Edmonds 1998, p257). The Later Neolithic included changes in funerary rites and ceremonial rituals, there seemed to be more single burials in many areas. It appeared that there was less emphasis placed on collective burials. An emergence of monuments such as stone and timber henges took place. A wider range of artefacts were produced, circulated and deposited from the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> millennium onwards. Regional differences increased, such as the different ceremonial rituals around burial rites, some areas known as regional clusters have produced artefacts where there is a similar form of decoration on certain categories of artefacts (Edmonds 1998, p248-51). An important consideration is that on a European scale the inception of the

Neolithic extends over 3000 radio carbon years and was geographically spread from Greece to northern Europe, which is a distance of more than 2000 miles (3218 km). To make generalisations about this period or to try and define it in any way except on the most minimal grounds should be avoided (Zvelebil in Edmonds & Richards 1998, p75).

#### **Neolithic Development in Sussex**

The last twenty years in Sussex has revealed information on new enclosures, long barrows, flint scatters and pit clusters (Drewett in Rudling 2003, p39). Large communal monuments, pottery and stone tools represented the arrival of 'Neolithic' ideas around 4300 BC in Sussex (Drewett 1999, p16). Sussex appears to have developed in an 'insular and idiosyncratic' way during the middle and late Neolithic period remaining untouched in the north and west by cultural developments (Castleden 1992, p193). Evidence from carbonised seeds at the present time, indicates that animals such as cattle and pigs, were domesticated alongside hunting and gathering activities. In Sussex there is no evidence as yet, that agriculture was adopted in the early Neolithic period (Drewett 1999, p16). Causewayed Enclosures indicate communal work which would have taken place under a political system (Drewett 1975, p139). There are over eighty causewayed enclosures in southern England which are all found in a varying range of settings. Research has shown, over the last 20 years, that not one enclosure is the same as any other. Very little is known about how they were used, whether people came from afar or locally to participate (Whittle 2003, p3). In Sussex all of the enclosures (Table 8) have been dated to the Early Neolithic. These enclosures were built in phases, such as Offham and the Trundle (Drewett in Rudling 2003, p40). Whitehawk enclosure consisted of four concentric rings and was excavated in 1929, six trenches cut into the innermost ditch, six in the second and one in the third ditch. Finds consisted of pottery, flint axes, bone points, human and animal bone (Williamson 1929, p59), (Curwen1936, p60). Russell (2001) describes phases of Neolithic monument architecture of the South Downs, starting with the first phase around 4500-3500 BC. During this phase, the horizontal cuts of Whitehawk, The Trundle and Court Hill took place. This same phase also saw the vertical cuts at Blackpatch and Church Hill flint mines take place. This represented the beginnings of population movement away from the coastal plain and the Weald onto the higher ground of the South Downs. The enclosures are interpreted as seasonal or temporary settlement areas. The second phase around 3500-2500 BC represents the additions of circuits to Whitehawk and The Trundle, and possible Combe Hill. Other enclosures became established such as Bury Hill, Offham and possibly Belle Toute. The final phase around 2500-1500 BC is the failure to develop the large scale enclosure circuits, but to create new smaller scale circular forms (Russell 2001, p114-5). Bury Hill was excavated in 1979, with two right angled 9m trenches running across the enclosure. There were no Neolithic features found, but samples from the ditch produced early Neolithic pottery, flintwork and animal bone (Bedwin 1979, p71). Long barrows (Table 8) in Sussex are situated in two specific geographical groups. The largest group in East Sussex, sits between Whitehawk and Combe Hill Causewayed Enclosures. The smaller group are near to the Trundle in West Sussex (Drewett 1975, p119). Drewett studied the location of long and oval barrows in the late 1970's, concluding that there was a clear river-valley orientation for long barrows and possibly the earliest barrows. **Oval barrows** showed a shift towards Downland orientation (Drewett in Rudling 2003, p44). In 1974 an Oval Burial Mound was excavated at Alfriston, East Sussex. At the time of excavation the mound was recorded to be 25cm high, and was rapidly eroding due to

agricultural practices. It covered a single burial pit containing a crouched skeleton of a young female. Length breadth ratio of all flakes were aligned with other classic Neolithic assemblages and compared mainly to earlier phases of Windmill Hill and Durrington Walls (Drewett 1975, 119, 132). Later examination of the evidence proved that the crouched burial was later in date and now has two dates of 640±90bc and 1240±80bc indicating that remodelling of the site took place in the Later Bronze Age (Drewett in Rudling 2003, p41). Flint mines are the oldest distinctive form of archaeological earthwork recorded from the British Isles. There are only twelve confirmed flint mine sites in England, of which the following seven are in Sussex:-Black patch (TQ094088), Church Hill (TQ114083), Cissbury (TQ136079), Harrow Hill (TQ081100), Long Down (TQ 9330920), Nore Down (TQ 773131) and Stoke Down (TQ 832096) (Russell 2000, p12). Sussex mines appear to have started around 4,200 BC continuing to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> millennium BC, although Blackpatch, Cissbury and Church Hill may have ended later than the above date. There is much discussion around the dates quoted above, forthcoming re-examination of the dating evidence will be useful for further studies (Russell 2000, p55). The location of Sussex mines, in relation to other sites such as causewayed enclosures and long barrows seems to have had some relevance (Drewett 1978, p23). This was because the mines themselves, were not always located in areas that would have provided the best quality seams of flint, the mines appear to be part of a local territorial arrangement (Barber et al 1999, p52). The Sussex mining industry was small scale with estimations, that at any one time, there were only, an average of one or two mine shafts open. It appears that it wasn't until the late Neolithic period that the development of larger scale flint industries began and a deliberate focus was made on getting to the better quality, more valuable floorstone (Castleden 1987, p73).

