ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD NOTEBOOK 2017

A RECORD OF THE PROJECTS OF THE :

BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIELD UNIT

Contents

Introduction

2017 once again proved to be a very busy year for the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society. The main focus of digging activity continued to be at Hog Croft Field, Ovingdean with some members of the team also joining other excavations at Bridge Farm and at the Plumpton Roman villa during the summer months. This was to be the last season of digging at Ovingdean and also saw the field unit director, John Skelton, stand down as the archaeological secretary. BHAS were involved in many outreach ventures this year visiting various schools in the Brighton, Hove and Shoreham. Other outreach locations visited were at Michelham Priory and the Ovingdean community centre. BHAS are now regular exhibitors at Brighton Museum on the last Friday of the month as part of the Brighton museum lab events. The outreach team display their collection of archaeological finds at these days, where visitors to the museum area allowed to view, and handle, archaeological finds such as pottery and flintwork. The public can also view other museum conservation projects in progress.

The Field Unit were joined by a group of 6 girls, later dropping to 5, from Roedean School. The girls spent one hour a week with the team. They participated in excavation, field walking, geophysics and post excavation techniques such as pot washing and wet sieving. The post excavation events were held at the premises of A.S.E. at Portslade. The girls were very enthusiastic and appeared to enjoy whatever task was given them. Jane Russell also gave them tuition on archaeological drawing techniques, and they visited Brighton Museum and Barbican House, Lewes.

The number of geophysical projects this year included a major survey at Old Erringham Farm at the request of Heritage England. The team was led by Pete Tolhurst. Another major project was a ground penetrating exercise around the Brighton Pepperpot, along Queens Park Road. This project was led by David Staveley, who used his own equipment for the survey. Ron Martin from the Sussex Industrial Archaeological Society (S.I.A.S.) also visited the monument and has compiled a report on his findings.

The digging team were joined this year by a number of new faces. The BHAS site director John Skelton once again organised two complete weeks of digging in June and August. The weather this year proved to be a little better than last season.

The excavations at Ovingdean removed all of the remaining fills from the 4 trenches, and revealed a well in the north/west trench. This was a excavated down to our legal level. The well was bored to seek its depth, however, the implement being used hit a hard surface so we are not certain if the well was ever used. The later medieval wall actually crossed over the well, so the well is

an earlier feature. The site has produced numerous post holes, which could be a number of different rectangular buildings. There were also numerous stake holes and some ditches. The south trench in the northeast corner produced a large quantity of pottery, bone and shell. This could possibly suggest that it was a food preparation area.

The Ovingdean site was completely excavated and recorded by drawing and photography. The finds will now be processed and a full report prepared for the Sussex Archaeological Collections. The site has now been completely back filled.

Training in archaeological techniques was once again a feature of the excavations, with several of the team enhancing and using the expertise gained at other training courses. Pete Tolhurst the BHAS Training Manager is monitoring the progress of those interested in training. Pete also conducted some training of BHAS people on the setting out of grids for geophysics and the use of the RM 15 resistivity machine.

There was a opportunity to conduct some field walking on the small field to the north of the excavations in Hog Croft field. This was a useful training exercise for new members. John Skelton found part of a broken Neolithic axe.

Post excavation activities have included finds washing, marking and cataloguing and these events have been supported by a number of archaeological day schools. All of these post excavation processes have proved popular with the BHAS field unit. This season up to 26 people attended each finds processing sessions held at the ASE workshops in Portslade and at the Patcham Community Centre, with all of the appropriate finds being both washed and marked.

Once again Archaeology South East (ASE), the local professional Unit, opened their doors and allowed BHAS members to use their finds washing facilities and complete the washing of all of the pottery from this seasons excavations. BHAS members also assisted A.S.E. with the packing of a number of skeletons ready to send to the Museum of London.

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

BHAS no longer conducts watching briefs, unless there is a special request from County Hall

This edition of the BHAS field notebook will also contain details of an excavation conducted by Bruce Milton and the late Peter Bidmead. The excavation was not a BHAS project but it will allow the report to be in the public domain. A hard copy of this report has been lodged with Barbican House library and The Keep. There

is no hard copy of the report but it will be added to the CD version of the field notebook and in the archive section of the BHAS website.

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

John Funnell 8th October 2018

Archaeological Interim Report, Hog Croft, Ovingdean, 2017

© BHAS/John Skelton

Director	John Skelton
Site Code	500209
Organisation	Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society
Prepared	January 2018

Contents

Introduction

Following successful excavations in 2014, 2015 and 2016 excavations continued in Hog Croft, Ovingdean in 2017. This report gives preliminary observations from this last year of excavation.

Hog Croft is a field situated to the North of St. Wulfran's Church, Ovingdean (Fig. 1) and it is believed to contain the remains of a medieval manorial complex dating from at least 1200 AD. This site has been a frequent subject of geophysical investigation and excavations by the Society between 1986 and 2016. The 2017 excavations were intended to build on the previous findings. The objectives of the 2017 excavation are a continuation of the 2015 objectives and included:-

a) Extend the area of excavation at the eastern end of the bank out into the surrounding field and conduct test pitting to see if archaeological features extend beyond the known medieval complex and if they do to establish their relative phasing.

b) Continue excavation of the well feature to our maximum permitted excavation depth of 2 metres.

c) Extend trench P1 to further investigate the charcoal filled pit that may represent a light industrial feature.

d) Better understand the extent and significance of the archaeology to inform future management and protection of this site.

e) Provide facilities for public engagement in archaeology by providing training, accommodating site visits and presenting talks to local interested parties.

All of the four trenches proposed in 2015 have now been finished with the exception of a 1 x 6 m strip of P4.

Location Map

Fig. 1 Site of excavations in Hog Croft, Woodingdean

a. Aerial view

©GoogleEarth

b. Plan view

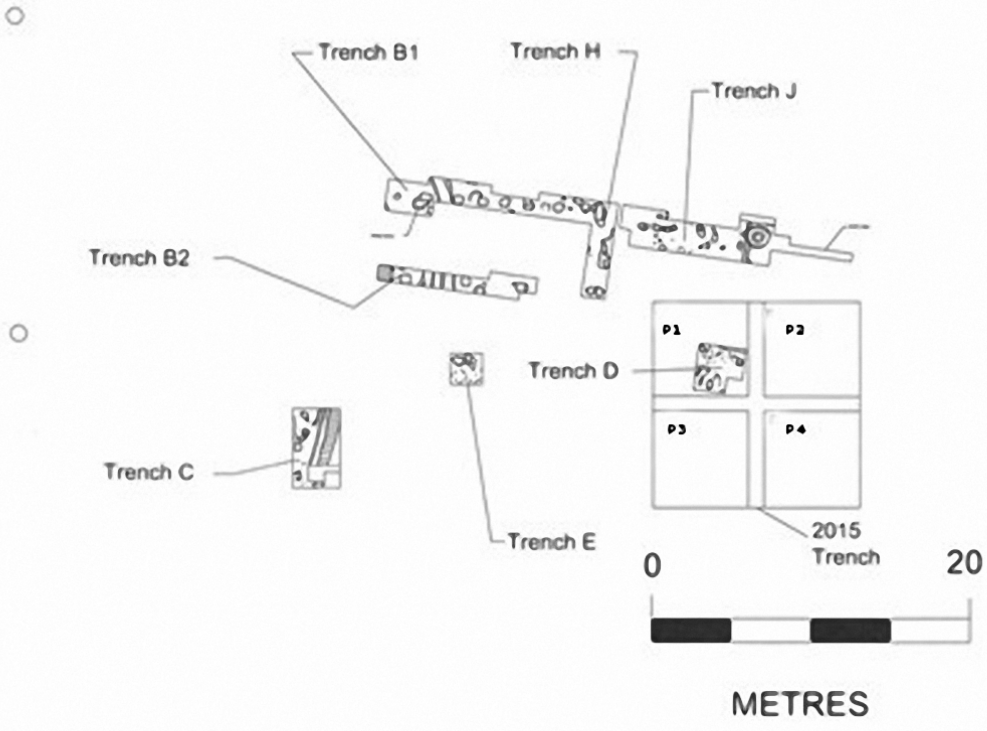
© BHCC

Archaeological Work Undertaken

Excavation of four 6x6 m trenches being continuation of trenches P1, P2, P3 and P4 (see Fig. 2). All work was undertaken by members of BHAS and short term community volunteers and students under the supervision of John Skelton (Site Director) and John Funnell (Deputy Site Director).

Site Plan

Fig.2 Plan of proposed trenches P1 - P4 in relation to 2014 trenches. (SW to top).



Preliminary Results

A further number of features were recorded during excavation mostly consisting of cuts into the chalk bedrock, cuts into the surrounding earthworks and flint structures and deposits.

The overlying strata are typically composed of a silty clay loam topsoil (Context A) with very few inclusions, under which was a layer of gravel (Context B) of varying thickness but typically only a few centimetres thick. The gravel was composed of a poorly sorted mixture of well rounded flint pebbles and angular flint stones up to 5 cm in size. Unless archaeology was present below context B the next stratum was a variable thickness of silty/sandy clay loam with abundant, poorly sorted inclusions of flint (up to about 20 cm in size) and chalk (up to about 10 cm in size) (Context C). A similar context constituted the fill of most of the cuts into the chalk. There were some exceptions and variations and these will be described and discussed in the final report.

Artefacts recovered from context A were typically “modern” and ranged from glazed pottery, nails and pieces of roofing tile.

Context B produced mixed finds but included green glazed pottery sherds, copper alloy objects, marine shell and small bones. Many of these finds were spot dated as “medieval”.

Context C produced a similar array of finds to the gravel layer except that large pieces of bone were often found, mainly of pig, sheep and cow.

Few datable artefacts were recovered from within postholes and other features other than the buried soil beneath the earthworks. An aerial view of the finished excavation is shown in Fig. 3. Each trench will now be described in order.

Fig. 3 Aerial view of completed excavation showing trench labelling and dividing line.

Trench P1

The location of trench P1 is on the presumed outside of the terminus of the earthwork bank bounding the North West of the complex (trench P2 is on the presumed inside).

The only features remaining to be excavated were the well and the pit containing large amounts of charcoal. The upper fill of the well contained a short segment of the flint wall which had been excavated last year and which appears to have collapsed into the well as the well fill settled. Below this were concentric bands of loam, chalk rubble and decayed or burnt material around a central core of heterogeneous chalky rubble and loam (Fig. 4). The interpretation of this feature is that it represents a large working pit cut into the bedrock chalk within which was constructed a wood lined well with the upper section of lining reaching to ground level and surrounded by backfill. Ecofacts recovered from the well fills included charred grain, bone and oyster shells which may give a date for decommissioning of the well. A small number of finds of bone and pot from the surrounding backfill may give a date for the wells construction. Augering of the well suggested that there was an impenetrable layer at a depth of 4.1 metre. Spot dating of some pottery from the backfill indicates a construction date of 1000 - 1200 AD.

Fig. 4 Well, excavated to approx. 1.2 m, depth showing a concentric pattern of fill contexts. (Note that the well was excavated in alternating halves to accommodate a platform for the digger)

Trench P1 was extended in an attempt to fully expose the charcoal filled pit in the South corner of the trench. It transpired that the pit was larger than expected and so it was not fully exposed. The lowest 5 - 20 cm or so of fill appeared to be almost wholly composed of charcoal (Fig. 5). The rake lines identified the previous year were confined to the Northeast side of the feature. The pit did not appear to connect to any larger feature so may represent a fire pit rather than a stoke hole or tunnel. The large amount of burnt clay and fire cracked flint in the surrounding contexts suggests that there may have been a clay dome, or similar, associated with this feature. About forty litres of the charcoal fill await analysis.

Fig. 5 The Charcoal pit in stepped section.

Trench P2

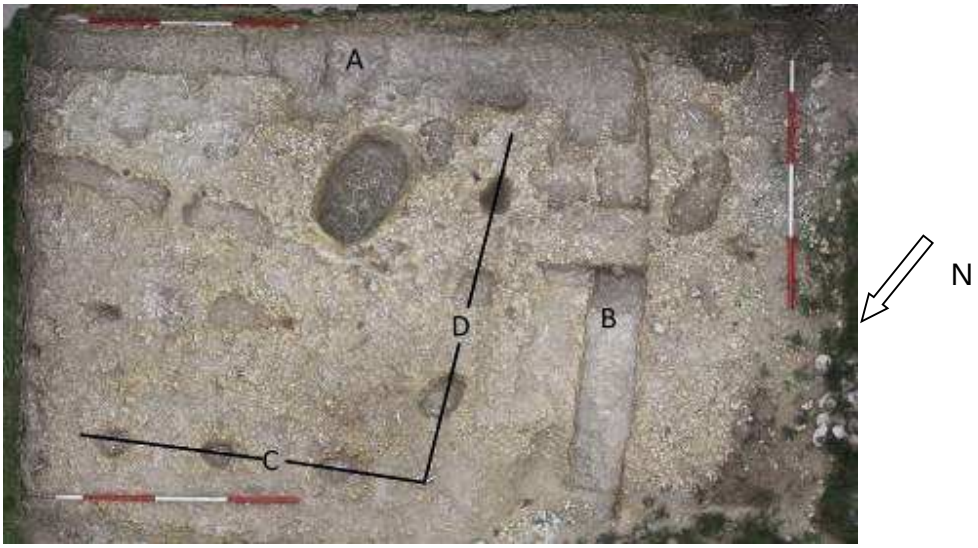
Gullies and post holes in the West corner of trench P2 and close to the charcoal pit in trench P1, were not fully excavated in 2016. These were excavated this year and proved to be a complex array of intersecting features. One post hole in this area is very close to the large, charcoal filled pit in trench P1 and upon excavation was found to contain a charcoal rich fill. a whetstone, a fire cracked flint nodule and a large piece of baked clay (Fig. 6). The fill of this post hole was contiguous with the rake lines of charcoal in P1 but the post hole was not connected to the charcoal pit.

Fig. 6 Post hole in P2 containing charcoal rich fill and baked clay, fire cracked flint and whetstone.

Trench P3

The Northwest/Southeast gully in this trench was found to extend almost to the Southeast baulk but then turned at right angles to the Northeast. The form of this gully remained essentially the same over its exposed length and it had be intersected by numerous post holes. A sherd of pottery recovered from this feature indicates a date for backfilling in the Saxo-Norman period. This feature is interpreted as a foundation trench for a "beam in slot" or "post in trench" structure. Aligned with this gully just to the North was an array of post holes that appeared to be the corner of a "post hole" structure or possibly the corner of a fence line (Fig 7).

Fig. 7 Trench P3 plan view showing two gullies A and B and two rows of post holes C and D.



An unusual feature in this trench was a sub-rectangular pit about 1m x .5m and about 0.5 m deep (below the A in Fig. 7). The upper section of the walls of this pit were relatively smooth but the lower sections were quite rough (Fig. 8). This may indicate that it was cut in two phases or that it was used for the storage of some material that eroded the lower section of wall. This was one of only a few features that had fill extending into the overburden indicating a later phase.

Fig. 8 Detail of pit in P3 showing the rough lower cut and the smoother upper cut.

Trench P4

The majority of the excavation effort this year was in this trench. Chalk cut features here were similar to those found in trench P2 in previous years (Fig. 9). There were a large number of post holes and stake holes and a recut ditch or gully running Southeast to Northwest (A). As in trench P3 however, several large pits were revealed (B,C and D). All these pits were roughly on an alignment Southeast to Northwest and of similar size and about 0.8 to 1.3 m deep. Two of these pits (B and C) had a sloping side that may indicate that very large posts were slid into the hole or that they were designed to have material raked out of them (Fig. 10). No rake lines similar to those seen in trench P1 were evident though.

Fig. 9 Plan view of P4 showing numerous post holes, gullies, stake holes and pits.

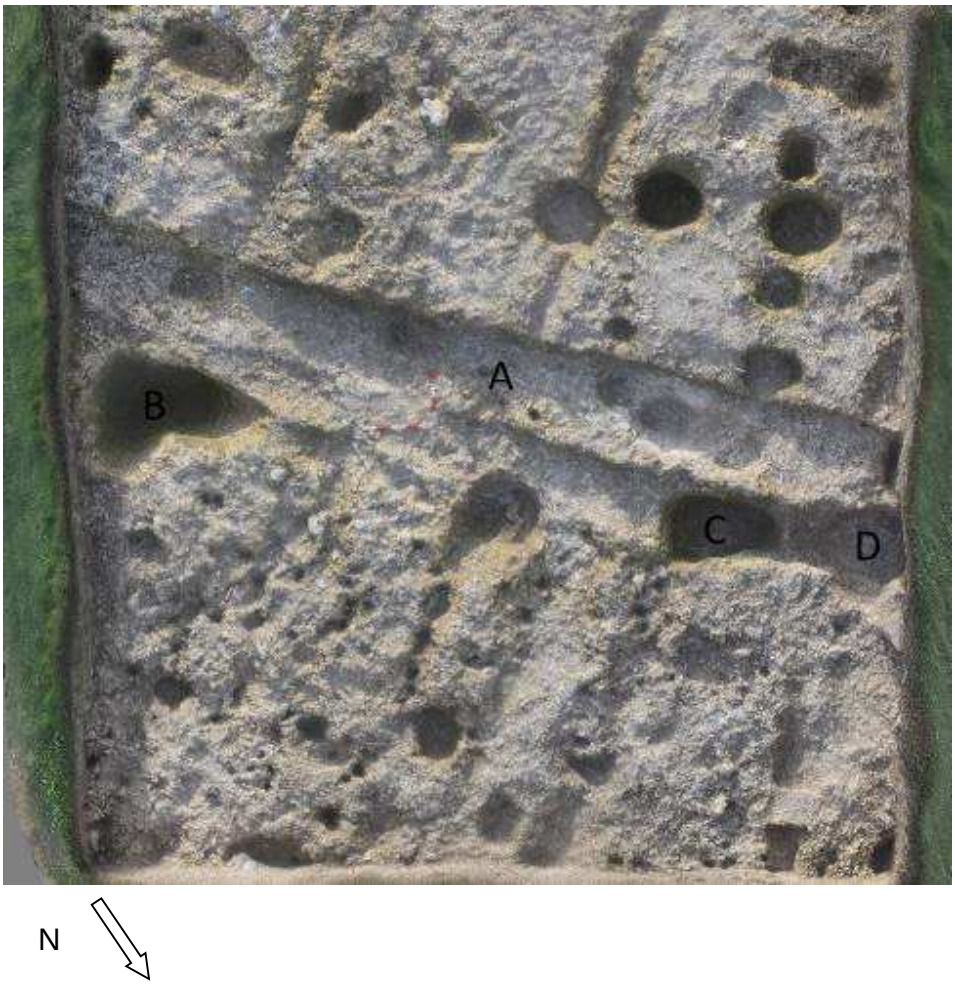


Fig. 10 Plan detail of pit B from Fig. 9. Note the sloping side wall to the NW.

The main deposit (?midden?) of post-conquest artefacts was in the North quadrant of this trench. It was in a layer about 10 -20 centimetres above the bedrock chalk. Composed of large quantities of pottery, bone, fire-cracked flint, ceramic and other building materials this deposit will be a rich source of datable material for this context (Fig. 11).

Fig. 11 A rich deposit in trench P4 during excavation. Note the whelk shells near the standard colour card.

Test Pits

Eleven test pits were dug at various locations within Hog Croft (Appendix 1) (example in Fig. 12), all but one contained some archaeological evidence. Three contained evidence of cuts into the chalk bedrock consistent with post holes, ditches and gullies. Nine contained pottery sherds and one contained a possible broken cresset lamp (Fig. 13a). Eight contained bone fragments. One contained several bullet cases believed to be remains from a twentieth century film set. A detailed analysis of these finds is still to be done but preliminary results are summarised in Appendix 1.

Fig. 12 Test pit 1 showing cut into chalk interpreted as a post hole.

Registered Finds

Registered finds were very limited this year. Consisting of an iron D clamp, a thin copper alloy arc and a small fragment of corroded, ferrous "blade" (Fig 13a,b,c). A possible fragment of a cresset lamp (a simple pedestal with a hollow in the top to contain oil in which a wick was floated) was found in one of the test pits (Fig. 13d).

Fig. 13

a

b

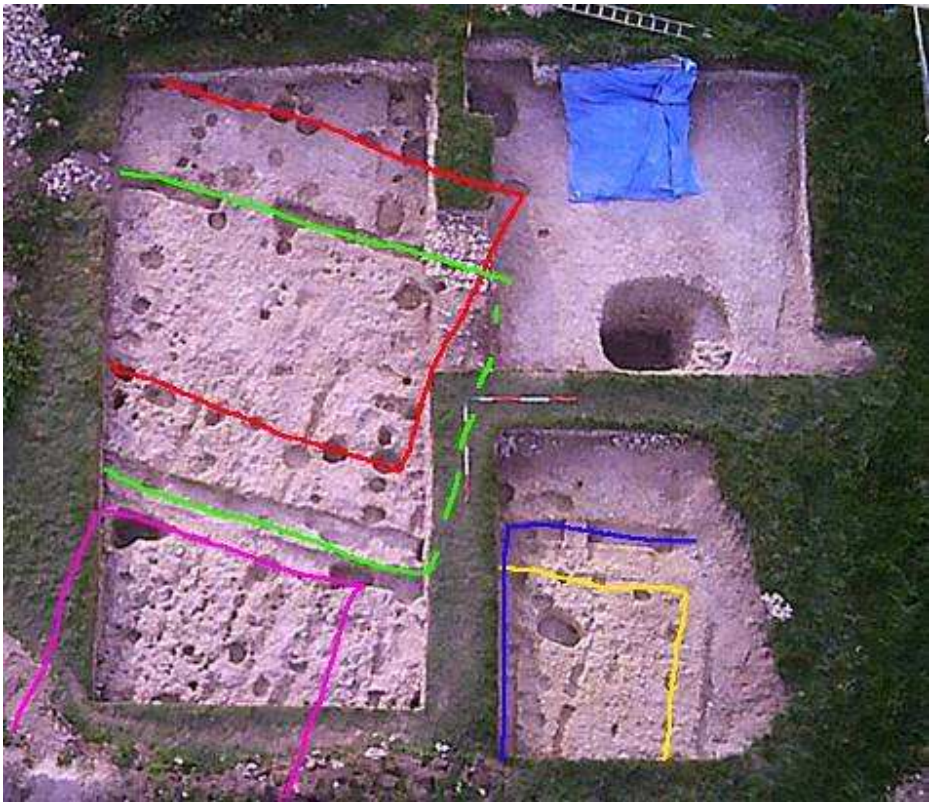
c

d

Preliminary General Conclusions

Aerial views of the completed site taken from a drone reveal a complex array of cuts into the underlying chalk (Fig. 3). It will be some time before considered opinion can be given as to the significance of these features but some initial possibilities are evident. In particular there are a number of linear arrays of gullies and post holes that suggest the ground plan of earthfast structures (Fig. 15).

Fig. 15 Neil Richardson's suggested ground plans for earthfast buildings.



There is evidence that some of these may represent Saxon settlement. The buried soil below the chalk bank boundary, the well and one of the gullies in trench P3 contain pottery that may well represent a pre-conquest deposition (indeed, one radiocarbon date suggests as early as 750 AD). Detailed examination of samples and finds for dating information may confirm this conclusion.

The majority of the excavated site contained artefacts consistent with there being a Norman manorial complex within the chalk bank boundary.

Archaeological remains extend over the majority of Hog Croft which has proved to be a well preserved site under a shallow soil with no recorded history of ploughing.

The features and finds discovered by this project over four years suggest that there may well have been a late Saxon settlement in Hog Croft just prior to the Norman manorial complex. This early settlement may well extend Northwestwards from the excavation site into the rest of Hog Croft. If this is the case then Hog Croft may present a future opportunity for a professional, large scale study of the transition from late Saxon settlement to early Norman manorial complex on a very well preserved site and as such may be a site of national importance worthy of receiving the highest level of protection.

Further Work Required for Preparation of Final Report

All excavation has now finished and the trenches have been backfilled. There is a large amount of post-excavation work to be done, including analysis of flots, bone, pottery and metal work from a number of contexts, and this may well take several years.

Acknowledgements

With thanks to all members of the field unit who have shown considerable patience and perseverance with my supervision and have continued to work hard.

Particular thanks are due to John Funnell and Mark Gillingham for their expert guidance and encouragement and to Pete Tolhurst for introducing newcomers to the art and science of archaeology.

All plans are by John Funnell.

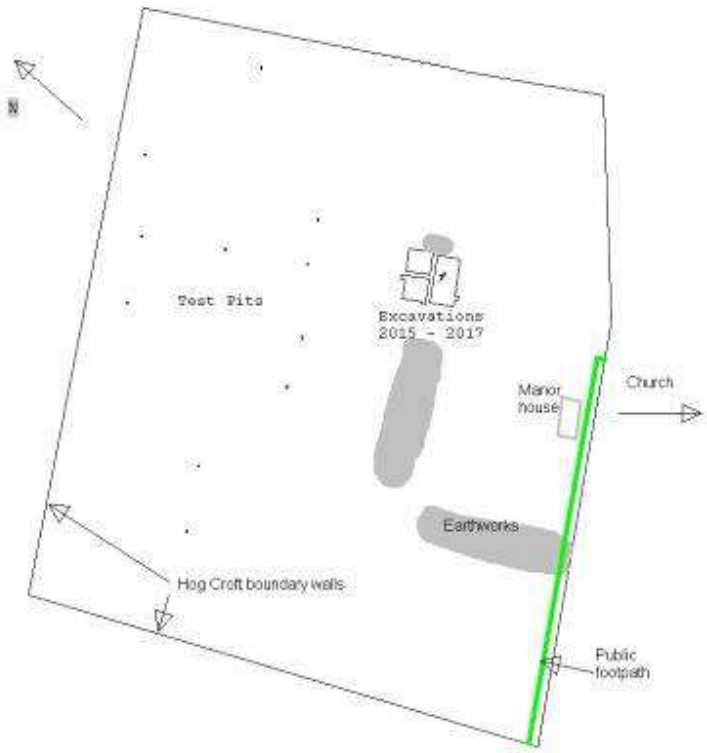
All mistakes are by me.

Appendix 1

Preliminary results of test pitting. Weight of artifacts in grams and number of fragments.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	Test Pit		Pot	Bone	FCF	Flint	Shell	Metal	Mortar	Glass	Slag	Coal	Clinker	Burnt Clay	Charcoal	Slate	Stone	Mod Tile	Comments	Chalk cuts
2																				
3	1		9(7)	4(1)		88(2)	5(9)			1(2)				28(1)	1(3)	1(1)			Modern button (plastic)	Post hole
4	2																			
5	3A		14(4)																Green glazed pot	
6	3B		66(17)	1(1)				5(1)										44	Green glazed pot/?cresset lamp?	
7	4A		16(8)	1(1)				1(1)	3(2)	1(1)	3(1)		14(4)	4(2)						
8	4B		48(14)	9(10)	9(2)			1(1)	15(2)		4(1)								Green glazed pot	
9	5		2(1)		2(2)		6(1)												Oyster shell	
10	6A		1(2)	1(1)				22(3)		2(4)				11(1)		24(1)				
11	6C		114(24)	39(21)	127(6)	58(4)	40(7)		102(10)	1(1)							375(20)	18(2)	2 Oyster shell/Horsham slate?	
12	7A		9(2)	2(1)		94(6)		24(2)												
13	7C		31(7)	7(16)	19(2)		63(5)	1(1)		1(1)								6(1)	2 Oyster shell	
14	8A		20(5)	5(1)	29(4)				6(1)	13(4)					1(1)			2(1)		
15	8C		26(7)	10(4)	21(4)	1(1)		8(1)		3(1)	5(1)			35(1)			79(3)		Horsham slate	
16	9A		3(1)				2(1)	1(1)		9(4)		6(10)	10(13)	3(1)		1(1)			Oyster shell	
17	9B		34(11)	16(10)	16(2)	13(1)	37(3)	63(3)		3(3)		8(4)	5(4)	4(2)					2 nails/perforated sheet/2 oyster shell	slight gully
18	10A		7(5)					1(1) *							3(2)	1(1)			* + 5 bullet cartridge shell not weighed	
19	10C		41(11)	8(7)		19(2)	1(2)										14(1)	4(2)		
20	11																			45 degree slope
21																				
22		A	Most modern																	
23		B,C	Most Medieval			Flakes				Modern	?		?				Foreign			
24																				
25																				
26	**Weight in g (number of pieces)**																			
27																				

Plan of Test pits within Hog Croft



Excavations at Hog Croft Field Ovingdean 2017

(Personal thoughts and memories)

By John Funnell

Introduction

The 2017 season at Ovingdean commenced in April and the weather during the season was typically British with a mixture of sun, rain and strong winds at times. There were fewer days, than last season, of sitting in the church porch waiting for the rain to cease. There was training in geophysics and in the use of the dumpy level and total station. The site was visited by the YAC's in June and also a group of students from Roedean School. Another group of girls from Roedean also came long in October and did some field walking, geophysics, digging and post excavation as part of the schools outreach programme. This was to be the last season of digging at Ovingdean and the excavations have revealed a large collection of features and finds (Fig1.) At the end of the season a number of test pits measuring 60cm square were sunk all over the Hog Croft field, and every one produced finds and some even post holes.

The new season of excavations focused mainly in the south trenches P1 and P2. The north east trench did produce an interesting collection of post holes, and the north west trench contained the well feature and a charcoal laden pit. Once again the site was divided into 1 metre square grids (Fig 2.).

Recording by planning and section drawing was an essential part of the season's activities with a number of the BHAS team keen to learn these techniques and implement them on their various individual activities, whether digging a post hole or removing a large baulk section. The BHAS training officer is Pete Tolhurst and he has organised a training plan with documentation which will record any training undertaken by the BHAS field unit. A location drawing shows the position of the section drawings recorded. (Fig 3.)

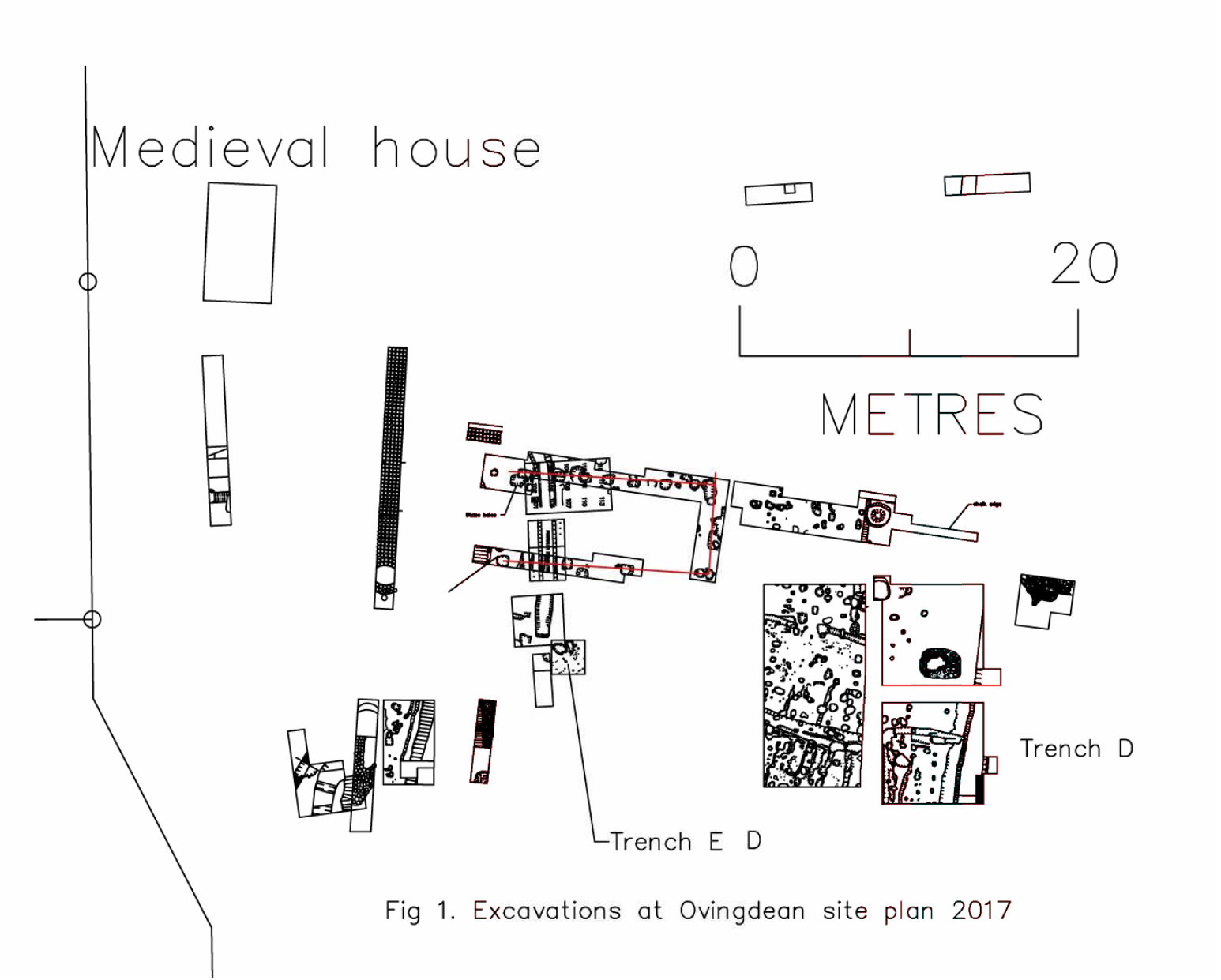


Fig 1. Excavations at Ovingdean site plan 2017

Fig 2. Top Soil Contexts

Fig 3. Section drawing locations

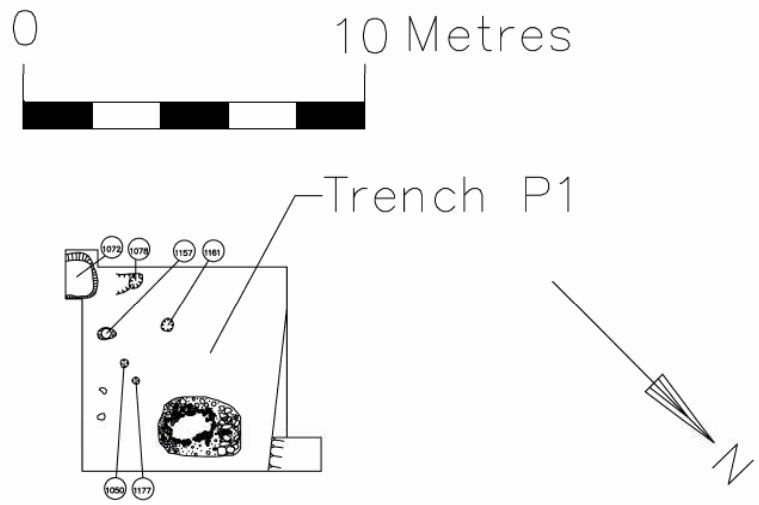


Fig 4. Excavations at Ovingdean 2017

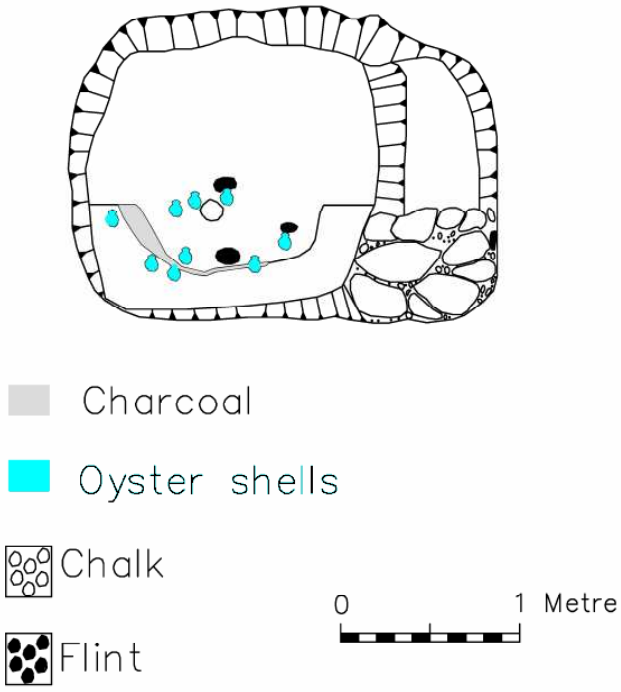


Fig 5. Plan of the Well on 14/6/2017

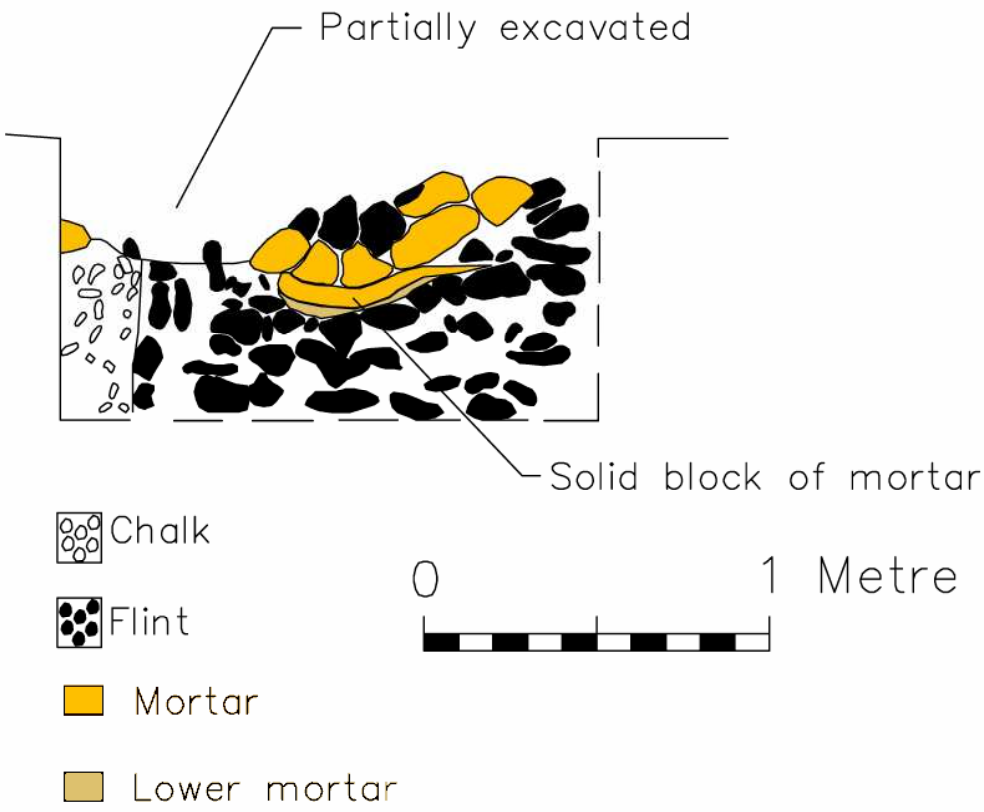


Fig 6. East facing section of upper well

The North West Trench (Fig 4.) and The Well (Fig 5.)

This trench produced very few post holes but the excavations did reveal the well and a large charcoal filled pit. The well had a collection of large chalk blocks at the north end, and this collection of blocks was noted well above the natural. It was considered to be a possible buttress for something. It was on the same alignment as the large flint wall that ran from the south trench P2 and which in P2 had formed part of large area of flint which could be a mixture of floor and wall. It was during the excavation of the well that it was noted that a large section of this flint wall, and a large concentration of mortar, had sunk into the well, and so obviously is of a later date than the well itself.

