

**EXCAVATIONS BY THE BRIGHTON AND HOVE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
AT ROCKY CLUMP, STANMER 1999**

**(INTERIM REPORT)**

**by**

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# **EXCAVATIONS AT ROCKY CLUMP STANMER 1999 CONDUCTED BY THE BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIELD UNIT**

## **Introduction**

The new season of excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer began in April of 1999 and continued until the end of November. The site was divided into three separate areas of investigation. The main focus of the excavation was a continuation of the existing trench J (fig. 1) with an extension of 28 metres square in a westerly direction, there was also a small extension to the north of 1 metre width to allow further investigation of the large pit cut by the north/south ditch. The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether the line of post holes running south to north, and appearing to continue past the boundaries of the previously excavated enclosure, were as suggested a fence line. The ditch running from east to west had provided significant finds of pottery, shell, bone and small finds and was traced for a further six metres. This particular ditch provided interest and stimulation for all members of the unit and was of special educational benefit. A second trench was cut south of the fence line within the tree precinct, this trench covered an area of 16 metres square. The purpose of this excavation was to examine the ground between the two buildings excavated previously. This excavation would uncover a large section of the ditch surrounding the clump of trees and it was anticipated that several new sections could provide detailed dating evidence for the ditch. The final area of excavation was to be an area within the trees close to the known cemetery site. This is a small piece of ground previously covered by a tree and not investigated before. The excavation of the previous burials undertaken in the 1950's provided no dating evidence for the human remains. A new burial in this location would provide the opportunity for accurate radio carbon dating.

A geophysical survey using a RM 15 resistivity metre was conducted in the south field. An area of 4000 square metres was covered by the survey. The survey concentrated on land to the east and south of the clump. This area has been the subject of geophysical investigation before, but the new survey allowed computer involvement and provided a greater depth of interpretation.

A total of 42 people participated over the season including a large contingent of new members. Over 428 working days were conducted on the archaeological investigations at Rocky Clump. Educational training in techniques of excavation was given to all new recruits and an appreciation and identification of finds from the site. Further educational pursuits included training in site planning and section drawing and a number of the team took the opportunity to learn about these disciplines and indeed provided useful additions to the skilled section of team members. Training was also undertaken in resistivity surveying and many members gained valuable experience in the use of the equipment. Post excavation finds processing was conducted by the majority of Field Unit members and continues with specialist day schools in the studies of metal finds and flint appreciation. A possible day school in bone identification, utilising the bones from this season, is being planned at the Booth Museum. The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society Field Unit and the dig at Rocky Clump were the subject of a small television promotion by Meridian Television screened in January 2000.

## The Excavations

The site at Rocky Clump has changed in its approach to recording on a number of occasions, the intensity of study and the manner of recording is to provide as much information as possible within our resources. The new areas of investigation began with top soil removal by trowel and the recording of all artefacts found including 19th century and contemporary materials. After the recording of the contemporary materials and their locations documented the artefacts were disposed of, museums inclined not to store such items. The site was divided into 2 metre square grids and each given a separate context number. All artefacts found within that area were recorded with that context number. This method of recording has been undertaken for the past four years and allowed a spatial disposition of materials in the plough soil to be plotted. Dot density diagrams of flint and fire cracked flint have been produced over the area investigated (figs 2 & 3) and top soil pottery deposits are being examined, shell and bone do not survive well in top soil contexts.

The main thrust of the excavation in 1999 was westwards. The new section produced further features including post holes, an extension to the existing east/west ditch and a new substantial ditch. The excavations also produced a new section of the ephemeral 'Medieval' boundary ditch that runs south to north from Patchway field, across Rocky Clump and down the hill towards Flint Heap. A small extension to trench 'J' along the north boundary allowed further examination of the large pit cut by the north/south ditch. Another large pit (context 411) was also revealed in this operation. After the removal of the top soil an area of intense archaeological disturbance was revealed concentrated in the south east quadrant of the site. The site was planned prior to excavation to maintain a complete and accurate record. The complexity of the features and their stratigraphical relationship had to be intensely studied and the area was divided into alternate grid sections to allow this to be recorded, contexts 439-448 inclusive (fig. 4). The sections were excavated and after excavation drawn in section on all aspects, they were also photographed and a video record compiled before removal of the remaining sections. Soil samples were taken for environmental evidence.

A new section was cut south of the fence line within the tree area. A large deposit of 'dumped' large tree stumps, remains of the 1987 gale, restricted the investigation. A trench 8 metres long and 2 metres wide was cut and produced a significant section of the ditch surrounding the trees at Rocky Clump. This section of ditch lies between the 2 buildings found during the previous excavations. A pit and 2 post holes were also revealed. The new trench was divided into 2 metre square sections for top soil removal and recorded as separate contexts, context numbers 305, 306, 307 and 314. The pit and post holes were planned but not excavated, these features will require further top soil removal before they are totally accessible. This is planned for the year 2000.

The ditch within the tree area was divided into 1 metre wide sections and excavated in an alternative fashion, contexts numbers 454, 455, 457, 458, 467, 469 and 470. After the excavated sections were drawn and photographed the remaining sections were removed. The section on the east side of the ditch was observed as being part of an earlier ditch investigation from the excavations of 1996/1997 and was not touched. This area of ditch had been the subject of an earlier investigation by Clive Skeggs, who had apparently cut 2 sections in this area. An area of chalk rubble in the top soil appeared to locate his spoil heap. The final trench planned was the examination of the area close to the cemetery location. This area was pegged out and cleared, but time and intensity of activity in the other 2 areas allowed no further investigation.

## **The Features**

### **Context 348 and Context 408 Ditch Section**

Context 408 was a 50cm extension to the east/west ditch running across trench 'J'. As a training exercise the ditch was cut back to produce a clean surface for section drawing training. This small excavation area provided some of the most significant finds of the excavation to date. From the top surface of the lower fill of the ditch (Context 408B) Iron Age decorated pottery was uncovered. The pottery is decorated with criss cross lines and is quite distinct. A second item from a lower layer, (context 408C), produced a part of a horse bridle, a casting of bronze.

### **Context 398 Pit**

This feature is a considerable pit only partially revealed within the trench south of the fence line.

It was planned but not excavated. The feature will be the subject of investigation in 2000. Some Roman pottery was retrieved from the surface layer.

### **Contexts 399 and 400 Post Holes**

These features were planned but not excavated, as with pit context 398 they will be looked at in 2000.

### **Context 411 Pit**

This pit was almost circular in diameter measuring 1.5 M, its depth at maximum was 52cms. The pit was conical in shape and roughly finished, a crudely constructed feature. The fill was predominantly chalky loam with a few large flint nodules. A small area on the west side of the pit contained a fill of very heavy clay (Context 411A), but no finds were revealed in this layer. Roman pottery was found in the upper layer of the loamy fill including an impressive piece of base or possible lid. A number of stake holes were noted around the pit contexts 426,427 and 428.

### **Context 412 (including contexts 413, 414, 415,416,417 and 449) Pit/Ditch**

Context 412 has proved to be the most complex pit investigated. This pit is cut by the north south ditch and was partially excavated in 1998 under context number 356/342A. The new section excavated moved the north baulk of the site back a further 1 metre and revealed pit 411 at the same time. The pit was sectioned with the removal of the east side, allowing the section drawing to be added to the original north/south ditch section drawing. The west side was removed and a new complete east/west section drawing recorded. Although there were a number of discreet stratigraphical layers, most were very ephemeral. The predominant layers were a large pit contexts 413,415,416 and 417 cut by the significant ditch context 412. The pit fill consisted of a dark chalky loam, the pit fills contained larger quantities of medium chalk nodules and on their west face some small quantities of clay fill. The pit overlays a solution hollow pit and the clay layer became distinct during the autumn period. The lower layers of the pit cut down to the chalk bedrock. The overall dimensions of the pit were 2.2M wide and 1.05M deep. The finds from within this feature have included pottery shell, bone and quantities of sarsen stone. A significant piece of sarsen stone measuring over 50cms in length and of considerable weight was found within

the pit. The sarsen had noted tool markings down the sides, but no clear ledgings or artistic creations were observed. The stone was moved with difficulty and was left in the pit during back filling. During the 1998 excavations this pit produced a finds of a sheep skull lying on top of a layer of oyster shells. This year another skull was revealed of a cattle skull, horns removed, lying above a layer of winkle and mussels shells. The extreme bottom layer of the pit revealed the complete scapula of an ox (to be confirmed).