**Table 8 : Neolithic Sites in Sussex** 

| Enclosures                           |           |                                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Barkhale,                            | SU 976126 | Causewayed Enclosure, Central precinct encloses 2.5                                                                                                                     |  |  |  |  |
| Bignor Hill                          |           | ha, Late Neolithic pottery found 3600 BC, no RC dates. One of the largest in Britain.                                                                                   |  |  |  |  |
| Bury Hill                            | TQ 002122 | Enclosure, no causeways, single entrance, RC dates: 3450 and 3350 BC, false crested, egg shaped precinct 124m from SW to NE and 120m from NW to SE.                     |  |  |  |  |
| Combe Hill,<br>Jevington             | TQ 574021 | Causewayed Enclosure, 2 concentric arcs of interrupted ditches and banks, butts onto the South Downs escarpment. 0.6 ha                                                 |  |  |  |  |
| Court Hill,<br>Singleton             | SU 897137 | Hilltop Enclosure, encircling ditch surviving, bank ploughed down. Date 3470±180bc                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |
| Halnaker Hill                        | SU 921097 | Causewayed Enclosure, RC dates from bone: construction during the 3 <sup>rd</sup> millennium                                                                            |  |  |  |  |
| Offham                               | TQ 399118 | Causewayed Enclosure, 2 incomplete circles of discontinuous banks and external ditches, 100m across, enclosed central precinct 60m in diameter. Dates: 3550 and 3390 BC |  |  |  |  |
| The Trundle                          | SU 877110 | Causewayed Enclosure, inner ring 112m in diameter, overall diameter of 300m Dates: 3290± 140bc and 3090±170bc                                                           |  |  |  |  |
| Whitehawk,<br>Brighton               | TQ 330048 | Causewayed Enclosure, 4 concentric circuits of interrupted ditches and banks, originally 4.7ha. Dates: 3450 and 3400 BC, fortified settlement                           |  |  |  |  |
|                                      | <u> </u>  | Long Barrows                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |  |  |
| Beacon Hill,<br>Rottingdean          | TQ 364028 | 33m long, 1.5m high, on open heathland on the eastern flank of Beacon Hill                                                                                              |  |  |  |  |
| Bevis's<br>Thumb, North<br>Marden    | SU 786155 | 70m long, 21m wide, 2m high, longest known barrow in Sussex., RC date 3350 BC                                                                                           |  |  |  |  |
| Cliffe Hill,<br>South Malling        | TQ 431110 | 36m long, 15m wide, 2m high, false crested can be seen from the Ouse Valley                                                                                             |  |  |  |  |
| Giants Grave,<br>Firle Beacon        | TQ 486058 | 33m long, 20m wide, 2.5m high, false crested on the south side of the scarp crest beside the South Downs Way.                                                           |  |  |  |  |
| Hunters Burgh,<br>Wilmington<br>Hill | TQ 550036 | 56m long, 22m wide, 2m high, on the steeply sloping scarp face of the South Downs                                                                                       |  |  |  |  |
| Litlington                           | TQ 535006 | 20m long, 12m wide, 0.8m high stands in a barley field                                                                                                                  |  |  |  |  |
| Long Burgh,<br>Alfriston             | TQ 510034 | 50m long, 18m wide, 2.4m high                                                                                                                                           |  |  |  |  |
| Money Burgh,<br>Piddinghoe           | TQ 425037 | 37m long, 18m wide, 2m high, on a low spur projecting from the west side of the Ouse Valley                                                                             |  |  |  |  |

| North Marden                                     | SU 801154              | 46m long, 30m wide, 2m high, RC date 3450 BC                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Stoughton,<br>Stoughton<br>Down                  | SU 822121<br>SU 824120 | NW is 33m long, 24m wide, 2m high. SE barrow is 25m long, 14m wide, undated.                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |
| Windover Hill                                    | TQ542033               | 55m long, 14m wide, 2m high, false crested visible from Ewe Dean                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |
|                                                  |                        | Flint Mines                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |  |  |
| Blackpatch,                                      | TQ 094089              | 100 mines, antler RC date: 4000 BC, radial galleries at 3.5m deep                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |
| Church Hill,<br>Findon                           | TQ 112083              | 5m deep pits, antler pick RC date 4250 BC, in use for over 2,000 years                                                                                                                                                         |  |  |  |
| Cissbury,<br>Findon                              | TQ 137079              | Mines marked by about 200 shallow pits, some shafts as deep as 12m, RC dates: 3400-3500 BC                                                                                                                                     |  |  |  |
| Harrow Hill                                      | TQ 081100              | 160 filled in mines, shafts as deep as 4m, antler RC date 3700 BC                                                                                                                                                              |  |  |  |
| Long Down                                        | TQ 933092              | 38 well defined mine shafts and their associated spoil heaps visible.                                                                                                                                                          |  |  |  |
| Nore Down                                        | TQ 773131              | 9 shafts covering an area of 0.5 hectares.                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |  |  |
| Slonk Hill                                       | TQ 225067              | A single mine shaft, maybe a trial shaft or enough to meet the needs of a small community                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |
|                                                  |                        | Settlement Sites                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |  |  |
| Belle Tout                                       | TV 557957              | Close to the chalk cliffs. Built during 3000 BC, the cliffs were probably about 1km away. Circular and rectangular houses which were later enclosed with a bank and ditch.                                                     |  |  |  |
| Bishopstone, nr<br>Seaford                       | TQ 467006              | Unenclosed settlement on a chalk hill overlooking the sea. Settled during 4000 BC.                                                                                                                                             |  |  |  |
| Bullock Down,<br>Eastbourne                      | TV 967591              | 150m OD on the scarp crest of the South Downs.                                                                                                                                                                                 |  |  |  |
|                                                  | F                      | Tlint Knapping Site                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |  |  |
| Rackham<br>Common, 3km<br>south of<br>Pulborough | TQ 049152              | Open flint knapping site, 13,000 worked flints, 2 knapping floors found, may have been used as a seasonal base for hunting                                                                                                     |  |  |  |
| Henge                                            |                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  |  |  |
| Wolstonbury<br>Hill                              | TQ 284138              | Oval earthwork on a 200m high hilltop, on South Downs escarpment, 198m x 183m encloses 2.2ha, bank 0.6m above the top of the silted ditch, excavated ditch 1.8m deep and 2.4m wide at the flat bottom and 4.9m wide at the top |  |  |  |
| (Castelden 1992,<br>(Drewett in Rudl             |                        | Russell 2000, p83 & p150) Some dates obtained from .                                                                                                                                                                           |  |  |  |

