Identification and quantification of archaeological projects arising from aggregate extraction in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex

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Executive Summary

This report details the results of a project to identify and quantify past archaeological investigations arising from hard and soft aggregates extraction in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex, which currently have incomplete or inappropriately low levels of dissemination. The study will provide a basis for a future strategy to improve and widen public dissemination of the results of such investigations, including the deposition of the project data into a publicly accessible research archive. The Project, presented as a report and an Access database, has been funded by the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund, administered by English Heritage.

The four counties are unconnected and have been grouped together by English Heritage for the purposes of the current study. This report assesses each county separately and in addition provides some comparison between each county.

The study was primarily conducted through the review of archaeological journals and other publications, along with a trawl of the Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex and Chichester District Historic Environment Records (HERs). Museums archives and archaeological contractors were also consulted.

The report concludes that currently there is a relatively low level of dissemination in respect of what is considered sufficient and appropriate under the criteria defined in this report. Across the four counties, between 21.9% and 52.1% are appropriately disseminated, with the breakdown within each county as follows:

- *Surrey – 52.1% adequately disseminated*
- *Hampshire – 50% adequately disseminated*
- *East Sussex – 33.3% adequately disseminated*
- *West Sussex – 21.9% adequately disseminated.*

The low level of dissemination is the result of a range of factors, outlined in the report.

Current national planning policy requires the results of archaeological investigations to be disseminated at a level that is appropriate to the significance of the heritage assets identified. Suitable deposition of the archaeological project archive is also necessary. In accordance with this policy, a total of 97 projects are recommended for further dissemination:

- *In Hampshire, 34 projects currently have an incomplete level of dissemination, of which 27 are suggested for publication (6 monographs/major journal article, 7 brief notes, and 9 short journal articles) and for 7 projects, assessment is recommended. Two of these projects are currently in the process of further dissemination.*
- *In Surrey, 23 projects currently have an incomplete level of dissemination of which 20 projects should be published (10 in a monograph/major journal article, 4 in a brief journal note and 1 in a short journal article) and assessment is recommended for 3 projects. Two of these projects are currently in the process of further dissemination.*
- *In East Sussex, 2 projects are recommended for further dissemination, both of which should have a wider dissemination of their grey literature reports. Neither of these two projects is in the process of further dissemination.*
- *In West Sussex, 24 projects are recommended for further dissemination, where 20 projects are suggested for publication (6 in a monograph/major journal article, 4 a brief note and none in a short journal article), and for 4 projects further assessment is recommended. One of these projects is currently in the process of further dissemination.*

1 Introduction

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 This report summarises the results of a project carried out to identify and quantify archaeological investigations arising from aggregates extraction in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex and to access the extent to which the results of these investigations have been made publicly available. The work was undertaken by Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) between January and September 2010 with funding from the Aggregates Levy Sustainability Fund (ALSF) administered by the English Heritage (EH) Historic Environment Enabling Programme (HEEP). The project (ASLF project no. 5854, hereafter referred to 'ALSF Project') has been carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines including MoRPHE (2006) guidance on the management of research projects, the Strategic framework for Historic environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE 2008) guidance, and the approved Project Design (MOLA November 2009).

1.1.2 Archaeological remains recorded through aggregates extraction include those sites and finds recorded by antiquarians and local enthusiasts, those excavated by voluntary groups in advance of extraction, and those excavated and recorded following the introduction of the principle of developer funding, ie with the introduction of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG16) in 1991. In particular, much Palaeolithic and Mesolithic material has been found as a direct result of aggregates extraction.

1.1.3 Prior to PPG16, the pressure to 'rescue' archaeological sites affected by development or extraction often led to a focus on fieldwork, to the detriment of writing up the results. Thus many past excavations, discoveries and projects have been inadequately disseminated, as a result of the backlog in the publication of results, or the lack of funding for post-excavation analysis, by archaeological units or voluntary groups.

1.1.4 The emphasis under the current national planning framework of Planning Policy Statement 5 (DCLG 2010) is that the results of archaeological investigations to be disseminated at a level that is appropriate to the significance of the heritage assets identified. Also, suitable deposition of the archaeological project archive is necessary to mitigate environmental impacts from quarrying and other development.

1.1.5 The four counties covered by the present study are unconnected and have been grouped together by English Heritage for the purposes of the current study. This report assesses each county separately and in addition provides some comparison between each county. The data collection for the study was carried out in 2009 and early 2010.

Hampshire

1.1.6 Historically, Hampshire has produced a range of aggregate including sand, gravel and chalk and in the past small amounts of building stone (ie malmstone and flint) have been quarried (Hampshire County Council *et al* 2008, 8). Between 1985 and 1996 almost half the county's sand and gravel came from south-west Hampshire with only 25% from the north of the county. More recently the extraction of sand and gravel in Hampshire has seen a gradual decline (*ibid*, 8–9).

1.1.7 The Hampshire Minerals Plan is currently being prepared by the minerals and waste planning authorities. The plan will form the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework which will remains in place until 2020. The draft Hampshire Minerals Plan (Hampshire County Council 2008) states that aggregate is an essential component for the built environment of Hampshire, but that it aims to

recycle aggregate to minimise the need for new materials.

Surrey

1.1.8 Stone and chalk extraction, and sand and gravel quarrying has a long history within Surrey, but it was not until the 19th century that it developed on an industrial scale. Stone quarrying, in particular Reigate stone in the east of Surrey, was taking place from the Iron Age through to the 19th century. The stone was often used for the construction of medieval churches and many prestigious buildings in London (Crocker 2004, 216). Evidence of chalkpits can be seen all along the North Downs, but during the 19th century the main focus for chalk moved towards the east. Recently, gravel extraction has largely taken place in Surrey's north-west, and in 1975 a total of 40 active pits were recorded. Prior to this, in the 19th- and early 20th centuries, gravel quarrying mostly occurred in the south, around Farnham.

1.1.9 The Surrey Minerals Plan is currently being prepared and will replace the existing Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993. The Surrey Minerals and Waste Development Framework (November 2009) forms part of the Surrey Minerals Plan. The development framework states that there is a continuing demand for aggregate from the county, and it highlights numerous preferred areas for future aggregate extraction. Some of these sites are already in use.

East and West Sussex

1.1.10 Like Surrey, quarrying for both hard and soft aggregate was taking place in East and West Sussex as early as the Iron Age and continued well into the post-medieval period. Many quarries, in particular those at Bignor, Stedham, Grittenham and Iping, extracted Greensand used for the production of mile stones (Gardiner 2003, 157). By the 19th century, chalk was becoming favoured due to its use in soil dressing, building, tanning and lime production. Numerous chalkpits during this period were dotted along the higher ground of the Downs (Barber 2003, 210). Gravel and sand were however extracted along river valleys. In recent history gravel extraction within East and West Susses been limited (Woodcock 1999, 10).

1.1.11 Although due to be replaced by the West Sussex Minerals Development Framework, much of the West Sussex Local Plan Minerals Policy, which was submitted is 2003, has been saved. The Plan states that in recent history there has been a sharp increase in the demand for aggregates, but that due to the potential environmental impact, it aims to recycle and re-use aggregate rather open new extraction areas.

1.1.12 The East Sussex Waste and Development Framework is currently being prepared and will replace the existing Waste and Minerals Local Plan (November 1999). Until this time much of the Local Plan has been saved. The policies within the Local Plan states that aggregate extraction can create a significant environmental impact and so careful consideration should be taken when assessing the balance between the need for aggregates and the protection of the environment and local amenities.

1.2 Research aims and objectives

Aims

1.2.1 The primary aim of the project is to identify and quantify inactive past archaeological investigations relating to soft (sands and gravels drift geology) and hard (crushed bedrock) aggregates extraction, which currently have incomplete or inappropriately low levels of archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or dissemination; with a view to forming a strategy to disseminate information more widely to interested groups in order to facilitate an improved understanding of the Historic Environment and the impacts of aggregates extraction.

Objectives

1.2.2 The key objectives of the project are;

- To identify archaeological investigations and projects that are currently inactive and are incomplete or have had appropriately low levels of archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or dissemination;
- To propose an appropriate level of further intervention/dissemination where levels of intervention and/or dissemination are unacceptably low;
- To analyse the data collected to identify trends, significant omissions, possible future research (including the potential for cross-project synthetic research), to aid English Heritage in formulating a strategy to address incomplete archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or dissemination for Historic Environment Projects associated with aggregate areas; and,
- To allow the database of archaeological investigations and projects in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex (created during this project) to be integrated into the existing backlog database (formally set up by ARCUS and now held by English Heritage) in order to facilitate future comparison with similar projects across the Country.

1.3 Scope

1.3.1 A pilot project of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Oxfordshire (ARCUS 2007) undertaken by Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) developed a database and methodology for the identification and quantification of the current status of past archaeological investigations and projects resulting from aggregates extraction. ARCUS now no longer exists and the original database is currently being held by Wessex Sheffield (the successor of ARCUS). This project has made use of the ARCUS database and methodology to identify any archaeological investigation and finds resulting from aggregate extraction in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex and quantifies its present status with regard to the completion of the investigation and the level of dissemination.

1.3.2 The following terms have been used throughout the report:

- Archaeological '**project**' (of which there are 150) refers to an archaeological intervention. This might comprise a formal archaeological fieldwork investigation to mitigate the impact of quarrying, or chance finds exposed during quarrying and collected and noted by antiquarians, amateur archaeologists and local enthusiasts.
- Archaeological '**Investigation**' (of which there are 7 types) refers to a single archaeological intervention event. These comprise survey/geophysics, watching brief, fieldwalking, evaluation, excavation, environmental and antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection.
- Archaeological '**Asset type**' (of which there are 437) refers to a discreet asset type/site of a particular period (eg 'medieval industrial', 'Iron Age settlement'), revealed during an archaeological investigation or during the course of a project.

1.4 Study area

1.4.1 The current ALSF project covers hard and soft aggregates extraction in the counties of Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex.

1.4.2 The following has been excluded from this study:

- Marine aggregates, ie those aggregates which occur below the low tide line. The ALSF funding for the current project covers terrestrial aggregate resources only. Aggregates located between the low and high tide lines

have only been included where they are either currently extracted or have been extracted in the past.

- Due to the nature of tenure (ie perpetual ownership of bricks and mortar) in urban areas, the future minerals extraction is unlikely to take place in urban areas, which, therefore have been excluded from the scope of this project.

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 The methodology is outlined in detail in the appendix (Section 17). Essentially it comprised populating an Access database with data on past archaeological interventions carried out in areas of aggregate geologies, derived primarily from a review of published sources, largely local, regional and national journals. It included a trawl of the Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex and the Chichester District Historic Environment Records (HER). The study also included the addition of new records of events and monuments/remains not previously recorded by the HER. Museum archives and archaeological contractors were also consulted. Once the database had been compiled, each entry was assessed in terms of level of dissemination, against the criteria outlined in this report. Recommendations were put forward for improving dissemination at an appropriate level.

1.6 Study data deposition

1.6.1 The Microsoft Access database will be transferred in its entirely to English heritage (HEEP and the NMR) and Wessex Sheffield (the successor to ARCUS). The former ARCUS backlog database and will be available via the publicly accessible Archaeological Data Services (ADS). The report will be submitted to English Heritage in bound format, and a pdf version will be compiled for digital dissemination via ADS and the English Heritage website.

2 An overview of the data: Hampshire

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 Hampshire can be divided into three broad geological zones.

- Zone 1 comprises a 3.2km-wide band of Upper Chalk which runs east-west across the centre of the county, stretching from south of Basingstoke to Otterbourne. It forms the upland.
- Zone 2 is a low lying area of London Clay and Bagshot Gravel Beds in the north.
- Zone 3 encompasses the southern river valleys and coastal strip of Hampshire, and is a low lying area mostly of sand, gravel and alluvium.

2.2 Quarries

2.2.1 It is likely the quarrying was taking place in Hampshire as early as the Roman period. This mostly comprised local small scale quarries for the construction of roads or for buildings such as at Winchester. Clay is also likely to have been extracted for the pottery (such as at Alice Holt, New Forest and Rowlands Castle), tile and brick industries (Solent Thames Research Framework).

2.2.2 During the last century, quarrying has shifted towards large-scale quarries with mechanised extraction, associated with industrial development of the last 150 years.

2.2.3 Aggregate extraction over the last 100 years has primarily taken place along the Test Valley in the west of the county. The British Geological Society's *Directory of Mines and Quarries* (BGS 2008) locates the current aggregate extraction sites at the following locations in Hampshire:

- Avon Tyrell (Avon)
- Badmiston Farm (Fawley)
- Bleak Hill Quarry (Ringwood)
- Bramshill Quarry (Yateley)
- Bury Farm Extension (Marchwood)
- Eversely Common Quarry (Yateley)
- Frithend Quarry (Bordon)
- Ibsley Quarry (Ringwood)
- Kingsley Quarry (Kingsley)
- Manor Farm (Lymington)
- Manor Farm (Monk Sherborne)
- Michelmersh Quarry (Michelmersh)
- Mortimer Quarry (Silchester)
- Mount Pleasant (Ringwood)
- Nea Farm (Ringwood)
- Warren Farm (Fareham)

2.3 The number and distribution of projects

2.3.1 The database contains 67 projects within Hampshire, relating to 56 archaeological investigations and 11 antiquarian/armature observation and finds collection. These projects have differentiated 183 asset types distributed across 58 quarries and quarry pits. These projects were undertaken from the 1920s until 2009. Fig 1 shows the location of the projects and includes a unique project identification number,

which is referred to in the report, included in the project gazetteer in section 18, and assigned in the project database.

2.3.2 The projects are located all over Hampshire, although the greatest number (16 projects) lie within the Test Valley, where most aggregate extraction has taken place in the past. There has also been a significant number in the Meon Valley (14 projects) and the Avon Valley (11 projects).

2.3.3 Following the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* the extraction and associated archaeological interventions focused on either plateau or river valley floor gravels.

2.4 Period of archaeological intervention

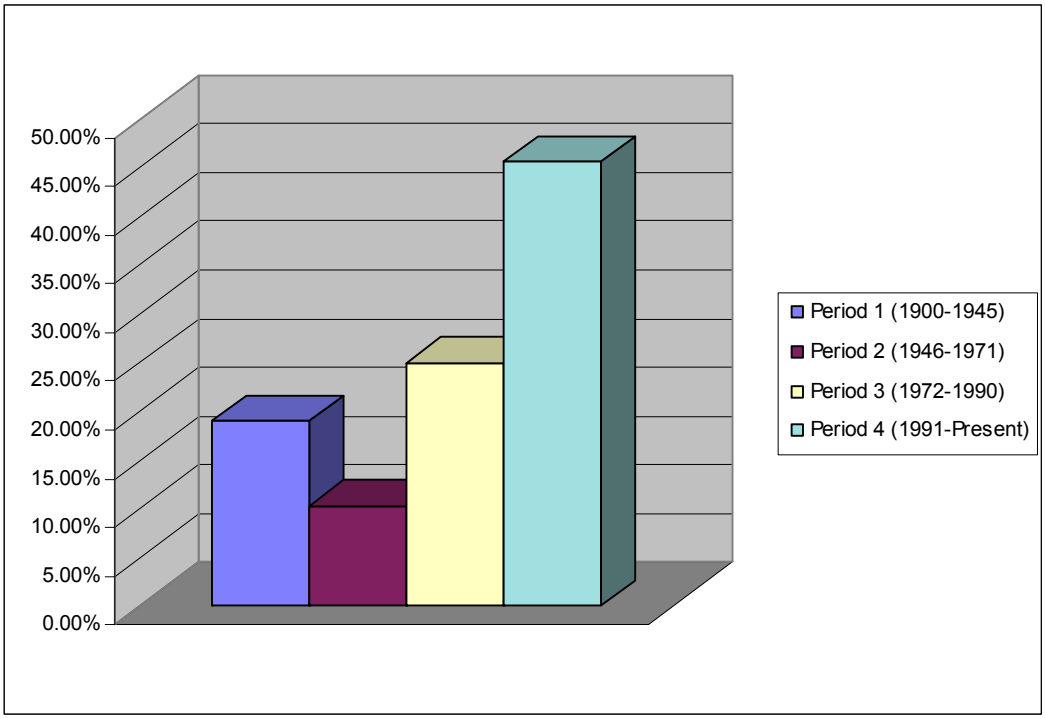
2.4.1 Legislation and national, regional and local planning policies have played a key role in influencing the nature and extent of aggregate extraction across Hampshire, and this has in turn affected the number of archaeological investigations carried out in quarries.

2.4.2 The legislation and planning policies have been used to define four periods of archaeological intervention from 1900 up to the present day. The periods were initially established by the 2007 pilot project (ARCUS 2007) adding a Period 0 for the purposes of the current backlogs project. Therefore the periods comprise:

- **Period 0**: Pre-1900. A time when there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregate extraction, and the archaeological interventions were antiquarian finds and observations only. No archaeological projects within Hampshire (or the counties of Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex) took place in Period 0.
- **Period 1**: 1900–1945. A time where there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregates extraction. The majority of archaeological interventions are antiquarian/amateur observations and finds.
- **Period 2**: 1946–1971. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, which required planning permission to open a quarry or extract aggregates.
- **Period 3**: 1972–1990. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, which consolidates the previous requirements set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*.
- **Period 4**: 1991–present. This period commences with the introduction of PPG16, with archaeology established as a material consideration in the planning process. PPG16 has recently been replaced with Planning Policy Statement 5 (DCMS March 2010).

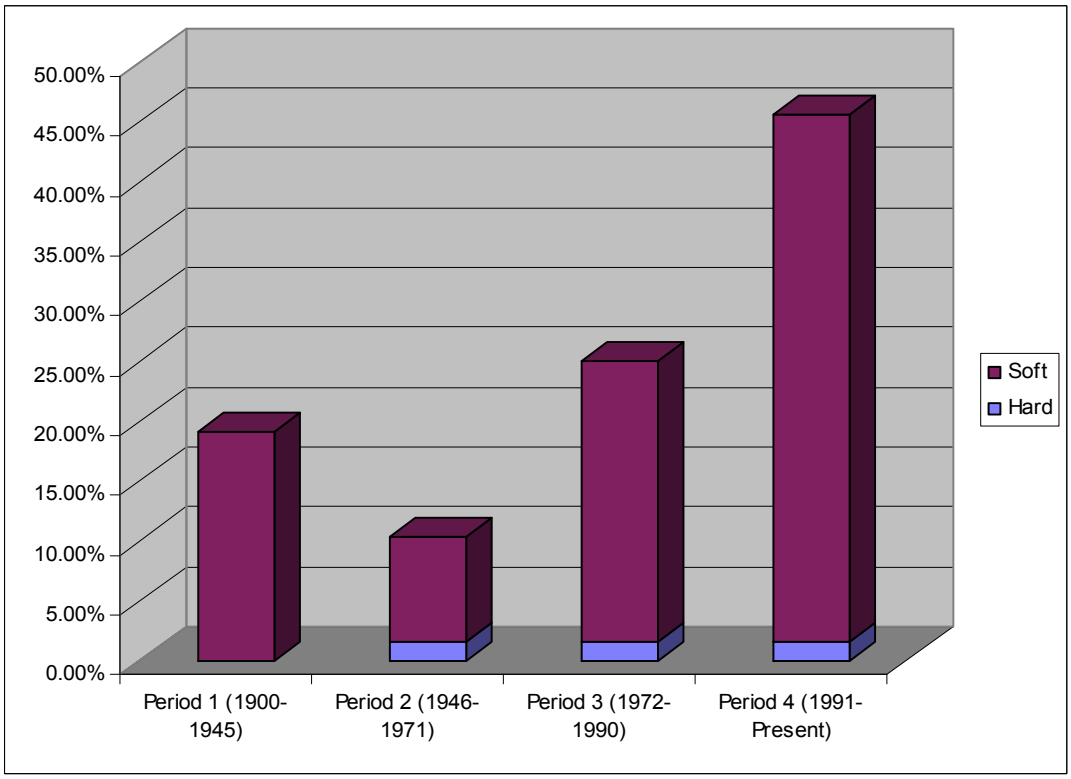
2.4.3 Graph 1 shows the percentage of the archaeological projects carried out in relation to aggregate extraction by period of intervention and Fig 2 shows their distribution. This clearly shows that a significant percentage of projects (45.6%) were carried out during Period 4 reflecting the increased awareness of archaeology. During Period 2 saw the lowest number of archaeological interventions (10.3%). For the other two periods, 19.1% of the projects took place in Period 1 and 25.0% took place in Period 3.

Graph 1 Projects by period of intervention in Hampshire



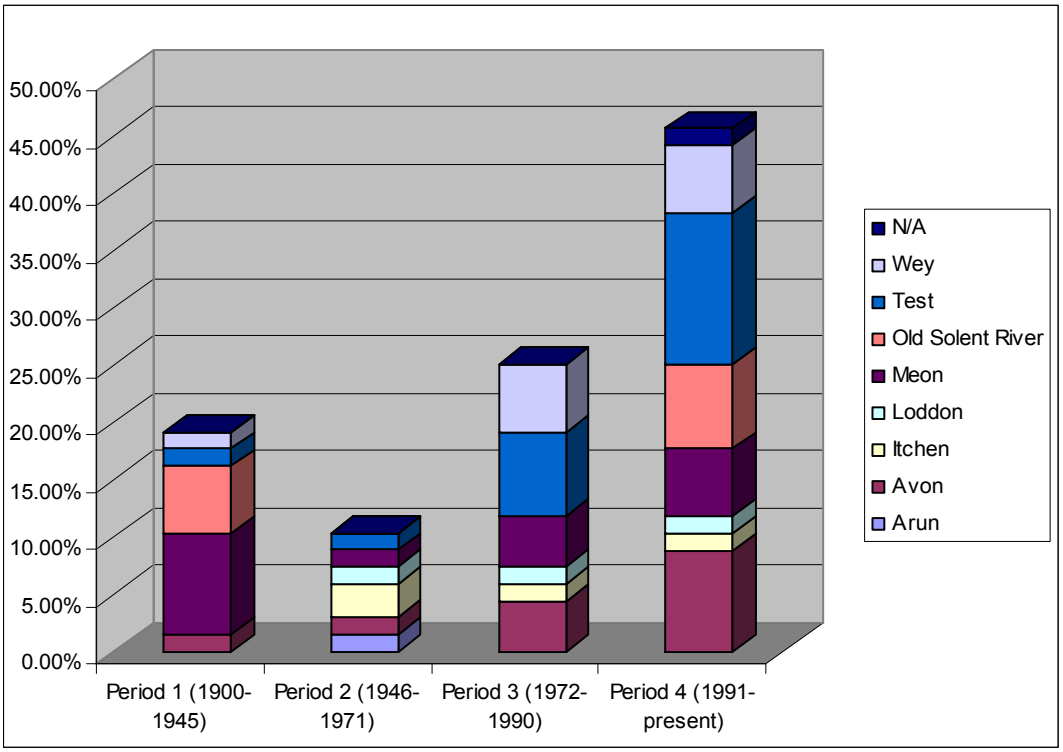
2.4.4 Graph 2 shows the period of intervention in relation to the type of aggregate geology, whether soft (gravel) or hard (chalk). It shows that archaeological projects have predominantly taken place on soft aggregate, with those hard aggregates comprising only (4.5%) of the total number of projects.

Graph 2 Projects by Period of intervention in relation to aggregate geology in Hampshire



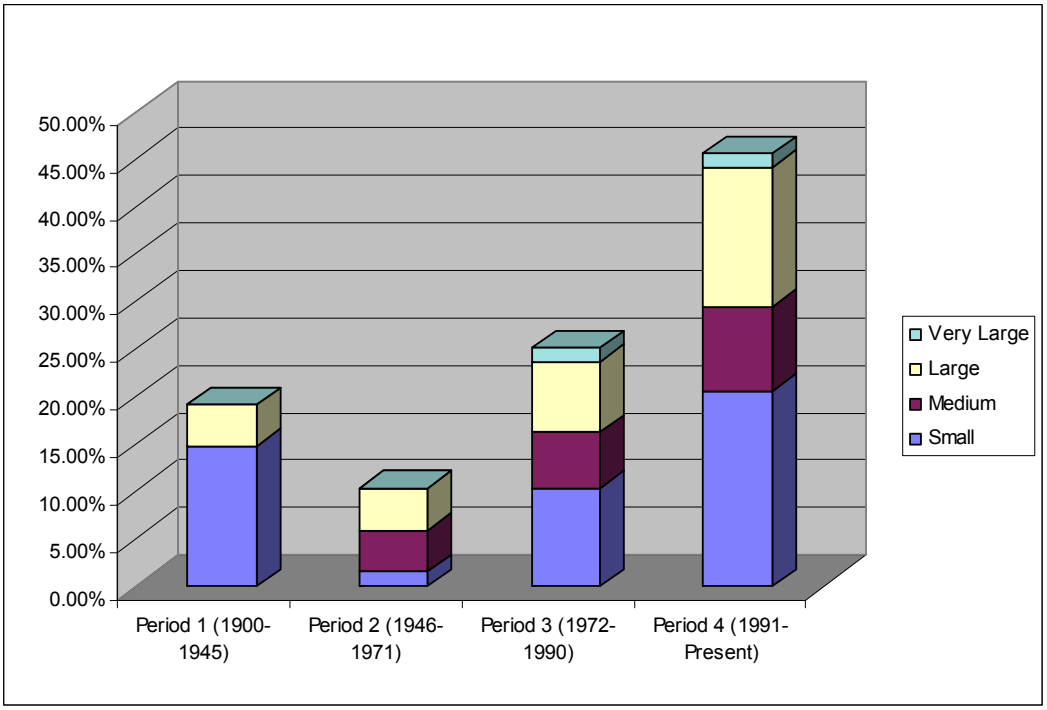
2.4.5 Graph 3 shows the period of intervention in relation to major river systems (Fig 1). During Period 1 the majority of the archaeological interventions (76.9%) took place in the Meon and Old Solent River Valleys in the south and south-west of the county. During Period 2 there was an even spread of archaeological interventions across most of the valley systems, although there were none in the Old Solent River and Wey Valleys. In Period 3 there was a significant increase in the number of archaeological interventions in the Test Valley, with a smaller increase in the number of interventions in the Avon, Meon and Wey Valley systems. During Period 4 there was another major increase in the number of archaeological interventions in the Test Valley as well as increase in the Avon Valley. Period 4 also saw a number of archaeological interventions in the Old Solent River Valley following a long absence during Periods 2 and 3.

Graph 3 Projects by period of intervention in relation to valley system in Hampshire



2.4.6 Graph 4 shows the period of intervention in relation to the size of the projects (see Section 17, Table 65 Field 19 for how size is determined). Fig 3 shows the distribution. During Period 1 the majority of the archaeological interventions (76.9%) were small with the rest being on a large scale. In Period 2 there is a significant reduction in the number of small projects with an increase in both large and medium of projects. During Period 3 the number of large and medium size projects stays relatively the same, although there is an increase in the number of small projects as well as a small increase in the number of very large projects. From 1991 (Period 4) there is an increase in small, medium and large sized projects with the biggest increase being the small sized projects.

Graph 4 Size of project to period intervention in Hampshire



2.4.7 Fig 2 shows the location of projects by investigation period. In Hampshire, the majority of Period 1 projects are located close to the coast line, while the Period 2 projects are located further inland. During period three there was an increase in the number of archaeological interventions along the base of the river valleys, with the main focus along the Test and Wey rivers. The greatest increase in the number of archaeological interventions in Period 1 is in the south-west of the county, particularly along the Test Valley and along the coast of the Old Solent Valley system. There is also a small increase of archaeological interventions along the Loddon River Valley in the north of Hampshire.

Periods 0 and 1

2.4.8 Prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, no planning permission was required to open a quarry or to extract aggregate resources. Consequently numerous small-scale quarries and operating gravel pits were opened up across Hampshire. Archaeological investigations related to the pre-1900 to mid20th century quarries were usually small scale and undertaken by local associations and/or local enthusiasts without funding (Graph 5). The work was primarily in the form of 'rescue excavation' - rapid recording carried out as archaeological remains were exposed during quarrying. The majority of archaeological interventions from the period have either a short journal note regarding the finds or a brief HER record. Only one, Swanwick (Project 4), had a higher level of dissemination, with short articles within at least three volumes of the Antiquaries Journal.

Period 2

2.4.9 With the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, planning permission was required to open a quarry and extract aggregates. The process did not however make provision for the protection of cultural heritage, and consequently, as with Period 1, the number of archaeological investigations remained relatively low, and comprised mostly 'rescue' excavations by local societies and amateurs when archaeological remains were exposed during quarrying. Although the number of archaeological interventions during this period

remained low, the size of each project increased, with the majority being either large of medium (Graph 4).

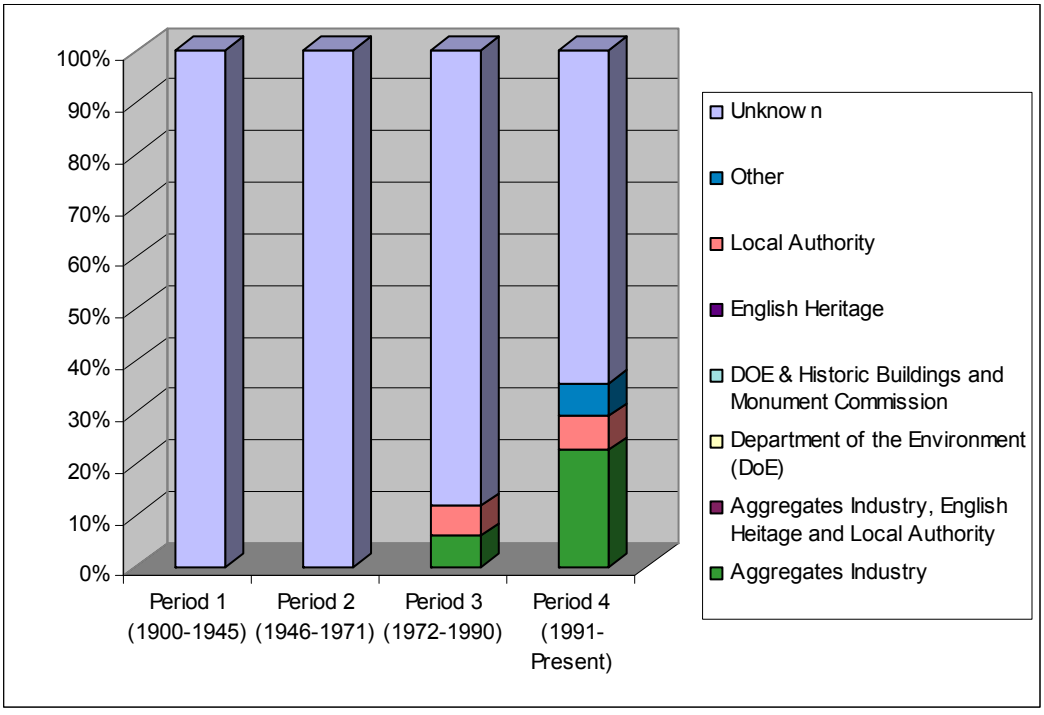
Period 3

2.4.10 After the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, the number of archaeological interventions increased dramatically, from seven projects in Period 2 to 17 projects in Period 3 (Graph 1). This reflects the beginnings of a more organised and professional approach to archaeology following the consolidation of the previous *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*. Many of the interventions during this period were still being carried out by local groups or societies, although there is the emergence of professional archaeological units carrying out some of the excavations. Many of these projects were still most likely being voluntarily funded, although some were funded by the local authorities or the aggregate companies themselves (Graph 5).

Period 4

2.4.11 Following the publication of PPG16, archaeological investigations were primarily undertaken by professional archaeological organisations, with more funding by the aggregate industry. From Period 3 to Period 4, the number of archaeological projects almost doubled from 17 to 31. A large percentage of these projects were small in size (typically watching briefs and field evaluations), but there is a significant number that were either large or medium (Graph 4). This may reflect the size of the extraction site.

Graph 5 Funding bodies in relation to the period of intervention in Hampshire



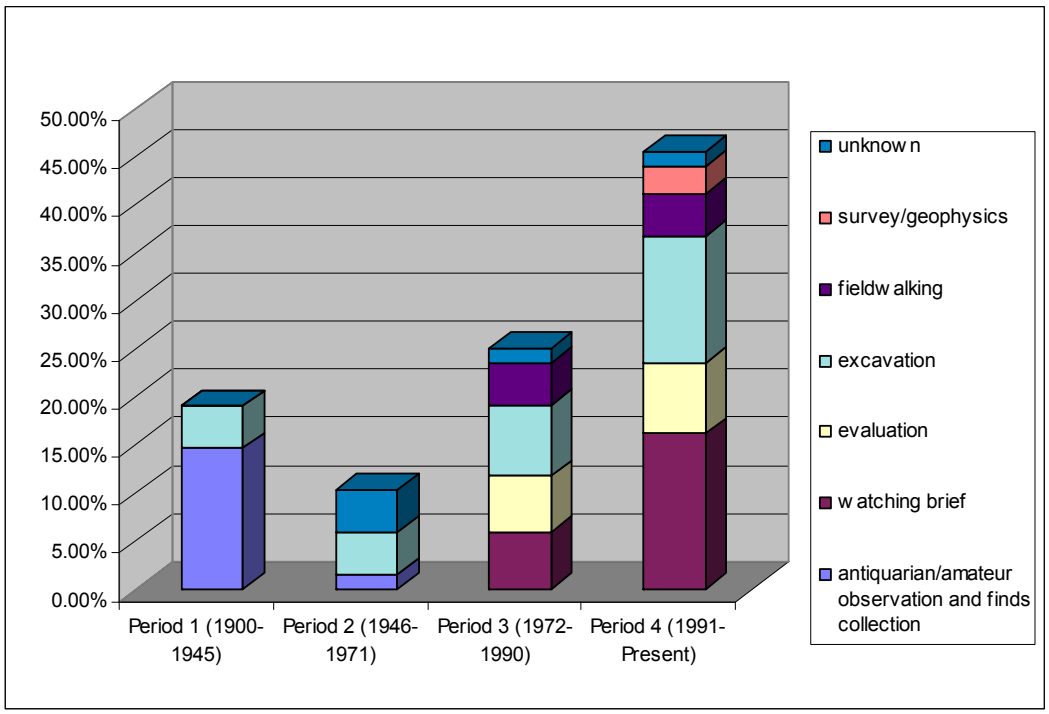
Professionalization of the archaeological industry

2.4.12 Improved awareness of archaeology within the planning process over the last 30 years, in particular the introduction of PPG16, has resulted in an increasing professionalization of archaeological fieldwork.