As the excavation of the well progressed a number of features were noted (Fig 6.). There appeared top be central core of back fill to the well, but at times quite visible was a thin dark band, similar to charcoal and but possibly being vestiges or the remains of a central wooden circular band. The layers between this dark band and the natural chalk walls were very odd consisting of two vertical layers of chalky loam rubble.

The well was excavated down to the legal limit of 2 metres. This is the limit before shoring would be required to dig at a deeper depth. A few additional centimetres were gained on one side by digging from this location down to an arms depth. An augur was borrowed and the well was bored down to about 4 metres depth, where contact was made with a hard surface, or the well bottom. This hard surface restricted further progress.

The finds from the well were not that plentiful with a few sherds of medieval pottery in the back fill and a good number of oyster shells.

The North West Trench – The Charcoal Pit (Context 1072)

The only other feature excavated in the north west trench was the charcoal pit. This feature had been noted when the trench was excavated in 2016 and was very visible in the north facing section drawing of the baulk section A-A (Fig 7.). To aid the excavation, as only a small section of the feature was revealed on the north side of the baulk, a large section of the baulk was removed, and this section was extended westwards to seek the west edge of the pit.

The pit proved to be a shallow flat bottomed feature. The fill consisted mainly of charcoal but with some fragments of burned daub, large flints and a few sherds of pottery. The south side of the pit was not revealed but the west, east and north sides were uncovered and showed that the sides of the pit although not vertical were at a very steep angle. A large number of bags of the charcoal were taken for further investigation through sieving and washing.

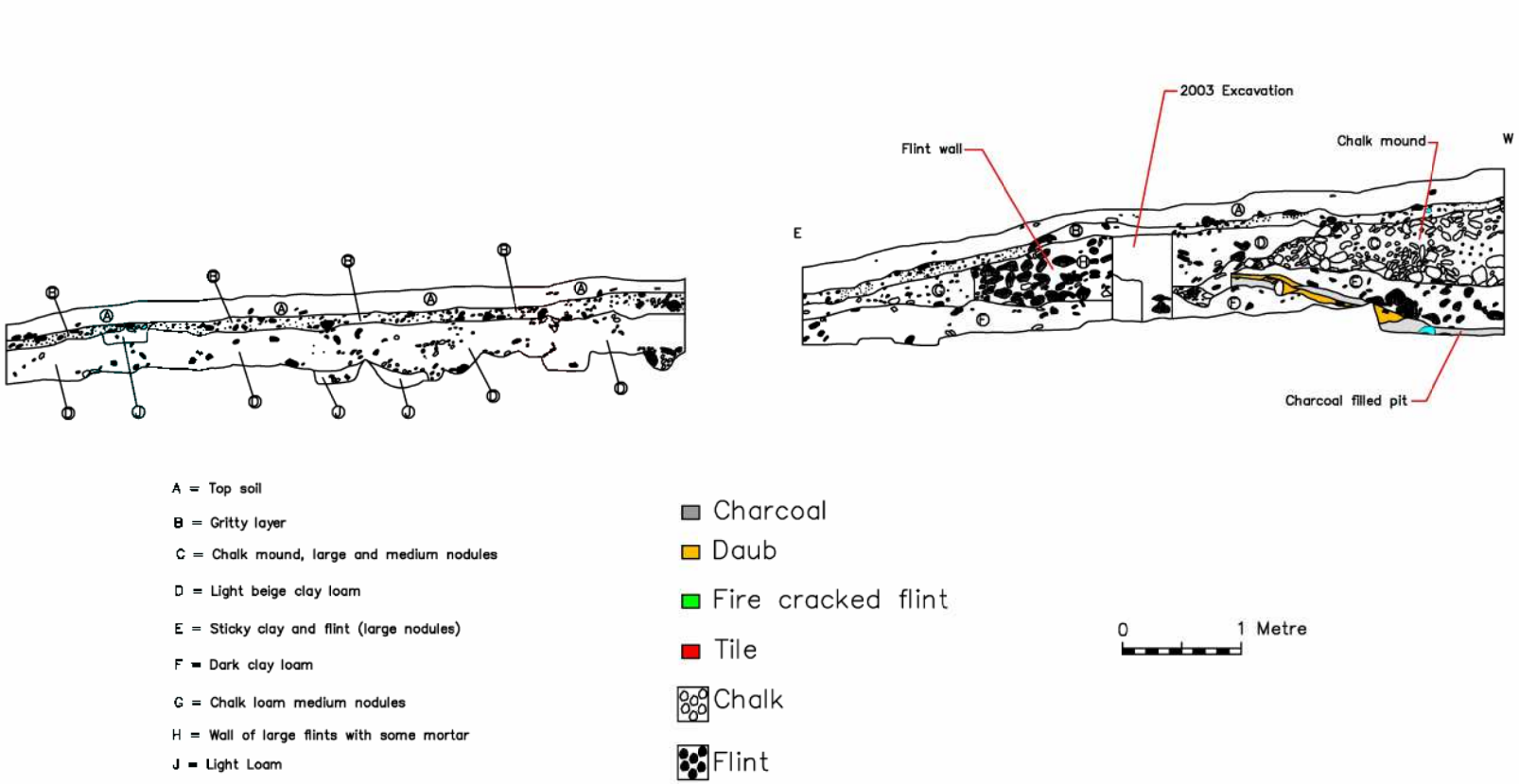


Fig 7. North Facing Section A – A North Trench P1& P3

The North East Trench P3 (Fig 8.)

The north east trench had been partially excavated in 2016 and had revealed the large north boundary ditch, a pair of post holes contexts 1147 and 1183 and a ditch running southwards. The remaining fills were removed down to the natural chalk. A number of small post holes were revealed in a square or rectangular configuration. Other features found include d a very large pit, context 1274 and a straight sided gully or ditch running east/west along the south side of the trench. This ditch links up with the ditch found earlier running southward. A number of post holes also cut into these ditches. The post holes are contexts 1226, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1269, 1270, 1283, 1295, 1302, 1303 and 1306. There was also a small shallow gully running across the trench from west to east context 1271.

There were a number of other small pits or post holes, and a form of shallow platform, close to the side of the north/south ditch. The north facing section of the baulk section A-A (Fig 7.) had the shape of a ditch being excavated in the south trench clearly visible as coming though, but there was no well defined junction where it joined with features in the north east trench. A section drawing B-B was made of the west facing baulk (Fig 9.) which showed the partially excavated post holes and gullies.

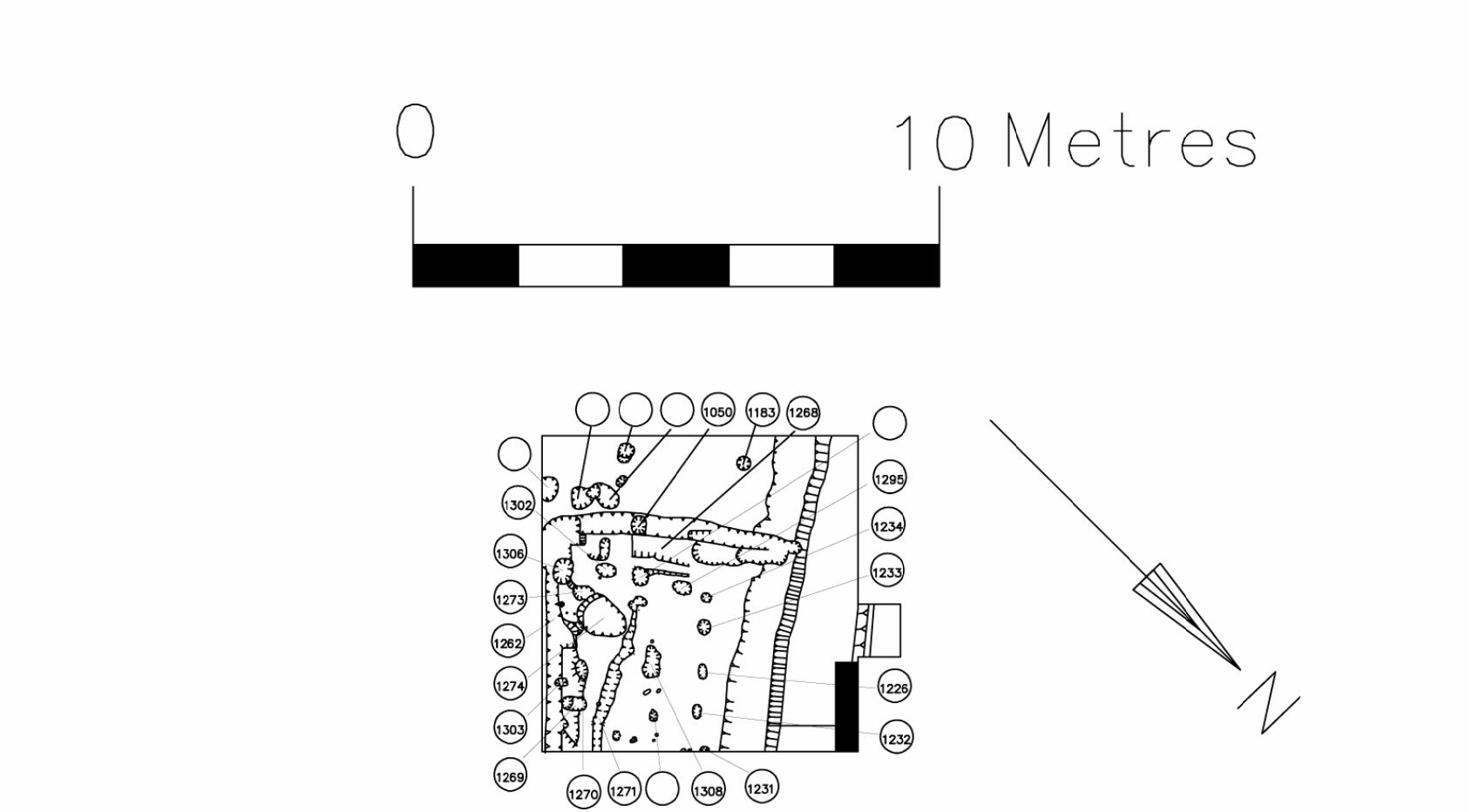


Fig 8. Trench P3 Ovingdean 2017

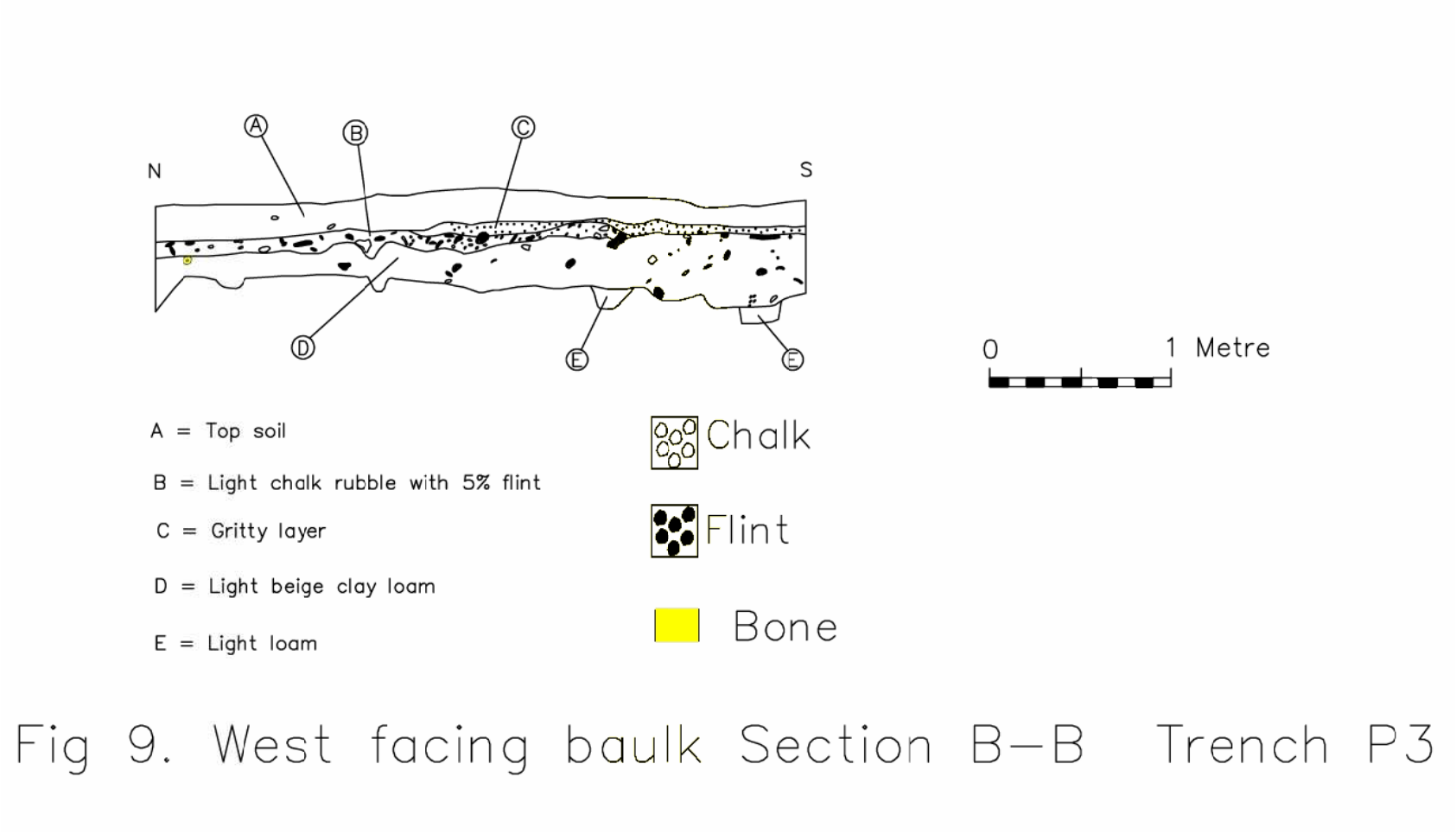


Fig 9. West facing baulk Section B–B Trench P3

The South Trench (Fig 10.)

During 2017 the original south west trench P2 was left covered for the season to protect the numerous post holes, pits and gullies found previously. The baulk between trenches P2 and P4 was de-turfed along with an additional 5 metres going east. The new area was excavated as before with the soft silty top soil being the upper context followed by a gritty layer with most of the finds on this surface. The next lower context was a chalky/clay loam before coming down onto a thin layer of pea grit, and then the natural chalk.

Excavating this area produced numerous finds of pottery, bone, oyster and fire-cracked flint, mainly in the north/east corner. A number of large fragments of stone were also revealed located at the north end of the trench and going under the remaining east/west baulk.

Trench P4 revealed an even more complex series of features than in the adjacent west trench P2. The main features were a pair of gullies running from south to north, and it may have been a re-cut of the same feature. On the east gully a series of very large pits had been cut, and there was evidence of post holes in the west gully, but smaller. There were numerous small post holes on the east side of the gullies and a number of small and shallow gullies running east from the main large gullies and disappearing into the baulk. The natural chalk showed signs of disturbance all over this area, and was very loose. There were all sorts of cuts and re-cuts into numerous shallow pits. The south facing section of the baulk (Fig 11.) and the west facing section (Fig 12.) were both drawn to complete the recording.

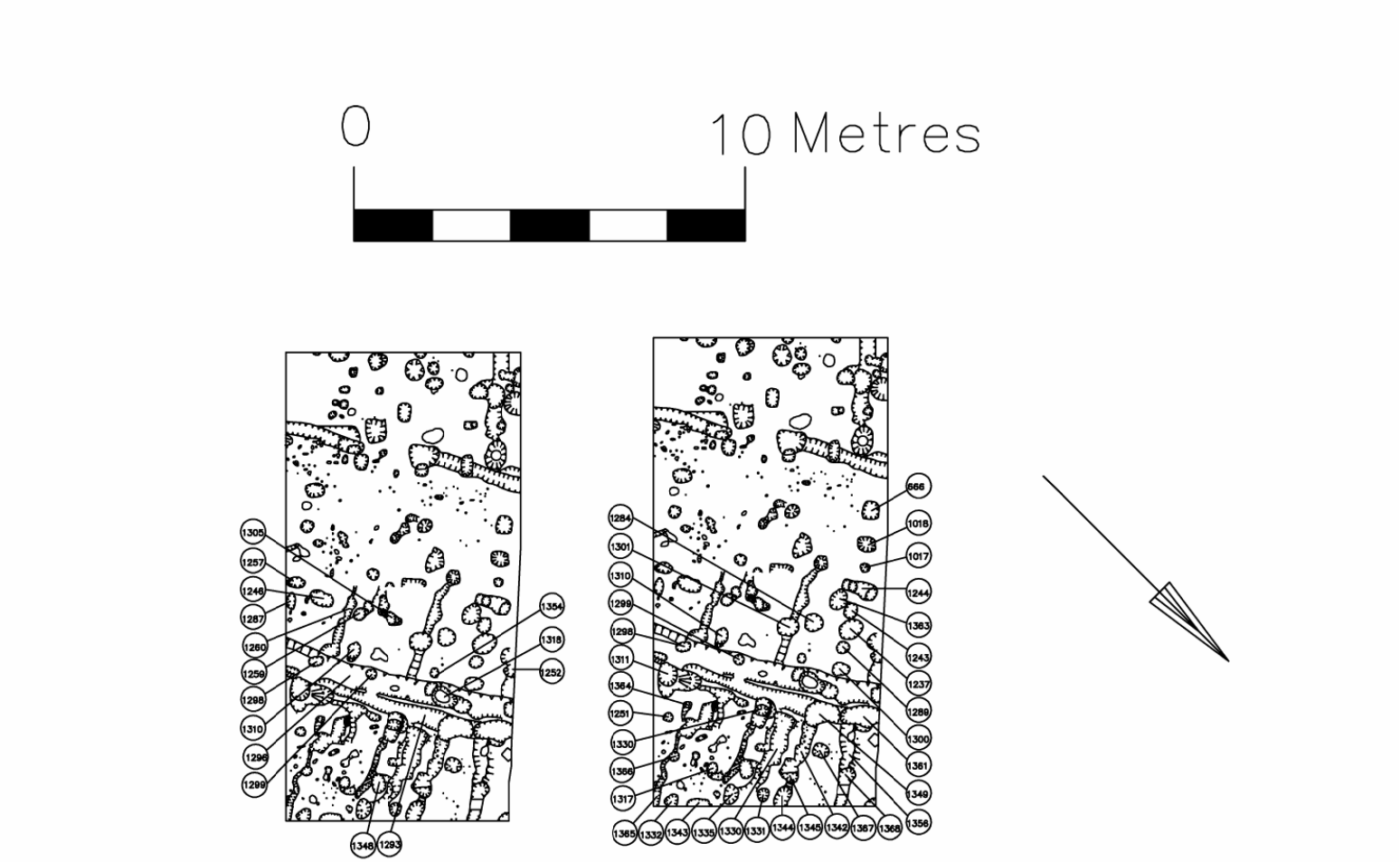


Fig 10. Trenches P2 & P4 Ovingdean 2017

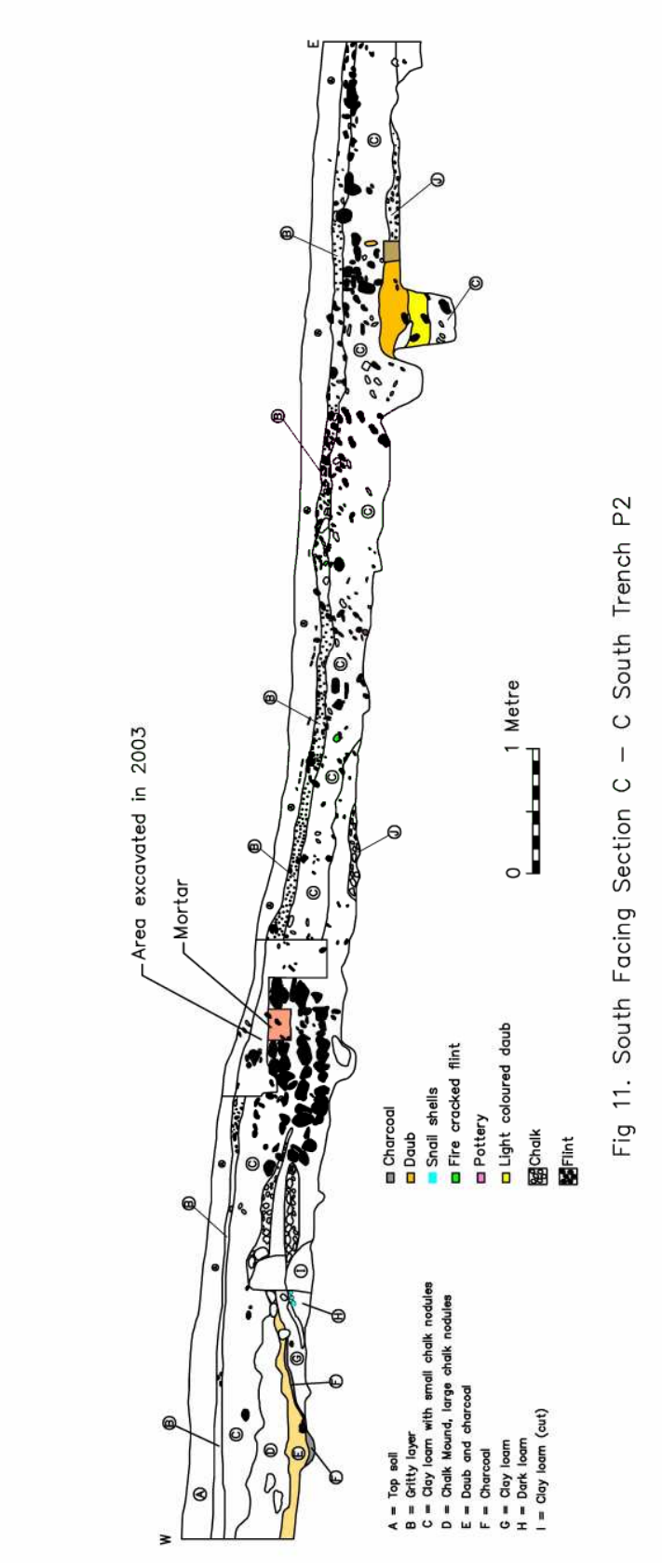


Fig 11. South Facing Section C – C South Trench P2

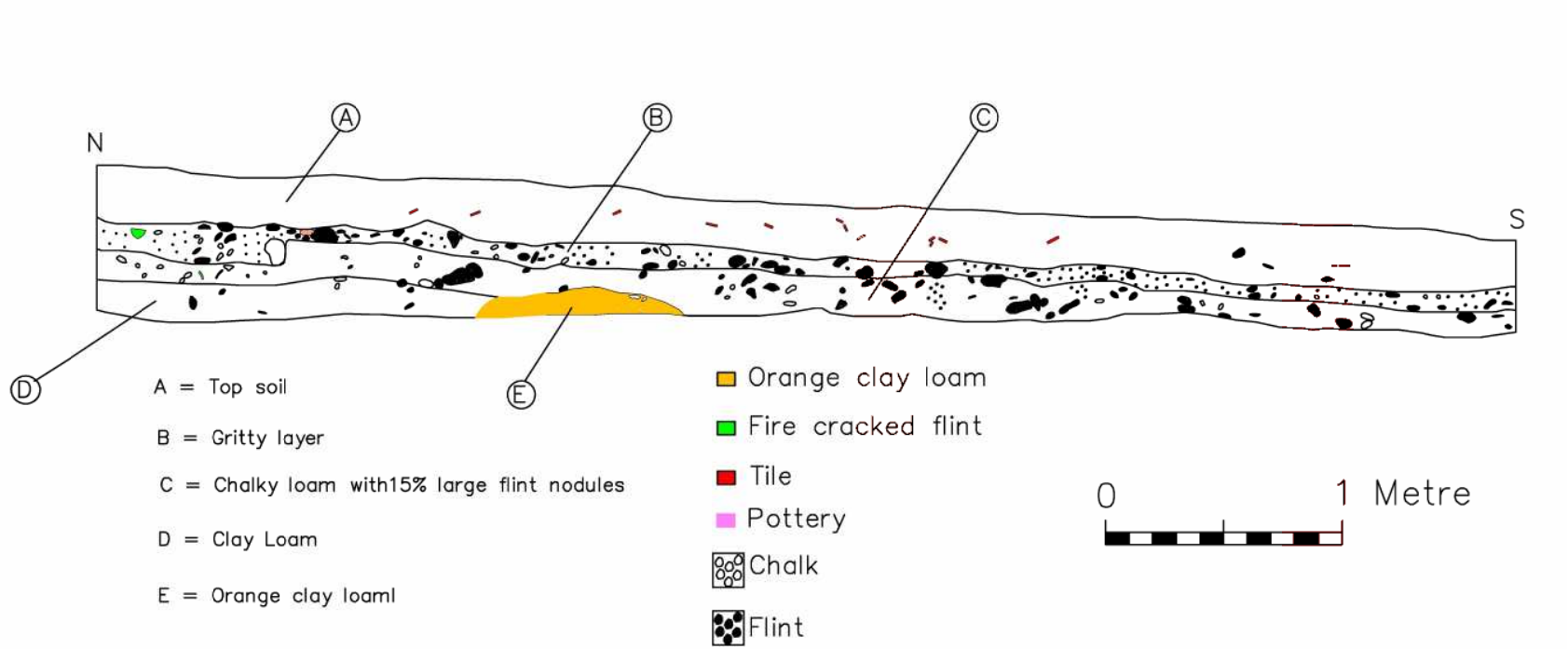


Fig 12. West Facing Section D–D Trench P2

The Test Pitting (Fig 13.)

Hog Croft field is quite a larger expanse of pasture, with the medieval earthworks forming an enclosure on the south side of the field. It was decided to excavate a series of test pits all over the field to investigate whether there was archaeology beyond the confines of the enclosure. Several test pits measuring 60 cm square was excavated over the field and all produced archaeology. The archaeology consisted of finds of pottery, flint flakes, bone, oyster and even metal work. In one small trench a post hole was revealed, located some distance from the north boundary ditch. The exercise confirmed that evidence for ancient activity is hidden all over Hog Croft.

The Finds

The finds from this season were the usual collection of pottery, both medieval and Victorian, a few flint flakes, some bone, a good collection of oyster and some Victorian clay pipe stems. There was a large collection of the bright red roofing tile, and this was collected counted and weighed. There were a number of interesting pottery sherds, but very few this season with the green glaze. The most prolific find was of fire-cracked flint in the north east corner of trench P4 and the possible large stone fragments from the same area. It was noticeable that there were fewer finds in this the last season at Ovingdean. The majority of the finds came from the upper gritty layer with very few finds from the chalky/clay below, and hardly anything at all from the post holes of gullies cut into the natural chalk.

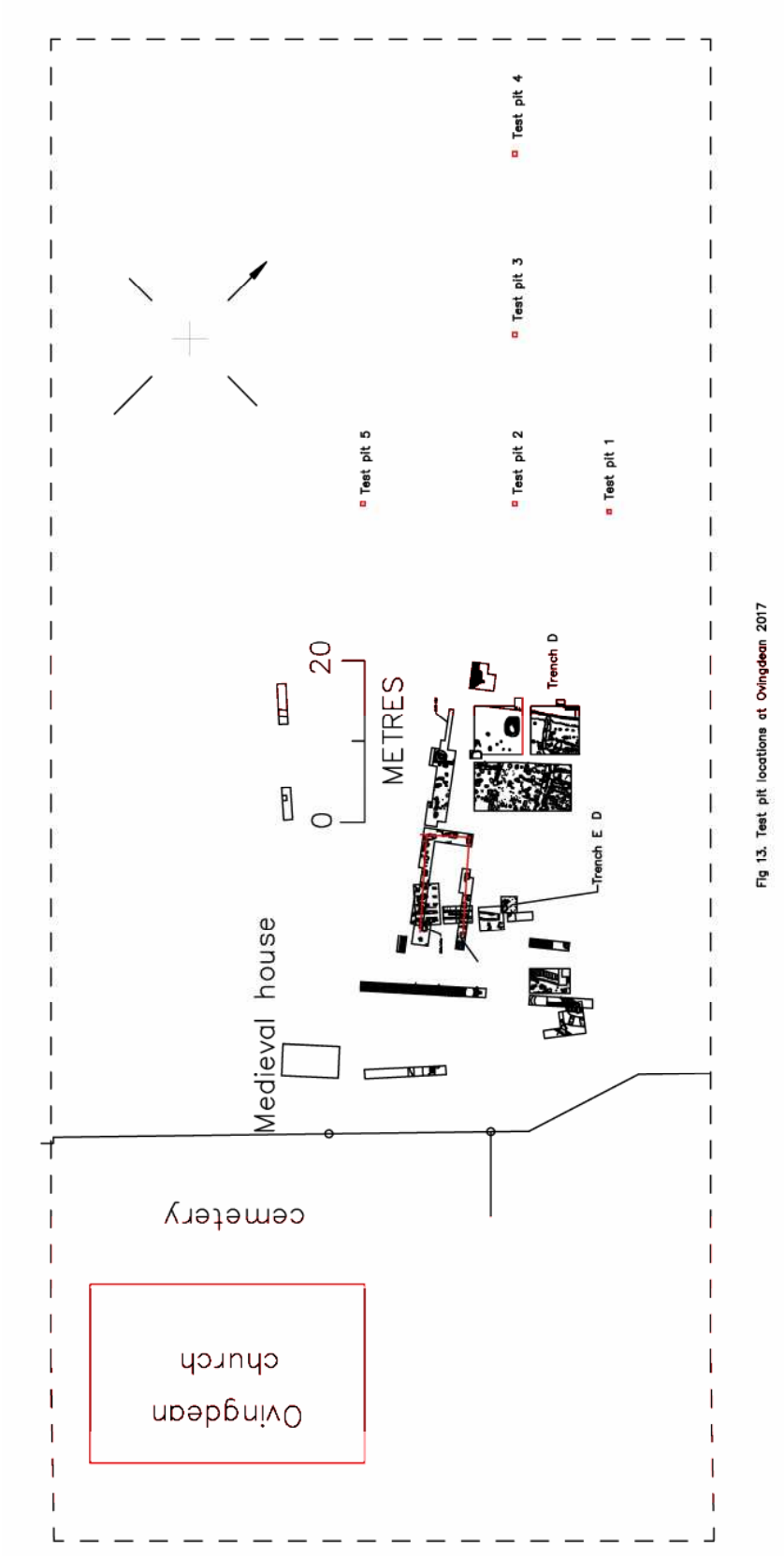


Fig 13. Test pit locations at Ovingdean 2017

The Feature Details

A record was made of the majority of features including the post holes (Figs 14., 14a & 14b.), the large pits (Fig 15.) and the various gullies (Fig 16.). Most of the post holes and pits were also measured:-

North trench

Ditch context 1140 - 40cms wide x 20cm deep

Ditch context 1262 - 28cm wide x 20cms deep (lower of the south side

Cut context 1268 – 40cms wide x 6cms deep

Post Hole context 1269 – 45cm x 28cm x 10cm deep (shallower on south side)

Gully context 1271 - 23cm wide x 20cm deep (lower on north side)

Post Hole context 1273 – 39cm x 23cm x 20cm deep

Pit context 1274 – 90cm x 58cm x 20cm deep

Post Hole context 1295 – 36cm x 26cm x 9cm deep

Post Hole context 1302 – 26cm x 20cm x 24cm deep

Cut context 1303 – shallow cut only

Post Hole context 1306 - 40cm x 30cm x 25cm deep (cut by south ditch)

Post Hole context 1308 – 50cm x 30cm x 6cm deep

Post Hole context ‘x’ – 28cm x 7cm deep

Post Hole context ‘x’ gully – 10cm wide x 3cm deep

Cut in north facing baulk is 35cm wide x 10cm deep

South Trench (Ref field diary pages 2/9/2017 and 6/9/2017) for location

Post Hole 1188 – 28cm diameter x 35cm deep

Post Hole 1243 - 31cm x 21cm x 23cm deep

Post Hole 1244 – 83cm x 30cm x 17cm deep

Post Hole 1246 – 67cm x 40cm x 17cm deep

Cut 1252 – width 7cm – 27cm x 13cm deep

Post Hole 1257 - 50cm X 29cm x 28cm deep

Post Hole 1259 – 60cm x 29cm x 21cm deep (8cm deep at west end)

Gully 1260 – 20cm wide x 10cm deep (variable over the length)

Post Hole 1284 – 50cm diameter x 32cm deep

Post Hole 1287 - 37cm x 21cm x 28cm deep

Post Hole 1289 – 35cm diameter x 21cm deep

Post Hole 1300 – 40cm x 31cm x 17cm deep

Post Hole 1301 – 52cm diameter x 19mm deep

Gully 1301 – 20cm wide x 13cm deep (variable over length)

Post Hole 1305 – 33cm x 28cm x 17cm deep

Post Hole 1310 – 30cm x 26cm x 10cm deep

Post Hole ‘Y’ – 55cm x 50cm x 38cm deep

Post Hole ‘Z’ – 50cm x 35cm X 5cm deep (shallow)