#### **Sussex Settlement Sites**

Belle Toute, in East Sussex is situated on the exposed chalk cliffs, which are eroding at a rate of c. 50cm a year. The settlement site contained, circular and rectangular structures, which were later enclosed with a bank and ditch. The site was first excavated by Bradley in 1968/9. A reassessment of Bradley's (1982) excavations concluded that the dating of some of the earliest material, to the Mesolithic period was probably incorrect. The original report described microliths dating to the Mesolithic period, these were later reassessed as unfinished arrowheads. The conclusion was that the narrow flake industry belonged to the Earlier Neolithic period, and that some of the coarse ware pottery belonged to the same period (Bradley in Drewett 1982, p64). During 1979 and 1980, the 'hill fort' earthwork at Belle Toute was excavated. The results were conflicting, flintwork pointed to a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date. Land snails from the hill fort ditch, pointed to a 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. date. The earthwork is irregular and not typical of an Iron Age hill fort, which would have been expected to have a more consistent profile (Drewett 1982, p94). Bullock Down settlement site, consists of three areas of Neolithic activity. The main area contained up to 160 flakes per square metre, scatters of flint suggested the presence of discrete working areas. There were clusters of firecracked flint which may have been associated with hearths or used for the preparation of flint for pottery fillers. The flint knapping floors were marked by concentrations of waste flakes encircled by cores (Drewett 1982, p48). Storage pits found at Bishopstone, contained evidence of grain storage (Bell 1977, p44). The assumption was that pits equated to settlement sites, but there has been a reconsideration of deposition in pits. There appears to a be a symbolic element to some deposits found (Thomas cited in Drewett 2003, p43). The flint tools showed a domination of serrated blades, possibly used to cut the stems of grasses. Saddle

querns were also found, which provided evidence for the grinding of grain. Marine molluscs such as oyster, mussels and limpets were found indicating the use of a possible tidal inlet. The main aspect of this site's economy was arable agriculture. Bell makes a comparison with other sites that may have existed on the same arable economy, one of these sites is Hoddern Farm (Bell 1977, p44). A site in the parish of Rackham, West Sussex (TQ490520), was excavated in 1970. Two distinct clusters of flint were found and in total the assemblage consisted of 13,000 pieces of flintwork. Several hearths and some stakeholes were located. The flintwork was typically Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and included arrowheads, scrapers, knives, fabricators and part of a flaked axe. The site was interpreted as areas of knapping floors which were organised in an orderly manner. Different stages of manufacture took place on different parts of the floor. Flint knapping was not the only activity taking place, because there was a high proportion of utilised flakes found. The suggestion was that knapping, was taking place for use on the spot. There was no structural evidence to suggest permanent settlement (Holden & Bradley, 1975, p101).

### **Neolithic Sites - Vicinity of Lower Hoddern Farm**

The GIS illustration (Figure 40) shows a 2 km buffer zone (grey circled area) around Lower Hoddern Farm to highlight Neolithic find spots and sites within close proximity. The objective of putting this information together is to show the amount of evidence for Neolithic activity, that has been found in the area. A future territorial examination, might be beneficial to study the exact proximities between the Lower Hoddern farm site and other monumental and non-monumental sites. The data has been obtained from the Sites and Monuments Record, courtesy of East Sussex County

Archaeology Department. Any site or implement that is discussed from the S.M.R. database will have its ES number quoted for further reference.

Within the 2 km zone, there are five find spots for flint tools (Figure 40), and a long barrow situated north east of the farm, in Piddinghoe. Outside the 2km area there are many other Neolithic sites and find spots. The sites/finds that are numbered on the G.I.S. map (Figure 40) will be discussed in more detail below. There was limited information on the S.M.R. database, about many of the finds, indeed some contained no information at all. Therefore the sites/finds discussed below represent those that have been investigated or recorded accurately.