### **Contexts 431, 432, and 433 Post Holes**

The new post holes found included 431, 432 and 433. These 3 post holes were in alignment and evenly spaced, the post holes also aligned with a post hole considered to be part of the fence line from the 1998 excavation context 398. All 3 post holes were severely truncated. The fill of all of the post holes consisted of chalky loam with small nodules of flint.

<b>Post Hole</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Depth</b>
431	56cms	65cms
432	64cms	16cms
433	56cms	12cms

### **Context 436/452 'Medieval' Boundary Ditch**

The new excavations revealed a new section of the 'medieval' boundary ditch. This ditch running south to north across the whole field is of significant depth within the trees of Rocky Clump but has been severely destroyed by ploughing in the north field. It appears only intermittently and this year the excavation provided an important section crossing the Roman ditches providing important evidence that it is a later feature. The width varied from 30cms to 20cms and the depth measured only 20mm maximum. The ditch was completely ploughed away at the north end, 5 metres from the south baulk. The fill was of chalky loam and no discreet finds were found within the limited fill.

### **Context 437 Double Post Hole/Pit**

This feature was oval in shape. The feature was 80cms long and 50cms wide with a depth of 10-14cms. The feature resembles a double post hole, but the fill of chalky loam and traces of clay and the insignificant depth make interpretation difficult. Topographical considerations may provide interpretive comments. Initial excavations tended to suggest a linear feature abutting this post hole on its west side (context 435) but excavation of this area produced only chalk bedrock and suggested the feature to be an archaeological smear

### **Context 440 Ditch (Including contexts 443, 445, and 446)**

A complicated arrangement of features nestled at the south east corner of the site. It was anticipated that the ditch running across the site of trench 'J' would continue and these contexts are the western extension of this ditch. At the new western limit of the ditch the measurements of the ditch were 80cms wide and 52cms in depth. The ditch in this section had a distinct flat bottom, with vee shaped sides. The fill consisted of chalk loam with significant quantities of large sarsen stones. Finds included pottery, shell and bone and a small find of an iron blade was found in the upper strata of the lower fill of context 443B. This particular east/west section provided evidence for several cuts on this ditch feature

alignment, see below. A post hole (context 468) cut into the ditch at the western end of the centre cut.

### **Context 442 Ditch (Including contexts 441, 444, 447 and 453)**

The most significant additional feature found during the new excavations was the uncovering of a third ditch. This new ditch lies on an east/west orientation parallel to the original east/west ditch and only 30cms away to the south of it. The east termination of the new ditch was found and the ditch disappears under the baulk to the west. The new ditch is significantly wider and deeper than the other east/west ditch measuring 1.8M wide and 90cms depth. There is a chalk ridge between the 2 ditches (context 453) and this feature is 10cms below the natural chalk bedrock curve. The terminus of this ditch is elongated rather than circular with a chute style configuration. The ditch has steep sides and a flat bottom. Tool marks were in evidence in places. The stratigraphical details produced a number of distinct layers. The top layer consisted of chalky loam, the second a layer of medium chalk nodules interspersed with large nodules of flint and sarsen stones. a third layer in evidence was a second loamy layer and finally the deepest layer consisted of chalk rubble. Finds included pottery, bone and shell with a small find of a repaired section of Samian Ware.

### **Context 451 Pit**

This feature was very truncated and had been disturbed by the cutting of both east/west ditches. Only the south west quadrant of the feature survived in tact. It is difficult to discern whether it is a small pit or large post hole. The fill consisted of chalky loam.

### **Context 468 Post Hole**

This post hole was cut into the fill of ditch section context 440. The post hole measured 52cms in diameter and 24cms deep. The fill consisted of chalky loam with small chalk nodules.

### **Ditch Section in trees Contexts 454, 455, 457, 458, 467, 469 and 470**

The ditch section in the trees, south of the fence line, is an important corridor between the building found in the trees and determined the 'shrine' feature and the new enclosure construction found in the field to the north. It was noted during excavation of the ditch that the north side is 25-30cms lower than the south side. It is known that the field boundaries have changed over time and the variation in height emphasises the affect of ploughing on the erosion of the features. A small find of a coin of Emperor Trajan (AD 98-117) was found on the north side of the ditch in context 457. The coin lay in the upper fill just below plough soil level. The sections cut into the same ditch in 1997/1998 were clearly observed but no visible signs remained of the 2 sections cut by Clive Skeggs in 1986. The ditch fill consisted of 4 well stratified layers, sections showed the ditch had been re-cut at on the north side at a later date. The upper layer consisted of a considerable depth of leaf mould, the ditch sealed upper layer was a very dark loam of very loose consistency while the lower layers comprised a layer of small chalk nodules over the bottom layer of large chalk nodules. The ditch was heavily disturbed by tree root activity many still in situ, but dead. Finds from the ditch included artefacts from the Roman period through to the 20th century, with ceramics from both periods appearing in the same stratified layers. The ditch cuts into the side of the large pit context 398 and post dates this feature containing Roman pottery in its upper fill. The ditch has cut no other features. The important area of ditch is where it

cuts the 'medieval' ditch running through the trees and out into the north field, unfortunately a large fallen tree overlies this section requiring future generations to examine this significant section. The ditch around the trees would be expected to cut the medieval ditch.

## **The Assessment Trenches**

A number of assessment trenches were cut to answer a number of questions. The geophysical survey in September 1998 had produced interesting anomalies of linear configuration. To try and determine the nature of some of these anomalies 2 trenches were cut to the north of the trench 'J'. These trenches, contexts 462 and 463, measured 2 metres by 2 metres square and were removed and back filled on the same day using mattocks and shovels. Both trenches produced indications of archaeological layers in the vicinity, neither reached chalk layers and digging ceased when intrusion into archaeological layers was construed. Both areas are in regions of high resistance which tend to suggest masonry features, however, the areas excavated tended to suggest pits or ditches.

Further trenches were cut to the west of the existing site of trench 'J' to try and determine the extent of both the ditches running parallel east to west. These linear assessment trenches contexts 461 and 464 were extended on a number of occasions with context 464 extended eastward to provide evidence for the continuation of post holes contexts 431, 432 and 433.

## **The Geophysical Survey**

A resistivity survey was conducted on lands to the south and east of Rocky Clump. The area was surveyed in 1998 using a RM4 resistivity meter, but the survey of 1999 used the newly acquired RMI 5 equipment using enhanced data-logging abilities. The survey of 1998 was an educational exercise for Karma Wiles and her field note book, Karma produced an artistic interpretation based on random figure disparity. A coloured drawing highlighting anomalies was produced. The survey of 1999 had information transferred through to computer access and allowed a computer graphical image to be produced of the anomalies (fig. 5). The computer allowed manipulation of data, highlighting and emphasising areas of interest. The area investigated measured 4000M square.

## **The Finds**

### **The Pottery**

The pottery recovered from the 1999 excavations has included a number of Iron Age fabrics and one significantly decorated sherd found in ditch context 408B. The majority of the pottery is still grog tempered East Sussex Wares, with quantities of grey wares from Hardham and East Chiltington still being found. Samian pieces were found in many of the contexts and ditch 440B produced one piece of 'repaired' Samian. Much of the Samian appears to be platter but bowls are also represented. The Sussex Archaeological Society now consider Samian as small finds. The Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society will compile a list of Samian pieces and contexts to compliment this approach to recording when they examine the pottery in detail. The pottery from the new large ditch context 440 will be the subject of dating analysis during the next post excavation process.

Previous reports have been based upon Dr Malcolm Lyne's expertise and this dates the

pottery above the sealed layers and on the cobbled floor to 3<sup>rd</sup>/4th century while the sealed contexts of the north/south and east/west ditches have proved to be 1st and 2nd century.

## **The Bone**

The new excavations have produced a small assemblage of bone remains from sealed contexts. Notably the pit cut by the north/south ditch has produced both the skull and scapula of an ox, while the new ditch sections tend place an emphasis on cattle, with sheep, goat and pig present. The bone has been examined for diagnostic pieces and the species confirmed or determined by the arrangement of a day school at the Booth Museum this year. A copy of the interim bone analysis sheet has been produced (fig.6)

## **The Mollusc**

A small assemblage of marine and land molluscs were retrieved from sealed contexts. The predominant species was oyster. The large pit containing the cattle skull also produced a very ephemeral layer beneath the skull of mussel and winkle shells. The shells have been sorted and are now the subject of a more detailed analysis. An interim report on the shell analysis has been produced (fig.7). Many of the oyster shells showed signs of parasitic infestation, including Phopplura, Ciliata and Clionne. Further shell reports will consider the extent of the infestations on oysters found at Rocky Clump.