2.4.13 Graph 6 shows that archaeological fieldwork in Period 1 comprised mostly

antiquarian/amateur observation and finds with only a small number of excavations. Excavation appears to have become the favoured method of archaeological fieldwork in Period 2 although there is a decrease in the number of archaeological projects. In Period 3 the type of fieldwork became increasing varied, while in Period 4, following the introduction of PPG16, the graph shows a clear increase in the number of watching briefs. The number of excavations has also increased but this may reflect the larger size of the extraction areas. With the continued improvements of archaeological techniques, Period 4 saw the introduction of geophysical survey techniques, and was used in three of the 67 projects in Hampshire. Fig 4 shows the distribution of the projects.

Graph 6 Nature of fieldwork in relation to period of intervention in Hampshire



2.5 Chronological periods represented

2.5.1 Aggregate extraction by it very nature takes place in areas attractive to early human settlement and other activity, for example on fertile and well-drained gravels and chalk geologies. It also takes place in currently undeveloped rural areas, away from modern settlement, in what would have been a predominantly rural and agricultural landscape throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Unless damaged by modern mechanical ploughing, archaeological features within such undeveloped areas are likely to have a relatively good state of preservation.

2.5.2 The chronological periods represented in the database have a broad range, with a number of multi-period sites recorded, and with a high percentage dated to the prehistoric or Roman periods (see Graph 7 to Graph 10).

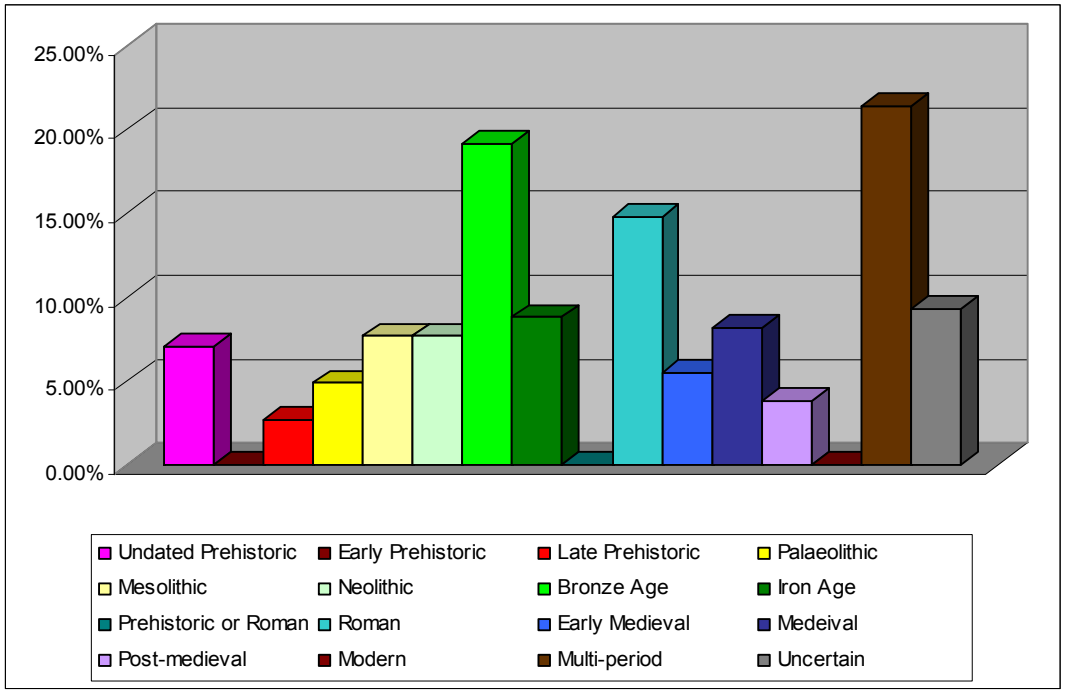
2.5.3 The 67 projects within Hampshire represent 183 assets of a particular period. These vary in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The number of assets for each period is as follows:

- Prehistoric – 106 assets;
- Roman – 27 assets;
- Early/later medieval – 26 assets;
- Post-medieval – 7 assets;

- Unassigned – 17 assets.

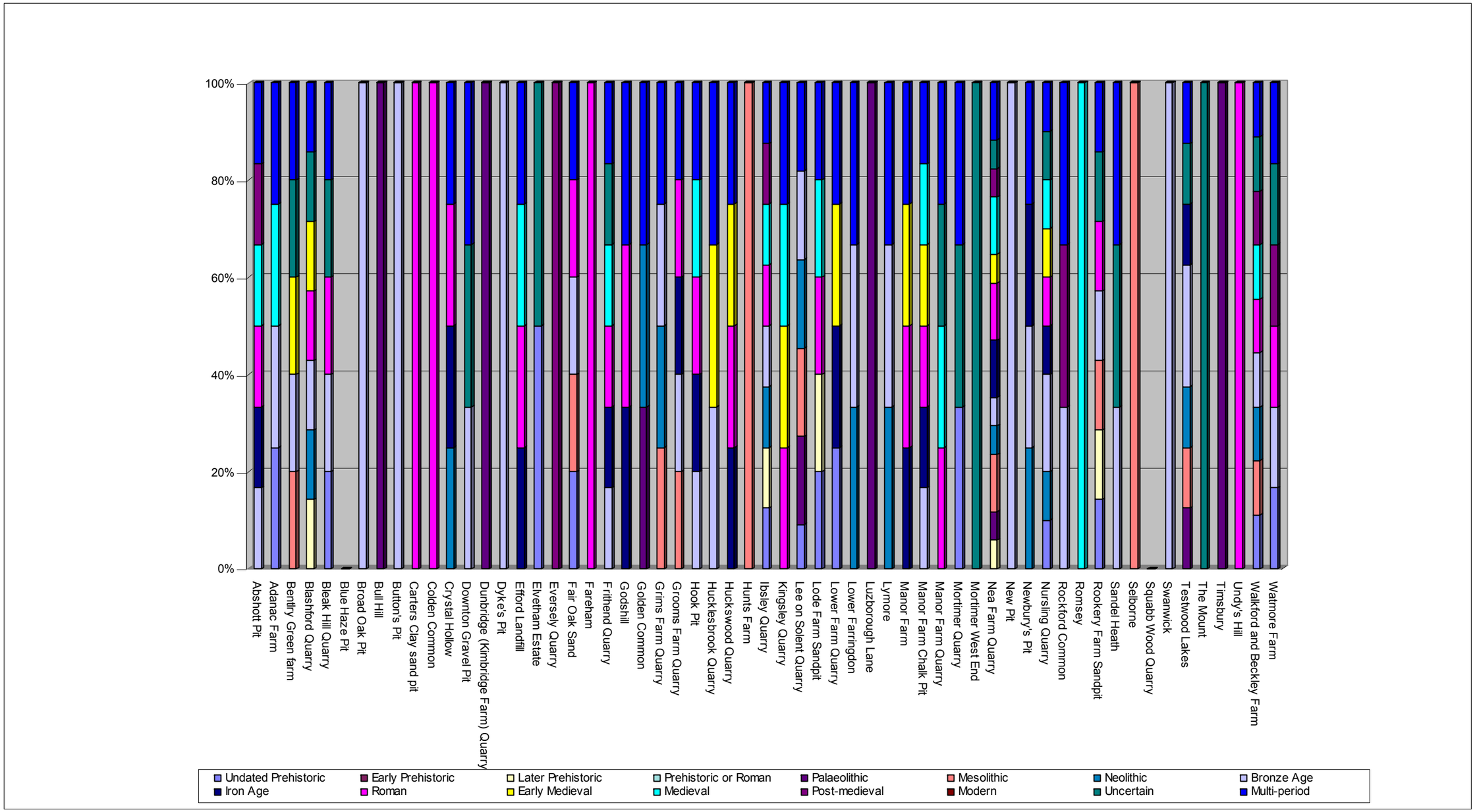
2.5.4 39 of these assets (17.7% of the total) are 'multi-period'. These have been noted in the database as 'multi-period' although, as stated in the methodology, the separate periods have also been noted to ensure that these sites are captured in chronological period analysis. Graph 7 shows the percentage of sites by period.

Graph 7 Percentage of assets in relation to chronological/cultural period in Hampshire



2.5.5 Graph 8 represents a distribution of the chronological periods (colours) in the different quarries/group of quarries (each bar). The graph shows that 19 of the quarry sites hold assets of a single period. This may reflect the period in which the work was carried out, as nine of these quarry sites were investigated during Period 1. Antiquarians typically focussed on remains from a particular period rather recording everything. Mortimer West End (Project 127) and The Mount (Project 139) were recorded as being uncertain. The former identified circular earthworks with no artefacts to provide dating evidence, while the latter despite recording artefacts which could provide a date; no actual date was specified during dissemination.

Graph 8 Percentages of chronological periods within each quarry site in Hampshire



2.5.6 Graph 7 shows that as a group, single period assets of prehistoric date comprised the largest element representing 57.9% of all assets (106 of 183 assets). Of this group assets of a Bronze Age date were the most common, approximately 33.3%, with Iron Age assets being the second most common at 15.2%. Assets of Bronze Age date were found within 53.4% of the quarry sites across Hampshire.

2.5.7 Nine assets dating to the Palaeolithic (700,000–10,000 BC) have been identified in Hampshire, all of which lie within the south/south-west of the county, with four being located within the Test Valley (see Fig 7). Three were considered to be of an industrial nature (ie flint working sites) and one, at Nea Farm in the Avon Valley (Project 28), may have represented domestic activity. Four projects produced Palaeolithic objects, two of which were located very close to each other in the south-west of the county.

2.5.8 For the Mesolithic period (10,000–4,000 BC) 13 assets were identified (see Fig 8). Unlike the earlier period the assets appear to be more widely spread over the county with five being located in the north-east of the county, within the Wey Valley. These assets mostly comprised isolated objects (9 assets). One unassigned Mesolithic asset with Hampshire was identified. This was at Grooms Farm (Project 21) where linear ditches and pits were recorded suggesting some form of Mesolithic activity. Only one domestic site was identified at East Horton Farm (Project 111), Fair Oak, in the Itchen Valley, where a Mesolithic hearth was recorded. One industrial (ie, flint manufacture) and one 'water and drainage' asset was also recorded.

2.5.9 Within Hampshire there were 14 assets which dated to the Neolithic (4,000–2,600 BC). The focus of Neolithic activity appears to shift southwards to the coastline (see Fig 9), with domestic sites at Lymore (Project 3) and at Sandhills Lane West (Project 13). The majority of the assets (7 assets) comprise isolated objects, while there was also one industrial, one religious and one water and drainage asset. Two assets were unassigned.

2.5.10 As noted above, assets dating to the Bronze Age (2,600–700 BC) comprised the largest prehistoric element. There are 6 assets which represent domestic activity, the majority of which (4 assets: Projects 3, 8, 16 and 108), are located along the south of the county, along the coastline (see Fig 10). Projects 3 (Lymore) and 8 (Sandhills Lane West) are likely to be a continuation of occupation from the Neolithic. Two further domestic sites were identified in Hampshire, but this time along the valley floors of the Avon (Nea Farm: Project 28) and the Wey (Frithend, Kingsley: Project 117). There are also seven Bronze Age religious, ritual and funerary assets which are spread across the county, although they are generally located close to but not directly on the valley floor. Two transport and one water and drainage were also recorded, while one project contained multiple asset types.

2.5.11 Assets of Iron Age date (700BC–AD43) formed the second largest group within the prehistoric period, primarily in the form of domestic features or material. The focus for occupation during the Iron Age appears to have shifted towards the base of the river valleys but away from the coastline, with a particular focus on the Test and Avon Valley floor (see Fig 11). Other assets comprised one water and drainage, one transport, two industrial, one multiple asset type, two unassigned assets and three objects.

2.5.12 Assets dated to the Roman period (AD 43–410) comprised the second largest single period group (27 assets) (see Fig 13). The majority of these were of a domestic nature (10 assets). Four of the domestic assets (Projects 17, 18, 28 and 110) are located along the Avon Valley floor, while three (Projects 111, 128 and 129) lie on a north-west to south-east path across the Itchen Valley. One asset (Project 115) lies on the Arun valley floor and another (Project 108) lie along the cost in the Meon Valley. Only one Roman domestic asset site (Project 20) lies on higher ground above the Kennet and Loddon Valleys. The other assets comprised three industrial,

six objects, one multiple asset type and seven unassigned assets.

2.5.13 The number of assets dating in the early medieval period (AD 410–1066) drops significantly to 10 assets. The majority (4 assets) comprise of isolated objects (see Fig 14). There is only one domestic asset, this being at Hucklesbrook (Project 14) along the Avon Valley floor, where a Saxon sunken feature building was recorded. One religious, ritual and funerary asset was identified within Hampshire. This comprised features which were thought to be associated with the early medieval Monastery of St Boniface (Project 15). One asset has been identified as 'industrial' (Project 112) where an early medieval bloomery furnace was recorded.

2.5.14 Archaeological evidence for the medieval period (AD 1066–1485) is more common than for the earlier medieval period, comprising 15 assets (see Fig 15). Three of the assets comprise domestic features or material (Projects 15, 117 and 122), three are isolated objects (Projects 20, 25 and 147), one is a 'transport' asset (Project 16), one an 'industrial' asset (Project 137), and one an 'agricultural and subsistence' asset (Project 133). Three of the projects recorded multiple asset types.

2.5.15 The post-medieval period comprises six assets, characterised primarily by pottery scatters (Projects 28, 108 and 147). Two of the sites recorded unassigned assets (Projects 26 and 103). These comprised linear features which could potentially be drainage or boundary ditches. The information supplied by the current level of dissemination for these projects provides no further indication as to the function of these features. One asset comprised two undated mounds surrounded by ditches thought to be associated with 1792 military manoeuvres (Project 149). Another asset comprised ditches and a pillow mound (Project 116).

2.6 Types of assets represented

2.6.1 The asset types relate to the NMR Monument Class Descriptions (see section 17, Table 65, Field 26) and adhere to the type specified by the author of the original project report. No additional level of interpretation was added for the present study.

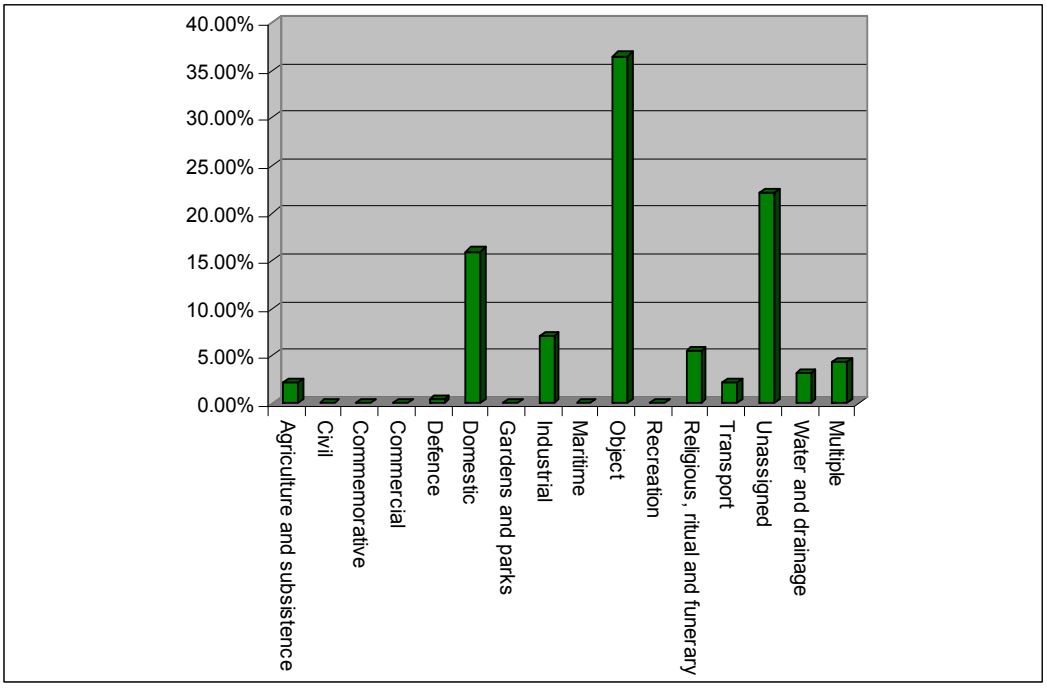
2.6.2 The 68 projects within Hampshire represent 183 assets types. The breakdown is shown in Graph 9 and is as follows:

- Agriculture and subsistence – 3 assets
- Defence – 1 asset
- Domestic – 29 assets
- Industrial – 13 assets
- Object – 67 assets
- Religious ritual and funerary – 10 assets
- Transport – 4 assets
- Water and drainage – 6 assets
- Unassigned – 41 assets
- Multiple – 8 assets

2.6.3 Thirty-nine of the projects contained assets from several periods. Twenty-one projects had the same asset type over several periods. Eighteen had different asset types per period.

2.6.4 Eight asset types are present from a list of 14 types (excluding 'Unassigned' and 'Multiple'). A significant proportion (36.5%), of the assets comprised objects (ie isolated or residual finds), while 22.1% of the assets are unassigned. The unassigned assets could be the result of a general lack of data that would allow for interpretation, or the cautiousness of the excavator in ascribing a function. The third largest group is 'Domestic' at 16%. Only 4% of the assets have been considered as 'Multiple' asset types.

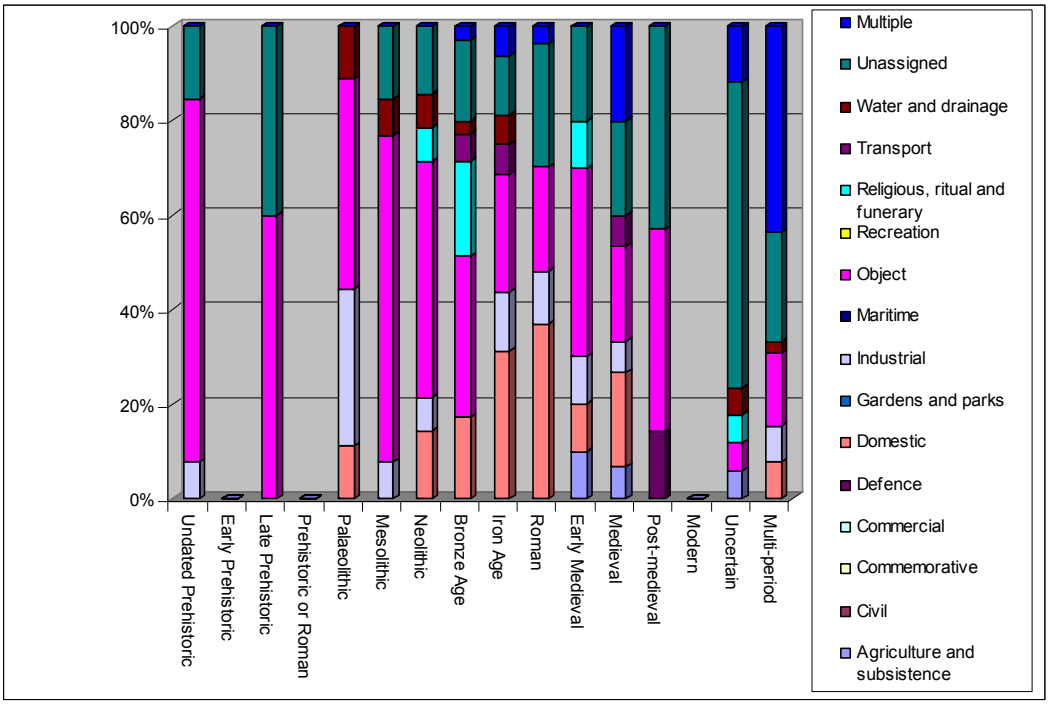
Graph 9 Percentage of asset types in Hampshire



2.6.5 Graph 10 shows the asset types by chronological/cultural period, whilst Fig 7 to Fig 18 (Vol 2) shows the distribution across Hampshire. Other than the 'Object' category, which predominates in the majority of the of the chronological periods and across the county, the graph shows:

- 'Agriculture and subsistence' assets dated to the medieval periods.
- The only 'Defence' asset is dated to the post-medieval period and is located in the north-east of the county.
- 'Domestic' assets feature in the majority of the periods, with the exception of the 'Undated Prehistoric' the 'Late Prehistoric', the 'Neolithic' and the 'Post-medieval' periods. The 'Iron Age' and 'Roman' periods are dominated by 'Domestic' assets.
- 'Industrial' assets were mostly found to be dated to the Palaeolithic.
- 'Religious, ritual and funerary' assets are mostly found to be dated to the Bronze Age although some were dated to the Iron Age and early medieval periods.
- 'Transport' assets have been found to date either to the Iron Age, Bronze Age or early medieval periods.
- 'Water and drainage' assets are found throughout the prehistoric, although mostly at one site (Project 119).
- 'Multiple' assets are mostly found within the early medieval period.

Graph 10 Percentages of asset types in relation to chronological/cultural period in Hampshire



2.7 Significance of the data

2.7.1 The 68 Hampshire projects within the Access database have been assigned the following significance in local, regional, national and international terms, on the basis of the data that they can potentially provide. The breakdown of significance is as follows:

- Local – 42 projects
- Regional – 21 projects
- National – 5 projects
- International – 0 projects

2.7.2 Five projects of potentially national significance were recorded in the database. They comprise:

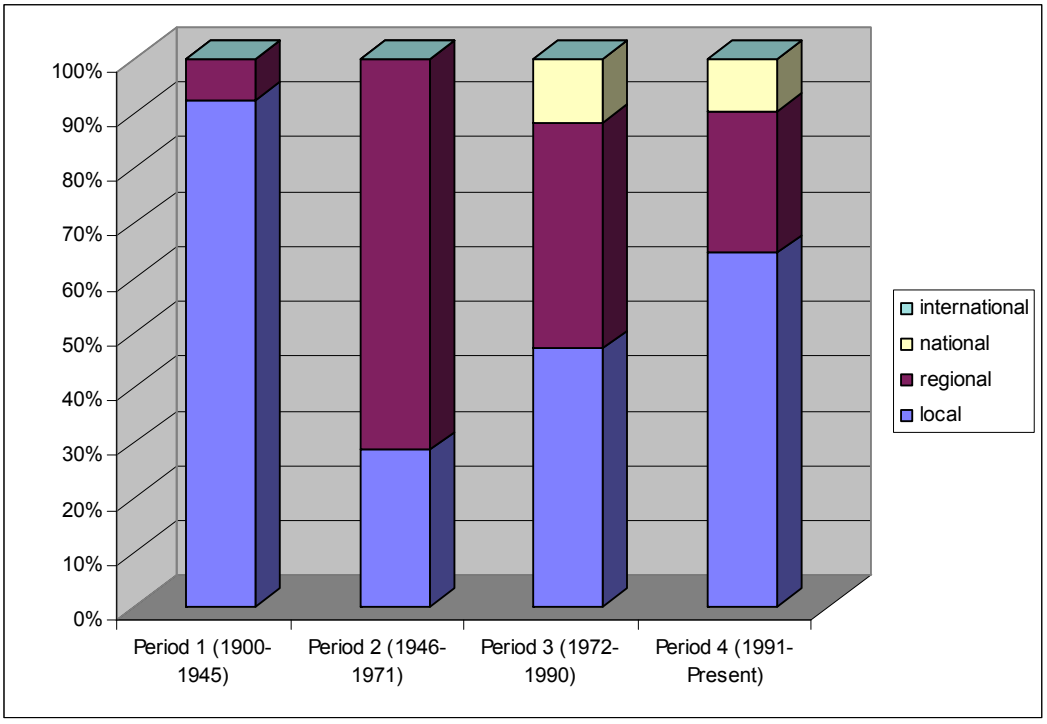
- Crystal Hollow (project 110) – Mesolithic flint, Neolithic pits, an Iron Age settlement and a Roman settlement.
- Frithend Quarry (project 117) – Bronze Age settlement, and Iron Age enclosure with post holes, gullies, a ditch and pits, a Roman enclosure including middens, post holes and pits, and two medieval settlement sites.
- Manor Farm (project 20) – Bronze Age pottery, Iron Age agricultural and settlement features, a possible Roman villa and corn drying building, and early medieval finds along with a building and ditched enclosure.
- Nea Farm (project 28) – Palaeolithic flint scatter, Mesolithic, Neolithic and later prehistoric flint, a Bronze Age settlement and burial, an Iron Age ditch, a Roman settlement, prehistoric to medieval pottery, a medieval hearth, stakeholes and a possible field system, and post-medieval pits and field boundary.
- Nursling (project 15) – prehistoric pottery, a Neolithic to Iron Age ditch, Iron Age storage pits, round houses and hearth, a Roman coin, features associated with the early medieval monastery of St Boniface, a medieval

field system and associated timber structure, pit and pottery, and an undated possible grave.

2.7.3 The projects have been considered to be of national significance because they have found significant evidence of multi-period settlement, particularly for the prehistoric, Roman and early medieval periods.

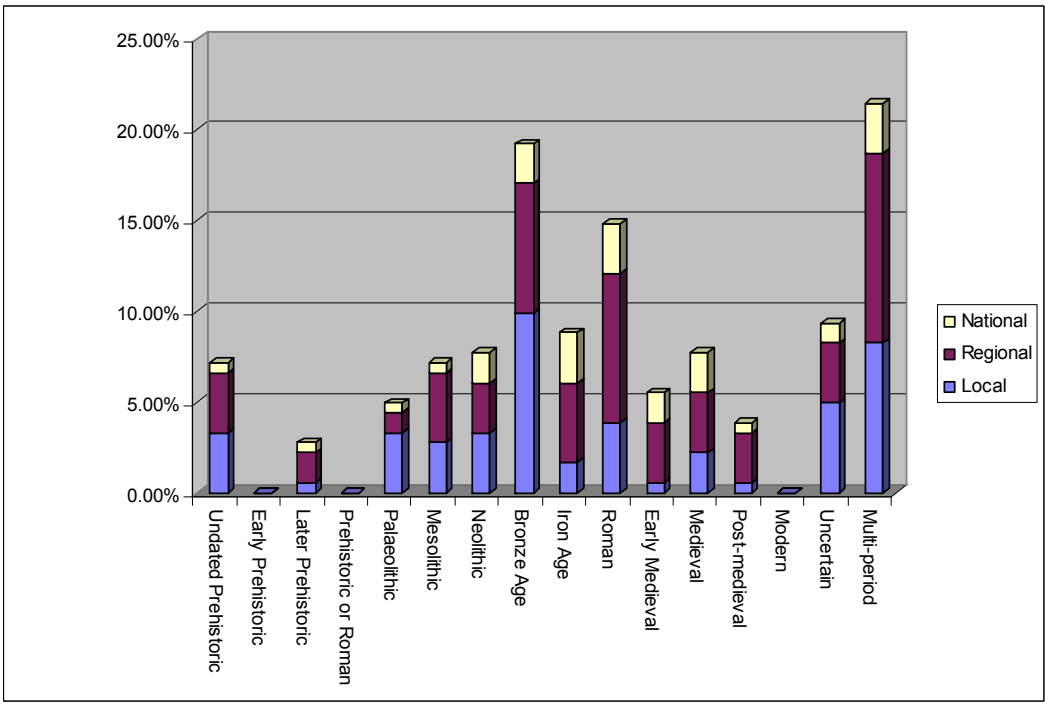
2.7.4 Graph 11 compares the known and perceived significance of the project with the period of archaeological investigation (Periods 1–4). Projects of local significance predominate in three of the periods; only in Period 2 does the number of projects considered to be of regional significance out number projects of local significance. Projects considered to be of national significance were all recorded during Periods 3 and 4, although this may be the result in the improvement of archaeological excavation, recording and practice following the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*.

Graph 11 Significance of projects in relation to the period of intervention in Hampshire



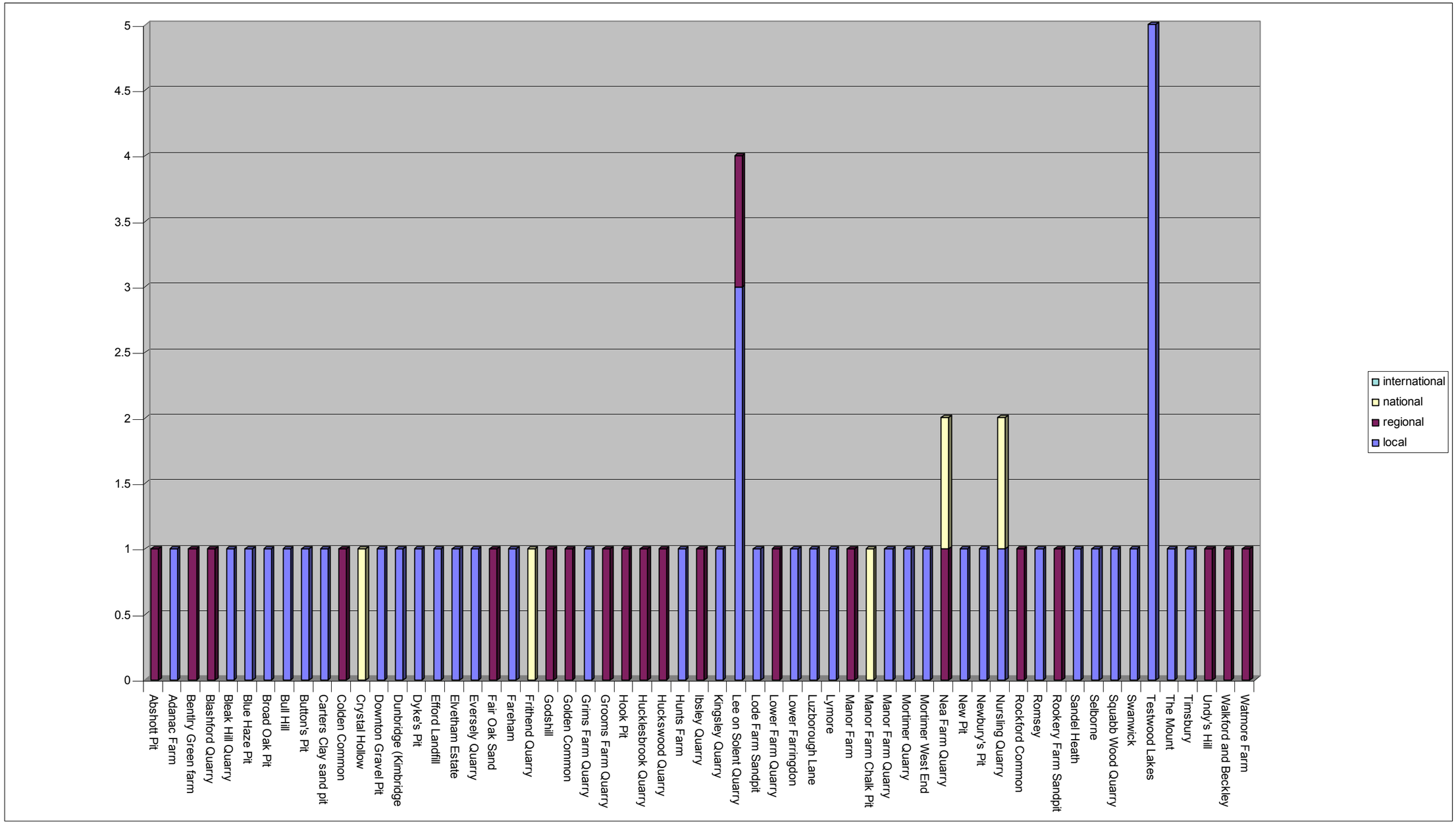
2.7.5 Graph 12 shows the significance of the data in relation to the chronological period. Significance recorded in the database was related to the project as a whole rather than the individual archaeological assets within it, and consequently the graph may not represent an accurate picture. It shows that most chronological periods are present in projects of local, regional or national significance. The Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman period and multi-period represent the majority of the nationally significant projects.

Graph 12 Significance of projects in relation to chronological period in Hampshire



2.7.6 Graph 13 shows the significance of the projects all the projects undertaken within each quarry site. Five of the quarries have data of possible national significance. 21 quarry sites have data of a possible regional significance, and 35 of the quarry sites had data of a local significance.

Graph 13 Significance of Projects by quarry site in Hampshire



3 An overview of the data: Surrey

3.1 Geology

3.1.1 Surrey can be divided into four broad geological zones:

- Zone 1 comprises Weald Clay in the south/south-eastern part of the county.
- Zone 2 comprises a mixture of Sandstone and Hythe Beds (interstratified limestone and sandstone) which runs from the southern-western part of the county on an east/north-eastern direction, tapering out to the east.
- Zone 3 comprises the Surrey North Downs which is a band of Chalk that runs along the centre of the county on a south-west/north-east alignment.
- Zone 4 is low lying sands and gravels in the northern and eastern parts of the county.