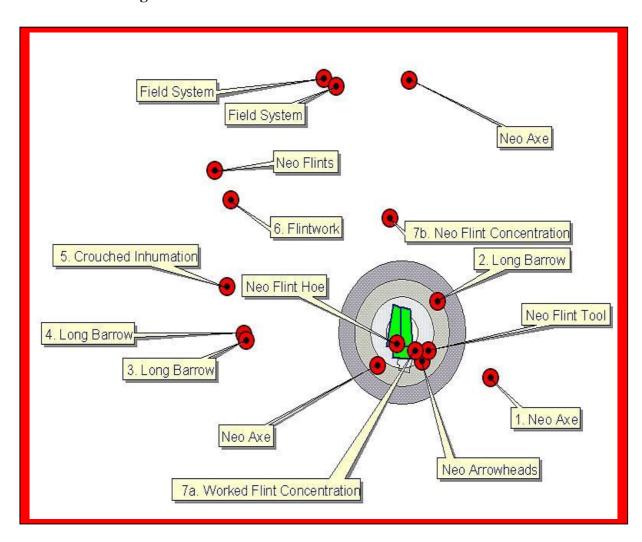
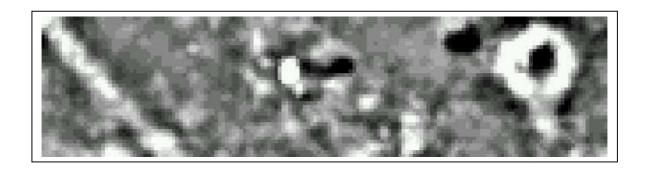


Figure 40: S.M.R. Data located around Lower Hoddern Farm

A Neolithic polished axe (ES1781) (No.1 – Figure 40), was found in a garden in Newhaven in 1962 and handed into Barbican House, Lewes (Bulman 1962, p63). Money Burgh long barrow (ES1841) (No.2 – Figure 40), in Piddinghoe, is situated close to the site. It is 37m long, 18 m wide and 2m high, on a low spur projecting from the west side of the Ouse Valley. All traces of lateral ditches have been destroyed by trackways and cultivation. A scraper was found on the mound in 1929 (Grinsell 1934, p219, Toms 1922, p159). There are two long barrows (ES1 & ES230) (No 3 & 4 – Figure 40), to the west of the site on Beacon Hill. One was possibly two adjacent bowl barrows but could have been a long barrow. It was destroyed in 1863 when it was removed to improve a cricket ground. Skeletons of 4 adults and a small burial urn was found in one part of the barrow, in another part there were traces of other skeletons and urn fragments (Turner 1863, p243). The other long barrow, was a probably Neolithic and was photographed in 1995, visible in the form of parch marks, it has a NW to SE alignment. Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society conducted a geophysics project in 2005 on earthworks near to the Beacon Hill long barrows, to try and determine the date and nature of the earthworks. Features such as ditches and a circular high resistance were found (Figure 41), further surveying is planned for this site (BHAS Field Unit News Archive).

Figure 41: Beacon Hill Geophysics Result (Photo courtesy of BHAS)



A crouched inhumation (ES 237) (No. 5 – Figure 40), was found in 1936 during road widening (TQ 358504). The skeleton was lying on its side in a shallow grave with the head pointing south and was facing east. The probable date was Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. Neolithic polished axes, scrapers and borers (ES 1558) (No. 6 – Figure 40), were found between 1898 to 1921, in the Upper Bevendean area (TQ 359606). Two areas of worked flints (ES 1834 & 1947) (No. 7a & 7b – Figure 40) were found during the early 1920's at Peacehaven. One area measured at 10 acres (4.05 ha) and the other at 20 acres (8.09 ha). On the larger area, there was little sign of plough disturbance, the flints were in good condition. This site was excavated and in one circular area there were found, between 8,000 to 10,000 pieces of chipped flint, flakes and cores. The smaller area had been ploughed, most flints were on the surface and broken, around 400-500 flints were found. Types of implements consisted, polished and flaked axes, scrapers, points, retouched flakes and fire cracked flakes (Calkin 1924, p227-235).

#### **Archaeological Projects in the vicinity of Peacehaven**

Farrington Farm, adjacent to the south field of Lower Hoddern Farm was excavated in January 2007 by Archaeology South East (A.S.E.) (Figure 42). The following is a summary, of what was found on this site. "The earliest material found at the site was likely to be Early Mesolithic. A large hollow/pond area was found containing many Mesolithic flints. This area was intensely sieved for flintwork, using the traditional 1m square chequerboard style grid. This 'flint working hollow' also contained later Mesolithic and Neolithic material indicating persistent use over long time periods. The sandy nature of the Woolwich Beds would have likely supported only a sparse woodland environment not the dense deciduous forests which existed in other parts of

the south-east at this time. This would have attracted game and in turn huntergatherers who may have then used this spot as a short term stopover location. On the edges of the 'pond' evidence, of in-situ flint knapping was evident, where small rounded pebbles had been laid down as temporary knapping surfaces. Some limited evidence for Bronze Age occupation was also recorded, in particular an area near the Mesolithic 'pond', this area consisted of a large number of small pits and ditches, filled with crushed burnt flint. Also in the north-east corner of the site, a Bronze Age pit was found, with some post holes which were likely associated. The main occupation of the site was probably during the Mid Iron Age, although this is impossible to verify until all the finds are processed and all reports completed. All the enclosures and structures are thought to be from this period. The main rectangular shaped enclosure was re-cut three times along the southern and western sides. A deposit of a buried soil was found overlying the ditches on the southern edge, which may have once been the original bank material, which was spread about by ploughing once the enclosure went out of use. Near the centre of this enclosure was a likely burial. There was no bone survival but a grave shaped feature was found which contained over 1000 large nodules of flint. This flint was not burnt or worked in any way, it was collected from the dry valley to the north of the site and then deliberately placed. Next to the western side of the rectangular shaped enclosure was a large sunken/hollow way which may have been used for cattle. The south-western edge of the rectangular shaped enclosure seems to have been a place of real significance. Ditches and droveways lead up to the corner and then terminate, all respecting each other. There was also a curious curving gully in this area which contained the well preserved remains of an Iron Age Bucket Handle" (Riccoboni, P. Senior Archaeologist, Archaeology South East. pers. comm. 17 July 2007).

