

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTEBOOK 2011

A RECORD OF THE PROJECTS OF THE :

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY FIELD UNIT

Introduction

The new season of activities for the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were originally considered as a new chapter for the BHAS Field Unit. A new team had been brought together to lead the next phase of excavations. Unfortunately during the winter months of 2010/2011 and during the early summer of 2011 this new team were badly affected by family and health issues and the mantle of site director fell to the President of the Society Mark Gillingham. The Archaeological Co-ordinator, John Funnell, continued to assist Mark Gillingham and Norman Phippard at the Rocky Clump excavations.

The loss of key people from the team did affect the numbers of projects completed with no geophysical surveying conducted this year, but joint ventures with The Culver project were enjoyed by the team.

The most significant feature this season was the number of people out in the field digging at Rocky Clump. The power of the internet, along with advertising in the magazine Current Archaeology, drew people in from across the globe, including diggers from Australia, Russia, Sweden, France, Belgium and Spain. More 'local' volunteers travelled from London, Salisbury and Milton Keynes. The excavations provided a rich mixture of people, both young and old, all working together in a delightful camaraderie.

Training in archaeological techniques was once again a feature of the excavations, with several of the team enhancing and using the expertise gained at training courses at the Barcombe Roman bath house excavations.

Post excavation activities have included finds washing, marking and cataloguing and these events have been supported by a number of archaeological day schools. All of these post excavation processes have proved popular with the BHAS field unit.

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 8th May 2012

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Excavations Around Rocky Clump 2011

Interim Report

Introduction

The new 2011 season of excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer Park, Brighton saw the beginning of what could effectively be called the third phase of excavations around the copse of trees called Rocky Clump.

The first phase consisted of the excavations conducted by Walter Gorton and Charlie Yeates from 1947 to 1986 that revealed, within the trees, the possible Roman 'shrine' and the, as yet, undated possible 'Saxon' cemetery. This report was published as 'Rocky Clump: A Forgotten Shrine' (Gorton). In 1997 the Sussex Archaeological Collections published 'Excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer Park, Brighton' (Gilkes). In the latter document the site is dated, through coins and pottery, to the 2nd century AD with closure happening during the last decades of the 3rd century.

The second phase of excavation was conducted from 1992 to 2010 in the field to the north of Rocky Clump (TQ32801020) (Fig 1.). This phase revealed a series of large Roman ditches running both north/south and east/west. On the east side of the north/south ditch were numerous rubbish pits and a series of post holes suggesting a fenced animal enclosure, which had a floor of compressed flint. The far north area of this excavation revealed an even deeper flint floor surface and a large sarsen stone embedded into the natural geology. The floor was littered with large amounts of butchered animal bones. The finds from this location included a large piece of a Roman glass vessel, a child's 'snake' finger ring and a zoomorphic brooch. The large amount of animal bone tends to suggest that this may have been the location of a Romano-British abattoir. A new geophysical survey, and test pits cut north of the main trench, confirmed that archaeology in the form of pits and ditches still continues down the hill towards the clump of trees called Flint Heap.

A number of discrete pits suggest that there was also some form of occupation or activity during the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. One particularly large feature was a vertical side pit within the trees (context 04) that produced pottery from this period (Pers. Comm. M.Lyne). Other similar, but smaller, Iron Age pits have been recorded north of the trees. The pottery assemblage from above the compressed flint floor layer immediately north of the trees confirmed the dating produced in the report of 1997. However, beneath the flint cobbled surface was uncovered the terminus of a large ditch. The ditch runs northwards across the field and has produced coins and pottery from between 50BC and the early Roman period dated to the 1st century AD. The excavation from this second phase has provided a more detailed chronological sequence.

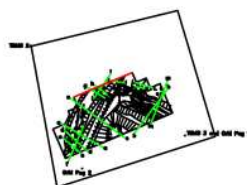
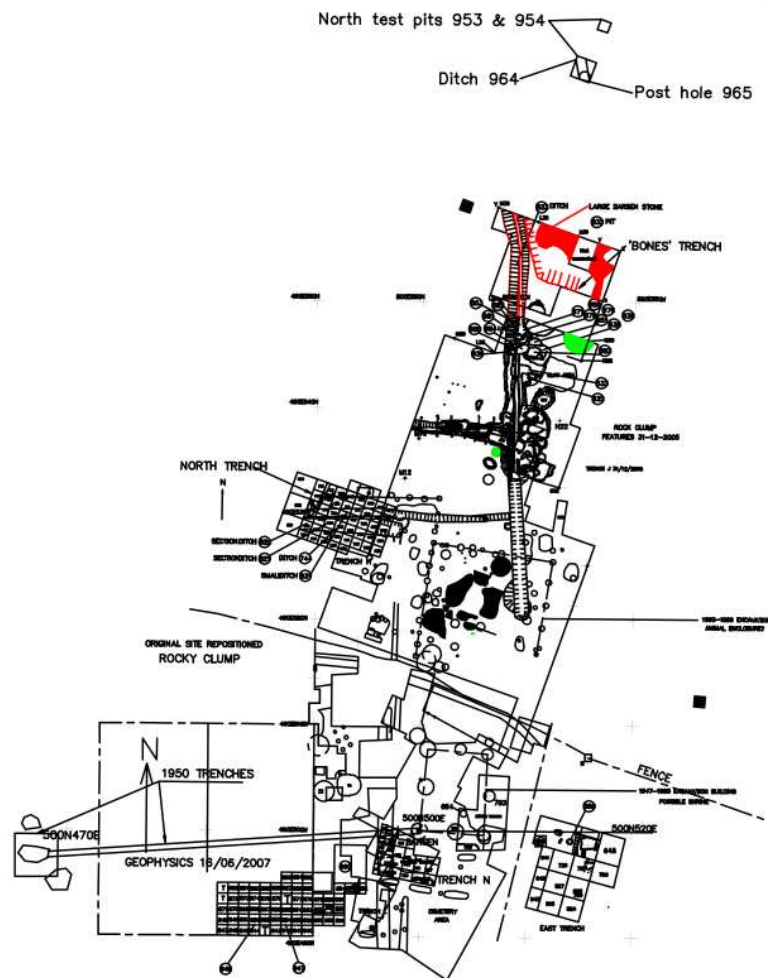
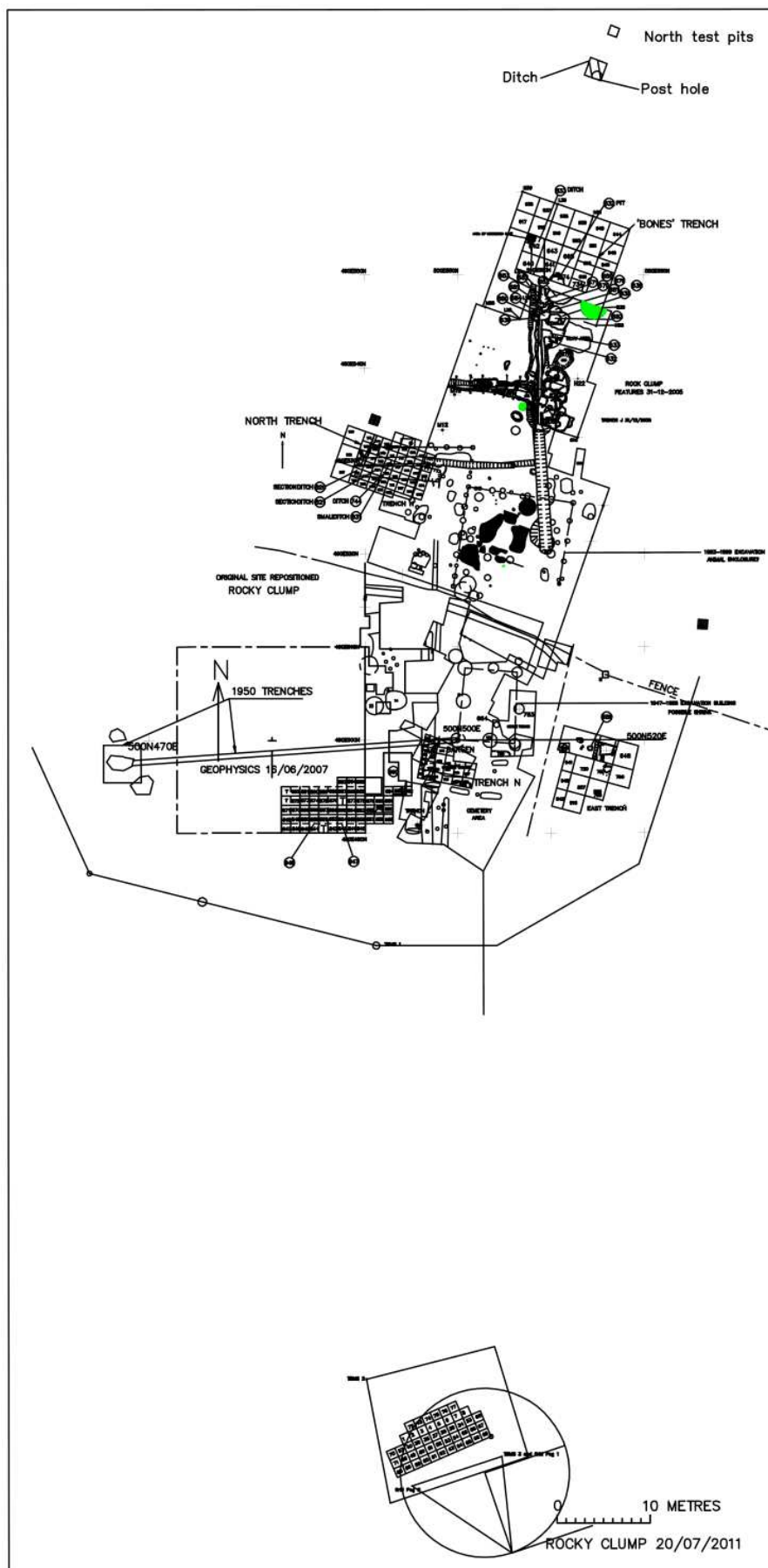


Fig 1.

0 10 METRES

ROCKY CLUMP 31/12/2011

Figure 1



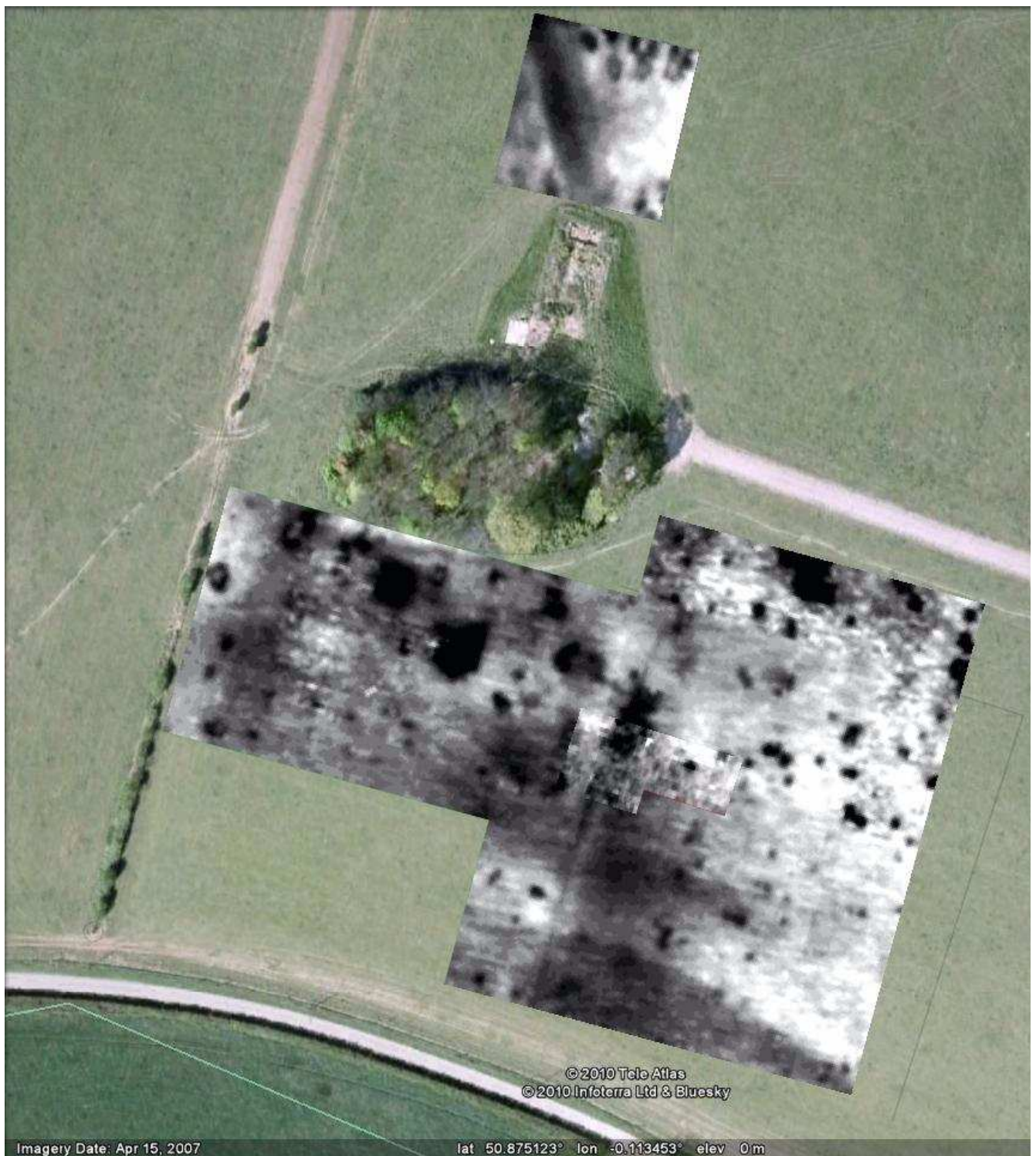


Figure 3

The excavations during the past two decades have failed to uncover any features or finds from any of the Saxon periods and the only pottery from the medieval period has been found in the form of a few green glazed wares and medieval stabbed pottery vessel handles. It is most likely that these finds are related to the farming and manuring associated with the nearby medieval enclosure excavated by the society in the 1950's at Patchway field. The medieval enclosure is in the field to the south of the lane that runs from the Upper Lodges to Stanmer village (TQ3275099).

In 2011 the focus of archaeological investigation moved to the field south of Rocky Clump (TQ32801005) (Fig 2.), and is now the third phase of archaeological investigations. A large geophysical survey had been conducted several years previously and a number of interesting anomalies revealed (Fig 3.) The previous excavations had found a possible 'shrine', a cemetery and a large area of rural activity consisting, in the north field and in the trees, of pits, post holes and ditches probably associated with farming activities. Test pits and new geophysical surveying in the north field confirmed that these features continue further downwards and down the hill north of the trees. However, lacking from the findings of the previous digs is the trace or evidence for any settlement. The geophysical survey confirmed that there is no Roman villa around Rocky Clump and that any settlement probably consisted of typical Iron Age style round houses. This is why the investigation moved to the south field.

The more recent geophysical survey in the south field revealed a number of circular anomalies which could be interpreted, through their size and location, as potential round houses. However, during previous excavations numerous clay with flint solution hollows have been revealed, and it possible that these circular images are geological rather than archaeological. During discussions and planning in the winter of 2010/2011 a number of test trenches across these circular anomalies were proposed, allowing for an extension to trenches if evidence for round houses was revealed. Round house construction would leave very little evidence with only the terrace platforms and post holes remaining as archaeological features. Any post holes would now be covered by colluvial deposits and thus shielded in the geophysical images. The plan was to investigate 3 of the circular anomalies (Test trenches T3, T4 and T5) and 2 possible areas of interest located to the south/east of the possible settlement location (Test trenches T1 and T2).

The Excavations

Test Trench T2 (Fig 4).

Test trench 2 was the most distant of the investigations and was designed to examine an area of high resistivity readings, which were rectangular in shape. The trench measured 8 metres in length and 2 metres in width. The finds from the top soil included a number of sherds of Roman pottery, but the excavation failed to reveal any archaeological features and came down onto solid chalk. The trench was rapidly back filled and re-turfed (Fig 4.)



Figure 4

Test Trench T1 (Fig 5, 6, and 7).

Test trench T1 was placed to investigate a large area of resistivity survey low readings, tending to suggest the location of possible pits and ditches. The anomaly measures approximately 20 metres in length, and has a width of approximately 8 metres. The test area opened measured 8 metres in length and 2 metres in width. This trench was later extended to 11 metres in length and 5 metres in width. Within the confines of the trench a large feature was revealed and even after extension it still disappeared under the baulk on all four sides. It was decided that this size trench was sufficient for the initial investigations.