## **Flint Materials**

Flint flakes and fire-cracked flint have been found during the 1999 excavations. The quantities are not proving significant other than a general dispersal over the whole site. The presence of fire fractured flint does hint at a domestic site close by. The flint is mainly hard hammered struck and can be ascribed to the Late Neolithic / Bronze Age periods. There were no distinct finds of diagnostic tools or artefacts. A list of the flint material interim report has been compiled (fig.8).

Miscellaneous Materials  
Materials found and providing artefacts for further research include glass and slag. A considerable amount of opaque glass has been found in the top layers of plough soil contexts. One piece of Roman glass was recovered from the sealed context of ditch 440B. Slag has been found in a number of contexts throughout the excavation but no detailed analysis of the deposition has been formulated. Other materials recovered from plough soil contexts include brick, tile, slate and clay pipe stems. All these materials have been documented and an interim list compiled (fig.9).



## The Small Finds

1) Coin of Emperor Trajan (AD98-117) Context 457

2) Horse Bridle piece Context 348/408 ditch section

- The horse bridle piece was recovered in 2 pieces, one large and one small
- The piece is of cast bronze. It is cuneiform in shape with a central raised boss.
- It has four outlets placing its location on a bridle between the ears of the animal.
- (Fig.10) Illustrated by K.Wiles. A similar piece was observed on the horse attire from the Tutankhamun collection of chariot equipment.

3) Decorated Pottery context 348/408 ditch. a large piece of criss/cross design.

4) Iron Blade Contexts 443B ditch. The blade is 50mms long and varies in width from

- 18mms to 5mms. A sub-rectangular section tapers from 18mms to 14mms and the thinner handle protrudes. The thickness of the object varies from 1mm to 5mms, (fig. 11) Illustrated J.Funnell

5) Repaired Samian Bowl Fragment Context 440 Discussion

The excavations at Rocky Clump 1999 were designed to answer a number of specific questions. The main question involved finding the extremities of the site. Other questions involved seeking the ditch termini and determining whether the line of post holes on the west side of the site were a possible fence line. The new trench, cut between the pair of previously excavated buildings, examined a previously untouched or surveyed area. The new excavation in this vicinity produced additional archaeological features and examined in detail the ditch surrounding the 'shrine' building. The new excavations in trench 'J' produced new post holes and ditches. The extension to the existing east/west ditch clearly shows that this ditch was cut in a number of sequences. From the excavations of 1997/1998 it was noted that the east end of this ditch is a shallow and rapidly back filled feature. The west end of this shallow ditch was cut by a deeper and more vee-shaped ditch with a distinctly different fill. This ditch produced numerous finds of shell and pottery. The movement along the ditch towards the west has again produced significant finds of pottery and the horse equipment. However, the ditch changed noticeably at the west end, a number of cuts were noted and the shape of the ditch itself became more refined with straight vee sides and a distinct flat bottom. The central section was irregular and roughly created. The central section of the ditch is badly disturbed as it cuts an earlier, large shallow pit. The pit was also severely truncated by the cutting of the larger parallel ditch to the south. A number of post holes contexts 431, 432 and 433 were traced into baulk. An assessment trench west of the baulk produced another post hole showing a continuation of this line of posts in a westerly direction. These post holes aligned with post hole 398, proving it to be a corner post for 2 lines of posts. The excavation showed that a fence line did not continue running north. The new line of posts runs at right angles westward away from the enclosure building, but still remains topographically part of this configuration. It was not possible to determine from the assessment trench whether the posts changed direction once again or have been ploughed away completely. Only further excavations in this location can examine the evidence for greater detail. A number of solitary post holes 437, 468 and 451? were revealed and although an alignment running southeast to northwest could be conjectured the evidence is sparse. This idea would require the

suggestion of a completely separate new building on a different orientation to the 2 existing buildings found, the evidence is very ephemeral at this instance.

The ditches were examined in detail and the assessment trenches showed that the north ditch running east/west terminates within a metre under the baulk. The south parallel ditch begins close to this termination point and runs for a further distance of 11 metres westward, where this ditch terminates. The new ditch is significantly larger than the earlier ditches found and has a well defined shape. Although a much larger feature it has been the earlier ditch that has produced the more notable finds in both quantity and quality.

The ditch running from south to north, cutting the larger pit context 456, was cut back a further 1 metre. This pit has produced some very interesting archaeological records. The pit is probably a rubbish pit, but collections of finds within its precincts do suggest some possibility of ritualistic activity. A large worked sarsen stone from the middle deposits lay below the skull of a sheep facing northwards and deliberately placed over a bed of oyster shells. Below the sarsen stone lay a cattle head, with the horns removed facing south and buried over a layer of mussel and winkle shells. The scapula of a cow was removed from the deepest layer, possibly used in the pit construction. The double finds of animal and shell remains in such proximity may provide evidence for a varied diet or possible offerings to divinities of both land and sea. Iron Age and Roman religious sites often incorporated head cults, but the number of heads found at Rocky Clump do not compare to such sites as Chanctonbury Ring where extensive quantities of pig and boar teeth were found. It is the method of burial that hints at religious practise.

The ditch running around Rocky Clump was the subject of a detailed examination. The ditch was described in the earliest excavation as a temenos for the shrine enclosure. The new excavations of the ditch showed it to be a very disturbed feature. Finds from all the fills included both Roman pottery and 20th century materials, including brick tile and slate. The fill was completely different to fills from the other Roman ditches. Coin evidence from the ditch have included the recently recovered coin of Trajan and earlier a coin of George III from the same stratigraphical layer. Despite the tempting coin of Trajan, which could suggest a very early temenos ditch around the 'shrine', the evidence from all the ditch fill layers suggest a ditch dating to the 18th century and associated with the creation of a game bird reserve in the new Pelham garden landscape.

The new features revealed during the 1999 excavations indicate that the search for the complete story of Rocky Clump, its origins and ending are far from concluded. The ditches and additional post holes hint at further developments in both north and south directions. The fact that 2 buildings have now been excavated and that the location of a cemetery is recorded still lack significant details. The site has produced no real evidence, other than artefacts, for settlement. Iron age round houses would expect to be part of the archaeological record. Iron age pottery suggests they must be in the vicinity. Geophysical anomalies suggest further rectangular features north of the existing excavations (fig. 12) and new geophysical surveys in the south field, already mentioned, note a number of circular anomalies and linear anomalies abutting these. Roman settlement would normally include such features as corn drying ovens but these are noticeably absent. Roman sites generally include a reliable water source and this still needs to be located.

In conclusion it is obvious that Rocky Clump still has many secrets concealed and a full understanding of the site is yet to be determined. The buildings found from the earlier excavations are of considerable size and the terms Roman farm or Roman Shrine could

equally apply at this moment. The discreet finds while hinting at ritual are far from conclusive. Rocky Clump has been suggested as forming perhaps a prototype villa site (Gilkes pers comm.) where a local indigenous Iron Age family group have succumbed to Romanisation with the creation of rectangular building techniques. Why this development did not continue can only be the subject of conjecture, perhaps lacking in fiscal resources restricted the conversion of the settlement to a more formalised villa style farm. The limited coin evidence suggests a poor rather than rich site. The location of the site, between the sea and downland scarf bottom villa sites, is interesting and its elevation again hints at religious rather than agricultural environments. Rocky Clump is proving to be an enigmatic site and has extensive potential for producing vital new information about this form of settlement. The site excavation is proving extremely important in respect of the fact that so few low status Romano-British settlements have been examined in such detail.

The excavations at Rocky Clump, Stanmer have provided ample opportunities for the people of Brighton and Hove to become actively involved in archaeological field work. Training and education in the techniques and disciplines have been of paramount importance and many new members have enjoyed the benefits of belonging to such a vibrant and motivated group. The excavations will continue and the processing of the finds the subject of further educational programmes. The site for the year 2000 has been pegged out and measures 12 metres by 16 metres, removal of top soil has already begun. The new excavations plan to investigate the linear anomalies found during the 1998 geophysical survey in the area north of trench 'J'.

The existing trench 'J' has been back filled and returned to the farmer for agricultural use. An extension of the trench south of the fence, within the trees, is planned to investigate the large pit and post holes revealed in that area and a new extension north of the existing excavation is already in operation.