Post Hole ‘AA’ – 19cm diameter x 13cm deep

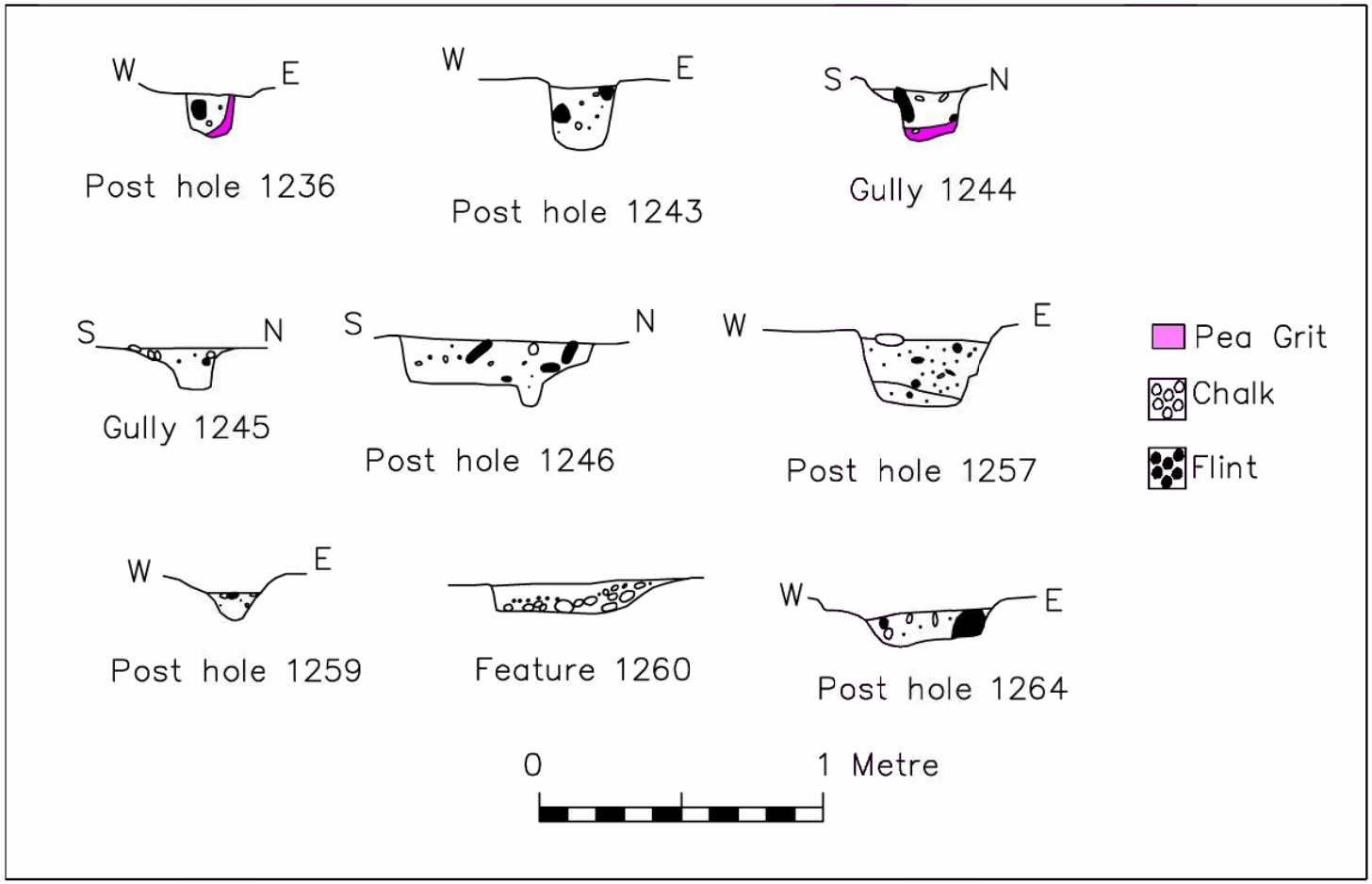


Fig 14. Pits and post holes

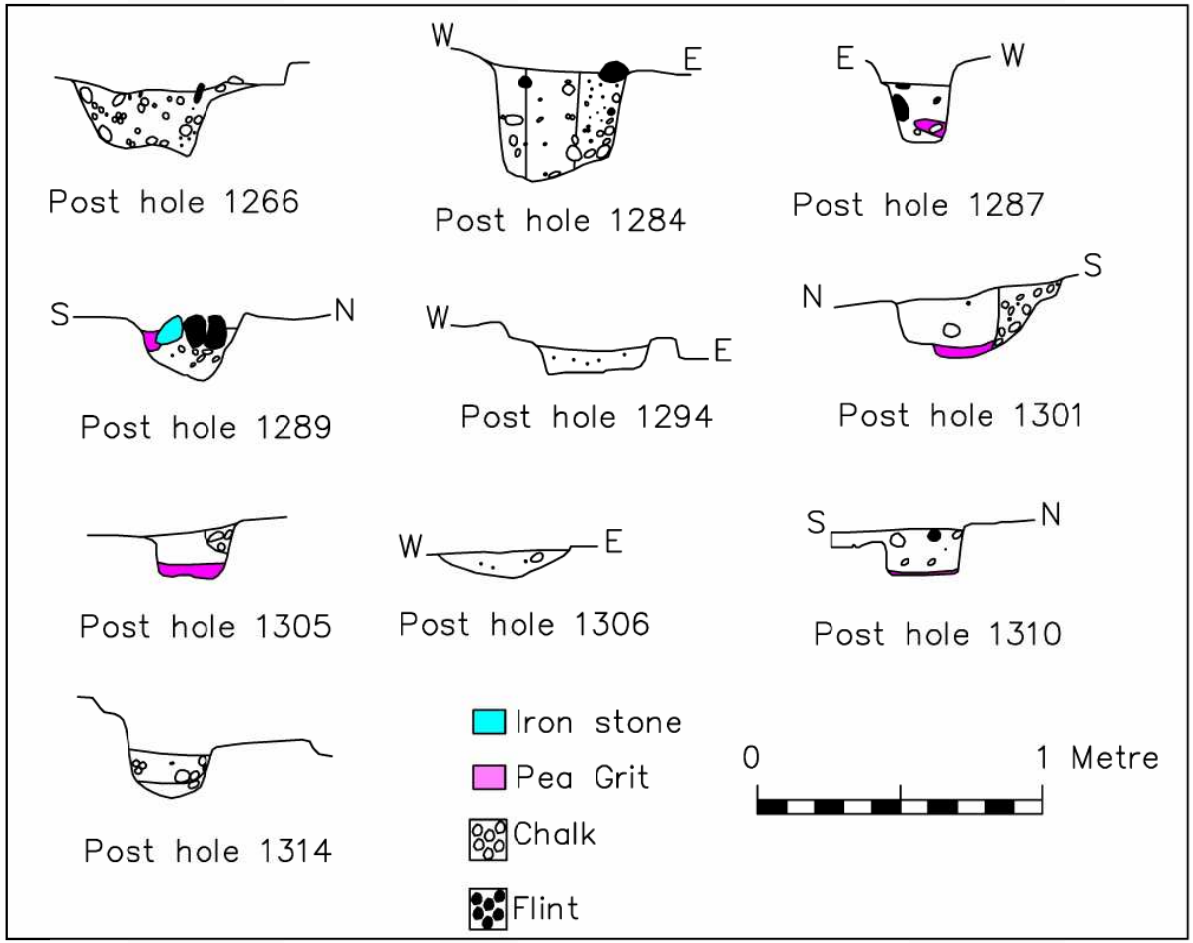


Fig 14a. Pits and post holes

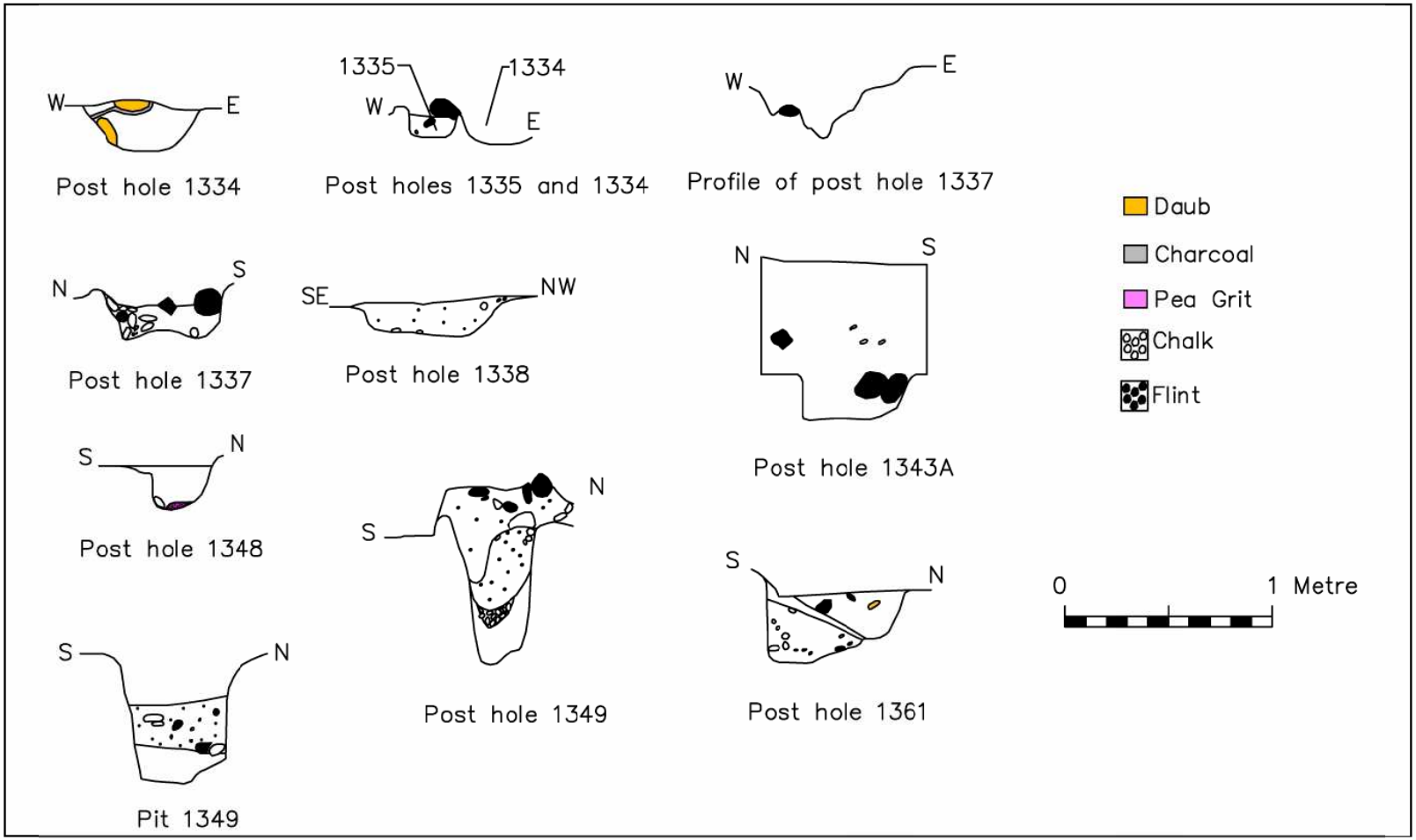


Fig 14b. Pits and post holes

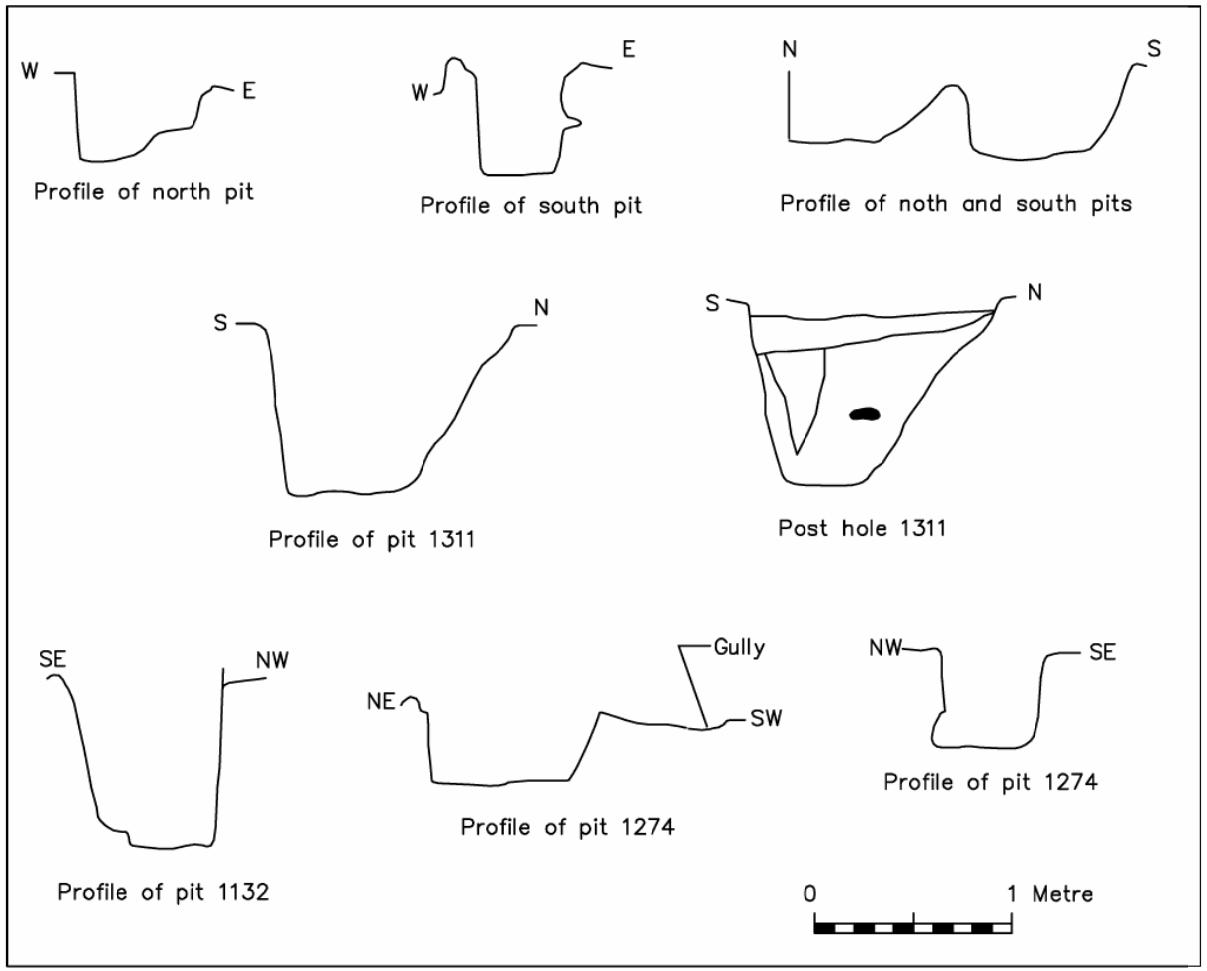


Fig 15. Profiles of large pits

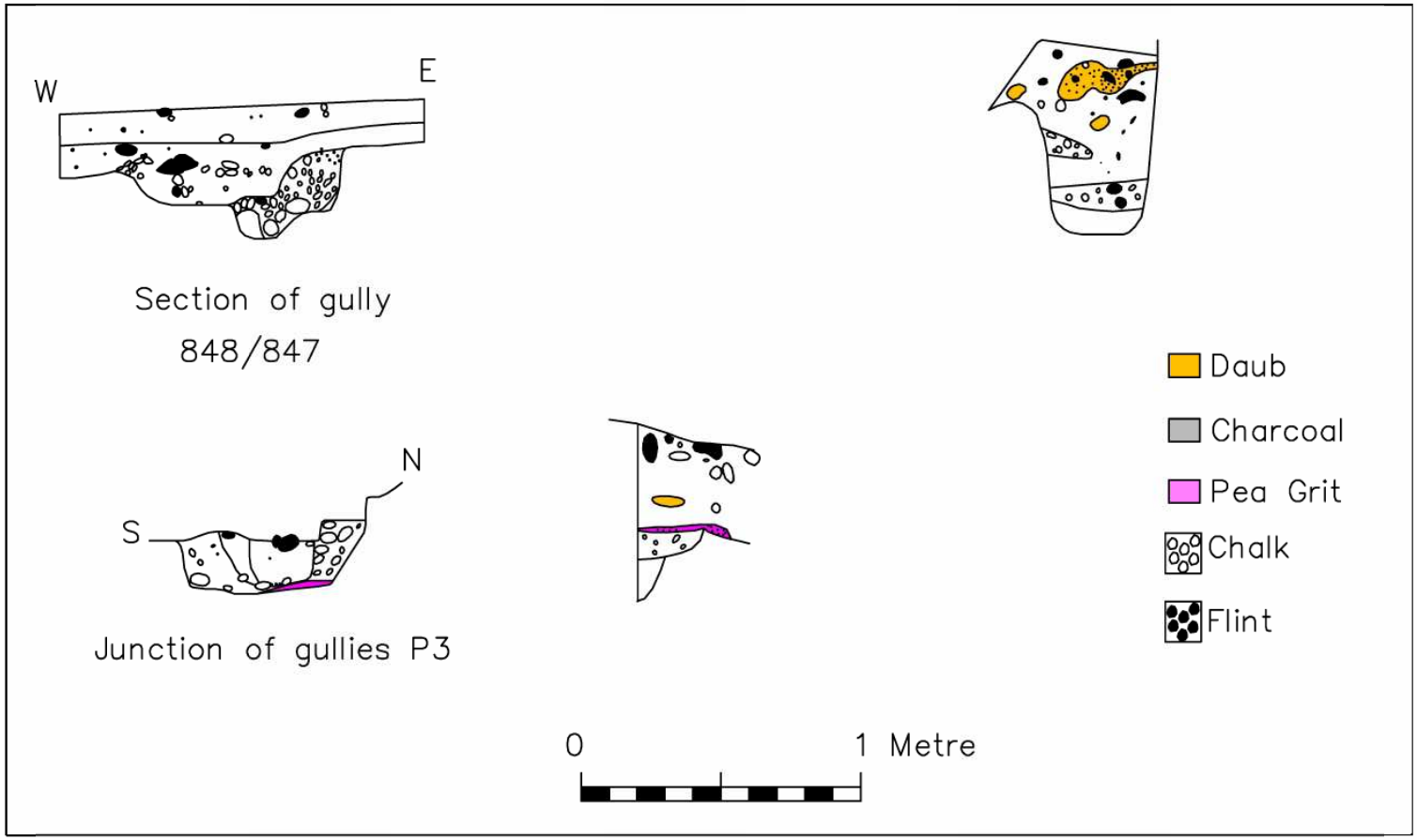


Fig 16. Misc. Features

Conclusions

The object of the Ovingdean excavations conducted between 2014 and 2017 was to seek archaeological evidence and dating for the possible scheduling of the field called Hog Croft. The investigations have certainly provided an immense amount of evidence for activities during the medieval and middle Saxon periods. The excavation was focused within a trench measuring 13 metres square and it has provided an enormous amount of complex features including numerous post holes, gullies, ditches and large pits.

The finds have provided good dating for the medieval period, predominantly 13th century, while the Saxon evidence, from within and below a buried land surface, have been fewer.

The whole area is filled with post holes and gullies that could be part of beam slotted building construction. A survey and photography from a drone indicate a whole range of potential buildings, and it is obvious that the various structures could not all have been standing at the same time. A number of possible houses can be observed by linear arrangements of post holes, with gaps possibly indicating entrances to buildings. It is impossible at present to determine just how many building there are, how large they were and their position in the chronological sequence. It is possible that the post excavation study of the artefact s may reveal some dating, but it is going to be an extremely difficult exercise.

In the north east trench there is an arrangement of post holes and adjacent gullies which suggest a sequence of buildings in that location, but intriguingly they are not on the same alignment as the post holes and gullies in the adjacent south trench. It is possible that they are separate structures from the same period or from a different time. It is interesting to see that immediately south of these features there is no other linear arrangement of post holes, but a concentrated deposition of pottery, bone and oyster shells. It is possible that these structures in the north east trench were food preparation areas, and the large fragments of possible hearth stone do hint at the possibility of a detached kitchen.

The south west trench area P2 has provided the most defined chronological sequence. The upper layer of concentrated flint nodules formed part of a floor and walls. There were several layers and a medieval building expert has said that a stratigraphy of several layers of flint interspersed with soil layers is a medieval building g practise. There is a well defined wall going east to west and

another running north to south up and over the well, but there are no walls on the west or north sides. Is it a building or merely a structure to prevent a slippage of chalk rubble from the north enclosure embankment?

The area of flint floor and wall was very solid and securely sealed the pits and post holes beneath, so in this location there is a good chronological sequence. The area to the east of trench P2 is area P4 and this has a well defined pair of ditches running north/south which could be beam slotted buildings. To the east of these features are a mixture of shallow pits and post holes, along with some narrow gullies. This area lacks any clear definition and could be where animals were kept secure and close to the houses. One curious element is the series of very large pits discovered cut into the east north/south ditch. At present there appears to be no sense of purpose for these features, but they could possibly be cess pits. However, the close proximity to buildings and a possible detached kitchen would suggest another purpose.

In the north/west corner of trench P2 was a pit filled with charcoal. This feature was located close to the central baulk which revealed a series of layers of charcoal and daub running down at an angle towards the east facing baulk. There was a similar series of layers in trench P1 on the north facing baulk. It was in the south west corner of trench P1 that was revealed the large charcoal filled pit. This feature also contained blackened flint and some pottery and daub. The pit on the other side of the baulk was excavated and found to be a completely separate feature. The fill of both pits was similar and it would appear that they are linked with the same activity. There was no kiln furniture found within the pit and the upwards trend on the higher layers suggest that there was some form of ‘raking out’ process. It is possible that it had a charcoal making function. A gully found immediately south of this feature linked to one found in 2013 and is probably part of the same thing. This gully disappeared under the baulk of the earlier excavation and its total length or purpose cannot be known without further investigation further west.

The most enigmatic feature of this season was the excavation of the ‘well’ in trench P1. This feature was carefully excavated throughout the season. It reached a possible depth of about 4 metres, but there was no hint of water from the cores taken. It is possible that it was never completed. The boring suggested that there is a hard and solid sealant to the lower layers or possibly that it was never a well at all.

The excavation of the ‘well’ has produced a good chronological sequence. The solid flint wall, which was mortared in several areas, must have crossed over the well, as in section it was found that it had sunk into the upper layers of the well

back fill, and so must post date it. The pottery associated with the flint flooring dates to around the 13th century, so it is possible that the well was created in Saxon times, or at least dug during that earlier period. Unfortunately the only finds from the well were oyster shells and later medieval pottery. We cannot determine accurately when the feature was actually cut.

The main area of activity is focused in the north/west and southern trenches with only the charcoal pit and well in the north/west segment. One question is whether we are looking at a settlement or an ancient industrial unit. The numerous post holes do tend to suggest the possibility of a village in Hog Croft, and the few sherds of pottery suggest a mid Saxon date. Could this be a Saxon village associated with an early church?

It is during the 12th and 13th centuries that the enclosure and flint buildings appear to have been constructed, with a series of ancillary timber framed structures defined by the large rectangular post holes. This complex of structures would suggest the location of a medieval manor house or at least a hunting lodge. A ground penetrating survey in 2016 revealed a circular configuration which could be a dove-cote making Ovingdean a similar medieval complex as that found at Alciston ((Mason 1978).

Ovingdean local historian John Davies collected documentation about Ovingdean and conducted numerous research projects seeking the history of the village (Notes appended). He has names and details about some of the earliest inhabitants. The name Ovingdean means the valley of the family or followers of Ufa (Mills 1991). It appears that after the Norman Conquest the lands at Ovingdean were divided, with the boundary running along the modern road of Greenways. The lands to the east remained in Saxon hands while those to the west passed into the hands of Godrey de Pierrepoint. It may be this man or one of his descendants that built the flint constructed house lying beneath the field at Hog Croft. The main house of Godrey is considered to be at Portslade (Mason 1934). It is interesting to observe that the main house structure at Portslade is almost the same dimensions at the one at Ovingdean. It is possible that both houses were built by the same person.

The excavations at Ovingdean have provided important evidence for ancient life and activities in Hog Croft field. There is an enormous amount of data and finds to collate and for a full report to be published sometime in the not too distant future. There is a large amount of post excavation work to be carried out, and hopefully this will provide a more detailed analysis of what happened in Hog croft field during the Saxon and medieval period. It is hoped that this important site will be scheduled and protected in the near future. The excavations conducted

between 2003 and 2017 have only touched a small fragment of a very extensive site. It is hoped that future archaeologists will be able, perhaps with non-intrusive techniques, to extend and securely date the chronological sequences of activity in this field north of Ovingdean church.

Rough Chronological Sequence (Funnell 2016)

Neolithic and Bronze Age - Presence indicated by flintwork

Iron Age - An enclosure boundary ditch found in the field south of the church.

Roman - Pottery found in small amounts, possibly from an enclosure further down the valley.

Saxon, middle period - Timber framed buildings in Hog Croft field north of Saxon church?

Medieval - Earthwork created and possible revetment

Medieval - Buildings constructed dated up to the 13th century

Abandonment - of the site by at least the 14th century

Stuart, Georgian and Victorian periods – The use of the demolished house cellar as a rubbish dump.

Victorian Period – Use of Hog Croft field and Cattle Hill for military manoeuvres

20th Century – Use of the field for village events, and as a maternity field for young cows. Loss of the village pond by Southern Water cutting through the protective lining.

Acknowledgements

The author of this document would like to thank Greg Chuter, the County Archaeologist, for inviting the Society to conduct the excavations, to Brighton and Hove City Council and the tenant farmer Mr Martin Carr for allowing access to the field, to John Skelton for leading the BHAS field unit over the period from 2013 to 2017 and to all of the BHAS field unit who conducted the excavations and were such a splendid team to work with.

References:-

Funnell J.D. 2007 ‘Field Notebooks of the Brighton & Hove Archaeological Society’ 2002 to 2017

Mason R.T. 1978 ‘Alciston Court: A Manor House of Battle Abbey’ Sussex Arch. Colls 116, 159-162

Mills A.D. 1991 ‘A Dictionary of English Place-names’ Oxford

Packham A.B. 1934 ‘Portslade Manor House’ Sussex Arch Colls. 75, pp 1-18

Excavations at Ewe Down, Exceat, East Sussex in 2017

Grid Ref TV4825 9930

by Bruce Milton

Contents

Figures

Plates

Appendices

1.0 Introduction/Background

1.1 This site at Ewe Down was found during a research project of the Litlington area of the Cuckmere Valley undertaken by the late Peter Bidmead for his MA Dissertation in 2006. Unfortunately he was unable to write this report before he sadly passed away. Therefore, as a dedication to him, for all the research he has undertaken not only on this site but on the Cuckmere Valley as a whole, I have decided to write this report. However, not all of his notes, records and finds could be located, therefore I ask for your understanding when you read this report.

1.2 During his research Peter uncovered a 1618 map1 drawn by John Deward (Fig.1) who was instructed by the Commissioners of Sewers for Pevensey Rape to survey the tidal floodplain of the Cuckmere Levels. This map depicted the site as ruin and as a disused Chapel.

1.3 Further research by Peter found early documentary evidence which could possibly suggest this is the location of St James Hospital, originally a leper colony and later the site of 'Peter's Hermitage' recorded in 13722. St James Hospital is marked on early large scale OS maps and is at about NGR TV4825 9930, with a field adjacent to the north-east identified as Chapel Croft on the Seaford Tithe Map of c.1840.The shape and size of this site suggests it is the model for a hospital.

1.4 This 'Chapel Site' at Ewe Down (TV51098 99962) lies along western banks of the Cuckmere River just north of Exceat Bridge (Figs.2 & Fig 3). It lies on a level platform close to the west bank adjoining Brockhole Bottom (Fig.5)

1.5 The site lies directly opposite a causeway on the eastern bank which crosses the brooks in the direction of West Dean. This is a footway about a metre in height rising above the floodplain, and is also depicted on Deward's map. The causeway and 'Chapel site' are likely to be connected and may well indicate the location of an ancient river crossing point such as that at Bramber on the Adur and Pynham4on the Arun; however no evidence of a crossing exists today.

2.0 Local Environment and Geology

2.1 The site of the excavation is on a downland landscape providing far reaching views in all directions of the upper slopes of the Cuckmere Valley. The underlying geology consists of Upper and Middle Chalk overlain with a thin horizon of calcareous soil supporting a blanket of chalk grassland.

2.2 On the upper slopes of the Downs north and west of the 'site' the chalk is capped with a layer of clay-with-flints (Fig.4). These upper slopes are used predominately for sheep pasture, which in the past has supported both arable and livestock farming, assisted by the enrichment of chalk-marl dug from the numerous pits which still scar the surface of the fields today.

2.3 The valley floor consists of alluvium up to 30 metres in depth above the Devensian bedrock with river terrace deposits occurring along the lower slopes either side of the river. Deep colluvial deposits occur in the dry river valleys of Cradle Hill (NGR TQ500013) and Charleston Bottoms (NGR TQ522005) which are to the north and east of Ewe Down.

3.0 Geophysical Survey

3.1 Although no trace remains above ground, a level platform exists at the bottom of the western slope and a series of scorch marks shown on an aerial map (Plate.1) marked the area to survey. A geophysical survey was carried out in 2007 (Fig.5 missing) and comprised of 4 20m x 20m grids on the ground placed to correspond with the parch marks seen on Plate.1 and to correspond with the area suggested by the Deward Map.

3.2 The readings were taken at one metre intervals on a zigzag transverse area survey method using a Geoscan RM15 machine starting in the north-west corner of each grid, walking north and returning south.
3.3 The data of the survey was then downloaded and processed using Geoplot geophysics software to produce hard copy printouts.

3.4 The subsequent results clearly show a rectangular shape of high resistance linear features suggesting foundations of a building measuring approximately 27m x 7m. (Fig.6). this closely compares with the size, shape and position to the Chapel shown on Deward's map.

4.0 Archaeological Methodology/Excavation

4.01 With the permission of the landowner Peter assembled a group of MSFAT volunteers to see if anything of the Chapel remained. Excavation started in November 2006, working over a number of weekends in late autumn/early winter. Three trenches 1 metre wide were initially excavated by hand across the width of the site, to catch both the west and east walls and determine the full length of the building and any floor structure inside (Fig.7).

4.02 The initial excavation of the first three trenches was carried out by hand using mattocks, shovels and trowels. Thereafter the top soil from the whole site was removed by mechanical digger and excavations continued by hand.

4.03 All factual data was recorded on standardised sheets including register and context sheets and plans drawn to a scale of 1:200. Levels were calculated using a temporary benchmark of 1.000 OD.

4.04 In order to locate any small finds on site, a metal detector was deployed to survey the excavated spoil and other features that became exposed during the course of the excavation.

4.05 All numbers in brackets referred to in the text below relate to context numbers recorded during the excavation.

4.06 In the three trenches the soil/meadow grass (1) was removed at a depth of 100mm. It was a silty grey/brown loam and consisted of approximately 1% of chalk flecks. Below that contained a similar loam soil 150mm deep (2) and differed only in that it consisted of approximately.30% of chalk flecks/pieces and approximately less than 10% flint flakes. Layer (3) below (2), 150mm deep was again of a similar soil but consisted of approximately 40% of flint nodules 50mm in size, approximately 10% of mortar flecks and approximately.10% chalk flecks.

4.07 The three trenches, when fully excavated, exposed flint walls (4 & 7) aligned NNE but about 6m apart and wall (5) which was on a slightly different NE alignment. This was later discovered to be the western wall of building A and (7) the eastern wall nearest the edge of the steep bank leading down to the river.

4.08 To understand the full alignment of the structure or structures the decision was taken to fully remove the topsoil from the whole site by machine and subsequent layers by hand using mattocks and trowels.

4.09 This excavation revealed the foundations of two buildings overlaying each other. The larger rectangular building A was approx. 27m x 7m and the smaller rectangular building B measured approx. 23m x 7m (Fig. 8) (Plate 2 & Plate 3). The smaller building B is oriented on a NE alignment and its walls are cut by the larger building A on a NNE alignment. This can be seen clearly in the south-east corner where building B has been cut by wall (7) (Plate 4) suggesting building B must be earlier and possibly unrelated to the newer building A.

4.10 Walls (4) and (7) of the later building A were constructed of several courses of flint nodules (approx. 50mm in size) and chalk blocks set within lime mortar. Those on the outer edges were faced. The walls in building A varied in width from 470mm to 650mm in places. The walls were uncovered completely, and reached a depth of 400mm. Sections of the southern wall (19) and the eastern wall (7) of this building can be seen on Plate.5 and Plate 6.

4.11 Wall (5) of the earlier building B was constructed using similar sized nodules but had a higher percentage of chalk blocks (30%) and a higher ratio of lime mortar.

4.12 The north wall (28) of the earlier building B running westwards appears to be cut by wall (7) (Fig. 11) (Plate 7 & Plate 8). Constructed in a similar manner to its eastern wall (5) and measuring (590mm) wide, it continues west on the other

side of wall (7) where it terminates. This too implies it is an earlier phase of this site, and was possibly robbed in places. It was excavated to its full depth of 170mm.

4.13 A further wall foundation (16) (possibly a boundary wall for building B and compound) is shown running from the north-east corner of wall (5 (28)) of the smaller building B under building A (Fig.12) and off in a north-west direction for 23m to a corner (Trench 4) where it veers in a southerly direction. It had a width of 470mm and was constructed in the same manner as the previous walls using similar materials. It was excavated to a depth of 340mm.

4.14 Another linear feature (38) was found on the western outer side of wall (4) at the south west corner of the later building A (Fig. 13). This could be the remains of the side of the earlier building B with portions having been robbed out; However it could not be proved as only a small section remained which did not connect to the other walls. At its base, this wall comprised mainly of chalk blocks that were smaller than those found in the other foundation walls.

4.15 Two 1m x 1m test trenches, 5 & 6 were sited on parch marks further west on what was thought likely to be the west line of this boundary wall running south (Fig.7). The dark loamy topsoil (1) was removed to a depth of 200m, which revealed what appeared to be the foundation of the boundary wall (Fig.14). In both trenches, these foundations (54) consisted of compact mortared chalk blocks, with a few flint cobbles (10%) and flint fragments (1%) incorporated in it. It had an average width of 500mm (Plate 8). These foundations reached a depth of 200mm (Plate.9). This wall would therefore appear to form an enclosure with building B. However its southern end was visible as a parch mark and not explored.

4.16 On the Western side of the building A outside wall (4) was an area of compact chalk fragments which may be suggestive of an entrance threshold (40) (Fig. 15). A section of this area was excavated further but no other structural features for an entrance could be found, so it may have simply been loose wall material. Two post holes (47) (Fig. 15) were found 2m further west from this chalk deposit.

4.17. The remnants of a wall (24), possibly curved in shape (Fig.16) also suggests the southern end of the earlier building B. This however cannot be proved as neither the south-eastern nor the south-western corners of this building exist. Wall (24) is comprised mainly of flint nodules set within lime mortar and measured 400mm at its widest.

4.18 The wall (19), at the south-east corner of building A, (Fig.17) appears to have been buttressed by a line of chalk blocks, (21) as a junction exists between the two, it remains inconclusive if this was part of building B cut by the later building A or if it was added later.

4.19 A further 1m x 1m test trench 7 was excavated (Fig.7) to see if the boundary wall (54) turned eastwards at its southern end, to return to the main buildings. Although no wall was found it did expose a sandstone square slab approximately 450mm x 450mm in size (Plate.10). This seems to have been hand worked by the appearance of chisel marks on its surface.

4.20 The ground (14) between the foundation walls and inside of the main buildings consisted generally of sandy/loam soil with inclusions of chalk flecks (25%) and scatters of flint fragments (1%). However there were scattered areas of flint nodules found in the north-east corner of Building A (41), but there was no structure to them and they were considered to be tumble material from the nearby walls. There was no evidence of any built floor surface.

4.21 Towards the north-west corner of building A, in line with wall (28) a linear area of mortar and chalk rubble was found (32). It was 650mm in width by 1600mm in length and appears to be in the same alignment as the robbed out wall (42) found in the south west corner of building A. This suggests this is all that remains of the western wall of building B.

4.22 The area within the walls of building A was sub-divided (Fig.18) with some areas being excavated further to determine evidence of any floor surface, these are shown numbered 1-5. What appeared to be the robbed out wall of (28) and (32) was found in section 2 and what appeared to be the robbed out wall (32) in section 4. In another section 1m x 1m sondage was dug to a depth of 700mm. Apart from the robbed out wall the soil composition and nature in either the sections or the sondage did not change or provide any evidence of any built flooring either.

5.0 The Finds

5.01 Purse Bar

5.02 The most interesting find discovered was the hinged part of a late 14th Century purse bar (Plate.11), it was found between the areas where the two eastern walls converge (Fig.10), at the base of the foundation wall (7).Towards the end of the 1400s it became fashionable for rich men to wear large purses hanging from their belt. It is made of copper alloy and complete with the other elements would have had velvet or other expensive material fitted to the frame. It is inscribed with Christian prayers to protect the purse and its contents from loss or theft. This hinged part though was inscribed ‘DEO HONOR ET (GLORIA)’ - Honour and Glory to God and ‘LAVS TIBI SOLI’ – Praise to you alone5.

5.03 An identical purse bar, complete with hinged frame and bearing the same inscriptions can be seen in the archives of the Museum of London, Accession Number 2003 50. (Plate.12).

5.04 The Bones.

5.05 The site produced 1,356 sheep, 4 rabbit, 4 pig, 1 horse 21 dog and 7 cattle bones, a total of 2410 bones and 265 loose teeth. The height at withers calculated for the sheep is the average for the late Medieval/early post Medieval period. Only 4 bones of the entire assemblage exhibited evidence for butchery – 3 cattle and 1 sheep, All had been chopped, not sawn. The full report by Carol White can be found in Appendix A

5.07 The Pottery.

5.08 The site produced 83 sherds of pottery and 74 pieces of ceramic building material. The largest group of 32 sherds were recovered from the topsoil (1) with the next group of 11 recovered from layer (3)., Just over 60% of the overall assemblage consists of residual prehistoric and Roman sherds, with residual Saxo-Norman material of late 11th to early 13th century date comprising a further 3.6% of the assemblage. It is possible some of the High Medieval sherds, of early/mid 13th to mid-14th century are also residual. The full report by Luke Barber can be found in Appendix B.

6.0 Discussion

6.1 The Bronze Age flint flakes and debitage analysed by Sue Birks initially found in and around the site suggests a probable Bronze Age settlement was close by, with the river Cuckmere being a useful transport link and resource in pre-historic times.

6.2 The heavily abraded Roman pottery found within the top soil layers also suggests a local Roman settlement close by, though probably situated up the top of the valley slope. Having been washed down from the hill above they are not contemporary with the buildings.

6.3 The size and shape of the larger building revealed suggest that the design was typical of general purpose hospitals built in the 12th/13th Century. Could this then be St James Hospital, originally a leper colony and later the site of ‘Peter’s Hermitage’? The presence of two buildings could suggest this – the earlier building with boundary walls being replaced by the later building.

6.4 There were at least three hospitals recorded in the Chichester area for this period which comprised an open hall with beds along each side and a chapel separated by a screen at the eastern end – of similar shape and size to the buildings found on this site. These buildings are orientated roughly north-south not east-west, the orientation of a chapel. This may only be due to the topography upon which they sit.

6.5 The place name ‘Ewe Down’ retains no indication as would be expected of the existence of a chapel or hospital ever having been there. From the earliest records it has always been referred to by its present name, suggesting an agricultural connection. So was John Deward mistaken in describing the remains as a chapel? Perhaps he preferred to devote his time and energy surveying the tidal floodplain of the Cuckmere Valley rather than surveying disused buildings sited on the sides of the valley.

6.6 Apart from the purse bar there were few other finds to suggest this site was used for habitation let alone for treating the sick. Indeed the low quantities of tile suggest that either the building was systematically dismantled with the materials recycled or there was a thatched roof or there was no roof at all.

6.7. There is no evidence of any type of flooring within either of the buildings and the large quantities of animal bone found in and around them only reinforce the belief that this site was not used for habitation but for agricultural purposes.

6.8 If this site was used for agricultural purposes could at least one of the buildings have been associated with farming, possibly a field barn or sheep house or sheepcote? This would be plausible given the remains of rectangular buildings within the setting of sheep-grazing downland.

7.0 References

1 Deward: ESRO/AM/5764/11. (Photographic copy: the original is at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire)
2 Religious Houses: Introduction, A history of the County of Sussex Volume 2 (1973)
3 Vale and Downland Museum - Local History Series - Medieval Hospitals by Margaret Markham
4 Sussex Depicted - 134 Lyminster, Pynham Priory 1781
5 Museum of London search catalogue Accession Number 2003.50

Luke Barber - Exceat Barn Finds Report EC/06-09
Carol White – Exceat Bones Report
Sue Birks – Initial flint analysis

8.0 Acknowledgements

This report is dedicated to the late Peter Bidmead and draws on his research notes.

Mary White, the landowner, whose cooperation allowed this excavation to take place.
Luke Barber (SAS) for his report on the Pottery and CBM finds

Carol White for her report on the animal bones
Gratitude is also owed to all those who worked on site namely, John Atkins, the late Barrie Bassett, Keith Butler, Sue Butler (nee Birks), David Worsell and Claire Goodey and all others who helped in the excavation.