From the outset finds were forthcoming including pottery, shell and some bone. The pottery was often very dark, black and sooty in nature and tended to suggest an early rather than later Roman date, with a possibility of it even being Iron Age. A number of features were observed within the large area of potential fill, and were initially deemed possible post holes (Contexts 28 and 29). A large pit consisting of an extremely dark and charcoal laden fill was noted in the south/west corner of the trench (Context 30). A small curved gully was observed running around the west end of the trench (Context 33) and another possible pit and ditch (Contexts 34 and 35). A curious area of chalk (Context 27) was deemed by the excavator to be a layer rather than natural geology, and to the north of this appeared to be another gully (context 37) & (Fig 5.)

A number of sondages were set out to investigate the depth of the features. Areas marked out focused on the chalk layer, measuring 1 metre square (Context 27), a possible pit measuring 1 metre square (Context 29) and a small section into the central area of the feature (Context 35) measuring 1 metre by 50cms. A section was also cut through the possible pit (Context 30). It quickly became apparent that the archaeology had substantial depth and was probably not the location of a round house, but more likely the location of an Iron Age midden or rubbish pit. The finds from all of the sondages were quite prolific and included samian ware and some dark, burnished decorated sherds of pottery.

The Trench Grid System (Fig 6.)

A list of context numbers had already been allocated to the features noted, but it was obvious that the trench was going to be far more complex. It was decided to divide the trench into grids measuring 1 metre square (Contexts 1-8, 33-40, 49-57, 59-77 with contexts 85 and 86 being added later). The plan was to excavated alternate grids allowing a number of detailed section drawings, in all directions, recording what was anticipated to be a complex series of layers and fills. Each grid square was drawn separately on all four sides, making it possible to create as many detailed overall sections as possible, recording the complete stratigraphy of the midden going both north/south and east/west.

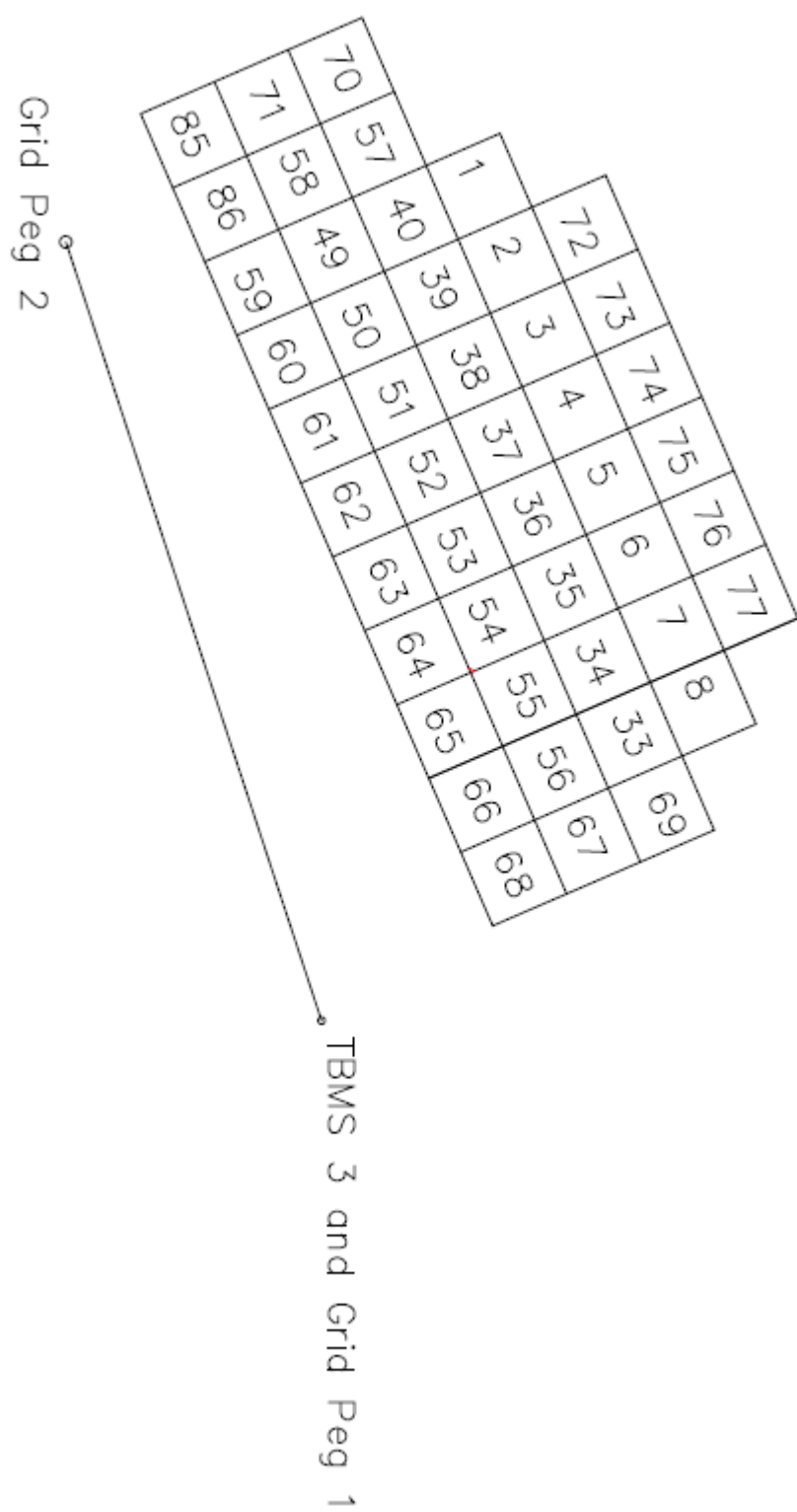


Figure 5

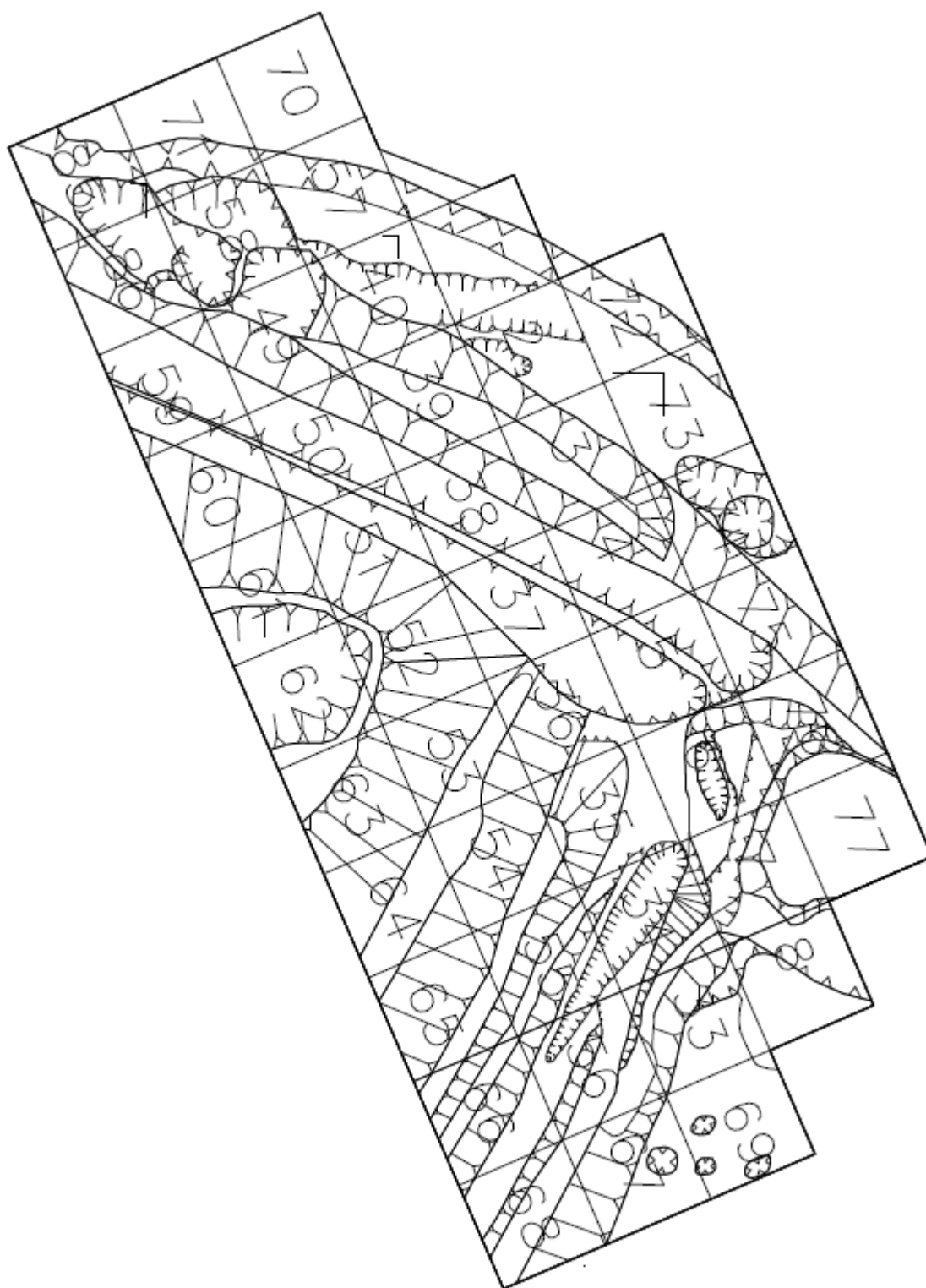


Figure 6

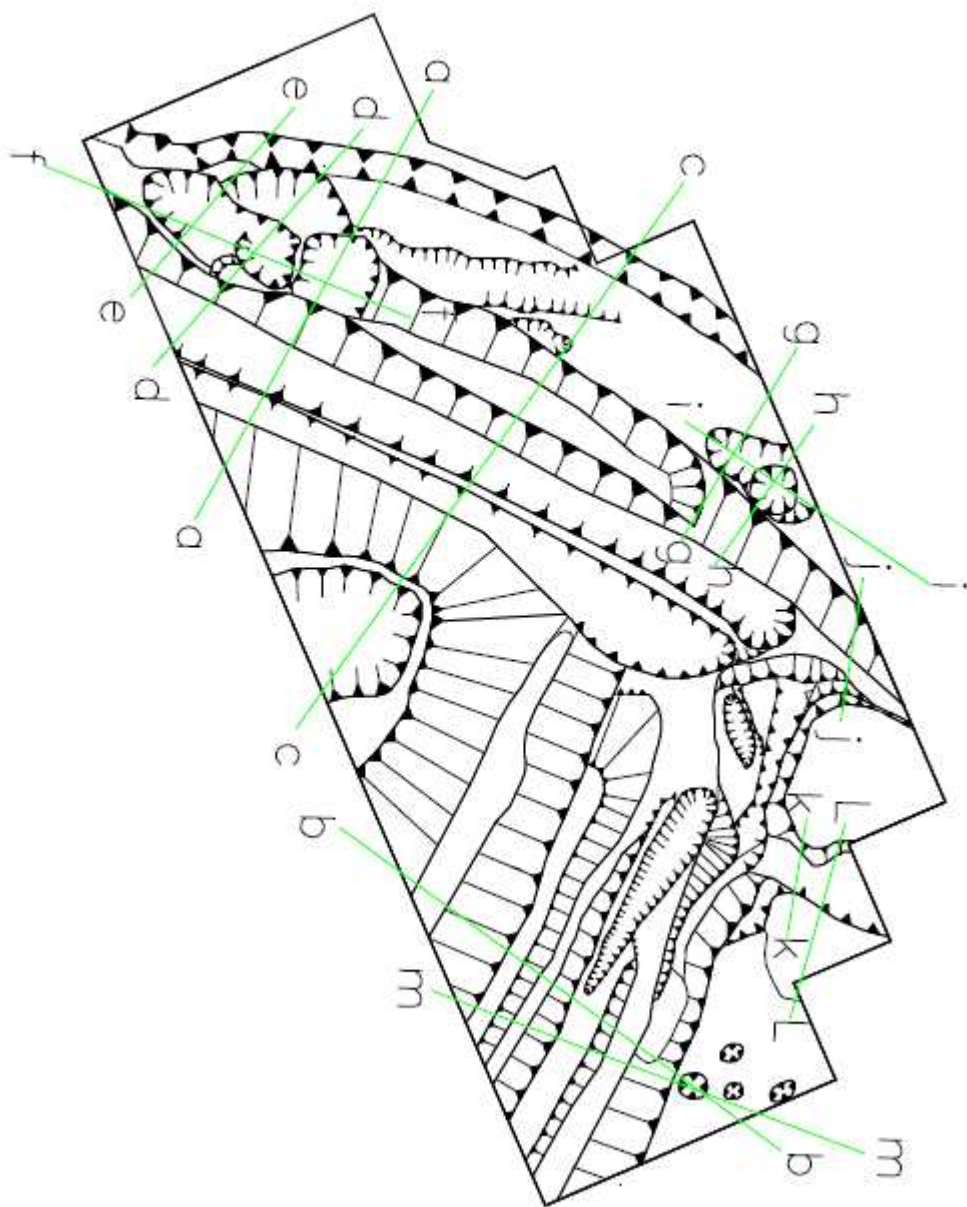


Figure 7

The Stratigraphy

As the excavation progressed it became noticeable just how the various layers and fills varied across the site. The east side was a mixture of chalky loams and light chalk rubble consisting of small chalk nodules. A number of discrete areas in contexts 5, 6, 35 and 36 contained a considerable number of large flint nodules, indicating the possible location of a pit. In the same area, but to the south in contexts 53 and 54 there appeared a large deposit of large chalk nodules. The lower layers of contexts 6 and 35 produced significant amounts of large pottery sherds, black, sooty and some containing 'raised eyebrow' decoration.

The fills to the west of the site were decidedly different with a number of well stratified layers. The upper layer of plough soil consisted of chalky loam (Context 106) which overlay a darker and charcoal laden deposit (Context 107). Below this layer was a bed of chalk nodules (Context 108) and the lower deposit consisted of a layer of chalky loam with a concentration of small chalk nodules. The layers on the west side could be traced with accuracy across the site almost to the remaining central baulk.

The deeper the sections were being cut the more the complex nature of the chalk bedrock began to change in shape, with the chalk bedrock dropping down at steep angles in various directions. After some time it became obvious that what lay below the surface was a series of ditches.


The Mussel Pit (Context 81) (Fig 8.)

During the excavation of the sondage in grid 4 it was noticed that this fill consisted of a large quantity of mussel shells. There were so many that it emerged as a bed of mussel shells almost 2 metres in length, interspersed with a few sherds of Roman pottery. The bed of mussels was extended eastwards and was found to continue through most of grid 75. The excavation revealed that a small pit had been dug into the chalk bedrock below grid 74 to accommodate the deposition of the shells, but the amount was so large that the deposit spread eastwards and southwards into the adjoining grids.

The West Pits (Contexts 86, 58 and 49) (Fig 9.)

A number of possible rubbish pits were cut into the north side of the west ditch. All of the pits intercut each other, as well as a shallow pit to the north of the larger pit in grid 58. The fill of all of the pits was the same consisting of a light chalky loam with very few finds.