3.2 Quarries

3.2.1 Stone and chalk extraction, clay industries and sand and gravel quarrying has a long history within Surrey, but it was not until the 19th century that it developed on an industrial scale. Evidence of chalk pits can be seen all along the North Downs, but during the 19th century the main focus for chalk extraction was in the east. Clay extraction was also widespread in the past, concentrated within the Mole Valley and around Tanbridge. Modern brickworks and tileworks now mostly occur in the south of the county on the Weald Clay (Crocker 2004, 221). Recently gravel extraction has mostly taken place in Surrey's north-west, and in 1975 there was a total of 40 active pits. Prior to this, in the 19th and early 20th century, gravel quarrying was mostly located in the south, around Farnham.

3.2.2 Aggregate extraction over the last 100 years has primarily taken place along the Wey and Mole Valleys. The British Geological Society's *Directory of Mines and Quarries* (BGS 2008) locates the current aggregate extraction sites at the following locations in Surrey:

- Addlestone Quarry/Wey Manor Farm (Addlestone)
- Albury Sandpit (Albury)
- Farnham Quarry/Runfold Farm (Runfold)
- Hengrove Farm (Staines)
- Hithermoor Quarry (Staines)
- Home Farm/Shepperton Quarry (Laleham)
- Homefield Sandpit (Runfold)
- Moorhouse Sandpits (Westerham)
- Molesey Reservoirs (Waltham-on-Thames)
- North Park Quarry (Godstone)
- Oxted Chalk Quarry (Oxted)
- Pitch Hill (Ewhurst)
- Queen Mary Reservoir (Laleham)
- Reigate Road Quarry (Betchworth)
- Stanwell Quarry (Staines)

3.3 The number and distribution of projects

3.3.1 The database contains 48 projects within Surrey relating to 41 archaeological

investigations and seven antiquarian/amateur observations and finds collection. These projects have differentiated 150 asset types distributed across 42 quarries and quarry pits. These projects were undertaken from the 1920s until 2009. Fig 1 shows the location of the projects and includes a unique project identification number, which is referred to in the report, included in the project gazetteer in section 18, and assigned in the project database.

3.3.2 The projects are located all over Surrey (Fig 1), although the greatest number (37 projects) lie within the Wey Valley, with a large concentration (25 projects) in the north of the county. Eight projects were located on higher ground and comprised hard stone extraction. Following the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* the extraction and associated archaeological interventions focused either on plateau or river valley floor gravels.

3.4 Period of archaeological intervention

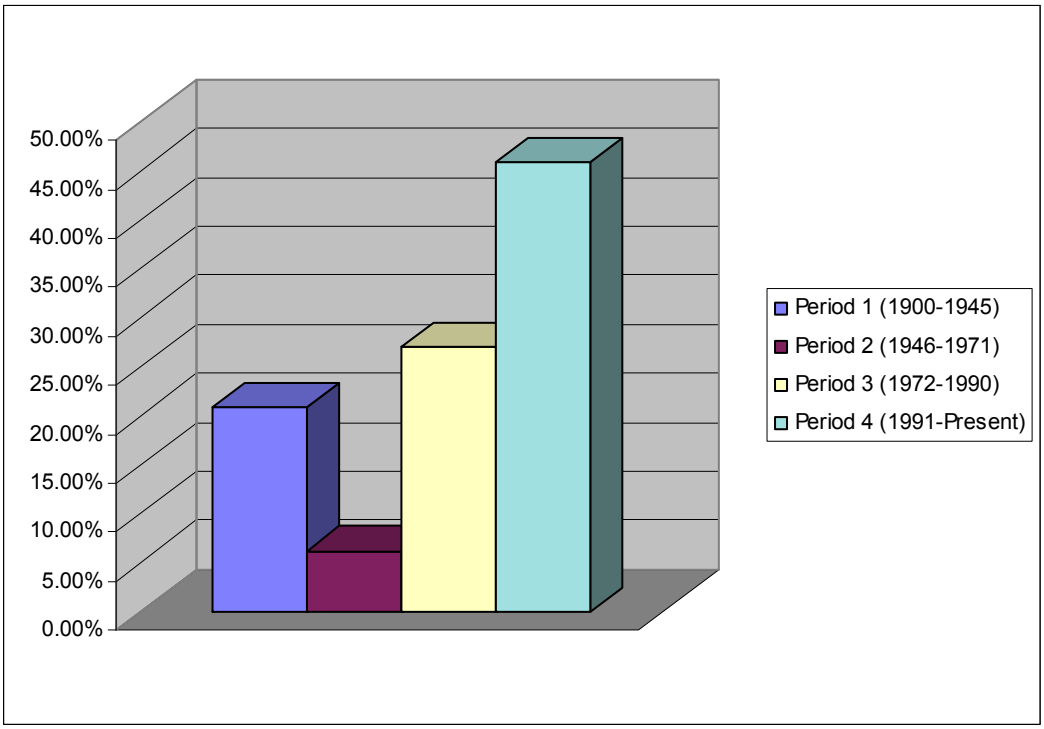
3.4.1 Legislation and national, regional and local planning policies have played a key role in influencing the nature and extent of aggregate extraction across Hampshire, and this has in turn affected the number of archaeological investigations carried out in quarries.

3.4.2 The legislation and planning policies have been used to define four periods of archaeological intervention from 1900 up to the present day. The periods were initially established by the 2007 pilot project (ARCUS 2007) adding a Period 0 for the purposes of the current backlogs project. Therefore the periods comprise:

- **Period 0**: Pre-1900. A time when there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregate extraction, and the archaeological interventions were antiquarian finds and observations only. No projects within Surrey (or the counties of Hampshire, East Sussex and West Sussex) took place in Period 0.
- **Period 1**: 1900–1945. A time where there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregates extraction. The majority of archaeological interventions are antiquarian/amateur observations and finds.
- **Period 2**: 1946–1971. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, which required planning permission to open a quarry or extract aggregates.
- **Period 3**: 1972–1990. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, which consolidates the previous requirements set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*.
- **Period 4**: 1991–present. This period commences with the introduction of PPG16, with archaeology established as a material consideration in the planning process.

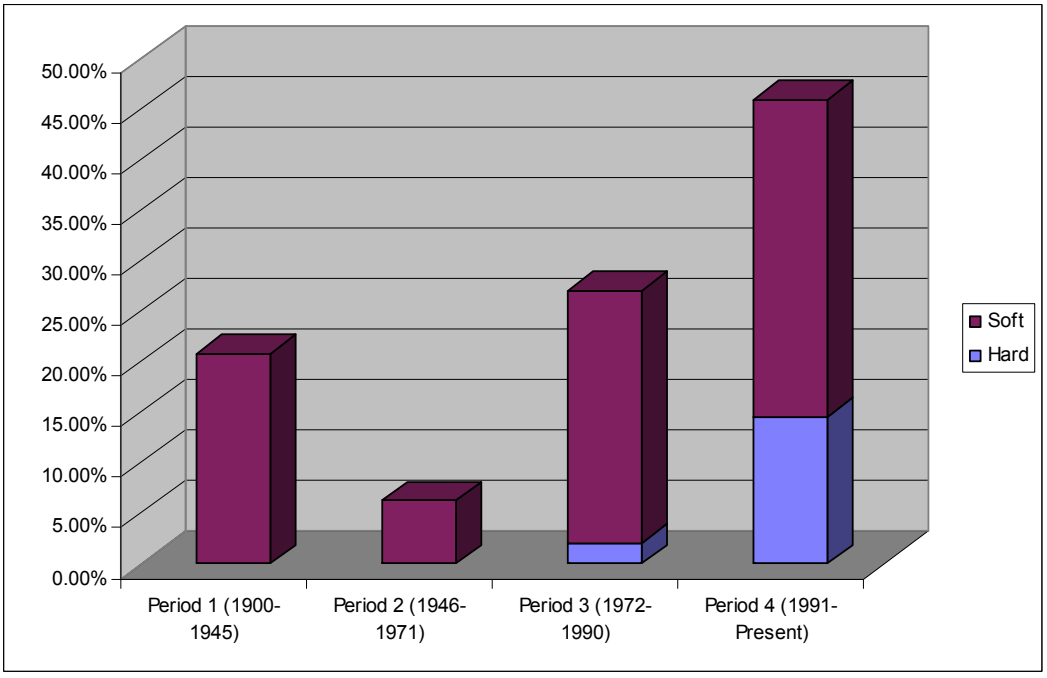
3.4.3 Graph 14 shows the percentage of archaeological projects carried out in relation to aggregate extraction by period of intervention. It clearly shows that a significant percentage of projects (45.8%) were carried out during Period 4 which would reflect the increased awareness of archaeology. During Period 2 there was the lowest number of archaeological interventions (6.3%). A total of 20.8% of the projects took place in Period 1 and 27.1% in Period 3.

Graph 14 Projects by period of intervention in Surrey



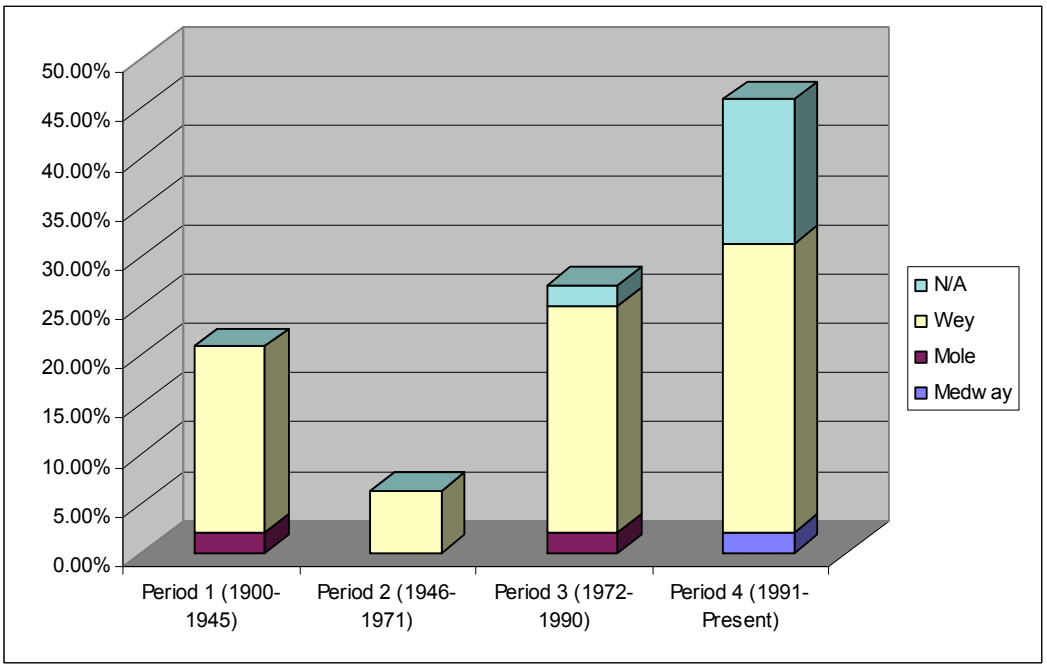
3.4.4 Graph 15 shows the projects of intervention in relation to the aggregate geology. It shows that archaeological projects have predominantly taken place on soft aggregate (eg gravel and sand), with those hard aggregates (eg chalk) comprising only 16.7% of the total number of the projects. In Periods 1 and 2, all projects took place on soft aggregate. Period 3 saw a small number of projects taking place on hard aggregate (7.7%) but during Period 4 this rose to 31.8%.

Graph 15 Projects by period of intervention in relation to aggregate geology in Surrey



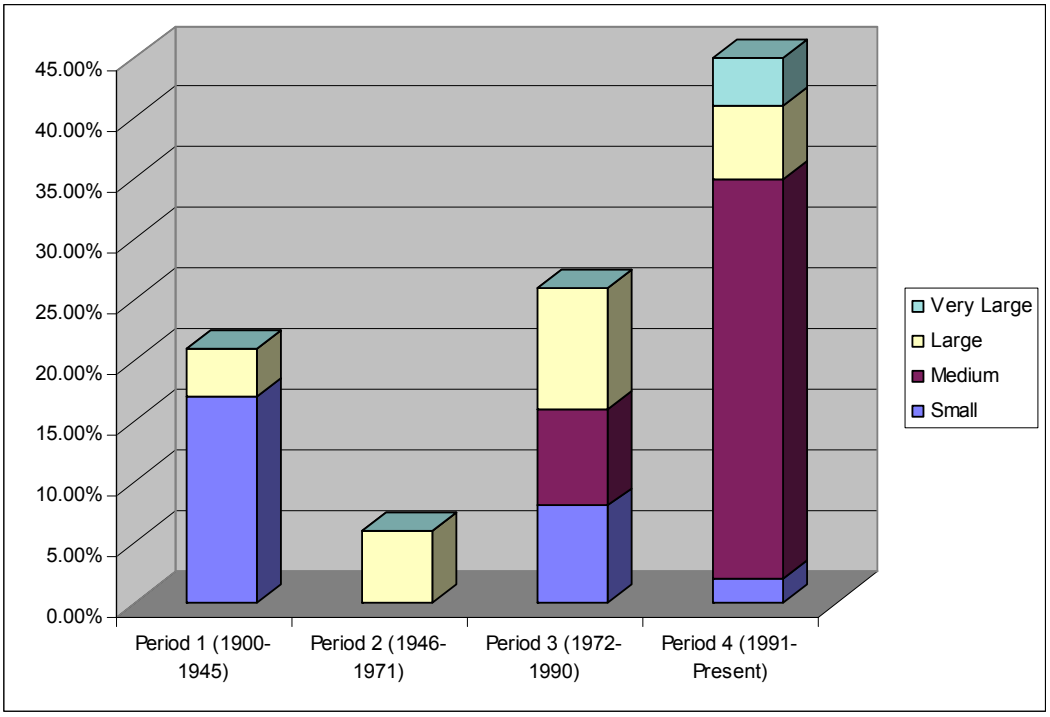
3.4.5 Graph 16 shows the period of intervention in relation to the river systems. It shows that archaeological projects have taken place predominantly in the Wey Valley (81.3% of projects). In Period 1 only one project took place in the Mole Valley with the other nine in the Wey Valley. Period 2 comprised archaeological projects solely in the Wey Valley. During Period 3 a small number of projects took place in the Mole Valley and on non-valley hard aggregates (7.7% each). In Period 4 a greater number of archaeological projects were carried out on non-valley hard aggregate (31.8%) with a small number being carried out in the Medway Valley (4.5%).

Graph 16 Projects by period of intervention in relation to valley system in Surrey



3.4.6 Graph 17 shows the period of intervention in relation to the size of the projects (see Section 17, Table 65 Field 19 for how size is determined). Period 1 predominantly comprised small size interventions (80.0%) with only a small number of large scale projects (20%). During Period 2 only large sized projects were carried out. During Period 3 there was a mixture of small (30.8%), medium (30.8%) and large (38.5%) projects. In Period 4 the number of medium sized projects increased to 73.3%. Only a small number of small (4.4%) and large (13.3%) sized projects took place in Period 4. This period saw the only very large sized projects (8.8%) taking place in Surrey.

Graph 17 Size of project by period of intervention in Surrey



3.4.7 Fig 2 shows the location of projects by investigation period. In Period 1 the projects fall into three areas, in the west, north and along the North Downs in the centre of the county. The low number of archaeological interventions in Period 2 makes it difficult to identify a trend. Two projects lie in the north of the county, while one lies in the centre of the county. In Period 3, all but one of the projects was located in the north of the county. In Period 4 there were three distinct groups of projects. The first group lies in the northern area of the county, where there were nine projects, the second lies on a roughly west/east line in the east of the county (8 projects), and the third lies in the west of the county (6 projects).

Periods 0 and 1

3.4.8 Prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, no planning permission was required to open a quarry or to extract aggregate resources. Consequently numerous small-scale quarries and operating gravel pits were opened up across Surrey. Archaeological investigations related to the pre-1900 to mid-20th century quarries were usually small scale and undertaken by local associations and/or local enthusiasts without funding (Graph 18). The work was primarily in the form of 'rescue excavation' – rapid recording carried out as archaeological remains were exposed during quarrying. The majority of archaeological interventions from the period have either a short journal note regarding the finds or a brief HER record.

Period 2

3.4.9 With the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, planning permission was required to open a quarry and extract aggregates. The process did not however make provisions for the protection of cultural heritage, and consequently, as with Period 1, the number of archaeological investigation remained relatively low, and comprised mostly 'rescue' excavations by local societies and amateurs when archaeological remains were exposed during quarrying. Although the number of archaeological interventions during this period remained very low, the size of each project increased with all project being large in size (Graph 17).

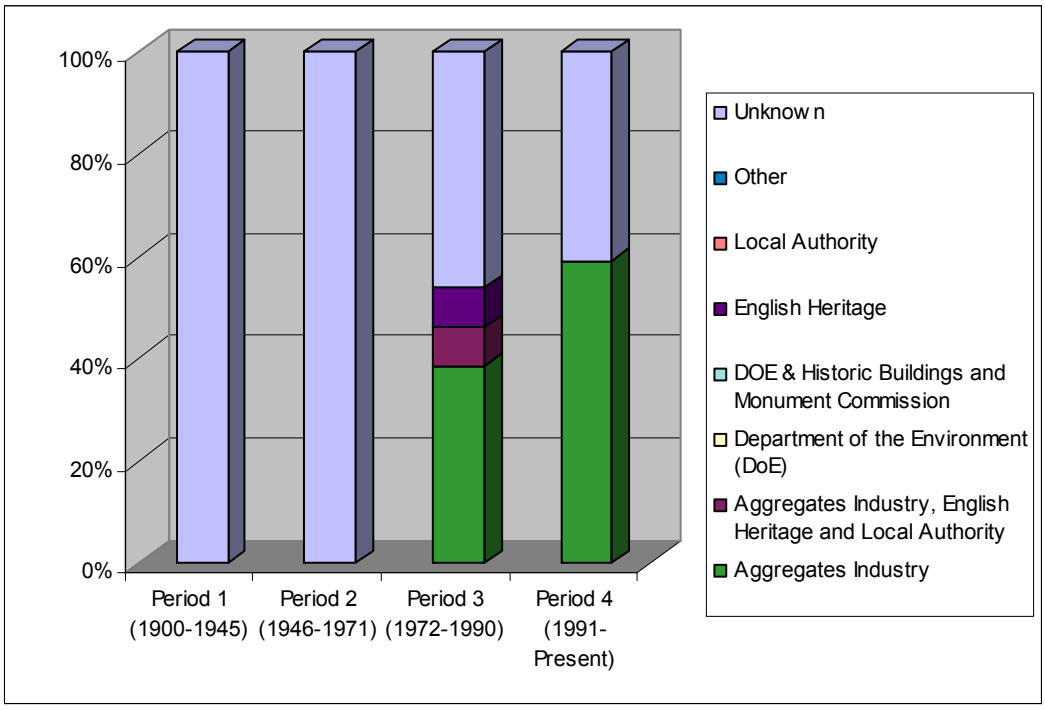
Period 3

3.4.10 After the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, the number of archaeological interventions increased dramatically, from three projects in Period 2 to 13 projects in Period 3 (Graph 14). This reflects the beginnings of a more organised and professional approach to archaeology following the consolidation of the previous *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*. Many of the interventions during this period were still being carried out by local groups or societies, although there is the emergence of professional archaeological units carrying out some of the excavations. Many of these projects were still most likely being voluntarily funded, although some were funded by the aggregate companies (38%), English Heritage (one project) or a mixture of Aggregate Industries, English Heritage and Local Authorities (one project) (Graph 18).

Period 4

3.4.11 Following the publication of PPG16, archaeological investigations have been primarily undertaken by professional archaeological organisations, with more funding by the aggregate industry (59%). From Period 3 to Period 4, the number of archaeological projects more than doubled from 13 to 22. A large percentage of these projects were medium in size, but there was still a number that were small, large or very large (Graph 17). This may reflect the size of the extraction site.

Graph 18 Funding bodies in relation to period of intervention in Surrey



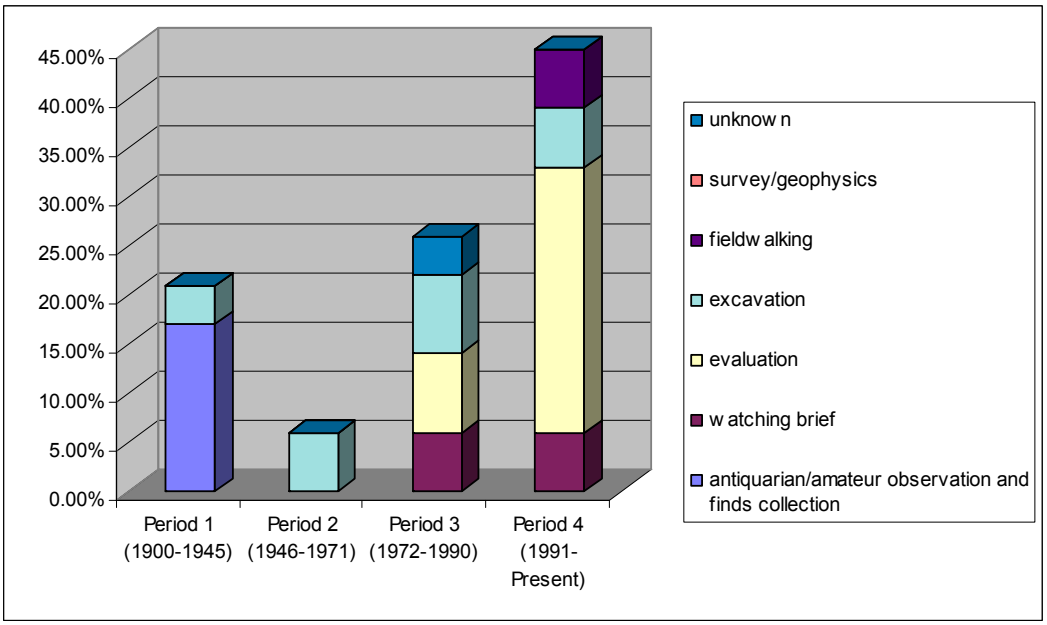
Professionalization of the archaeological industry

3.4.12 Improved awareness of archaeology within the planning process over the last 30 years in particular following the introduction of PPG16, has resulted in an increasing professionalization of archaeological fieldwork.

3.4.13 Graph 19 shows the archaeological fieldwork in relation to the intervention period in Surrey. Period 1 comprised mostly antiquarian/amateur observations and finds collections (80.0%), while there were a small number of excavations (20.0%). All three of the projects which were carried out in Period 2 were all excavations. During

Period 3 the nature of the fieldwork became more varied; excavations comprised 30.8% of the projects, evaluations 30.8%, watching briefs 23.1% and in 15.4% of the projects the nature of the fieldwork was not specified. In Period 4 the number of evaluations increased to 59.1%, while watching briefs, excavations and fieldwalking remained low (each at 13.6% of the project).

Graph 19 Nature of fieldwork in relation to period of intervention in Surrey



3.5 Chronological periods represented

3.5.1 Aggregates extraction by its very nature takes place in areas attractive to early human settlement and other activity, for example of fertile and well-drained gravels and chalk geologies. It also takes place in currently undeveloped rural areas, away from modern settlement in what would have predominantly rural and agricultural landscape throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Unless damaged by modern mechanical ploughing, archaeological features within such undeveloped areas are likely to have a relatively good state of preservation.

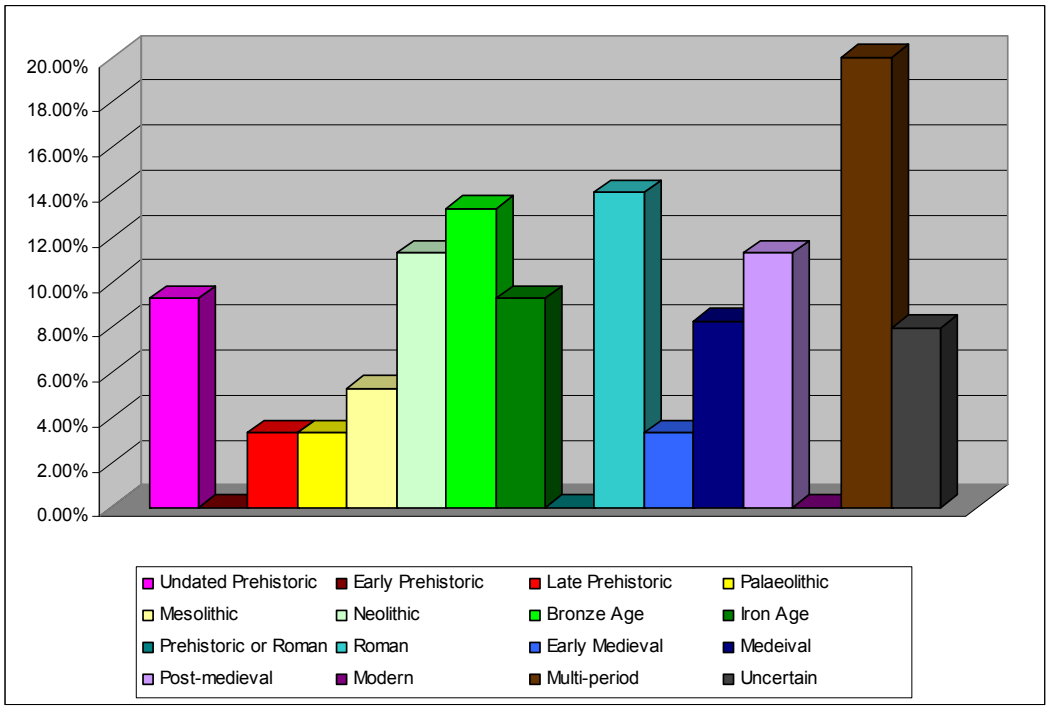
3.5.2 The chronological periods represented in the database have a broad range, with a number of multi-period sites recorded, and with a high proportion dated to the prehistoric or Roman periods.

3.5.3 The 48 projects within Surrey represent 150 assets of a particular period. These vary in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The number of assets for each period is as follows:

- Prehistoric – 83 assets
- Roman – 21 assets
- Early/later medieval – 17 assets
- Post-medieval – 17 assets
- Unassigned – 12 assets

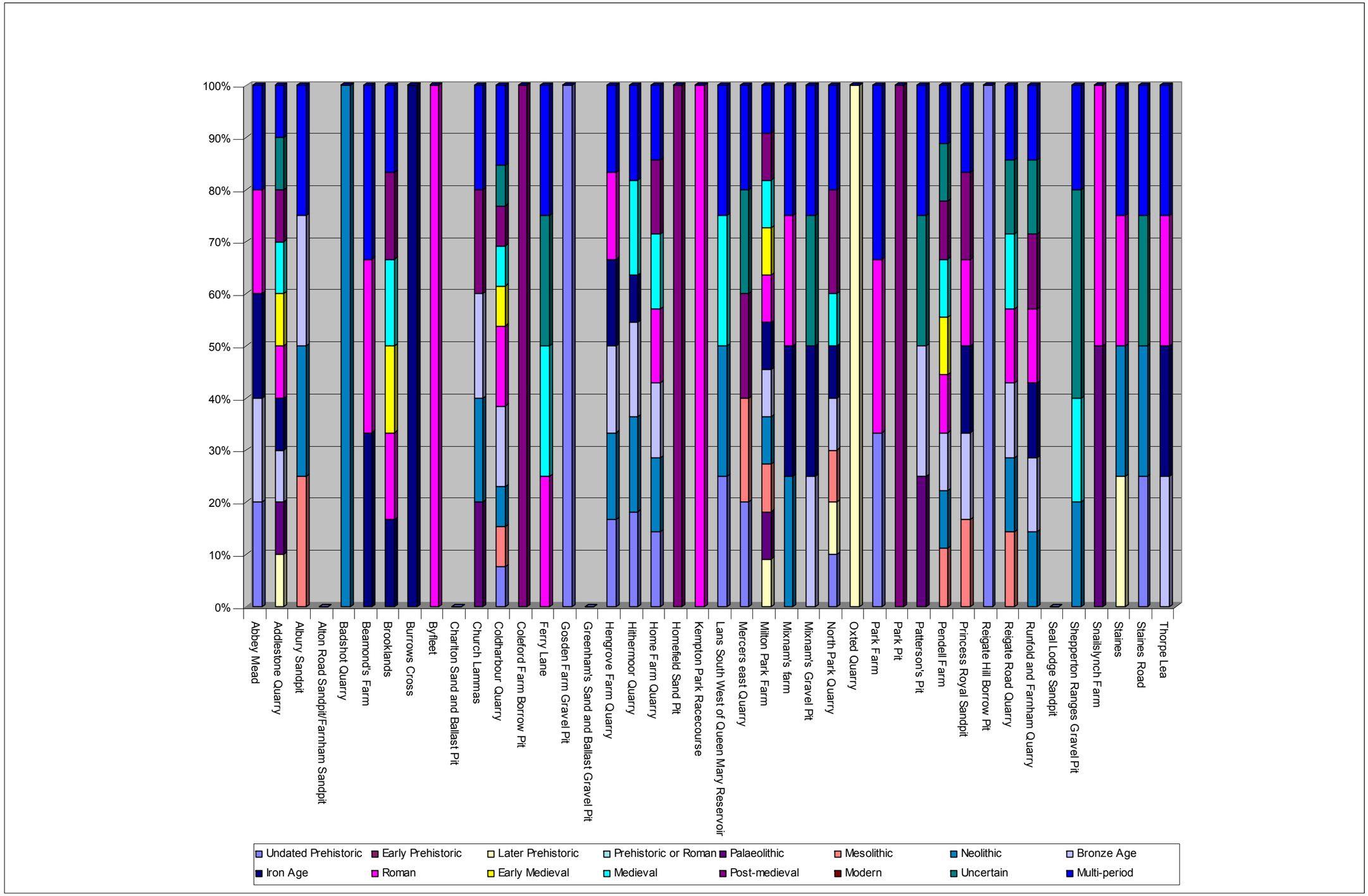
3.5.4 Of these assets, 30 (20% of the total) are ‘multi-period’. These have been noted in the database as ‘multi-period’, although, as stated in the methodology, the separate periods have also been noted to ensure that these sites are captured in chronological period analysis. Graph 20 shows the percentage of periods by site in Surrey.

Graph 20 Percentage of assets in relation to chronological/cultural period in Surrey



3.5.5 Graph 21 represents a distribution of the chronological periods (colours) in the different quarries/groups of quarries (each bar). The graph shows that 10 of the quarry sites hold assets of a single period. This may reflect the period in which the work was carried out as many of these quarry sites, with single period assets were excavated during Period 1, when antiquarians focused mostly on remains from a single period.

Graph 21 Percentages of chronological periods within each quarry site in Surrey



3.5.6 Graph 20 shows that as a group, single period assets of prehistoric date comprise the largest element representing 55.3% of all assets (83 of 150 assets). Of this group, assets of a Bronze Age date are the most common (approximately 24.5% of the prehistoric assets), followed by Neolithic assets at 17%. Bronze Age assets were found within 39.5% (17 out of 43) of the quarry sites across Surrey.

3.5.7 Five assets dating to the Palaeolithic period (700,000–10,000 BC) have been identified in Surrey, three of which (projects 80, 20 and 102) were located in the north of the county and two (projects 60 and 62) at the western edge (Fig 7). All five assets comprise isolated objects.

3.5.8 For the Mesolithic period (10,000–4,000 BC) eight assets were identified (Fig 8). The Mesolithic assets are widely spread, and the majority of the assets comprise isolated objects. Two assets have been identified as domestic in the form of possible floor surfaces, hearth and flint scatter (project 67), and material suggesting occupation (project 67 and 91).

3.5.9 A total of 17 assets dating to the Neolithic period (4,000–2,600 BC) have been recorded within Surrey. The majority of the assets are located in the northern part of the county (Fig 9). The asset types for the Neolithic are varied compared to the earlier periods. Three assets (projects 66, 79 and 81) have been designated as domestic and all lie in the north. Two assets have been identified as religious, ritual and funerary; the first (project 76) is a ring ditch containing two burials and ritual finds, and the second (project 154) is a Neolithic long barrow. A causeway (project 80) in the north of the county was assigned 'transport' type. Six assets are isolated objects; four in the north, one in the west and one in the centre of Surrey. Four projects had multiple Neolithic asset types, and one (project 99) recorded unspecified Neolithic features.

3.5.10 The most common Bronze Age (2,600–700 BC) asset type are isolated objects (7 projects), with five lying in the north of the county and two in the west. The second most predominant asset type is domestic (6 projects), with four lying tin the northern part of the county, one in the west and one in the centre (Fig 10). There is one agricultural and subsistence asset (project 99) in the north. Three projects (82, 88 and 153) recorded multiple Bronze Age asset types, and three projects (80, 91 and 145) recorded unspecified Bronze Age features.

3.5.11 A total of 14 assets dating to the Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43) have been recorded, the majority of which lie in the northern part of the county (Fig 11). The Iron Age assets within Surrey are predominantly domestic (8 projects), with all barring one, lying in the north. One asset (project 64) has been attributed as religious, ritual or funerary and is located in the central part of Surrey. Four assets comprise isolated finds, and one asset (project 91) is unassigned.

3.5.12 The Roman period (AD 43–410) comprised the largest number of assets (21 assets). As the earlier periods, the majority of the assets lie within the north of the county, with other scattered assets in the west and east (Fig 13). Six of the assets were of a domestic nature and are all located in the north. One asset (project 61), categorised as religious, ritual or funerary, lies in the centre of Surrey. There is one agricultural and subsistence asset (project 99), in the form of a Roman field system, and one industrial assets (project 62), which comprised a Roman kiln. Nine assets are isolated finds. Three projects (projects 145, 153 and 155) recorded multiple Roman asset types.

3.5.13 For the early medieval period (AD 410–1066) the number of assets decreases (five assets), mostly in the northern half of the county (Fig 14). Four assets are of a domestic nature (projects 78, 84, 90 and 102). One project (project 145) recorded unspecified Saxon deposits.