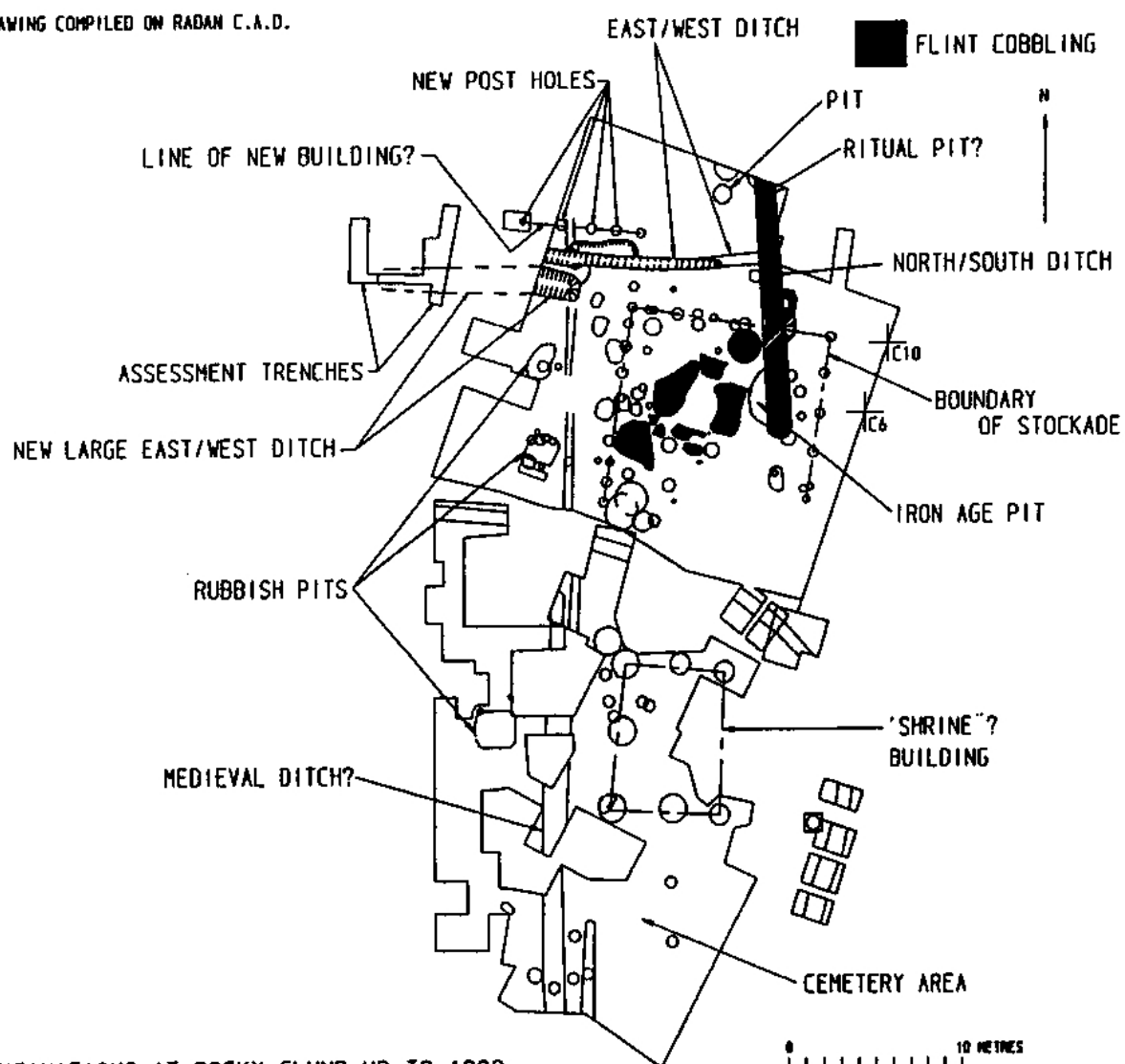
### **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank Brighton and Hove Council, Mr G.Bennett of Environmental Services and the tenant farmer Mr David West for allowing access to the land and to the County Archaeologist Dr.Andrew Woodcock and Mr David Rudling for their specialist support. Appreciation is expressed to all the members of the Brighton and Hove Field Unit for their endeavours during the past season with a special mention of Mr Gary Bishop, Mr David Ludwig and Mr Bill Santer who provided both key support and equipment during the excavation.

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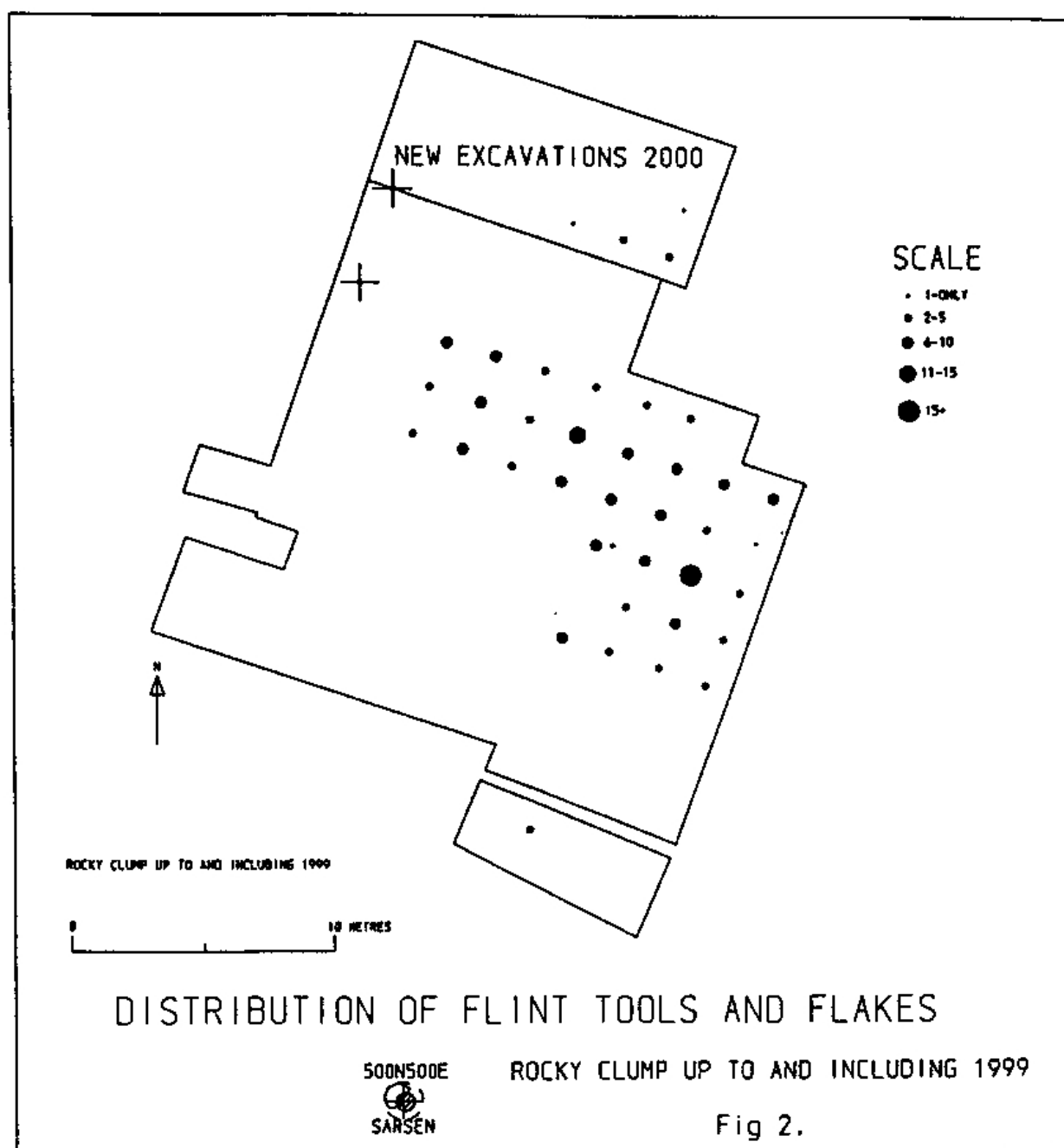
28th December 1999