0 1 metre




Profile g – g The mussel pit



Profile i – i The mussel pit



Profile h – h The mussel pit



Profile j – j The gully NE corner

Fig 8. Rocky Clump 2011 Profiles

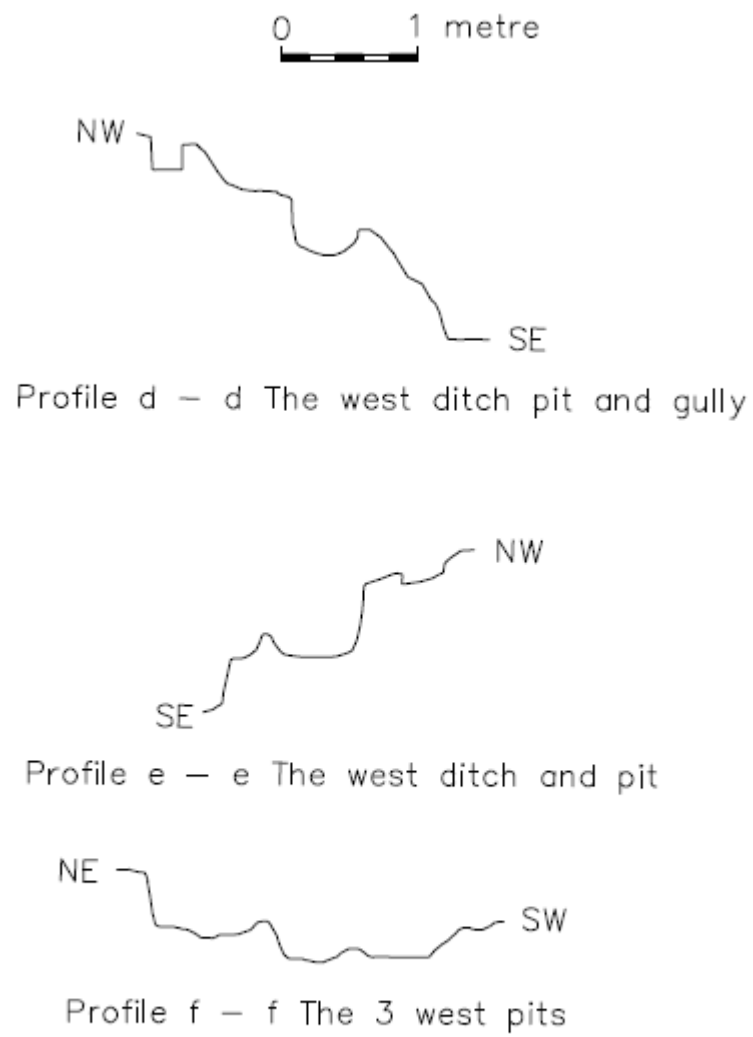


Fig 9. Rocky Clump 2011 Profiles

The South Pit (Context 62)

A shallow pit was uncovered in a curious location, south of the junction of the two ditches. The pit had been cut into a mixed geology of solid chalk and clay with flint. It had a shallow curved profile (Fig 10 Section c-c).

The West Gully (Fig 6, Fig 7 & Fig 10 Sections a-a and c-c)

One of the first features to be noted was a gully running in a circular configuration on the west side of the site. The feature proved to be deep, straight sided and flat bottomed, and it appeared similar to a continuing beam slot, but no trace was found of any beams having been inserted into the feature. The gully measured 20cms in width and was about 30cms in depth, although this did vary across the site. The fill consisted of a light, chalk rubble that blended with the surrounding natural chalk making it difficult to excavate. A possible post hole was noted cut into the gully in the north/west section, which may indicate that a later post may have been located there at one time (Context 84). The gully produced no finds. It continues to run into the baulk on the north side, and erodes out into the pit (Context 86) on the west side. It is possible that it continues south, but there was no indication in the north facing section at this location. A number of readings were taken around the periphery of the gully and using geometrical calculations the possible diameter of the feature, if it continues south of the excavated trench, could be as much as 18 metres.

The Chalk Layer (Context 27) (Fig 11.)

The chalk layer on the east side of the trench thought to be a fill rather than natural chalk was confirmed by excavation. The layer was a partial capping for what later proved to be the cutting for the 'trackway' described later. The trackway had a number of other layers below the chalk seal and these were recorded in the various section drawings for that area. Adjacent to the chalk deposit was another, but wider, gully feature 37.

The North/East Gully (Feature 37) (Fig 11 & Fig 12 sections k-k and L-L.)

The north east corner of the excavation proved to contain a number of varied deposits both archaeological and geological. The bed of chalk (Context 27) lay adjacent to what was perceived to be a layer of natural clay (Context 26), but which upon excavation, proved to be a deposit of clay over another archaeological layer consisting of chalk loam before the natural clay appeared beneath. Between the chalk and the clay deposit was a small gully with a fill of light brown chalky loam. Among the finds from this feature were a number of fragments of burned bone (Contexts 91 and 103). The gully profile was drawn and was observed narrowing but continuing into the baulk on the north/east side of the excavation.



Profile a – a The west ditch, pit and gully



The east ditch, trackway and post hole



Profile c – c The west ditch, terrace, pit and gully

Fig 10. Rocky Clump 2011 Profiles

The Trackway (Fig 6.) (Grid Nos. 68, 66, 56, 55, 34 and 35) & (Fig 10 section b-b and Fig 12 section m-m)

The east side of the excavation proved to be particularly interesting with the chalk bedrock running in various directions. As the upper layers were removed a linear feature resembling a trackway was revealed. The trackway is slightly curved in shape and runs parallel to the ditch located to the south of it. The profile of the 'trackway' shows a pair of ruts with a slightly elevated central section. The elevated section reduces in height as it approaches the junction with the west ditch. The trackway also partially removes the south section of a post hole to the north of the feature. The trackway measures over a metre in width and terminates at a flat level platform where it joins the west ditch in grid 6.

The Post Holes (Fig 6 & Fig 12 section m-m)

On the north/east side of the excavation a number of possible post holes were revealed (Contexts 233, 239, 245 and 247). The post holes varied in depth with the largest (Context 233) also being the deepest, measuring 24cms in diameter and 47cms deep. The fill of the post holes 233, 239 and 245 was almost entirely clay with 233 and 239 each also containing several large pieces of flint. In 239, two of the pieces of flint were conjoining. No finds were recovered from any of the features.

The Small Gully (Fig 6.)

One of the features in the north east section of the excavation was a small, and rather odd, cut, forming a short deep gully. The gully was cut into the chalk and effectively left a small island of chalk to the south of the feature in grid 6. The gully linked a shallow terrace on the north side of the trackway to another shallow gully in grid 76 that disappeared under the north baulk. The small gully was extremely well cut and could have been used as a contrivance for sliding along some form of wooden sluice or gate. Unfortunately no trace was found of a similar gully on any adjacent sections that could form a locking face for such a device.

The East Ditch (Fig 6.) (Grid Nos 64, 53 and 37) & (Fig 10 section b-b)

The east ditch proved to be v-shaped measuring about 2 metres in width and 1.6 metres in depth. The ditch had very steep sides and the profile indicates that the full extent of the feature on the east side was not revealed (Fig 10). The ditch contained numerous upper shallow fills, but with a lower fill predominantly consisting of small and medium sized chalk nodules. The section drawing of the ditch is contorted having been drawn at 45 degrees across the section and not as it should have been at 90 degrees. The profile (Fig 10 section b-b) shows the correct dimensions. The upper fills consist of a number of layers including a mixture of solid chalk nodules and flint and charcoal depositions. This ditch was parallel to the possible trackway which lay to the north of the ditch, with a solid wall of chalk still retained as a prominent feature between them.

0 1 metre



NW SE



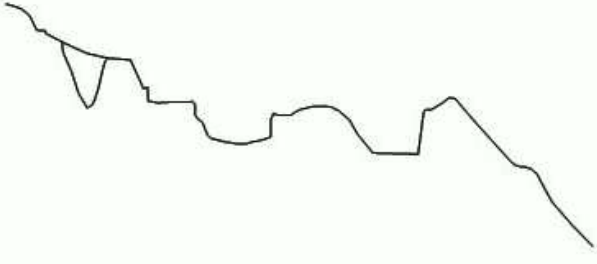
Profile k – k The gully NE corner

NW SE



Profile L – L The gully NE corner

NW NW



Profile m – m The trackway and post hole

Fig 12. Rocky Clump 2011 Profiles

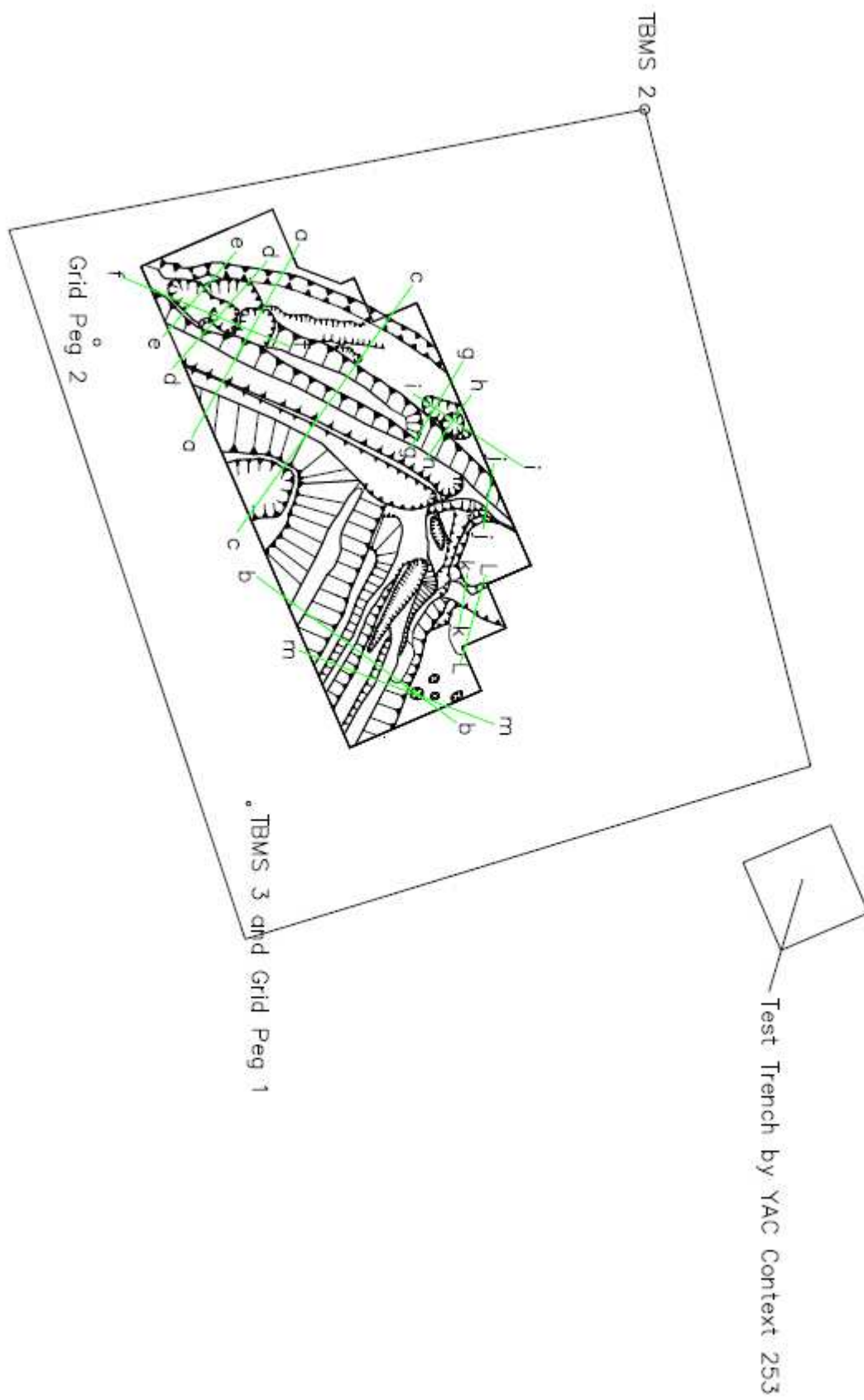


Figure 13

The West Ditch (Fig 6.) (Grid Nos 59, 50, 38, 4 and 75) & (Fig 10 sections a-a & c-c)

The shape of the west ditch was similar to the east ditch in having a v-shaped profile. The difference between the two ditches is that the west ditch appears to have a double cut, or shallow, lower profile running south/west to north/east. The terminus of the ditch in the north/east section clearly shows that there were two cuts, both running in the same direction. There was no evidence for re-cutting in the section remaining in the baulk. The west side ditch cut through three pits located on its west side. The west ditch fill consisted of a much darker upper fill of black, charcoal enriched soil containing large nodules of flint. The fill below this was of a thick layer of deposited chalk and it was in this context that the early 'La Tene' style brooch was recovered. The primary fill consisted of small nodules of chalk, but unlike the lower fill in the large ditch north of the trees, which proved quite sterile, the west ditch lower layers produced a significant amount of finds.

The large quantity of finds included several articulated pig burials and, at the terminus end of the west ditch, a large collection of pottery, possibly from one or two vessels. Some of the pottery was decorated. A number of cattle vertebrae were also recovered from the lower depths, along with a number of cattle ribs. The north facing section of the west ditch incorporates a quite complex series of fills. The section is similar to that of the east ditch in it being at an oblique angle and not angled at the standard 90 degree section which gives a distorted view, but the profile drawing is correct (Fig 10). The section shows a dark, silty and charcoal enriched fill with a central deposition of large flint nodules, which continues running southwards into the south baulk.

East Test Pit (Fig 13.)

It was during various lunch times that a sunken ditch like feature was noted running across the field close to the east edge of the excavation. On one of the Young Archaeologists' visits it was decided to open a small 2 metre square test trench (Context 253) to examine and confirm the location of a ditch and attempt to date the feature. The area was excavated down and then for a 1 metre width excavate down even deeper to approximately 70 centimetres below the ground line. The small investigation found no trace of any ditch, but the fill of light brown chalky loam, obviously continued to a greater depth. The area was back filled at the end of the day to await possible future excavation.

The Enclosure (Fig 7.)

The excavations during 2011 have revealed the north corner of a large enclosure, created by the construction of a number of substantial ditches. A new study of the geophysics, aided by the results of this year's digging, concluded that a ditched enclosure measuring between 20 and 30 metres square is located in the field to the south of Rocky Clump. The north/west quadrant of the enclosure contains large amounts of low resistivity readings that may prove to be the location of more pits and other ancient activities. Many of the finds recovered from the ditch suggest that this part of Rocky Clump is a much earlier phase than the activities on the north side of the trees.

The Finds

The Bones

The excavation produced some articulated pig burials with vertebrae and rib bone of cattle. Numerous amounts of small bones suggest that sheep and goat were also among the dietary items on site. The bones have been passed to specialist Carol White who will prepare a full report.

Pottery

The pottery has been a mixture of fabrics. Many of the sherds are burnished, black and some have decoration including 'raised eyebrow' design and criss-crossed lines. Quite a number of sherds have simple horizontal lines for decoration. Much of the pottery is wheel thrown, but a larger percentage is flint tempered and quite crudely made. Several small sherds of samian ware were recovered suggesting a shallow platter, but it is possible that the small number of sherds is from only one or two vessels. The excavation produced one almost complete pot, damaged on one side, and a number of sherd proliferations that suggest that other complete, or almost complete pots could be reconstructed.

ROCKY CLUMP (SOUTH) POTTERY

Preliminary analysis of small selection by Malcom Lyne on 28 January 2012

Grid 4	Context 195	Large rim	Late Iron Age/early Roman
	ditto	2 large sherds (faint decoration)	Early Roman
	ditto	Base	Early Roman
Grid 5	Context 252	Decorated sherd	Late Iron Age
	ditto	"Raised eyebrow" decoration	Late Iron Age
	ditto	Decorated pot handle	Late 1 st /early 2 nd century ESW
	ditto	Large pot	Late Iron Age
Grid 6	context 153	Rim etc	No information noted
Grid 6	context 163	"Raised eyebrow" decoration	Late Iron Age
Grid 35	context 155	"Raised eyebrow" decoration	Late Iron Age
Grid 36	context 199	Decorated sherd (same as context 252 grid 5)	Late Iron age

Grid 36	context 248	Rim	Storage jar late 2 nd /early 3rd century
Grid 37	context 117	Large rim	Mid to late 1 st century
Grid 38	context 107	Decorated sherd	Cologne 130/250AD
Grid 38	content 107	Part shallow dish	Oxfordshire ware or South Gaulish
Grid 38	context 210	“Flush girth cordon” pattern sherd	Early Roman
Grid 38	context 229	Nearly complete pot	Late Iron Age
Grid 39	context 179	“Girth cordon” decorated sherd	Late 1 st /late 2 nd century
Grid 49	context 169	Sherd in 2 colours	Late Roman
Grid 50	context 107	Base	Rough cast beaker 130/250AD
Grid 50	context 109	2 decorated pieces (small bowl?)	Wiggonholt AD 100
Grid 50	context 109	5 small sherds (same vessel as above?)	Wiggonholt AD100
Grid 51	context 120	Sherds and several rims (some with rouletted decoration)	Late 2 nd /early 3 rd century probably produced at pottery close to Barcombe
Grid 53	context 154	3 sherds	“stabbed comb” decoration
Grid 56	context 29	Rim with hole for handle	Late Iron Age/early Roman
Grid 59	context 109	4 decorated sherds.	One sherd with glauconite inclusions possibly same as that found at Folkestone
Grid 75	context 168	Sherd	“Girth cordon” thumbled linear decoration – similar found at Bishopstone
Grid 75	Context 234	Perforated pot	ESW colander, probably with solid base

Marine Molluscs

The excavation revealed a large deposition of mussel shells deposited in one location, focused on a small rubbish pit cut into the chalk. The large quantity of mussel shells did

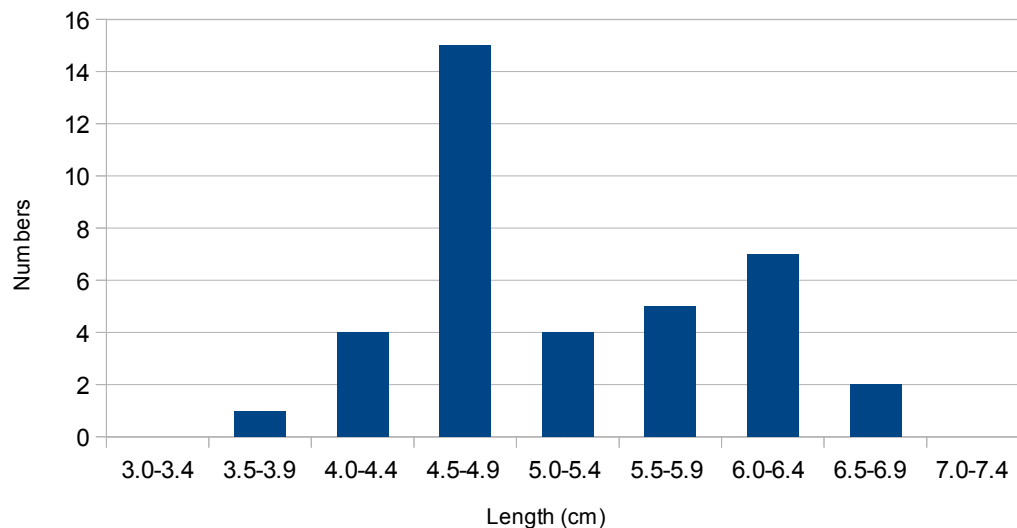
spread to adjacent areas, and some mussel shells were found in a number of other locations. Oyster shell was also found, and a small number of whelk shells.