The following is a quote from M. Pope's summary of the site "Humanly struck flint and concentrations of clasts occur together within a localised outcrop of Tertiary bedrock. The site might be preserving in-situ knapping scatters left by early post-glacial hunters attracted to fresh water, absent elsewhere in the local chalk plateau. Detailed excavation of the scatters and consideration of the geoarchaeological context of the finds is essential if this exciting hypothesis is to be tested" (Pope, M. A.S.E. Report Unpublished, 16 Feb 2007).

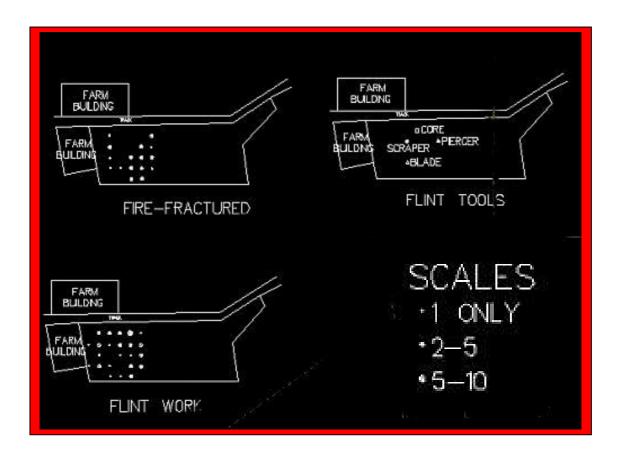
Lower Hoddern Famm Field walked 2003/4

Archaeology South East Excavation 2007

Figure 42: Sites in the Vicinity of Peacehaven

During 1997 Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society conducted a field walking project on a field to the east of **Halcombe Farm**, TQ423029, Peacehaven (Figure 42). This small area where only six lines were fieldwalked produced many pieces of worked flint (Figure 43). This site also produced a fair amount of firecracked flint (John Funnell, pers. comm. 30 August 2007).

Figure 43: Halcombe Farm, Fieldwalking Results



### Forthcoming Excavation of a Peacehaven Barrow

In September 2007, an excavation will be taking place in Peacehaven conducted by Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and Mid-Sussex Field Archaeology Team. The round barrow is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM207). It is currently situated in open grassland, a few metres away from the cliff edge above Friar's Bay (TQ 431002) at Peacehaven, East Sussex. This region of the cliff is suffering from serious erosion, and as a result the barrow will wholly or partly disappear within the next few years. The purpose of the excavation is to record for future study, as much information as possible about this monument before it disappears into the sea. There is no record of any archaeological excavation carried out on this barrow. It is mentioned in Grinsell's list of barrows (Grinsell 1934, p217-74) where the only

description given is its size, location and its condition being "rather dilapidated". Since then it has suffered severe animal disturbance and shows evidence of having craters in several places. A resistivity survey of the barrow and the immediate area surrounding it was carried out in May 2006 with permission from English Heritages and the landowner. The results of this survey appear to confirm the presence of a

**Archaeological Evaluation – A.S.E – Southern Water** 

circular barrow with ring ditch (Birks, S. pers.comm. 19 August 2007).

Archaeology South East undertook an archaeological evaluation comprising four trial trenches in July/August 2004. This was carried out at various locations as part of an Environmental Statement for Southern Water, along the route of the proposed Brighton to Peacehaven Transfer Route, A259 Coast Road, East Sussex. No archaeological features or artefacts were observed. This project is still in the post-excavation phase of a recent excavation undertaken at Keymer and Seaview Avenues, Peacehaven. The report for this will not be available for several months (C. Thompson, pers. comm. 25 July 2007).

Peacehaven is an archaeological wealth of information. The above projects both completed and forthcoming are providing more evidence to prove that this area has been utilised since at least the Mesolithic period. The site itself has provided evidence of a probable settlement area, which may have links to other monuments in the vicinity. The final chapter will determine whether the research aims have been met and discuss any future research

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Conclusion

In this final chapter, the research aims will be examined and discussed. Future research will be recommended where necessary. The flint artefacts were analysed from the transect survey and then placed into their wider context. The majority of artefacts were shown to be from the Neolithic period. The introduction from this paper, began with a brief history of Peacehaven, then discussed why a fieldwalking project was instigated on Lower Hoddern Farm. Site geology consisting of UMCk and Woolwich Beds, and was greatly enhanced by the knowledge of the local area from M. Pope. The theoretical approach behind this project is based on a linear processual process, starting with finding the site, fieldwalking it, analysing the data and finally interpreting the behaviours attached to the artefacts.