3.5.14 There are 12 medieval (AD 1066–1485) assets, mostly located in the northern part of the county (Fig 15). Three of the assets (projects 78, 84 and 102) are of a

domestic nature, while one (project 90) has been categorised as agricultural and subsistence as medieval boundary features and field systems were recorded. Six assets comprised isolated finds, and one project (project 71) recorded multiple asset types in the form of earthworks, the remains of a manor house and a kiln. One asset (project 145) is unassigned as unspecified medieval deposits were recorded.

3.5.15 In the database, 17 assets have been recorded which are dated to the post-medieval period. These assets appear to be more widely dispersed over the county (Fig 16). There are, three domestic assets have been recorded (projects 71, 78 and 102), as have two agricultural and subsistence assets (projects 80 and 90) and two industrial assets (projects 83 and 91). There are also a total of seven object assets and three unassigned assets.

3.6 Types of assets represented

3.6.1 The asset types relate to the NMR Monument Class Descriptions (see section 17, Table 65, Field 26) and adhere to the type specified by the author of the original project report. No additional level of interpretation was added for the present study.

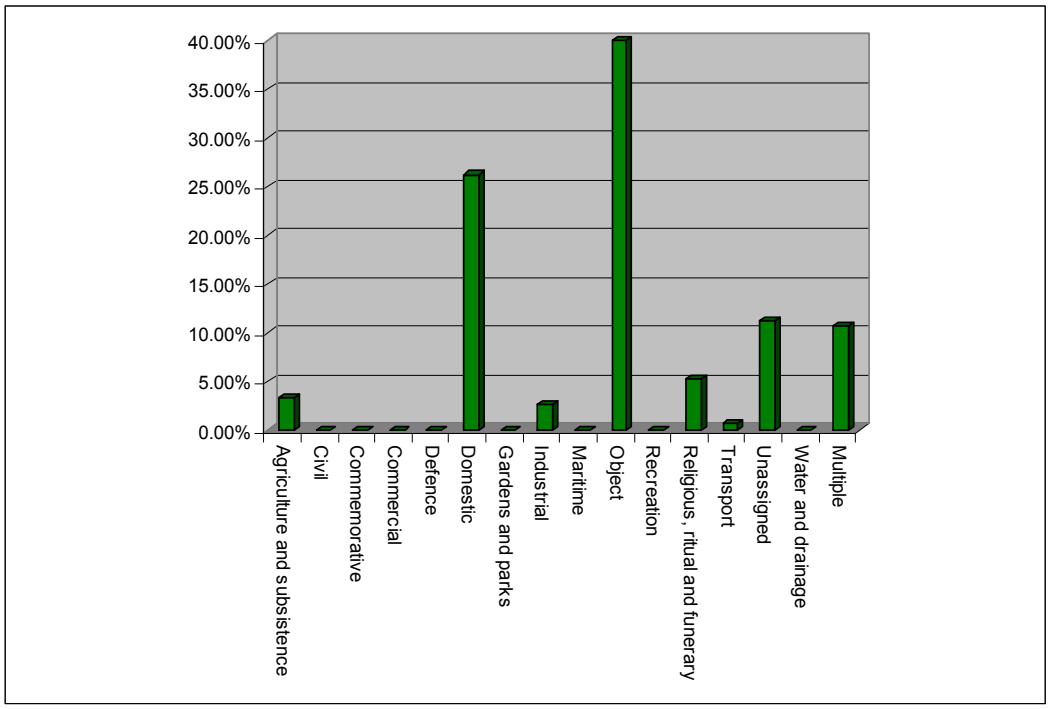
3.6.2 The 48 projects within Surrey represent 150 assets. The breakdown is shown in Graph 22 and is as follows:

- Agricultural and subsistence – 5 assets
- Domestic – 39 assets
- Industrial – 4 assets
- Object – 60 assets
- Religious, ritual and funerary – 7 assets
- Transport – 1 asset
- Unassigned – 18 assets
- Multiple – 16 assets

3.6.3 Thirty of the projects contained assets from several periods. Nine of these projects had the same asset type over several periods, while twenty-one had different asset types per period.

3.6.4 Six asset types are present from a list of 14 types (excluding ‘Unassigned’ and ‘Multiple’). Approximately 40% of the assets comprised objects (ie isolated or residual finds), while the second largest group is ‘Domestic’ at 26%. About 12% of the assets are unassigned, either a result of a general lack of data that would allow an interpretation, or the cautiousness of the excavator in ascribing a function. About 10% of the assets have been considered as ‘Multiple’ asset types.

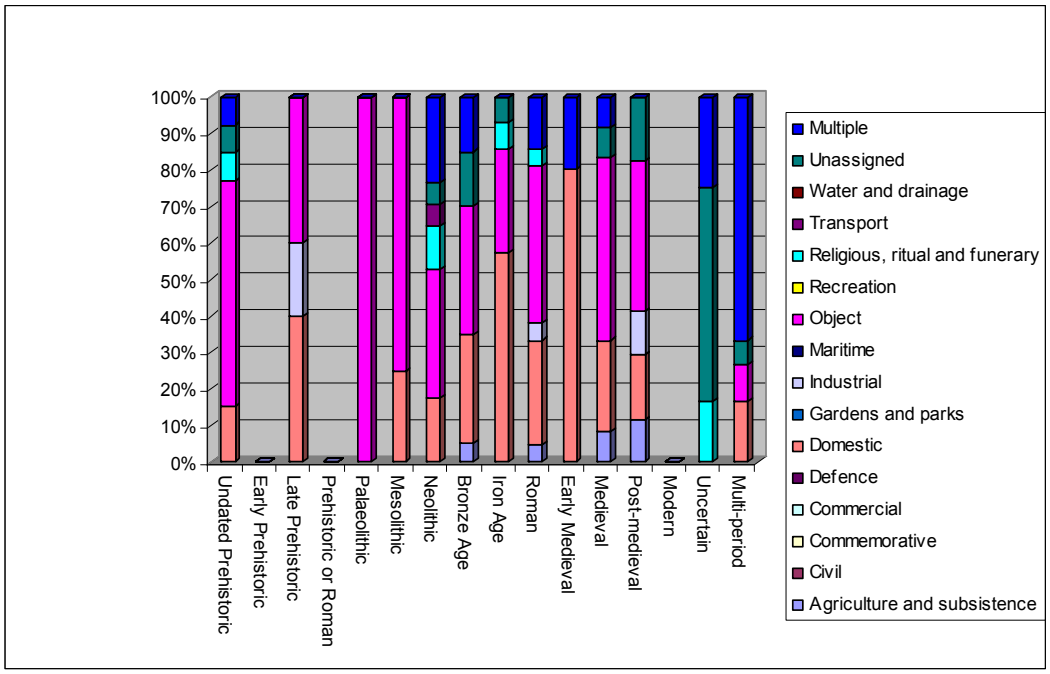
Graph 22 Percentage of asset types in Surrey



3.6.5 Graph 23 shows the asset types by chronological/cultural period, whilst Fig 7 to Fig 18 shows the distribution across Surrey. Other than the 'Object' category which predominates in the majority of the chronological periods (in particular the prehistoric period) and across the county, the graph shows:

- A small number of agricultural and subsistence assets in the Bronze Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.
- Large numbers of domestic assets within the majority of the chronological periods, with a particularly large percentage of domestic activities in the Iron Age and early medieval periods.
- A small percentage of industrial assets in the late prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods.
- A small percentage of religious, ritual or funerary assets in the undated prehistoric, Neolithic, Iron Age, and Roman periods, and a small percentage of undated religious, ritual or funerary assets.
- The only transport asset was dated to the Neolithic period.
- Multiple assets dating to the undated prehistoric, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman, early medieval and medieval periods.

Graph 23 Percentage of asset types in relation to chronological/cultural period in Surrey



3.7 Significance of the data

3.7.1 The 48 Surrey projects within the Access database have been assigned the following significance in local, regional, national and international terms, on the basis of the data that they can potentially provide. The breakdown is as follows:

- Local – 28 projects
- Regional – 8 projects
- National – 12 projects
- International – 0 projects

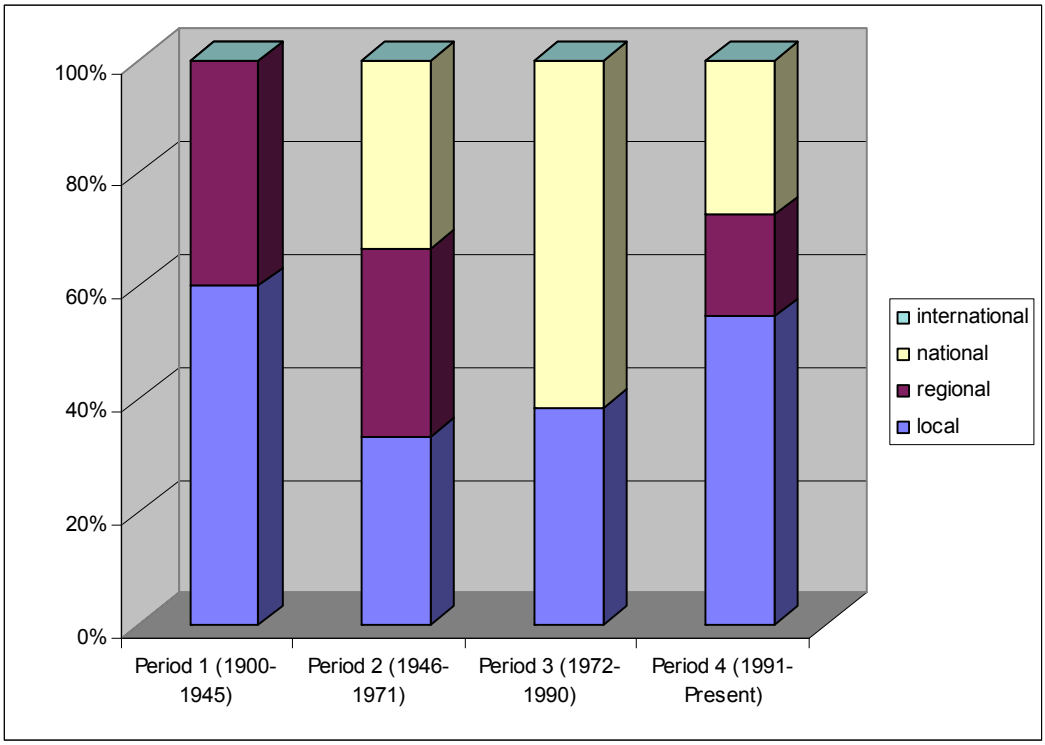
3.7.2 Twelve projects of potential national significance were recorded in the database. This is based on significant evidence of multi-period settlement and activity, particularly for the prehistoric, Roman and medieval periods. These projects are:

- Brookland's, Elmbridge (project 78) – a small Iron Age settlement and a larger Iron Age complex including a large circular ditched enclosure which was re-occupied in the 4th century, and Saxon and later settlement.
- Church Lammas (project 80) – post-medieval earthworks, Upper Palaeolithic finds, a Neolithic causeway, and a Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure with pottery and a possible burial.
- Frank's Pit (Reigate Road Quarry), Betchworth (project 88) – Neolithic pits, Bronze Age pits, ditch and enclosure, Mesolithic to Bronze Age finds, an Iron Age and Roman enclosure and five small clay ovens and Roman and medieval pottery.
- Hengrove Farm (project 99) – Neolithic features, Bronze Age waterholes, pits, post holes, field system, a Roman field system, Iron Age round houses and prehistoric human remains.
- Home Farm, Laleham (project 82) – variety of prehistoric features including a possible Neolithic and Bronze Age flint working site, possible Neolithic and Bronze Age, Bronze Age cremation burials, and finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.

- Land East of Place Farm (project 91) – possible Mesolithic occupation, ditches and post holes thought to be Bronze Age and Iron Age, a possible Iron Age smithy, and medieval and post-medieval finds.
- Lower Mill Farm (project 81) – Neolithic to Bronze Age farmstead, and Iron Age hut circles.
- Staines (project 74) – Neolithic enclosure comprising double ditches, and internal pits, gullies, post/stake holes and burnt pottery was recorded. Human burials were also found as well as late prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds.
- Staines Road (project 76) – Neolithic hengeform monument with two burials and ritual finds were recorded, as were a double row of pits (undated, and unstratified struck flints.
- Thorpe Lea Nurseries (project 77) – Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation including enclosure ditches and pits.
- Wey Manor Farm (Addlestone Quarry), Addlestone (project 90) – multi-period activity and floodplain alluvium. Palaeolithic flints, evidence of Bronze Age and Roman occupation, Iron Age finds, an undated cremation burial, Saxon occupation, and medieval/post-medieval field systems.
- Whitehall Lane/ Milton Park Farm (project 102) – multi-period activity in the form of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, prehistoric and Roman pottery, and evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation.

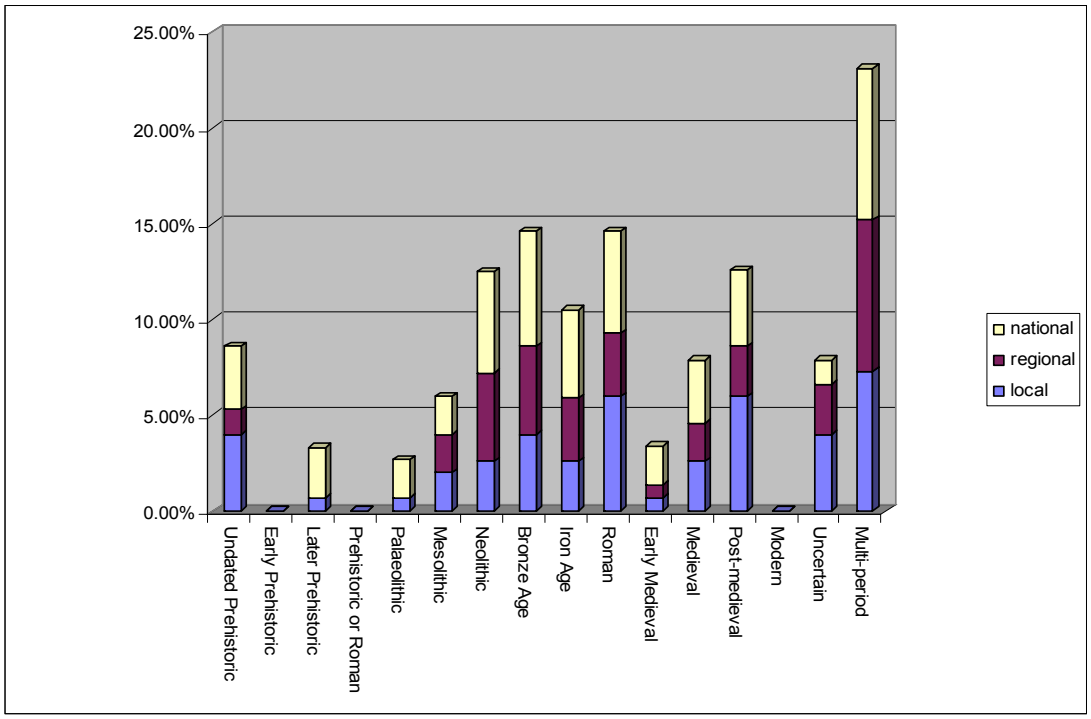
3.7.3 Graph 24 compares the known and perceived significance of the project within the period of archaeological investigation (Periods 1–4). Projects of local significance are predominant in periods 1 and 4, while in Period 2 is a relatively even spread of projects with local, regional or national significance and in Period 3 the majority of the projects were of national significance with some being locally significant.

Graph 24 Significance of projects in relation to the period of intervention in Surrey



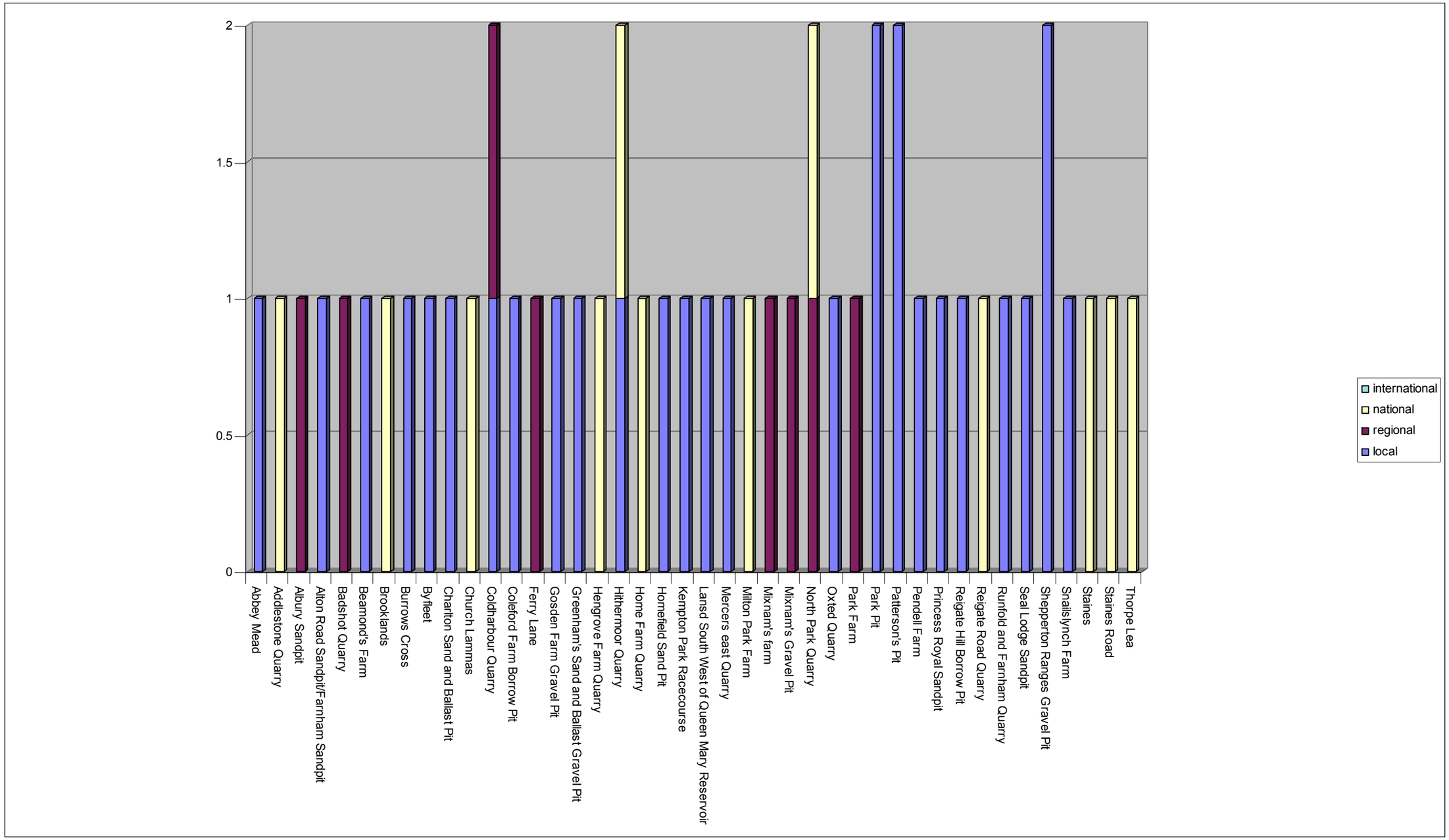
3.7.4 Graph 25 shows the significance of the data in relation to the chronological period. Significance recorded in the database was related to the project as a whole rather than the individual archaeological asset within it, and consequently the graph may not represent an accurate picture. It shows that most chronological periods are present in projects of local, regional and national significance. The Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman period and multi-period represent the majority of the nationally significant projects.

Graph 25 Significance of projects in relation to chronological period in Surrey



3.7.5 Graph 26 shows the significance of the projects undertaken within each quarry site. Twelve of the quarries have data of possible national significance, eight have data of possible regional significance, and 25 have data of a possible local significance.

Graph 26 Significance of projects by quarry site in Surrey



4 An overview of the data: East Sussex

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 East Sussex can be divided into three broad geological zones:

- Zone 1 comprises Chalk along the coast from Brighton to Eastbourne (along the south-western edge of the county) and stretches inland to an area just beyond Lewes.
- Zone 2 is an area of upland known as the South Downs which runs though the south-western part of the county along the northern edge of the Chalk. The geology comprises of a mixture of Upper Greensand, Gault and Lower Greensand.
- Zone 3 covers the county north of the South Downs. This area has undergone significant erosion of the upper geological deposits revealing a mixture of Weald Clay, Tunbridge Wells Sand (hard geology), Ashdown Sand (hard geology) and Wadhurst Clay.

4.2 Quarries

4.2.1 Quarrying for both hard and soft aggregate was taking place in East Sussex as early as the Iron Age and continued well into the post-medieval period. The earlier quarries are likely to have been small scale, providing construction material for nearby roads and buildings. Presently, small quantities of building material are obtained from the Ashdown Sand, the Tunbridge Wells Sand and the Lower Greensand, while cement is often made from a mixture of Chalk and Clay (British Geological Survey 1992, 85–6).

4.2.2 Aggregate extraction over the last 100 years has predominantly taken place within the Ouse Valley in the west of the county, although generally the spread of quarry sites across East Sussex has been relatively even if rather limited compared to other areas. The British Geological Society's *Directory of Mines and Quarries* (BGS 2008) locates the current aggregate extraction sites at the following locations in East Sussex.

- Rye Bay Foreshore, Rye
- Scotney Court Gravel Workings, Camber
- Stantons Farm, Plumpton

4.3 The number and distribution of projects

4.3.1 The database contains only three projects within East Sussex; an antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection, an archaeological excavation, and one site where the nature of the fieldwork is unknown. These projects have 9 asset types distributed across the three quarries. These projects were undertaken between the 1920s and the 1970s. Fig 1 shows the location of the projects and includes a unique project identification number, which is referred to in the report, included in the project gazetteer in section 18, and assigned in the project database.

4.3.2 The projects are located in the southern part of the county (Fig 1); in the valleys of the Ouse, Cuckmere, and Rother.

4.3.3 The very a low number of archaeological projects associated with aggregates extraction within East Sussex may reflect the lower level of quarrying activity in the county, compared to Hampshire, Surrey and West Sussex. Much of East Sussex falls within Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, and such areas are generally protected from extraction.

4.4 Period of archaeological intervention

4.4.1 The low number of projects makes it difficult to ascertain if national, regional and local planning policies have played a key role in influencing the nature and extent of aggregate extraction across East Sussex.

4.4.2 The legislation and planning policies have been used to define four periods of archaeological intervention from 1900 up to the present day. The periods were initially established by the 2007 pilot project (ARCUS 2007) adding a Period 0 for the purposes of the current backlogs project. Therefore the periods comprise:

- **Period 0**: Pre-1900. A time when there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregate extraction, and the archaeological interventions were antiquarian finds and observations only. No projects within East Sussex (or the counties of Hampshire, Surrey and West Sussex) took place in Period 0.
- **Period 1**: 1900–1945. A time where there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregates extraction. Two of the archaeological interventions took place in this period, one of which was an antiquarian/amateur observation/finds collection.
- **Period 2**: 1946–1971. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, which required planning permission to open a quarry or extract aggregates.
- **Period 3**: 1972–1990. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, which consolidates the previous requirements set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*.
- **Period 4**: 1991–present. This period commences with the introduction of PPG16, with archaeology established as a material consideration in the planning process. PPG16.

4.4.3 In total two of the three projects were carried out in Period 1 (projects 32 and 33), and the third (project 34) was carried out in Period 3. Project 32 took place on hard geology, while the other two projects took place on soft geology, in the Cuckmere and Rother Valleys. Project 32 comprised an antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection and was small in scale, while project 33 comprised a full excavation and was large in scale. The type of fieldwork carried out as part of project 34 was not specified.

4.4.4 Fig 2 shows the location of the projects by investigation period. The two Period 1 projects (projects 32 and 33) took place in the west of the county, while the Period 3 project (project 34) took place in the west of the county.

Periods 0 and 1

4.4.5 Prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, no planning permission was required to open a quarry or to extract aggregate resources. Consequently numerous small-scale quarries may have been opened up across East Sussex. Two archaeological investigations by local enthusiasts were carried out. The dissemination of project 32 comprises a short journal note, although the larger project 33 has been disseminated though a number of journal articles.

Period 2

4.4.6 With the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, planning permission was required to open a quarry and extract aggregates. The process did not however make provisions for the protection of cultural heritage. No projects took place in East Sussex during Period 2.

Period 3

4.4.7 After the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, only one project took place (project 34) despite the beginnings of a generally more organised and professional approach to archaeology following the consolidation of the previous *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*.

Period 4

4.4.8 Following the publication of PPG16, archaeological investigations in general have been primarily undertaken by professional archaeological organisations, with more funding by the aggregate industry. No projects were carried out during Period 4.

4.5 Chronological periods represented

4.5.1 Aggregate extraction by its very nature takes place in areas attractive to early human settlement and other activity, for example on fertile and well-drained gravels and chalk geologies. It also takes place in currently undeveloped rural areas, away from modern settlement in what would have predominantly rural and agricultural landscape throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Unless damaged by modern mechanical ploughing, archaeological features within such undeveloped areas are likely to have a relatively good state of preservation.

4.5.2 The chronological periods represented by the three projects in the database have a range of chronological periods represented, with a number of multi-period sites recorded, as well as Prehistoric, Roman and medieval assets.

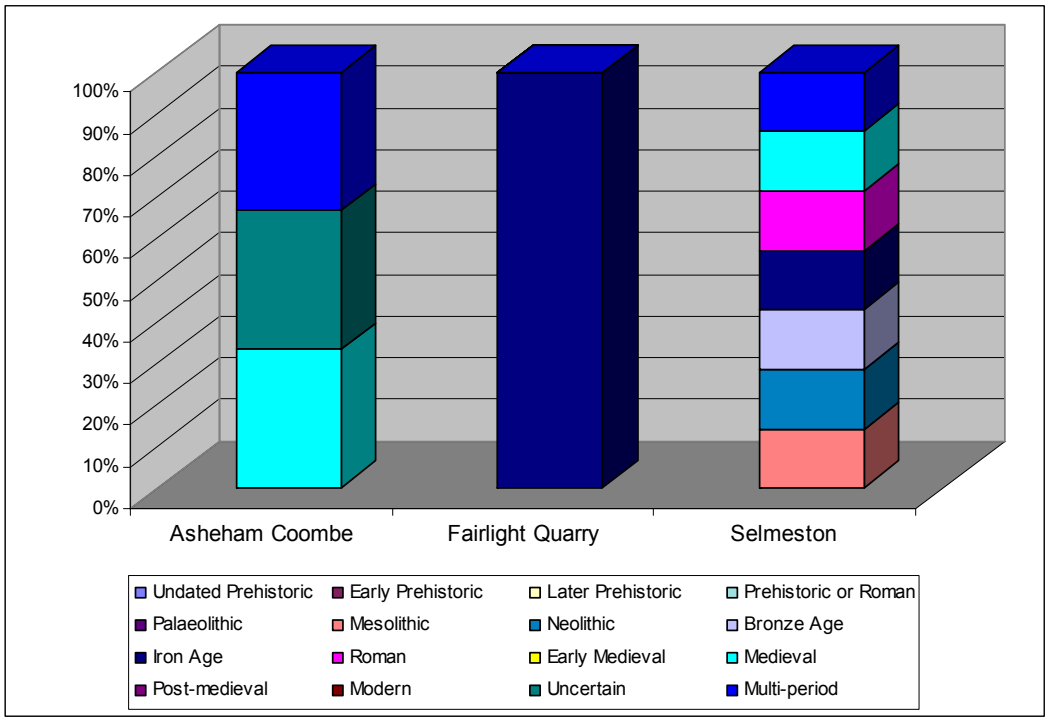
4.5.3 The three projects within East Sussex represents nine assets of a particular period. These vary in date from prehistoric to medieval. The number of assets for each period is as follows:

- Prehistoric – 5 assets
- Roman – 1 asset
- Early/later medieval – 2 assets
- Post-medieval – 0 assets
- Unassigned – 1 asset

4.5.4 Two of these assets (11.1% of the total) are ‘multi-period’. These have been noted in the database as ‘multi-period’ although, as stated in the methodology, the separate periods have also been noted to ensure that these sites are captured in chronological period analysis.

4.5.5 Graph 27 represents the distribution of chronological periods in the three separate quarries. The graph shows that on Fairlight Quarry (project 34) held assets of a single period (this being the Iron Age). At Selmeston Quarry (project 33), assets of different periods were recorded, dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval periods. The project at Asheham Coombe (project 32) recorded one medieval asset and an unspecified asset.

Graph 27 Percentage of chronological periods within each quarry site in East Sussex



4.5.6 Prehistoric assets comprised the largest element representing 56% of all assets (5 out of 9 assets). Of this group assets of an Iron Age date (two assets) were the most common. One Mesolithic, one Neolithic and one Bronze Age asset were recorded within the three quarry sites. One Roman asset was also recorded. No assets were dated to the early medieval. Two assets were dated to the later medieval.

4.5.7 The limited number of archaeological investigations related to aggregate extraction makes it difficult to identify any patterns, either within the chronological periods represented or their distribution across the county.

4.6 Types of assets represented

4.6.1 The asset types relate to the NMR Monument Class Descriptions (see section 17, Table 65, Field 26) and adhere to the type specified by the author of the original project report. No additional level of interpretation was added for the present study.

4.6.2 The three projects within East Sussex represent 9 assets types. The breakdown of the asset types is as follows:

- Domestic – 1 asset
- Object – 6 assets
- Religious, ritual or funerary – 1 asset
- Unassigned – 1 asset

4.6.3 Two of the projects contained assets from several periods, in which both had different asset types.

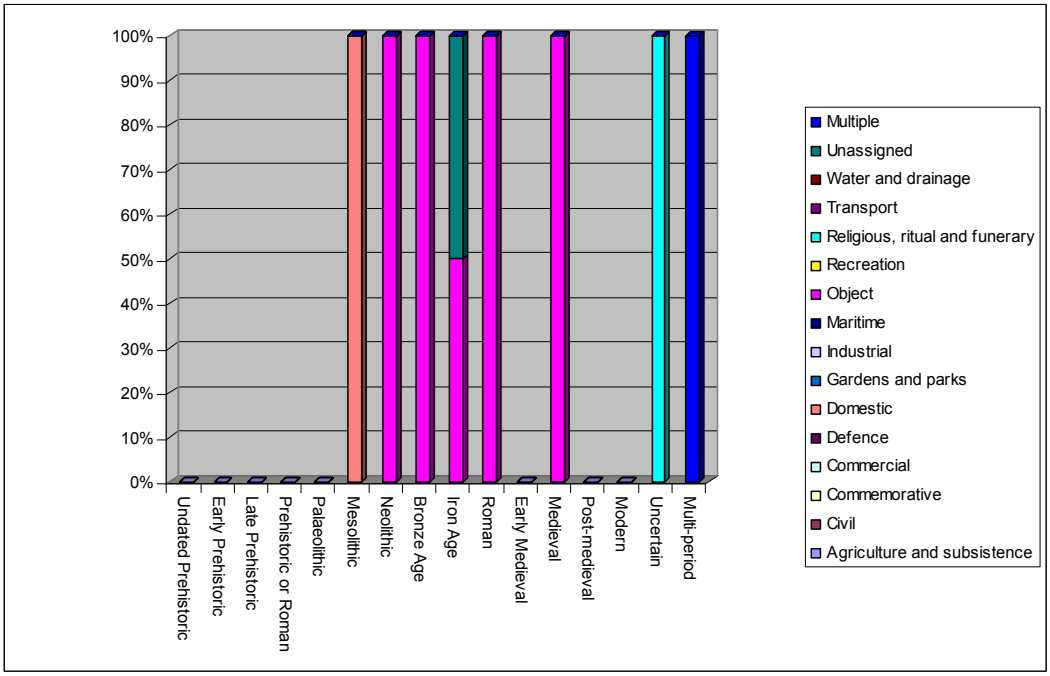
4.6.4 Three asset types are present from a list of 14 types (excluding 'Unassigned' and 'Multiple'). Of these 67% of the assets comprised objects (ie isolated or residual finds), while 11.1% of the assets are unassigned, domestic or religious, ritual or funerary.

4.6.5 Graph 28 shows the asset types by chronological/cultural period, whilst Fig 7 to Fig 18 shows the distribution across East Sussex. The graph shows:

- The 'domestic' asset dates to the Mesolithic period.

- The six 'object' assets date to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and later medieval periods.
- The 'Religious, ritual or funerary' asset has not been dated.