The Mussels

First of all what we call the “nose” is technically the umbo. Below is a histogram of the first bit of data.

Mussel Length (cm)			
6	4.3	6.6	4.4
5.3	4.6	5.9	4.4
4.7	5.1	6	4.9
6.2	5.8	5.7	5.1
4.9	4.8	6.6	4.8
6.3	4.9	4.6	4.6
4.7	5.8	4.9	3.8
5.3	4.6	6.2	4.7
6.1	4.2	5.5	4.5
		6.4	4.9

N=38



Of the measurable ones, 19 were whole and weighed 87 gm. These have been saved. There were a total of 562 umbos indicating a minimum of 281 mussels. The total weight of shell was 1971 gm.

Now, $1971/87 \times 19 = \sim 430$ umbos estimated. This is clearly a lot less than the counted number therefore calculating by weight is not very effective at this stage.

If we want to ask “were all the shells harvested at one time?” we may be able to tell by looking at the growth pattern on the whole shells. This requires being able to clean the shells to observe the pattern and looking to see if there are any correlations (much like tree ring patterns) that may indicate that they were harvested at a particular time. If there is no correlation it may indicate that they were harvested at different times of year and different years.

It may also be possible to tell if the source was being aggressively harvested and a wide range of sizes being taken or conservatively harvested with a small range of mature mussels being cropped. This may be indicated by the distribution in the final histogram that takes account of the total find.

Metal Finds

The excavations, despite continual metal detecting, produced very few metal finds. One iron object may be a small brooch, but will require an x-ray investigation to confirm this. The one prized object, found in a chalk context (**SF 9** Grid 39, Context 184) was a pristine ‘La Tene’ style early Romano-British brooch. The brooch has been conserved by the Museum of London.

A tiny piece of ‘gold’ was found in context 81 Grid 74 during soil sieving. It could be a piece of gold wire and looks hollow.

Coins

A single barbourous radiate circa 275-285AD was found by metal detecting in the south field, in a location between the excavation and the south fence. TQ3282410030.

Glass

One small piece of glass found has been confirmed by John Shepherd as being Roman.

Environmental Finds by Dot McBrien (Wet sieving and microscopic investigation)

(Preliminary report –formal report to follow)

Context 79. Mussel shell 596 gm.

Mollusc. *Cepea nemoralis*. *Ena montana*, *Vallonia excentrica*, *Punctum pygmaeum*.

Marine mollusc. Small Periwinkle. Common cockle (frag).

Carbonised snail. For Booth.

1 piece of pot (small)

Seeds. Hedge Wound Wort. Common Birdsfoot Trefoil, Fumitory.

Context 79. (4x) Oyster bases. 1) width 55.08mm, length 61.21mm. weight 14 gm. 2) W. 45.42 mm, L 56.11 mm. Weight 15 gm. 3) W 33.11mm, L 41.86 mm. Weight 3 gm. 4) W 44.17 mm, L53.36 mm. Weight 11gm. No parasites.

Context 81 Grid 74 Molluscs (Land)

Ceapea nemoralis, both banded and unbanded, Banded ones are usually found on open grass land, and unbanded (or browns) in woodland. Common and widespread in woods hedges and some calcareous grasslands. Brown shelled *Ceapea nemoralis* increased in numbers in the Neolithic period and it has been suggested this may be due to the fact that summer temperatures declined in the first and second millennium.

Helix aspersa. Common in the south and near the coast, an introduced species. It is fairly certain that it was introduced in the 1st century AD and thought to have been eaten by the Romans, and has been found on many Roman sites.

Punctum pygmaem. Common and widespread occupying a wide range of habitats, but often prefers chalk grassland.

Ceciliodes acicula. This species can live up to a depth of 2.0m. Common in areas which have been cultivated in the last few years (as this field was). Lives in calcareous soils.

Shell can be identified by being transparent, long and narrow.

Vertigo pygmea. Occurs in calcareous grassland, although it likes a variety of habitats.

Essentially it prefers open country.

Molluscs (Marine)

Common Limpet.

Common Cockle.

Thick Trough Shell

Bone. 3 pieces very small, possibly small mammal. 1 piece of long bone again very small, 1 piece of rib ?.(small). 1 small piece of skull?. (small) with what could be cut marks. Also some carbonised bone (small)

Charcoal. Lots of small pieces, some of the bigger pieces seem to have been cut. Could be pine and oak ?.

Plant seed. Small Nettle. Sun Sperge. Common Mallow. Corn Gromwell. Common

Birdsfoot Trefoil. St Johns Wort.

Pottery. Several pieces of red (brick coloured) with inclusions and 2 small pieces of black soapy ware (small).

Several pieces of daub.

Context 89.

Daub several small pieces.

Molluscs. *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Ceciliode acicula* *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Vallonia excentrica*..

Marine mollusc Oyster lid No Parasites. Mussel shell 149 gm.

Seeds. Wall Speedwell.

Charcoal 2 pieces, possible oak.

Context 97 *Cepea nemoralis*. Marine mollusc. Mussel, oyster frag and oyster base. 22gm, 29.16 mm width, 41mm length. No parasites

Context 102 *Cepea nemoralis*, Marine mollusc. Mussel and oyster frags. Oyster base, 16gm, 42.55mm width, 52.39 length. No parasites.

Context 104 *Cepea nemoralis*.

Context 106 *Helix aspersa*. *Vallonia excentricia*.

Context 105 Mollusc. *Cepea nemoralis*. Common and widespread in woods, hedges and some calcareous grassland. *Helix aspersa*. (frag) Introduced species, brought over by the Romans 1st century AD.

Context 116 Oyster base. weight 61 gm, 59.89mm width, 77.65mm length. No parasites.

Context 117 Oyster and mussel frags.

Context 120 *Cepea nemoralis*, *Vallonia excentricia*. Oyster lid, 27.20mm width, 36.30 mm length. Mussel frags.

Context 123 *Cepea nemoralis*, Marine mollusc, Mussel and oyster frags Oyster base 4 gm. 57.10 mm width. 88.60 mm length. No parasites.

Context 124 Molluscs. *Cepea nemoralis*. *Vallonia excentricia*, found in dry calcareous grassland, and is more a southern species of snail.

Context 125 Mollusc. *Vallonia excentricia*.

Context 249

Mollusc. *Punctum pygmaeum*. occupies a variety of habitats but often seem to prefer open and dry habitats such as chalk grassland. Found in various archaeological sites.

Context 249 Grid 5 Common cockle.

Discussion

The 2011 season at Rocky Clump commenced seeking the location of the settlement associated with the activities previously revealed north of the trees. The enclosure revealed, or at least the north corner, shows that an earlier Late Iron Age, or early Roman, phase is located in the south field. What is not certain is whether the enclosure is part of the chronological sequence associated with the other features, or a totally new and independent set of features.

The excavation did reveal some chronological sequence with the west ditch appearing to be a later cut, the lighter fill of the east ditch stopping at the junction of the two ditches, with the darker, silty fill of the west ditch continuing right up to the north terminus. The west ditch could possibly have a double cut at the bottom indicating that it was re-cut at some time, but there was no evidence in the remaining section, visible in the central baulk. The double cut at the bottom of the west ditch has been suggested as a possible 'ankle breaking' feature to deter aggressors or attackers of the enclosure.

The pits are a curious mixture of features. The linear arrangement of pits on the west side could possibly be associated with the early construction phase, or could equally be just simple rubbish pits. The fill of these pits was a chalky loam that produced very few finds. The mussel pit appears to have been deliberately created to dispose of the large amount of shells, but with so many shells the pit proved too small and a large number were dispersed around the top of the pit. A small shallow pit on the south side of the ditches could possibly be associated with the construction of the linear features, and could be linked to the mussel pit which lies immediately north of the ditch junction.

The collection of post holes on the east side of the eastern ditch are an interesting collection of features, but are not orientated in such a manner as to suggest that they are for a house structure or granary building. The reason for these post holes will only be better understood by expanding the excavation trench further eastwards.

The 'trackway' which lies to the east of the east ditch could be an earlier abandoned phase of the enclosure construction. However, once at the bottom of the ditches, either west or east, the steep sides of the ditch make it virtually impossible to get out. One possible reason for the creation of the trackway could be to allow access for a small cart, which could have been used to remove the chalk from the ditches during the construction phase. The level platform at the junction of the west ditch and the trackway would certainly have allowed for such an access. It will require an extension of the excavations further eastwards to see whether the feature does continue and rise with the natural ground level.

One question raised was regarding the whereabouts of the dump of the excavated chalk from the ditches. The fill of the east ditch tends to suggest that some of the excavated material was used as a backfill at some later period. A large mound or elevated landscape can be noted immediately north of the excavation, and during field walking in 1992 this location produced a focus of Roman pottery.

The curious gully running around the west side of the ditched area is difficult to explain. It is straight sided, flat bottomed and curves around and into the side of the far pit on the west side. The gully drops down as it moves southwards, and could possibly be a drainage ditch. When projected out, using geometrical formulas, it could prove to be up to 18 metres in diameter, but the style of gully makes it very dissimilar to Iron Age ring gullies found on other settlement sites. It is possible that it was used to locate timber beams that would

have enclosed part of the enclosure ditched area, although that would appear incongruous with the main enclosure boundary and serve no apparent purpose. The gully produced no dateable finds and there was no evidence for beams having been inserted into the gully.

The date of construction for the enclosure is certainly of an early period. Much of the pottery is Late Iron Age East Sussex Ware with some of it sooty, with other pottery being black and burnished. The fact that the pottery is so early tends to suggest that it is a separate and earlier establishment to the activities further north. Exactly why the enclosure was created will probably only be understood through further excavation going southwards. An enclosure at Oving in West Sussex proved to be a working environment with a small causeway leading to a round house (Bedwin).

The enclosure ditch produced large deposits of finds which included dietary items of bone, mussel shells and oyster. The pottery included a significant amount of crude flint tempered wares, which suggests that rubbish was being deposited into the ditch at a period earlier than that in the north field. There are a number of depositions which could possibly suggest some form of ritual or abnormal activity. Among these are the two articulated pig burials and the collection of pottery at the west ditch north terminus. Parallels for these deposits will be sort from other excavations.

It is clear that new excavations will be required to understand the extent and purpose of the enclosure and to continue to seek the location of the settlement associated with the activities in the north field. A plan of investigation is being drawn up with the new excavations planned to start on the 7th April.

The support of the excavations has been quite international this year with participants originating from Australia, Russia, Spain, France, Sweden and Belgium. Other diggers have travelled from Milton Keynes, Salisbury, Southampton and London which appears to show the power and importance of the internet. The Young Archaeologists' Club (YAC) visited in June and September.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the farmer, Mr David Robinson and Mr Geoff Bennett of Brighton and Hove City Council for allowing access to the land, Brighton and Hove City Parks, and all of the members of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society who assisted with the excavation. Many thanks are expressed to Norman Phippard and Mark Gillingham for their directorship and to Carol White and Dot McBrien for their specialist expertise.

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Sussex Arch Colls. 135, 113-25

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Author: John Funnell 23rd January 2012

Geophysics at Rocky Clump 2011

Introduction

One of the BHAS Field Unit, Rob Wiseman, who is a student studying Archaeology at London asked if he could conduct some geophysics at Rocky Clump. He was keen to gain expertise at using a magnetometer. It was decided to investigate the west side of the copse of trees known as Rocky Clump, as both the north and south sides of the trees had already been researched using resistivity equipment.

A number of resistivity surveys have been conducted in the north, south and west fields at Rocky Clump. The south field has produced a number of interesting anomalies that have been the subject of investigation in 2011. These excavations have shown that some features noted have proved to be purely geological, while others have revealed the north/west corner of a late Iron Age or early Romano-British enclosure.

The north field has been regularly surveyed over a number of years (Funnell) and the focus of investigations in that field has confirmed the location of numerous pits and several ditches from the 1st century AD through to flint floors dated to the 2nd or 3rd century AD. A number of test trenches in the north field have revealed features including pits and ditches and this has confirmed that geophysical anomalies noted in recent surveys are archaeological features running northwards down the hill. A survey conducted several years ago suggested that a large north running ditch lay at the west side of the old east/west field boundary, but this feature has never been confirmed by archaeological excavation. A number of peculiar anomalies found in a survey of the west field are generally regarded as geological features.

Methodology

A number of grids were set out in 2011 to the west of the trees. Three grids measuring 30 metres square ran along the old fence line, while a 20 metre square was surveyed in the south field and an additional 30 metre square grid immediately south of the trees, in an area that had been surveyed using resistivity. The machine used was a magnetometer. Measurements were taken at 1 metre intervals and the results transferred to images superimposed upon Google Earth. (Fig 1.)

Conclusions

The small magnetometry survey produced few results of any great interest, the survey provided very little in the way of new evidence for ancient activity in the locations surveyed. The survey certainly produced significant anomalies confirming the location of recent fence lines, since removed, but retaining modern lynchet style earthworks. A curious circular arrangement of anomalies to the west of the copse of trees maybe associated with a small area that tractors had to negotiate during turning at the old field boundaries. There are a number of linear arrangements noted in the north field, but as these are running parallel to the modern fence line its is probable that these are modern as well. A large anomaly to the south of the trees is where a battery box is buried with iron objects enclosed. This is to make the re-location with a metal detecting device easier to detect.

Sadly the new survey did not reveal any new dramatic finds, but it did prove how useful magnetometry is for future research and that larger magnetometry surveys should be included in further investigations.