The behavioural element of this research, links to the **first aim** of the project, which was to determine what flint knapping activity was taking place on this site during the Neolithic period. The nature of ploughed fields is such, that any evidence of 'knapping floors' are likely to have been destroyed. This takes away the ability, to determine how the knapping activities were organised. Studying the debitage however, can give some indication of the knapping processes that took place in the general area. The inclusion of primary, secondary and tertiary flakes in the assemblage, indicated that the 'complete knapping' process had been undertaken on site. If there were any stages of the reduction process missing, then it would have been an indicator that the missing stage, may have been carried out elsewhere. The high number of flakes with cortex demonstrated that most nodules were not 'decorticated' before they were brought to the site for reduction. Fragments are usually an indicator of hard hammer techniques, as are Combination Tools, both being

present in this assemblage. It is without doubt that axes were being produced in this area. There have been many documented axe finds in the past and probably many undocumented cases not withstanding the axes that were found during the survey. Axes are the easiest implement to recognise and therefore, the most likely to have been collected and removed from the site. It is impossible to determine from the evidence, whether this was an 'axe' producing site. It is possible, however, to draw the conclusion, that some of the flint knapping activities carried out on this site, included the making of both polished and flaked axes. Future research into the known axes found in this area would be useful, to determine whether this may have been a specialised 'axe producing' site.

The **second research aim** was to examine the movement of flint artefacts within the plough zone. This was achieved by researching into archaeological experiments, carried out both in the UK and worldwide. The experiments demonstrated that artefacts can move substantial distances, from their original point of deposition. The striking fact, that arose from this research, was the long distances that artefacts moved, after just a few seasons of ploughing. It is almost impossible to imagine what the movements of the Lower Hoddern farm artefacts, may have been through several thousand years of land use and ploughing episodes. This research supports Hodder's argument that the archaeological record is "a transformed or distorted reflection of past behavioural systems" (Hodder 2001, p40-41) and Dark's statement that the "the archaeological record is not static, it is constantly being modified usually involving a loss of information" (Dark 1995, p41). After the results of the research, it was decided that the G.I.S. illustration maps, would be used purely, to demonstrate the position of the flint artefacts, prior to their permanent removal from the archaeological

record. It remains an open question, as to how useful these maps will be in the future, for anyone wanting to research this area further. A future research project which the author would like to organise, is an experiment over five years of ploughing on a Sussex farm, using conventional ploughing equipment. The flint artefacts would be individually colour coded and plotted onto G.I.S. Each artefact would then be followed for the five year period to plot their movements. This would be a local example for archaeologists to use as a guide.

The **third aim** was to place the flint implements into their wider context. This was achieved by examining the immediate area around the site. Lower Hoddern Farm is surrounded by contemporary sites and find spots as demonstrated by the S.M.R. database. The site is situated amongst the largest group of long barrows in Sussex, located between Coombe Hill and Whitehawk Causewayed Enclosures. The topography of the area is likely to have supported a standing water source, which Pope (2007) speculated on his site visit. The River Ouse is four kilometres away from the site (Figure 44), which would have been a source of water and food. Drewett (1988) studied the possibility of interrelationships between ceremonial, industrial and settlement sites (Drewett 1988, Fig. 2.9, p61). It was considered that the building of long barrows and enclosures would take organisation and cooperation, possibly by people who were related by kinship (Drewett 2003, p45). It is impossible to estimate the size of territories, and as Drewett points out, territories should be construed from the known behaviour. What is useful from Drewett's research, is to examine the geographical facts, which are the location of known sites in relation to each other. People would have had to have been organised to work together aiming for the same

goals, these people would need to live somewhere and tools would be needed for construction.

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Figure 44: Location of River Ouse, Money Burgh and Coast in Relation to Site

Looking at the location of Lower Hoddern Farm, there is a possibility of links to Money Burgh, the long barrow which is circled in black in the top left hand corner of Figure 44. Whitehawk Causewayed Enclosure is 11 kilometres from Peacehaven. It is entirely feasible that the early Neolithic people from this settlement had links with Whitehawk, or even Offham which is 21 km and Combe Hill which is 25 km away. Studying this period of time can be frustrating because of the danger of imposing 'modern day' interpretations onto the evidence available. As Hodder points out about categorisation "the archaeologist automatically embeds them with meaning, they are always in, at least partial conformity to our current linguistic and perceptual codes"

The beliefs and value patterns will never be known from this period. The assumptions made have been about geographical links to other monument sites based on the facts that monuments take time, organisation and tools to create.

The **last aim** was to create a database and archive from Lower Hoddern Farm for future analysis. The excel and G.I.S. databases created will become the archive for this site. All data is available on CD Rom and will be handed over to Greg Chuter, Assistant County Archaeologist, East Sussex. This dissertation is going to be made digitally available for East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society.