Graph 28 Percentage of asset types in relation to chronological/cultural period in East Sussex



4.7 Significance of the data

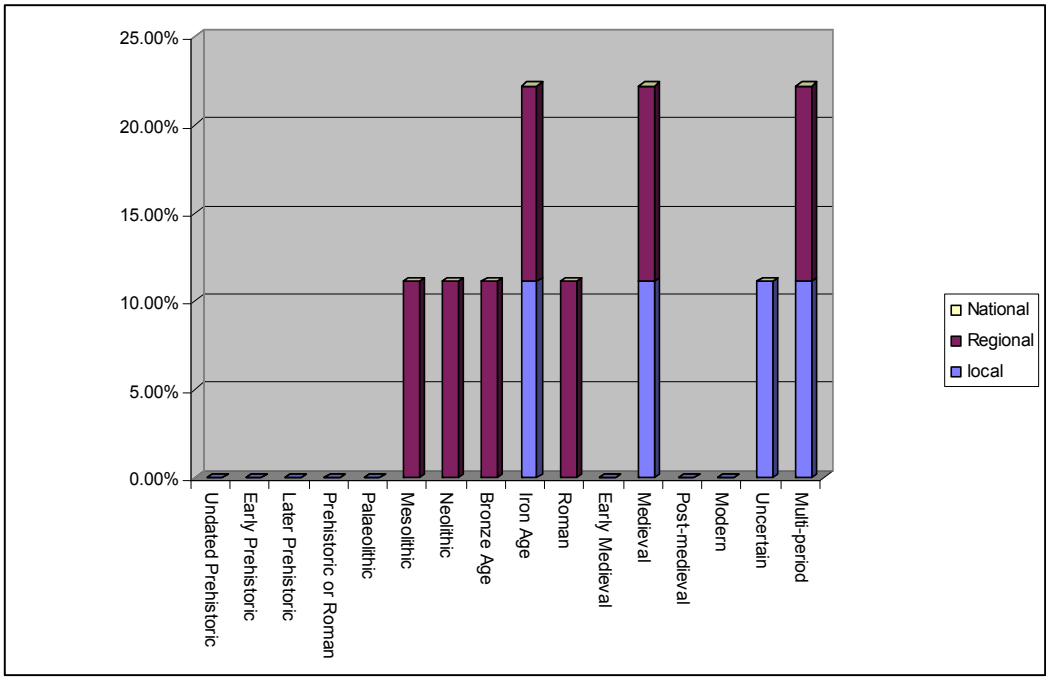
4.7.1 The three East Sussex projects within the Access database have been assigned the following significance in local, regional, national and international terms, on the basis of the data that they can potentially provide. The breakdown is as follows:

- Local – 2 projects
- Regional – 1 project
- National – 0 projects
- International – 0 projects

4.7.2 None of the projects contain data of potentially national or international significance. The two projects (projects 32 and 34) which recorded data of local significance took place in Period 1 and Period 3. The project which identified assets of regional significance (project 33) took place in Period 1.

4.7.3 Graph 29 shows the significance of data in relation to the chronological period. Significance recorded in the database is related to the project as a whole rather than the individual archaeological asset within it, and consequently the graph may not represent an accurate picture. The Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and later medieval represent the regionally significant projects.

Graph 29 Significance of projects in relation to chronological periods in East Sussex



5 An overview of the data: West Sussex

5.1 Geology

5.1.1 West Sussex can be divided into four broad geological zones.

- Zone 1 comprises the coastline in the south and consists of Gravel and Clay Beds.
- Zone 2 is an east-west band of Chalk geology in the central part of the county.
- Zone 3 is a narrow band of upland along the northern edge of the Chalk, in the centre of the county, known as the South Downs. It comprises a mixture of Upper Greensand, Gault and Lower Greensand.
- Zone 4 lies north of the South Downs. This area has undergone significant erosion of the upper geological deposits revealing two geological deposits; Weald Clay and Tunbridge Wells Sand.

5.2 Quarries

5.2.1 Quarrying for both hard and soft aggregate has taken place in West Sussex both north and south of the South Downs as early as the Neolithic (eg flint mining). Early quarries were small scale, and provided construction material (ie sandstone and chalk) for nearby roads and buildings. Presently, small quantities of building material are obtained from the Tunbridge Wells Sand and the Lower Greensand, while cement is often made from a mixture of Chalk and Clay. Bricks of various grades are also manufactured in large quantities from the large Clay formations, particularly the Weald Clay which covers the majority of the northern part of West Sussex (British Geological Survey 1992, 85–6).

5.2.2 Aggregate extraction over the last 100 years has primarily taken place along the northern and southern edge of the South Downs. The British Geological Society's *Directory of Mines and Quarries* (BGS 2008) locates the current aggregate extraction sites at the following locations in West Sussex:

- Bognor Common Stone Quarry (Fittleworth)
- Duncton Chalkpit/Duncton Hill (Duncton)
- Eartham Gravel Pits (Boxgrove)
- Freshfield Lane Brickworks (Haywards Heath)
- Hampers Lane Sand Pit (Storrington)
- Heath End Sandpit (Petworth)
- Hook Stone Quarry (West Hoathly)
- Lambs Philpots Quarry (West Hoathly)
- Minstead Sandpit (Midhurst)
- Newtimber Chalkpit (Newtimber)
- Paddockhurst Stone Quarry (Balcombe)
- Rock Common Sandpit (Rock)
- Sandgate Park Sandpit (Sullington)
- Theale Stone Quarry (Slindon)
- Valdoe Wood Gravelpit (Chichester)
- West Heath Common (West Harting)
- West Hoathly (East Grinstead)
- Winters Pit (Upper Easebourne)

5.3 The number and distribution of projects

5.3.1 The database contains 33 projects within West Sussex, relating to 33 archaeological investigations. The projects have differentiated 101 asset types distributed across 24 quarries and quarry pits. These projects were undertaken from the 1910s until 2009. Fig 1 shows the location of the projects and includes a unique project identification number, which is referred to in the report, included in the project gazetteer in section 18, and assigned in the project database.

5.3.2 The projects are located all over West Sussex (Fig 1), although the greatest number lies within the south-west of the county or along the northern and southern edge of the South Downs. Fewer projects have taken place in the north/north-east of West Sussex.

5.3.3 Following the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* the extraction and associated archaeological interventions focused on either plateau or river valley floor gravels.

5.4 Period of archaeological intervention

5.4.1 Legislation and national, regional and local planning policies have played a key role in influencing the nature and extent of aggregate extraction across West Sussex, and this has in turn affected the number of archaeological investigations carried out in quarries.

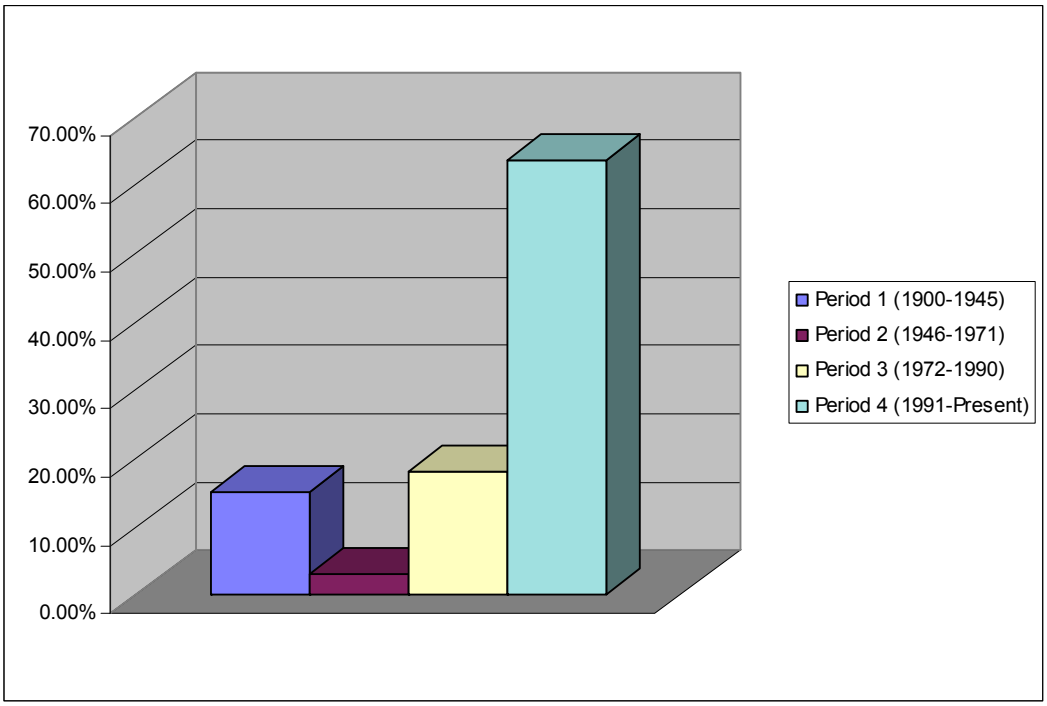
5.4.2 The legislation and planning policies have been used to define four periods of archaeological intervention from 1900 up to the present day. The periods were initially established by the 2007 pilot project (ARCUS 2007) adding a Period 0 for the purposes of the current backlogs project. Therefore the periods comprise:

- **Period 0**: Pre-1900. A time when there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregate extraction, and the archaeological interventions were antiquarian finds and observations only. No projects within West Sussex (or the counties of Hampshire, Surrey and East Sussex) took place in Period 0.
- **Period 1**: 1900–1945. A time where there was no legislation or policy in respect of aggregates extraction. The nature for four archaeological investigations carried out during Period 1 is currently unknown. One project comprised a full archaeological excavation.
- **Period 2**: 1946–1971. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, which required planning permission to open a quarry or extract aggregates. Only one archaeological investigation was carried out during Period 2, and the nature of the fieldwork is currently unknown.
- **Period 3**: 1972–1990. This period commences with the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, which consolidates the previous requirements set out in the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*. The fieldwork for four of the six investigations of this period comprised archaeological excavations, while one was a watching brief. For only one of the projects was the type of fieldwork unknown.
- **Period 4**: 1991–present. This period commences with the introduction of PPG16, with archaeology established as a material consideration in the planning process. Ten of the projects were evaluations, three were watching briefs and three were excavations, three were of an environmental nature and the other two comprised fieldwalking.

5.4.3 Graph 30 shows the percentage of the archaeological projects carried out in relation to the aggregate extraction period of intervention. It clearly shows that a significant percentage of projects (63.6%) were carried out during Period 4, reflecting the

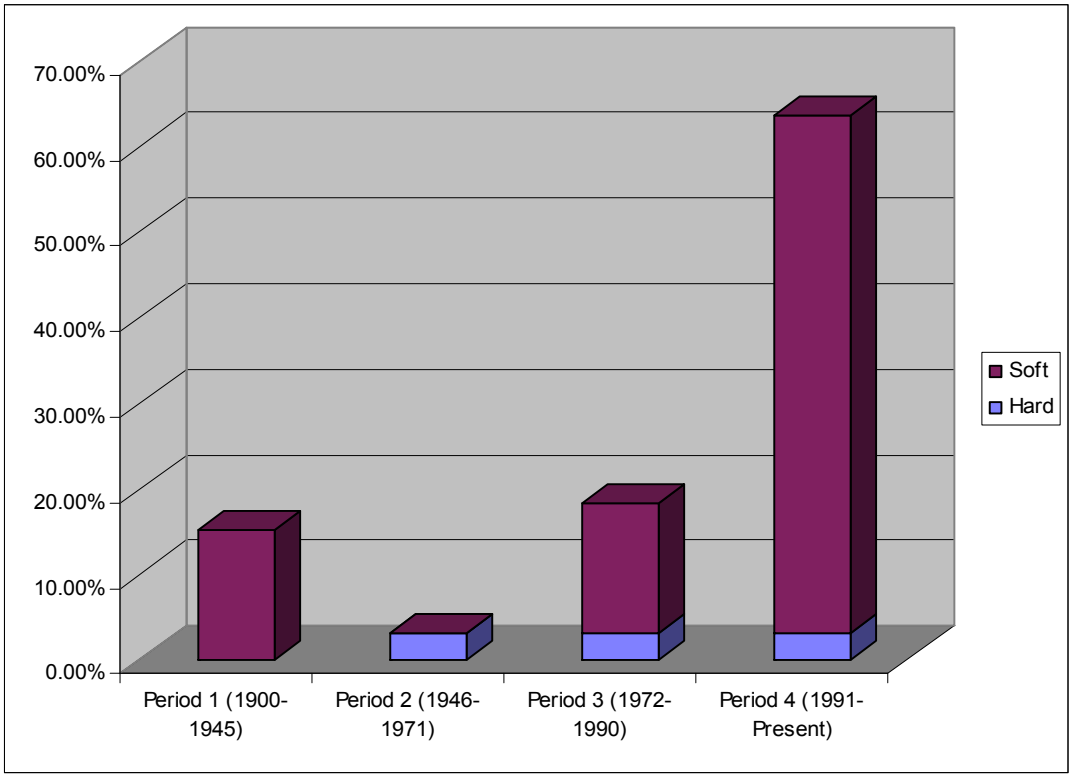
increased awareness of archaeology. During Period 2 there was the lowest number of archaeological interventions (3.0%). A total of 15.2% of the projects were carried out in Period 1 and 18.2% of the projects took place in Period 3.

Graph 30 Projects by period of intervention in West Sussex



5.4.4 Graph 31 shows the period of intervention in relation to the aggregate geology. It shows that the aggregate geology has predominantly taken place on soft aggregate (eg Sand and Gravel), with those hard aggregate (eg Chalk) comprising only 9.4% of the total number of projects. The only project to take place in Period 2 was on hard aggregate.

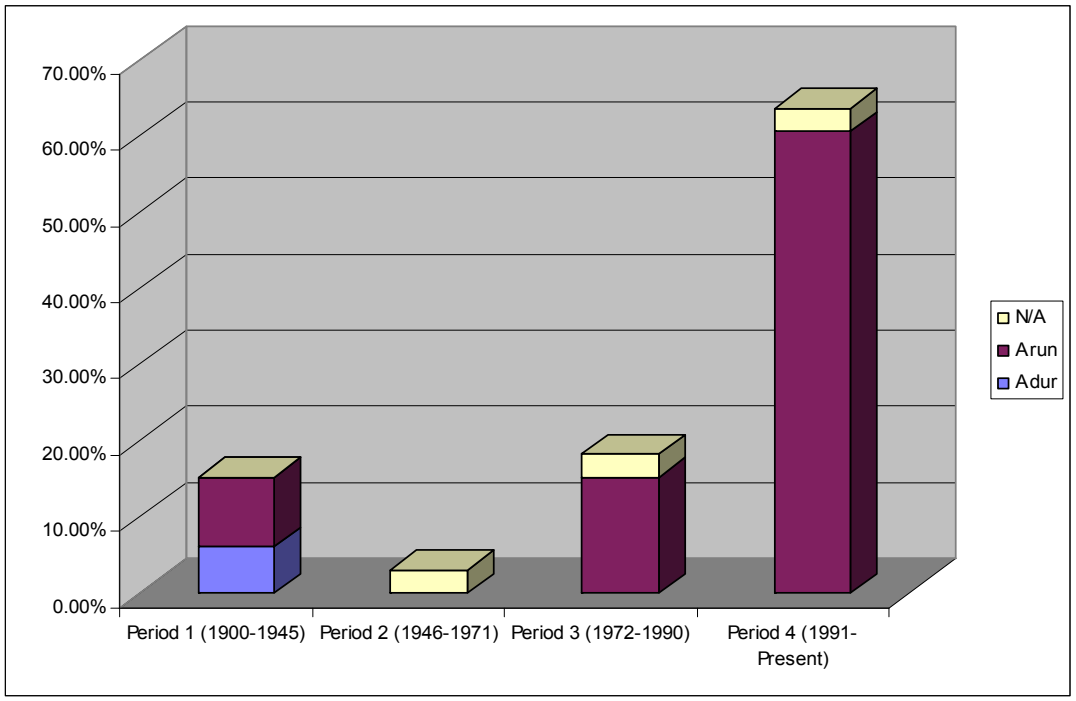
Graph 31 Projects by Period of intervention in relation to aggregate geology in West Sussex



5.4.5 Graph 32 shows the period of intervention in relation to the river systems. During Period 1 the majority of the projects took place within the Arun Valley (60.0%), while 40.0% of the projects were carried out in the Adur Valley. The only project carried out in Period 2 took place on hard aggregate (ie non-valley related aggregate). In Period 3 83.3% of the projects took place in the Arun valley, with only 16.7% lying on the non-valley hard-stone aggregate. Period 4 is dominated by projects taking place in the Arun Valley (95.0%), with 5.0% of the projects on the non-valley hard aggregate.

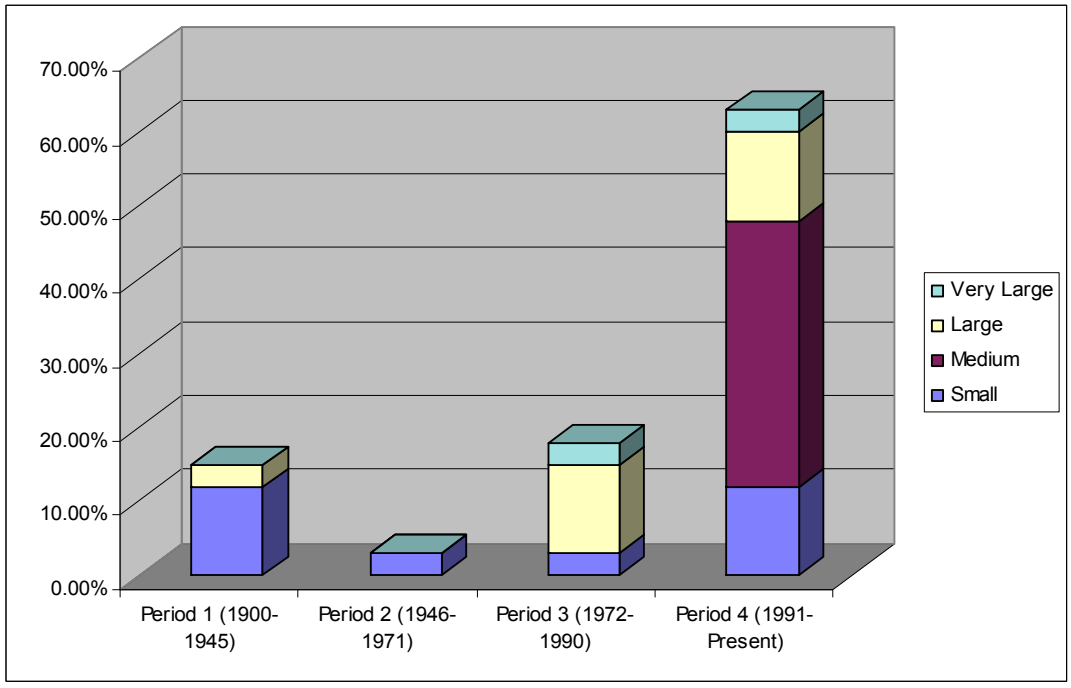
5.4.6 As shown on the graph the majority of the projects (84.4%) were located in the Arun Valley. This may reflect the size of the valley system which covers over half (the western and central part) of the county.

Graph 32 Projects by period of intervention in relation to valley system in West Sussex



5.4.7 Graph 33 shows the period of intervention in relation to the size of the projects (see Section 17, Table 65 Field 19 for how size is determined). During Period 1 the majority of the archaeological interventions (80.0%) were small with only a limited number (20.0%) large scale. The only project to take place in Period 2 was small scale. In Period 3 the majority of the archaeological interventions (70%) were large scale, with 15% being small and 15% being very large. In Period 4 the majority of the projects (56.0%) were medium scale, with 19.0% small scale, 19.0% large scale and 6.0% very large scale.

Graph 33 Size of projects to period of intervention in West Sussex



5.4.8 Fig 2 shows the location of projects by investigation period. In West Sussex the majority of Period 1 projects are spread along the southern half of the county, and the only Period 2 project lies in the south-east of the county. The majority of Period 3 projects are located in the west of the county, while in Period 4 there is a group of 15 projects in the south-west corner, with five projects located along the edge of the South Downs and a further three projects located in the north-east of the county.

Period 0 and 1

5.4.9 Prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, no planning permission was required to open a quarry or to extract aggregate resources. Consequently numerous small-scale quarries and operating gravel pits were opened up across Surrey. Archaeological investigations related to the pre-1900 to mid-20th century quarries were usually small scale and undertaken by local associations and/or local enthusiasts without funding (Graph 34). The work was primarily in the form of 'rescue excavation' – rapid recording carried out as archaeological remains were exposed during quarrying. The majority of archaeological interventions from the period have either a short journal note regarding the finds or a brief HER record. Only one project, Hassocks (project 51), had a higher level of dissemination, with two detailed articles in the Sussex Archaeological Collections (SUSAC).

Period 2

5.4.10 With the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, planning permission was required to open a quarry and extract aggregates. The process did not however make provisions for the protection of cultural heritage, and consequently, as with Period 1, the number of archaeological investigation remained low, and comprised 'rescue' excavations by local societies and amateur archaeologists when remains of interest were exposed during quarrying (Graph 33).

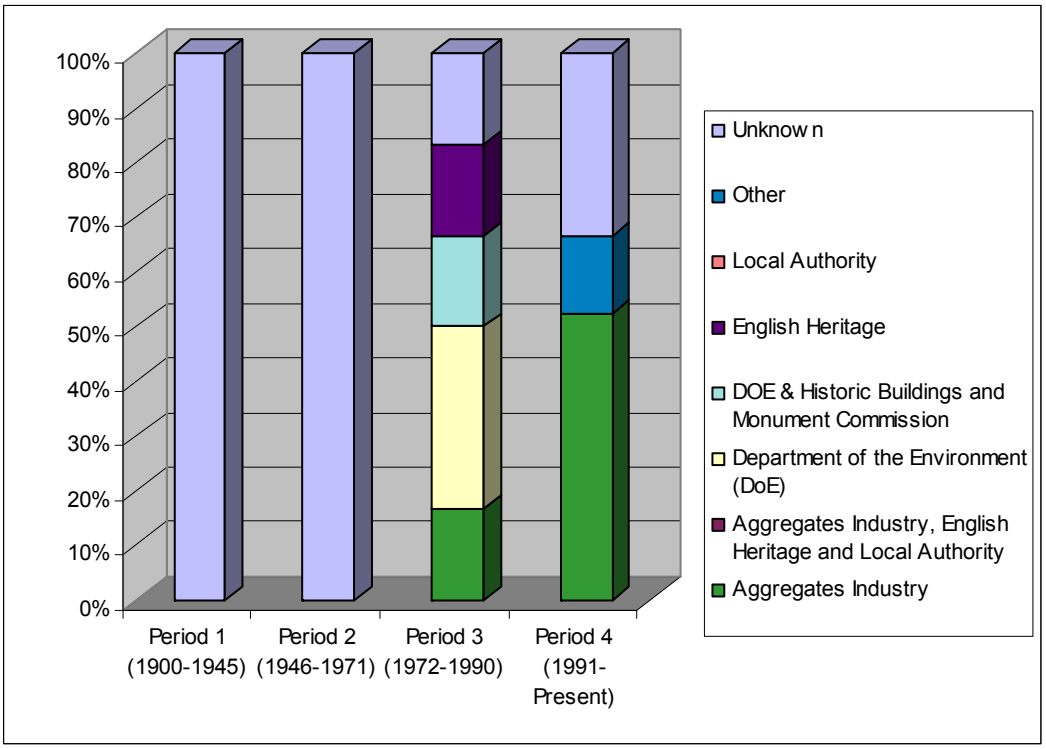
Period 3

5.4.11 After the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971*, the number of archaeological interventions increased from three projects in Period 2 to six projects in Period 3 (Graph 30). This reflects the beginnings of a more organised and professional approach to archaeology following the consolidation of the previous *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* and the provisions of the *Mines (Working Facilities and Support) Act of 1966*. Many of the interventions during this period were still being carried out by local groups or societies, although there is the emergence of professional archaeological units carrying out some of the excavations. Some of these projects were still most likely being voluntarily funded, although two of the five projects in Period 3 were funded by the Department of the Environment (DOE), one project by the DOE and the Buildings and Monuments Commission, and another by English Heritage (Graph 34).

Period 4

5.4.12 Following the publication of PPG16, archaeological investigations have primarily been undertaken by professional archaeological organisations, with just over half being funded by the aggregate industries. From Period 3 to Period 4, the number of archaeological projects increased 6 to 21. A large percentage of these projects were medium in size, but there was still a number that were small, large or very large (Graph 33). This may reflect the size of the extraction site.

Graph 34 Funding bodies in relation to the period of intervention in West Sussex

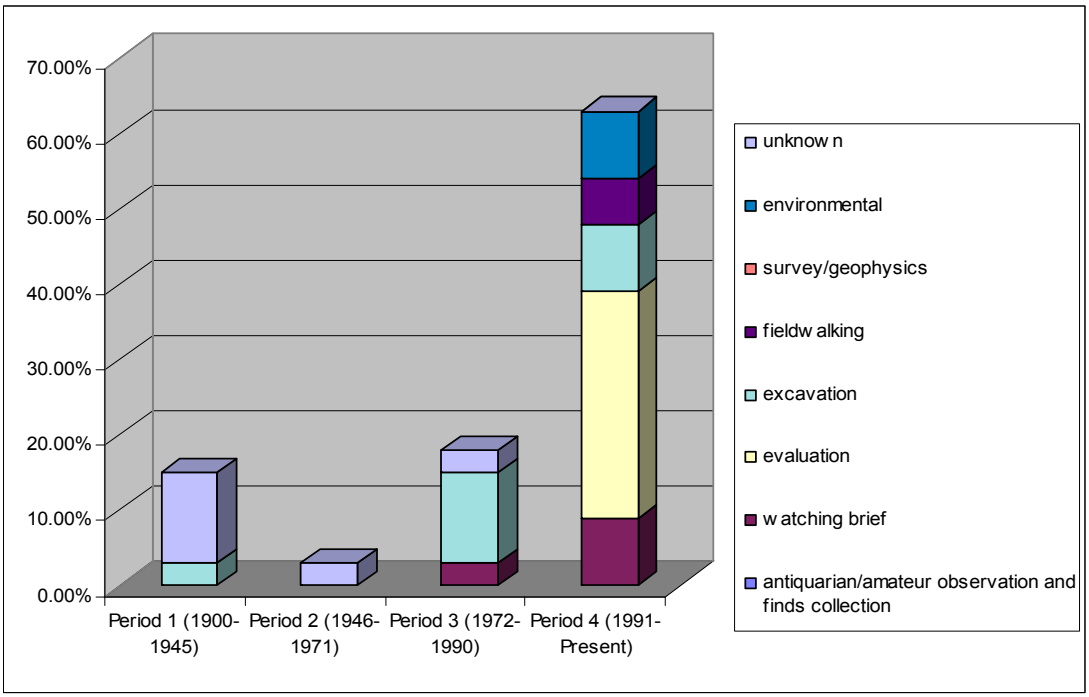


Professionalization of the archaeological industry

5.4.13 Improved awareness of archaeology within the planning process over the last 30 years, in particular the introduction of PPG16, has resulted in an increasing professionalization of archaeological fieldwork.

5.4.14 Graph 35 shows that the nature of fieldwork for the majority of the projects (80%) in Period 1 is unknown. Only one was an archaeological excavation. The nature of the fieldwork for the only project to take place in Period 2 is unknown. In Period 3 the favoured method of archaeological investigation was excavation (66.7% of the projects) with only one archaeological watching brief. The nature of fieldwork for a small number of the projects in Period 3 (4%) is unknown. During Period 4, following the introduction of PPG16, the main method of archaeological intervention were evaluations (50.0% of the projects). About 15.0% of the projects in Period 4 were archaeological watching briefs, and 15% were excavations. Two of the projects were fieldwalking surveys, and a further two were an unspecified environmental survey.

Graph 35 Nature of fieldwork in relation to period of intervention in West Sussex



5.5 Chronological periods represented

5.5.1 Aggregate extraction by its very nature takes place in areas attractive to early human settlement and other activity, for example on fertile and well-drained gravels and chalk geologies. It also takes place in currently undeveloped rural areas, away from modern settlement in what would have predominantly rural and agricultural landscape throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Unless damaged by modern mechanical ploughing, archaeological features within such undeveloped areas are likely to have a relatively good state of preservation.

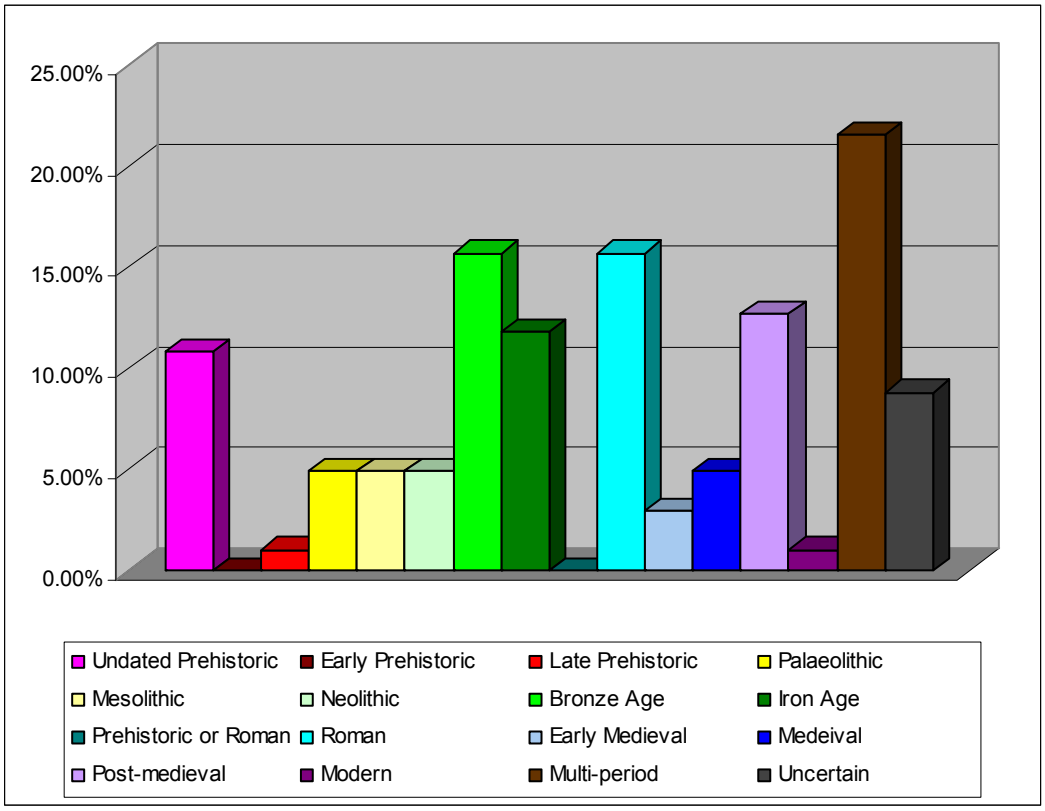
5.5.2 The chronological periods represented in the database have a broad range, with a number of multi-period sites recorded, and with a high percentage dated to the prehistoric, Roman or post-medieval periods (see graph 36 to graph 39).

5.5.3 The 33 projects within West Sussex represent 102 asset types of a particular period. These vary in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The number of assets for each period is as follows:

- Prehistoric – 55 assets
- Roman – 16 assets
- Early/later medieval – 8 assets
- Post-medieval – 13 assets
- Modern – 1 asset
- Unassigned – 9 assets.

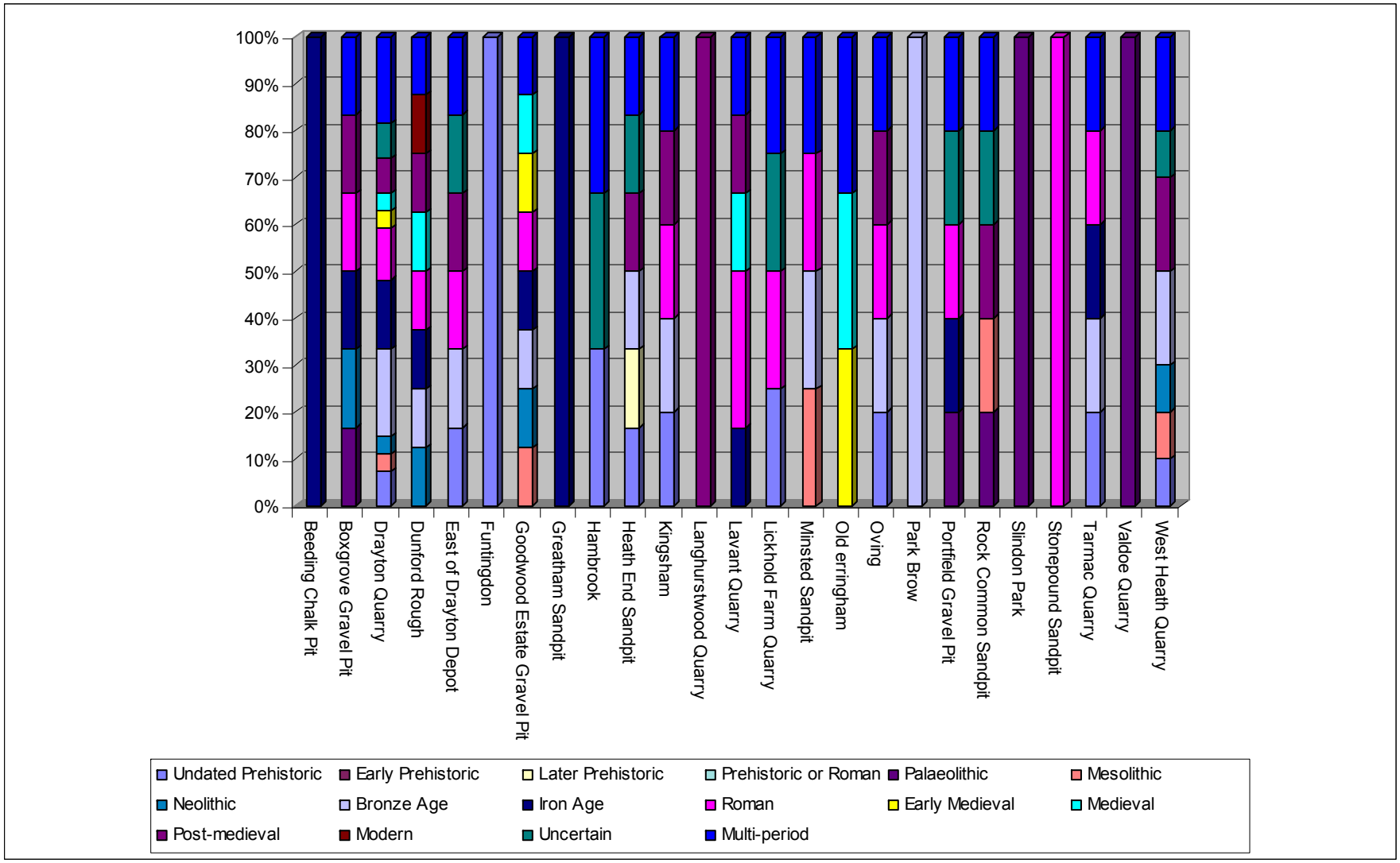
5.5.4 Of these assets, 22 (21.8% of the total) are 'multi-period'. These have been noted in the database as 'multi-period' although, as stated in the methodology, the separate periods have also been noted to ensure that these sites are captured in chronological period analysis. Graph 36 shows the percentage of sites by period.