References:-

Funnell J.D. 'Field Notebooks of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society 1999- 2010'

John Funnell 10th May 2012



Fig 1. Magnetometer Survey at Rocky Clump



Fig 2 Resistivity Survey at Rocky Clump

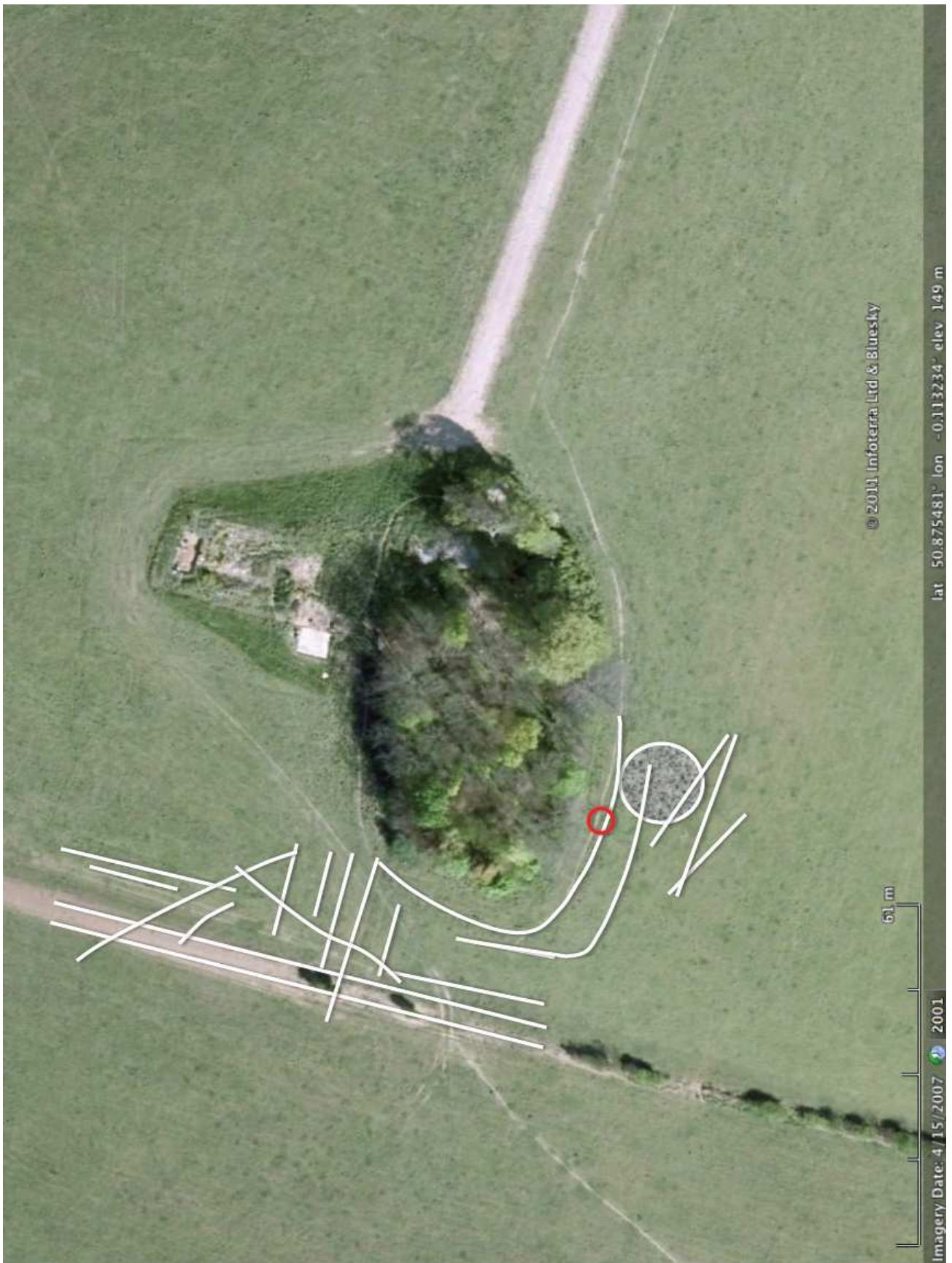


Fig 3 Features at Rocky Clump

Field Walking and Geophysics at Barcombe 2011

Introduction

The BHAS Field Unit joined David Millum and members of the USAS and Mid-Sussex Archaeological Team for field walking and geophysics at Bridge Farm Barcombe on Saturday 26th March. The weather was warm, pleasant and quite sunny, but the air was very hazy.

The site is close to the location of the major Roman industrial complex excavated by David Millum and Rob Wallace and called the Culver Project. The Barcombe Roman villa and bathhouse lies across the river and a couple of kilometres to the west.

David Staveley has been conducting a magnetometry survey over several of the fields in the area and has produced images that identify the location of a possible Roman mansio. The features include a ditched enclosure that is very similar to the one known at Alfoldean.

The field to the west of those previously investigated by geophysics produced more images of the ditched enclosure and a number of new linear features and possible pits and post holes. During the survey Roman pottery was collected, lying in abundance over the field. Among the pottery was 2 pieces of samian including a nice rim, body and base sherd of a samian platter. A pestle or rounded grinding stone about 7" (178mm) in length was among the finds. These items were passed to John Kane, one of the leaders of the Culver team. Finds noted in the field included a Mesolithic core, fire-cracked flint and several pieces of Roman roofing tile. The grids were set out using the BHAS total station and measured 40 metres by 40 metres. A total of 6 complete grids and 6 partial grids were recorded on this particular day.

The main field walking was in the field to the east of the geophysical survey, and here David Rudling was able to sort and report on the pottery found during the field walking. Among these finds were a number of sherds of butt beakers. Some of the pottery looks very much like the pottery found at Wickham Barn and excavated a few years ago by Chris Butler and the teams of BHAS and MSFAT.

John Funnell 27th March 2011

Field Walking at North Down, Golf Farm, Brighton

A report on finds from North Down, Devil's Dyke Road, West Blatchington

On several occasions between 28th March 2008 and 13th March 2011, David Bangs collected 61 pieces of struck flint whilst walking on North Down, West Blatchington, off Devil's Dyke Road (TQ 279/280084). In addition, he collected one flake from the nearby hill top east of Golf Farm Devil's Dyke Road (TQ 278090).

The 62 pieces are summarised as follows:-

Flakes	9
Broken flakes	3
Blades	11
Broken blades	7
Cores	7
Core tablet	1
Retouched flakes	7
Notched flake	1
Notched blade	1
Cutting tool?	1
Side scrapers	2
End scrapers	6
End & side scrapers	5
Arrowhead	1
Total	62

As will be seen, there is a very high proportion of "tools" possibly because they are more recognisable than are most flakes.

There are also a relatively high number of cores which would suggest that knapping was carried out in the vicinity. There are two blade cores and there is also a blade core rejuvenation tablet which all point to a Mesolithic date for part of the assemblage.

Whilst there are again a relatively high number of blades and broken blades, most are not "true" blades, ie with parallel ridges and sides. Accordingly, it is only the 2 or 3 with parallel ridges and sides which can probably be dated to the Mesolithic period with the remaining blades and broken blades being much later, possibly late Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

One of the "blades" comes to a point and could possibly have been hafted.

None of the flakes and blades has more than 50% cortex remaining with most having only minimal or no cortex remaining. This again suggests a Neolithic, or an early Bronze Age date, rather than a later Bronze Age one, for much of the assemblage and confirms that the initial knapping was likely to have been carried out elsewhere with the final knapping carried out in the vicinity.

36 of the flakes and “tools” would appear to be hard hammer struck with a maximum of 9 being soft hammer struck and the remaining 9 having lost their platforms and bulbs, thus being undiagnostic. This high proportion of hard hammer struck indicates a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date for much of the remainder of the assemblage as does the fairly limited range of “tools”, eg the high proportion of scrapers. There appears no indication from the characteristics of the flintwork that any part of the assemblage dates to the later Bronze Age periods.

As the flintwork was not collected as part of a structured field walking exercise, it is difficult to reach too many definite conclusions regarding either the density or time periods of the flintwork in this assemblage. However, it does confirm that there was human activity in the area over a long period of time probably stretching from the late Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age.

Mark Gillingham

Rocky Clump – A La Tene Brooch

The Rocky Clump 2011 Brooch and the Rule of Thirds

Many of the diggers will have seen the brooch found at Rocky Clump this year. It is possibly a La Tene style brooch made from one long continuous piece of copper alloy. Although it has not been conserved yet there is distinct decoration on the bow. (The brooch was later conserved by the Museum of London)

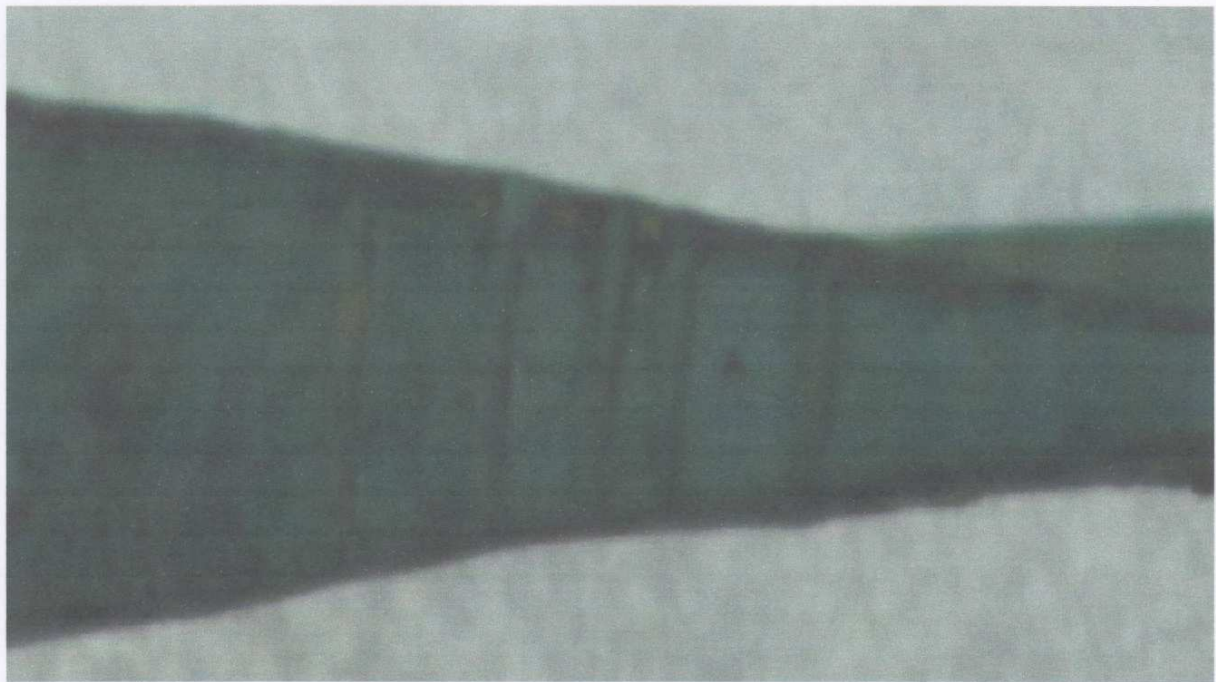
Illustration 1: The brooch



Illustration 2: The bow



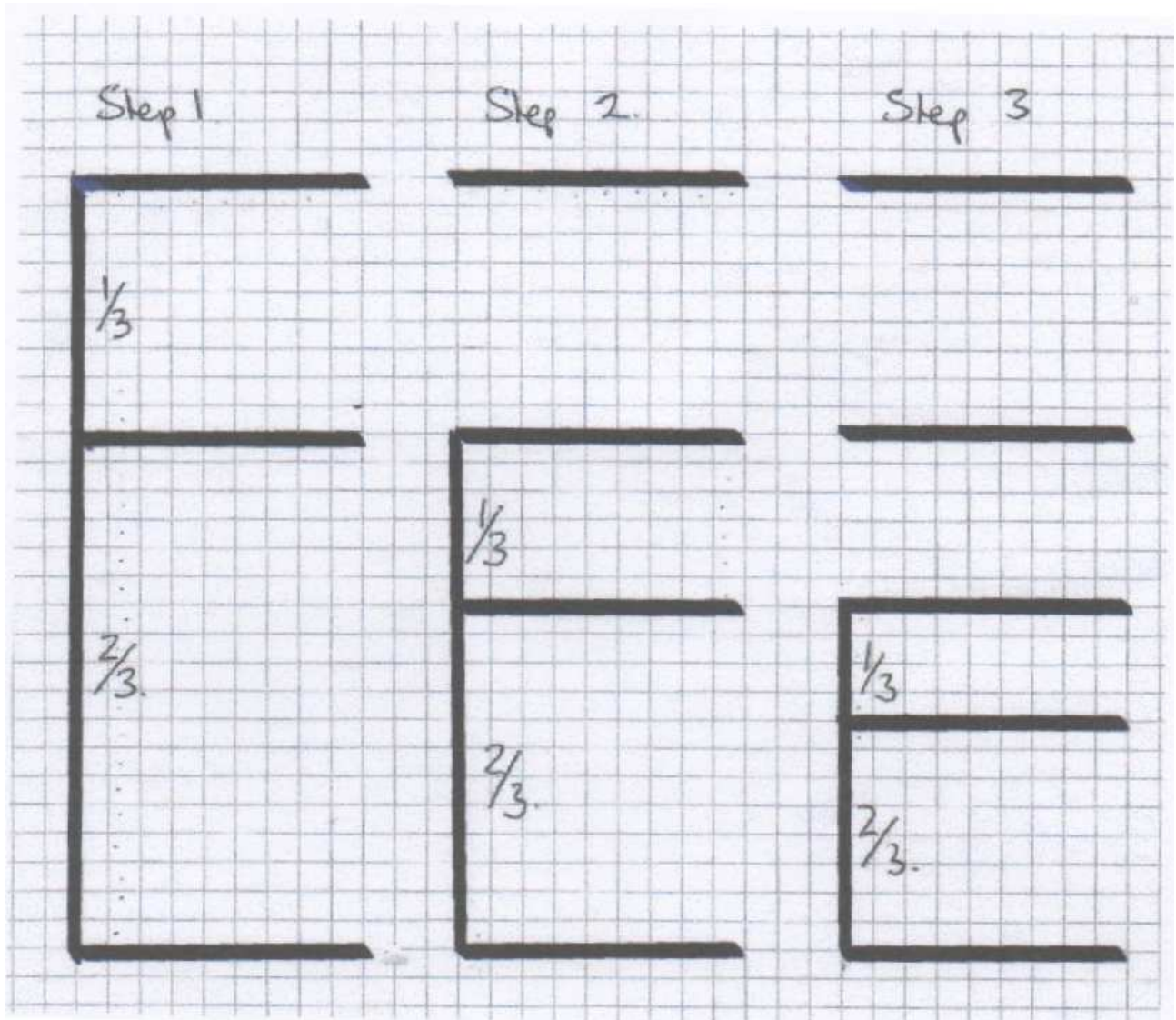
Illustration 3: Detail of decoration



The spacing of the lines drawn across the bow are not at regular intervals and at first I thought they may be random. However on closer inspection I thought they may be a recursive pattern based on the “rule of thirds”. The rule of thirds is a way for artists to compose their images in a pleasing manner with the canvas divided horizontally and vertically into thirds. Main elements of the composition should lie along the lines or at the intersections to create a pleasing picture. (This rule is developed further by the concept of the Golden Section which is not quite a third).

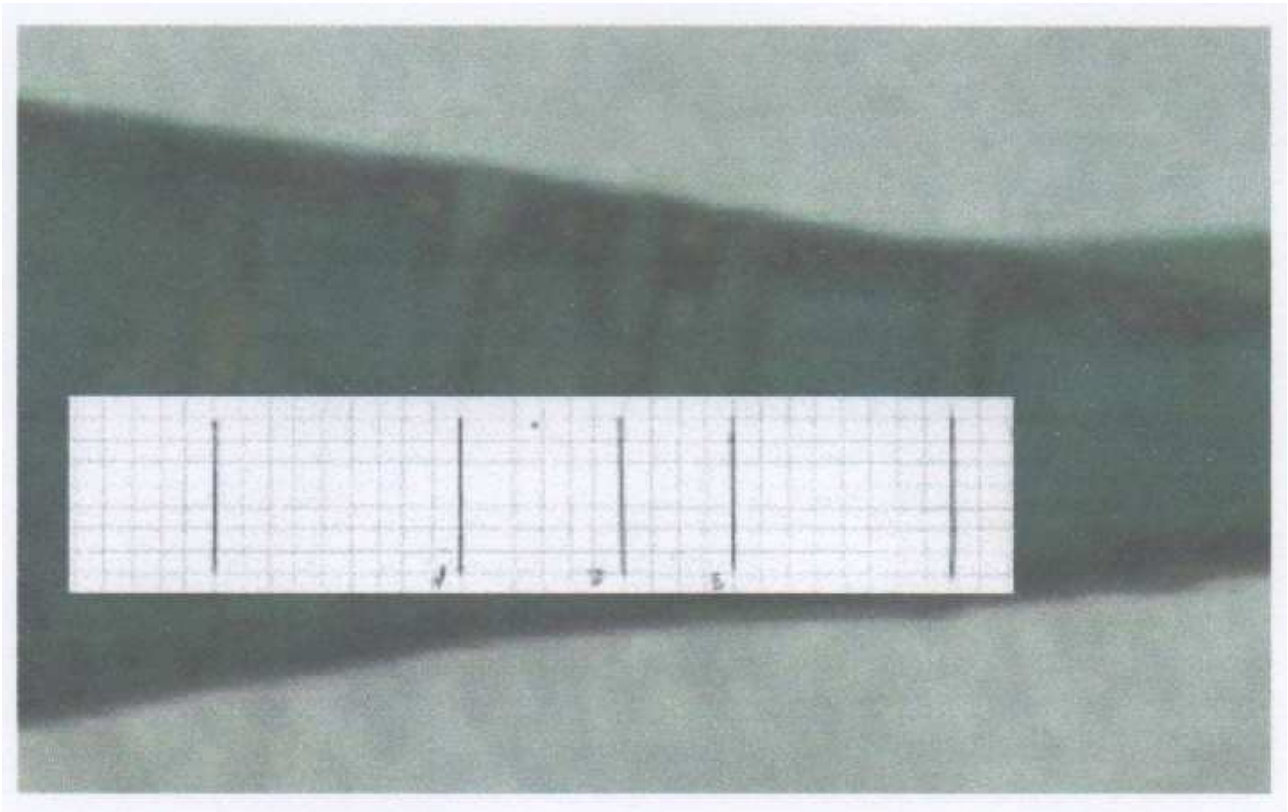
I think the designer of this decoration worked like this – first of all draw the two outside lines then divide the space in between into $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$. Next, take the bigger portion and divide this in the same way – $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$. Now take the next bigger portion and divide in the same manner.