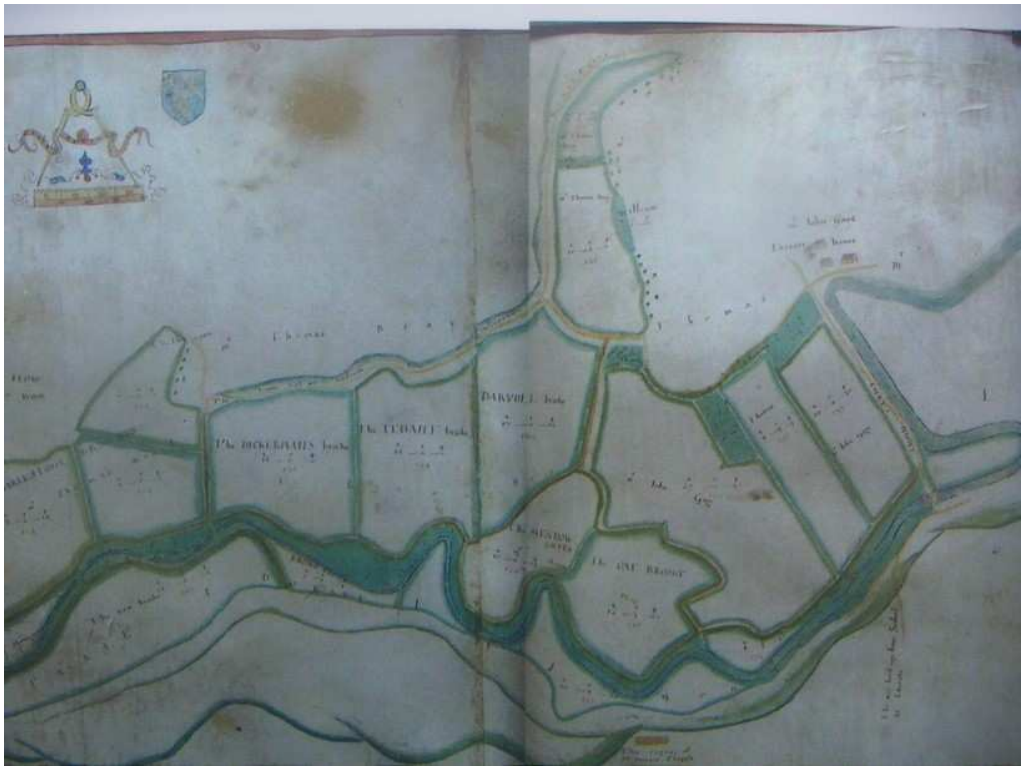


Fig.1 Extract of John Deward's map

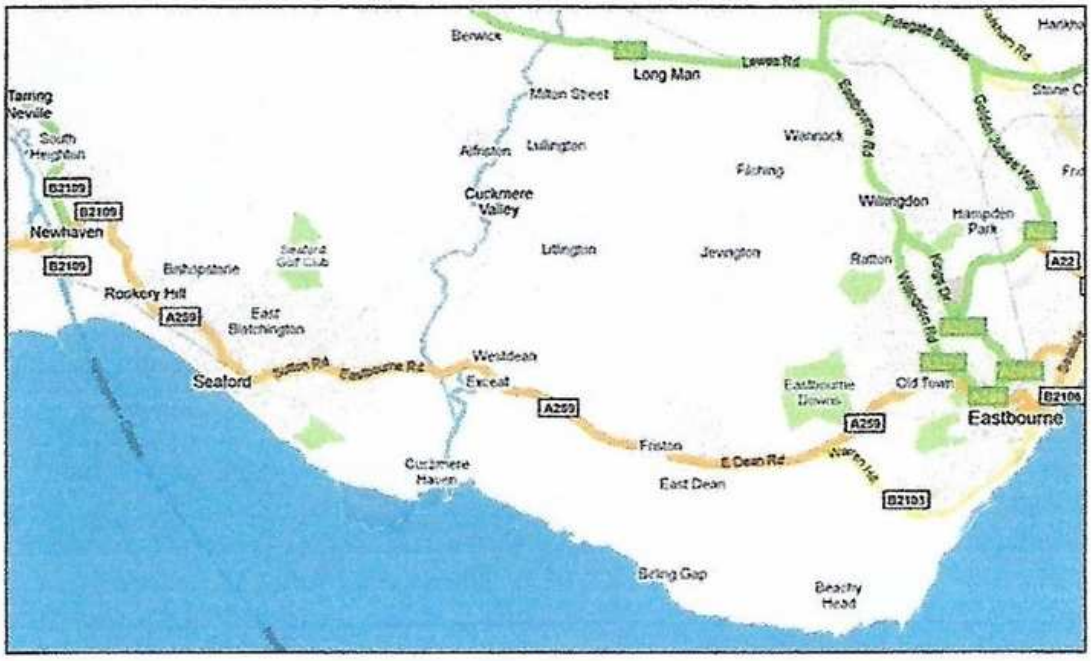


Fig.2 The Cuckmere Valley East of Seaford

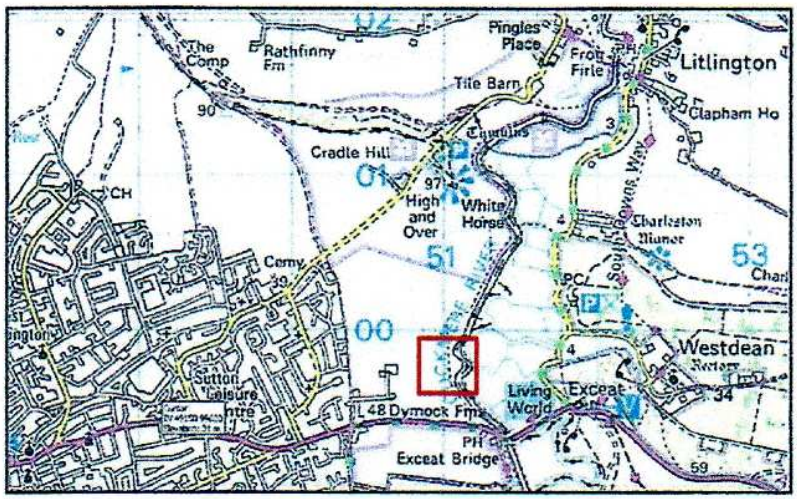


Fig.3 The 'Chapel' site

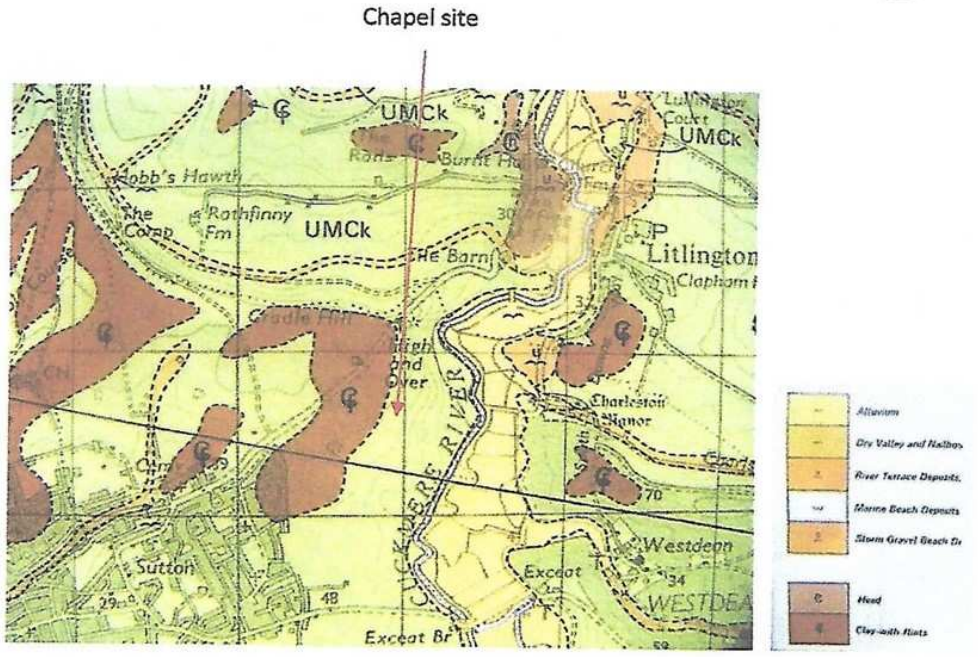


Fig.4 Geological survey map of the Cuckmere Valley and Surrounds

Fig.5 The geophysical survey (missing)

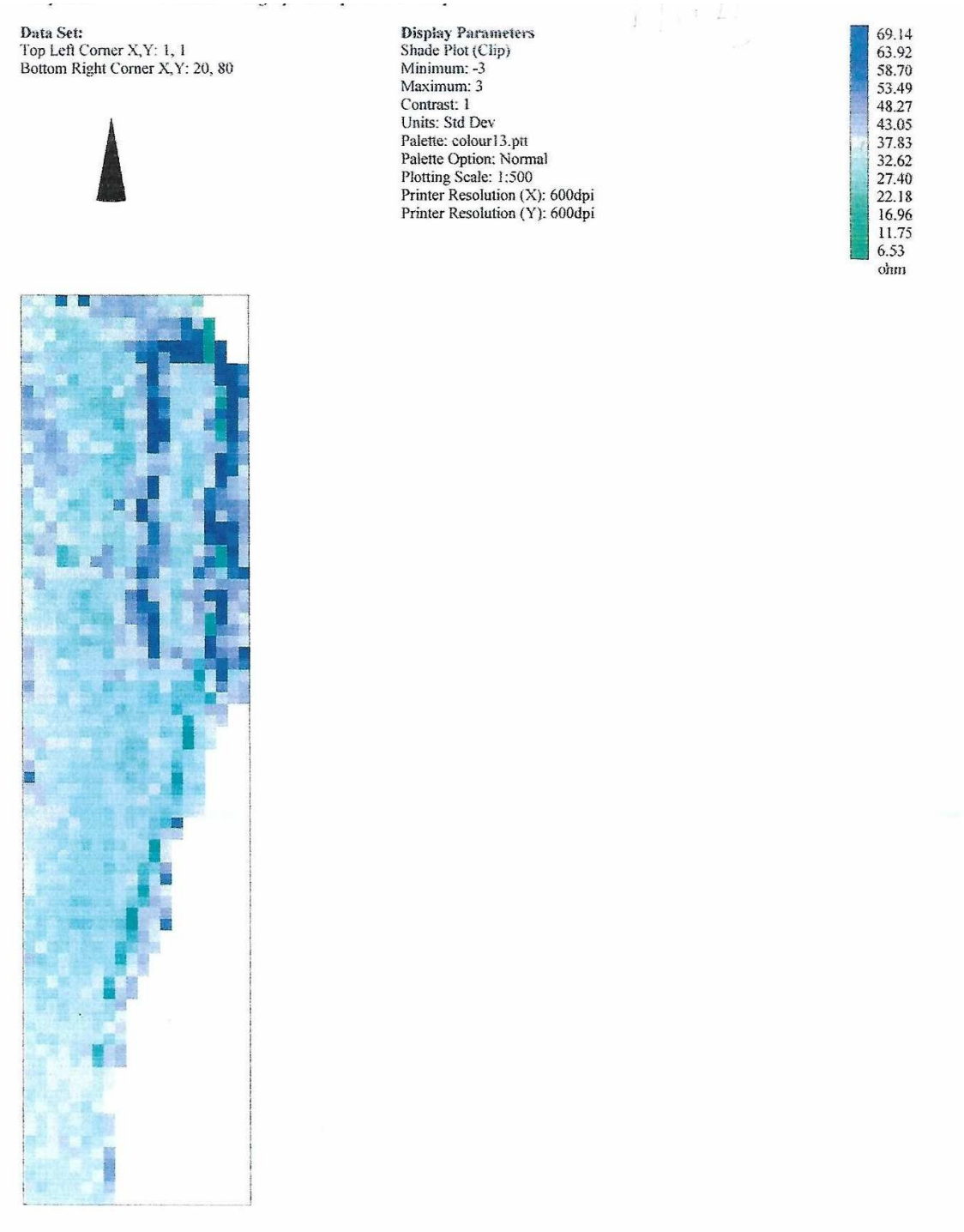


Fig.6 Geophysical survey results

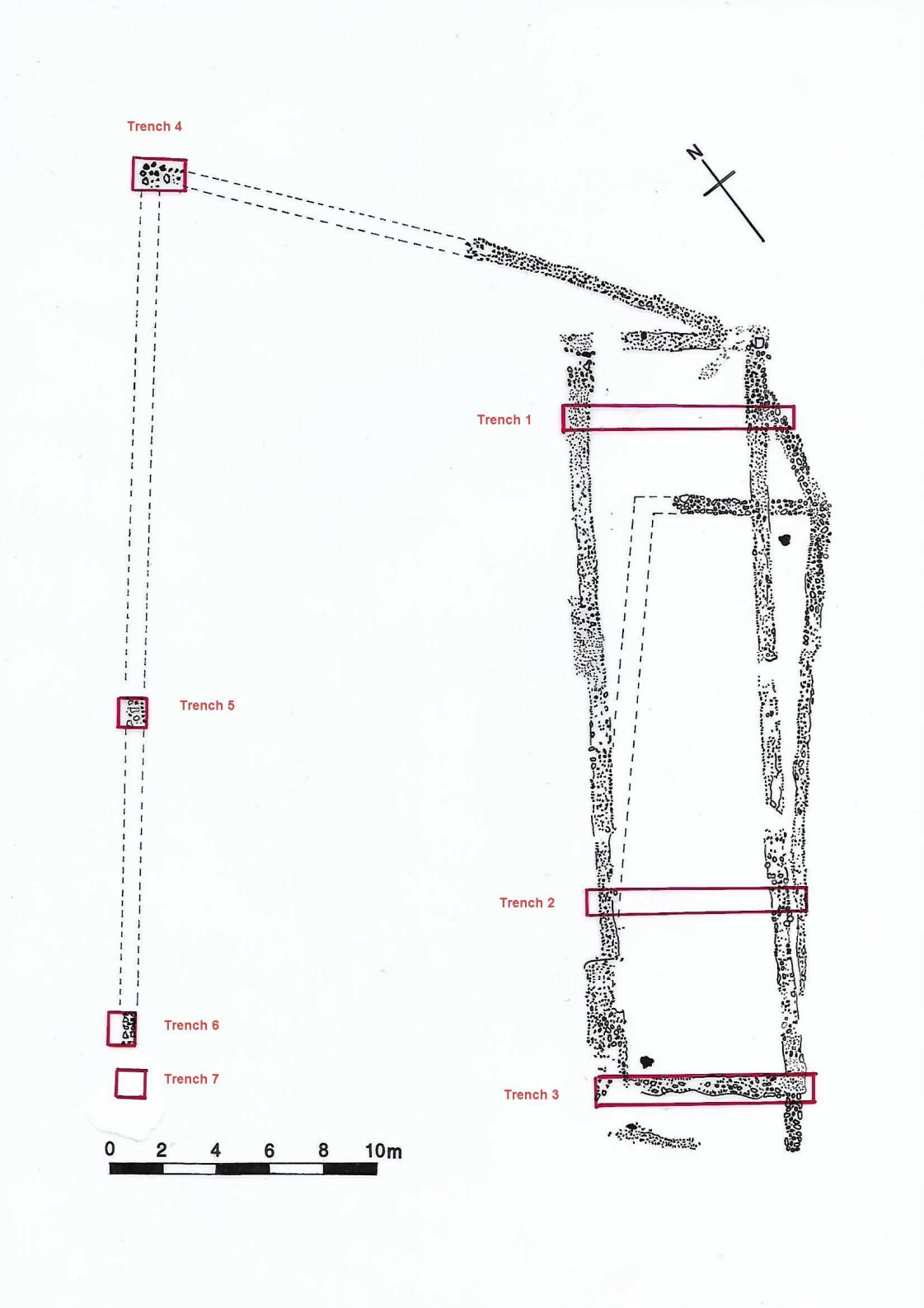


Fig.7 Plan of site showing three initial trenches

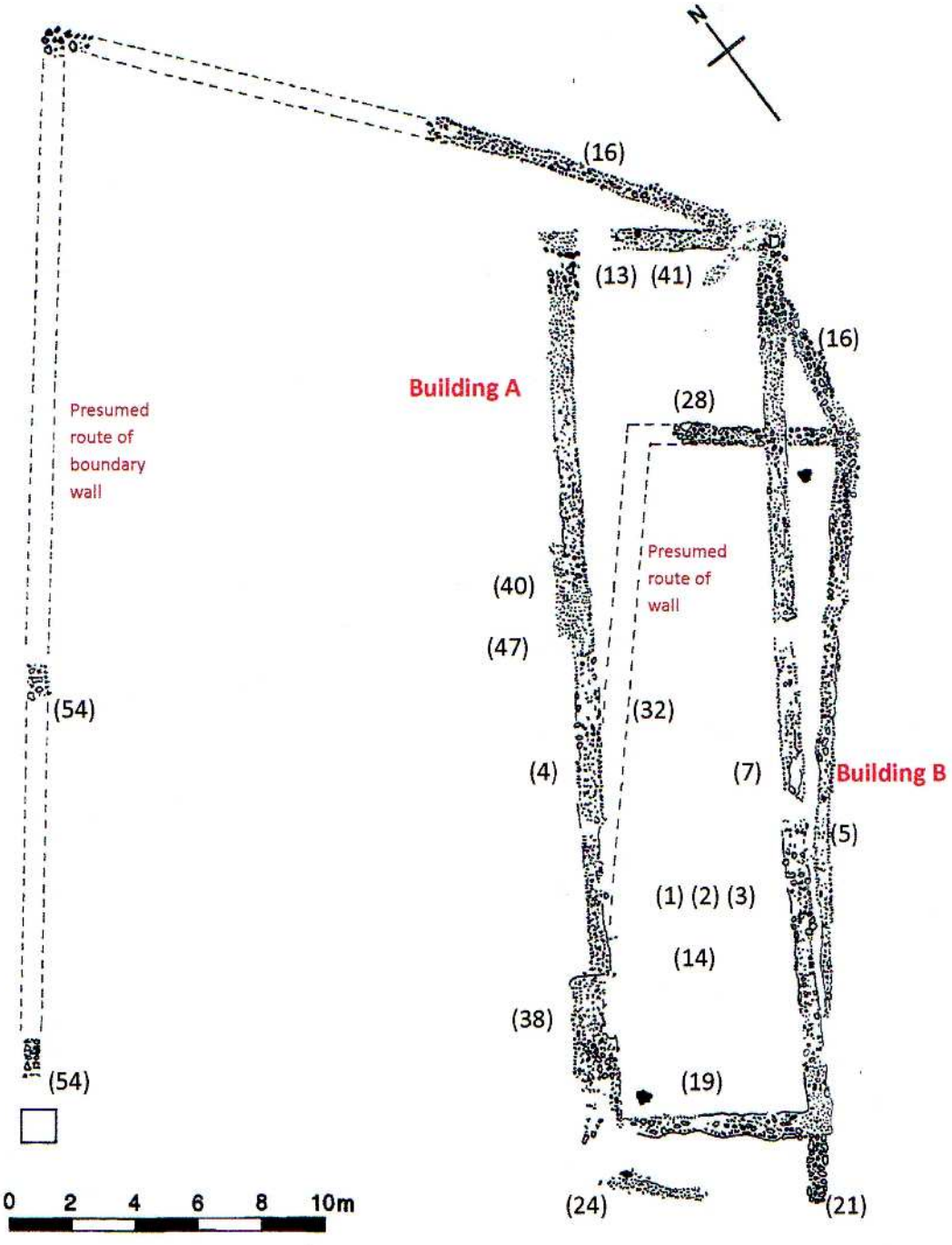


Fig.8 Plan of site showing the buildings and context numbers

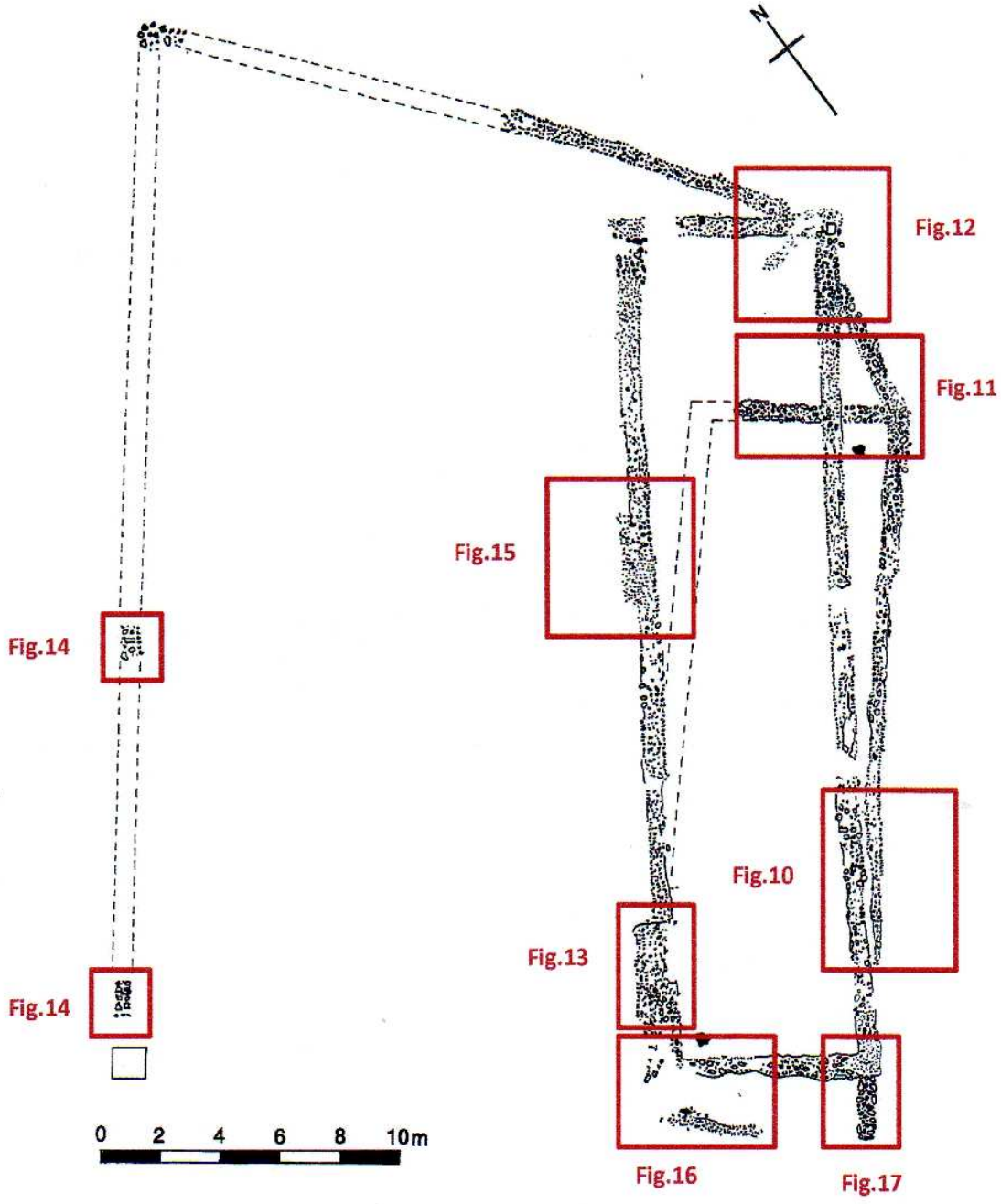


Fig.9 Plan of site showing the buildings and position of inset plans

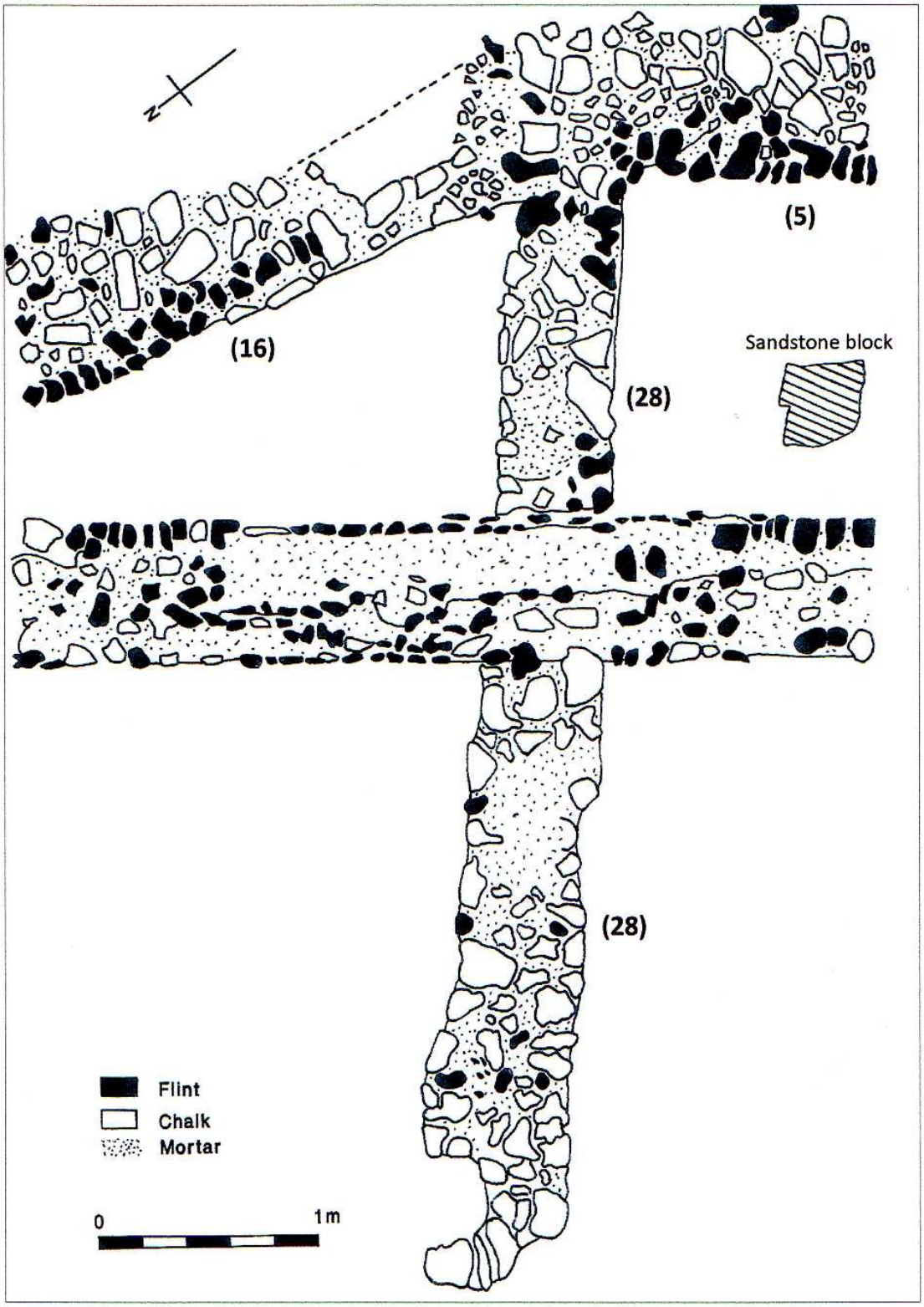


Fig.10 South-east walls of both buildings (C)

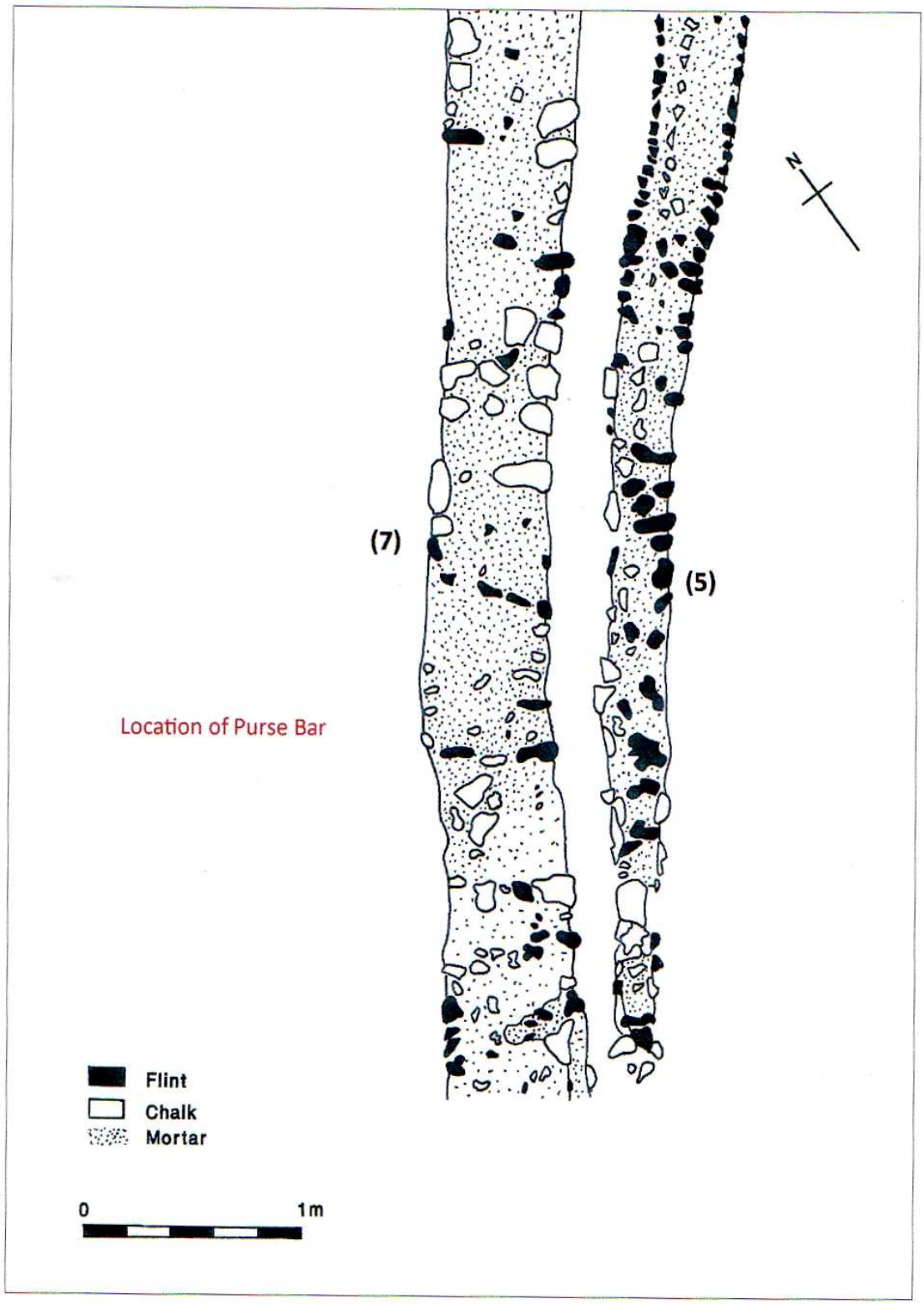


Fig.11 North-east corner of relationship of buildings and junction of boundary wall (D)

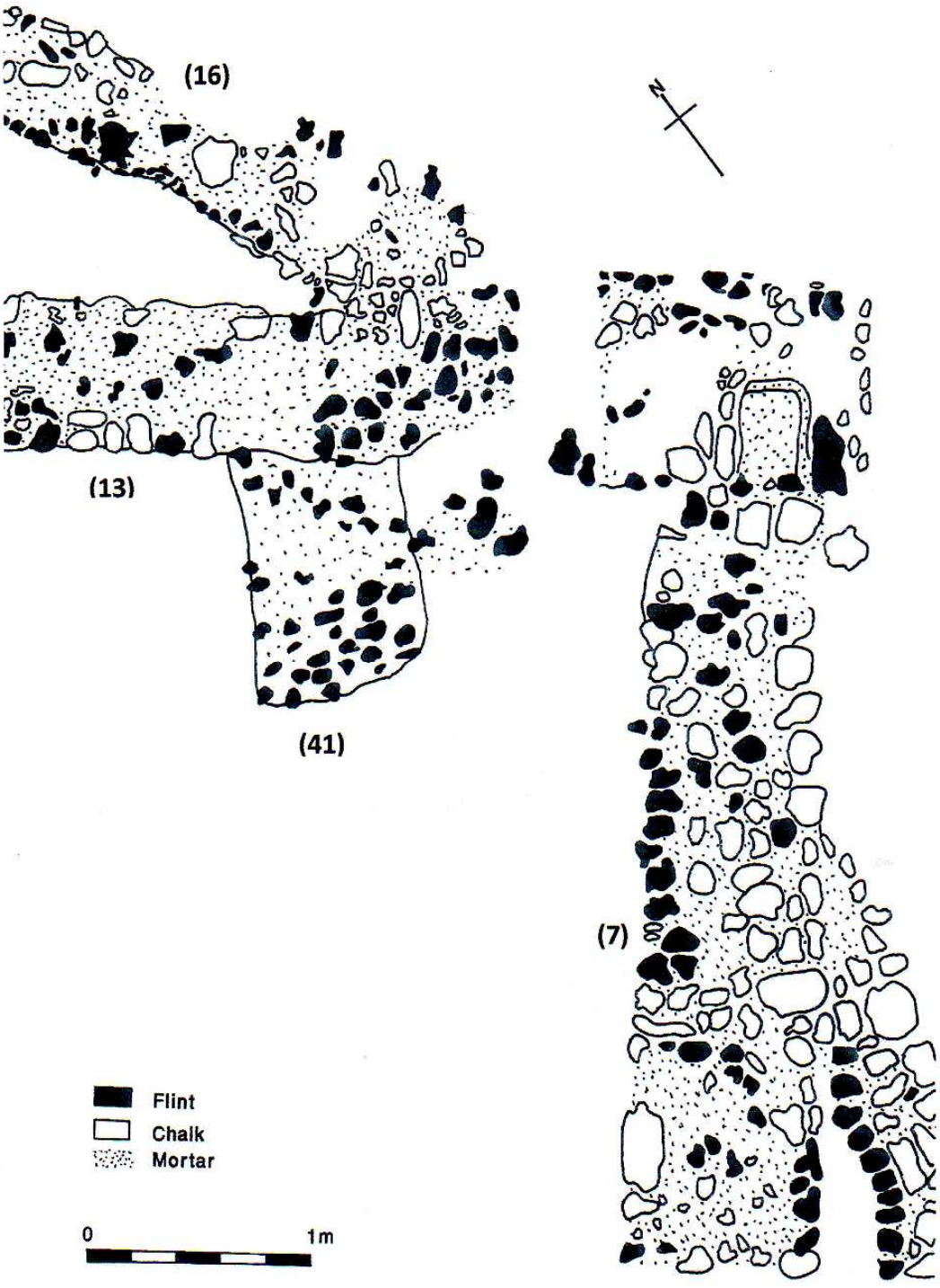


Fig.12 North-east corner of Building A with collapsed wall and northern boundary wall

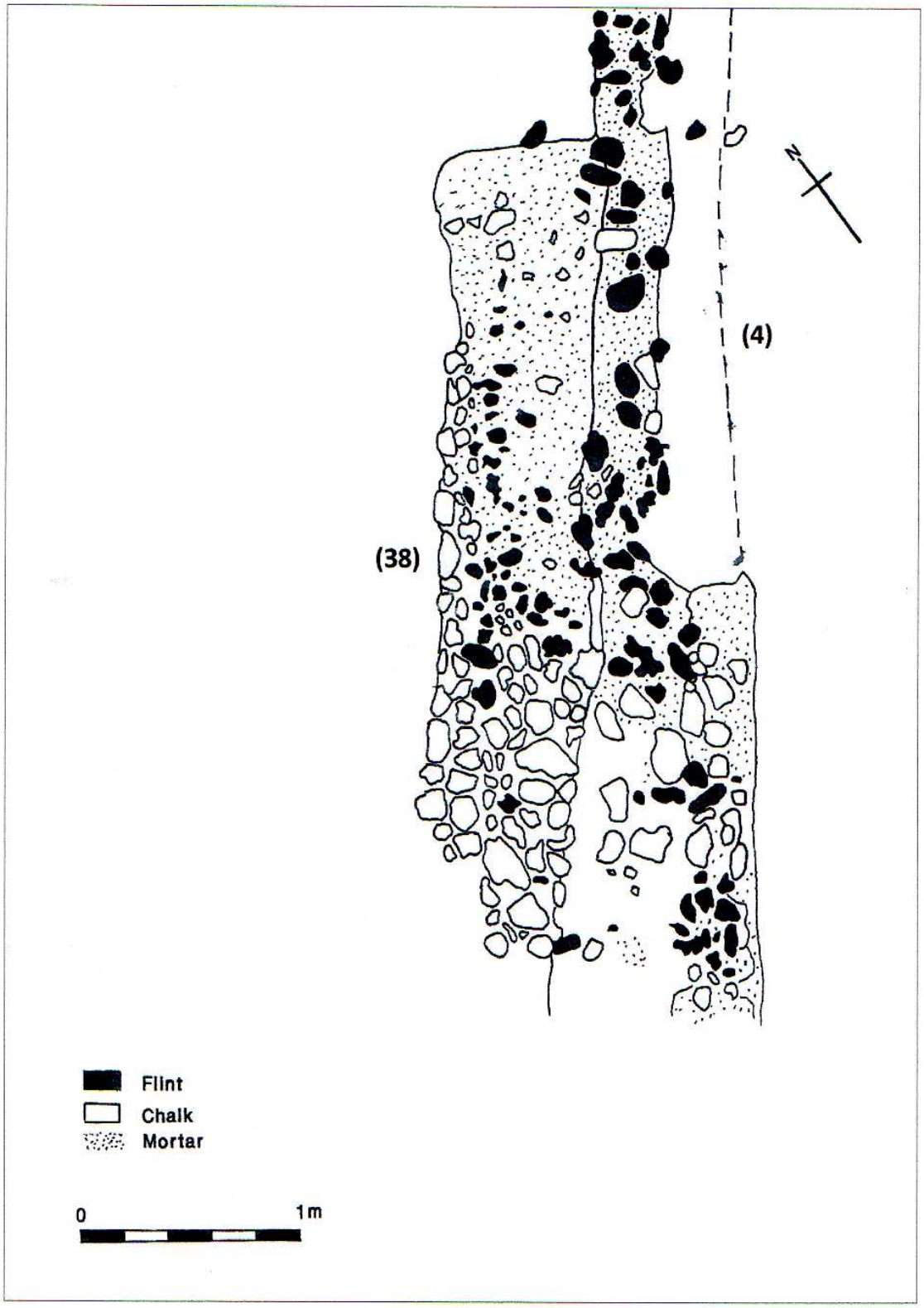


Fig.13 Robbed out wall outside later building (A)

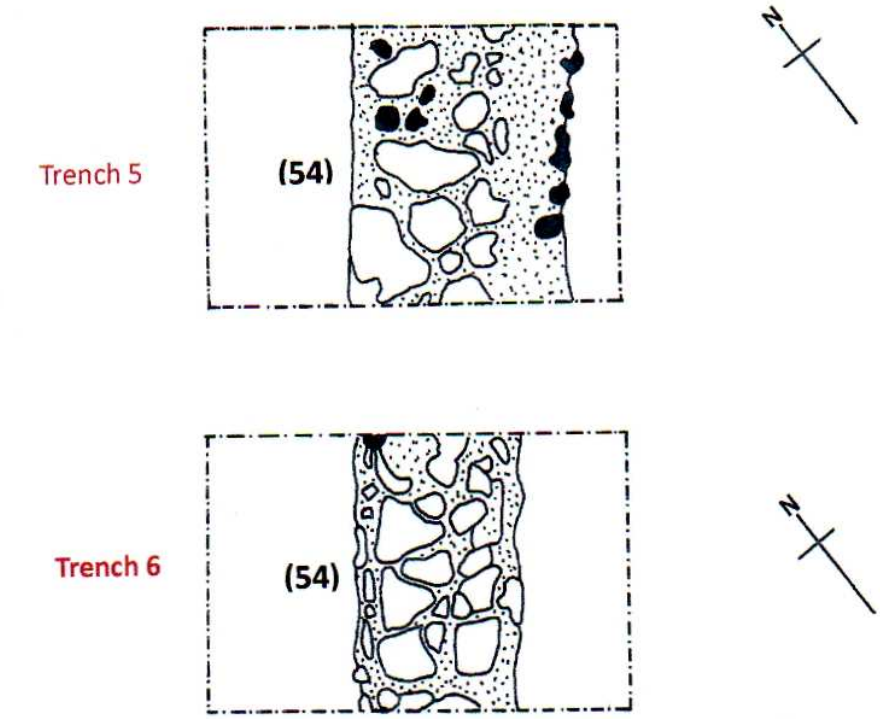


Fig.14 Showing the two test trenches containing the foundations of the boundary wall

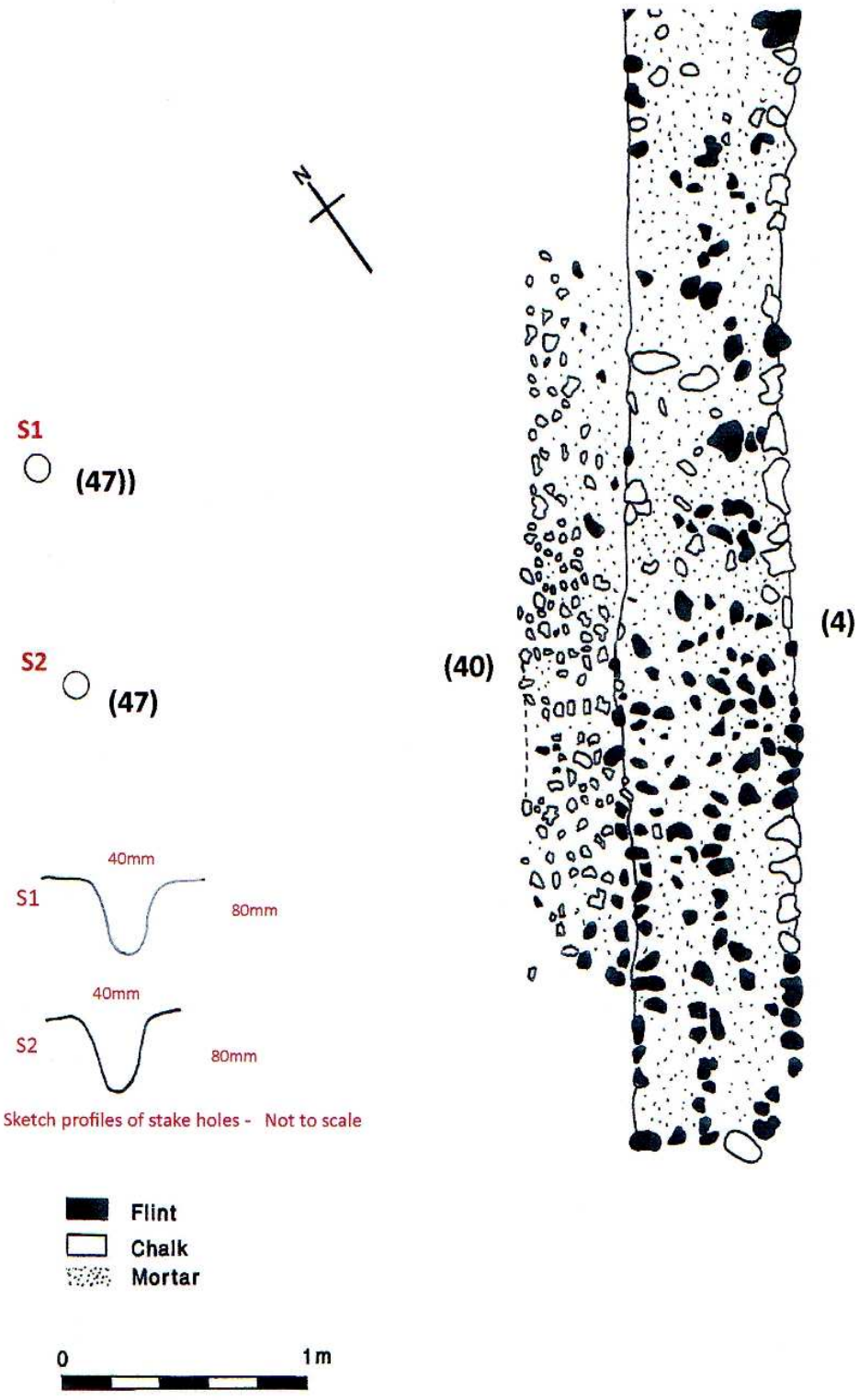


Fig.15 Western wall of the later building showing the chalk/flint scatter (I)