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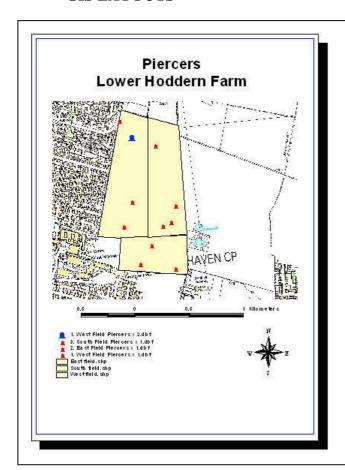
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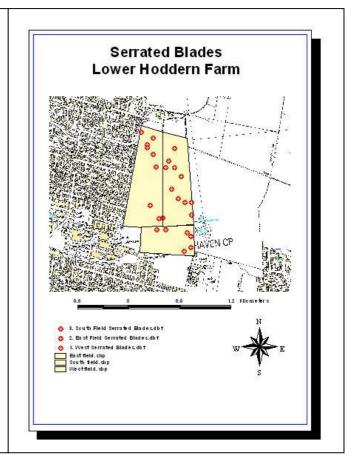
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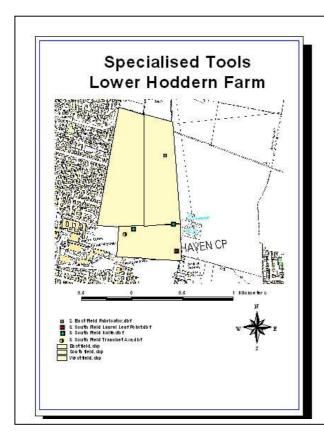
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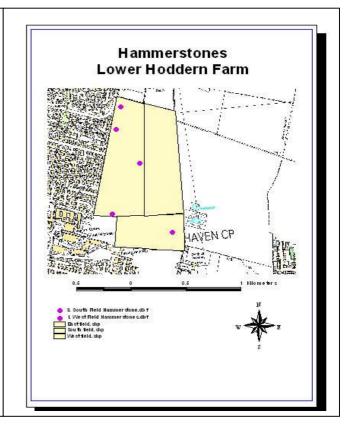
# **Appendix**