The following illustrates this procedure.



When dividing a whole into $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ sections it can be seen that the ratio of the whole to the $\frac{2}{3}$ section is 1.5 ($\frac{1}{2/3}$).

I have measured the spacing on a magnified image of the brooch and found that the ratios at each of the three steps illustrated above are 1.476, 1.495 and 1.485. An idealised 1/3 recursive pattern is compared to the brooch in the final illustration.



I think that this is good evidence that the engraver of the design on this brooch had, at least, an intuitive understanding of the “rule of thirds” and recursive design.

John Skelton.

Coldean - Finds from an Allotment

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society was asked by an allotment holder at Coldean to examine the finds she had been digging up in her vegetable patch (TQ33200875). Among the collection were pieces of flower pot and some glazed modern ceramics. However, there were a few metal items resembling coins and buttons. The pieces were passed to Mr Bill Santer, a member of BHAS, and he conducted research into the items and the results are listed below (Figs 1 & 2).

Item 1 – Disc - 27.27mm diameter. Part of early aviation equipment issued by the Air Ministry (1918-1964). The material is brass and is 1.55mm thick. It has ledgings 'Turning Indicator' and 'Markia AM'. There are two countersunk holes 1/16" dia and spaced 7/8" apart across the diameter of the disc. These would have been fixing holes. There was a smaller hole above each fixing hole.

Item 2 – Disc – A 'Railway Button' – Shield used by the London Brighton South Coast Railway, adopted by southern railway for awhile. Dating approx. 1890-1920 or earlier. The disc is brass and measures 22.65mm in diameter and is 3.36mm thick. It has a heraldic display on one side showing the emblems of City of London, Brighton Dolphins, Lancaster and York Roses (Southampton) and a leopard's head (Dover).

Item 3 – Disc – This was a coin which was a counterfeit of a George III halfpenny – which had been counter stamped 'IM' to avoid prosecution. The legend reads 'Gregor III pont', the reverse of the coin shows a date of 1771, but is much bruised by the counter stamping. The coin is 22.27mm in diameter and 1.43mm thick with the material being copper.

Item 4 – Disc – This object was a button bearing the legend 'I, Nutting coven(t) Garden. Active 1800-1807 from King Street Covent Garden. The button had a 5 leafed floral decoration and measured 26.2mm in diameter.

The items have been returned to the allotment owner Ms Laurel Marks of Coldean.

John Funnell 24th November 2011

ITEM ONE

THIS DISK IS POSSIBLY FROM EARLY
AVIATION EQUIPMENT - ISSUED BY
AIR MINISTRY. (1918-1964)

ACTUAL SIZE



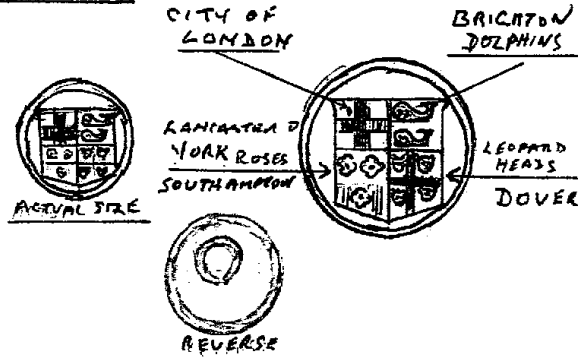
DIAMETER: 1.06" / 27.27mm

THICKNESS: 0.06" / 1.55mm

METAL: BRASS

TWO COUNTERSINK HOLES - EACH 1/16" SET 7/8"
APART ACROSS THE DIAMETER OF DISK
USED TO FIX ITEM TO EQUIPMENT. THERE
IS A SMALLER HOLE ABOVE EACH C/SINK HOLE.

ITEM TWO



DIAMETER: 0.80" / 20.65mm

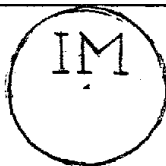
THICKNESS: 0.13" / 3.36mm

METAL: BRASS

A 'RAILWAY' BUTTON - SHIELD USED BY
LONDON BRIGHTON & SOUTH COAST RAILWAY
ADOPTED BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY FOR A WHILE.
DATING - APPROX 1890-1920? OR EARLIER.

ITEM THREE

ACTUAL SIZE



DIAMETER: 1.06" / 27.27mm

THICKNESS: 0.055" / 1.43mm

METAL: COPPER

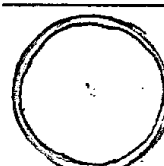
ENLARGED



THIS IS A CONTEMPORARY COUNTERFEIT OF A
GEORGE III HALFPENNY - WHICH HAS BEEN COUNTER
STAMPED IM - TO AVOID PROSECUTION. THE LEGEND
READS - GREGOR III PONT. REVERSE OF COIN
SHOWS DATE 1771? BUT IS MUCH BRUISED BY THE
FORCE OF THE COUNTER STAMPING.

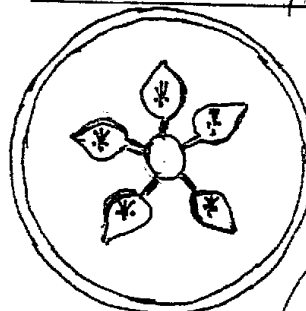
ITEM FOUR

ACTUAL SIZE



DIAMETER 1.03" / 26.20mm

ENLARGED



BUTTON MAKER
1, NUTTING
COVENT GARDEN

ACTIVE 1800 - 1807
FROM KING STREET
COVENT GARDEN

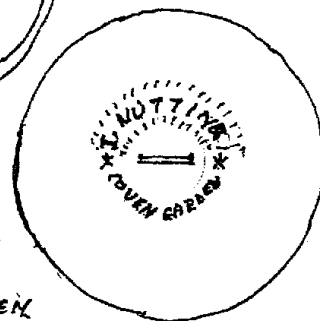
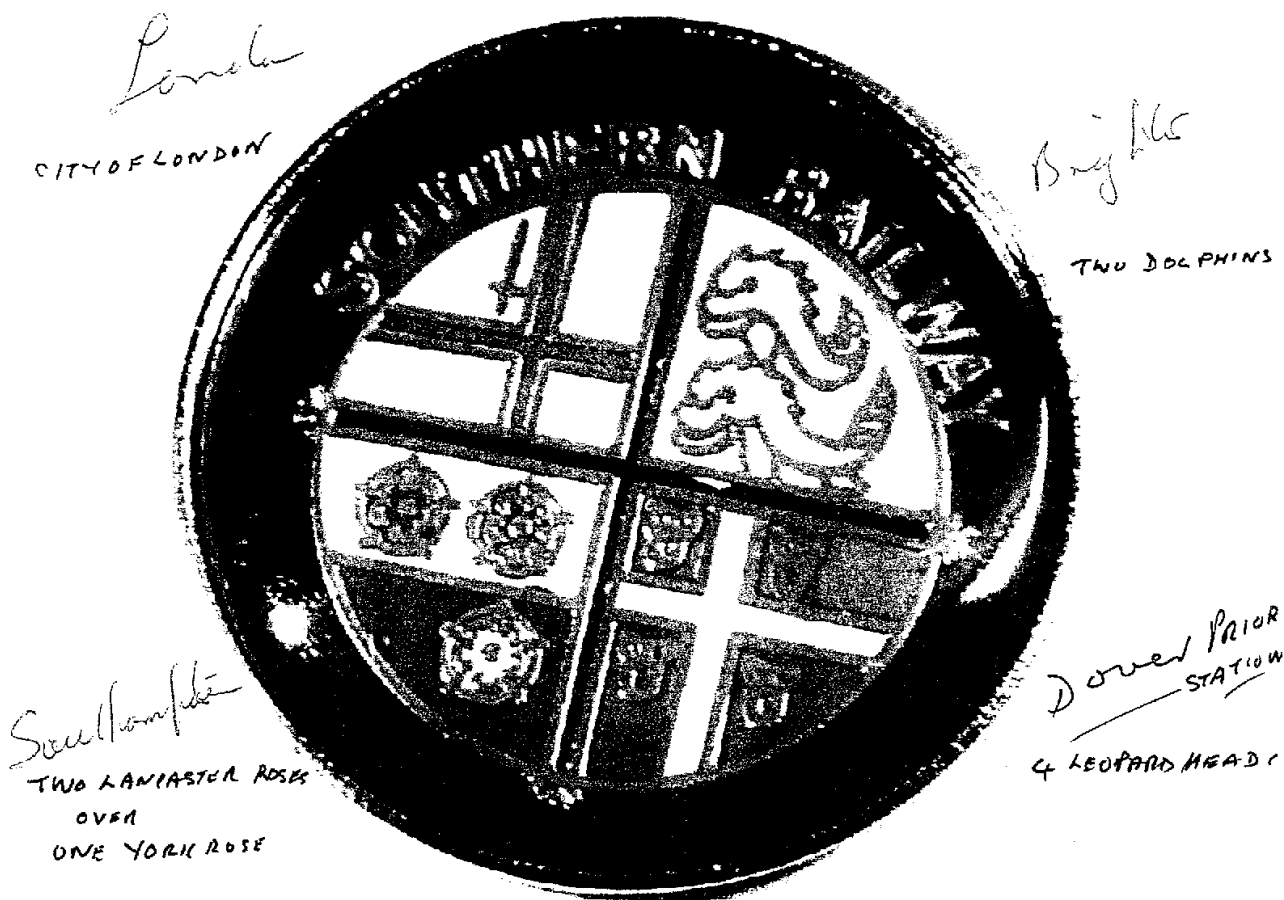


Fig 1 Coldean Allotments Finds



Round Badge (Nickel) Crest: Southern Railway Ref: R/BA/SR

MOQ = 25

S.R.P. = £0.99

Manf' Code=397G-SR

Order Code: R/BA/SR

Stock as at 16:06 on 23/09 was 125

Round Badge (Nickel) Crest: Southern Railway

Back

http://s134172669.websitehome.co.uk/acatalog/info_R_BA_SR.html

26/09/2011

Fig 2 Coldean Allotments Finds

Watching Brief 1 Exeter Street, Brighton

Planning application number: BH2010/01262

Address: 1 Exeter Street, Brighton BN1 5PG

Planning Officer: Ms Helen Hobbs

Name of Applicant: Mr James Gillham

Date of watching brief: -27 January 2011

BHAS officer conducting watching brief: - Mark Gillingham

BACKGROUND

The property is in an area where a number of Saxon graves have been found in the last 20 or so years when extensions have been built in this and neighbouring roads. As with the other roads in the immediate neighbourhood, the houses in Exeter Street were built over 100 years ago.

RESULTS

Two trenches were being dug for the walls of an extension over the site of the existing patio. The trench on the north side was 4.8m long and that at the rear (west) was 1.85m long, both trenches being 0.5m wide and dug to a depth of 0.825m.

After the first 10cms, both trenches were dug entirely into a clay soil, probably vestiges of tertiary deposits sometimes found above the natural chalk. No features or cuts were observed in either the sides or bases of the trenches. However, the north trench was immediately adjacent to the wall of No.2 Exeter Street and the ground must have disturbed when that wall was constructed.

In view of the very small area being excavated by the builders, and much of that having been disturbed during the construction of this and the adjacent property, it is not surprising that no archaeological features were observed during the watching brief.

No archaeological finds were recovered during the watching brief, with only relatively contemporary building rubble being noted from the earlier building construction being unearthed.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Watching Brief 61 Exeter Street, Brighton

Planning application number: BH2010/03651

Address: 61 Exeter Street, Brighton BN1 5PH

Planning Officer: Ms Sonia Kanwar

Name of Applicant: Mr J.Nolan

Dates of watching brief: 31 January and 1 February 2011

BHAS officer conducting watching brief: Mark Gillingham

BACKGROUND

This property is in an area where a number of Saxon graves have been found in the last 20 or so years when extensions have been built in this and neighbouring roads. As with the other roads in the immediate neighbourhood, the houses in Exeter Street were built over 100 years ago.

RESULTS

Two trenches were being dug for the walls of a single storey extension over the site of the old patio. The trench on the north side was 4.0m long and that at the rear (east) was 1.5m, both trenches being 0.4m wide with a depth of 0.4m.

After the removal of the concrete slabs and then soil mixed with builders' rubble, both trenches were dug into clay soil. No features were observed in either the sides or the bases of the trenches. The north trench was immediately adjacent to the wall of No.60 Exeter Street and the ground had presumably been disturbed when that wall was built.

The remainder of the patio area bordered by the trenches was then taken down by approximately 0.25m. Again, much of this was clay soil mixed with builders' rubble as it was not deep enough to reach undisturbed soil or reveal any archaeological features.

In view of the very limited area being excavated, and much of that having been disturbed during the building of this and the adjacent property, it is again not surprising that no archaeological features were observed during this watching brief.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Watching Brief Peacehaven Football Ground

Planning application number/numbers

Address: Peacehaven Football Ground

Planning Officer: Mr Greg Chuter (Assistant County Archaeologist)

Name of Applicants: Peacehaven Football Club

Dates of watching briefs: 23 June to 5 August 2010 and 18/20 April 2011

BHAS officer conducting watching briefs: Mark Gillingham

BACKGROUND

Peacehaven Football Ground is to the south of (and adjacent to) the very large site on which Southern Water is currently constructing a sewage treatment plant. Part of this area was field walked by Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society some years ago when a large quantity prehistoric struck flint was found, mainly late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. In 2010, Archaeology South East carried out extensive evaluations and excavations on that site revealing evidence of land use in many different periods ranging from the Mesolithic to Medieval.

RESULTS (of first part of watching brief)

On 4 occasions, between the 23 June 2010 and the 5 August 2010, visits were made to the football ground to inspect the site of preparatory work for the construction a new stand very close to the northern boundary of the ground. Two areas were being dug both 10 m by 2 m each being either side of the existing stand erected about 30 years ago.

On the first occasion, the turf was still being removed and this revealed a number of flint flakes and therefore a further visit was made a few days later. By then, work was in progress to remove the soil and approximately 50% of the area had been taken down by a further 5 cm through very loose fine soil and just reaching a slightly firmer sandy soil. More flakes and some fire cracked flint had been exposed by this work.

The work was proceeding slowly as much of it was being done by hand by voluntary labour. It was therefore being done in stages and the club said that the remaining soil over the rest of the area being dug would be removed within the next week or two.

A third visit was accordingly made by which time the soil had been removed to a depth of approximately 20 cm over the two areas with no features being visible. A few more pieces of struck flint and fire cracked flint had been exposed by this work. The club said that the remainder of the soil which had been dug out was to be removed to the spoil heap on the west side of the pitch.

The fourth and final visit was therefore made on the 5 August 2010 to inspect the spoil heap and some more flakes and fire cracked flint were found. A final inspection was also made of the excavated area which confirmed that there were no features visible.

The Finds (from first part of watching brief)

14 pieces of fire cracked flint weighing a total of 450 g.

26 pieces of struck flint comprising:-

1 large scraper

1 piercer/borer (broken)

1 notched flake

1 blade (broken)

22 flakes

Almost all of the flintwork was hard hammer struck with perhaps only 2 or 3 possibly soft hammer. Most pieces had cortex remaining and (except for two) all are patinated either grey or grey/black.