Graph 36 Percentage of assets in relation to chronological/cultural period in West Sussex



5.5.5 Graph 37 represents a distribution of the chronological periods (colours) in the different quarries/groups of quarries (each bar). The graph shows that 10 of the quarry sites hold assets of a single period. This may reflect the period in which the work was carried out, as four of these quarry sites were investigated during Period 1, as antiquarians generally focused on remains from a single period.

Graph 37 Percentages of chronological periods within each quarry site in West Sussex



5.5.6 Graph 36 shows that as a group, single period assets of prehistoric date comprised the largest element, representing 53.9% of all assets (55 out of 102). Of this group Bronze Age assets were the most common (29.6%), followed by Iron Age assets (22.2%).

5.5.7 Six assets dating to the Palaeolithic (700,000–10,000 BC) have been identified, all of which lie in the southern half of the county (Fig 7). Two comprise isolated objects, while three were of an industrial nature (flint assemblages). Boxgrove (project 47) was assigned as a multiple type asset, with evidence of a Palaeolithic flint knapping floor and land surface, and Hominid remains (Middle Palaeolithic) known a 'Boxgrove Man'.

5.5.8 For the Mesolithic period (10,000–4,000 BC) five assets were identified (Fig 8). Three comprised isolated objects in the west of the county, and two (project 54 and 166) were of an industrial nature (ie a flint working site).

5.5.9 Five assets dating to the Neolithic period (4,000–2,600 BC) were recorded, all in the western half of the county (Fig 9), in the form of three objects and two unspecified assets.

5.5.10 Of the 16 Bronze Age (2,600–700 BC) assets (Fig 10) nine form a small concentration in the south-west part of the county. The majority (six assets) were assigned religious, ritual or funerary type. Three of these (projects 44, 45 and 52) are located along the edge of the South Downs in the west, while the other three (projects 50, 57 and 164) lie in a group further to the south. Four of the assets comprised isolated finds. Four projects (projects 140, 157, 165 and 166) recorded multiple assets which included evidence of domestic activity. Two of the assets were unassigned.

5.5.11 Twelve assets have been recorded within West Sussex which date to the Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43), most of which were located in the southern half of the county (Fig 11). Four of the assets (projects 47, 50, 157 and 166) were of a domestic nature, and all were located in the south-west. Four of the assets comprised isolated finds, and one (project 57) has been assigned as a transport asset (an Iron Age trackway). Two projects (projects 46 and 58) have recorded unspecified Iron Age remains. In the south-east an Iron Age cross-dyke (territorial boundary) was recorded (project 46).

5.5.12 The Roman period (AD 43–410) has 16 assets, the majority of which are located in the western half of West Sussex (Fig 13). Two assets (projects 48 and 50) were of a domestic nature, one asset (project 51) has been assigned as religious, ritual or funerary type and lay in the east, and two (projects 47 and 140) have been assigned as agriculture and subsistence. The latter two lay in the south-east corner of West Sussex. Five assets comprised isolated objects, and five projects (projects 44, 49, 148, 162 and 164) recorded unspecified Roman features. One project (project 165) recorded multiple Roman asset types.

5.5.13 Three assets within West Sussex date to the early medieval period (AD 410–1066), all of which are located in the southern half of the county (Fig 14). One asset (project 57) comprises domestic features, one (project 43) comprises industrial features, (a Saxon weaving hut) and the third comprised multiple asset types.

5.5.14 For the later medieval period (AD 1066–1485) five assets have been recorded, four of which lie in the western half of the county, while one lies in the south-east (Fig 15). One of the projects (project 165) recorded multiple asset types, two projects (projects 43 and 160) recorded isolated finds and two projects (projects 57 and 58) recorded later medieval assets whose functions have not been determined.

5.5.15 Thirteen assets date to the post-medieval period, and these are distributed across the county (Fig 16). Two assets (projects 45 and 54) were domestic, one asset (project 142) has been assigned as civil (a boundary ditch), one asset (project 162) was of an agricultural nature and one asset (project 167) comprised isolated post-

medieval finds. Six projects (projects 52, 140, 141, 148, 160 and 165) recorded multiple asset types, while two projects (projects 47 and 58) recorded unspecified post-medieval features.

5.6 Types of assets represented

5.6.1 The asset types relate to the NMR Monument Class Descriptions (see section 17, Table 65, Field 26) and adhere to the type specified by the author of the original project report. No additional level of interpretation was added for the present study.

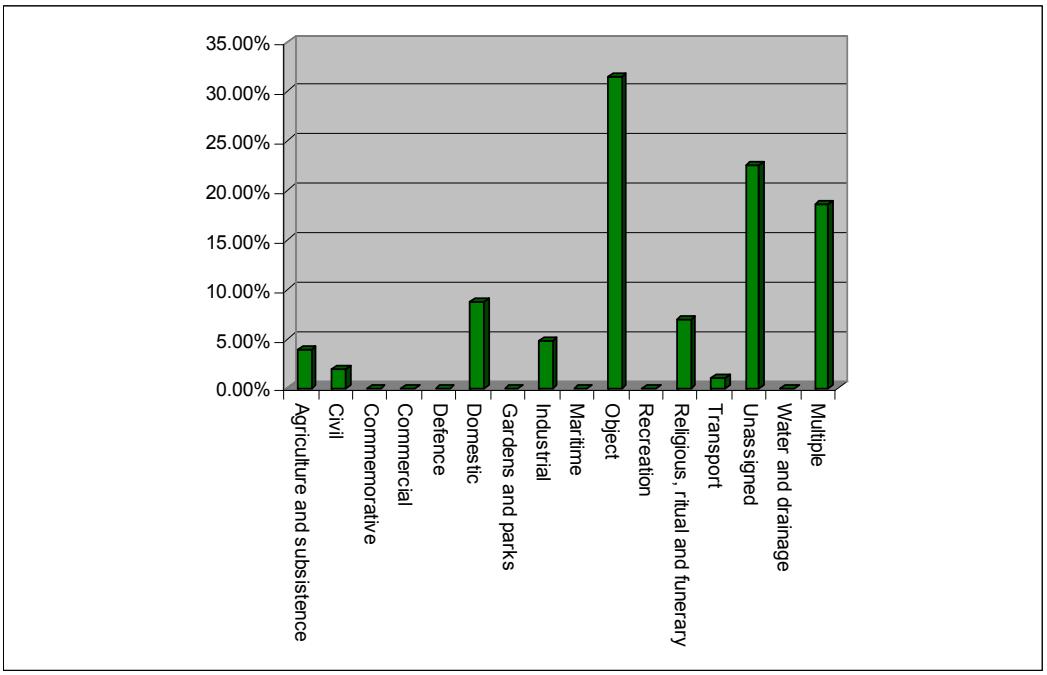
5.6.2 The 32 projects within West Sussex represent 102 asset types. The breakdown is shown in Graph 38 and is as follows:

- Agriculture and subsistence – 4 asset
- Civil – 2 asset
- Domestic – 9 assets
- Industrial – 5 assets
- Object – 32 assets
- Religious, ritual and funerary – 7 assets
- Transport – 1 asset
- Unassigned – 23 assets
- Multiple – 19 assets

5.6.3 Twenty-two of the projects contained assets from several periods. Four of these projects had the same asset type over several periods (although all of which were unassigned), and 18 had different asset types per period.

5.6.4 Seven asset types are present from a list of 14 types (excluding 'Unassigned' and 'Multiple'). Of these 31.7% comprised objects (ie isolated or residual finds), while 22.8% of the assets were unassigned. The unassigned assets could be the result of a general lack of data that would allow for interpretation, or the cautiousness of the excavator ascribing a function. The third largest group is 'Domestic' at 8.9%, while 18.8% of the assets have been considered as multiple asset types.

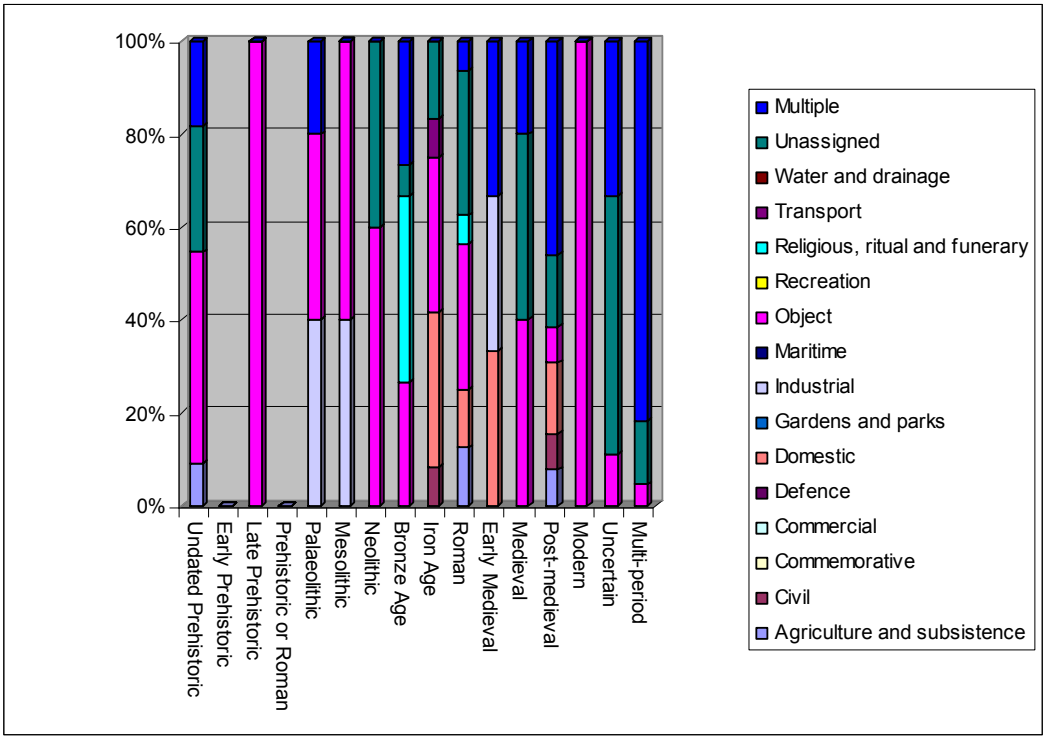
Graph 38 Percentage of asset types in West Sussex



5.6.5 Graph 39 shows the asset types by chronological/cultural period, whilst Fig 7 to Fig 18 shows the distribution across West Sussex. Other than the 'Object' category, which predominates in the majority of the chronological periods and across the county, the graph shows:

- Agriculture and subsistence assets only date to the undated prehistoric, the Roman and post-medieval periods.
- The only Civil assets date to the Iron Age and post-medieval periods.
- The Domestic assets have been found to date to the Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval and post-medieval periods.
- The Industrial assets date to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and early medieval periods.
- A large percentage of the Bronze Age assets were Religious, ritual and funerary, as were a small percentage of the Roman assets.
- The only Transport asset dates to the Iron Age.
- Multiple assets have been found dating to the Undated prehistoric, the Palaeolithic, the Bronze Age, Roman, the early medieval, the late medieval and the post-medieval periods.

Graph 39 Percentage of asset types in relation to chronological/cultural period in West Sussex



5.7 Significance of the data

5.7.1 The 32 West Sussex projects within the Access database have been assigned the following significance in local, regional, national and international terms, on the basis of the data that they can potentially provide. The breakdown is as follows:

- Local – 19 projects
- Regional – 6 projects
- National – 7 projects
- International – 1 project

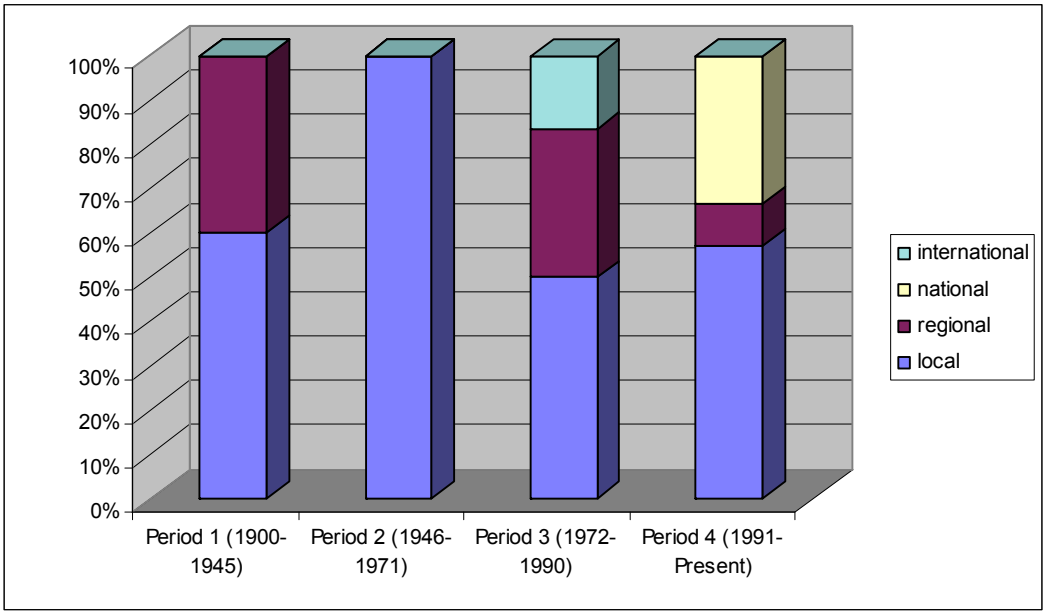
5.7.2 Only one of the projects has been assigned as internationally significant, this being Boxgrove (project 47). The key find at Boxgrove, which gives it its international significance, are the remains of the Hominid *Homo Heidelbergensis* ('Boxgrove Man'). Such finds are incredibly rare both within Britain and the rest of the world, and these remains provide an important insight into human evolution.

5.7.3 Seven projects of potentially national significance have been recorded within the database.

- Dairy Lane, Oving (project 50) - two Bronze Age burials, an Iron Age settlement, a Roman settlement and post-medieval features.
- Drayton House (project 166) - prehistoric field boundaries, Mesolithic flintwork, a Bronze Age settlement and cremation cemetery, and an Iron Age settlement.
- Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit (project 165) - undated pits, ditches and gullies, Neolithic features, a Bronze Age cremation urn, pits, post holes and pottery, Iron Age pits, and two undated rectangular post-built structures.
- Drayton Quarry North (project 157) - Bronze Age stock enclosure and cremation as well as other features, and Iron Age occupation.
- Drayton Quarry South (project 140) - Bronze Age funerary and domestic features, Roman agricultural activity, and post-medieval features.
- Heath End Sand Pit (project 52) - prehistoric ditched enclosure, Bronze Age round barrow Post medieval finds and features and an unspecified circular feature and drainage ditches.
- Valdoe Quarry (project 169) - evidence of in *situ* flint knapping scatter and palaeoenvironmental remains.

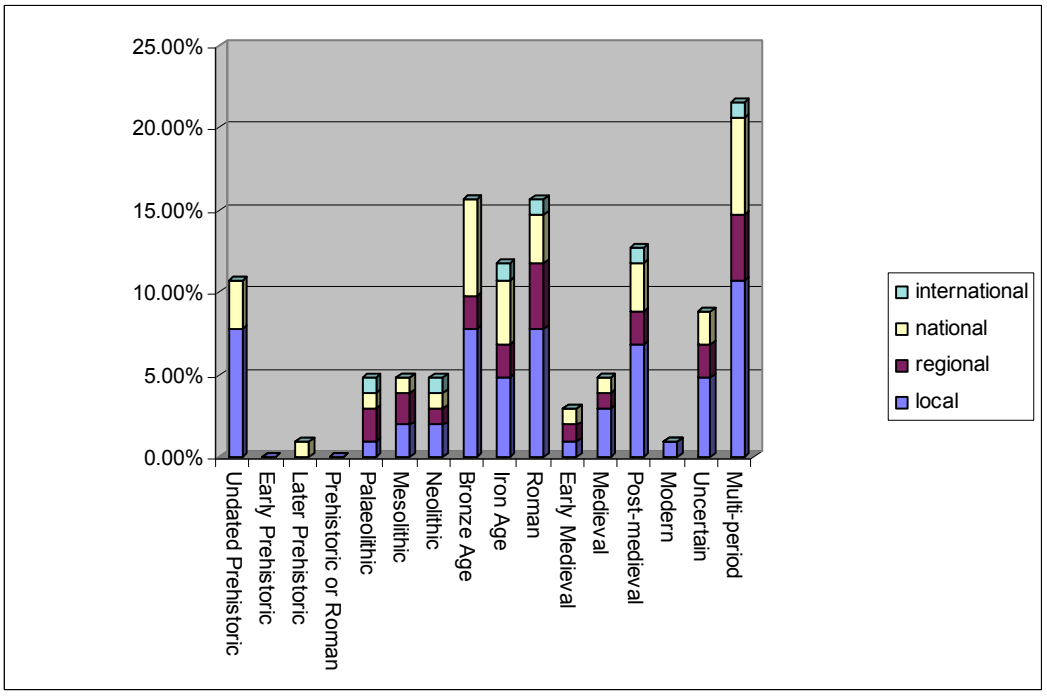
5.7.4 Graph 40 compares the known and perceived significance of the project with the period of archaeological investigation (Periods 1–4). Projects of local significance predominate in all of the intervention periods. In Period 1, about 40% of the projects are of regional significance. In Period 2 all of the projects are considered to be of local significance. In Period 3, the internationally significance site of Boxgrove took place, which comprised 16.7% of the projects carried out in this period. About 33.3% of projects in Period 3 were of regional significance. In Period 4 about 30.0% of the projects were of national significance and 10.0% of the projects were of regional significance.

Graph 40 Significance of the projects in relation to the period of intervention in West Sussex



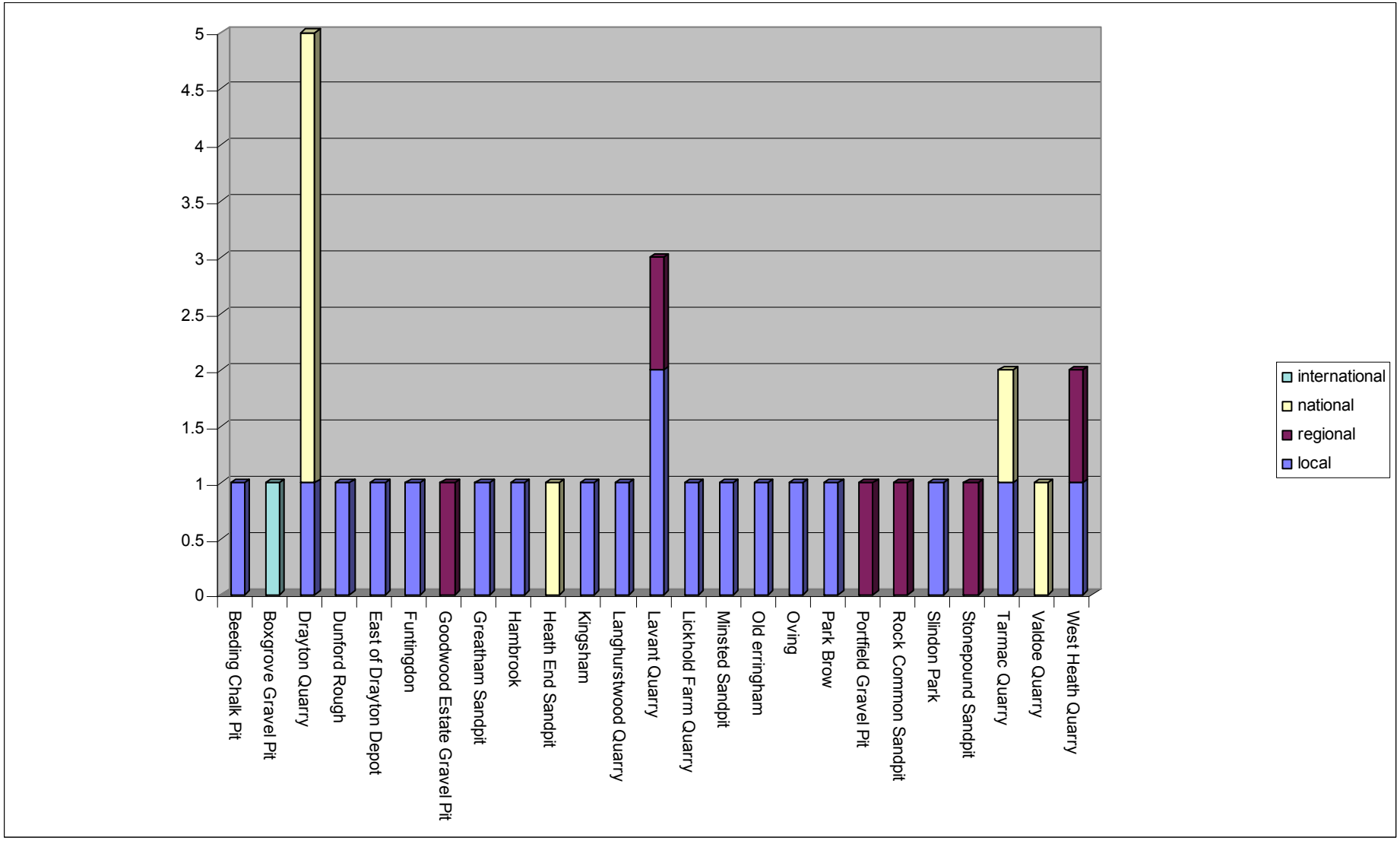
5.7.5 Graph 41 shows the significance of the data in relation to the chronological period. Significance recorded in the database was related to the project as a whole rather than the individual archaeological asset within it, and consequently the graph may not represent an accurate picture. The Palaeolithic, Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman, Post-medieval and multi-period represent the internationally significant projects, whilst the undated prehistoric, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, early medieval, late medieval, post-medieval, uncertain and multi-period represent the nationally significant projects.

Graph 41 Significance of projects in relation to chronological period in West Sussex



5.7.6 Graph 42 shows the significance of the projects undertaken within each quarry site. Only one of the quarries (Boxgrove Gravel Pit: project 47) has data considered to be of international significance. Three of the quarries have data of possible national significance, and seven quarries have data of potentially regional significance. Eighteen of the quarry sites have data of local significance.

Graph 42 Significance of projects by quarry site in West Sussex



6 Assessing trends in levels of dissemination: Hampshire

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The primary objective of the current study is to identify and quantify past archaeological investigations relating to aggregates extraction which currently have incomplete and inappropriately low levels of archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or reporting of the results, with a view to forming a strategy to disseminate this more widely. In doing so, it is hoped that this would facilitate an improved understanding of the historic environment and the opportunities provided by aggregate extraction in Hampshire by stakeholders, including the general public.

6.1.2 **The study found that currently (early 2010) in Hampshire half of the projects have been adequately disseminated within the term of this report**. Overall 34 out of the 68 projects within Hampshire have been identified as inadequately disseminated. This includes projects with unknown levels of dissemination.

6.1.3 In order to identify any possible trends within Hampshire projects associated with the completeness or incompleteness of dissemination, a series of queries were carried out of various data in the Access database. The queries have been represented under subheadings below, and the data tabulated with the main theme of the query in the first column and the level of dissemination (complete or incomplete) in the right hand column.

6.2 Quarry Site

6.2.1 Table 1 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the 68 different Hampshire projects identified during the current study. Projects of different periods have not been combined as this would hide any trends.

6.2.2 Currently the results of archaeological investigations in 34 of the quarry sites in Hampshire have been properly disseminated. The majority of these projects were small or large scale.

Table 1 Levels of dissemination in relation to quarry site in Hampshire

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per quarry site)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Abshott Pit	108	1		1 (100%)
Adanac Farm	133	1		1 (100%)
Bently Green Farm	19	1	1 (100%)	
Blashford Quarry	18	1	1 (100%)	
Bleak Hill Quarry	22	1	1 (100%)	
Blue Haze Pit	27	1	1 (100%)	
Broad Oak Pit	2	1		1 (100%)
Bull Hill	1	1		1 (100%)
Button's Pit	6	1	1 (100%)	
Carters Clay Sand Pit	131	1	1 (100%)	
Colden Common	129	1		1 (100%)
Crystal Hollow	110	1		1 (100%)
Downton Gravel Pit	146	1	1 (100%)	
Dunbridge (Kimbridge farm) Quarry	23	1		1 (100%)
Dyke's Pit	8	1	1 (100%)	
Efford Landfill	137	1		1 (100%)
Elvetham Estate	170	1		1 (100%)
Eversely Quarry	149	1	1 (100%)	
Fair Oak Sand	111	1		1 (100%)

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per quarry site)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Fareham	107	1	1 (100%)	
Frithend Quarry	117	1		1 (100%)
Godshill	17	1		1 (100%)
Golden Common	114	1		1 (100%)
Grims Farm Quarry	29	1	1 (100%)	
Grooms Farm Quarry	21	1		1 (100%)
Hook Pit	16	1	1 (100%)	
Hucklesbrook Quarry	14	1	1 (100%)	
Huckswood Quarry	115	1		1 (100%)
Hunts Farm	126	1		1 (100%)
Ibsley Quarry	26	1	1 (100%)	
Kingsley Quarry	105	1		1 (100%)
Lee on Solent Quarry	12 13 30 134	4	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
Lode Farm Sand Pit	25	1	1 (100%)	
Lower Farm Quarry	31	1	1 (100%)	
Lower Farringdon	10	1	1 (100%)	
Luzborough Lane	5	1	1 (100%)	
Lymore	3	1	1 (100%)	
Manor Farm	112	1		1 (100%)
Manor Farm Chalk Pit	20	1		1 (100%)
Manor Farm Quarry	122	1		1 (100%)
Mortimer Quarry	123	1	1 (100%)	
Mortimer West End	127	1		1 (100%)
Nea Farm Quarry	24 28	2	2 (100%)	
New Pit	7	1	1 (100%)	
Newbury's Pit	9	1		1 (100%)
Nursling Quarry	15 132	2		2 (100%)
Rockford Common	116	1		1 (100%)
Romsey	125	1	1 (100%)	
Rookery Farm Sandpit	104	1		1 (100%)
Sandel Heath	11	1	1 (100%)	
Selborne	106	1	1 (100%)	
Squabb Wood Quarry	138	1	1 (100%)	
Swanwick	4	1	1 (100%)	
Testwood Lakes	118 119 120 121 124	5	2 (40%)	3 (60%)
The Mount	139	1	1 (100%)	
Timsbury	130	1		1 (100%)
Undy's Hill	128	1		1 (100%)
Walkford and Beckley Farm	147	1		1 (100%)
Watmore Farm	130	1		1 (100%)
Total		**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.3 Valley System

6.3.1 Table 2 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the nine Hampshire valley systems where the archaeological projects reviewed by this study were located.

- The Test Valley contained 23.5% of the projects of which 37.5% are considered adequately disseminated.
- The Meon Valley contained 20.6% of the projects, of which 64.3% are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Avon Valley contained 16.2% of the projects of which 72.7% are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Old Solent River Valley contained 13.2% of the projects of which 44.4% are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Wey Valley contained 13.2% of the projects of which 55.6% are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Itchen Valley contained 5.9% of the projects of which none are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Loddon Valley contained 4.4% of the projects of which two are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Arun Valley contained one project which is considered to be inadequately disseminated.
- No projects took place in the Kennet Valley.
- One project (Manor Farm: project 20) took place on the non valley hard stone geology, and is considered to be inadequately disseminated.

Table 2 Levels of dissemination in relation to the valley systems in Hampshire

Name of Valley System	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per valley system)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Arun	1		1 (100%)
Avon	11	8 (72.7%)	3 (27.3%)
Itchen	4		4 (100%)
Kennet	0		
Loddon	3	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Meon	14	9 (64.3%)	5 (35.7%)
Old Solent River	9	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
Test	16	6 (37.5%)	10 (62.5%)
Wey	9	5 (55.6%)	4 (44.4%)
N/A (for non valley hard stone extraction)	1		1 (100%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.4 Funding body

6.4.1 Table 3 shows the level of dissemination related to the funding body for the archaeological work carried out within Hampshire. It is not generally known whether the bodies that funded the investigation also funded the publication and dissemination of the data. Fig 6 shows the distribution.

6.4.2 The funding body for the majority of the projects (80.9%) is unknown. Of these 45.5% of the projects have been adequately disseminated. Of the projects with a known funding body, 11.8% were funded by the Aggregate Industry, of which 75.5% is currently adequately disseminated. Three of the projects (4.4%) were funded by the local authority, of which two have been adequately disseminated.

Table 3 Levels of dissemination in relation to the funding bodies in Hampshire

Name of Funding Body	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per funding body)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Department of Environment (DoE)	0		
DoE & Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission	0		
Ministry of Works (MoW)	0		
Local Authority	3	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Manpower Services	0		
English Heritage (EH)	0		
Aggregate Industry	8	6 (75.0%)	2 (25.0%)
Aggregates Industry, EH and Local Authority	0		
Individual	0		
Other	2	1 (50%)	1 (50%)
Unknown	55	25 (45.5%)	30 (54.5%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.5 Archaeological organisation

6.5.1 Table 4 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to which archaeological organisation carried out the fieldwork (occasionally the analysis and publication of the investigation is carried out by someone else; this is not included in the table).

6.5.2 The table shows that the majority of the projects have been carried out by commercial units with Wessex Archaeology being the main provider of services. Almost half of these projects have been adequately disseminated. About 18% of the projects were carried out by an unknown, organisation, group or individual, of which only two have been adequately disseminated.

Table 4 Levels of dissemination in relation to the archaeological organisation in Hampshire

Name of Archaeological Organisation	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per archaeological unit)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Archaeostrat	1	1 (100%)	
Avon Valley Archaeological Society	1		1 (100%)
Berkshire Archaeological Service	1	1 (100%)	
Cotswold Archaeology	1		1 (100%)
Gosport Museum	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Hampshire County Archaeology Section	1	1 (100%)	
Oxford Archaeology Unit	1	1 (100%)	
Southampton Museum	1		1 (100%)
Southern Archaeological Services	1		1 (100%)
Test Valley Archaeological Trust	4		4 (100%)
Thames Valley Archaeological Services	9	8 (88.9%)	1 (11.1%)
Unaffiliated	6	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)
University College London	1	1 (100%)	
University of Manchester	1	1 (100%)	

Name of Archaeological Organisation	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per archaeological unit)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Archaeological Unit and Birmingham Archaeological Field Unit			
Wessex Archaeology	19	9 (47.4%)	10 (52.6%)
Winchester Museum Service	6	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)
Unknown	12	2 (16.7%)	10 (83.3%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.6 Period of archaeological intervention

6.6.1 Table 5 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the period of archaeological intervention (Periods 1–4). The majority of the projects (45.6%) were carried out during Period 4, and about 25.0% of the projects took place during Period 3. This is the result of the development of planning policy related to this industry. Approximately 47.9% of these projects from periods 3 and 4 have been adequately disseminated. Six of the Period 4 projects which have yet to be fully disseminated are either stalled or still active.

6.6.2 Interestingly the highest proportion of adequate dissemination is from the projects carried out in Period 1. Roughly 19.1% of the projects took place in Period 1, of which 69.2% have been adequately disseminated.

Table 5 Levels of dissemination in relation to the investigation period in Hampshire

Period of Intervention	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total per period)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Period 1 (1900–1945)	13	9 (69.2%)	4 (30.8%)
Period 2 (1946–1971)	7	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
Period 3 (1972–1990)	17	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)
Period 4 (1991-Present)	31	16 (51.6%)	15 (48.4%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.7 Project size

6.7.1 Table 6 shows the levels of dissemination related to the size of the project and Fig 3 shows the distribution. The majority (47.1%) of the projects are small scale, of which just under a third have been adequately disseminated. Twenty-one of the projects are large and of these 38.1% have been adequately disseminated. Thirteen of the projects are medium in size of which 46.2% have had proper level of dissemination. Two projects are very large, of which one has been adequately disseminated.

Table 6 Levels of dissemination in relation to project size in Hampshire

Project Size	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Small	32	19 (59.4%)	13 (40.6%)
Medium	13	6 (46.2%)	7 (53.8%)
Large	21	8 (38.1%)	13 (61.9%)
Very Large	2	1 (50.0%	1 (50.0%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.8 Nature of fieldwork

6.8.1 Table 7 shows levels of dissemination related to the nature of archaeological intervention. Fig 4 shows the distribution.

6.8.2 The table shows that the majority of the projects were planned interventions. A single excavation was the most common form of fieldwork at 17 projects, and single watching briefs were the next most preferred form of archaeological fieldwork (15 projects). Just under a half of these projects have been adequately disseminated. Eleven of the projects comprised antiquarian/amateur observations and finds collection. Of those eleven projects, approximately 72.7% have been adequately disseminated.

Table 7 Levels of dissemination in relation to the nature of fieldwork in Hampshire

Nature of Fieldwork		Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
Primary	**Secondary**		**Complete**	**Incomplete**
Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection	--	11	8 (72.7%)	3 (27.3%)
Evaluation	--	6	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)
Evaluation	Excavation	2	1 (50.0%	1 (50.0%)
Evaluation	Watching brief	1	1 (100%)	
Excavation	--	17	5 (29.4%)	12 (70.6%)
Excavation	Evaluation	1	1 (100%)	
Excavation	Fieldwalking	1		1 (100%)
Excavation	Watching brief	1	1 (100%)	
Fieldwalking	--	5	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Fieldwalking	Watching brief	1		1 (100%)
Survey/geophysics	Evaluation	1	1 (100%)	
Survey/geophysics	Excavation	1	1 (100%)	
Unknown	--	5		5 (100%)
Watching brief	--	15	9 (60.0%)	6 (40.0%)
Total		**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.9 Regulatory condition

6.9.1 Table 8 shows the level of dissemination related to the nature of the regulatory conditions associated with the archaeological intervention. Fig 5 shows the distribution.