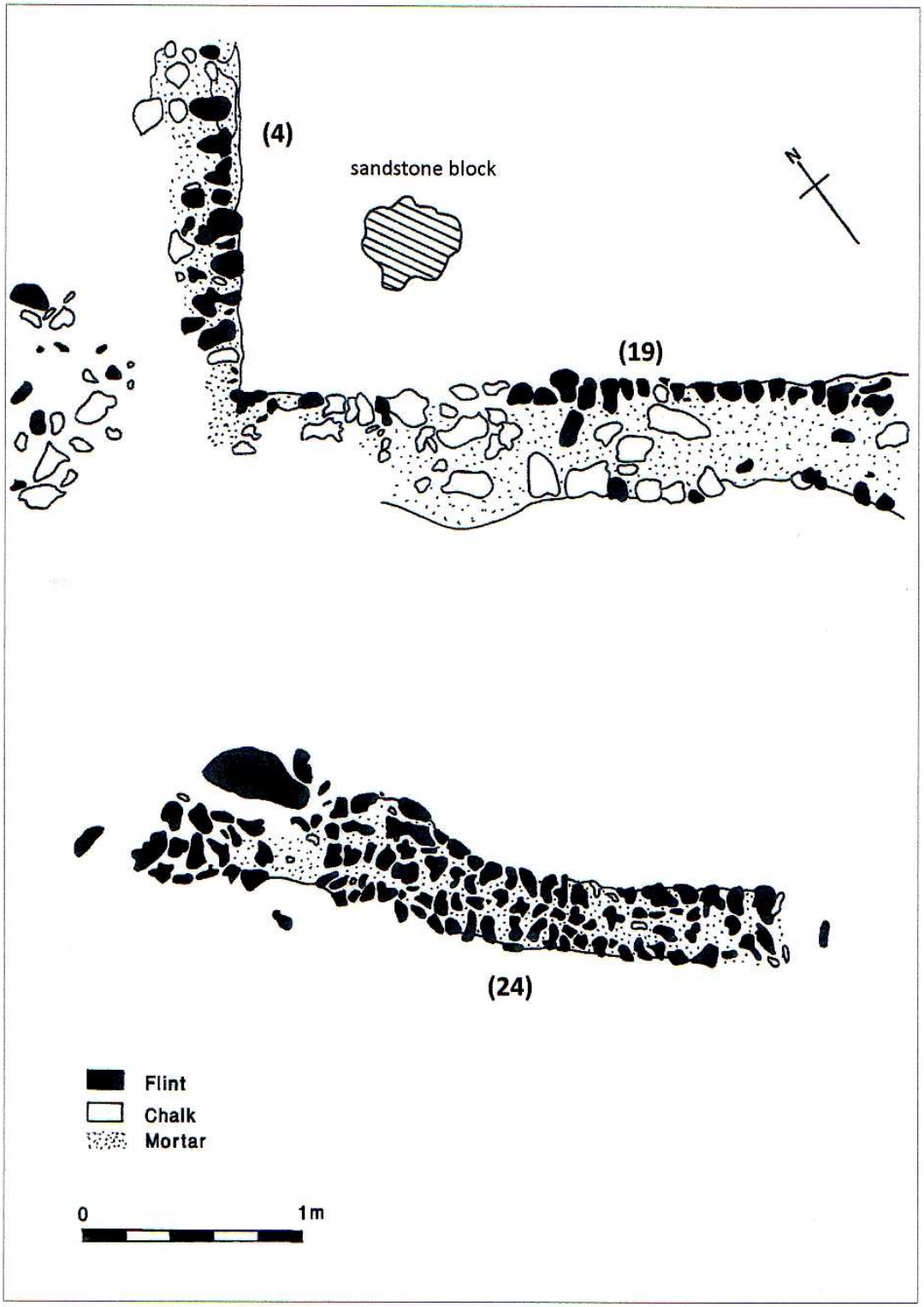


Fig.16 South-west corner of building A with remains of southern wall of building B

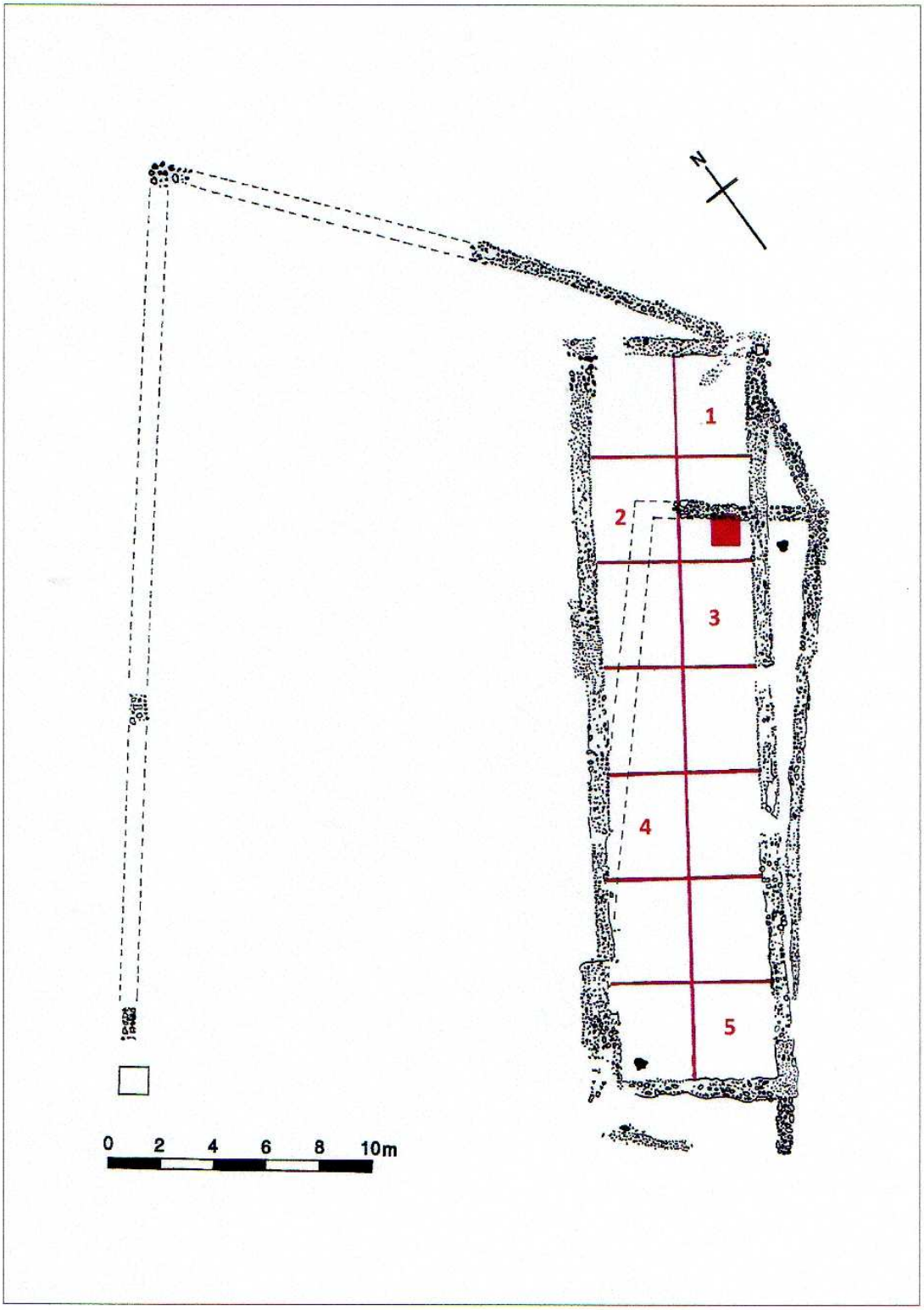


Fig.17 Buttress in the south-east corner

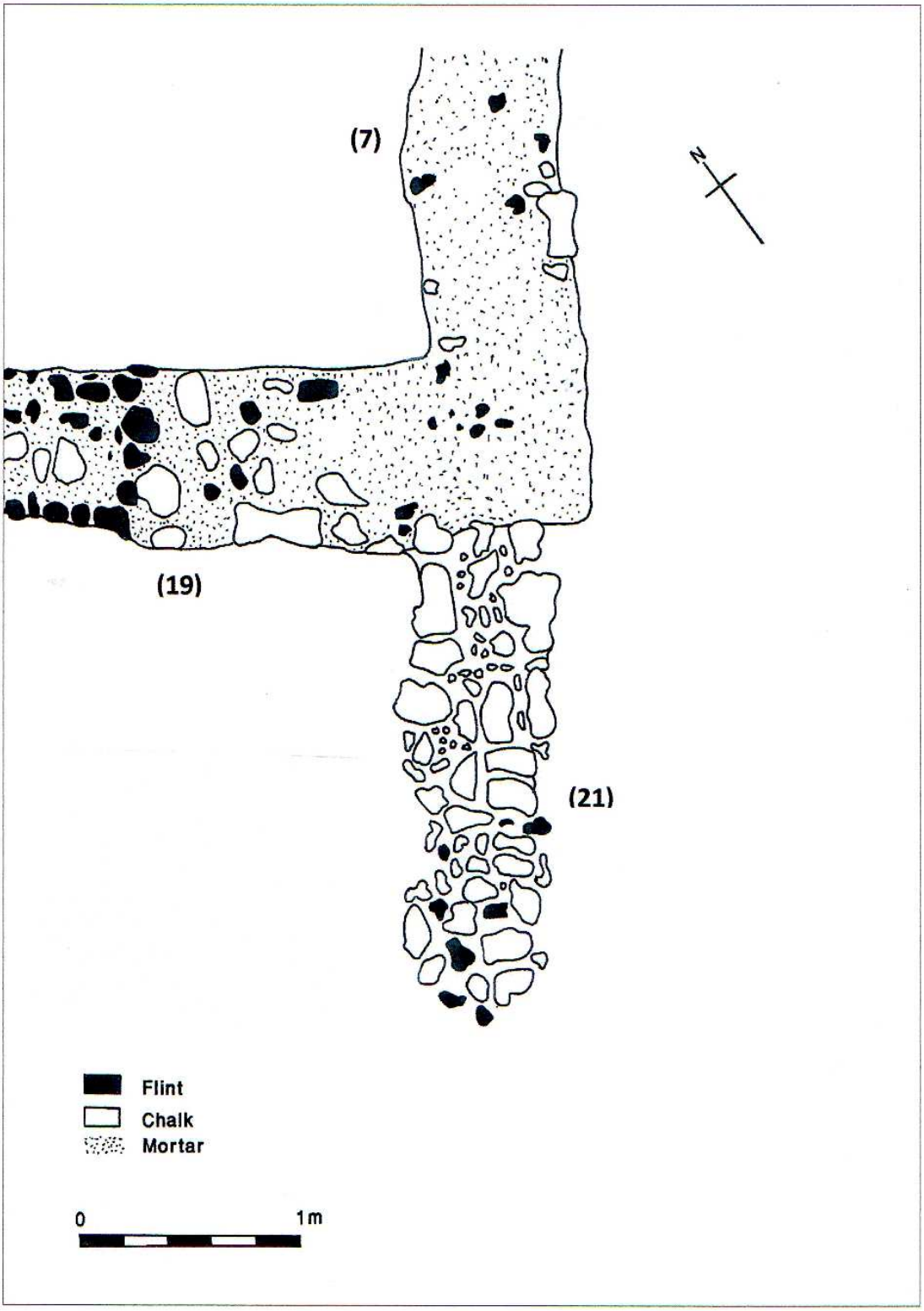


Fig.18 Plan of site showing sub-division of floor inside buildings A & B

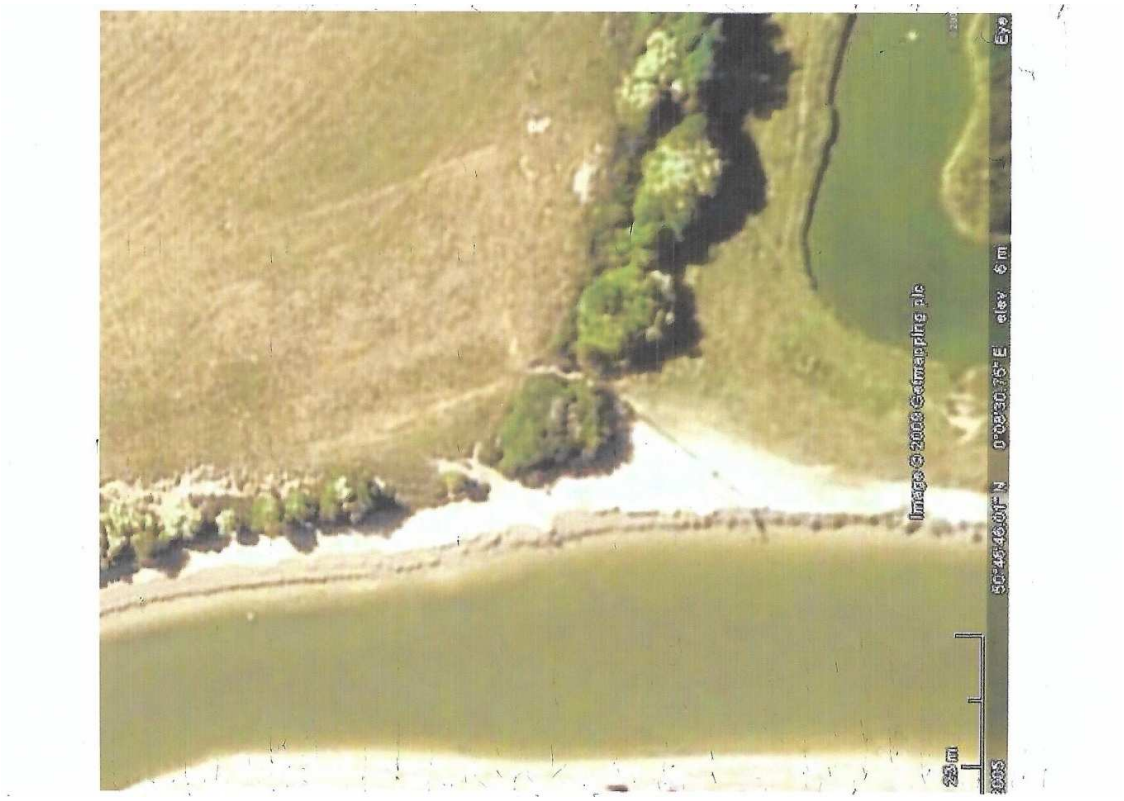


Plate.1 Aerial shot of site showing parch marks outline of buildings

Plate.2 View of site looking across Cuckmere Valley

Plate.3 View looking north of excavated building walls

Plate.4 View of wall foundations (5) and (7) looking south

Plate.5 Section of southern wall (19) of Building A

Plate.6 Section of eastern wall (7) of Building A

Plate.7 View of north-east corner (5) (7) (16) (28)

Plate.8 Close-up view of north-east corner (5) (16)

Plate.9 Boundary wall (54)

Plate.10 Sandstone slab

Plate.11 Hinged part of the purse bar

Plate.12 Complete purse as seen in the Museum of London

Appendix 1 - ANIMAL BONE REPORT - EXCEAT by Carol White

1.01 An assemblage of 2,410 bones and 265 loose teeth weighing 11.52kg. Cattle, Horse, Sheep, Pig, Rabbit and Dog are all represented together with a single Goose bone and several indeterminate bird bones. Long bone fragments were assigned to size as were unidentifiable fragments (Fig 1). A total of 198 rib fragments were identified. Bone preservation was reasonable although a large number of bone was abraded. Sheep was the predominant species.

1.02 Table of bone fragments and unidentified bone assigned to size.

Long Bone Fragments	Indeterminate Bird	5
	Large Mammal	7
	Medium Mammal	485
	Sheep	38
	Small Mammal	11
Total		546

Unidentified Bone	Indeterminate Bird	1
	Large Mammal	1
	Medium Mammal	359
	Small Mammal	29
Total		390

Fig. 1 Table of bone fragments and unidentified bone assigned to size.

1.03
A breakdown of bone recovered by taxa, element and side is appended to this report (Appendix 1). Measurement of 350 bones was possible (Appendix 2).

1.04 Cattle
7 bones were identified as Cattle - tibia, astragalus, scaphoid cuboid, metatarsal, metapodial fragment, thoracic vertebra and a vertebral fragment.

1.05 Dog
21 bones were identified as Dog - humerus, tibia, calcaneum, mandibles, metacarpals and metatarsals, phalange, tooth in maxilla, a single canine and rib fragments. The majority of these were incomplete and no meaningful analysis was possible. However, given that there are 2 left tibia, an MNI of two dogs can be assumed.

1.06 Horse
A single, incomplete, radius identified as horse was recovered.

1.07 Pig
4 bones were assigned to Pig - calcaneum (1), Phalange 2 (1) and Ulna (2). An MNI of 1 pig can be assumed.

1.08 Rabbit
4 bones assigned to Rabbit were identified - femur, humerus and two small rib fragments.

1.09 Sheep
1,356 bones were identified as sheep. The majority of skeletal elements were identified, the skull being represented as fragments only.

	LHS	**RHS**	**Unsided**	**Total**
Femur	17	7	12	36
Humerus	49	30	4	83
MC	43	46	29	118
MT	26	32	24	82
Radius	44	30	34	108
Tibia	40	42	5	87
Ulna	11	3		14
Total	**230**	**190**	**108**	**528**

Fig. 2 Table of long bone elements (including metacarpal and metatarsal) of sheep skeleton assigned (where possible) to side.

1.10 A Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) of 49 sheep is calculated from the number of left side humeri identified. Fusion evidence present would indicate an age at death for the majority of animals present at 3-3.5 years. A couple of neonate bones were identified as well as some juveniles which would indicate an age at death of between birth and 18 months.

2.10 Withers height was calculated at 55-60cm using the complete bones present in the assemblage.

2.11 Discussion

2.12 Sheep are obviously the predominant species recovered with approximately 50% of the bone recovered identified to this species, and unsurprising given the site of the excavation which is still used for sheep farming today.

2.13 The height at withers calculated for the sheep is the average for the late Medieval/early Post Medieval period. By comparison, the average withers height of the sheep at Hog Croft, Ovingdean, East Sussex (a medieval site with a termination date of the mid-late 14th Century) is 55cm (author, report in preparation) The average withers height for a modern sheep is 71cm.

2.14 Only four bones in the entire assemblage exhibited evidence for butchery, three cattle and one sheep. All had been chopped rather than sawn.

2.15 The rabbit bone recovered could be residual. The number of bird bone identified is too small for any meaningful analysis.

2.16 None of the remaining bones in the assemblage exhibited evidence of cause of death; no pathology to any bone was identified. Whilst a large number of the assemblage were incomplete bones, there was no evidence to suggest butchery or food preparation (other than the four bones already mentioned), post death taphonomic processes likely accounting for the somewhat fragmented condition of the majority of the assemblage.

Carol White, M.A.

Bibliography

Schmid, E. (1972) Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists. Amsterdam. Elsevier Science Publishers.

Von Den Dreisch, A. (1976) A Guide to the Measurements of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1. Harvard University.

Silver, A. The Ageing of Domestic Animals in Brothwell, D. & Higgs, E. Science in Archaeology (1969) London, Thames & Hudson.

Appendix 2 - Pottery and Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

1.01 The Pottery.

1.02 The site produced 83 sherds of pottery, The full report by Luke Barber can be found in Appendix B weighing 569g, from 20 individually numbered contexts. The largest context group from the site consists of 32 sherds (184g) from the topsoil (context 1) with the next largest group, consisting of a mere 11 sherds (86g), coming from layer 3. Just over 60% of the overall assemblage consists of residual prehistoric and Roman sherds with residual Saxo-Norman material of late 11th to early 13th century date constituting a further 3.6% of the assemblage.

1.03 It is possible some of the high medieval sherds, of early/mid-13th - to mid-14th - century date are also residual. The site assemblage has been fully quantified and the fabrics fully described for the archive with the date summarised in Table 1. Due to the nature of the assemblage only a brief chronological overview is given here.

1.04 Table 1: Quantification of pottery assemblage by fabric

Fabric	**No.**	**Weight**
PH1 Moderate calcined flint	2	11g
PH2 Sand & sparse calcined flint	4	40g
RB1 East Sussex Ware (ESW)	40	226g
RB2 ESW with fine sand	3	22g
RB3 ESW with sparse flint	1	6g
SN1 Medium coarse alluvial flint	1	4g
SN2 Fine alluvial flint	2	12g
M1 Coarse sand	1	11g
M2 Medium sand	1	4g
M3 Sand with sparse flint (Ringmer)	1	4g
M4 Fine sand, rare flint (?Ringmer)	1	18g
M5 Fine/medium sand buff ware	18	139g
M6 Fine sand buff ware	3	38g
T1 Hard-fired fine sandy	1	11g
T2 Sandy Transitional	4	23g
Grand Total	**83**	**569g**

1.05 The prehistoric material present consists of heavily abraded bodysherds in one of two fabrics. PH1 is probably of Late Bronze Age date, while PH2 is considered more in keeping with Mid/Late Iron Age coarse wares of the area. The material simply reflects low-level manuring of cultivated land upslope of the site.

1.06 Considerably more Romano-British pottery was recovered, with most medieval contexts producing some. All sherds are heavily abraded. Fine oxidised and reduced grog-tempered East Sussex Ware (ESW) (RB1) dominates the assemblage but slightly sandy and flinty variations are also represented. A few feature sherds are present which demonstrate the presence of jars with simple everted rims and foot ring bases. As such would appear to belong to a period

between 50BC and 200AD but more diagnostic sherds would be needed to confirm this. The quantity of material involved certainly indicates manuring had increased on the slopes above the site suggesting a farmstead may have existed on the hill to the west.

1.07 The three Saxo-Norman cooking pot sherds (SN1) and (SN2) are less abraded than the earlier material but probably were derived in a similar way suggesting low levels of manuring during the late 11th/12th centuries. The four sherds of early/mid-13th - mid 14th century date (Fabrics M1-M4) are mainly of slightly abraded cooking pot fragments. The one exception is the M4 sherd which is less abraded and from an oxidised jug with patchy green glaze (layer 31). The degree to which these sherds are residual is difficult to ascertain as some could be in contemporary use with the M5 and M6 fabrics.

1.08 The M5 and M6 buff wares are the most common medieval fabrics on site and, although they could be placed in the first half of the 14th century, it is considered more likely that the current group dates to between 1350 and 1450/75. As such they could quite easily be in contemporaneous use with the two Transitional fabrics (T1 and T2) that are unlikely to date to before the early 15th century.

1.09 All of the M4, M5, T1 and T2 sherds are less abraded than the earlier fabrics and it is probable these were the wares used in association with the excavated building. It is interesting to note that with the one exception of a definite 15th- century lid-seated jar (layer 37) all of the M5 sherds are from patchily glazed oxidised jugs. Taken together with the two definite glazed T2 jug sherds from layer (3) the assemblage shows a total dominance of vessels associated with drinking rather than food preparation. This may be a result of refreshment being brought out to workers undertaking tasks at the building.

1.10 Although the assemblage is too small to comment reliably on status, all of the vessels are of local types and are on the whole quite plain. The only decoration noted was some simple combing (topsoil 1) and crude white slip patches (layer 3), both on M5 jugs. As such the assemblage would be in keeping with low status activity. Interestingly no post-medieval pottery was recovered suggesting during most of this period the area was pasture that did not need regular artificial manuring.

1.11 The Ceramic Building Material

1.12 The excavations recovered 74 pieces of tile, weighing 3582g, from 13 individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed for the archive and only a brief summary is presented here. In all 10 different fabrics were identified, a number of which are closely related. By far the earliest piece consists of a slightly abraded fragment of 38mm thick Roman flat tile in a coarse sandy fabric (residual in layer 8). This presumably arrived on site by the same process as the Romano-British pottery.

1.13 The remaining tile is of medieval date. Some of the pieces, including parts of a ridge tile in an abundant medium sandy fabric (F4a. topsoil 1) could be as early as the late 13th century although a later date is also possible. The majority of the assemblage consists of competently made but crudely finished peg tile fragments that are notably well/hard fired. These could be place anywhere between the 14th to 16th centuries, however, a later 14th - to early 16th century date range is considered most likely.

1.14 The most common fabric (F1a) is tempered with sparse fine sand and moderate iron oxide inclusions to 1mm and accounts for 37 pieces (2030g) of the assemblage. These peg tiles are typically between 13mm and 15mm thick with circular peg holes although eight tiles (271g) between 11m and 12mm thick are also present (subdivided as Fabric 1b). Fabric 2a is also very closely related but has sparser iron oxides and the inclusion of off-white marl streaks (11/680g).

1.15 The low quantities of tile suggest that either the building was systematically dismantled so the materials could be re-used elsewhere or the roof was not of tile. If the latter was the case then the presence of the tile could either be from patching a different type of roof (e.g. shingles) or, perhaps more likely, for use in wall construction where tile could be used for levelling up courses. This may also explain the variety of fabrics present. Unfortunately the tiles were essentially clean of adhering mortar so this theory could not be proven.

1.16 Table 2: Quantification of fabric types

Fabric	**No.**	**Weight**
1a	37	2030g
1b	8	271g
2a	11	680g
3a	7	150g
4a	4	81g
4b	3	109g
4c	1	22g
5a	1	48g
6a	1	26g
7a	1	165g
Grand total	**74**	**3582g**

Report of the Geophysical and Contour survey of the Scheduled site of Old Erringham Farm, Shoreham - by - Sea, West Sussex.

Author: Pete Tolhurst - BHAS

Introduction

1.1 In February 2017 Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS) were asked by Heritage England to conduct surveys at a scheduled site at Old Erringham Farm, Shoreham-by Sea, West Sussex (TQ 20639 07665). The surveys were to be of the outlying earthworks that are included within the scheduled area. The object of the field work was to enhance and expand on the information already published.

1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Sussex Standards for Archaeological Field Work (2015) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

2. Site topography and geology

2.1 The scheduled monument includes a shrunken medieval settlement, incorporating a ringwork, manorial settlement, chapel-of-ease and earthworks representing the tofts and crofts of homesteads.
2.2 It is situated on the western slope of a chalk spur in an area of chalk downland with smoothly contoured valleys and winter streamflow.
2.3 The settlement is 3km north of the Channel coast at Shoreham and enjoys extensive views over the River Adur to the west and the coastal plain.
2.4 The western edge of the spur, 95m to the west of the monument, is formed by a natural river cliff, representing the original, eastern extent of the tidal estuary before the river was embanked in the early post medieval period.

3. Archaeological Background

3.1 Old Erringham Farm was the location of a number of excavations conducted between 1957 and 1966 by the late E.W.Holden. The excavations revealed the remains of a small Saxon weaving hut, with loom weights, (Holden 1976), and a medieval chapel and associated burials (Holden 1980).
3.2 The surrounding fields contain numerous earthworks probably associated with both Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlements. The south west section of Old Erringham has been well documented but the surrounding area is filled with numerous earthworks that are probably associated with the archaeology so far revealed. It is probable that these earthworks and platforms may produce evidence for other Anglo-Saxon and medieval features.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The previous excavations at Old Erringham were focused within a circular earthwork in the fields to the south west of the farm. This geophysics project has surveyed and recorded earthworks in the surrounding fields which should allow us to consider how they may relate to the features noted in the earlier investigations. The geophysical surveys may also provide evidence for buildings, pits and ditches.

5. The Resistivity and Magnetometer Surveys

5.1 **The Survey Areas**

5.1.1 The land surveyed encompassed 5 fields with an area of about 8 hectares (78,750 sq. metres) and constitutes the majority of the Scheduled Site (Fig. 1). Each field was given a number prior to the survey for identification purposes (Fig. 2).

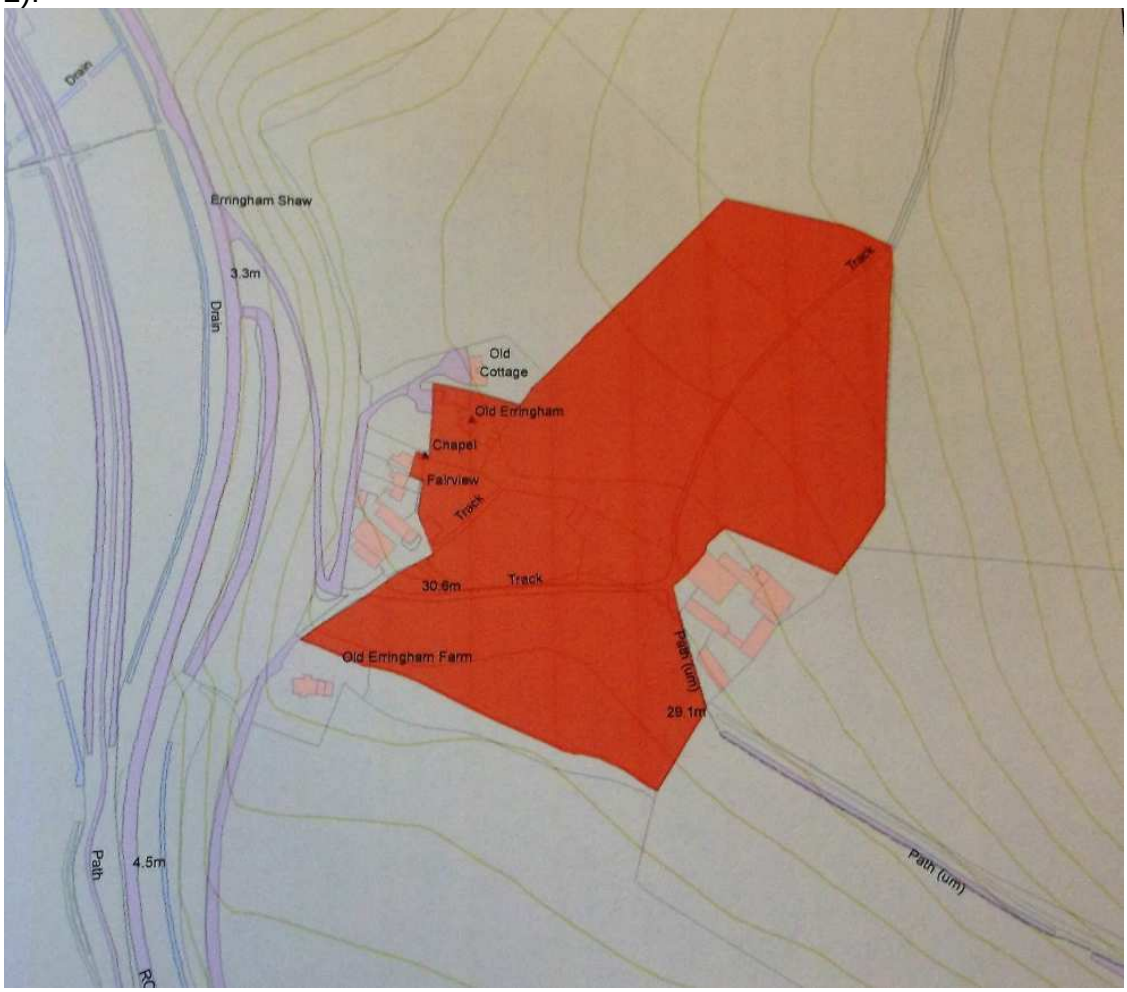


Fig 1. The Scheduled Area at Old Erringham

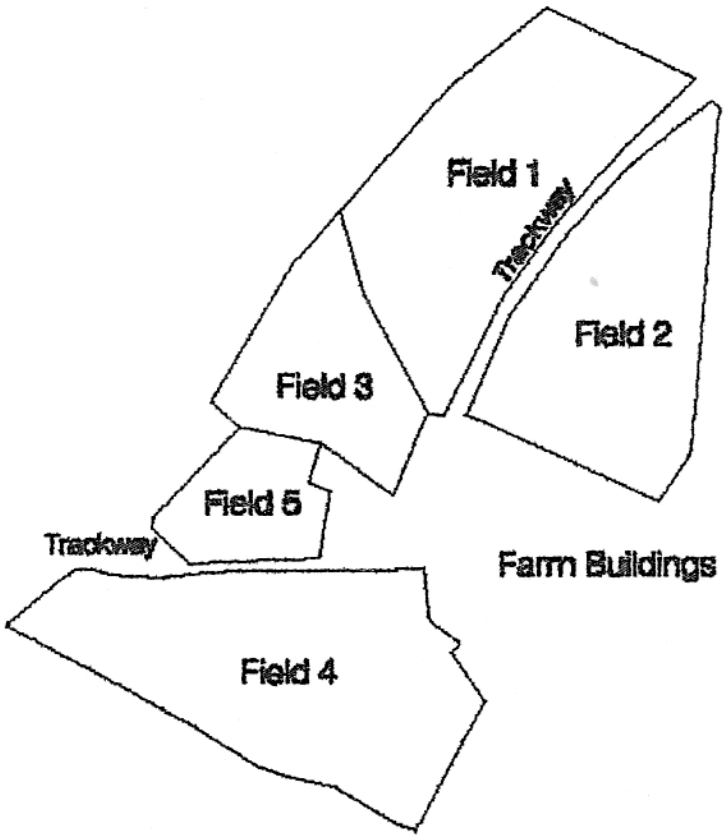


Fig. 2: The field numbers designated during the surveys

5.2 The Resistivity Survey

5.2.1 The main survey was carried out using an RM 15 Geoscan resistivity machine in twin probe configuration. The grids were laid out as 20 x 20 metres squares. The traverse lines were spaced 2 metres apart and the probe measurements were taken at 1 metre intervals. The mobile probes generally penetrate down to 0.75 metres into the soil measuring the amount of resistance to the flow of electricity within the soil. Soil resistivity is a product of the amount of moisture in the soil and varies considerably. These variations can reflect the presence of walls and floors (typically producing high readings) and pits and ditches (typically producing low readings). Remote probes positioned at least 15

metres from the mobile probes and are repositioned after about every 1200 placements of the mobile probes.

5.2.2 The grids were set out using tapes and triangulation theory. They were marked by grid marker pegs and flags.

5.3 The Magnetometry Survey

5.3.1 The Magnetometry survey was conducted by David Staveley, a leading Sussex geophysics expert and a member of BHAS. He surveyed the North East and North West fields using a Bartington dual system fluxgate gradiometer (the Grad 601-2). The grid sizes were 40m x 40m and measurements were taken at 1 metre intervals. The magnetometer measures changes to subsoil magnetic fields to a depth of 1 metre.

6. Contour Survey

6.1 Initially the earthworks in all fields were recorded using a Sokkia Total Station. The team conducted a contour survey, with spot heights at salient positions such as top, bottom and along the centreline and mid-point of slopes, ditches, embankments and earthworks. Buildings, roads and paths were not surveyed. A number of features were surveyed later in fields 4 and 5 and these features were plotted in using direct measurement.

6.2 Only those areas that were accessible on the day within the field boundaries were surveyed and farm machinery was not requested to be moved.

7. Project Management

7.1 The survey was managed by BHAS team leader Pete Tolhurst with support from John Funnell and other members of the BHAS field unit.

7.2 The field activities were all conducted with the agreement of the tenant farmer, Frank Grantham.

8. Date of Commencement and Duration of Project

The project commenced on the 20th May 2017 and was finished on the 12th July 2017. The duration and completion of the survey was affected by weather conditions and gaining access to the farm, especially the lower paddock, field 4.

9. The results and interpretation of the surveys in respect of field 1.

Field 1 is the largest of the fields surveyed and is in the north west of the survey area and to the north of the location of the excavations conducted by Eric Holden. This field showed very few visible earthworks with two shallow linear features in the north east corner. These are close to an old field entrance and are most likely of modern dating and associated with farm machinery.

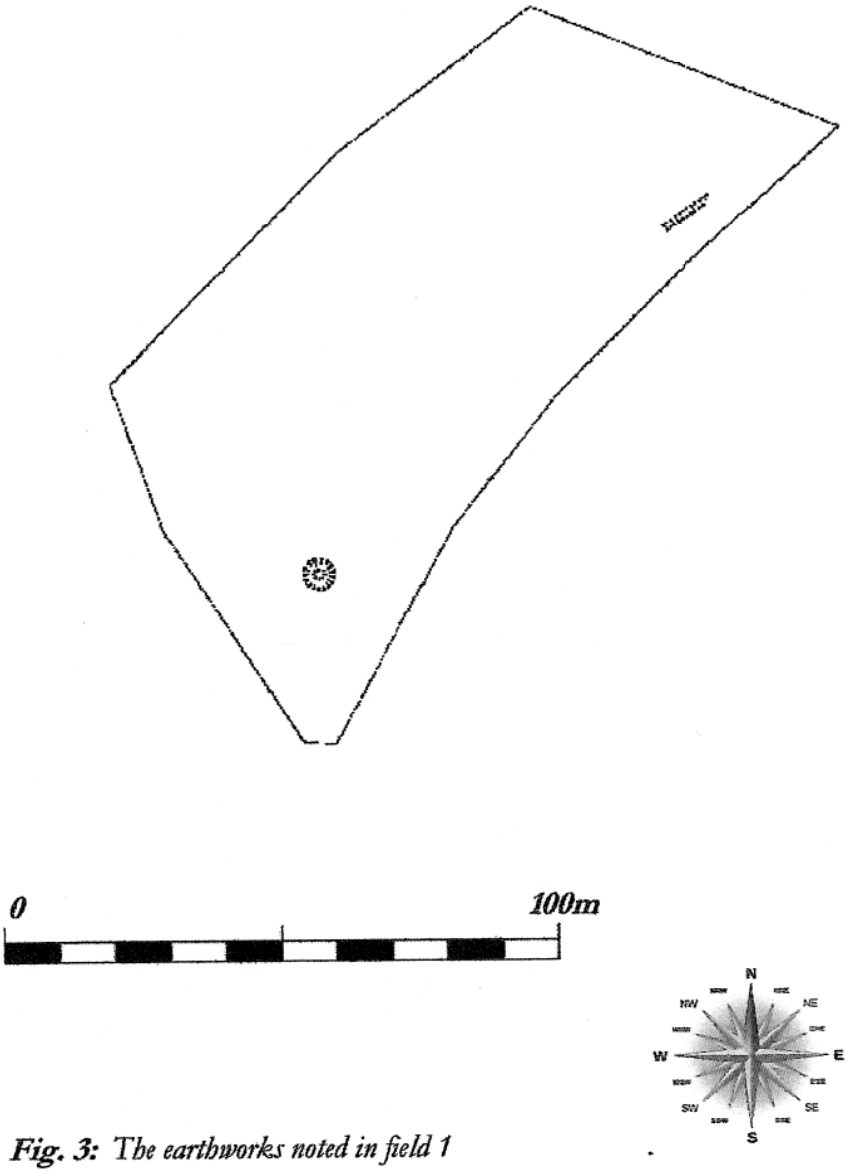
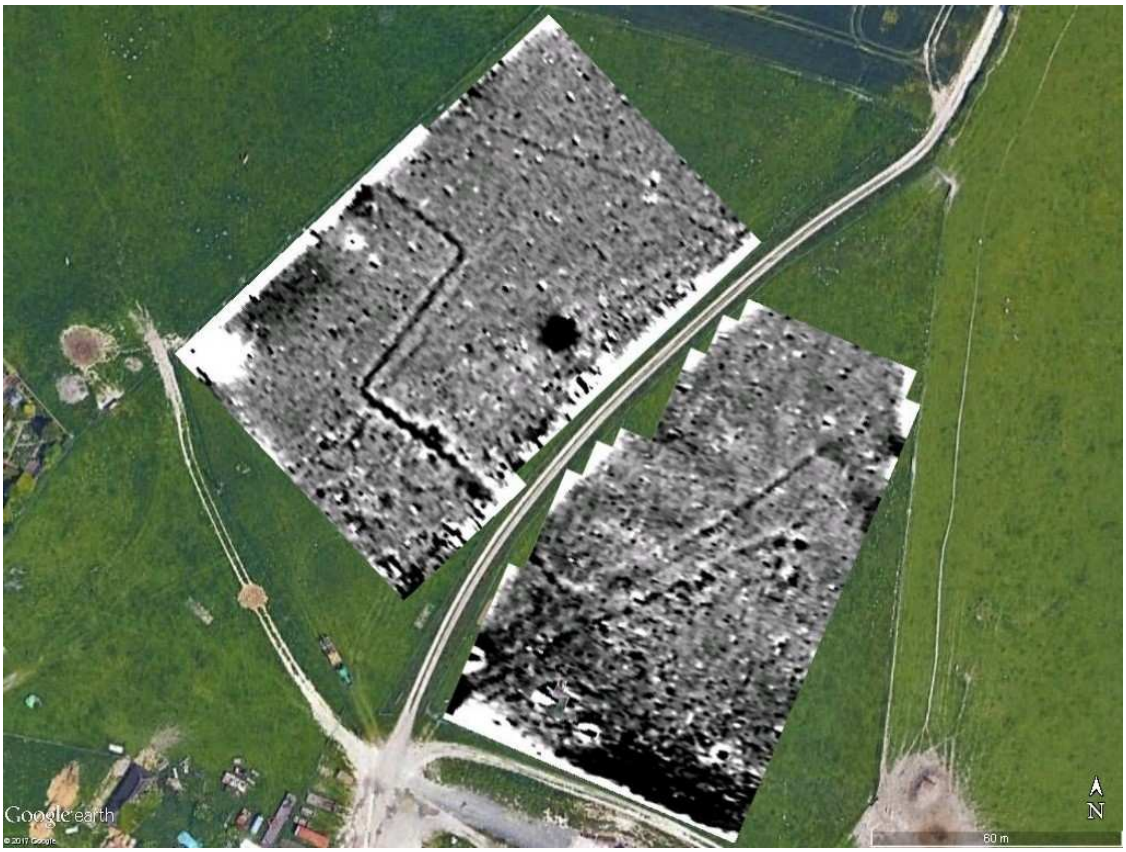


Fig. 3: The earthworks noted in field 1

The other main feature is located in the south east section of the field and is a distinctive circular configuration. This earthwork is about 7.5 metres in diameter (Fig. 3) and about 20 cms high and did not appear on either the magnetometry or resistivity survey.