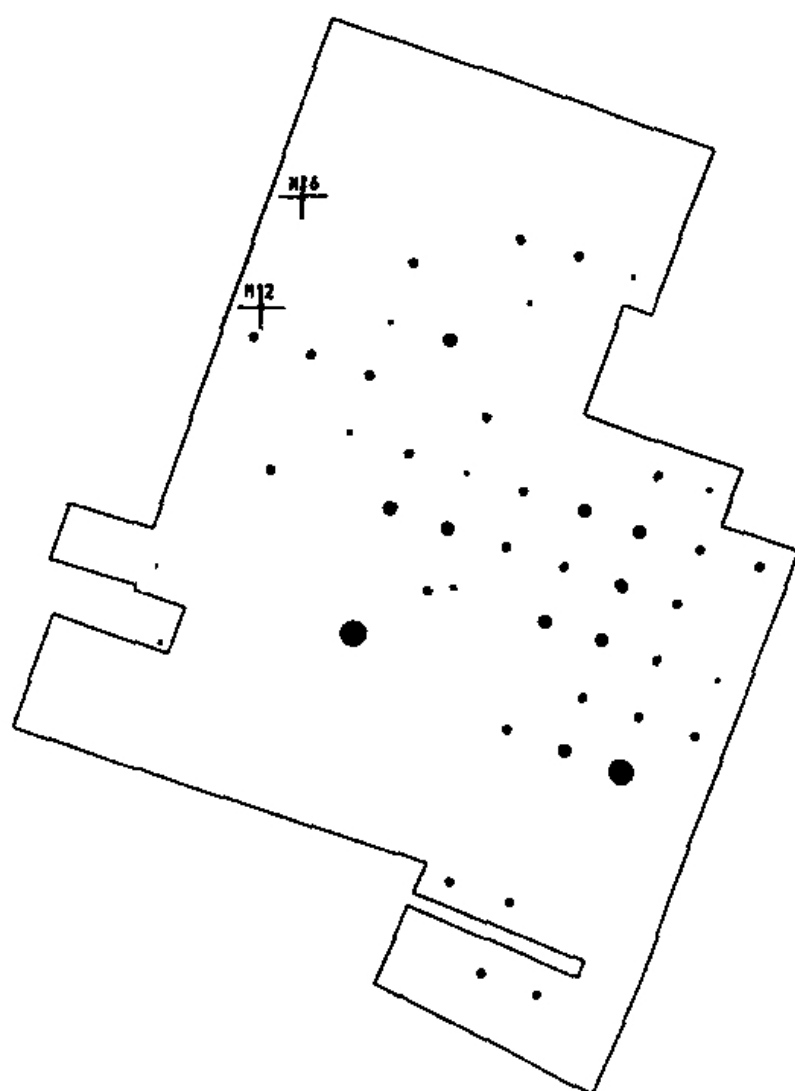
DRAWING COMPILED ON RADAN C.A.D.



EXCAVATIONS AT ROCKY CLUMP UP TO 1999  
WITH REF V.L.GORTON

Fig 1.





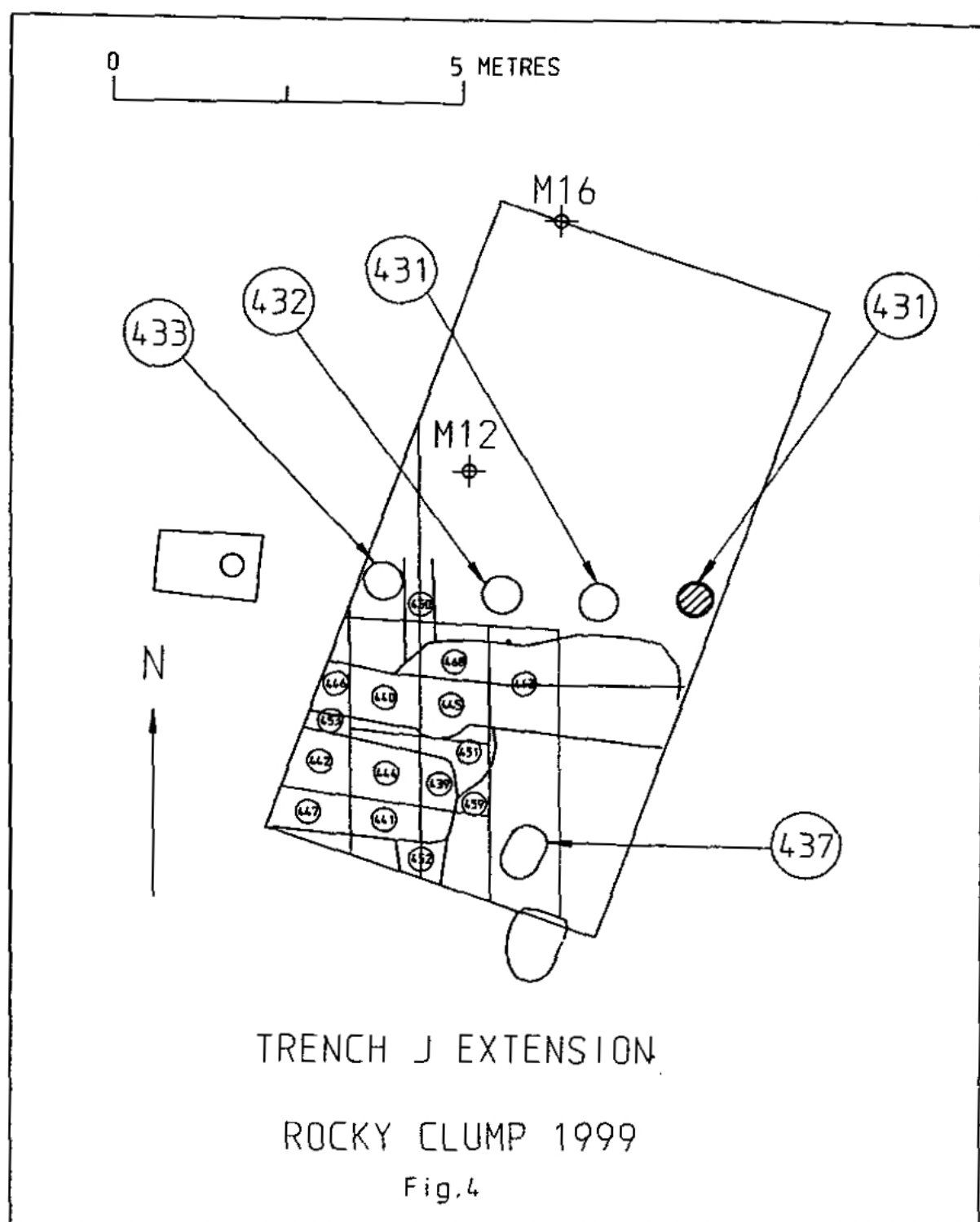
DISTRIBUTION OF FIRE CRACKED FLINT  
 ROCKY CLUMP UP TO AND INCLUDING 1999

0 10 METRES

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- 1-04
- 2-5
- 6-10
- 11-15
- 15+

Fig 3.

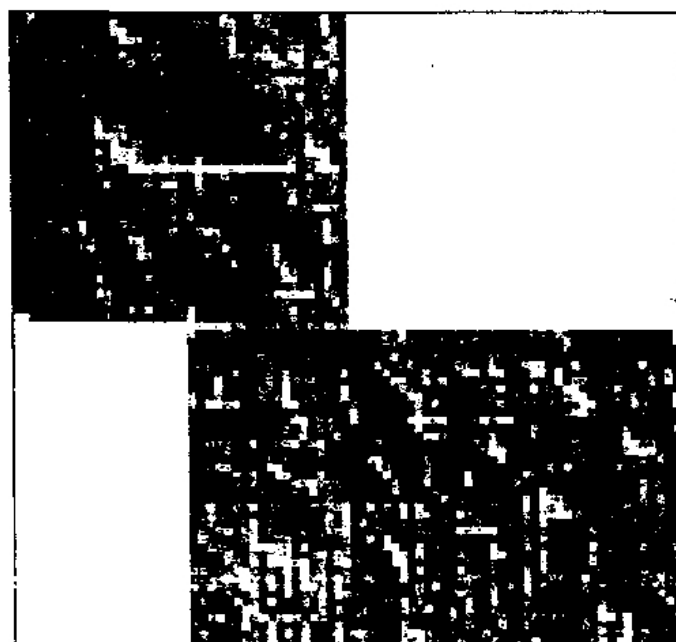


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Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 80, 80

Display Parameters  
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Sun Elevation: 35  
Scaling Factor: 1  
Palette: grey13.pt  
Palette Option: Normal  
Plotting Scale: 1:1000  
Printer Resolution (X): 300dpi  
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7.02  
4.65  
3.03  
1.72  
0.58  
-0.47  
-1.46  
-2.43  
-3.40  
-4.40  
-5.44  
-6.54  
-7.75  
ohm