6.9.2 In most cases (45.6%) there was a requirement for archaeological investigation to be carried out. Of these just over half (16 projects) are currently fully disseminated. Of the other 15 projects two are known to still be active. For a number of the projects (20.6%) no regulatory conditions were required but of these just over three quarters are currently adequately disseminated. For a larger percentage (33.8%) of the projects it is unknown if any regulatory conditions were required, although only 30.4% have been adequately disseminated.

Table 8 Levels of dissemination in relation to regulatory conditions in Hampshire

Regulatory Condition	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Not required	14	11 (78.6%)	3 (21.4%)
Planning Condition	31	16 (51.6%)	15 (48.4%)
Unknown	23	7 (30.4%)	16 (69.6%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.10 Chronological period

6.10.1 Table 9 shows the levels of dissemination related to the chronological periods of the discoveries. The total includes the 39 multi-period assets. The table indicates that other than the Late Prehistoric Period, there has been no bias in the dissemination of the periods, and that dissemination is most likely tied more to a project than chronological focus.

Table 9 Levels of dissemination in relation to the chronological/cultural periods in Hampshire

Chronological Period	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Undated Prehistoric	13	6 (46.2%)	7 (53.8%)
Early Prehistoric	0		
Late Prehistoric	5	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Palaeolithic	9	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
Mesolithic	14	7 (50.0%)	7 (50.0%)
Neolithic	14	8 (57.1%)	6 (42.9%)
Bronze Age	35	18 (51.4%)	17 (48.6%)
Iron Age	16	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
Prehistoric or Roman	0		
Roman	27	9 (33.3%)	18 (66.7%)
Early Medieval	10	5 (50.0%)	5 (50.0%)
Medieval	16	7 (43.8%)	9 (56.3%)
Post-medieval	7	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)
Modern	0		
Multi-period	39	18 (46.2%)	21 (53.8%)
Uncertain	17	9 (52.9%)	8 (47.1%)
Total	**222**	**46.4%**	**53.6%**

6.11 Asset type

6.11.1 Table 10 shows levels of dissemination in relation to the asset type recorded during the archaeological intervention. Six of the asset types are not represented at all in the data.

6.11.2 Generally there is no bias in the dissemination of the asset type, although all water and drainage assets have been adequately disseminated.

Table 10 Levels of dissemination in relation to asset type in Hampshire

Asset Type	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Agriculture and subsistence	4	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
Civil	0		

Asset Type	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Commemorative	0		
Commercial	0		
Defence	1	1 (100%)	
Domestic	32	10 (31.3%)	22 (68.8%)
Gardens and Parks	0		
Industrial	16	1 (6.3%)	15 (93.8%)
Maritime	0		
Object	73	45 (61.6%)	28 (38.4%)
Recreation	0		
Religious, ritual and funerary	10	6 (60.0%)	4 (40.0%)
Transport	4	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
Unassigned	48	18 (37.5%)	30 (62.5%)
Water and drainage	7	7 (100%)	
Multiple	27	12 (44.4%)	15 (55.6%)
Total	**222**	**46.4%**	**53.6%**

6.12 Current project status

6.12.1 Table 11 shows the level of dissemination related to the current project status. The table indicates the majority of the projects (76.5%), in respect of the fieldwork are considered to be complete. Of these just over half are considered to be adequately disseminated. Three of the projects which are considered to be properly disseminated are also either still active (project 25 and project 38) or stalled (project 22). This is because for these two projects the fieldwork is either still ongoing or expected to continue. The fieldwork which has already taken place however is felt to be adequately disseminated. Any related fieldwork in the future would also need to be disseminated to an appropriate level.

6.12.2 Three of the currently inadequately disseminated projects are also still active and this probably explains why they have yet to be fully disseminated. The status for six of the projects whose dissemination levels are currently felt to be inadequate is unknown, and it is possible that the fieldwork stage of all or some of these six projects is still active or stalled.

Table 11 Levels of dissemination in relation to the current project status in Hampshire

Current Project Status	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Active	5	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Stalled	1	1 (100%)	
Complete	52	27 (51.9%)	25 (48.1%)
Unknown	10	4 (40.0%)	6 (60.0%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.13 Project significance

6.13.1 Table 12 shows the levels of dissemination related to the known or perceived significance of the archaeological data. Fig 19 shows the distribution.

6.13.2 The table shows that 58.8% of the projects recorded data of potentially local significance, of which 65% are considered to be adequately disseminated.

6.13.3 Approximately 27.9% of the projects contained data of potentially regional

significance, of which 36.8% have been adequately disseminated.

6.13.4 Surprisingly of the 9 projects (13.2% of the total) containing potentially nationally significant data, only one has currently been adequately disseminated.

Table 12 Levels of dissemination in relation to the significance of the data in Hampshire

Project Significance	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Local	40	26 (65.0%)	14 (35.0%)
Regional	19	7 (36.8%)	12 (63.2%)
National	9	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)
International	0		
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.14 Archive details

6.14.1 Table 13 shows the level of dissemination in relation to whether the archive location is known. Archaeological investigations discussed in journals and newsletters in almost all cases fail to mention details of the project archive, including the archive location. Where possible the archive location was identified following consultation with the HER, the counties museums or archives services, and the archaeological unit or society which carried out the fieldwork.

6.14.2 For the majority of the projects (75%) the archive location was eventually identified. Of these projects 62.7% have been adequately disseminated. Of the 17 projects whose archive location is unknown, only one has currently been adequately disseminated. This is mainly due to the lack of formal archive deposition and/or possibly the misplacement of the archive records.

Table 13 Level of dissemination in relation to the archive location in Hampshire

Archive Location	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Known	51	32 (62.7%)	19 (37.3%)
Unknown	17	2 (11.8%)	15 (88.2%)
Total	**68**	**50%**	**50%**

6.15 Summary of trends

6.15.1 Half of the projects within Hampshire are currently considered to be adequately disseminated. Nine of the projects which have yet to be fully disseminated are either still active or their current status is unknown. This would explain why some of the projects are yet to be fully disseminated.

6.15.2 Key trends/findings within the study comprise:

- The majority of the projects (23.9%) took place within the Test Valley of which 37.5% are considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The funding body for the majority of the projects (80.9%) is unknown. Of these approximately 45.5% are properly disseminated.
- The majority of the projects have been carried out by commercial units with Wessex being the main provider of services.
- Period 4 saw the highest number of archaeological projects (45.6%), of which just over half are currently considered to be adequately disseminated.

- Approximately 47.1% of the projects were small scale, and of these 59.4% currently have an appropriate level of dissemination.
- The majority of the projects were planned interventions, with only 11 (16.2%) antiquarian/amateur observations and finds collection. Of the latter, almost three quarters (72.7%) are considered to have an appropriate level of dissemination.
- 45.6% of the projects were carried out under a planning condition. Of these 51.6% are currently considered to be properly disseminated.
- 46.4% of the assets recorded within Hampshire have been properly disseminated, although the only potential bias for asset dissemination are for late prehistoric and water and drainage assets.
- The majority of the projects (76.5%) are considered to be complete. Of these 51.9% are currently adequately disseminated.
- The majority of the projects (58.8%) recorded data of a local significance of which 65.0% were currently properly disseminated.
- For the majority of the projects (75.0%) the location of the project archive was known. Of these projects 62.7% currently have an appropriate level of dissemination.

7 Assessing trends in levels of dissemination: Surrey

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The primary objective of the current study is to identify and quantify past archaeological investigations relating to aggregates extraction, which currently have incomplete and inappropriately low levels of archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or reporting of the results, with a view to forming a strategy to disseminate this more widely. In doing so, it is hoped that this would facilitate an improved understanding of the Historic Environment and the opportunities provided by aggregates extraction in Surrey by stakeholders, including the general public.

7.1.2 **The study found that currently in Surrey just over half of the projects have been adequately disseminated within the terms of this report.** Twenty-three of the 48 projects have been identified as inadequately disseminated.

7.1.3 In order to identify any possible trends within Surrey projects associated with the completeness or incompleteness of dissemination, a series of queries were carried out of various data in the Access database. The queries have been represented under subheadings below, and the data tabulated with the main theme of the query in the first column and the level of dissemination (complete or incomplete) in the right hand column.

7.2 Quarry site

7.2.1 Table 14 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the 48 projects identified during the current study. Projects of different periods have not been combined as this wide hide any trends. The results of archaeological investigations in 22 of the 42 quarry sites have been properly disseminated.

Table 14 Levels of dissemination in relation to quarry site in Surrey

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Abbey Mead	72	1	1 (100%)	
Addlestone Quarry	90	1		1 (100%)
Albury Sand Pit	67	1		1 (100%)
Alton Road Sandpit/ Farnham Sandpit	101	1	1 (100%)	
Badshot Quarry	154	1	1 (100%)	
Beamond's Farm	155	1		1 (100%)
Brooklands	78	1		1 (100%)
Burrows Cross	64	1		1 (100%)
Byfleet	65	1	1 (100%)	
Charlton Sand and Ballast Pit	98	1	1 (100%)	
Church Lammas	80	1		1 (100%)
Coldharbour Quarry	84 153	2		2 (100%)
Coleford Farm Borrow Pit	86	1	1 (100%)	
Ferry Lane	68	1	1 (100%)	
Gosdon Farm Gravel Pit	63	1	1 (100%)	
Greenham's Sand and Ballast Gravel Pit	70	1		1 (100%)
Hengrove Farm Quarry	99	1		1 (100%)
Hithermoor Quarry	81 94	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Home Farm Quarry	82	1		1 (100%)

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Homefield Sand Pit	87	1		1 (100%)
Kempton Park Racecourse	73	1		1 (100%)
Land SW of Queen Mary Reservoir	79	1	1 (100%)	
Mercers East Quarry	100	1	1 (100%)	
Milton Park Farm (also known as Whitehall Lane)	102	1		1 (100%)
Mixnam's Farm	66	1		1 (100%)
Mixnam's Gravel Pit	150	1	1 (100%)	
North Park Quarry	71 91	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Oxted Quarry	144	1		1 (100%)
Park Farm	61	1	1 (100%)	
Park Pit (also known as Tapwood Pit)	89 93	2	2 (100%)	
Patterson's Pit	60 151	2	2 (100%)	
Pendell Farm	145	1		1 (100%)
Princess Royal Sandpit	95	1		1 (100%)
Reigate Hill Borrow Pit	92	1		1 (100%)
Reigate Road Quarry	88	1		1 (100%)
Runfold and Farnham Quarry	83	1	1 (100%)	
Seale Lodge Sandpit	96	1	1 (100%)	
Shepperton Ranges Gravel Pit	75 85	2	2 (100%)	
Snailslynch Farm	62	1	1 (100%)	
Staines	74	1	1 (100%)	
Stains Road	76	1	1 (100%)	
Thorpe Lea	77	1		1 (100%)
Total		**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.3 Valley system

7.3.1 Table 15 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the five valley systems where most of the archaeological projects reviewed by the study were located.

- The Wey Valley contained the majority of the projects (77.1%) of which 54.1% have been adequately disseminated.
- The Mole Valley contains two projects of which one has been adequately disseminated.
- The Medway Valley contained only one project which has yet to be fully disseminated.
- Eight projects took place on the non-valley hard aggregate of which half have been adequately disseminated.

Table 15 Levels of dissemination in relation to valley system in Surrey

Name of Valley System	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Arun	0		
Loddon	0		
Medway	1		1 (100%)

Name of Valley System	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Mole	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Wey	37	20 (54.1%)	17 (45.9%)
N/A (for non valley hard stone extraction)	8	4 (50.0%)	4 (50.0%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.4 Funding body

7.4.1 Table 16 shows levels of dissemination related to the funding body for the archaeological work carried out. It is not generally known whether the bodies that funded the investigation also funded the publication and dissemination of the data. Fig 6 shows the distribution.

7.4.2 The funding body for the majority of the projects (58.3%) is unknown. Of these 67.9% have been adequately disseminated. Eighteen projects (37.5%) were funded by the Aggregate Industry of which 27.8% have been adequately disseminated. One project was funded by English Heritage; this has yet to be adequately disseminated, while another project funded by the Aggregate Industry, English Heritage and the local authority, has been appropriately disseminated.

Table 16 Levels of dissemination in relation to the funding bodies in Surrey

Name of Funding Body	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Department of Environment (DoE)	0		
DoE & Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission	0		
Ministry of Works (MoW)	0		
Local Authority	0		
Manpower Services	0		
English Heritage (EH)	1		1 (100%)
Aggregate Industry	18	5 (27.8%)	13 (72.2%)
Aggregates Industry, EH and Local Authority	1	1 (100%)	
Individual	0		
Other	0		
Unknown	28	19 (67.9%)	9 (32.1%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.5 Archaeological organisation

7.5.1 Table 17 shows the levels of dissemination related to which archaeological organisation carried out the fieldwork (occasionally the analysis and publication of an investigation is carried out by someone else; this is not included in the table).

7.5.2 The table shows that the majority of the work has been carried out by commercial units, with the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) being the main provider of services. Just over half of the projects by the SCAU have been adequately disseminated. Only one of the three projects carried out by the Surrey Archaeological Society has also been adequately disseminated. The project carried out by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission has been adequately disseminated. Nine projects were carried out by unaffiliated groups or individuals. These projects were mostly antiquarian observation or finds collection, and in total over half (55.5%) have been adequately disseminated.

Table 17 Levels of dissemination in relation to the archaeological unit in Surrey

Name of Archaeological Organisation	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Archaeology South East	1		1 (100%)
Guildford Museum	1		1 (100%)
Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission	1	1 (100%)	
Surrey Archaeological Society	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Surrey County Archaeological Unit	26	14 (53.8%)	12 (46.2%)
Surrey Archaeological Field Group	1	1 (100%)	
Thames Valley Archaeological Services	3		3 (100%)
Unaffiliated	9	5 (55.6%)	4 (44.4%)
Unknown	3	3 (100%)	
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.6 Period of archaeological intervention

7.6.1 Table 18 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the period of archaeological intervention (Period 1–4). The majority of the projects (45%) took place during Period 4, probably the result of the development of planning policy related to this industry.

7.6.2 Surprisingly less than half of the projects carried out in Period 4 have been adequately disseminated (40.9%), a requirement that normally forms part of any PPG16 planning condition. Period 1 shows the highest level of dissemination with approximately 80% of the projects being adequately disseminated. One out of the three projects which took place during Period 2 is considered to be properly disseminated and just over half of the 13 Period 3 projects are also thought to have an appropriate level of dissemination.

Table 18 Levels of dissemination in relation to the period of investigation in Surrey

Period of Intervention	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Period 1 (1900–1945)	10	8 (80.0%)	2 (20.0%)
Period 2 (1946–1971)	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Period 3 (1972–1990)	13	7 (53.8%)	7 (46.2%)
Period 4 (1991–Present)	22	9 (40.9%)	13 (59.1%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.7 Project size

7.7.1 Table 19 shows the level of dissemination related to the size of the project. Fig 3 shows the distribution. The majority of the projects (41.7%) were medium in size, with just under half (45%) being adequately disseminated. The greatest level of dissemination is of the smaller projects, as 76.9% of these projects are considered to have an appropriate level of dissemination. Approximately 46.2% of the large projects have also been adequately disseminated, whilst neither of the two very large projects have been properly disseminated.

Table 19 Levels of dissemination in relation to the size of the project in Surrey

Project Size	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Small	13	10 (76.9%)	3 (23.1%)
Medium	20	9 (45.0%)	11 (55.0%)
Large	13	6 (46.2%)	7 (53.8%)
Very Large	2		2 (100%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.8 Nature of fieldwork

7.8.1 Table 20 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the nature of the archaeological intervention. Fig 4 shows the distribution.

7.8.2 The table shows that the majority of projects were planned interventions. Twelve comprised a single evaluation phase; half of these have been adequately disseminated. Five of the ten single excavations have also been adequately disseminated, as have all four of the single watching brief projects. Seven projects are thought to be antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection, of which 71.4% have been adequately disseminated.

Table 20 Levels of dissemination in relation to the nature of the fieldwork in Surrey

Nature of Fieldwork		Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
Primary	Secondary		Complete	Incomplete
Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection	--	7	5 (71.4%)	2 (28.6%)
Evaluation	--	12	6 (50.0%)	6 (50.0%)
Evaluation	Excavation	2		2 (100%)
Evaluation	Fieldwalking	1		1 (100%)
Evaluation	Watching brief	2	1 (100%)	1 (100%)
Excavation	--	10	5 (50.0%)	5 (50.0%)
Excavation	Watching brief	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Fieldwalking	Evaluation	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Unknown	--	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Watching brief	--	4	4 (100%)	
Watching brief	Evaluation	1	1 (100%)	
Watching brief	Excavation	1		1 (100%)
Total		**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.9 Regulatory condition

7.9.1 Table 21 shows the levels of dissemination related to the nature of the regulatory conditions associated with the archaeological intervention. Fig 5 shows the distribution.

7.9.2 In most of the cases (52.1%) there was a requirement for archaeological investigation to be carried out. Of these projects just under half (48%) have been adequately disseminated. This is perhaps surprising considering publication of the results probably formed an integral part of any planning condition. Eleven projects were identified as not requiring planning conditions of which just under two thirds (63.6%) have been adequately disseminated. The requirements for 12 other projects within Surrey are unknown, but of these, half have currently been fully

disseminated.

Table 21 Levels of dissemination in relation to the regulatory conditions in Surrey

Regulatory Condition	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Not required	11	7 (63.6%)	4 (36.4%)
Planning Condition	25	12 (48.0%)	13 (52.0%)
Unknown	12	6 (50.0%)	6 (50.0%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.10 Chronological period

7.10.1 Table 22 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the chronological periods of the discoveries. The total includes the 30 multi-period assets. The table indicates that there has been no major bias in the dissemination of periods, although for the Late Prehistoric, Mesolithic, Iron Age and early medieval assets dissemination appears to be relatively low. In all likelihood, dissemination is probably tied more to the nature and background of a project than to chronological period.

Table 22 Levels of dissemination in relation to the chronological/cultural period in Surrey

Chronological Period	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Undated Prehistoric	14	8 (57.1%)	6 (42.9%)
Early Prehistoric	0		
Late Prehistoric	5	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
Palaeolithic	5	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Mesolithic	8	1 (12.5%)	7 (87.5%)
Neolithic	17	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)
Bronze Age	20	6 (30.0%)	14 (70.0%)
Iron Age	14	3 (21.4%)	11 (78.6%)
Prehistoric or Roman	0		
Roman	21	7 (33.3%)	14 (66.7%)
Early Medieval	5		5 (100%)
Medieval	12	5 (41.7%)	7 (58.3%)
Post-medieval	17	7 (41.2%)	10 (58.8%)
Modern	0		
Multi-period	30	13 (43.3%)	17 (56.7%)
Uncertain	12	8 (66.7%)	4 (33.3%)
Total	**180**	**37.8%**	**62.2%**

7.11 Asset type

7.11.1 Table 23 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the asset types recorded during the archaeological interventions. Eight of the 14 assets are not represented at all in the data.

7.11.2 Like the chronological periods above, the table indicates that there has been no major bias in the dissemination of the asset types, and that dissemination is tied more to a project than an asset type. The table does however highlight the currently low level of dissemination of agricultural and subsistence and domestic assets.

Table 23 Levels of dissemination in relation to the asset type in Surrey

Asset Type	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Agriculture and subsistence	5		5 (100%)
Civil	0		
Commemorative	0		
Commercial	0		
Defence	0		
Domestic	43	6 (14.0%)	37 (86.0%)
Gardens and Parks	0		
Industrial	4	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
Maritime	0		
Object	62	31 (50.0%)	31 (50.0%)
Recreation	0		
Religious, ritual and funerary	8	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)
Transport	1		1 (100%)
Unassigned	20	9 (45.0%)	11 (55.0%)
Water and drainage	0		
Multiple	37	15 (40.5%)	22 (59.5%)
Total	**180**	**37.8%**	**62.2%**

7.12 Current project status

7.12.1 Table 24 shows the levels of dissemination related to the current project status. The table indicates that the majority of the projects (68.8%) in respect of the intervention/observation/fieldwork phases are considered to be complete. Of these 63.6% of the projects have been adequately disseminated.

Table 24 Levels of dissemination in relation to the current project status in Surrey

Current Project Status	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Active	7	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)
Stalled	4	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
Complete	33	21 (63.6%)	12 (36.4%)
Unknown	4		4 (100%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.13 Project significance

7.13.1 Table 25 shows the level of dissemination related to the known or perceived significance of the archaeological data. Fig 19 shows the distribution.

7.13.2 The majority of the projects (58.3%) recorded data considered to be of local significance. Of these 64.3% are adequately disseminated.

7.13.3 Approximately 16.7% of the projects recorded data of possible regional significance, of which 62.5% are currently considered to be adequately disseminated.

7.13.4 Surprisingly, only two of the 12 projects thought to be of potentially national significance have yet to be fully disseminated.

Table 25 Levels of dissemination in relation to the significance of the data retrieved in Surrey

Project Significance	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Local	28	18 (64.3%)	10 (35.7%)
Regional	8	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)
National	12	2 (16.7%)	10 (83.3%)
International	0		
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.14 Archive details

7.14.1 Table 26 shows the level of dissemination in relation to whether the archive location is known or not. Archaeological investigations discussed in journals and newsletters in almost all cases fail to mention details of the project archive, such as the archive location. Where possible the archive location was identified following consultation with the HER, the council museums or archive service or the archaeological units or societies that carried out the fieldwork.

7.14.2 Almost all of the project archives were located (89.6%) of which 58.1% are considered to be adequately disseminated.

7.14.3 All projects whose archives could not be located had inadequate levels of dissemination. The majority are most likely due to the lack of formal archiving deposition and/or possibly the misplacement of the archive records.

Table 26 Level of dissemination in relation to the archive location in Surrey

Archive Location	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Known	43	25 (58.1%)	18 (41.9%)
Unknown	5		5 (100%)
Total	**48**	**52.1%**	**47.9%**

7.15 Summary of trends

7.15.1 Of the 48 projects carried out in Surrey just over half (52.1%) have currently been adequately disseminated.

7.15.2 Other key trends include:

- The majority of the projects (77.1%) took place in the Wey valley, of which just over half (54.1%) are properly disseminated.
- For the majority of the projects (58.3%) the funding body was unknown, of which 67.9% are fully disseminated, while only 27.8% of the 18 projects funded by the aggregates industry have an accurate level of dissemination.
- The majority of the projects have been carried out by a commercial unit, with the Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) being the main provider of services (54.2%).
- Just under half of the projects (45.8%) took place in Period 4 if which 40.9% have an appropriate level of dissemination.
- Approximately 41.7% of the projects were medium in size with just under half (45%) being properly disseminated.

- The majority of the projects (52.1%) were undertaken under the terms of a planning condition, of which 48% have been properly disseminated.
- Approximately 37.8% of the assets recorded within Surrey have been properly disseminated. Although there appears to be no major bias in the dissemination of cultural period and asset type, there is a low dissemination of late Prehistoric, Mesolithic, Iron Age and medieval assets as well as agricultural and subsistence and domestic assets.
- The majority of the projects (68.8%) are considered to be complete, of which 63.6% are fully disseminated.
- The majority of the projects (58.3%) recorded data of local significance, of which 64.3% have been adequately disseminated.
- The location of the project archive for the majority of the projects (89.6%) is known. Of these just over half (58.1%) are adequately disseminated.

8 Assessing the trends in levels of dissemination: East Sussex

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 The primary objective of the current study is to identify and quantify past archaeological investigations relating to aggregates extraction, which currently have incomplete and inappropriately low levels of archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or reporting of the results, with a view to forming a strategy to disseminate this more widely. In doing so, it is hoped that this would facilitate an improved understanding of the Historic Environment and the opportunities provided by aggregates extraction in East Sussex by stakeholders, including the general public.

8.1.2 **The study found that currently in East Sussex one of the three projects has been adequately disseminated within the terms of this report.** Currently two projects have been identified as inadequately disseminated.

8.1.3 With such limited data it is almost impossible to identify any trends. For consistency the following section presents a series of database queries. The queries have been represented under subheadings below, and the data tabulated with the main theme of the query in the first column and the level of dissemination (complete or incomplete) in the right hand column.

8.2 Quarry site

8.2.1 Table 27 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the three projects identified during the current study.

8.2.2 Only one of the quarry sites (project 33) has been adequately disseminated.

Table 27 Levels of dissemination in relation to quarry sites in East Sussex

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Asheham Coombe	32	1		1 (100%)
Fairlight Quarry	34	1		1 (100%)
Selmeston	33	1	1 (100%)	
Total		**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.3 Valley system

8.3.1 Table 28 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the five valley systems where the archaeological projects reviewed by this study were located.

- The Cuckmere Valley contained one project. This is the only project considered to be adequately disseminated.
- The Rother Valley contained one project. This has not been adequately disseminated.
- One project lay on the non-valley hard stone aggregate. This has not been adequately disseminated.

Table 28 Levels of dissemination in relation to the valley system in East Sussex

Name of Valley System	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Adur	0		
Cuckmere	1	1 (100%)	
Medway	0		
Ouse	0		
Rother	1		1 (100%)
N/A (foe non valley hard stone extraction)	1		1 (100%)
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.4 Funding body

8.4.1 Table 29 shows the level of dissemination related to the funding body for the archaeological work carried out. It is not generally known whether the bodies that funded the investigation also funded the publication and dissemination of the data. Fig 6 shows the distribution.

8.4.2 The funding body for all three projects in East Sussex is unknown as the funding sources were not provided. Only one has been adequately disseminated.

Table 29 Levels of dissemination in relation to the funding body in East Sussex

Name of Funding Body	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Department of Environment (DoE)	0		
DoE & Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission	0		
Ministry of Works (MoW)	0		
Local Authority	0		
Manpower Services	0		
English Heritage (EH)	0		
Aggregate Industry	0		
Aggregates Industry, EH and Local Authority	0		
Individual	0		
Other	0		
Unknown	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.5 Archaeological organisation

8.5.1 Table 30 shows the level of dissemination related to which archaeological organisation carried out the fieldwork (occasionally the analysis and publication of an investigation is carried out by someone else; this is not included in the table).

8.5.2 One of the projects was carried out by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit and is considered to be adequately disseminated. The other two projects, one of which was carried out by an unaffiliated individual/organisation and the other by an unknown excavator, are inadequately disseminated.

Table 30 Levels of dissemination in relation to the archaeological organisation in East Sussex

Name of Archaeological Organisation	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Sussex Archaeological Field Unit	1	1 (100%)	
Unaffiliated	1		1 (100%)
Unknown	1		1 (100%)
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.6 Period of archaeological intervention

8.6.1 Table 31 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the period of archaeological intervention (Period1–4). Two projects were carried out in Period 1, one of which is considered to be adequately disseminated. The third project took place in Period 3 and is inadequately disseminated.

Table 31 Levels of dissemination in relation to the investigation period in East Sussex

Period of Intervention	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Period 1 (1900–1945)	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Period 2 (1946–1971)	0		
Period 3 (1972–1990)	1		1 (100%)
Period 4 (1991–Present)	0		
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.7 Project size

8.7.1 Table 32 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the size of the project. Fig 3 shows the distribution. The table shows that two of the projects were small scale, and neither of which have been appropriately disseminated. The third project was large scale and is thought to have a suitable level of dissemination.

Table 32 Levels of dissemination in relation to the size of the project in East Sussex

Project Size	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Small	2		2 (100%)
Medium	0		
Large	1	1 (100%)	
Very Large	0		
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.8 Nature of fieldwork

8.8.1 Table 33 shows the levels of dissemination related to the nature of the archaeological fieldwork. Fig 4 shows the distribution. One of the projects was an antiquarian/amateur observation. The nature of the fieldwork for one project is unknown. Both have an inappropriate level of dissemination. One project comprised an archaeological excavation and has been adequately disseminated.

Table 33 Levels of dissemination in relation to the nature of fieldwork in East Sussex

Nature of Fieldwork		Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
Primary	**Secondary**		**Complete**	**Incomplete**
Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection	--	1		1 (100%)
Excavation	--	1	1 (100%)	
Unknown	--	1		1 (100%)
Total		**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.9 Regulatory conditions

8.9.1 Table 34 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the nature of the regulatory conditions associated with the archaeological intervention. Fig 5 shows the distribution. None of the projects were known to have required regulatory conditions. Two projects did not have a requirement (of which only one has an adequate level of dissemination), while for the third project it is unknown if regulatory conditions were required. The latter project has not been appropriately disseminated.

Table 34 Levels of dissemination in relation to the regulatory conditions in East Sussex

Regulatory Condition	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	**Incomplete**
Not required	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Planning Condition	0		
Unknown	1		1 (100%)
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.10 Chronological period

8.10.1 Table 35 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the chronological periods of the discoveries. The only project to be adequately disseminated (project 33) contained the largest number of assets.

Table 35 Levels of dissemination in relation to the chronological/cultural period in East Sussex

Chronological Period	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	**Incomplete**
Undated Prehistoric	0		
Early Prehistoric	0		
Late Prehistoric	0		
Palaeolithic	0		
Mesolithic	1	1 (100%)	
Neolithic	1	1 (100%)	
Bronze Age	1	1 (100%)	
Iron Age	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Prehistoric or Roman	0		
Roman	1	1 (100%)	
Early Medieval	0		
Medieval	2		2 (100%)

Chronological Period	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Post-medieval	0		
Modern	0		
Multi-period	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Uncertain	1		1 (50.0%)
Total	**11**	**63.6%**	**36.4%**

8.11 Asset type

8.11.1 Table 36 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the asset types recorded during the archaeological intervention. Ten of the 14 known asset types are not represented at all in the data. The majority of the assets were objects of which all but one has been adequately disseminated.

Table 36 Levels of dissemination in relation to the asset type in East Sussex

Asset Type	Number of Assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Agriculture and subsistence	0		
Civil	0		
Commemorative	0		
Commercial	0		
Defence	0		
Domestic	1	1 (100%)	
Gardens and Parks	0		
Industrial	0		
Maritime	0		
Object	6	5 (83.3%)	1 (16.7%)
Recreation	0		
Religious, ritual and funerary	1		1 (100%)
Transport	0		
Unassigned	1		1 (100%)
Water and drainage	0		
Multiple	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Total	**11**	**63.6%**	**36.4%**

8.12 Current project status

8.12.1 Table 37 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the current project status. All three projects are considered to be complete, of which one has been adequately disseminated.

Table 37 Levels of dissemination in relation to the current project status in East Sussex

Current Project Status	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Active	0		
Stalled	0		
Complete	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Unknown	0		
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.13 Project significance

8.13.1 Table 38 shows the levels of dissemination related to the known or perceived significance of the archaeological data. Fig 19 shows the distribution.

8.13.2 Two out of the three East Sussex projects is considered to be of local significance neither of which have had an appropriate level of dissemination. The only project to be considered as having an adequate level of dissemination contained archaeological remains of regional significance.

Table 38 Levels of dissemination in relation to the significance of the data retrieved in East Sussex

Project Significance	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Local	2		2 (100%)
Regional	1	1 (100%)	
National	0		
International	0		
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.14 Archive details

8.14.1 Table 39 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to whether the archive location is known. For only one of the three projects was the archive location known and it is this project which is considered to have an appropriate level of dissemination. For the other two projects the archive location is unknown. This may be due to the lack of formal archive deposition or the possible misplacement of the archive records; however, both projects have an inadequate level of dissemination.

Table 39 Levels of dissemination in relation to the archive location in East Sussex

Archive Location	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Known	1	1 (100%)	
Unknown	2		2 (100%)
Total	**3**	**33.3%**	**66.7%**

8.15 Summary of trends

8.15.1 Due to the lack of past archaeological projects in aggregate areas within East Sussex, it is impossible to identify any trends from the database query. Only one of the projects (project 33) has been adequately disseminated. Little is known about the other two projects, and due to this and the unknown location of the project archive, both have been considered to be inadequately disseminated. The reason for the lack of archaeological intervention as part of aggregate extraction within East Sussex is not known, but it might be associated with the limited aggregate resource, and/or existing (long term) minerals permissions that have no conditions.

9 Assessing trends in levels of dissemination: West Sussex

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 The primary objective of the current study is to identify and quantify past archaeological investigations relating to aggregates extraction, which currently have incomplete and inappropriately low levels of archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or reporting of the results, with a view to forming a strategy to disseminate this more widely. In doing so, it is hoped that this would facilitate an improved understanding of the Historic Environment and the opportunities provided by aggregates extraction in West Sussex by stakeholders, including the general public.

9.1.2 **The study found that currently in West Sussex just over one fifth (21.9%) of the projects have been adequately disseminated within the terms of this report.** Currently twenty-five projects have been identified as inadequately disseminated.

9.1.3 In order to identify any possible trends within West Sussex projects associated with the completeness or incompleteness of dissemination, a series of queries were carried out of various data in the Access database. The queries have been represented under subheadings below, and the data tabulated with the main theme of the query in the first column and the level of dissemination (complete or incomplete) in the right hand column.

9.2 Quarry site

9.2.1 Table 40 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the 33 projects identified during the current study. Projects of different periods have not been combined as this would hide any trends. The results of archaeological investigations in six of the quarry sites have been properly disseminated. Further publication of the Boxgrove investigations is currently likely, but because the project has already had a significantly high level of dissemination it has already fulfilled its maximum dissemination requirement.