Both the scraper and the piercer/borer are fairly large (and crude) and would appear to indicate an early to mid Bronze Age date for these tools

Results (of second part of watching brief)

As further and more substantial work was being carried out to prepare the site of the new stand, a further visit was made to the site on the 18 April 2011. This work involved the removal of a strip of land 20 metres long and 4 metres wide. At least one half of this had been concreted over when the original stand was erected about 30 years ago and much of the rest had been partially dug at the time of the first watching brief. After the concrete had been removed, the digger removed the soil to a depth of 45 cm. The first 20 cm was darker soil but then the soil became lighter and more sandy with large areas of red and yellow clay soil being exposed towards the base of the trench. Trowelling of these areas revealed some flints but none of them showed any sign of having been struck.

Only a very few struck flints were found whilst the trench was being dug out by the digger and these were all in the upper soil layer although one or two more were found on the spoil heap. No features were revealed by the digger either whilst the work was being carried out or in the sides or base of the trench. By the end of the day, just over 50% of the trench had been dug out with the remainder of the strip to be dug the next day.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to attend the site on the next day and, by the time the site had been visited the following day, the remainder of the strip had been dug out to a depth of 45 cm. The exposed surface of the remaining area was very similar to that exposed on the first day, i.e. large areas of both red and yellow sandy clay soil. No features were visible in the sides or base of the trench.

The Finds (from the second part of watching brief)

2 pieces of fire cracked flint weighing 110 g.

1 core (badly damaged)

4 flakes

The core and 3 of the flakes had grey/black patination and all had some cortex remaining.

Conclusions

Whilst no features were observed and the areas concerned were quite small, the amount of flintwork from the first part of the watching brief appears to confirm that the football ground is a continuation of the adjacent large prehistoric landscape.

Watching Brief 1 Piddinghoe Close

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- Not Known

ADDRESS:- 1 Piddinghoe Close

PLANNING OFFICER:-Mr Greg Chuter ESCC

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mrs Dean

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-13th May 2011

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 14th May 2011

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- J.Funnell & J.Skelton

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Introduction

Piddinghoe Close is extremely close to the location of a site excavated by Archaeology South East (ASE) a couple of years ago. This site had been field walked by BHAS in 2004 and had produced large quantities of fire-cracked flint and prehistoric flint work including a number of Neolithic axes. The subsequent excavations by ASE revealed a myriad of prehistoric features and a number of Iron Age enclosures.

The Geology

This part of Peacehaven retains vestiges of the Woolwich and Reading beds known from this part of the South Downs. The large section cut into the geology by the Southern Water new sewage systems shows that these layers are located above the deeper upper and middle chalk deposits. The location of this watching brief revealed the trenches did not reach the lower chalk layers.

The Watching Brief

A visit was made to the site on Saturday 14th May 2011. A visit by Mr Greg Chuter the previous day had noted possible chalk lens within the sections revealed by the cutting of foundation trenches for a small house extension. The sections were examined and revealed no features of antiquity (Photographs 1,4 and 6.). The natural soils have an overburden of loams and rubbish, used to level the garden off before the laying of turf. The upper layers had also been greatly disturbed by root action probably from shrubs and planted associated with a pond that had been removed.(Fig 1.)

Within the later deposits finds observed were mainly modern glass and coke/coal nodules. No pottery or flintwork was recovered. The soil that had been removed from the trenches the previous day had been taken away before the BHAS team arrived.



Photo 1



Photo 4



Photo 6

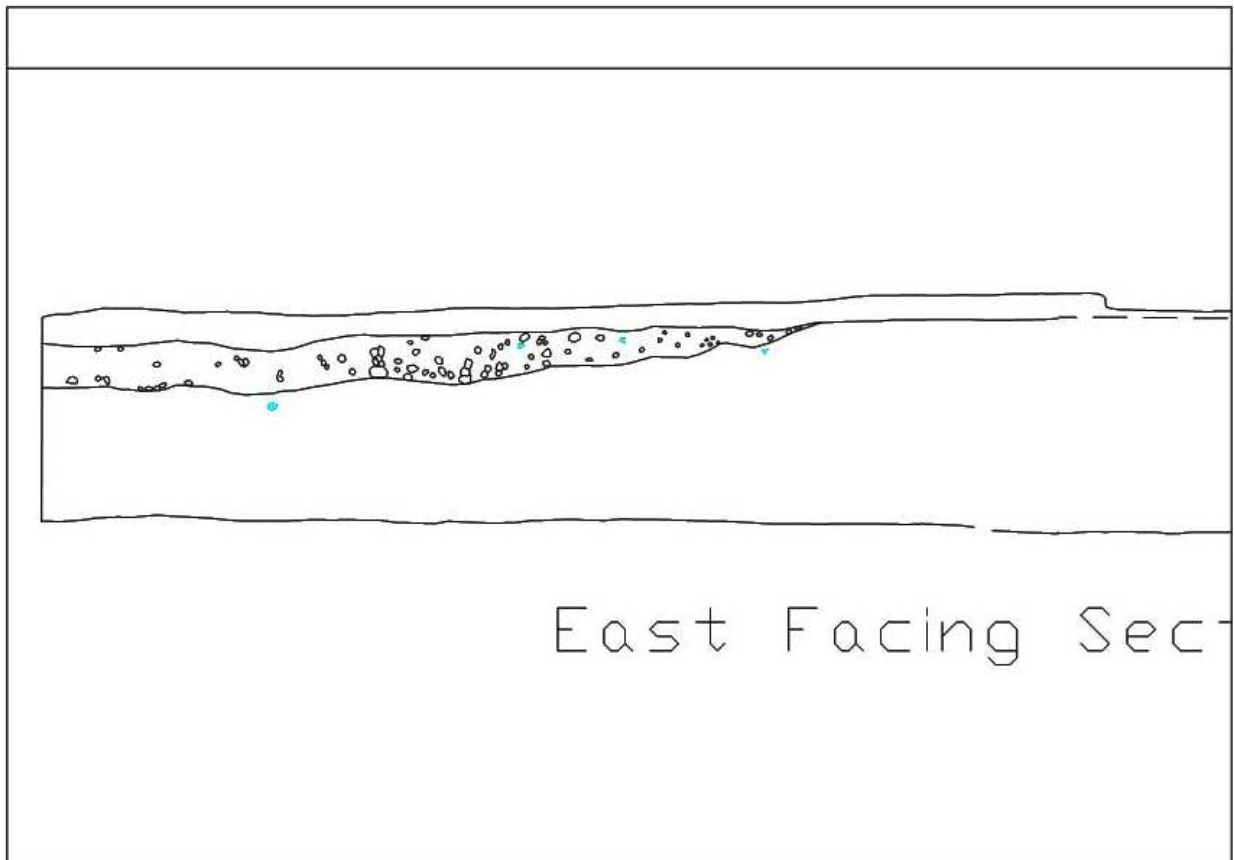


Figure 1

Conclusions

The watching brief at 1 Piddinghoe Close found no features or finds which could possibly be associated with previously excavated areas found by ASE.

John Funnell (archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Watching Brief 8 Romsey Close, Hollingdean

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2011/00618

ADDRESS:- 8, Romsey Close, Hollingdean

PLANNING OFFICER:-Mr Anthony Foster

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr Haneef Franklin

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:- 3rd March 2011

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 6th May 2011

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- J.Funnell

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society were called on Thursday 5th May in the afternoon to say that work at 8, Romsey Close had already commenced. A visit was made to the site at 9-45am on Friday 6th May when it was found that not only had all of the footing trenches been dug, but that the concrete for the footings had already been poured. The contractor was on site and was made aware that this was not at all satisfactory. He said that the footings had been into natural chalk and that he had not observed any unusual features. He had taken photographs of the footings after completion and would send them onto the Society to confirm that what he said was true.

An examination was made of the area around the footings. The original house platform could be observed as well as a hard stand on the north/west side of the old garden. The garden had a gentle slope upwards going east to a maximum depth of cutting of 60cms.

The sides of the footings were examined and there were no visual cuts into the chalk, except on the north/west side where the hard stand had been created in earlier works. No evidence for archaeological cuts was noted on the east side of the garden cutting into the upper layers of the garden.

An examination was made of the soil removed, although most of the upper top soil was covered by deeper chalk debris. The only finds were of contemporary items, including brick, tile, glass, garden pottery and metalwork. There were no finds of archaeological interest.

A number of photographs were taken and are attached.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Watching Brief St Michael's Telscombe

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- Not Known

ADDRESS:- St Michael's Telscombe

PLANNING OFFICER:-Mr Greg Chuter ESCC

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr Alan Baker

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-12th April 2011

DATE OF FIELD WALKING:- 20th April 2011

TEAM CONDUCTING THE FIELD WALKING:- BHAS Field Unit

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Introduction

The owner of St Michael's Telscombe has purchased a parcel of land adjacent to his existing property (TQ39850320). Mr Baker intends to move a trackway, which runs between his house and garden and a paddock which lies immediately west of the house, to a 3 metre wide strip of land to the west of the paddock. The new acquisition of land is a small triangular section to the north of the existing paddock. (Photograph 1.)

The new development should not affect any archaeological features, but a survey of the new area, which is currently ploughed, would prove useful in determining whether this part of Telscombe has any archaeological sensitivity.

The small triangular section has a notable feature in the south/east field, and it is likely that was caused by a number of ditched bombs by German planes leaving British territory during the Second World War. A number of similar depressions are noted to the south of the house. Mr Baker said that this depression fills with water during the winter months.

The Geology

The geology of the field at St Michael's is clay with flint, probably similar to other outcrops along this part of the South Downs. Small vestiges of clay with flint are found above the more predominant lower geology of Upper and Middle chalk. Similar deposits are noted at Balsdean Farm and Pickers Hill Farm to the west.

Methodology

The small tract of land, and the 3 metre strip of land to the west of the paddock, were investigated using the total collection method of field walking . A metal detecting survey was conducted at the same time. The ground was quite dry and dusty and the geology consisted of a large consistency of natural flint. The struck flint appeared to have a predominantly grey patination, making identification of some struck pieces quite visible to the trained eye. The field walking was conducted on a warm, sunny day. A total of 12 members of the BHAS Field Unit conducted the field walking survey.



Photo 1

The Flintwork by Mark Gillingham

124 pieces of struck flint were collected during the field walk summarised as follows:-

Struck flakes and fragments	95
Cores	4
Combination tool	1
Chopping tools	2
End scrapers	3
Side scrapers	2
End and side scrapers	2
"Thumbnail" scraper	1
Notched flakes	2
Retouched flakes	10
Hammerstones	0
Total	124

Over 90% of the flintwork had either grey or grey/blue patination with almost 80% having at least some cortex remaining with a large majority of these having over 50%.

Only two pieces, one of the hammerstones and one of the scrapers, were beach pebble flint.

Only 2 or 3 of the flakes were possibly soft hammer struck with the remainder being hard hammer struck or having lost their striking platforms.

Except for one possible blade fragment, there were no blades and many of the flakes were quite large with the majority of the flakes being rather "squat".

The proportion of scrapers and other tools to flakes was comparatively high although this may have been partly due to collection bias, i.e. they were easier to spot than simple flakes. Except for the combination tool and two of the scrapers, the other tools showed little care in their preparation with all but one having some cortex remaining, the majority having more than 50%.

The beach pebble hammerstone was a reused core and it appears that one of the chopping tools may have subsequently been used as a hammerstone. The combination tool was a piercer/ scraper.

Except for one, the cores all showed lack of care in their preparation with only a few flakes removed. This and the size and shape of many of the flakes, the very high proportion with cortex remaining, the virtual absence of soft hammer struck flakes, the absence of blades and the limited range of tools all point to a Bronze Age date, possibly mid to late, for much of the struck flint.

In addition to the struck flint, there were 9 pieces of fire cracked flint weighing a total of 300g.

Other Finds

The other finds collected during the field walk were a few pieces of modern glass, tile and ceramics as well as two fragments of oyster shell. The metal detecting survey found a number of contemporary items probably from farming machinery.

Conclusions

The field walking was successful in revealing an interesting collection of Bronze Age flintwork, confirming prehistoric activity at Telscombe. The land at this location has a pleasant south facing view towards the English Channel, but it would be very exposed during bad weather. It is possible that some settlement could be located close by. Mr Baker is willing to support further archaeological investigations at St Michael's, with a possible geophysical survey of the paddock area to the west of the house. The large field to the west is still being ploughed and could be useful for further field walking, if the farmer allows. Finds from such an extensive investigation may provide evidence for the location of any settlement. The current ploughing may be destroying important archaeological remains. BHAS will encourage these investigations and request permits from the various parties to allow this to be undertaken in the near future.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society) 10th May 2011

Watching Brief Woodingdean To Falmer Cycle Track

Introduction

The west side of Newmarket Hill was the subject of a field walking exercise conducted in the 1980's. The record of the field walking shows a collection of late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flintwork being found. A number of barrows also lie along the west facing ridge of Falmer Hill, with one possible unrecorded barrow at (TQ348074) being eroded by ploughing.

The Cycle Track

During April 2011 Brighton and Hove City Council created a small section of tarmac cycle track from the junction of Bexhill Road and Falmer Road, Woodingdean. The track runs for about 30 metres going westwards (TQ35650630). The small section omitted a section of the hill which is the entrance to the Falmer hill car park. During the visit to this small development it was noted the depth of top soil was quite small measuring between 150mm and 200mm maximum. The metre width strip had been removed down to chalk level, with some incursion into the natural in some locations. A feature was noted on the south/east section of the track. As very little of the upper layer of this possible pit had been removed, it was deemed safe and virtually unaffected. It would also be protected by the new layers being added above. The feature measured about 1.5 metres in length and a cursory inspection discovered no dateable finds.

An examination of the soil removed from the trackway area produced 2 small, poor quality flakes of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age dating.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)
6th May 2011

Watching Brief 3 Ashley Close, Patcham

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2011/01244

ADDRESS:- 3 Ashley Close, Patcham

PLANNING OFFICER:-Ms Sonia Gillam

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Ms Rachel Farnham

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:- 30th June 2011

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 12th July 2011

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- J.Funnell

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Introduction

The medieval manor of Patcham was in one of the largest parishes in East Sussex, which extended as far east as Moulsecoomb. A 13th century dove-cote is still standing at Patcham, and along with a large barn complex, church and other buildings could have been a medieval manorial complex, similar to those found at Ovingdean, Alciston and Hangleton. Many of the standing structures at these locations are probably of Tudor or later date, but may have earlier origins.

Little or nothing is known about the medieval village or hamlet that may have been associated with the church. Any ground intervention in around Patcham church may provide evidence for medieval activity or settlement.

Geology

The geology of this part of Patcham is on the Upper and middle chalk deposits. During the investigation the natural chalk was revealed and proved to be about 70cms below an upper layer of light brown chalky loam.

The Watching Brief

A call was made to the BHAS watching brief officer on Monday 11th July to inform him that the digging of the footing trenches for this development were already underway. A visit was made to the location (TQ3020 0905) the following morning 12th July. The footing trenches had already been completed, and the top soil from the trenches had been spread around the remaining garden. The depth of the upper layer was now 40cms with a total depth of the trenches being 65/70cms. The digging had come down onto virgin chalk throughout the area. The upper layers close to the house showed signs of sand and other building debris (Photos 1, 2 and 3).



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



Photo 4

The sides of the trench were examined for cuts and a small section was noted. On clearing away the loose soil the feature was found to be a round shaped possible pit, with a depth cut into the chalk of 10cms. The length of the feature, which was only partially exposed, was 30cms and disappeared into the baulk on 2 sides (Photo-4). The fill of the feature was removed, being a pinkish/orange colour loam. No finds were recovered from the possible pit, but it proved to be shallow and curved sided.

An examination was conducted of the upper re-deposited soil around the garden and the only finds proved to be of a contemporary nature, consisting in the main of modern drainage pipes.

Conclusions

The watching brief at Ashley Close found nothing, either feature or artefact, of medieval origin.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Watching Brief 36 Exeter Street

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2011/01059

ADDRESS:- 36 Exeter Street

PLANNING OFFICER:-Mr Jonathan Puplett

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr Craig bolding

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-July 2011

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- Friday 12th and Saturday 13th August 2011

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- J.Funnell

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

History and Topography

Exeter Street lies on the east side of the downland ridge that runs along the Dyke Road, heading northwards from the sea. It is an elevated location and similar to ridges at Bishopstone and Eastbourne that have produced Saxon settlement and cemeteries (Bell) and (Thomas). Between 1883 and 1893 a number of Anglo-Saxon burials were discovered during the construction of new roads and buildings in Hamilton Road, Exeter Street and Stafford Road. In 1985 a small kitchen extension produced three more Anglo-saxon burials. (Smith). Excavations at the Eastbourne College of Art and Technology revealed a Anglo-Saxon cemetery that contained 128 burials spread over a considerable area.