ROCKY CLUMP 1999

FIG 5



## ROCKY CLUMP BONES (NON DIAGNOSTIC) Dec 99

RC Bones	Skull		Teeth		Long bones		Ribs		Scapula		Vertebrate		Detritus	Total	Total
Context	Qty	Wt.	Qty	Wt.	Qty	Wt.	Qty	Wt.	Qty	Wt.	Qty	Wt.	Wt.	Qty	Wt
2	1	10	1	30	2	2								4	42
248A					1	4								1	4
258					29	96								29	96
262					4	16	1	3	1	10				6	28
263A					3	3	1	2						4	5
264					14	12								14	12
265													2	0	2
275													1	0	1
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284					1	2								1	2
285					1	2								1	2
285A					2	48								2	48
290					1	4								1	4
296					1	1								1	1
301					1	14								1	14
302													0.5	0	0.5
305			2	10	1	2								3	12
314					2	4								2	4
318					1	1								1	1
322					18	20							8	18	28
333					17	26								17	26
334					2	1								2	1
337					6	3	1	8					1	7	12
338					12	54	1	0.5					10	13	64.5
339	1	10			2	4							10	3	24
340					3	3								3	3
342					2	4								2	4
342	5	2			17	32	1	2	1	14	2	18		26	68
342A					2	3							5	2	8
342B													1	0	1
346					17	100							10	17	110
348	2	6	1	22	7	22	4	14					0.5	14	64.5
348A					1	0.5							0.5	1	1
348B					2	3								2	3
349	10	5											0.5	10	5.5
350	44	72			5	26							2	49	100
351	3	6			11	70							10	14	86
351A					2	4							2	2	6
351B													3	0	3
353													2	0	2
354					4	15	1	4					3	5	22
355					4	44							10	4	54
355B					14	68	1	1					10	15	79
356					3	8							3	3	11
357													1	0	1
358	3	10			14	18								17	28
360							3	4					1	3	5
361B					2	4								2	4
362					1	1							1	1	2
363					1	6								1	6
363B													3	0	3
364A	1	2			6	42	1	4					6	8	54
365													1	0	1
365A	3	2			3	2			1	4			12	7	20
365B													3	0	3
366B					2	2								2	2
367B					1	1							3	1	4
368													6	0	6

FIG 6

ROCKY CLUMP BONES (NON DIAGNOSTIC) Dec 99

RC Bones	Skull		Teeth		Long bones		Ribs		Scapula		Vertebrate		Detritus	Total	Total
Context	Qty	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.	Qty.	Wt.	
368B	1	2							1	14			1	2	17
369													10	0	10
370A					16	78							38	16	116
370B					2	20							10	2	30
371	12	12												12	12
375					3	5								3	5
376					3	3								3	3
378	1	0.5			12	30								13	30.5
379													0.5	0	0.5
391					1	2								1	2
394			3	12	1	1							5	4	18
402			1	6										1	6
405			2	6										2	6
406													3	0	3
407			1	2										1	2
408A	3	10												3	10
409					1	4								1	4
411	20	90	4	8	8	50	2	4			1	12		35	184
412	22	72	20	112	51	288					1	12	16	94	500
412A			1	18	1	6							6	2	30
412B	1	4			10	196			1	14	1	2		13	216
413			2	14	1	10								3	24
413A			1	2									9	1	11
413D	1	8												1	8
413EA					1	4								1	4
413EB	3	2			7	276			2	8				12	286
413W					1	1								1	1
413WA			2	10	11	20	5	22						18	52
415			3	7										3	7
416	10	12	2	18	4	2								16	32
439	1	4	2	14	3	16							7	6	41
440			2	4	2	2	2	2						6	8
440B	5	6	1	1	1	4								7	11
441					2	12								2	12
442					4	40								4	40
442A					2	36							2	2	38
442B					2	200	1	16					2	3	218
443	2	2			9	18			1	14				12	34
443A	5	8	4	20	2	166			5	26			11	16	231
443B	18	52	8	32	25	145	4	8						55	238
443C	1	2			2	4								3	6
444	8	14	3	6	13	46								24	66
444A	30	98			10	14	6	14	3	16				49	142
444B	6	66	1	15	12	196	4	4						23	281
444C	3	6	1	6	4	10								8	22
445A	2	18	4	22	1	290	1	32						8	362
445B	5	6	2	10	10	16	2	14	1	22				20	68
446	1	8	5	12	15	20			1	4	1	2		23	46
449	1	72											3	1	75
449A					1	296								1	296
450					3	8								3	8
450B					1	1								1	1
453			1	4	1	4								2	8
456	2	36	2	32	7	114	2	12			2	50		15	244
472			1	4										1	4
474			1	4										1	4
totals	237	736	84	463	520	3475	44	170.5	18	146	8	96	255.5	911	5341
Wt.															5341
Qty															911

**ROCKY CLUMP BONES No 3**

[illegible]

**ROCKY CLUMP BONES (NON DIAGNOSTIC)**

RC Bones	Skull		Long Bone		Ribs		Scapula		Teeth	Debris	Total	Total
Content	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Quantity	Weight	Weight	Quantity
002	12	28	42	216	5	60			24	96	400	
14	7	48	30	82	4	46			14	40	216	
63							1	4			4	
69			33	132						41	173	
74									1		0	
82			3	12					1	4	16	
138										10	10	
147	1	2	2	14					4	12	28	
148			2	16						12	28	
149			1	6			1	26	3	26	58	
150	1	4	26	128					7	82	214	
176	10	12	1	86					1	12	110	
217	3	30	17	34	1	12			4	54	130	
220									1		0	
228			13	90					3	20	110	
230	12	22	14	56					11	60	138	
Weight in grams		146		872		118		30		469	1635	
Quantities	46		184		10		2		74			316

ROCKY	CLUMP	1999						
MARINE	MOLLUSCS							
CONTEXT	OYSTER	UMBROS	LH UMBRO	RH UMBRO	FRAGS	WINKEL	MUSSELS	COCKLES
350		1			2			2
350B		4		1	6			
351	7		18	9	59		3	
351A	1		4	12	9			
362			2	1	5			
				FIG 7				

ROCKY CLUMP	1999									
CONTEXT No	Flakes	Cores	Blades	Bladelets	Piercer	Scraper	Notched	Retouched	Others	Total
2	102	3	1		1		2			
7	2								1 PICK	
12	1									
14	5									
21	1									
39	1									
40	1									
44	2									
58	2									
63	1									
69	8									
70	1									
83	4									
84	2									
90	1									
92	6									
96	1									
100	1									
101	1									
103	1									
120	4									
122	3									
127	4									
128	7									
129	2									
130	4									
132	4									
133	3									
134	1									
135	4									
137	1									
140	7									
142	5									
143	3									
144	1									
149	8						1			

ROCKY CLUMP	1999									
CONTEXT No	Flakes	Cores	Blades	Bladelets	Piercer	Scraper	Notched	Retouched	Others	Total
150	5									
151	3									
152	1									
153	12									
154	4									
155	3									
157	4									
161B	1									
162	8									
165	1									
166	2									
183	2									
190	3									
194	3									
202	7	1					2			
209	3						1			
210	8									
213	11						1			
215	4									
216	2									
217	6									
218	4									
218A	1									
219	11	1								
220	20	1								
221	3									
222	5									
223	2									
224	4	1								
225	6									
226	1									
227	9									
228	8				1					
229	10									
230	5									
230A	3						1			