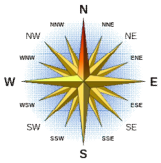


Fig. 4: *The magnetometry survey results of fields 1 and 2*

The magnetometry results (Fig. 4) note a number of interesting anomalies including a ‘z’ shaped linear feature possibly joining with a feature in the north west field. There is a possible trackway running across the north end of the field and a large anomalous black circular feature approximately 20 metres in diameter.

In the north east field there is also a hint of a possible old track way running from the north east corner southwards which aligns with the features found in the contour survey. There are also a number of smaller circular anomalies at the south east end of the field. One small circular anomaly visible in the resistivity survey is in the west corner.

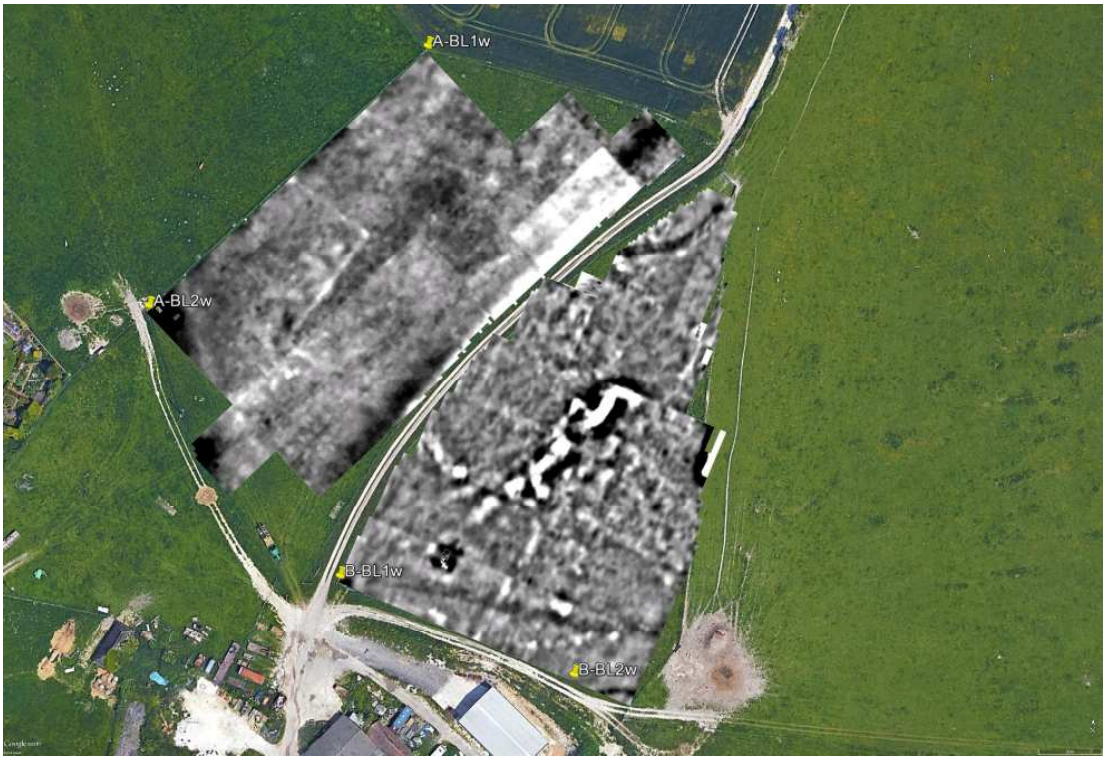
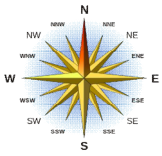


Fig. 5: *The resistivity survey image of fields 1 & 2*



10. The results and interpretation of the surveys respect of field 2.

The topographical survey of field 2 recorded numerous very visible earthworks. The field contained several linear earthworks running from west to east. The largest is a steep, lynchet type feature running from the north west end eastwards into the central section of the field (Fig. 5). There are also a number of small circular features located both north and south in the field. The features at the north end of the field measured about 3.5 metres in diameter, while those at the south end of the field measured a consistent 4 metres in diameter. All were positive features about 25 cm in height.

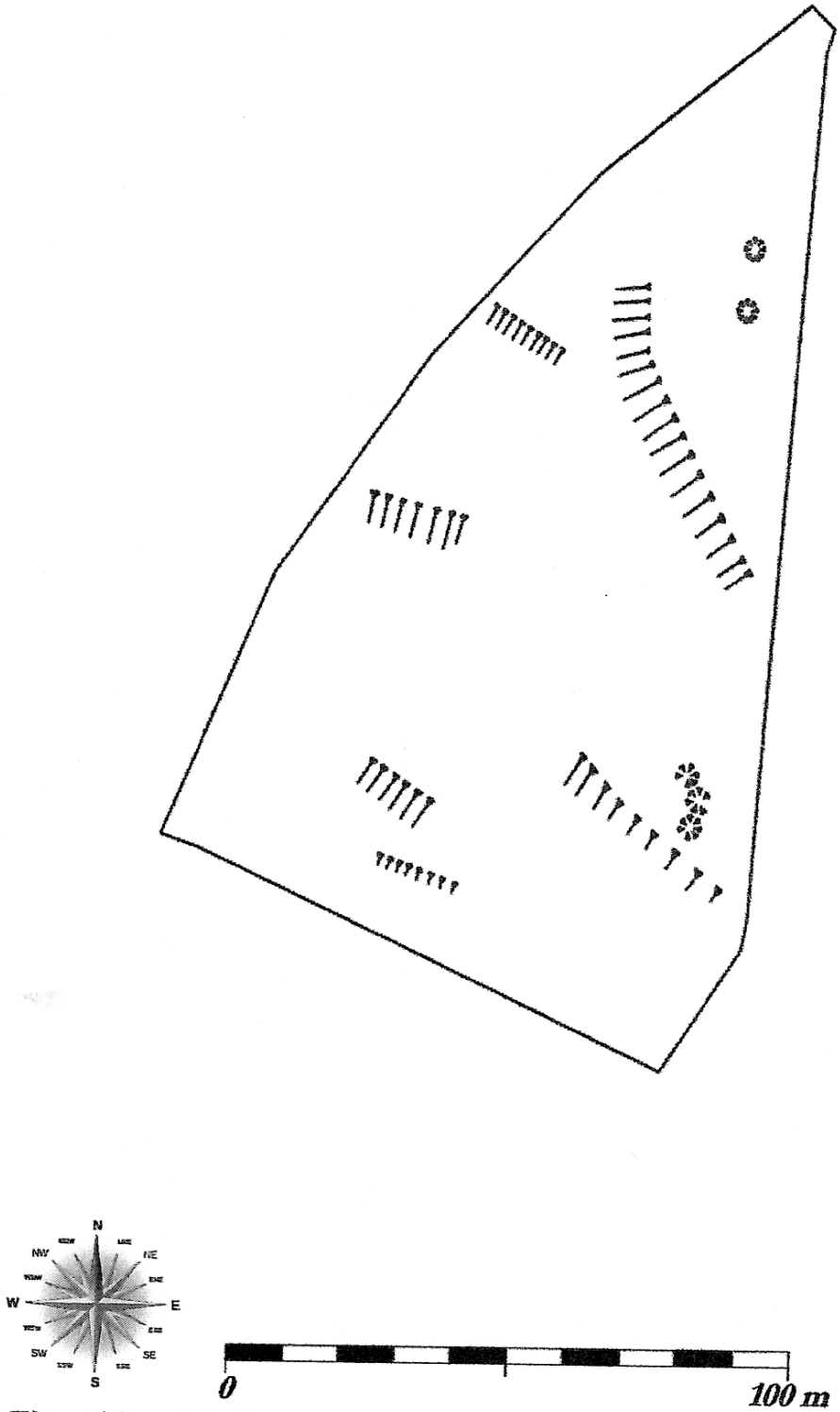


Fig. 6: The earthworks noted in field 2.

Both the magnetometry and resistivity surveys revealed a field full of anomalies. In the magnetometry survey (Fig. 4) there appear to be two possible track ways heading from the existing gate location going north eastwards across the field. They would be at a variance to the earthworks currently visible in the field. This survey also shows a pair of large circular features to the west of these track ways and the southern section of the field is very disturbed with numerous small anomalies.

The resistivity survey shows a more pronounced area of high resistance running in the same direction as the track ways shown in the magnetometry survey with another possible track way at the south end of the field running west to east. There is no evidence revealed in either survey associated with the small circular features noted in the earthwork survey.

The resistivity survey does appear to have a large curved feature in the north west corner of the field, and this would appear to suggest that the existing track way running between fields 1 and 2 may have previously been in a different location with the field boundary having been moved later.

11. The results and interpretation of the surveys in respect of field 3.

Field 3 is a small paddock located south of field 1 and north of field 5. It contained a number of large pieces of farm equipment and machinery which did restrict some access during surveys. The surveys worked around the equipment where possible. The field contained no noticeable earthworks. The paddock location is immediately east of the Manor house mentioned in the Holden's archaeological report (Holden 1980).

The field was not surveyed using magnetometry due to the large amounts of metal equipment deposited all around, as well as numerous other items including a boat and building waste.

The images produced from the resistivity survey (Fig. 7) reveal a linear feature, a possible ancient track way, crossing the field west to east, and a great deal of disturbance on the east side of the field, which could be associated with numerous incursions by farm equipment being moved about. The one noticeable anomaly is just to the east of the field, and is of a linear alignment of high resistance. This variance was noted during the actual survey and was considered to be the possible footings of a demolished structure although there is no evidence for any building noted in the archaeological reports.

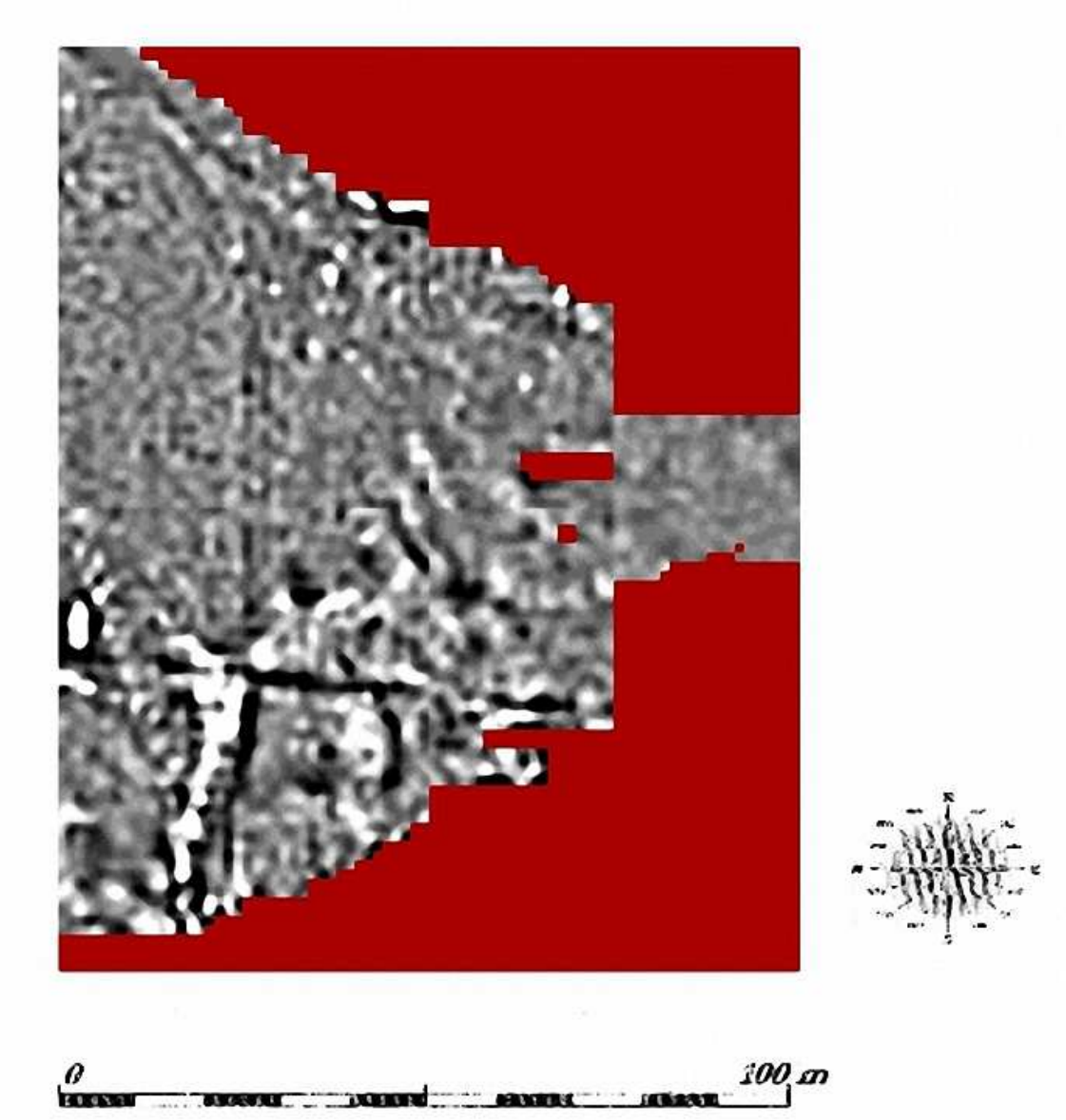


Fig. 7: The results of the resistivity survey conducted in field 3.

Fig.7: *The results of the resistivity survey conducted in field 3.*

12. The results and interpretation of the surveys in respect of field 4

Field 4 was the largest field to be surveyed. It is to the south of the main farm track that crosses between the fields going towards the main farm buildings. It is noticeably lower than the other fields with a steep drop down from the side of the farm track. The field is divided into 4 paddocks for horses and is full of earthworks (Fig. 8). The west side of the field is close to the location of the Saxon weaving hut found in 1964 (Holden 1976) and immediately south of the major excavations that revealed burial pits and other features (Holden 1980).

The earthworks are a complicated mixture of linear and curved features with platforms and slight incursions. Some of the features are quite pronounced (Fig 8) but the field contains numerous smaller disturbances. The field is level on the east side dropping down westwards where most of the earthworks are situated. The field drops dramatically southwards beyond a bank of scrub and trees into a ploughed field below.

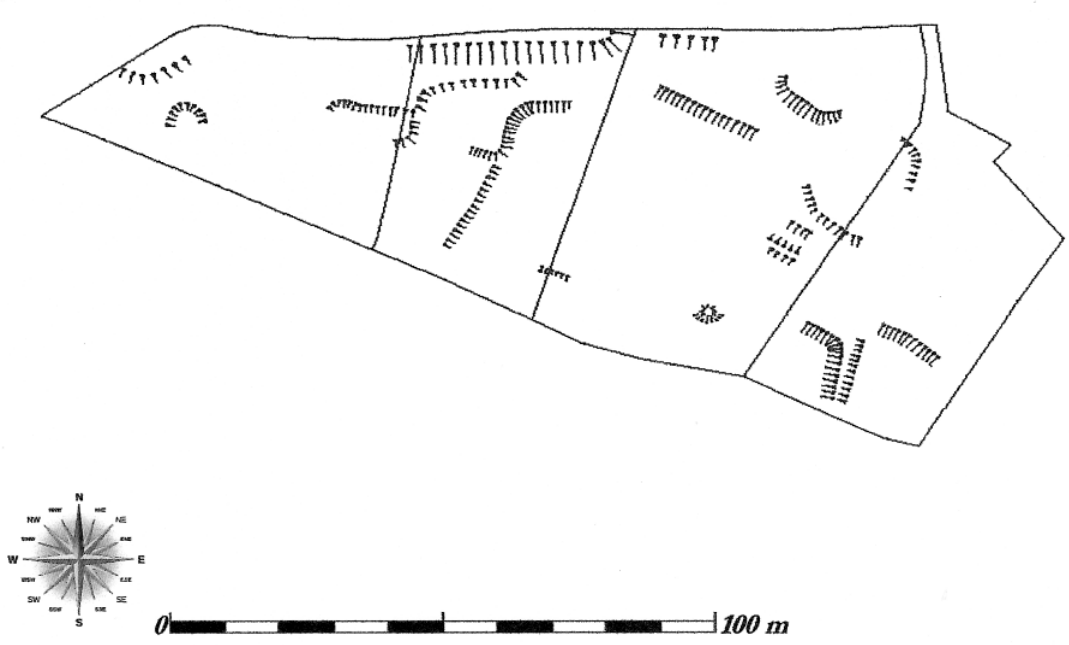


Fig. 8: The earthworks noted in field 4

There was no magnetometry survey conducted in this field as the numerous electrified fences, erected to contain the horses, would have disrupted any readings.

The field was surveyed and the results are a complex variation of both high and low readings (Fig. 9). There are a number of linear anomalies crossing the field both west to east and north to south. Another linear arrangement links a high resistance rectangular arrangement to the south field on a north/east to south/west alignment. The central area is a very disturbed complex of high resistance readings, with no discernable shape being noted.

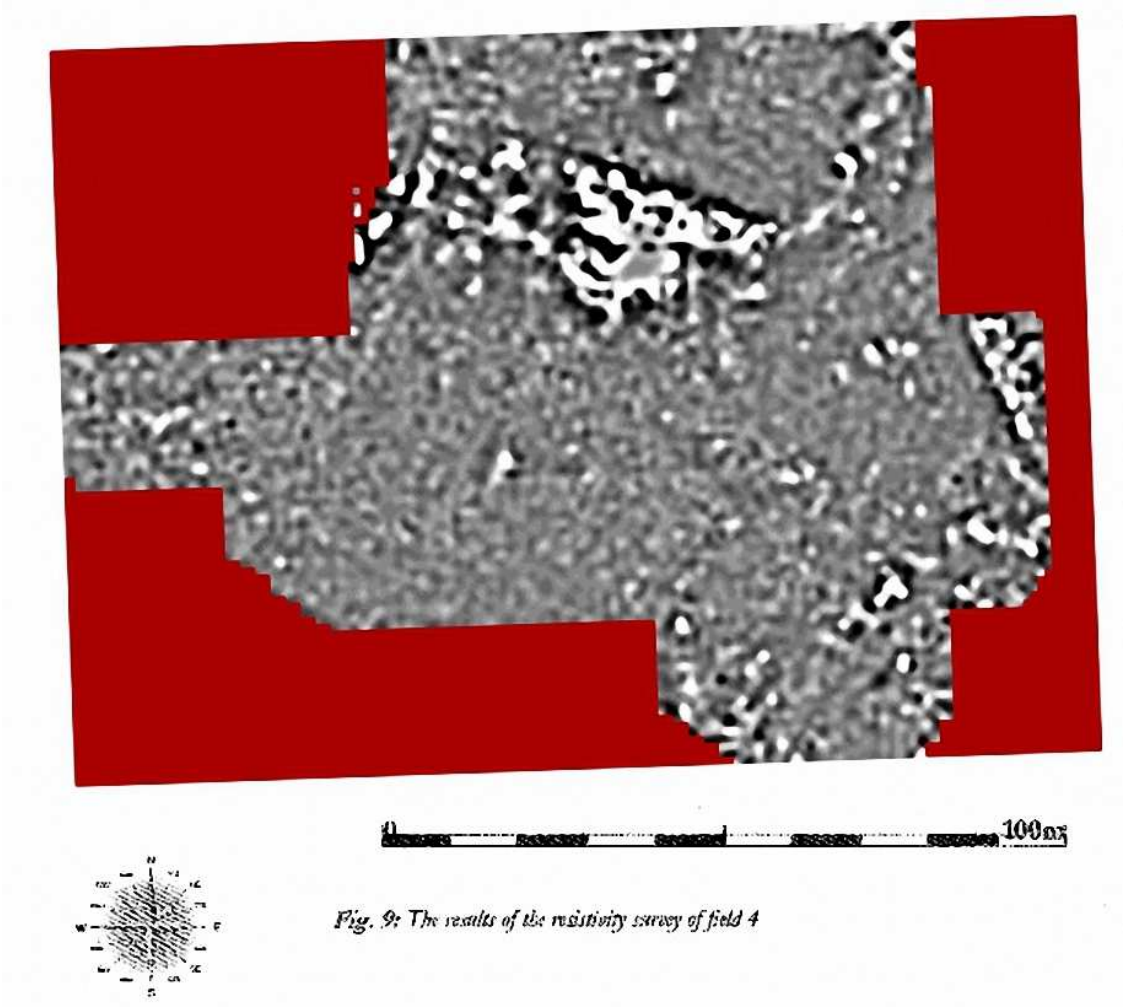
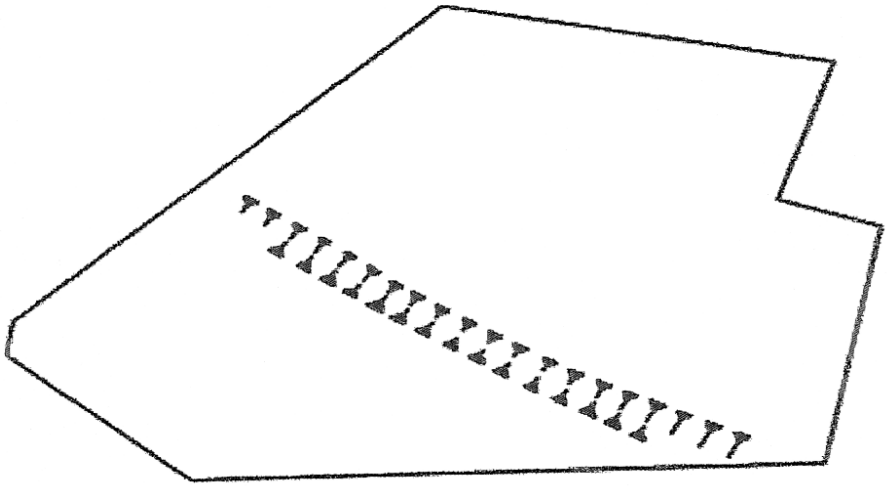


Fig. 9: The results of the resistivity survey of field 4

Field 4 contains the most interesting collection of earthworks. However, the farmer, Frank Grantham, did mention that the previous farmer at Old Erringham had buried a number of cows in that field after an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the 1950's. It is possible that some of these features may be associated with that action.

13. The results and interpretation of the surveys in respect of field 5.

Field 5 is quite a small paddock on the north side of the main farm track and is located to the south east of the old excavations. It contains a linear depression cutting across the field from the north west to the south east. This feature is noted in the excavation report and is shown as an 'old track' in Fig. 10 (Holden 1980).



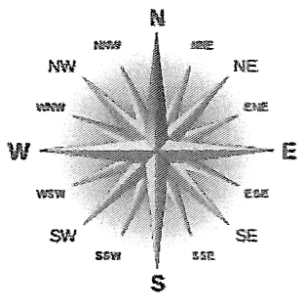


Fig. 10: The earthworks noted in field 5

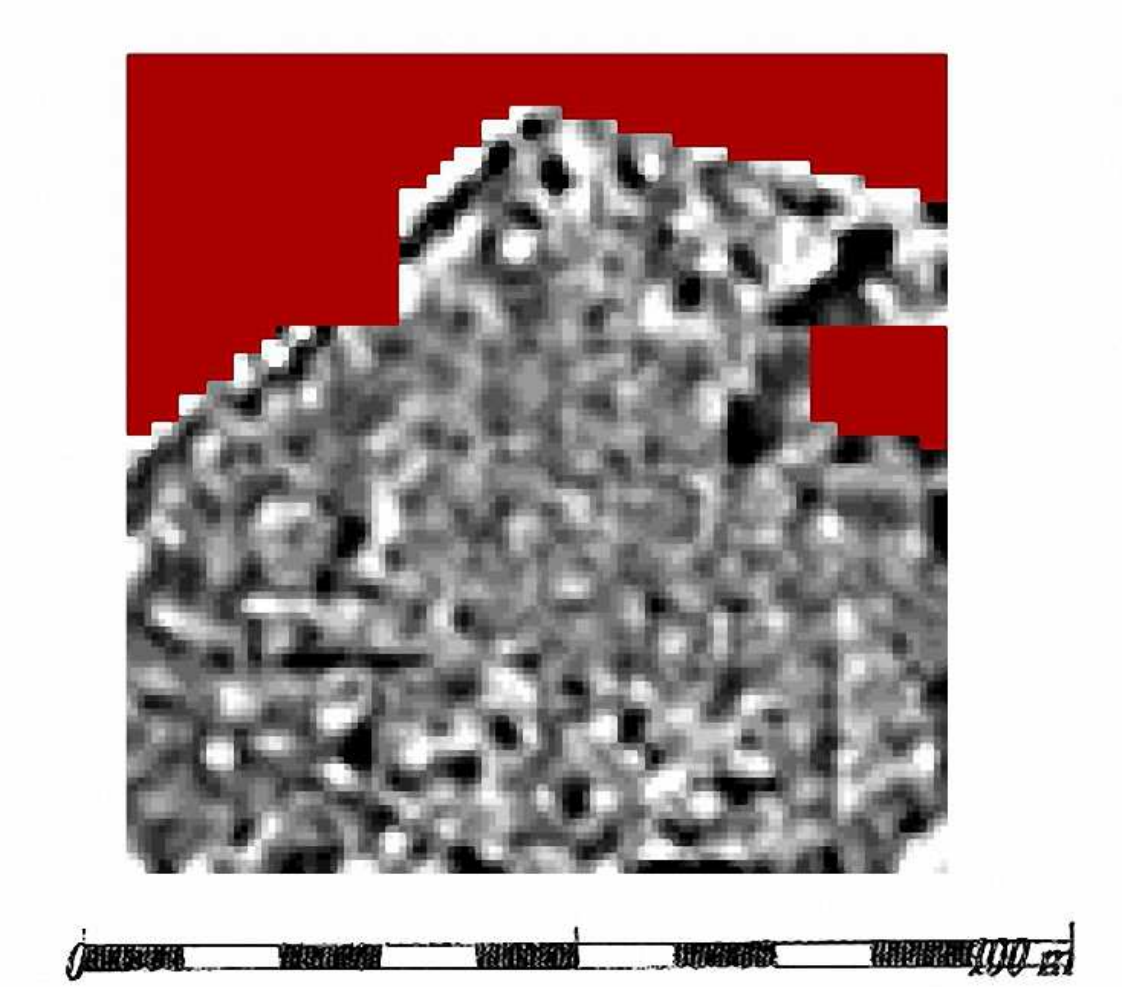


Fig. 11: The resistivity survey results of field 5.

The resistivity results have not revealed any major features from this field (Fig. 11). However, it is interesting that the larger 'old track' is only just visible as a linear feature while another linear arrangement of readings runs parallel to the south of this ~~feature. It is possible that this is the location of an~~ earlier farm track way leading to the main farm buildings. There is a large area of low resistance readings in the north east section of the paddock, but this is an area where the animals tend to congregate and may indicate ground disturbance, although it could equally be archaeology. There is a pattern of low resistance anomalies between the two linear arrangements and these could possibly be pits.

14. The results and interpretation of the surveys in respect of the Chapel Field

At the completion of the major survey there was an opportunity to conduct a resistivity survey of the small area of land to the south east of the medieval chapel and Manor house. Notable earthworks had been recorded in the excavation report (Holden 1980). The small area had produced two Saxon burials and is called the cemetery by the locals. The survey consisted of one completed and one partial 20 metre square grids. The area is very disturbed with a fenced area in the central survey zone. The resulting images indicate a complex number of anomalies with no distinct patterns. The excavation published was very much focused in this location and the images are consistent with the results of ground disturbance. It is not possible to define the grave cuts or other features published in the report from these survey images.

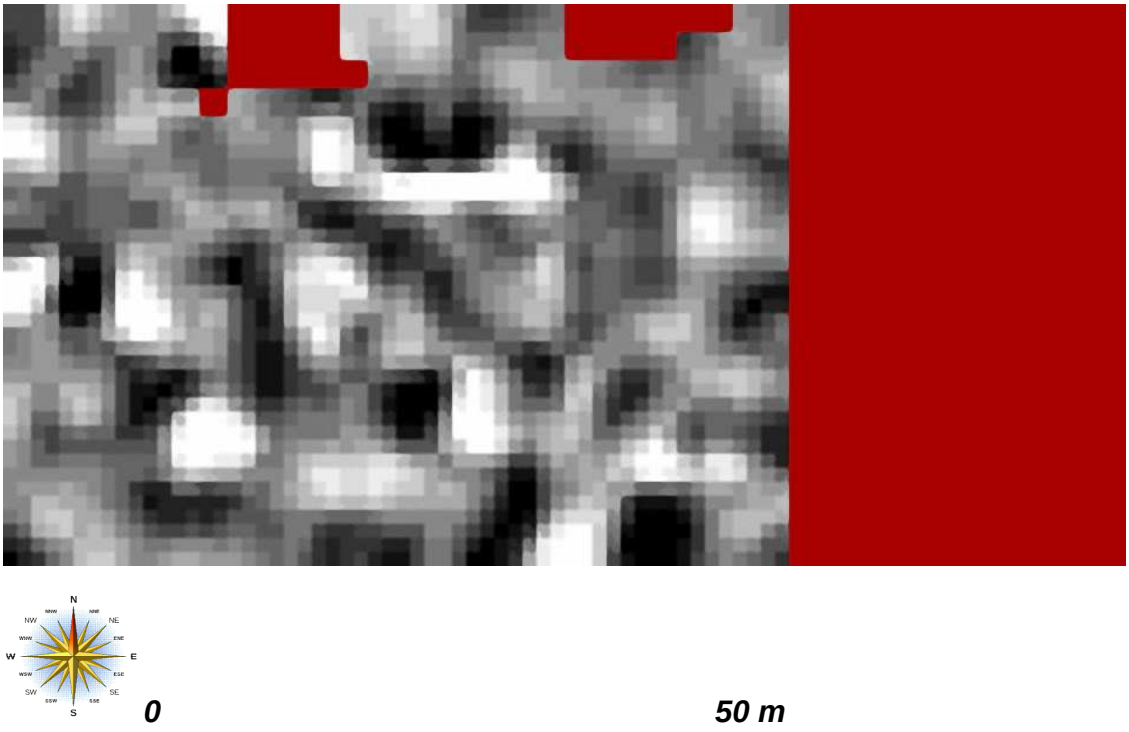


Fig. 12: *The resistivity survey in the Chapel Field*

15. General Conclusions

15.1 The surveys have revealed some features that were not visible in the surface topography:

15.2 Field 1:

- The Z shaped linear feature of high resistance possibly joining with a feature in field 2.
- A possible trackway across the northern end of the field.
- Semi-circular anomaly of low resistance.

15.3 Field 2:

- Pronounced area of high and low resistivity in the same direction of the trackway shown on the magnetometry results.
- A potential trackway running west to east at the southern end of the field.
- A large curved, low resistivity feature in the north west corner.

15.4: Field 3:

- No noticeable surface features.
- Resistivity revealed possible trackway from north west to south end of field..
- Linear alignment of high resistivity in south west corner.

15.5 Field 4:

- High resistivity linear anomalies running west to east and north to south.
- Another linear alignment runs from north west to south east.
- A central area of both high and low resistivity having no discernable shape.

15.6 Field 5:

- A linear feature running from north west to south east can be seen on the resistivity survey.
- There is another linear arrangement running to the south of this feature.
- There is a pattern of low resistivity between the two linear features and these may be pits.

15.7 Chapel field:

- Only a small area surveyed.
- There are a number of anomalies that are very difficult to determine as ground has been disturbed.

16. Comparisons with other sites in Sussex

16.1 Old Erringham still remains one of the few recorded sites dating to the Saxon and early medieval periods found in Sussex. Saxon and early medieval sites are quite rare and those found and recorded give little insight about Saxon and medieval life and settlement.

16.2 Rookery Hill, near Bishopstone was until recently the most comprehensive record of Saxon building structures (Bell 1977). This excavation revealed dwellings, pits, post holes, lynchets and evidence of Saxon grubenhause buildings. The later excavations at Bishopstone, which were close to the church of St. Andrew, revealed burials, pits and numerous post holes indicating a number of large buildings. These buildings included a number of rectangular buildings of timber beam slot construction, defined by linear ditches (Thomas 2010).

16.3 Recent excavations at Patcham, near Brighton, revealed another Saxon and medieval site comprising pits, post holes and Saxon grubenhause structures. This site also contained a number of medieval large rectangular structures, including a long timber beam slot building (Doherty 2014).

16.4 Excavations at Ovingdean, Brighton, in the past four years have revealed pits, post holes and linear ditches currently defined as possible timber framed beam slot buildings. This site is extremely complex and comprises an upper layer of predominantly 13th century features, which include walls and floors, while a lower surface defined by the linear ditches, pits and post holes is producing dateable finds from the middle to late Saxon periods (Skelton).

16.5 The site at Ovingdean has been the subject of a number of geophysical surveys over the past decade, but it is interesting to note that the numerous ditches and features revealed by the recent excavations are not noted in the survey images. This does suggest that geophysical surveys do have a limited capacity for providing well defined and accurate accounts of what lies beneath the surface. It is noticeable that while compact solid walls or floors are well defined in the survey record, incursions and back filled pits or post holes are not well defined and frequently invisible in the images produced.

16.6 BHAS conducted a resistivity/magnetometry survey in paddocks in Stanmer Park, Brighton, in 2013. The field contained numerous earthworks and medieval house platforms associated with the old village of Stanmer (Warne 1989). The results were similar to those at Old Erringham. There was no real clarity in the images to aid the identification of features, other than track ways.

16.7 The Old Erringham survey produced a number of circular anomalies, particularly in field 2. This field approximately two miles distance from Mile Oak, Portslade. The excavations at that site revealed Bronze Age round houses associated with an earthwork enclosure (Rudling et al 2002). These ancient dwellings were larger than the circular platforms recorded in the survey at Old Erringham, although they are in a similar topographical setting.

16.8 The intensive survey conducted at Old Erringham, while adding to the existing records, also raises questions that can only be answered by further investigation. The earthworks recorded and the numerous anomalies shown in the survey images can only successfully be understood and dated by further investigation, and almost certainly, excavation.

17. Recording and Archive

17.1 Copies of this report will be passed to Heritage England and will be included in the BHAS Field Notebook, which will be deposited at the East Sussex County Records Office at The Keep, Falmer, Brighton and the Sussex Archaeological Society Library, Barbican House in Lewes. The West Sussex County Archaeologist will also be informed.

17.2 A 100 word summary sheet will be deposited at the HER.

18. Health and Safety

18.1 The survey was carried out in accordance with safe working practises. A risk assessment was undertaken prior to the commencement of the survey and all relevant health and safety regulations were adhered to.

19. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Heritage England for inviting BHAS to conduct the survey, the farmer Frank Grantham for allowing access to the land, David Staveley for the magnetometry survey (and his support with identifying features within the images) and those members of the BHAS field unit who conducted the survey.

20. References:-

Bell M. 1977 ‘Excavations at Bishopstone’ Sussex Archaeological Collections (SAC) 115

Doherty A. 2014 ‘An archaeological watching brief at 145 Vale Avenue, Patcham’ *unpublished internal report for Archaeology South East (ASE).*

Historic England: *Shrunken Medieval settlement at Old Erringham List Entry number: 1015126 (Amended 30 Aug 96).*

Holden E.W. 1976 ‘Excavations at Old Erringham, Shoreham; Part One. A Saxon weaving hut, SAC **114,** 306-21.

Holden E.W. 1980 ‘ Excavations at Old Erringham, Shoreham, West Sussex; Part Two, The ‘Chapel’ and ‘Ringwork’, SAC **118**, 257-97.

Rudling D.R. et al 2002 ‘Downland Settlement and Land-Use, The Archaeology of the Brighton Bypass’. Archetype Publications**.**

Skelton J. (*forthcoming*) ‘Excavations of a late Saxon settlement and later Medieval enclosure at Ovingdean, Brighton, East Sussex.

Thomas G. 2010 ‘The later Anglo-Saxon settlement at Bishopstone; a downland manor in the making’. CBA Research Report 163, Council for British Archaeology, York.

Warne H. 1989 “Stanmer, A Reconstructed Settlement”, SAC **127**, 189-210

Field Walking at Ovingdean 2017

Introduction

Ovingdean continues to be the focus of the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society activities. The excavations had been covered over for the winter late in November 2016. The field immediately north of the excavations was ploughed in February of 2017 and it was considered to be an ideal opportunity for the BHAS field unit to conduct some field walking. The finds from the field walking could indicate whether aspects of the Saxon and medieval enclosure being excavated continue northwards into the surrounding fields.