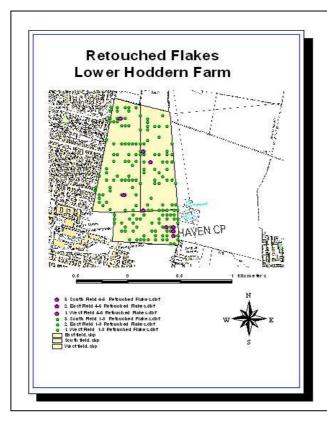
#### **GIS LAYOUTS**

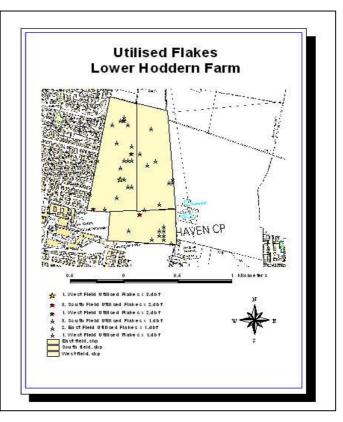


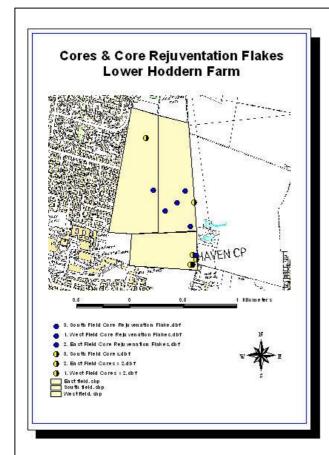


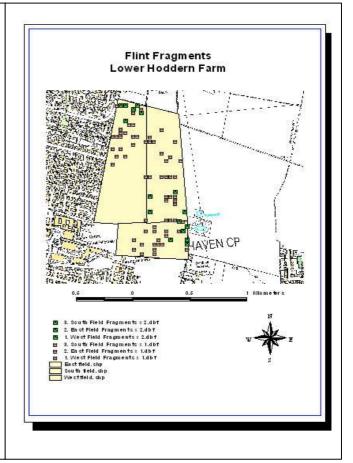


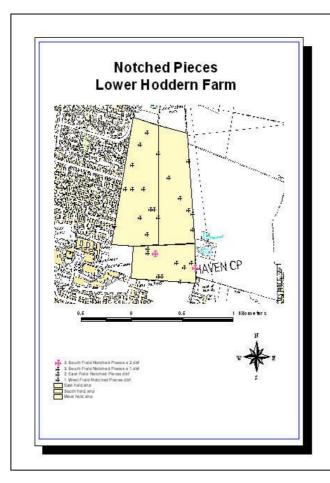


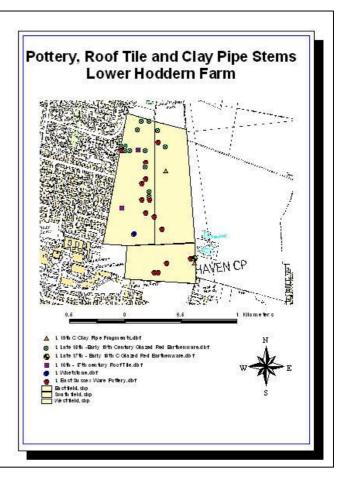


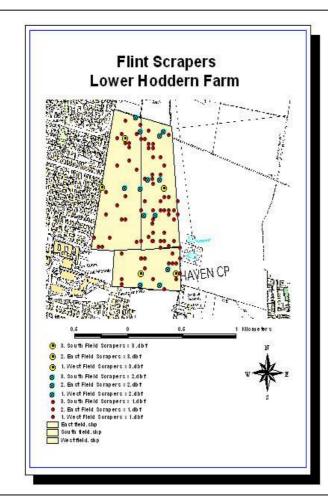


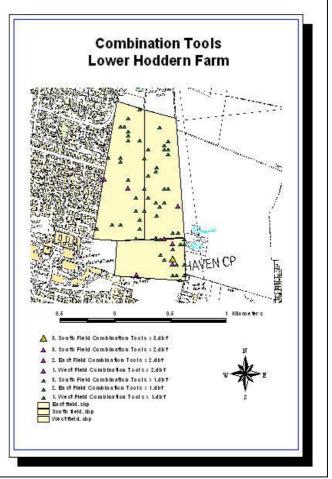












# Excel Data – East, West & South Fields

| EAST FIELD        |          |                     |    |  |  |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------|----|--|--|
| Implements        | Scrapers |                     |    |  |  |
| Retouched Flakes  | 69       | End Scraper         | 24 |  |  |
| Scrapers          | 61       | Side/End Scraper    | 15 |  |  |
| Combination Tools | 26       | Discoidal Scraper   | 10 |  |  |
| Serrated Blades   | 11       | Side Scraper        | 7  |  |  |
| Notched Pieces    | 8        | Nosed Scraper       | 2  |  |  |
| Utilised Flakes   | 8        | Hollow Scraper      | 1  |  |  |
| Piercers          | 4        | Double Ended Sraper | 1  |  |  |
| Axes              | 3        | Backed Scraper      | 1  |  |  |
| Rubbing Stone     | 2        | Total               | 61 |  |  |
| Fabricator        | 1        |                     |    |  |  |
| Hammerstone       | 1        |                     |    |  |  |
| Total             | 194      |                     |    |  |  |

| Combination Tools           |    | Debitage                |     |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|
| Notched End Scraper         | 7  | Cores                   | 7   |
| Notched Piercer             | 5  | Flakes                  | 887 |
| Notched Side Scraper        | 5  | Fragments               | 36  |
| Notched Serrated Blade      | 3  | Blades                  | 2   |
| Notched Side/End Scraper    | 2  | Rough Workshop Waste    | 14  |
| Notched End Scraper/Piercer | 1  | Core Rejuvenation Flake | 4   |
| Notched Discoidal Scraper   | 1  | Total                   | 950 |
| End Scraper/Piercer         | 1  |                         |     |
| Notched Hollow Scraper      | 1  |                         |     |
| Total                       | 26 | East Total Implements   | 194 |
|                             |    | East Total Debitage     | 950 |

| WEST FIELD        |     |                   |    |  |  |
|-------------------|-----|-------------------|----|--|--|
| Implements        |     | Scrapers          |    |  |  |
| Retouched Flakes  | 94  | End Scraper       | 7  |  |  |
| Scrapers          | 33  | Side Scraper      | 8  |  |  |
| Utilised Flakes   | 25  | Hollow Scraper    | 1  |  |  |
| Combination Tools | 25  | Side/End Scraper  | 8  |  |  |
| Notched Pieces    | 11  | Discoidal Scraper | 9  |  |  |
| Serrated Blades   | 8   | Total             | 33 |  |  |
| Piercers          | 5   |                   |    |  |  |
| Hammerstone       | 4   |                   |    |  |  |
| Axe               | 1   |                   |    |  |  |
|                   |     |                   |    |  |  |
| Rubbing stone     | 1   |                   |    |  |  |
| Total             | 207 |                   |    |  |  |

| Combination Tools            |    | Debitage                |     |
|------------------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|
| Notched Piercer              | 1  | Cores                   | 13  |
| Notched Hollow Scraper       | 1  | Core Rejuvenation Flake | 1   |
| Notched End Scraper          | 8  | Flakes                  | 618 |
| Notched Side Scraper         | 6  | Rough Workshop Waste    | 3   |
| Notched Side Scraper/Piercer | 1  | Fragments               | 50  |
| Notched Side/End Scraper     | 4  | Blades                  | 1   |
| Hollow Scraper/Piercer       | 1  | Total                   | 686 |
| Side/End Scraper/Piercer     | 1  |                         |     |
| Notched Serrated Blade       | 1  |                         |     |
| Side Scraper/Serrated Blade  | 1  | West Total Implements   | 209 |
| Total                        | 25 | West Total Debitage     | 686 |

| SOUTH FIELD       |     |                     |          |  |  |
|-------------------|-----|---------------------|----------|--|--|
| Implements        | 1   | Scrapers            | Scrapers |  |  |
| Retouched Flakes  | 93  | End Scraper         | 8        |  |  |
| Scrapers          | 30  | Side Scraper        | 7        |  |  |
| Combination Tools | 25  | Hollow Scraper      | 4        |  |  |
| Utilised Flakes   | 12  | Side/End Scraper    | 4        |  |  |
| Notched Pieces    | 12  | Discoidal Scraper   | 6        |  |  |
| Serrated Blades   | 6   | Double Side Scraper | 1        |  |  |
| Piercers          | 3   | Total               | 30       |  |  |
| Axes              | 2   |                     |          |  |  |
| Laurel Leaf Point | 1   |                     |          |  |  |
| Backed Knife      | 1   |                     |          |  |  |
| Knife             | 1   |                     |          |  |  |
| Hammerstone       | 1   |                     |          |  |  |
| Rubbing Stone     | 1   |                     |          |  |  |
| Tranchet Axe      | 1   |                     |          |  |  |
| Total             | 189 |                     |          |  |  |

| Combination Tools              |    | Debitage                |     |
|--------------------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|
| Notched Piercer 4              |    | Flakes                  | 441 |
| Notched End Scraper            | 4  | Fragments               | 31  |
| Notched Side Scraper           | 10 | Cores                   | 4   |
| Notched Side Scraper/Piercer 1 |    | Rough Workshop Waste    | 3   |
| Side Scraper/Piercer           | 3  | Core Rejuvenation Flake | 1   |
| Notched Serrated Blade         | 3  | Total                   | 480 |
| Total                          | 25 |                         |     |
|                                |    | South Total Implements  | 189 |
|                                |    | South Total Debitage    | 480 |