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

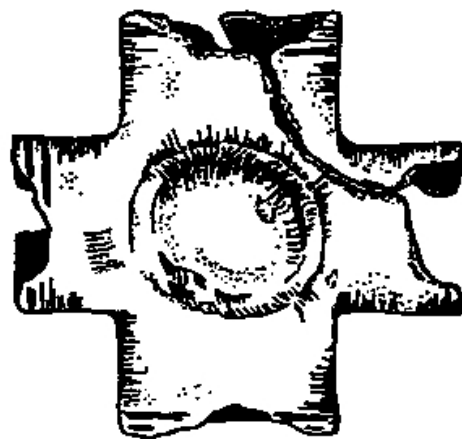
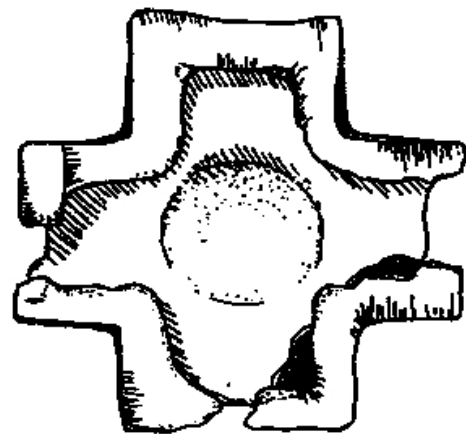
ROCKY CLUMP	FIRE	CRACKED	FLINT	1999			
CONTEXT No	NO	WEIGHT		CONTEXT	NO	WEIGHT	GRAMMES
2	7	252		209	4	22	
13	2	10		210	5	31	
14	10	158		213	4	56	
26	3	30		215	9	152	
50	3	26		216	1	14	
69	10	296		217	5	24	
83	1	10		218	8	28	
84	1	6		218A	3	8	
92	3	366		219	5	34	
96	1	6		220	5	30	
97	3	18		222	3	22	
100	1	2		223	1	34	
120	2	14		224	2	1	
121	3	44		225	4	18	
127	2	10		227	4	44	
128	1	12		228	10	52	
132	2	20		229	5	10	
134	1	8		230	4	16	
140	3	50		231	6	36	
149	4	60		231A	2	18	
150	8	58		232	5	78	
151	2	16		233	3	52	
152	4	18		234A	9	106	
153	5	32		235	1	2	
154	3	82		236	6	80	
155	1	12		237	5	58	
156	8	110		239	1	20	
157	2	30		260	1	28	
162	1	50		261	3	6	
162VIIIA	1	16		264	2	24	
167	4	16		266	1	24	
184	1	2		275	1	8	
194	1	74		281	4	38	
197	2	4		282	1	22	
198	1	24		288	1	6	
202	7	122		296	1	170	

ROCKY CLUMP	FIRE	CRACKED	FLINT	1999			
CONTEXT No	NO	WEIGHT		CONTEXT	NO	WEIGHT	GRAMMES
301	2	60		446A	2	4	
303	1	16		449	1	80	
305	5	46		463	1	24	
306	2	26		464	1	12	
322	1	8		472	1	28	
325	2	22		473	3	8	
333	5	322		474	1	6	
335	1	35		477	2	26	
342	4	66		480	1	49	
350	1	24		481	5	87	
351	4	14		482	2	78	
351A	2	14		484	2	12	
355	1	10					
357	1	8		6TH APR	2000		
358	2	10					
360	1	26					
361A	2	392					
370B	3	60					
376	1	4					
390	6	94					
392	1	2					
393	2	4					
394	10	142					
396	6	34					
402	4	50					
403	2	4					
407	3	30					
411	1	2					
412	1	4					
412A	1	18					
413WA							
415	1	4					
440	1	16					
444	1	14					
444A	2	6					
445B	1	22					

ROCKY	CLUMP	1999	SLATE	GLASS	CLAY PIPE	METAL	NAILS	LENGTH	PM POT	GEOLOGY	FOSSIL
Context No	BRICK	TILE									
2						horseshoe					
305	17	10							1		
306		2				3					
314		3									
390		2									
391	7								2		
392			1								
393		2			1						
394	7	3							2		
395	8	2		1							
397	2										
401			1						1		
402	7	3							2		
403				1							
404	2			1							
405	8	5							2		
406	3								1		
407					1 BOWL				1		
415			1			1					
429	2										
430	2										
439	2										
447B							1	28mm			
454	1	3		2							
455		3					1	34mm			

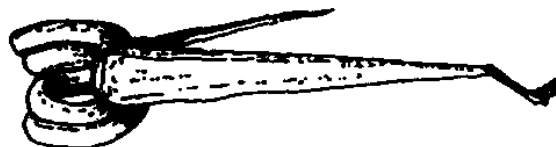
Fig 9

Context No	BRICK	TILE	SLATE	GLASS	CLAY PIPE	METAL	NAILS	LENGTH	P/M POT	GEOLOGY	FOSSIL
457	1	3		1			1	39mm			
457		1 MED?									
458		2					1	60mm			
458							1	22mm			
458							1	20mm			
458							1	34mm			
460		1							2		
462		2	1		1				1		
464	1										
467	2	4									
468A		6				1					
469A		5									
470A		2							1		
472	7	5		4			1	40mm	2		
473	3	2	3						2		
474	5	4				1			2		1
475	1	2		1					1		
476				1	1	1	1	46mm	1		
476							1	60mm			
476							1	35mm			
477	2	3	1	2		1	1	50mm	2		
480	1		2								
481	4	7		1			1	53mm	2		
484	1	3	1								



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Fig. 10 HORSE EQUIPMENT FROM ROCKY CLUMP, STANMER



1CM

BROOCH CONTEXT 351

BLADE CONTEXT 443B



Fig II

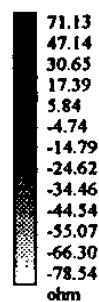
ROCKY CLUMP 1999

0 4CMS

**Data Set:**  
 Top Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1  
 Bottom Right Corner X,Y: 60, 80



**Display Parameters**  
 Shade Plot (Relief)  
 Sun Direction: 135  
 Sun Elevation: 35  
 Scaling Factor: 1  
 Palette: grey99.ptt  
 Palette Option: Normal  
 Plotting Scale: 1:1000  
 Printer Resolution (X): 300dpi  
 Printer Resolution (Y): 300dpi



ROCKY CLUMP 1998

FIG 12

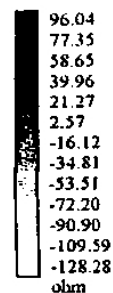


lot 3.0 - Resistance Data - c:\comp\rocky98\1.emp +++

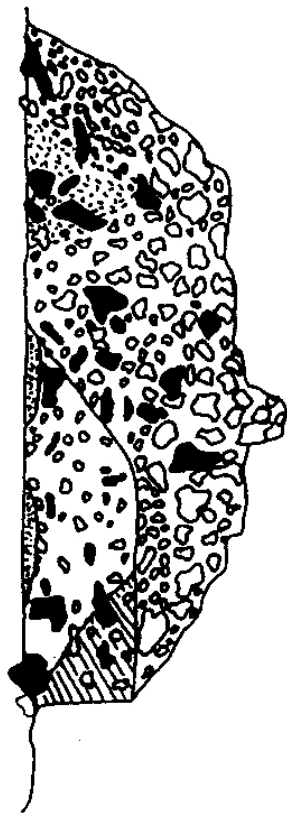
**Set:**  
 Left Corner X,Y: 1, 1  
 Right Corner X,Y: 60, 80



**Display Parameters**  
 Shade Plot (Clip)  
 Minimum: -1  
 Maximum: 1  
 Contrast: 1  
 Units: Std Dev  
 Palette: grey99.ptt  
 Palette Option: Normal  
 Plotting Scale: 1:1000  
 Printer Resolution (X): 300dpi  
 Printer Resolution (Y): 300dpi