A written statement of investigation (WSI) was created and an application to field walk was passed to County Hall, Brighton and Hove City Council land managers and the tenant farmer for approval to access the lands. Once agreement was reached a plan was set out to investigate this rather small, triangular field (TQ 3545 0370).

The geology is upper to middle chalk with head deposits in the valley bottom

The weather had been quite wet after heavy rain over a number of days preceding the field walking. The field was walked over a 2 day period. The first day was walked in a light drizzle and thick mist with the other day being brighter but colder. The field was quite sodden and claggy and walking was quite heavy going. A number of the team had not field walked before so training was given in setting out the field, and in the methodology of searching for finds in the ploughed soil.

Methodology

A base line was set along the east side of the field which was the longest edge. It runs south/east to north/west. Ranging poles were used for the start locations of each line or bamboo canes when ranging poles were already in use. Lines were spaced at twenty metres apart, and each line was then divided into 20 metre transects. The lines were walked from east to west going slightly uphill towards Cattle Hill. Each transect had its own bag clearly marked. The lines walked ranged from line A in the south to line R in the north. A totals of 18 lines were walked. As the field is triangular some lines had only one of two transects, while the apex of triangle had the longest lines incorporating 7 transects. Finds collection were restricted to about a metre either side of the line being walked. Everything was to be picked up that was not natural to the environment.

On the second day of field walking there was enough time for a ‘total’ collection of finds from the irregular shaped south section of the field, located outside of the

boundary of the grided survey. It was from this section that a broken section of a Neolithic flint axe rough out was found, and a pair of nice end scrapers.

After walking the finds were washed. The next stage was to measure and weigh the various artefacts and to record them in detail. The finds, as they were coming from top soil and unstratified, are unlikely to be stored in a museum. Items which can be used for outreach would be recorded and then transferred to the BHAS outreach packages.

Fig 1. The Field walked north of Hog Croft (Google earth)

The Finds

The Flint work (Fig. 2)

Flintwork collected at Ovingdean consisted of 106 struck flints weighing in at 2,882 gms. From this assemblage were 9 flints tools and a single core (Fig 8). Most of the struck flakes retained vestiges of cortex with only 33 flakes (31%) being without. The flint patination varied from grey (45%), blue (29%) to white (23%). Only 3 flakes retained a black patination.

A total collection of the south section of the field, which was not grided out, recovered an additional 14 flint flakes weighing 365 gms. This part of the field was where a Neolithic axe roughout and 2 ends scrapers were found.

The collection of flint tools amounted to 7% of the total flint recovered. Among the flint finds were 3 end scrapers, a pair of notched pieces, a blade fragment and a possible piercer. One flint was almost the shape of an arrowhead and may have been discarded during manufacture. The most significant flint find was of a Neolithic rough out axe, with a white patination. A similar object was found during field at Woodingdean in 2003 (Funnell 2016).

Fire cracked flint collected totalled 181 pieces with a combined weight of 5,797 gms. Many of the fragments were quite small in size but a number of pieces weighed over 100 gms each with the largest weighing 154 gms.

Type	Number
Flakes	111
Scraper	3
Notched Piece	2
Blade Fragment	1
Piercer	1
Arrowhead?	1
Axe Roughout	1
Total	120
Fire cracked flint	181

The Pottery (Fig 3.)

The pottery from the field walking comprised an interesting mixture of both ancient and modern. A few sherds of prehistoric pottery were found, along with some Roman and medieval pieces. The majority of the collection consisted of a mixture of Victorian and contemporary ceramics. A good number of the ceramics

were richly decorated with Victorian blue and white designs, with other notable numbers being collected included brown, glazed Keymer wares and quantities of plain white ceramics. A number of flowerpot fragments of modern flowerpot were also in the collection.

The pottery from the south ungrided section of the field totalled 7 medieval sherds and 62 Victorian or modern ceramics weighing an additional 689 gms.

Type	Number	Weight gms
Prehistoric Flint tempered	3	31
Roman Grey Ware	1	12
Roman Sand tempered	1	7
Roman Flint tempered	1	8
Roman East Sussex Ware	2	3
Medieval Flint tempered	3	13
Medieval Sand tempered	10	71
Medieval Green Glazed	3	3.5
Victorian & Modern		
Brown Keymer Ware	22	366
Plain white ceramic	16	229
Blue & White ceramic	15	48
Stonewares	12	347
Misc inc Flowerpot	91	123
Total	179	1261.5

From among the Roman pottery were 3 base sections, in grey ware, sand tempered and flint tempered. A single prehistoric sherd was part of a vessel rim. Out of the medieval collection there was only a single base fragment and this was from a green glazed fabric.

The Marine Shell (Fig 4.)

The shell collected from Ovingdean was mostly oyster being 49 fragments weighing in at 620 gms. Other marine shell included 7 fragments of scallop (31 gms) and a single winkle shell (3 gms). There was only one larger oyster shell fragment, most of the shell being only very small pieces. Some of the oyster had traces of parasitic infestation with hoplura being rhe main culprit, and Clionne affecting only a single piece.

The Glass (Fig 5.)

Glass fragments amounted to 74 in total weighing 785.5 gms. All of the glass was from vessels. A number of pieces had ‘ledgings’. There were several decorated pieces with various ribbing and lined designs. Several of the items had an opaque finish, and only two appeared to have ‘bubbled’ interiors suggesting possible Roman dating. There were a couple of bottle bases, a spout and a glass stopper.

The south section of the field produced another 11 fragments of glass weighing 243 gms.

Clay Pipes (Fig 6.)

A total of 17 pieces of clay pipe were found during the field walking, 10 from the grided area and 7 fragments from the south field section. All of the clay pipe fragments were stems, no bowls or fragments of bowls were found. The stems varied from 5.2 to 9.9 millimetres in diameter, and the lengths of the pipe stems varied from a minimum of 16 to a maximum of 41 millimetres. None of the stem fragments were decorated.

Whetstones

The field walking recovered 2 fragments of whetstone. The rectangular shaped items were of a coarse gritted pink sarsen stone. One whetstone was 25mm in thickness and the other much thinner with a thickness of only 10mm.

Nails and Metalwork

A small number of nails were found all measuring 5mm square, but with varying lengths being 40, 50 an 58mm. A pair of metal rods were also found, one measuring 7mm in diameter and the other 10mm square, the latter is a possible chisel. These items may be associated with modern farm machinery. The only item of real interested was a buckle. It was rectangular in shape (46x33mm) and had a thickness of 6mm. It is possibly medieval or Tudor in date.

Bones

A surprising number of bones were found during the field walking 28 in number. Among the group were 14 long bones, some skull and pelvic fragments, one jaw bone and a pair of teeth. There were 9 unidentifiable fragments part of a vertebra and some rib pieces. Most of the bone is from larger animals probably cattle or horse.

In addition to this collection were 12 long bones and 4 fragments from the south ungrided section.

Misc. Building Materials

With any field walking contemporary building material is always present on fields. At Ovingdean the sample tile collected totalled 149 pieces of various sizes and thickness and weighed 4,653 gms. The modern brick, including I complete brick, numbered 41 in total with a weight of 2,303 gms. All of the roofing slate recovered was of a dark blue colour. A total of 84 slate fragments were found weighing 953 gms.

Among the finds collected were a number of older roofing fragments. There were 6 pieces of Horsham stone recovered weighing 241 gms. Of this collection 4 pieces came from the ungrided south section of the field. Two of the fragments had soot attached tending to suggest that had once bee part of some structure.

The detailed recording sheets for the finds are attached to this report.

Conclusions

The prime objective of the field walking at Ovingdean had been to seek evidence that the known medieval and Saxon settlement currently being excavated continued northwards. As with any fieldwalking the finds and data produced reveal evidence for activities over a number of archaeological periods, and this project was no different. The finds from the field walking were very similar to most downland and valley sites previously walked in this part of Sussex, producing a rich variety of finds.

The South Downs and adjacent valleys always produce numerous pieces of worked flint, and waste flake from the tool producing process. At the small field in Ovingdean new flints finds including the rare find of a Neolithic rough out axe, and a number of end scrapers. Axes are quite rare so this was a very interesting find. The concentration of flintwork on this field is generally well dispersed but the number of finds reduces at the north section of the field. The main flake and tool concentration is in the valley bottom, but the flakes and tools are too few in number to suggest settlement or working areas. A similar collection of flintwork was found in 2000 when BHAS walked the fields opposite St Dunstan's, now Blind Veterans (Funnell 2000). The flint is a typical downland late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age collection.

Pottery was distributed all over the field with only a few sherds recovered. There were a couple of prehistoric shreds and some Roman items including grey wares and East Sussex Wares. The prehistoric and Roman sherds are probably associated with the large enclosure known about and located in the fields to the south of Ovingdean church. The distance from this enclosure suggest that the Roman pottery is probably part of manuring or rubbish dumping from the larger

site. There were no concentrations of prehistoric or Roman pottery with only a few sherds being found.

Medieval pottery was collected and most of the focus was from the south section of the field that was not grided out, and also along the first lines at the south ed of the field. The medieval pottery was not found in any concentration and is probably like the Roman pottery, associated with either manuring or rubbish dumping away from the main area of habitation to the south in Hog Croft field.

The field walking produced a nominal number of small fragments of oyster shell fragments, and a few other types. The marine shell is focused in one area of the field, which could possibly indicate a rubbish pit of some description, but it would not be a very large feature. Ploughing in the field to the south of Ovingdean church has, in the past, produced significant quantities of oyster shell which does tend to suggest larger rubbish pits in that location.

The field was filled with numerous quantities of Victorian and modern debris including glass vessels of various colours and shapes, clay pipe stems, modern roofing tile and brick and plenty of slate roofing fragments. The metal finds included a fragment of a buckle, which could be either medieval or Tudor, and a few older square nails.

A pair of whetstone fragments were among the finds and several fragments of Horsham stone roofing slates. The latter are probably associated the re-roofing of the church roof. The field to the south called Hog Croft is littered with both modern and Horsham stone roofing pieces.

The field walking at Ovingdean in 2017 confirmed what is already known from previous field walking to the south of this field, that Ovingdean is a valley rich in archaeology. There are finds from the Neolithic through to the medieval period showing that occupation and settlement in this lovely valley has been ongoing for thousands of years. There are bound to be mores sites just waiting to be found. It is possible that ploughing is destroying some of these ancient sites. A new venture will be to investigate fields further north, and possibly east over Mount Pleasant where a tumulus is known to have existed.

Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank Brighton and Hove City Council and the tenant farmer, Mr Martin Carr, for allowing access to the field, to Mr Greg Chuter the County Archaeologist for his support and to all those members of the BHAS field unit that participated in the fieldwalking and subsequent finds washing and processing. A copy of this report will be published in the BHAS 2017 Field Notebook. A copy of the report will be passed to County Hall and the HER records at The Keep.

Author: John Funnell 18 Reeeves Hill, Coldean, Brighton, BN1 9AS.

References:-

Funnell J. 2000 ‘Fieldwalking at Ovingdean 2000’ BHAS Field Notebook 2000

Funnell J. 2016 ‘Fieldwalking south of the Woodingdean cemetery 2005’ BHAS Field Notebook 2016

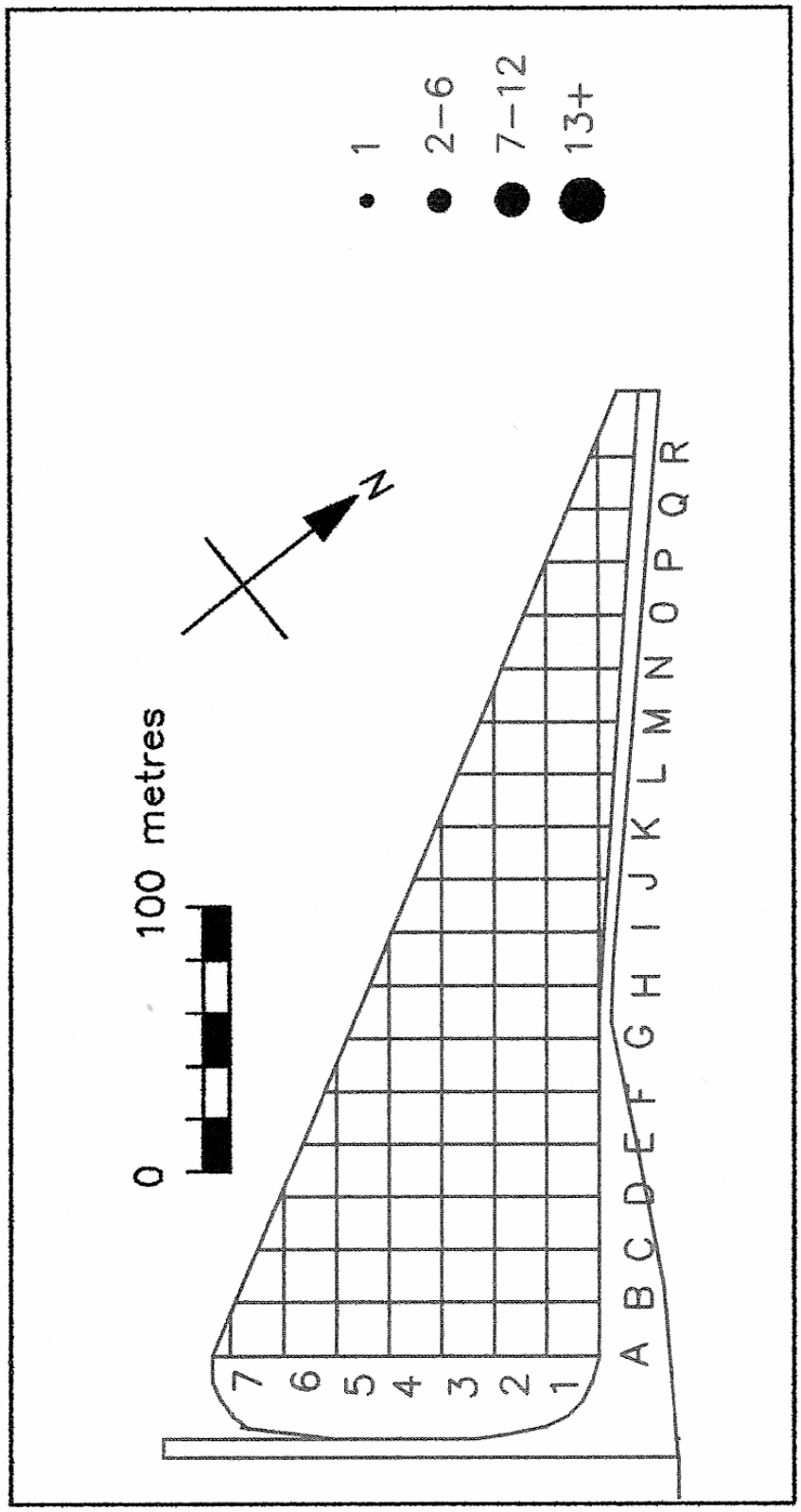


Fig 2. Flint Work Ovingdean north field 2017

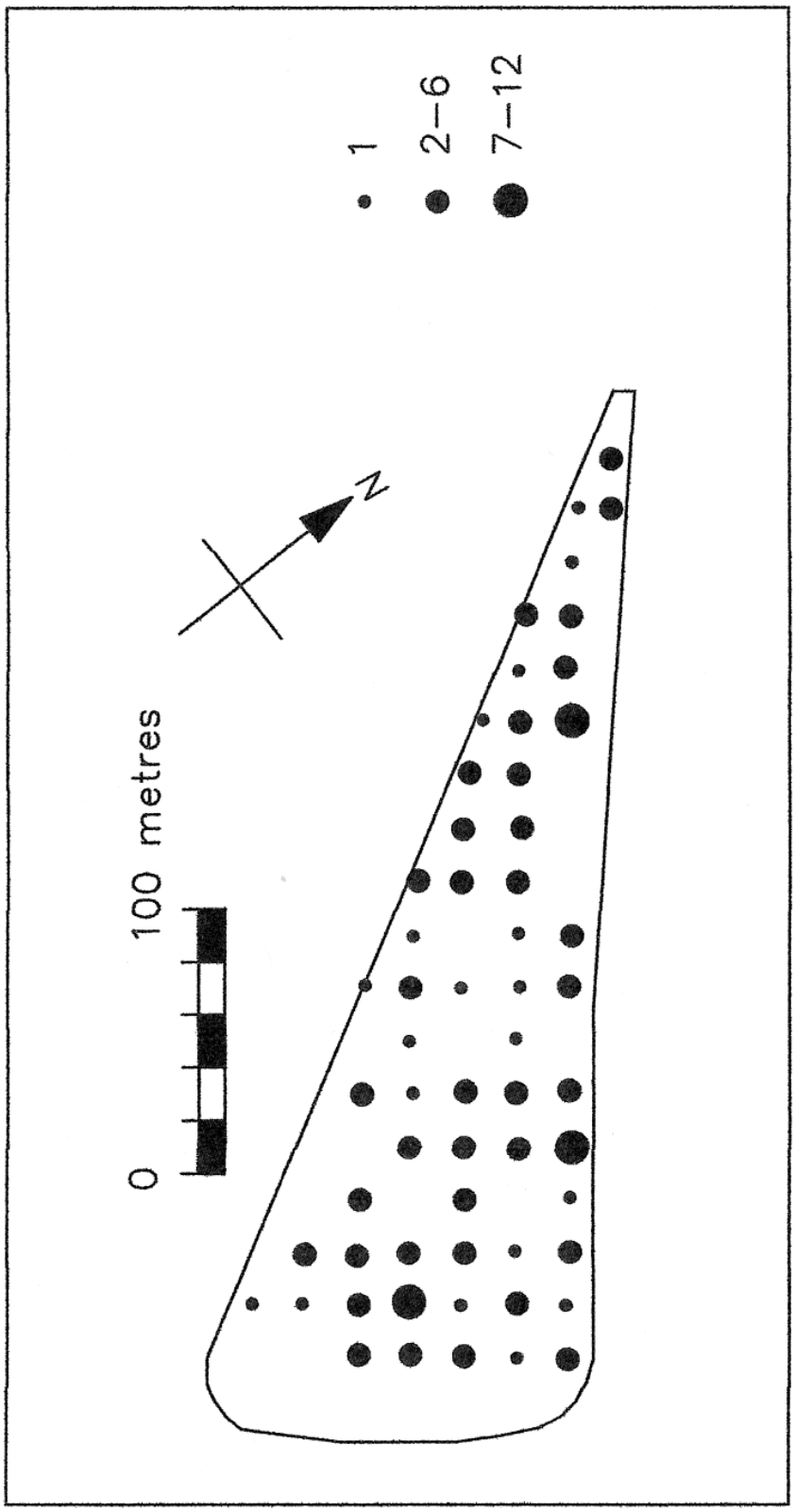


Fig 3. Fire cracked flint Ovingdean north field 2017

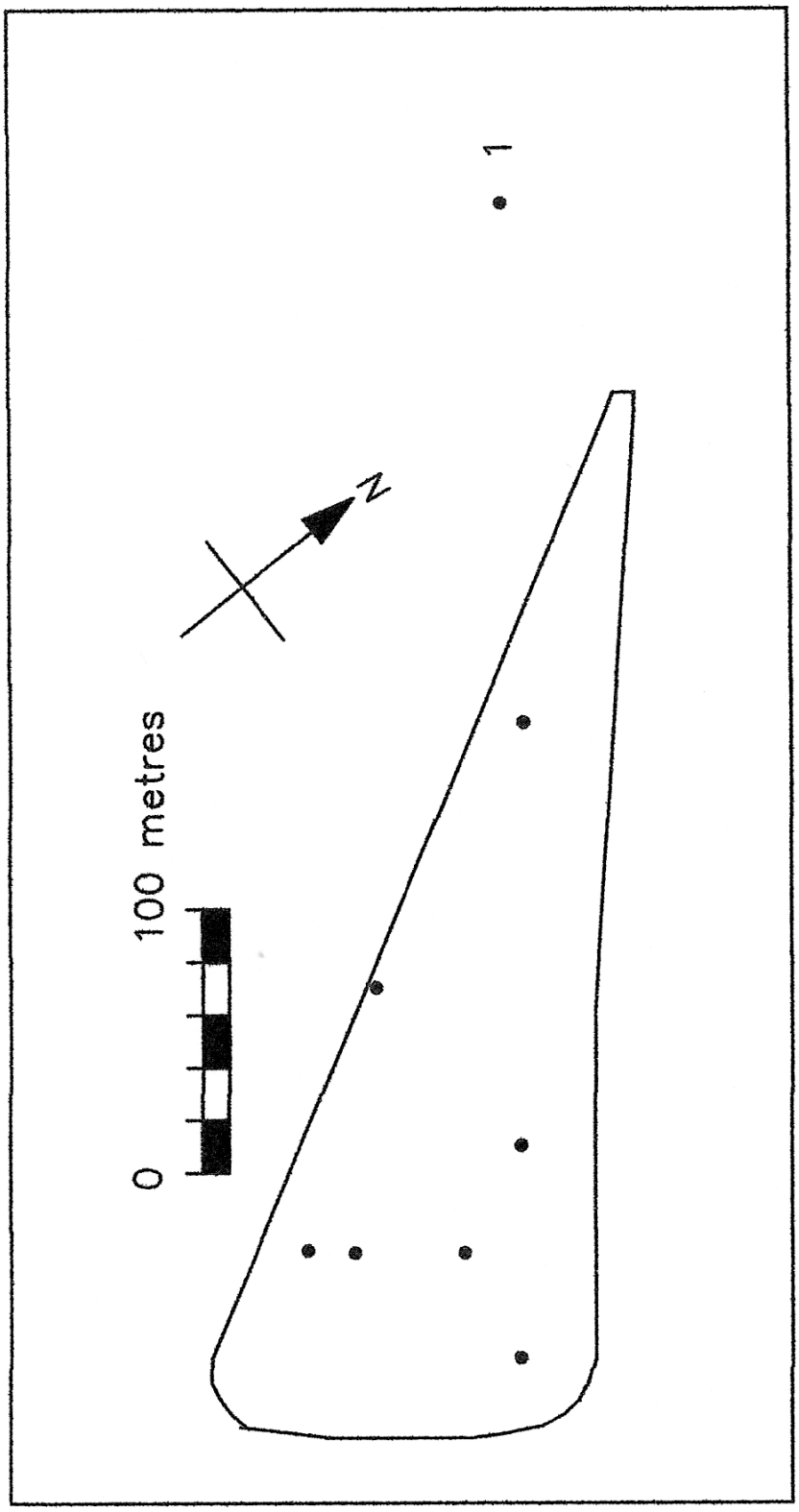


Fig 4. Prehistoric and Roman pottery Ovingdean north field 2017

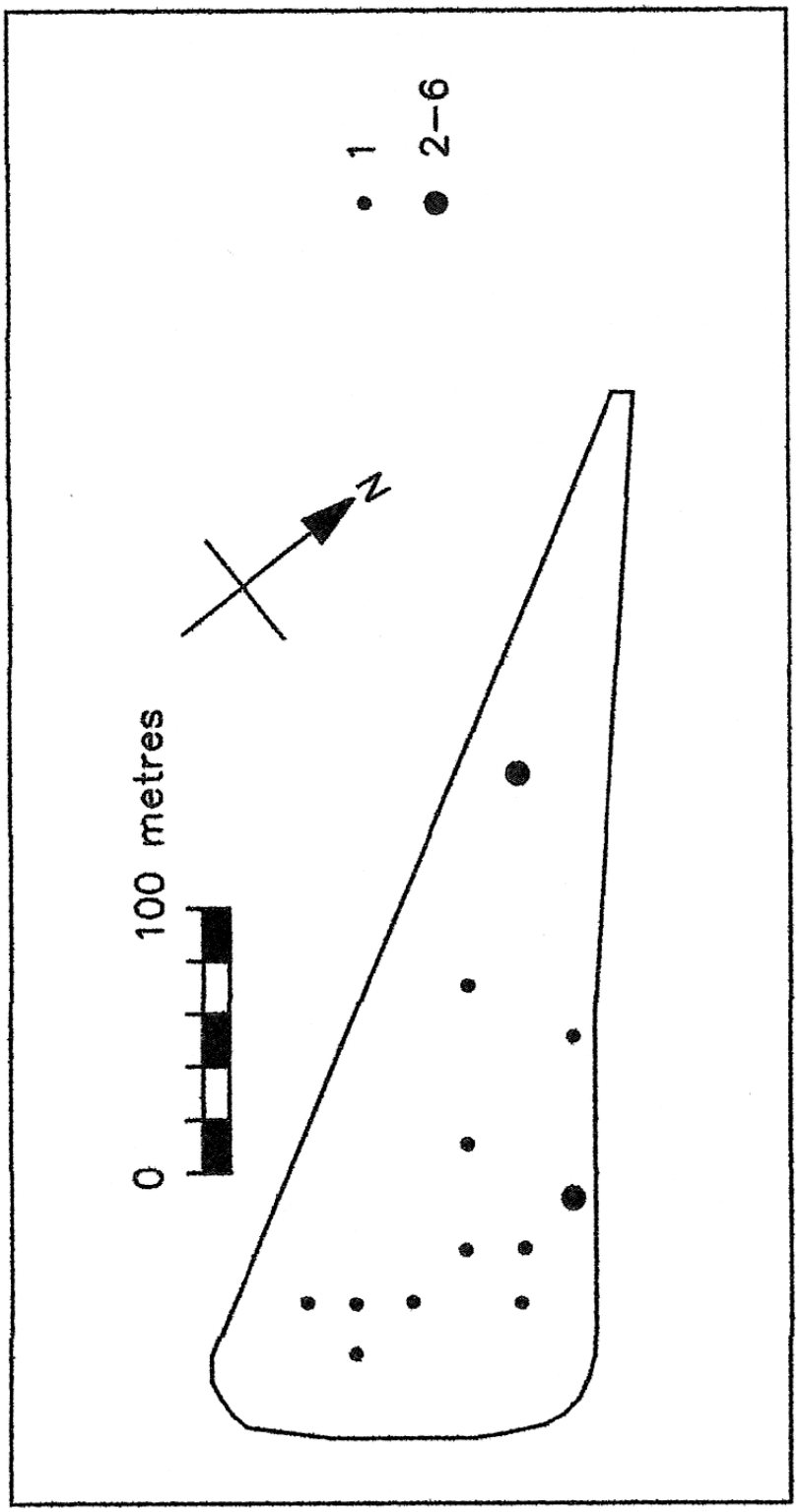


Fig 5. Medieval pottery Ovingdean north field 2017

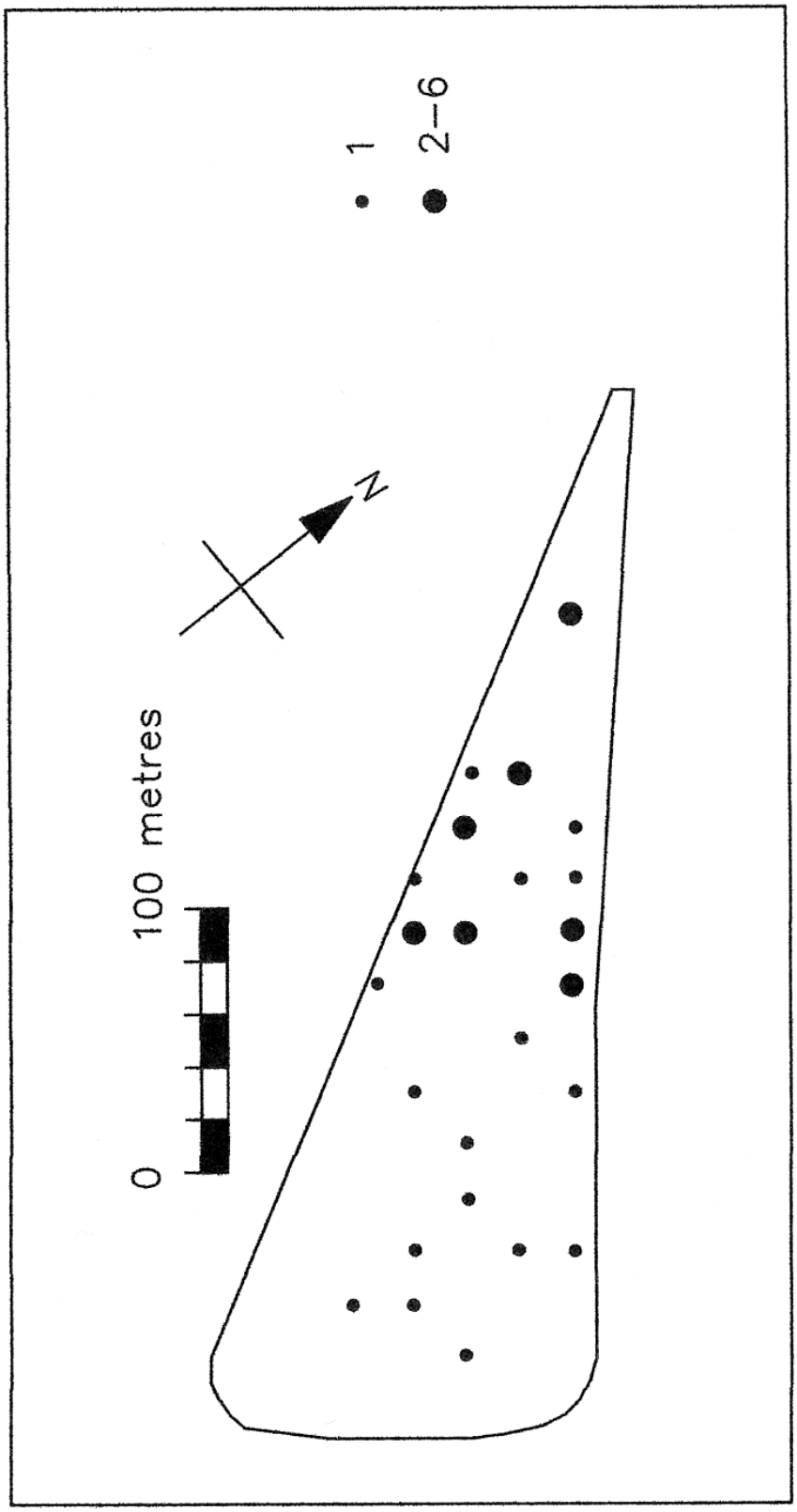


Fig 6. Marine Shell Ovingdean north field 2017

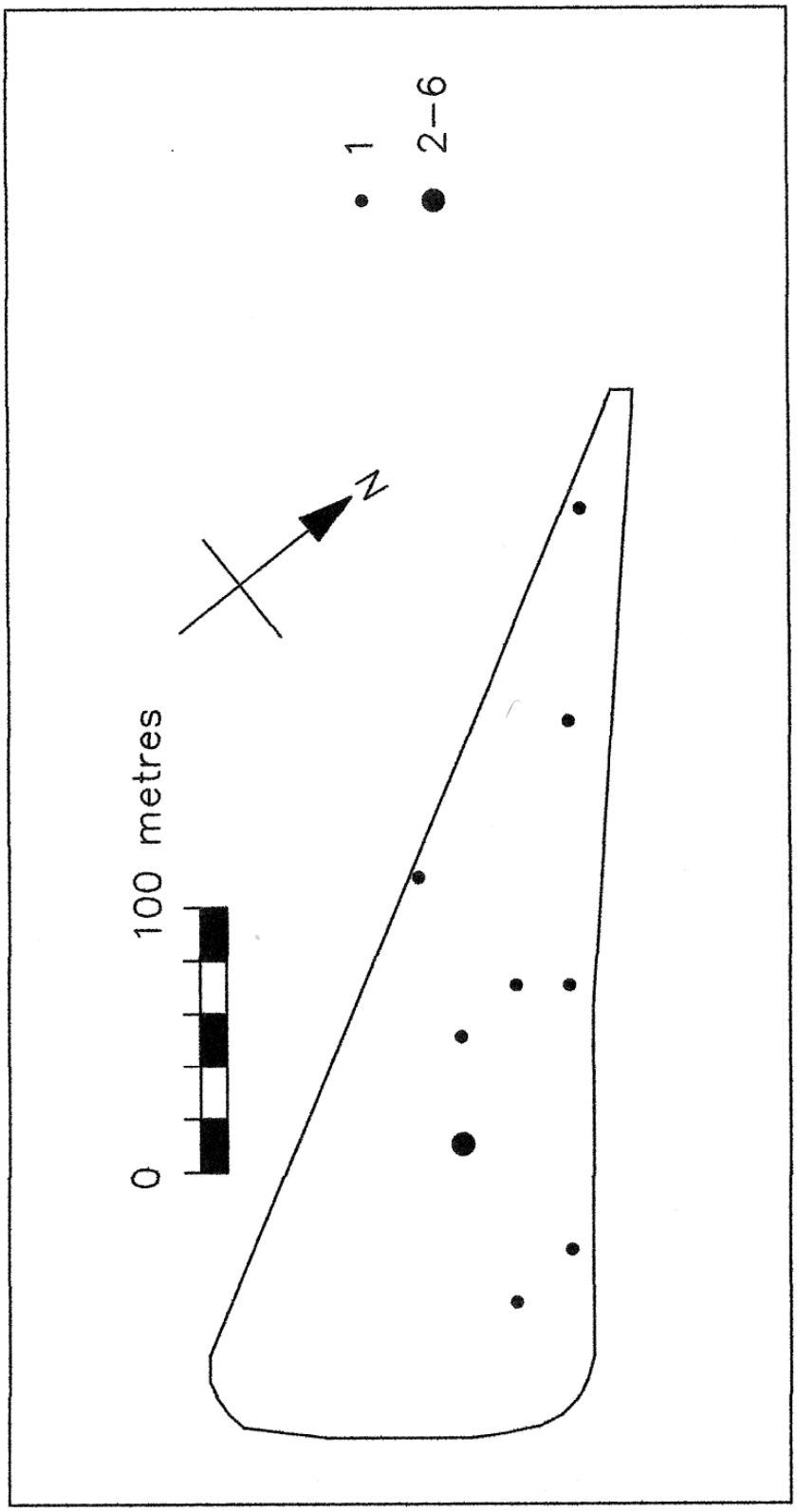


Fig 7. Clay pipes Ovingdean north field 2017

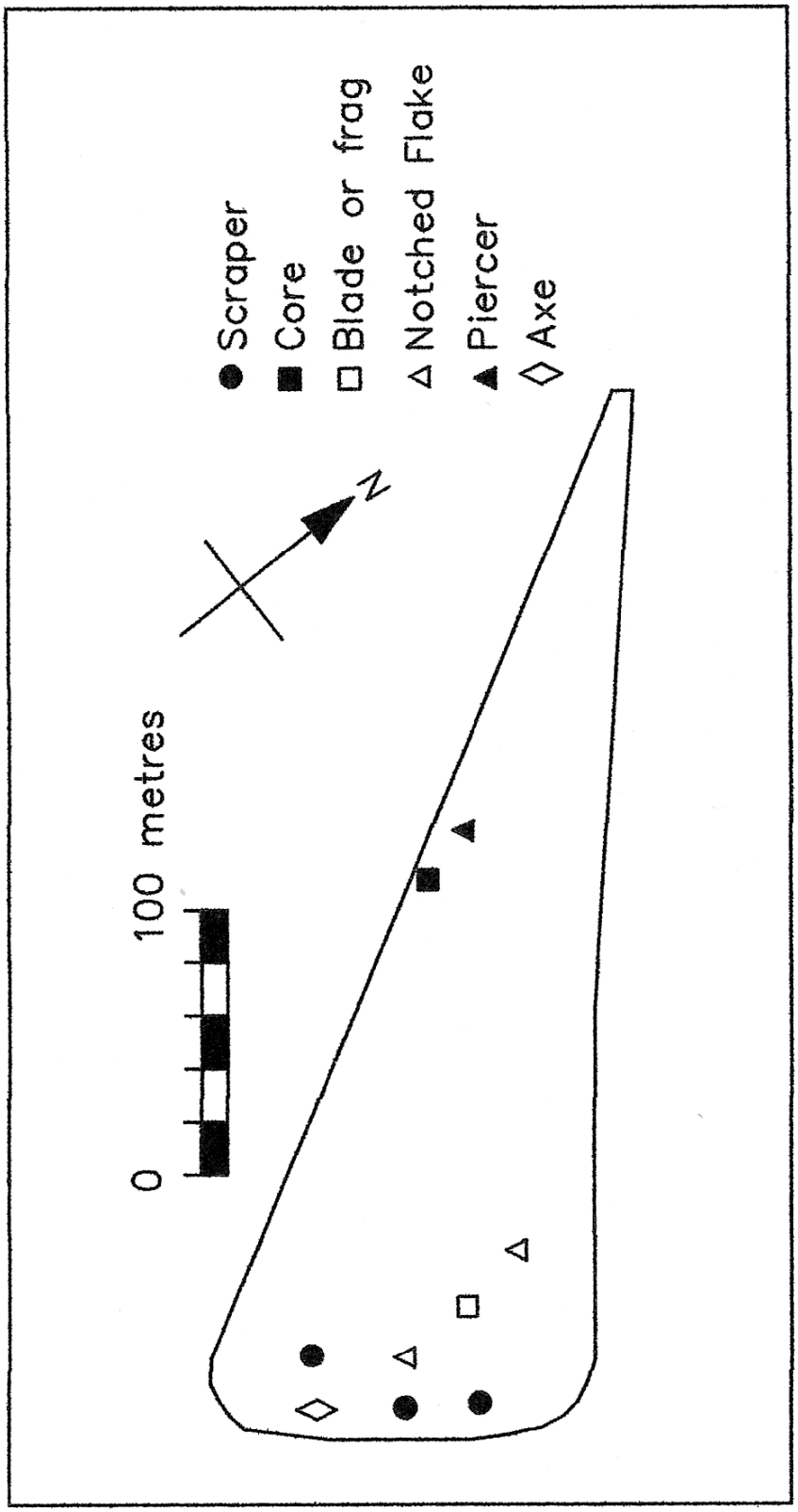


Fig 8. Flint tools Ovingdean north field 2017

Brighton Pepperpot

Introduction

The Pepperpot near Queens Park is one of Brighton's most enigmatic buildings. It was buil in the early part of the 19th century, but nothing is known about why it was built. It is generally associated with the Attree Villa built about the same time. The architect was Sir Charles Barry who also designed the Royal Sussex County Hospital and the Houses of Parliament. The assumption is that it was constructed as a water pump to allow running water in the upper rooms of the villa. There is some idea that it is built over an existing well, or that it may have been a wind driven machine and that it was powered by steam. Ron Martin has explored the edifice and has numerous ideas about what it could be. During the early 20th century on the west side were constructed some public toilets, but these have long gone and it is now planned to make this section into a bicycle shed.

During the latter [part of the 19th century a wall and magnificent gate was added to enclose the elaborate houses and the Spa built around the very prestigious Queen's park, and a number of those gateways to the park still remain as well as the gateway to the Attree villa which was demolished back in the 1970's.

There are a number of plans and photographs showing details about the landscape at the time and the original drawings of the Pepperpot. These intricate drawings show a number of features including a number of tunnels going out from the Pepperpot in a south easterly direction, a set of steps going down into a steam engine shed and a large water tank. Ron Martin has commented that the size of the water tank was much too large even for such a grandiose building such as the villa, and considers that it must have had other additional uses. Most of the underground features on the plans run eastwards or along Tower Road.