The proximity of the small extension at 36 Exeter Street, although small, justified a watching brief being so close to the previous burial locations.

The Watching Brief

A visit to the site was made on Friday 12th August when an upper layer of contemporary ground surface was partially removed revealing a lower layer of chalk. It was obvious from the numerous pieces of brick and slate embedded into this chalk layer that the layer was a fill of re-deposited material. The chalk and brick is probably associated with the construction of the footing trenches for the original building construction. On clearing back a small area a drain was revealed, apparently still in operation, (Photograph 1) and (Drawing 1) and a shallow footing with brick in-situ running north/south. A number of sections cut into the chalk deposits produced only finds of contemporary brick and slate.

A second visit was made to 36 Exeter Street on Saturday 13th August after the trench had been cut to it full depth (approximately 200mm). A footing trench for the south wall wooden partition had also been cut. This trench was 550mm wide and another 240mm deeper than the upper surface. (Photograph 2).

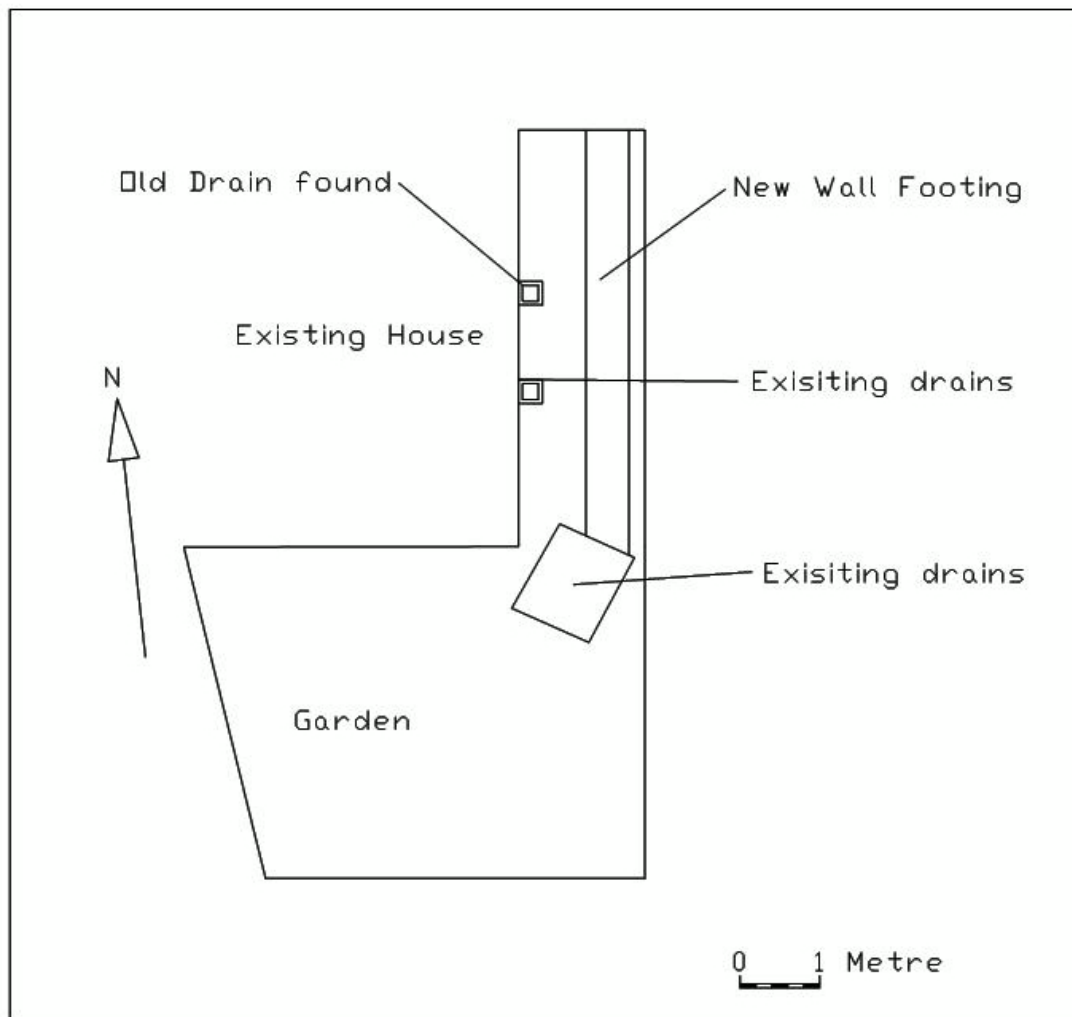
An examination was made of the surface revealed and no sign of any ancient cuts were noted, although any burials may lie deeper below the chalk rubble, but remain unaffected by this new structure.



Photo 1



Photo 2



Watching Brief at 36 Exeter Street

Drawing 1

An examination of the top soil removed failed to recover any artefacts of Anglo-Saxon origin, or indeed any other period other than building construction debris.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

References:-

Bell M. 1977 'Excavations at Bishopstone, Sussex' Sussex Arch. Colls. Vol **115**

Smith P.S. 1988 'Early Anglo-Saxon Burials from Stafford Road. Brighton, East Sussex' Sussex Arch. Colls Vol **126**, 31-51

Thomas G. 2011 'The Later Anglo-Saxon Settlement at Bishopstone: A Downland Manor in the Making'. CBA Dec 2010.

Watching Brief 82 Longhill Road, Ovingdean

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2011/02274

ADDRESS:- 82 Longhill Road, Ovingdean

PLANNING OFFICER:-Ms Helen Hobbs

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr Stephen Shaw

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-11th November 2011

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 28th November 2011

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- J.Funnell

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

History

Ovingdean is an area of both archaeological and historical interest. A prehistoric burial mound, tumuli, lies immediately north of the village and north of the church of St Wulfran's a medieval enclosure consisting of 13th century buildings has recently been investigated by the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (Funnell). Field walking along the Ovingdean valley has recovered artefacts from the Neolithic, Roman and medieval periods (Funnell). Among the other finds in the past has been a Saxon burial.

The topography of Longhill Road, being close to the summit of the hill is similar to that of Dyke Road, Brighton (Smith) and St Anne's Road, Eastbourne which produced large Saxon cemeteries. In the case of Eastbourne the excavations recorded over a hundred burials. Beacon Hill, to the south of Longhill Road, had 'warrior' burials noted when the windmill was being constructed.

The Watching Brief

An officer of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit was present at the site when the top soil was removed. The development is in the rear garden of the house and some terracing had occurred when the existing building had been constructed, but the garden appeared to be a natural downland slope. A previous house had existed at 82 Longhill Road, but had been demolished, and two new dwellings created within smaller plots (Pers. Comm. Mr Shaw).

Traces of activity were noted as the top soil was being removed with small quantities of sand, charcoal and contemporary materials. A small garden water feature had a water pipe running across the garden and on the south side of the garden was a buried, and substantial, concrete path and steps, measuring 200 to 250mm in thickness. These finds indicated that some terracing had occurred probably with regard the earlier house. Above the concrete slabs was a shallow mixture of chalk and loam, interspersed with fragments of garden paving. The watching brief continued until natural virgin chalk was revealed.

Conclusions

The purpose of the watching brief had been to monitor and seek evidence for other Saxon Graves. Saxon cemeteries can be extensive, but in some locations they can prove to be single interments. The watching brief at 82 Longhill Road found no archaeological incursions or artefacts of any description other than modern. The situation at Ovingdean is still unresolved with a possibility that other graves may be present close by, and that further monitoring will be required in similar developments at Ovingdean.

Acknowledgements

The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society would like to thank the contractors, Strongcastle, and the house owner for their assistance and hospitality during the watching brief.

References:-

Funnell J.D. Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society Field Notes Books 1999-2006

Smith P.S. 1988 'Early Anglo-Saxon Burials from Stafford Road, Brighton, East Sussex' Sussex Arch. Colls **126**, 31-51

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Watching Brief 51 Roedean Road

PLANNING APPLICATION No:- BH2009/03090

ADDRESS:- 51 Roedean Road

PLANNING OFFICER:-Mr Chris Swain

NAME OF APPLICANT:- Mr Sune Nygren

DATE OF FIRST CONTACT FROM CONTRACTOR:-12 April 2011

DATE OF WATCHING BRIEF:- 29th June 2011

BHAS OFFICER CONDUCTING WATCHING BRIEF:- J.Funnell

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION

Introduction

The development at 51 Roedean Road was on the south side of the house (TQ34100345). The level garden drops down onto the adjacent road, to the south, which is called 'The Cliff'. The road had been terraced into the hillside. The natural drop of the hill involved a considerable amount of soil to be deposited to make the garden of 51 Roedean Road level. A brick retaining wall bordered the road.

The initial phase of the development was the removal of the overlying top soil, and at its deepest level, on the south side, was over a metre in depth (Photo-1). During the removal of this soil several opportunities were made to inspect the disturbed soil for artefacts. A mixed collection of finds were recovered from these upper deposits.

The watching brief continued until the chalk natural had been uncovered. The scraping and clearing of the chalk surface revealed no archaeological features, and the lower surface consisted only of natural geology.(Photo-2)

The Finds

Flintwork

6 pieces of fire cracked flint weighing a total of 143 g.

14 pieces of struck flint comprising:-

- 1 large end scraper
- 1 Core
- 1 blade (broken)
- 11 flakes

Almost all of the flintwork was hard hammer struck. Most pieces (78%) had cortex remaining. The patination was equally divided with 50% being white and the other half being light blue. The core, broken blade and end scraper had the light blue patination.

The scraper and core are fairly large (and crude) and would appear to indicate a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date for these tools.

The Pottery

The pottery recovered consisted of two sherds, both from different periods

Fabric 1. (1x) Light orange grog tempered East Sussex Ware. Probably Romano-British in date.

Fabric 2. (1x) Poorly fired prehistoric pottery, orange on the outside and black on the inside. Calcined flint tempered with flints ranging from 0.2mm to 5mm in size.

The Bone

Several segments of bone were collected, with several items showing signs of butchery. One discrete location produced evidence for the burial of a small creature, still in-situ, but disturbed by the bucket scraping. The bones have been sent to Carol White for analysis, and the document will be amended once her findings have been revealed.

The Marine Molluscs

(2x) Large pieces of Oyster shell and (1x) large fragment of mussel shell.

Glass

A single pieces of glass vessel base with the ledging 665 inscribed.



Photo 1



Photo 2

Conclusions

The watching brief at Roedean Road produced an interesting collection of artefacts if not features. The range of pieces dates from the Neolithic through to modern times. However, the collection of flintwork and pottery shows a prehistoric emphasis, which is similar to finds from this area in the past. A notable number of crouched Early Bronze Age burials have been found at Roedean, and considerable amounts of Roman material including coins and a coffin burial.

The finds tend to confirm that Roedean remains an archaeological sensitive area, and vigilance is required with any developments planned for this location. The only question raised from the finds is the possibility that the levelling of the garden because of the natural down hill slope required large depositions of soils. What is not known is where the soils came from, and the archaeology recovered in the watching brief may in fact be intrusive, coming from elsewhere.

John Funnell (Archaeological Co-ordinator Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society)

Attendance Record

John Funnell (Director)	76 Days	Brighton
Sharon Albright	2 Days	Farnborough
Donna Angel	1 Days	Brighton
John Atkin	3 Days	Uckfield
Aimee Atkinson	8 Days	Woodingdean
Ann Barrow	4 Days	Hove
Lorraine Bathurst	1 Day	Brighton
Daniel Batten	9 Day	Ringmer
Clive Bean	59 Days	Portslade
Christine Bien	8 Days	Worthing
Judith Billingham (G)	41 Days	Brighton
Grace Blaker	1 Day	Lewes
Jack Blumson	1 Day	Buckinghamshire
Fran Briscoe	32 Days	Brighton
Aitor Brito	1 Day	Canary Islands
Margaret Burrows	3 Days	Hurstpierpoint
Susan Birks (P)(S)(L) (Director)	6 Days	Wilmington
Sarah Byng	21 Days	Littlehampton
Maureen Cauhalin	6 Days	Brighton
Greg Chuter (Director)	2 Days	Eastbourne
Beth Clements	18 Days	Brighton
Brenda Collins (G)(W)	70 Days	Lancing
Paul Collins (W)(M)	56 Days	Lancing
Lisa o'Connor	1 Day	Brighton
Eva Corbett (S)(G)(W)	7 Days	Eastbourne
Steve Corbett (Director)(W)	7 Days	Eastbourne
Kirsty Craig	14 Days	Brighton
Bob Crowhurst (F)	8 Days	Brighton
Ian Denyer	1 Day	Brighton
Martyn Dunn	1 Day	London
Debbie Emmins	12 Days	Hove
Lisa Fisher (Director)	1 Days	Brighton
Hayley Forsyth	2 Days	Horsham
Clair Freeman	1 Day	Brighton
Stefanie Freiling	2 Days	Germany
Kiera Funnell	1 Day	Plymouth
Maria Gardiner(E)(SP)(G)(W)	17 Days	Hove
Mark Gillingham (Director)(W)	82 Days	Hove
Bob Givens	8 Days	Crawley
Margarita Hanlon	2 Day	Brighton
Jordan Hassel	1 Day	Brighton
Kane Hewitt	1 Day	Hove
Hettie Hill	1 Day	Salisbury
Katie Irving	1 Day	Brighton
Leo Jago	4 Days	Bramber
Hamish Jenner	1 Day	Haywards Heath
Irina Kikov	1 Day	Moscow

Stanislav Kikot	8 Days	Moscow
Ginette Leech	4 Days	Brighton
Amy Lodge	4 Days	Haywards Heath
David Ludwig	40 Days	Rustington
Malcolm Lyons	4 Days	Brighton
Laurel Marks	8 Days	Brighton
Dot McBrien (S)(SP)(G)(W)	17 Days	Sompting
Glynis MacCloud	1 Day	Lancing
Joan MacGregor (G)	38 Days	Brighton
Mark Melvin	9 Days	Worthing
Jo Miller	3 Days	Ringmer
Nadia Khalili-Nayer	18 Days	Shoreham
Steve Nelson	2 Days	Brighton
Elaine O'Neill	2 Days	Brighton
David Nissan	1 Day	Hove
Alison Partridge	10 Days	Newhaven
Johanna Peterson	2 Days	Sweden
Norman Phippard (Director)(S)(G)	23 Days	Findon
Janette Platt	2 Days	London
Suzanne Prefrement	19 Days	Brighton
Charlotte Riding	12 Days	Hove
Frances Roberts	2 Day	Brighton
Linda Robinson	3 Days	Brighton
Jane Russell	6 Day	Brighton
Russ Russell	3 Day	Brighton
Bill Santer (G)(Q)(M)(W)	5 Days	Saltdean
John Skelton	58 Days	Hove
Kate Skelton	4 Days	Hove
Pamela Smith (G)	2 Days	Brighton
David Staveley(Director)(P)(S)(L)(G)	4 Days	Eastbourne
Barbara Stroud	1 Day	Patcham
Tom Nayland Thompson	1 Day	Brighton
Marie Vinet	3 Days	France (Nantes)
Rosie Eatwell White	2 Day	Brighton
Carol White (SP)(Director	15 Days	Newhaven
David Worsell	4 Days	Seaford
Bob Wiseman	6 Days	Melbourne
Sue Worth	3 Days	Brighton
Linda Wright	27 Days	Southwick
William Yuhill	16 Days	Brighton

Total Attendance (Excluding Barcombe)

Total Days 998 (Male Days 505 50%) (Female Days 493 50%)

Total Number of Participants 87 People, not including the Young Archaeologists Club (YAC)

Dated 15th December 2011

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).

Acknowledgments

The Archaeological Co-ordinator of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit would like to express appreciation to those who assisted with the Society's field projects during 2011.

Brighton and Hove City Council

Mr G.Bennett, Senior Planner Conservation, Brighton & Hove City Council

Mr David Carr, Tenant Farmer Ovingdean

Mr David Robinson, Tenant Farmer, Stanmer

Mr Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist

Mr Greg Chuter, Assistant East Sussex County Council

Mr David Rudling University of Sussex

Mr K.Edgar, Ms C.White (Leader of the BHAS Bones Team), Ms M.Gardiner

Mr N.Phippard- Assistant Director of the BHAS Field Unit

Mr W.Santer, Mr J.Skelton & Mr M. Gillingham -Watching Brief Officers

Mr David Larkin Brighton and Hove City Countryside Ranger

Mr Jim and Mrs Betty Driver

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

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Note that the dates shown (1993-2011) are an indicator of when the work was carried out, and not the date of publication.

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

John Funnell 21st May 2012