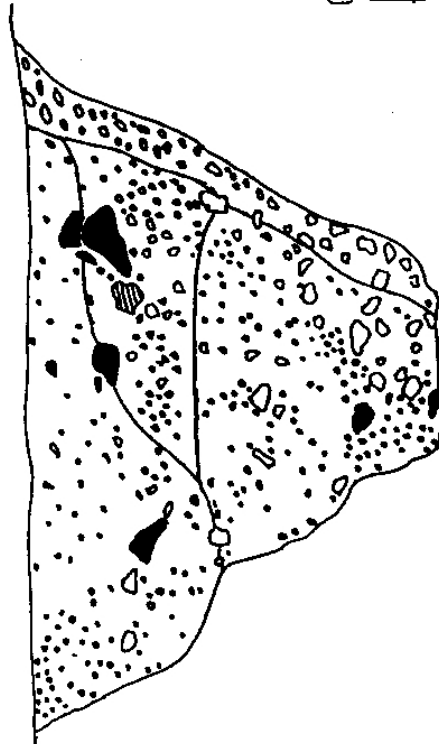
CONTEXT 411



CONTEXT 423



CONTEXT 433



CONTEXT 442



CONTEXT 418



CONTEXT 419



CONTEXT 420



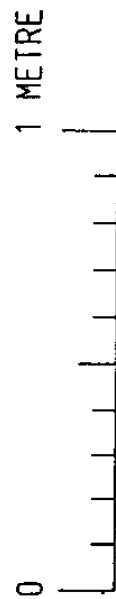
CONTEXT 422



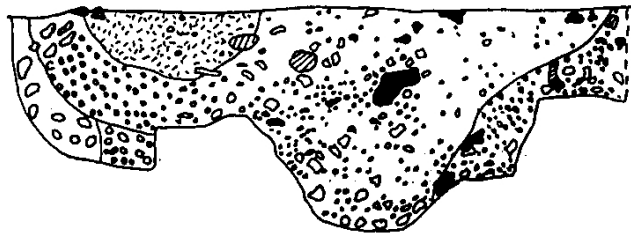
CONTEXT 437



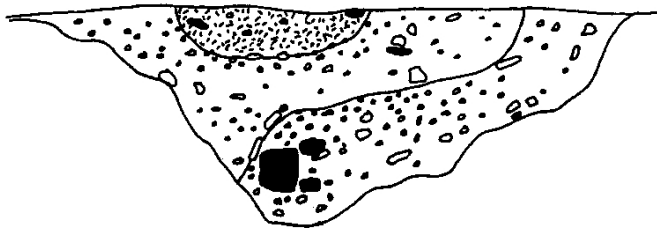
CONTEXT 437



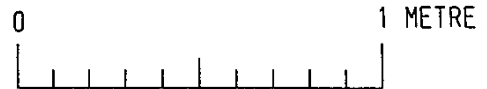
ROCKY CLUMP 1999



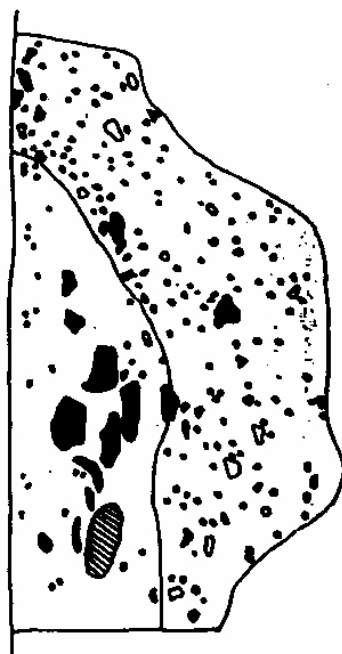
CONTEXT 440



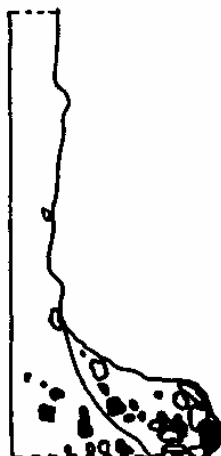
CONTEXT 443



ROCKY CLUMP 1999



CONTEXT 439

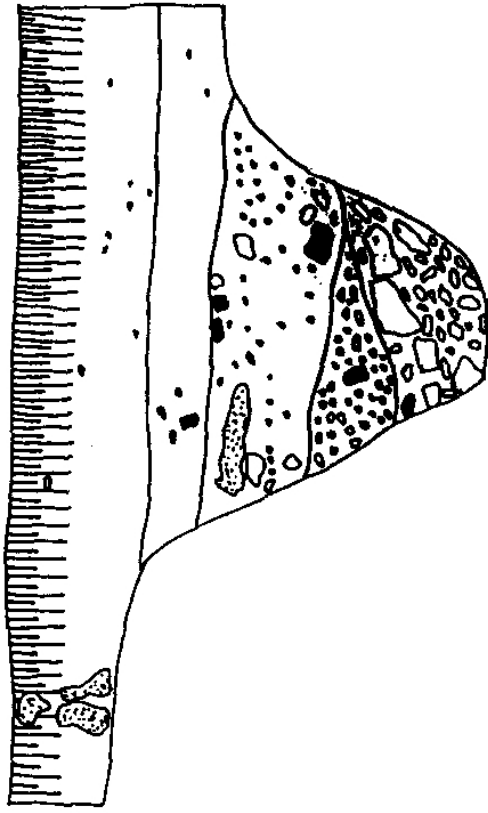


CONTEXT 441/452



CONTEXT 446

ROCKY CLUMP 1999



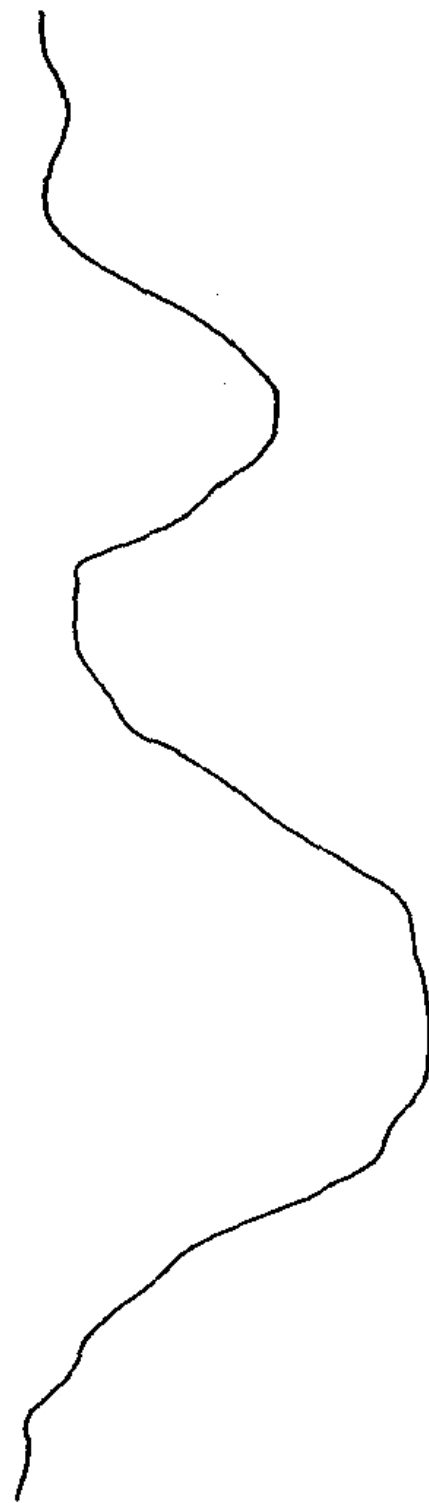
CONTEXT 454

1 METRE

0

PROFILE OF PIT CONTEXT 412

ROCKY CLUMP 1999



DOUBLE DITCH PROFILES



ROCKY CLUMP 1999

# ROCKY CLUMP NAILS

CONT	QTY	NOTES	NAIL LENGTH 1to2cm	2 to 3cm	3 to 4cm	4 to 5cm	5 to 6cm	6 to 7cm	7cm & over
OO2	16		1	3	6	3		1	2
120	1				1				
140	1			1					
162	1	On Cobbling		1					
187	1							1	
202	3					2	1		
210	4		1	1	2				
213	4		1	1	1				1
214	1					1			
215	5			2	2			1	
216	8			3	4	1			
217	8		5	2	1				
218	4			1	1		1		1
218A	2			2					
219	3		1	1	1				
220	2				1			1	
221	1					1			
222	2					1			1
223	2								2
224	2			1	1				
224	1	Blade ? 2.9 cms wide x 4.6 cms long				1			
225	2					1	1		
227	1					1			
228	6			1	1	2	2		
228	1	Blade ? 3 cms wide x 4.4 cms long				1			
229	6		1		3	2			
230	6		1	3	1				1
230	7	SQ HEAD			5	1	1		
231	3			1	2				
232	5		1	2			1	1	
233	4			1	2	1			
234	1				1				
235	4		1	2		1			
236	5			2	1	2			
237	6			5				1	
239	3			1	1		1		
246	1						1		
260	3				1	1			1
261	4			3		1			
262	2				2				
264	1				1				
266	1				1				
282	3			1	2				
285	1				1				
285A	1							1	
287	4			1	2			1	
287	1	SQ HEAD							1
288	1				1				
288	1	Curved Blade ? 2.5 cms wide x 10 cms long							1
301	2		1	1					
305	2		1	1					
328	2				1		1		

# ROCKY CLUMP NAILS

CONT	QTY	NOTES	NAIL LENGTH 1to2cm	2 to 3cm	3 to 4cm	4 to 5cm	5 to 6cm	6 to 7cm	7cm & over
351	2			1			1		
358	1					1			
360	1					1			
391	1			1					
392	1		1						
394	3		1	2					
395	1				1				
396	2		2						
397	1		1						
401	1			1					
403	1		1						
404	2		1	1					
406	1		1						
412	2		2						
412	1		1						
447B	1			1					
453	1		1						
455	1				1				
457	1				1				
458	4			3				1	
463	1		1						
464	1				1				
465	2		2						
470A	1		1						
472	2		1	1					
472	1					1			
473	2		2						
473	2		2						
474	1		1						
476	3				1	1		1	
477	1						1		
481	1						1		
	209		37	55	55	28	13	10	11