On the 4th November Pete Tolhurst and the author met with members of the Friends of the Pepperot at the building, and explored the interior of the structure. IT has several floors with windows at the top giving wonderful views all over Brighton. There a[ppears to be a central brick section which could be for a pump shaft, and it is assumed that some heat was generated as any woodwork is kept well back from the central section. At the meeting BHAS were asked f it was possible to conduct a geophysical survey around the Pepperpot and along Tower Road. The reply was that while BHAS did not have the correct equipment our good friend and leading Sussex geophysics expert David Staveleye did possess such and instrument, it is a ground penetrating Radar device. David was subsequently contacted and agreed to conduct a survey using his machine.

On Saturday 18th or March 2017 David Staveley, the author and members of the Friends of the Brighton Peppepot met at the site. A visit was made to the features around Tower Road, including the large bank rubbing along the east side of the road and a search made for any hidden subterranean features, but

none was noted. The husnband of one of the Frends of the Peppepot did remember going down a tunne l in his youth and pointd out the location, but this feature waa well awy form anything noted on the 19th century plans and to far awy form the pepperpot itself.

The Ground Penetrating Radar Survey

David Staveley set up his machine and after surveying in the part of Tow Road to be studied conducted a GPR survey. The survey, included the investigation of a section to the south of the building and a large tract along the centre of Tower Road running south east from the Pepperpot down the small slope. David carried out a number of scans over the large mound to the east, and around the grass section to the west of the building. He did suggest that part of Tower Road appeared to have anomalies and that there may be a section of the elaborate wall and gate still remaining, but that much ground disturbance had taken place around the grass section. This is probably associated with the gate and wall features but also the building of the later toilet block. Being in an urban environment there would have been numerous other works, and there are number of utility covers all around the Pepperpot which would require a number for trench laying cables, ducts and pipes. With so much ground disturbance a GPR survey is not likely to produce great results. A resistivity survey was proposed but David suggested that similar results would be forthcoming, with numerous anomalies and very little in substance making it not worthwhile doing.

The Report on the GPR Survey by David Staveley

Conclusions

It is always very useful to have any survey conducted particularly in areas where roads, pavements and other concrete obstacles now cover hidden archaeology. However, sadly wven with extremely clever and technical equipment results cannot always be guaranteed. The GPR survey did pick up some curious anomalies but nothing associated with any tunnels, workshops, steps or water tank show in the old maps and plans. This does not mean to say that they are not there, or were not there, but subsequent developments and construction may effectively removed them, and replaced them with something even mores solid.

It is also possible that though the plans are full of detail the tunnels and engine shed may not have been actually constructed. It may be worthwhile for the Friends Group to sift through documents and records at The Keep to seek out any more additional information that could assist with their searches.

Ron Martin and Malcolm Dawes visited the Pepperpot a week or so before the survey. They will no doubt inform the interested parties if they, and the Sussex Industrial Archaeological Society, find any relevant information about this very enigmatic structure and why and for what purpose it was constructed.

Acknowledgements

BHAS would like to thank the Friends of the Peppepot for inviting us along to assist the survey, and to David Staveley for giving his time and bringing along his equipment to conduct the survey.

John Funnell 26th March 2017

Plate 1. Surveying down Tower Road

Plate 2. The machine used for the survey

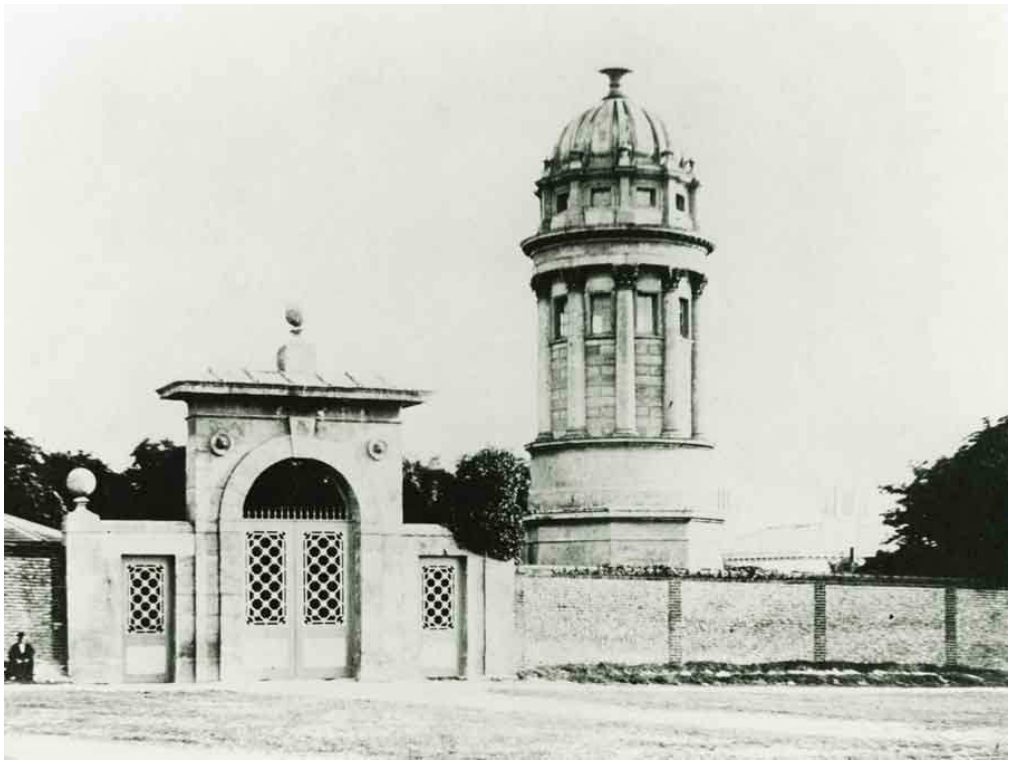
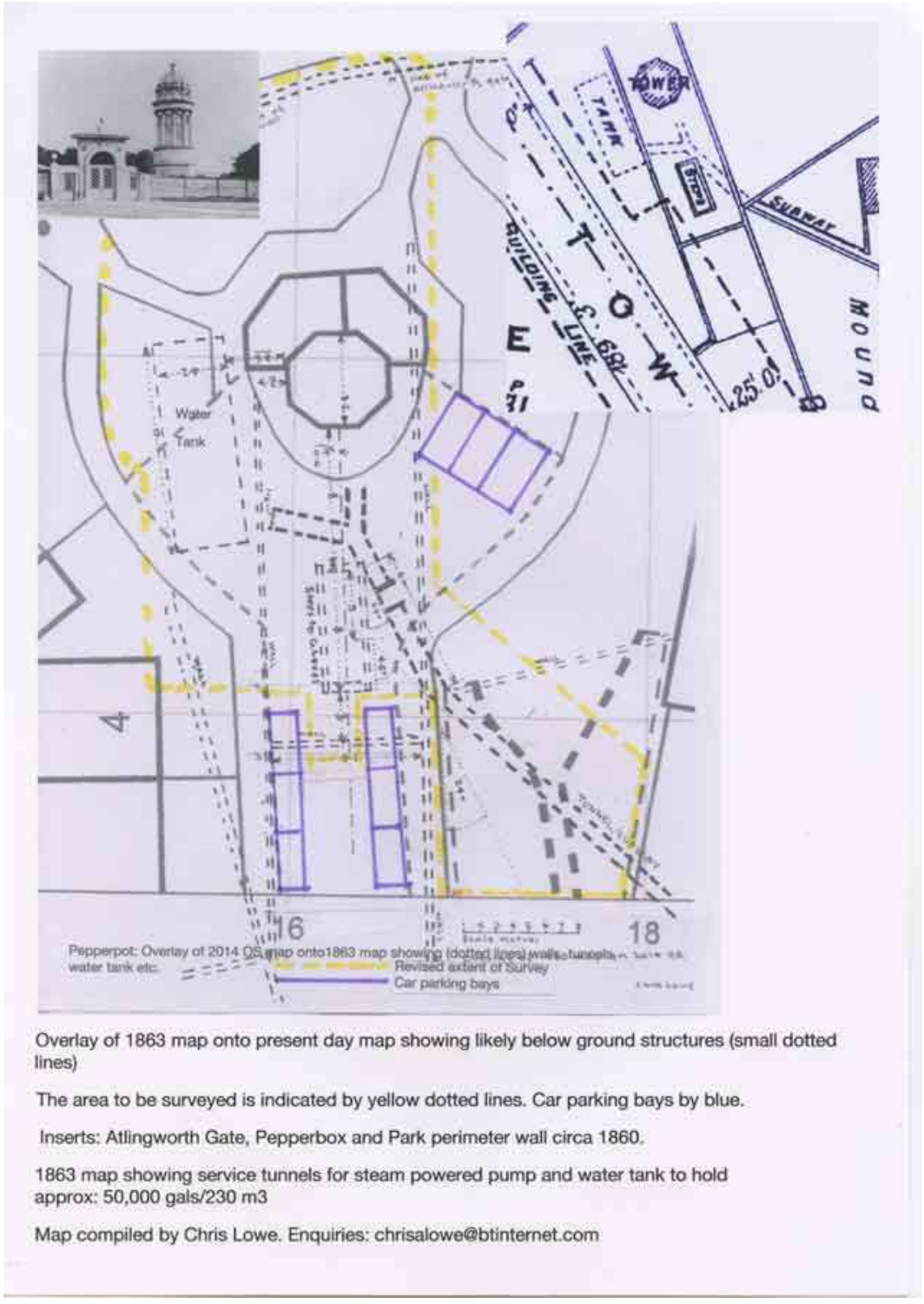


Plate 3. The Atlingworth Gate and wall

Plate 4. The Attree Villa Gate



Overlay of 1863 map onto present day map showing likely below ground structures (small dotted lines)

The area to be surveyed is indicated by yellow dotted lines. Car parking bays by blue.

Inserts: Atlingworth Gate, Pepperbox and Park perimeter wall circa 1860.

1863 map showing service tunnels for steam powered pump and water tank to hold approx: 50,000 gals/230 m3

Map compiled by Chris Lowe. Enquiries: chrisalowe@btinternet.com

Plate 5. The 1863 Plan of the Pepperpot and underground features. (Ref C.Lowe)

Plate 6. Old plan showing the Pepperpot and Buildings in Tower Road

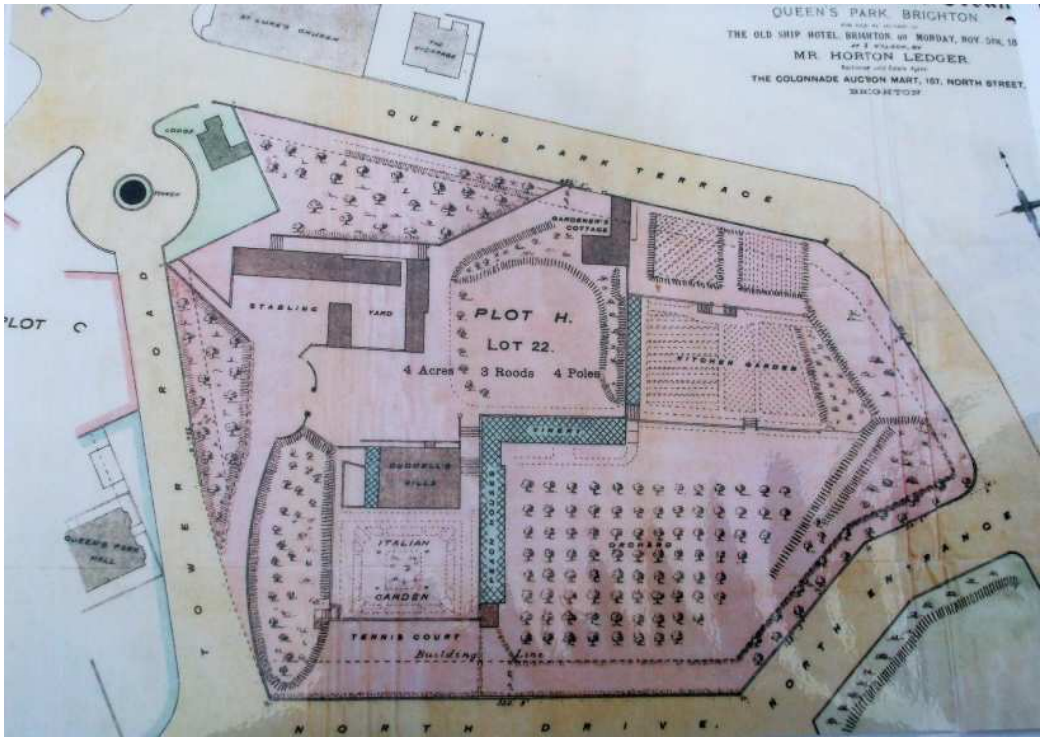


Plate 7. Old plan showing Pepperpot and villas

The Pepper Pot - History and Architectural Appraisal

By R.G.MARTIN,

42 Falmer Avenue, Saitciean,

BRIGHTON,

BN2 8FG

October, 2017 Tel: 01273 27133

The Pepper Pot

At the north end of Queen's Park in Brighton is a strikingly flamboyant tower in Italianate style known as The Pepper Pot (Fig 1 Pepperpot External View from the South-West) and sometimes The Pepperpot or The Pepper Box. It is located at TO. 3216 0475. The reason for this tower was not generally known to date, but the suggestions are that it was built as a water or an observation tower or a sewer vent[1]. Of these, when one describes a water tower this normally means a tower with tank at the top which is not the case here. A sewer vent and an observation tower were not applicable at the date of construction but it was used for these later. This article intends to answer these questions.

Queen's Park occupies an area of 15.32 acres[2] in a shallow valley running southwards from Race Hill. In 1822, one John Armstrong obtained a lease of the area and set it out as a pleasure garden, charging people to visit it. In 1830 Thomas Attree bought the whole park.[3] He was a prominent figure in the town, a solicitor, and was known by his enemies as the "King of Brighton" His intention was to build for his own occupation a large house, to be known as Attree Villa. He also had ideas of building more houses around the perimeter of the park, where 15 are shown on a futuristic painting[4] but these were never built. He appointed as his architect Charles Barry, who had in 1925 won the competition to design St. Peter's Church in the Level at Brighton and was later to share design The Houses of Parliament with Augustus Pugin. The builder was William Ranger (see Appendix 2).

The Pepper Pot is a tower five storeys 18 m (60 feet) high. The ground storey is octagonal with brick walls 450 mm (18") thick, a projecting plinth and capped with a cornice and frieze. There is a single plain door opening in the south side leading to a short flight of steps running downwards from ground floor level. Above this are three storeys of a circular tower with ten giant three quarter section circular Corinthian attached columns above a plinth with moulded capping. These columns were made of Ranger's concrete (see Appendix 2); they appear to be of one piece, as no horizontal joints are visible and were presumably precast and with a weight of about 2 tons each could have been handled with equipment available in 1830. The Spaces between the columns is

filled and at the top in each bay between the columns there is a side hung opening wooden casement, (recently replaced) divided into small panes, with a plain band course over carried around the columns below the capitals. Above the column capitals there is a substantial continuous moulded cornice with moclillions, a frieze and base mould.

The top storey is of dwarf height in ten bays with pilasters capped with a deep continuous cornice which is carried around the pilasters and which are capped with moulded balusters with spherical finials. In each bay there are small side hung opening wooden casement windows (recently replaced).

The roof is a semi-dornicai brick cupola, of ten panels, with raised divisions and panels to each bay. It is capped with a flat-topped bronze finial.

All the external surfaces are rendered.

Internally, there is a probability that there is a chamber below the ground floor level, which is not accessible. Barry's early sketch[5] shows a chamber under the ground floor with the well in the centre, with a raised well head. The chamber is shown with a semi-circular vaulted soffit which supports the ground floor. There would have been access to this chamber but there is no evidence of this.

Internally, the ground storey walls are of brick. There is a projecting pilaster at each internal angle capped with projecting corbels four courses high, the bottom course moulded. The purpose for these is to carry 4 1/2 " thick lintels which support the circular brickwork of the tower above. In the centre up to 2nd floor level there is a brick pier 0.7 m (2'3") square, laid in stretcher bond, which encases a 300 mm (12") internal diameter cast iron flue pipe up to second floor level, the pipe then continuing uncased up to the roof finial. The brick casing was presumably provided to prevent visitors getting burnt on the hot pipe. The upper storeys above first floor level are all lined with Ranger's patent artificial stone blocks of various sizes but mainly 600 x 300 mm (24" x 12") and 270 mm (10") thick. At the upper level there are wooden casement in small panes windows, one to each bay, recenty renewed. The ground floor is of solid construction. The lst, 2nd, 3rd and 4th. floors are all of wooden construction with joists covered with plain edged boarded flooring. In the centre of all these floors there were circular voids up to 6'6" diameter, which have been subsequently infilled. The level of the 3rd floor is such that it could have been use as an observation platform by visitors looking through the windows: in fact a 19th. century i360! Access to the 1st, 2nd and 3rd. floors is by wooden ladders. There is some doubt about the function of the voids in the wooden floors. The assumption that they were there to locate the wind machine is a valid one but this does not explain the void in the 3rd. floor which could not have been extant in 1830 as the supporting concrete blockwork was not installed until 1836. Another explanation for these voids is that they were provided as a means of keeping visitors away from the flue pipe and in this case there would have been a balustrade around.

The Pepper Pot was built in 1830 for Thomas Attree at the same time as he was building a large house nearby for his own occupation: Attree Villa[6]. In the Rev.

Roberts Barry's biography of his father[7] he writes "... it was a circular tower ...intended to cover a horizontal wind-wheel for raising water." (See Appendix 1). This is interpreted to mean that the horizontal wind machine was inside the Pepper Pot. The use of the word "wind-wheel" is interesting and the only connection there might be with a wheel might he the machinery over the well to pump water from the well. This could possibly have been of a similar type to the machinery over the well at the nearby Preston Manor. Here there is cast iron circular framework over the well head with a circular wheel above it, with a circumferential rack engaging with two pinions attached to cranks, which actuated the pump rods.

One of Barry's drawings shows all the columns around the tower to be free standing.[8] This drawing was presumably a preliminary sketch as the actual building differs in many respects; however it does show Barry's intentions. The wind machine would have been located in the centre of the tower, probably c. 6ft in diameter, the wind passing through the gaps between the column. The height of the wind machine would have been c. 6 m (20ft.) the same height as the columns. The voids in the floors, subsequently filled in indicates its size. It is not known whether the wind machine was actually installed and then removed, when its inefficiency was discovered or whether someone with experience of horizontal wind machines advised them that it would not work and it was never installed.

A strange anomaly is that the only published reference to the wind machine is by Robert Barry in the biography of his father[9]. This was published in 1367, 37 years after the building of the Pepper Pot. The information for this was probably obtained from his father's papers, who had died in 1860. It is not known who advocated the use of a horizontal wind machine - it might have been Attree or Barry but as it was useless and was quickly removed or never installed . It is likely that all reference to this machine was suppressed to avoid embarrassment. In the Arcana it even states that the Pepper Pot was built in 1836 "to house a steam engine". [10]

The steam engine was fitted in c. 1836, probably because of the inefficiency of the wind machine, which was exacerbated by the fact that the wind had to pass through the spaces between the columns, which would have created eddies. The steam engine may have been located inside the tower or was located externally underground together with the boiler and coal store and would have been close to the tower to simplify the shaft or belt drive to the pumps. A ground radar survey has recently been carried with negative results. After the steam engine was installed, the whole of the second, third and fourth storeys were lined with Ranger's Patent concrete blocks. the voids in the floors were filled in a new third floor was constructed at a level which could be used for observation. The use of the steam engine probably ceased in the early 1890s when mains water was provided for the Queen's Park area, after Queen's Park was acquired by Brighton Corporation and mains water and sewerage were installed.[11]

One of the drawings of 1829[12] shows a 20,000 gallon underground water tank. This seems excessive even allowing for Attree's envisaged building of 13 villas

around the park, which were shown on the painting of 1834.[13] However the use of a large storage tank made sense when it is related to the steam engine which then needed only to be fired up intermittently when the storage tank was empty. The tunnel shown on Barry's drawing[14] was built, probably to avoid At-tree and his guests catching sight of the men tending the machinery. This was a not uncommon feature of big houses at this time.

After Brighton Corporation acquired the site in 1890, mains water and drainage was then provided in Queen's Park[15], the flue pipe was used as a sewer vent and the steam engine was then able to be decommissioned. Recent uses for the Pepper Pot have been as a meeting place for youth groups, an artists' studio and a printing works. Recently a public toilet has been built at the north side at ground floor level.

I acknowledge the help have been given by Chris Lowe, Marilyn Palmer, Lawrence Stevens and various other members of the Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society.

Appendices

1. Horizonal wind powered machines

These were built sparingly in the early 19th. century. They consisted in a series of vanes in a horizontal plane fastened to a vertical wind shaft. They had the one advantage over conventional vertical wind mills in that there was no need for a complicated system for turning the sweeps into the wind as in the cap of a tower mill or the buck of a post mill. The disadvantage was that only 25% of the available power of the wind could be used to any effect. They were normally encased in a polyhedron framework, which was fitted with louvres, which could he opened or closed depending

on the wind direction. This could either been done manually or by connecting them to an external wind vane, which would have been mounted on the top of the tower.

2. William Ranger

William Ranger was builder from Ringmer who in 1832 was granted a patent for the production of Ranger's Artificial Stone, both in site and for precast work. He used Dorking quick lime and this was mixed with aggregates with hot or boiling water in order to achieve rapid hardening. He probably used the term "Dorking" to mean "hydraulic" as it seems unlikely that he would have used material sourced locally rather than from Dorking. The coarse aggregate he used was such as could pass a ',4" mesh. In his patent he states that the moulds for making the blocks could be removed in ten minutes.

References

1. Timothy Carder The Encyclopaedia of Brighton (1990), 138 (c)

2. Carder, op. cit. 138 (a)

3. The Story of Queen's Park, Brighton, (2009), p. 12

4. Thomas Allom (1834) painting in Brighton Museum and Art Galley also used as the cover picture for The Story of Queens Park, ibid.

5. RIBA 69227 (1828)

6. Carder, op. cit. 138 (c)

7. Rev. Robert Barry, The Life and Works of Sir Charles Barry. pp. 75 -77

8. RIBA ibid.

9. Rev. Robert Barry, ibid

10. Arcana of Science and Art (1836) pp. 50 and 51

11. The Story of Queens Park, op. cit, pp. 21 and 23

12. RIBA, ibid

13. Thomas Morn, (1824) original painting in Brighton Museum and Art Gallery, reproduced as cover of The Story of Queens Park, op. cit.

14. RIBA, ibid

15. The Story of Queens Park, op. cit, p.23

The Pepper Pot External View from the South-west

Reports by the Professional Groups working in and around the Brighton and Hove area 2017

Brighton: 435 Ditchling Road. (NGR 531465 107860. Brighton parish). (Site Code DIT 15. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the proposed construction of three dwellings. Four trenches were excavated. Each trench contained topsoil overlying a natural Clay-with-Flints deposit above the natural chalk bedrock. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded and the only finds recovered were two sherds of 20th-century pottery. These findings reflect that the site had a low intensity of use. In the prehistoric period, it may have been avoided for cultivation due to the presence of the Clay-with-Flints deposit. The site was open downland before it became a garden in the first half of the 20th century (CBAS).

Brighton: 39 Port Hall Road. (NGR 530346 105747: Brighton parish). (Site Code PRB 16. Director: Sarah Vine). A watching brief monitored the excavations for a new side extension on the east side of the house. The watching brief commenced with the removal of the concrete floor, and underlying brick crush, of the recently demolished side extension. After ground reduction of *c*.200mm, three foundation trenches for the new side extension were hand excavated. Beneath the brick crush, two layers of made ground were recorded overlying the natural chalk deposit. Both deposits of made ground contained artefacts of probable 19th- to early 20th- century date. The foundations of the existing late 19th- century house were also recorded. No other archaeological features or deposits were found. The project is in post-excavation stage (CBAS).

Brighton: 7 Ship Street Gardens. (NGR 530920 104076. Brighton parish). (Site Code: SSG 15. Director Caroline Russell). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the construction of an office building. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 at the rear (south) of the site contained a 14th-to 15th-century pit, and a late 16th- to mid 17th- century pit and linear feature. These discoveries suggest that the site has been part of the settlement of Brighton since the late medieval period, with the features possibly relating to a property boundary and rubbish pits, possibly to the rear of properties on the street frontage. These features appear to be protected by made ground deposits *c*.1m deep and within the trench, had not been impacted by the Post Medieval buildings located on this part of the site. Trench 2 towards the front (north) street frontage was much more disturbed, and contained two brick walls, part of a brick floor and a brick built drain, together with some pits. All of these features appear

to be of 19th- century date but could date as early as the 18th and as late as the early 20th century. The walls could relate to the buildings shown on the historic mapping, which show a building on the north street frontage as early as the late 18th century. A standing building survey was also carried out (CBAS).

Falmer: St Mary's Farm. (NGR TQ 346107). (Site Code: RMF13. Director Vasileios Tsamis). A non-invasive archaeological evaluation was carried out at the site. Phase 1 comprised the excavation of thirteen trenches and five test pits and Phase 2 comprised the re-excavation of ten of the trenches at St Mary's Farm, Falmer and Northease Farm, Rodmell. The work was undertaken to assess erosion and plough damage risk to below ground archaeological remains for use in support of a Higher Level Stewardship Agreement. At St Mary's Farm Middle Bronze Age activity in the form of field ditches and pits was identified at the bottom of Faulkner's Field. A small assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the features. During Phase 1 two areas of increased sensitivity due to ploughing were identified. Subsequent re-excavation of trenches during Phase 2 demonstrated only one area where there was minor plough damage and soil displacement (ASE).

Ovingdean: Land at Wanderdown Road. (TQ 3595 0395). (Site Director - Sean Wallis. Site Code: WRO 15/288). An evaluation in advance of housing recorded two undated features, one of which contained a human skull. The skull appears to be part of an inhumation burial, which is likely to date from either the prehistoric, Roman or Saxon periods (TVAS).

Saltdean: 25 Chailey Crescent. (NGR 539457 102421. Saltdean parish). (Site Code: CCS 16. Director Jon Baczkowski). An evaluation was carried out in advance of groundworks for the construction of a new house, and involved the excavation of three trenches. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered and very few finds were recovered. The stratigraphy across the site comprised topsoil, an underlying layer of redeposited chalk rubble and then a buried topsoil resting above the natural chalk deposit. Disturbance in the trenches was observed in the form of ploughing within the top northeast corner of the site and some modern burning and truncation of the natural chalk within the lower western half of the site. This truncation is likely to have been from levelling works for the construction of the garage on site, if not also the garages and houses that stand directly outside the site. No archaeological evidence was found to suggest that the site had been cultivated during the prehistoric period (CBAS).

Brighton: St Lukes Church (NGR: 532206 104809, Brighton and Hove District). (Site Code: BSL 16. Director: Catherine Douglas) .An archaeological

watching brief at St Luke's Church, Brighton was undertaken on the 11th October 2016. The Newhaven Chalk Formation was encountered at 0.17m below ground surface level. No archaeological features were identified (ASE).

Brighton: Moulsecoomb Boxing Gym, Hodshrove Lane (TQ 3330 0732). (Site code: MBG 17/13. Director: Teresa Vieira / Jim Webster). A watching brief was carried out whilst footings were dug for an extension to the existing gym building. The site was formerly occupied by Hodshrove Farm and, although the area had been disturbed by demolition in the 1950s and 1960s, the footings of a flint wall were recorded. Historic maps indicate that this wall was built between 1840 and 1870 (TVAS).

Falmer: University of Sussex, Area C (NGR 534765 109575, Falmer Parish). (Site Code: UOS 16. Director: John Hurst). No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Soils are interpreted as having been removed during landscaping at the site; across site various thick deposits of modern made ground were found to be overlying the chalk. To the east of the site, deposit modelling has demonstrated that a discrete area may preserve a buried undated land surface (ASE).

Peacehaven: 24 Friars Avenue (TQ 4209 0063). (Site code: FPS 16/187. Director: Sean Wallis/Jim Webster). No archaeological finds or features were recorded during the excavation of footings in respect of a new extension. The site was located within an ANA associated with a Bronze Age barrow depicted on historic maps (TVAS).

Attendance Record

Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit 2017
Dated 31/12/2017

John Funnell (Assist. Director)	71 Days	Brighton
Hestor Adams	2 Day	Brighton (Cardiff)
Ann Barrow	1 Day	Brighton
Sue Batey	2 Days	Brighton
Clive Bean	51 Days	Portslade
Judith Billingham (G)	7 Days	Brighton
Fran Briscoe	27 Days	Shoreham
Terence Buckman	2 Days	Saltdean
Margaret Carey	18 Days	Brighton
Maureen Cahalin	4 Days	Saltdean
Duncan Cameron	15 Days	Brighton
James Carmichael	1 Day	Crawley
Beth Clements	8 Days	Brighton
Chris Coates	2 Days	Hove
Paula Cohen	3 Days	Lewes
Penny Cooper	1 Day	Brighton
Paul Corcut	1 Day	Brighton
Anne Cornish	5 Days	Hove
David Cuthbertson	1 Day	Brighton
Ian Denyer	1 Day	Brighton
Elaine Evans	3 Days	Hove
Andrew Fanning	10 Days	Hove
Hayley Forsythe	1 Day	Eastbourne
Alarna Fowler	12 Days	Hove
Stefanie Freiling	26 Days	Southwick
Mary Funnell	5 Days	Brighton
Maria Gardiner	8 Days	Hove
Quintin Gee	4 Days	Southampton
Heloise ‘Gillingham’	1 Day	Hove
Mark Gillingham (Assist.Direct.)	58 Days	Hove
Xavier ‘Gillingham’	1 Day	Hove
Lesley Haines	10 Days	Burgess Hill
Clare Hartfield	2 Day	Hove
Helen Holliday	5 Days	Steyning
John Hynnter	3 Days	Brighton
Jackie Jones	1 Day	Brighton
Archie Jones	1 Day	Shoreham

Glynis Jones	8 Days	Worthing
Rosalie Kerr	2 Days	Cambridge
Finlay Larkin	17 Days	Brighton
Ilina Lee	3 Days	Bexhill
Gordon LeRoux	6 days	Lewes
David Ludwig	31 Days	Rustington
Dot McBrien	4 Days	Shoreham (moved)
Joan MacGregor	18 Days	Brighton
Nicky Matthews	11 Days	Newhaven
Nadia Khalili-Nayer	3 Days	Shoreham
Juliet MacCaffery	1 Day	Brighton
Jo Miller	5 Days	Ringmer
Bruce Milton	5 Days	Burgess Hill
Sylvia Newman	1 Days	Brighton
Alison Partridge	6 Days	Newhaven
Lynda Penfold	3 Days	Brighton
Jenny Preece	1 Day	Brighton
Donald Richardson	2 Days	Lewes
Neil Richardson	23 Days	Eastbourne
Linda Robinson	22 Days	Brighton
Jane Russell	11 Days	Brighton
Innes Russell	5 Days	Brighton
Alison Sanders	2 Days	Rotherham
Graham Schakell	20 Days	Hove
John Skelton (Director)	73 Days	Hove
Kate Skelton	7 Days	Hove
John Spiller	26 Days	Portslade
David Staveley	3 Days	Eastbourne
Chelsea Eliz. Sweeney	1 Day	Canada
Olga Szubert	1 Days	Brighton(Poland)
Gill Taylor	3 Days	Brighton
Pete Tolhurst (Assist. Direct.)	53 Days	Crowborough
Kathryn Tweddle	1 Day	Brighton
Carol White	12 Days	Newhaven
Janis Winkworth	23 Days	Brighton
Sue Worth	6 Days	Brighton
Linda Wright	4 Days	Southwick

6 Girls from Roedean School

Millicent Davies	4 Days	Roedean
Shirley He	4 Days	Roedean
Elaine Miu	3 Day	Roedean
Elina Ma	2 Day	Roedean(Left)+
Mary McHarg	3 Day	Roedean
Chelsea Yang	4 Days	Roedean

Total Attendance

Number of people 74 Total Days 796

No of Males 26 No of Females 48
Male Days 480(60%) Female Days 316(40%)

Total Number of Participants 74 People, not including the Young Archaeologists Club (YAC), or the 5 girls from Roedean school, who only worked for 1 hour per day.

Dated 31st December 2017

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 2017.

Brighton and Hove City Council

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

Mr David and Martin Carr, Tenant Farmers, Ovingdean Farms

Mr Casper Johnson, County Archaeologist

Mr Greg Chuter, Assistant East Sussex County Council

Mr David Rudling University of Sussex

Mr J.Skelton – BHAS Director of the Ovingdean excavations

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

Mr P.Tolhurst – BHAS Geophysics Team leader

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

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

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

Mr Jim and Mrs Betty Driver

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

This is the last year that John Skelton will lead the BHAS Field Unit, although he will continue to excavate, photograph and conduct soil sieving. John has led the team for four years during the excavations at Ovingdean. We would like to thank him for all of his hard work and for his excellent leadership. We are delighted that he will remain an integral part of the Field Unit team.

BHAS Field Notebook Index

Note that the dates shown (1993-2017) are an indicator of when the work was carried out, and not the date of publication.

A

B

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

C

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

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

D

Devils Dyke- Saddlescombe Road-Excavation-1999
Devils Dyke-Excavations (1999)-2001
Ditchling Road, Brighton-Iron Age site-2002
Ditchling Road Cycle Way– A Watching Brief - 2014
Dorothy Avenue 43, Peacehaven-Watching Brief-2007
Duddleswell-Geophysics-2002

E

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

F

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

G

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

H

Halcombe Farm, Peacehaven – F/Walking in 1997 – 2014
Hempstead Farm, Uckfield - Geophysics - 2015
Henfield Parsonage-Geophysics-2003
Hollingbury - F/Walking (1991) 2000
Hollingbury - F/Walking (1991) Additional Notes - 2014
Hollingbury Hill-fort-Geophysics-1998
Hollingbury Hill-fort-Geophysics-2005
Hollingbury Hill-fort-Geophysics-2006
Hollingbury, Petworth Road 2, – Watching Brief-2005
Hollingbury, Petworth Road 14,-Watching brief-2010
Hollingdean Lane-Watching Brief-Victorian rubbish dump-2007
Horseshoe Plantation, Falmer – An Earthwork and Prehistoric Flintwork-2008
Hove, Braemore Road 11 – Watching brief – 2012
Hove, Elizabeth Avenue 45, – Watching brief – 2012

Hove Lawns Excavations in 2009 - 2014
Hove, Nevill Road 146, – Watching brief -2012
Hove, Orchard Avenue 28, - Watching Brief - 2013
Hove, Park View Road 10, – Watching Brief - 2013
Hove Recreation Ground-Flintwork-2002
Hove, West Hove Golf Club – Watching brief (SAS notes) - 2016
Hove, Woodland Avenue 56, - Watching Brief-2013
Hove, Woodland Drive 140,-Watching Brief-2010

J

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

L

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

M

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

N

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

O

Old Boat Corner, Stanmer-Geophysics-2007
Old Erringham Farm – Geophysics - 2017
Old Shoreham Road –excavations - 2016
Ovingdean, Cattle Hill-Geophysics-2004
Ovingdean, Cattle Hill-Geophysics-2006
Ovingdean, Coast Field-Geophysics-2002

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

P

Palace Place, Castle Square – Watching Brief - 2016
Patcham, Ashley Close 3, - Watching Brief-2011
Patcham, 45 Old London Road - Watching Brief- 2013
Patcham Place- A well- 2001
Patcham, Ladies Mile-Earthworks-2003
Patcham, Windmill View 40,-Watching Brief-2010

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

Q

Queens Park, The Pepperpot Geophysics - 2016

R

Ringmer-Excavations-2007
Rodmell – A drain opening at Rodmell - 2013
Roedean- Underground Chamber WW2?-2001
Roedean-Fieldwalking North of Roedean School-2009
Roedean Crescent 9, Brighton –Watching Brief-2001
Roedean Crescent 16, Brighton – Watching Brief -2002
Roedean Crescent 23, Brighton-Watching Briefs-2005 and 2007
Roedean Road 49, Brighton –Watching Brief-1999
Roedean Road 49, Brighton –Watching Brief-2000

Roedean Road 51, Brighton – Watching Brief – 2011
Roedean School-Watching Brief-2006
Roedean, The Cliff 26, Brighton -Watching Brief 2008
Roedean, The Cliff 34, Brighton –Watching Brief-2001 and 2002
Roedean, The Cliff 40, Brighton –Watching Brief-2002
Roedean, The Cliff 47, Brighton –Watching Brief-2001 and 2002
Reodean, The Outlook, Roedean Path-Watching Brief-2010
Roedean Way 19, Brighton –Watching Brief-2003
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1993-1994 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1994-1995 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1996 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1997 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1998 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 1998
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 1999 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 1999
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2000 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2001 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2002 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2003 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2004 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2005 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2006 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2007 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2008 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2009 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2010 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2011 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2012 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Excavations 2013 (Interim Report)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 2011 (Magnetometry Survey)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 2012 (Magnetometry Survey)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer-Geophysics 2013 (Magnetometry Survey)
Rocky Clump, Stanmer- Geophysics – A note 2012
Rocky Clump – A La Tene Brooch – 2011
Romsey Close, Brighton-Watching brief-2011
Rottingdean, Balsdean Farm-Watching brief-2001
Rottingdean, Beacon Hill-Geophysics-2005
Rottingdean, Beacon Hill-Geophysics-2006
Rottingdean, Beacon Hill-Geophysics-2009
Rottingdean, Dean Court Road 101,-Watching Brief-2006
Rottingdean, Goreham Avenue 26, – Watching Brief 2005
Rottingdean Grange - Geophysics - 2016
Rottingdean, Our Lady of Lourdes School-Watching Brief-2010
Royal Pavilion Excavations – 2016
Royal Pavilion Geophysics - 2016

Royal Pavilion, Brighton – Watching brief May - 2012
Royal Pavilion, Brighton – Watching brief September – 2012
Royal Pavilion, Brighton – Watching brief – 2013

S

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

T

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

U

Uckfield, Hempstead Farm - Geophysics - 2015

V

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

W

Warningore Farm, Plumpton-Geophysics-2006
Waterloo Farm, Burwash – geophysics - 2016
West Burton, West Sussex-Geophysics-2002
Whitehawk Hill-Coolham Drive-Watching Brief-Flintwork-2006
Whitehawk Hill –A Community Project - 2014
Whitehawk Hill-Earthwork disturbance-2003
Whitehawk Hill-Neolithic Finds-2002
Whitehawk Hill – Watching Brief – 2008
Whitehawk Hill – Watching Brief - 2009
Wild Park-Finds from Earthworks-2001
Windmill View 40, Patcham-Watching Brief-2010
Winton Avenue 2, Saltdean- Watching Brief-2000
Winton Avenue 3, Saltdean-Watching Brief-Pottery and flint work-2003
Wolseley Road 50, – Watching Brief-2009
Wolseley Road 84, – Watching Brief-2000
Woodingdean Drove Road – An Evaluation - 2014
Woodingdean-F/Walking-East Field-2007
Woodingdean-F/Walking-South Field - 2005 (Note)
Woodingdean-F/Walking-South Field - 2016 (Full report)
Woodingdean-Excavation-Cemetery Field-2004
Woodingdean-Geophysics-Cemetery Field-2004
Woodingdean-Geophysics-Cemetery Field-2012
Woodingdean-Crescent Drive South 123,-Watching Brief-2004
Woodingdean to Falmer Cycle Track – Watching Brief-2011
Woodingdean Excavations across the Jugg's Road – 2015
Woodingdean, Jugg's Road – Watching Brief - 2015
Worthing-Patching-Geophysics-1998

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

John Funnell 12th September 2017