Table 40 Levels of dissemination in relation to the quarry site in West Sussex

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Beeding Chalk Pit	46	1		1 (100%)
Boxgrove Gravel Pit	47	1	1 (100%)	
Drayton Quarry	140 157 164 165 166	5		5 (100%)
Dunford Rough	160	1		1 (100%)
East of Drayton Depot	162	1		1 (100%)
Funtingdon	152	1		1 (100%)
Goodwood Estate Gravel Pit	57	1	1 (100%)	
Greatham Sandpit	39	1		1 (100%)
Hambrook	163	1		1 (100%)
Heath End Sandpit	52	1		1 (100%)
Kingsham	167	1		1 (100%)
Langhurstwood Quarry	142	1		1 (100%)

Name(s) of quarry(ies)	Project Nos.	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
			Complete	Incomplete
Lavant Quarry	48 58 168	3		3 (100%)
Lickhold Farm Quarry	49	1		1 (100%)
Minsted Sandpit	44	1	1 (100%)	
Old Erringham	43	1		1 (100%)
Oving	148	1	1 (100%)	
Park Brow	37	1		1 (100%)
Portfield Gravel Pit	42	1	1 (100%)	
Rock Common Sandpit	54	1	1 (100%)	
Slindon Park	36	1		1 (100%)
Stonepound Sandpit	51	1		1 (100%)
Tarmac Quarry	50 159	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Valdoe Quarry	169	1		1 (100%)
West Heath Quarry	45 140	2	2 (100%)	
Total		**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.3 Valley system

9.3.1 Table 41 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the six valley systems where the archaeological projects reviewed by this study were located.

- The Arun valley contained the majority of the projects (84.8%) of which 28.6% are properly disseminated.
- The Adur Valley contained two projects neither of which has been fully disseminated.
- Three projects were located on the hard stone aggregate. Only one of these projects currently has an adequate level of dissemination.

Table 41 Levels of dissemination in relation to the valley system in West Sussex

Name of Valley System	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Adur	2		2 (100%)
Arun	28	8 (28.6%)	20 (71.4%)
Medway	0		
Mole	0		
Ouse	0		
Wey	0		
N/A (foe non valley hard stone extraction)	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.4 Funding body

9.4.1 Table 42 shows the level of dissemination related to the funding body for the archaeological work carried out. It is not generally known whether the bodies that funded the fieldwork also funded the publication and dissemination of the data. Fig 6 shows the distribution.

9.4.2 Twelve of the projects are known to have been funded by the aggregates industry, of which one has currently been adequately disseminated within the criteria of this

report. Two projects have been funded by the DOE, of which one has been adequately disseminated. Another project has had mixed funding from the DOE and the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. This is considered to be adequately disseminated. One project has been funded by English Heritage and is also considered to have had an appropriate level of dissemination.

9.4.3 For approximately 43.8% of the projects the funding body was unknown, as details for the funding source have not been given. Some of these may have been privately funded as they took place during Period 1. Of those projects whose funding body is unknown, only 21.4% currently have an appropriately disseminated.

Table 42 Levels of dissemination in relation to the funding body in West Sussex

Name of Funding Body	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Department of Environment (DoE)	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
DoE & Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission	1	1 (100%)	
Ministry of Works (MoW)	0		
Local Authority	0		
Manpower Services	0		
English Heritage (EH)	1	1 (100%)	
Aggregate Industry	12	1 (8.3%)	11 (91.7%)
Aggregates Industry, EH and Local Authority	0		
Individual	0		
Other	3	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Unknown	14	3 (21.4%)	11 (78.6%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.5 Archaeological organisation

9.5.1 Table 43 shows the levels of dissemination related to which archaeological organisation carried out the fieldwork (occasionally the analysis and the publication of an investigation is carried out by someone else; this is not included in the table).

9.5.2 The table shows that the majority of the projects have been undertaken by commercial archaeological units. Southern Archaeology is the main provider of services (4 projects), and otherwise the work is evenly spread amongst other contractors. The table shows that currently only one of the Southern Archaeology projects has been adequately disseminated.

9.5.3 Approximately 12.1% of the work has been carried out by an unaffiliated individual. Of these projects one quarter have had an appropriate level of dissemination. Two of the projects have been carried out by an unknown group, of which none have been properly disseminated.

Table 43 Levels of dissemination in relation to the archaeological organisation in West Sussex

Name of Archaeological Organisation	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
AOC Archaeology and Archaeology South East	1		1 (100%)
Archaeology South East	2		2 (100%)
Berkshire Archaeological Service	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)

Name of Archaeological Organisation	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Chichester District Archaeological Unit	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Cotswold Archaeology	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Development Archaeology Services	1		1 (100%)
Development Archaeology Services and Archaeology South East	1		1 (100%)
King Alfred's College and Cotswold Archaeology	1		1 (100%)
Northamptonshire Archaeology	1		1 (100%)
Southern Archaeology	4		4 (100%)
Southern Archaeology and Archaeology South East	1		1 (100%)
Southern Archaeology and Wessex Archaeology	1	1 (100%)	
Sussex Archaeological Field Unit	3	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)
Sussex Archaeological Society	1		1 (100%)
University College London	1	1 (100%)	
Unaffiliated	4	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
Wessex Archaeology	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Unknown	2		2 (100%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.6 Period of archaeological intervention

9.6.1 Table 44 shows the level of dissemination related to the period of archaeological intervention (Period 1–4).The majority of the projects (81.8%) were carried out during periods 3 and 4, and are the result of the development of planning policy related to this industry. Two thirds of the projects carried out in Period 3 have been adequately disseminated, whilst only 19% of the Period 4 projects currently have an adequate level of dissemination, a surprisingly low level considering the requirements of PPG16 to publish results of investigations.

9.6.2 Five projects took place in Period 1. Of these only one currently has been properly disseminated. Only one project took place in Period 2. This project is currently considered to have an inadequate level of dissemination.

Table 44 Levels of dissemination in relation to the investigation period in West Sussex

Period of Intervention	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Period 1 (1900–1945)	5	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
Period 2 (1946–1971)	1		1 (100%)
Period 3 (1972–1990)	6	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)
Period 4 (1991–Present)	21	4 (19.0%)	17 (81.0%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.7 Project size

9.7.1 Table 45 shows the level of dissemination in relation to the size of the project. Fig 3 shows the distribution. Just under a third of the projects were small scale, of which

only two have been adequately disseminated. Just over a third of the projects were of medium size, and 16.7% showed an accurate level of dissemination. Of the large sized projects (which comprised 27.3% of the total) almost half are currently considered to be adequately disseminated. Only two of the projects were very large in size. Of these one currently has an appropriate level of dissemination.

Table 45 Levels of dissemination in relation to the project size in West Sussex

Project Size	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Small	10	2 (20.0%)	8 (80.0%)
Medium	12	2 (16.7%)	10 (83.3%)
Large	9	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
Very Large	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.8 Nature of fieldwork

9.8.1 Table 46 shows the levels of dissemination related to the nature of the archaeological intervention. Fig 4 shows the distribution. The table shows that the majority of the projects were planned interventions. None of the projects were an antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. The nature of the fieldwork for six of the projects is unknown. Of these only one has currently been adequately disseminated.

Table 46 Levels of dissemination in relation to the nature of the fieldwork in West Sussex

Nature of Fieldwork		Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
Primary	Secondary		Complete	Incomplete
Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection	--	0		
Environmental	Evaluation	1		1 (100%)
Environmental	Watching Brief	1		1 (100%)
Environmental	--	1		1 (100%)
Evaluation	--	8	2 (25.0%)	6 (75.0%)
Evaluation	Excavation	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Excavation	--	5	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Excavation	Fieldwalking	1		1 (100%)
Excavation	Survey/Geophysics	1	1 (100%)	
Excavation	Watching Brief	1		1 (100%)
Fieldwalking	--	1		1 (100%)
Fieldwalking	Evaluation	1		1 (100%)
Unknown	--	6	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)
Watching brief	--	2	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)
Watching brief	Evaluation	1		1 (100%)
Watching brief	Excavation	1	1 (100%)	
Total		**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.9 Regulatory condition

9.9.1 Table 47 shows the levels of dissemination in relation to the nature of the regulatory condition associated with the archaeological intervention. Fig 5 shows the distribution.

9.9.2 The majority of the projects (66.7%) required a planning condition, of which 22.7% have been adequately disseminated. This is surprising considering the requirement to publish normally forms part of a planning condition. Six of the projects did not require any regulatory conditions, and only one currently has an appropriate level of disseminated. One project required Scheduled Monument Consent and has been adequately disseminated. For four of the projects it is unknown if any regulatory condition was required. Of these, half are considered to be adequately disseminated.

Table 47 Levels of dissemination in relation to the regulatory conditions in West Sussex

Regulatory Condition	Number of Projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Not required	6	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)
Planning Condition	22	5 (22.7%)	17 (77.3%)
Scheduled Monument Consent	1	1 (100%)	
Unknown	4	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.10 Chronological period

9.10.1 Table 48 shows levels of dissemination related to the chronological periods of the discoveries. The total includes the 22 multi-period assets. The table indicates that other than the Mesolithic period, there has been no major bias in the dissemination of periods. Dissemination is more likely tied to the nature and background of a project than to chronological period.

Table 48 Levels of dissemination in relation to chronological/cultural periods in West Sussex

Chronological Period	Number of assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Undated Prehistoric	11	2 (18.2%)	9 (81.8%)
Early Prehistoric	0		
Later Prehistoric	1		1 (100%)
Palaeolithic	5	3 (60.0%)	2 (40.0%)
Mesolithic	5	4 (80.0%)	1 (20.0%)
Neolithic	5	3 (60.0%)	2 (40.0%)
Bronze Age	16	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
Iron Age	12	3 (25.0%)	9 (75.0%)
Prehistoric or Roman	0		
Roman	16	5 (31.3%)	11 (68.8%)
Early Medieval	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Medieval	5	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)
Post-medieval	13	5 (38.5%)	8 (61.5%)
Modern	1		1 (100%)
Multi-period	22	8 (36.4%)	14 (63.6%)
Uncertain	9	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)
Total	**124**	**34.7%**	**65.3%**

9.11 Asset type

9.11.1 Table 49 shows levels of dissemination in relation to asset types recorded during archaeological intervention. The total includes the 22 multi-period assets. Seven of

the 14 defined asset types are not represented at all in the data. The levels of 'complete/incomplete' set out in the table below are related purely to the level of dissemination of projects and therefore it is impossible to draw any thematic conclusions from the data.

Table 49 Levels of dissemination in relation to asset type in West Sussex

Chronological Period	Number of assets	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Agriculture and subsistence	4	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
Civil	2		2 (100%)
Commemorative	0		
Commercial	0		
Defence	0		
Domestic	9	4 (44.4%)	5 (55.6%)
Gardens and Parks	0		
Industrial	5	2 (40.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Maritime	0		
Object	33	12 (36.4%)	21 (63.6%)
Recreation	0		
Religious, ritual and funerary	7	3 (42.9%)	4 (57.1%)
Transport	1	1 (100%)	
Unassigned	26	9 (34.6%)	17 (65.4%)
Water and drainage	0		
Multiple	37	11 (29.7%)	26 (70.3%)
Total	**124**	**34.7%**	**65.3%**

9.12 Current project status

9.12.1 Table 50 shows levels of dissemination related to current project status. The table shows that 54.5% of the projects are considered to be complete (ie fieldwork has finished). Of these currently 38.9% have been adequately disseminated. Only one of the four active projects has an appropriate level of dissemination. For nine projects the current status is currently unknown and only one has currently been properly disseminated. Two projects are thought to be stalled, and the dissemination for both is currently considered to be inadequate.

Table 50 Levels of dissemination in relation to current project status in West Sussex

Current Project Status	Number of projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Active	4	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)
Stalled	2		2 (100%)
Complete	18	7 (38.9%)	11 (61.1%)
Not known	9	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.13 Project significance

9.13.1 Table 51 shows the levels of dissemination related to the significance of the data. Fig 19 shows the distribution of the projects.

- Approximately 57.6% of the projects (19 projects) produced data considered to be of local significance. Of these currently only 21.1% have been adequately disseminated.

- Six of the projects (18.2%) were of regional significance, of which 66.7% have been adequately disseminated.
- Seven projects (21.2%) were of national significance, and surprisingly only one has currently been adequately disseminated.
- One project was of international significance and is considered to be adequately disseminated.

Table 51 Levels of dissemination in relation to the significance of the data in West Sussex

Current Project Status	Number of projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Local	19	4 (21.1%)	15 (78.9%)
Regional	6	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)
National	7		7 (100%)
International	1	1 (100%)	
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.14 Archive details

9.14.1 Table 52 shows levels of dissemination in relation to whether the location of the project archive is known or not. In most cases, journals and newsletters that discuss archaeological investigations fail to mention any details of the project archive, including its location.

9.14.2 For the majority of the projects (69.7%) the location of the project archive was established. Of these projects only 34.8% have been adequately disseminated. The archive location for 9 of the projects is unknown. Only one of these projects currently has an appropriate level of disseminated.

Table 52 Level of dissemination in relation to the archive location in West Sussex

Current Project Status	Number of projects	Level of Dissemination (% of total number of projects)	
		Complete	Incomplete
Known	23	8 (34.8%)	15 (65.2%)
Unknown	10	1 (10.0%)	9 (90.0%)
Total	**33**	**27.3%**	**72.7%**

9.15 Summary of trends

9.15.1 The main finding of the study is that just under a quarter of the projects (21.9%) of the West Sussex archaeological projects undertaken as part of aggregates extraction are considered to have been adequately disseminated.

9.15.2 Other key findings/trends are:

- The majority of the projects (84.8%) took place in the Arun Valley, of which only 28.6% are properly disseminated.
- For the majority of the projects (43.8%) the funding body was unknown and only 21.4% are currently properly disseminated. Twelve of the projects (36.4%) are known to have been funded by the aggregates industry, of which one has currently been fully disseminated.
- The majority of the projects were carried out by a professional archaeological organisation/unit.

- The majority of the projects were carried out in periods 3 and 4 of which 29.6% have been properly disseminated.
- The majority of the projects (66.7%) were either small or medium in size, with only 18.2% having had an adequate level of dissemination.
- The majority of the projects (66.7%) required a planning condition, and only 22.7% are considered to be properly disseminated.
- Approximately 34.7% of the assets recorded in West Sussex have currently been properly disseminated, although there appears to be no bias in the dissemination of cultural period and asset type, and that dissemination is tied more to a project.
- The majority of the projects (54.5%) are considered to be complete. Of these 38.9% are properly disseminated.
- The majority of the projects (57.6%) recorded data of local significance of which only 21.1% are currently fully disseminated. One project (Boxgrove) was of an international significance. This project is properly disseminated.
- For the majority of the projects (69.7%) the location of the project archive is known. Of these only 34.8% are currently fully disseminated.

10 Current levels of dissemination: Hampshire

10.1 Projects with complete dissemination

10.1.1 The projects in Table 53 are those which are considered to be accurately disseminated within Hampshire, at a level appropriate to the significance of the discoveries. All have an HER entry and a all have a grey literature report or, if they took place prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, have a journal note/article appropriate to the significance.

Table 53 List of projects with adequate dissemination in Hampshire

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Bentley Green Farm	1994	19	36159, 36160, 36154, 36158, 36163	Dissemination	Regional
Bleak Hill (Hammer Warren)	1991, 1996, 1998, 2000	22	50291	Developer report submitted	Local
Blue Haze Pit	1994	27	39066	Developer report submitted	Local
Burnt Common	1989	123	42763, 42771, 42772	Archive deposited	Local
Button's Pit	1931	6	19468	Dissemination	Local
Downton Manor Farm	2003	146	55081	Ongoing Fieldwork	Local
Dykes Pit	1931	8	19319	Dissemination	Local
Ellingham Farm	1988–1991	18	56196–56200, 56201, 59398, 59402, 59403, 29386, 29394	Dissemination	Regional
Eversley Quarry, Eversley Common	1997, 2002	149	56884	Archive deposited	Local
Fareham	1932	107	18077	Fieldwork complete	Local
Gosport	1995–1997	134	38722	Fieldwork complete	Local
Hook	1954–5, 1973	16	No HER no.	Dissemination	Regional
Hucklesbrook	1983	14	18180, 18181, 18246, 18247	Dissemination	Regional
Lee on Solent Quarry	1997	30	No HER no.	Developer report submitted	Local
Lockerley	1983	131	23993	Archive deposited	Local
Lode Farm Sandpit	1991–1993	25	34134, 34135	Archive deposited	Local
Lower Farm	2003	31	57321	Dissemination	Regional
Lower Farringdon	1938	10	No HER no.	Archive deposited	Local
Luzborough Hill	1935	5	27362	Dissemination	Local
Lymore	1927	3	No HER no.	Archive deposited	Local
Mockbeggar Lane	1994, 2001	26	58063, 56345, 56347, 56348	Dissemination	Regional
Nea Farm	1995–6, 2001–3, 2005–7	28	55004, 55005, 39999, 40013, 40016, 40017, 40022, 56448, 58178, 58179, 54998	Publication complete	National
New Pit	1931	7	60766	Dissemination	Local
Rabbit Field Hill	1998	29	No HER no.	Archive deposited	Local
Romsey	1979	125	25316	Fieldwork complete	Local
Sandel Heath	1982	11	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Shoot Lane Southeast	1981	12	30998	Dissemination	Local
Somerley Estate	1992, 1995–6	24	No HER no.	Developer report submitted	Regional
Southam Common	1989	106	17381–17383	Publication complete	Local
Squabb Wood Quarry	2001–4	138	60466	Developer report submitted	Local
Swanwick	1927–1928	4	60765	Dissemination	Local
Testwood Lakes	1995	119	35527–35529	Fieldwork complete	Local

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Testwood Lakes (Little Testwood Lake)	1996	120	37391	Fieldwork complete	Local
The Mount	1927	139	20782	Excavation	Local

10.2 Projects in the process of dissemination

10.2.1 Two projects are currently at the stage of post-excavation assessment and dissemination. These are:

- Dunbridge (Kimbridge Farm) (Project 23); and
- Rookery Farm (Project 104).

10.3 Projects with incomplete dissemination

10.3.1 Thirty-two projects are considered to be inadequately disseminated. This because the projects does not have an HER record, the archive is incomplete and/or its location unknown, or the current publication is insufficient for the significance of the data recorded. Table 54 shows the projects which are considered to be inadequately disseminated.

Table 54 List of projects with inadequate/incomplete dissemination in Hampshire

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Abshott	1986	108	19299, 19333, 19363, 19366, 19392–19394, 19400, 19401, 19403, 28939	Fieldwork complete	Regional
Adanac Farm, Nursling	1989	133	32347	Archive deposited	Local
Blue Haze Pit	1994	27	39066	Developer report submitted	Local
Broad Oak Pit	1920s	2	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Bull Hill	1920s	1	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Colden Common	1968	129	25579	Fieldwork complete	Regional
Crystal Hollow	1989–1995	110	21075, 21076, 29807–28709, 29816–29822, 29830, 39024	Excavation	National
East Horton Farm, Fair Oak	1987–9, 1994	111	55646	Excavation	Regional
Efford Landfill	1999–2001	137	57309, 57310	Fieldwork complete	Local
Frithend, Kingsley	1988, 1994, 1998	117	34972, 34976, 34978, 34980, 39743, 39745, 39746, 39748–39751, 39753, 39762, 39763, 39765–39767	Ongoing fieldwork	National
Godshill	1990–1	17	No HER no.	Dissemination	Regional
Golden Common	1993	114	25625, 25626	Fieldwork complete	Regional
Grooms Farm	1991, 1998	21	57576	Developer report submitted	Regional
Huckswood Quarry	1968, 1983	115	26535	Fieldwork complete	Regional
Manor Farm	1996	20	51011	Dissemination	National
Manor Farm, Lymington	1996	122	41967, 41953	Excavation	Local
Mortimer West End	1954	127	20038	Fieldwork complete	Local
NE Hunts Farm	1997	126	37111	Fieldwork complete	Local
Newbury's Pit	1931	9	60767	Dissemination	Local
Nursling	1984–5	15	25358, 25361,	Dissemination	National

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
			25363, 25365, 25366, 25368, 23569, 25372, 25374, 25379–25382		
Nursling and Rownhams	1987	132	25385	Fieldwork complete	Local
Otterbourne	1969	128	25513	Fieldwork complete	Regional
Rockford	1969, 1999	116	26739–26743	Fieldwork complete	Regional
Sandhills Lane West	1982	13	No HER no.	Dissemination	Regional
SE of Timsbury Manor	1994	130	29958	Archive deposition	Local
Sharshill Farm	1992, 1996	121	37392–37395	Fieldwork complete	Local
St Nicholas Church, Kingsley	1979, 1999	105	17267, 17269, 39989	Archive deposited	Local
Testwood Lakes (Meadow Lake)	1996	118	35465, 35466	Fieldwork Complete	Regional
Testwood III (Meadow Lake)	1998–9	124	58107	Fieldwork complete	Local
The Slings, Bloomery	1965	112	22111	Excavation	Regional
Walkford and Beckley Farms	2003, 2005	147	No HER no.	Ongoing fieldwork	Regional
Watmore Farm, Eversley	1998–9	103	50104, 50120, 50122	Evaluation	Regional

11 Current levels of dissemination: Surrey

11.1 Projects with complete dissemination

11.1.1 The projects in Table 55 are those which have been considered to have been adequately disseminated, at a level appropriate to the significance of the discoveries. All have an HER entry and all have a grey literature report or, if they date prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, have a journal note/article appropriate to the significance.

Table 55 List of projects with adequate dissemination in Surrey

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Abbey Meads, Runnymede	1984–5	72	4308, 2844, 2845, 4182, 4183, 5897–5900	Dissemination	Local
Alton Road Sandpit, Farnham	1997–9, 2001	101	5492, 4131	Developer report submitted	Local
Badshot Farm	1936	154	1724	Dissemination	Regional
Byfleet	1936	65	650	Dissemination	Local
Coleford Farm	1992–3	86	15369	Dissemination	Local
Ferry Lane, Shepperton	1973	68	1273	Publication Complete	Regional
Firgrove Hill, Farnham	1924	60	2103	Dissemination	Local
Gosden Farm Gravel Pit, Bramley	1929	63	332	Dissemination	Local
Hithermoor Pit, Stanwell Moor	1982, 1996–7	94	5100, 2924, 5061–5063	Dissemination	Local
Land SW of Queen Mary Reservoir	1989–93, 1996–7	79	14887, 15286, 5033	Dissemination	Local
Little Pickle, Bletchingly	1983–91, 2004	71	15287, 1222	Dissemination	Regional
Mercers East Quarry, Merstham	1997–9, 2001–6	100	5250, 5744	Dissemination	Local
Mixnam's Gravel Pit	1944–5	150	1956, 2819	Archive deposited	Regional
Park Farm, Watton	1926	61	36	Dissemination	Regional
Park Pit, Buckland	1994	89	5406	Developer report submitted	Local
Patterson's Pit	1938	151	1768	Fieldwork complete	Local
Runfold Farm, Badshot Lea	1991–3, 1997–9, 2001–3	83	5378, 15300, 15301, 5503, 5472, 5473, 7013, 5637	Developer report submitted	Local
Seale Lodge Lane, Seale	1996–7	96	5380	Developer report submitted	Local
Shepperton Range's Gravel Pit	1987	75	2849–2852	Dissemination	Local
Snailslynch Farm, Farnham	1926–8	62	1718, 2163	Dissemination	Local
St Nicholas School Playing Fields, Shepperton	1987	75	2849–2852	Dissemination	Local
Staines	1961–3	74	774	Publication complete	National
Tapwood Pit, Buckland	1995	93	5405, 5406	Developer report submitted	Local
The Margins, Shepperton	1992–5	85	5000, 15365	Developer report submitted	Local

11.2 Projects in the process of dissemination

11.2.1 Currently two of the Surrey projects are identified as currently being in the process of dissemination. These are:

- Mixnam's Farm, Thorpe (project 66) which is currently held at UCL awaiting publication; and
- Weston Wood, Albury (project 67) which is currently being written up with English Heritage funding.

11.3 Projects with inadequate/incomplete dissemination

11.3.1 Twenty-one projects within Surrey are considered to have been inadequately disseminated and are shown in Table 56.

Table 56 List of projects with inadequate/incomplete dissemination in Surrey

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Beamond's Farm	1965	155	2397	Fieldwork complete	Local
Brooklands, Elmbridge	1990–1	78	714	Dissemination	National
Burrow's Cross	1931	64	357	Dissemination	Local
Church Lammas	1990–1, 1994–5	80	5003, 5004	Developer report submitted	National
Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	1992–3, 1996–9, 2001	84	5288–5292, 5312–5315	Developer report submitted	Regional
Coldharbour Quarry	2005	153	16071, 16072	Fieldwork complete	Local
Frank's Pit, Betchworth	1994–5, 2003	88	5896, 5897, 5899, 5900, 5901, 5400–5403	Dissemination	National
Hengrove Farm, Staines	1997–9, 2003–6	99	5156–5158, 5069, 5070, 5109–5111	Dissemination	National
Home Farm, Laleham	1991–7	82	5081, 4996, 5132, 15362, 15285, 499	Developer report submitted	National
Homefield Sand Pit near Runfold	1994–5	87	4811	Developer report submitted	Local
Kempton Park, Spelthorne	1983	73	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Land East of Place Farm, Bletchingley	1994–5, 2008	91	5211–5214, 5252	Dissemination	National
Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	1990–7	81	15284, 4309, 5059, 5060	Dissemination	National
Molesey Road, Hersham	1978	70	1994	Dissemination	Local
Oxted Quarry	2008	144	No HER no.	Ongoing fieldwork	Local
Pendell Farm, Bletchingley	2008	145	4455	Developer report submitted	Regional
Princess Royal Sandpit, Runfold	1996–7	95	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Reigate Hill Borrow Pit	1944	92	No HER no.	Developer report submitted	Local
Thorpe Lea Nurseries	1990–5	77	5273–5276, 4306, 15355–15357	Developer report submitted	National
Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone	1994–7, 2001–4	90	5280–5282, 5299, 5300–5302, 5760, 6986–6988, 5327, 5328, 5342	Developer report submitted	National
Whitehall Lane/Milton Park Farm, Egham	2003–5	102	5918–5920, 5922–5926	Ongoing fieldwork	National

12 Current levels of dissemination: East Sussex

12.1 Projects with complete dissemination

12.1.1 Only one of the three projects found to be carried out within East Sussex is considered to have been adequately disseminated, at a level appropriate to the significance of the discoveries. For an adequately disseminated project, it must have an HER entry and also have a grey literature report or, if they date prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, have a journal note/article appropriate to the significance. The projects which is considered to have an adequate level of dissemination is shown in table 57 below:

Table 57 List of projects with adequate levels of dissemination in East Sussex

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Selmeston	1933–6, 1974–5	33	4801	Dissemination	Regional

12.2 Projects in the process of dissemination

12.2.1 None of the three East Sussex projects have been identified as currently being in the process of dissemination.

12.3 Projects with inadequate/incomplete dissemination

12.3.1 Two of the three projects are considered to have inadequate or incomplete dissemination. These are shown in table 58 below:

Table 58 List of projects with inadequate/incomplete levels of dissemination in East Sussex

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Asheham Coombe, Rodmell	1920s	32	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Fairlight Quarry	1973	34	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local

13 Current levels of dissemination: West Sussex

13.1 Projects with complete dissemination

13.1.1 The projects within Table 59 are those which are considered to be adequately disseminated, at a level appropriate to the significance of the discoveries. All have an HER entry and all have a grey literature report or, if they date prior to the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, have a journal note/article appropriate to the significance.

Table 59 List of projects with adequate levels of dissemination in West Sussex

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Boxgrove	1982–91	47	E1169, E1170, CD1598	Publication complete	International
Clay Pit Lane, Westhampnett	2000–1	57	7722, E633, E809	Dissemination	Regional
Land at Oving	1999	148	7771–4	Fieldwork complete	Local
Portfield	1945	42	No HER no.	Dissemination	Regional
Stedham Common	1973	44	E1220	Dissemination	Local
Tarmac Quarry	1990	159	E591, E592	Developer report submitted	Local
The Rough, Rock Common	1995, 1997	54	5797, 5798, 5800, 5931	Developer report submitted	Regional
West Heath	1973–80, 1984	45	E223, E228	Dissemination	Regional
West Heath Quarry	2006, 2008	141	EWS947, EWS999, E1215, E1216	Developer report submitted	Local

13.2 Projects in the process of dissemination

13.2.1 Only one project, that at Drayton Quarry South (project 140) is currently in the process of publication.

13.3 Projects with inadequate/incomplete dissemination

13.3.1 A total of 22 projects within the database are considered to be inadequately disseminated and are shown in Table 60 below.

Table 60 List of projects with inadequate/incomplete levels of dissemination in West Sussex

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Dairy Lane, Oving	1991–3	50	5429, 2439, 5925–8, 5930–9, E951–E953	Developer report submitted	National
Drayton House	1997	166	E768	Developer report submitted	National
Drayton North Site	1999, 2001	164	E703, E705, E733	Developer report submitted	Local
Drayton Quarry North	2002	157	7793, 7794	Developer report submitted	National
Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit	2001–2	165	E743, E935	Developer report submitted	National
Dunford Rough	1998	160	E168	Developer report submitted	Local
East of Drayton Depot	1999	162	E181, E704	Developer report submitted	Local
Greatham	1927	39	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Hambrook, Funtington	1998–9	163	E677	Developer report submitted	Local

Name of Project	Year or Year range of intervention	Project ID	HER No.	Most recent Project Stage	Significance of data
Hassocks	1916	51	No HER no.	Publication complete	Regional
Heath End Sandpit	1994, 1997	52	5651, E667, E781–E783, E955	Developer report submitted	National
Land at Lavant Quarry	2007	58	No HER no.	Developer report submitted	Local
Land East of Cheesmans Lane	1998	152	No HER no.	Fieldwork complete	Local
Langhurstwood Quarry	2006	142	EWS906	Developer report submitted	Local
Lickhold Farm	1991	49	No HER no.	Developer report submitted	Local
Little Oldwick Copse	1985	48	No HER no.	Dissemination	Regional
Old Erringham	1964	43	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Old Erringham Farm	1976	46	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
Oldwick Farm	2008	168	E1160	Fieldwork complete	Local
Slindon Park	1912	36	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local
South of Kingsham	2005, 2007	167	E1042, E1063, E1187	Developer report submitted	Local
Stump Bottom, Park Brow	1920s	37	No HER no.	Dissemination	Local

14 Recommendations

14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 The results of this ALSF study for the counties of Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex reveals that in general projects have been inadequately disseminated with only around 45.4% of the projects currently having the correct level of dissemination.

14.1.2 The Access database includes, in accordance with the methodology set out in Section 17, three levels of further work for each separate project, where dissemination is considered to be incomplete. The three levels of further work comprise Assessment, Analysis, and Publication, and are based on the process of post-excavation assessment, analysis and dissemination detailed in English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2008, 19–23: MAP2 1991: MoRPHE 2006, 15). The level of work chosen represents the first stage necessary for the subsequent dissemination of the project. Where a project requires assessment, this will determine the feasibility of, and provide recommendations for, subsequent analysis and publication.

14.1.3 The ultimate level of dissemination achieved by any subsequent assessment and analysis will depend upon the known or perceived significance of the data contained within each project and the results of the assessment and analysis. The expected levels of dissemination for projects of differing significance are detailed in section 17. The level of dissemination feasible for a particular project will also depend upon the survival and quality of the archive material (including artefacts and any written records). Where the survival or the quality of the project archive is low the information that can be obtained may not match the potential significance of the project, and the appropriate level of dissemination will subsequently need to be modified to reflect this. For example, a project of regional significance would normally merit full treatment in a local or national journal. Should an assessment indicate that the project archive is very limited the information that can be obtained during subsequent analysis would be reduced and is likely to be of local significance, meriting a much shorter journal note, grey literature report and an update of the HER entry.

14.1.4 The section below discusses the reasoning behind the suggested levels of further work and dissemination. The approach has considered current national, regional and county research framework priorities.

14.2 Research frameworks

14.2.1 English Heritage has recently produced several research documents comprising *Research Agenda: an introduction to English Heritage's research themes and programmes* (English Heritage, 2005) and *Discovering the past shaping the future: research strategy 2005–10* (English Heritage, 2005). These set out a broad strategy of maximising public benefit from the nation's heritage. The recently published PPS5 also emphasises the need for survey, mitigation and dissemination of the results of archaeological investigations carried within the planning process, at a level appropriate to the significance of the heritage asset.

Solent-Thames Research Framework: Hampshire

14.2.2 The research agenda of Hampshire will be incorporated in the forthcoming Solent-Thames Research Framework, which covers the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. The Historic Environment Service of Hampshire has contributed to the Framework by producing resource assessments for all chronological periods, highlighting gaps in knowledge and providing recommendations on possible research themes. Phase 1 of the

Framework has been completed. This comprises resource assessments carried out on a county by county basis, drawing together current understanding of the cultural heritage of the region. Phase 2, the production of Research Agendas for each of the counties, is currently in progress. Initial drafts of the Agendas have been produced and are constantly being updated. The recommendations below have considered the draft agenda for Hampshire.

South-East Research Framework: Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex

14.2.3 The research agendas for Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex will be incorporated into the forthcoming South-East Research Framework, which will cover the counties of East Sussex, West Sussex, Kent and Surrey. Currently groups of researchers are studying specific time periods as well as more general themes relating to the human history of the South East of England in order to produce a Resource Assessment, which will state the current knowledge of the archaeology and history of the region. The Resource Assessment will enable the compilation of a list of the gaps in the current understanding, and identify research questions and topics in order to form a research agenda for the future. This will then be able the development of a Research Strategy for investigation and interpretation of the historic environment of the South East.

14.3 Publication: Hampshire

Overview

14.3.1 A total of 27 projects have been recommended for publication and are detailed in Table 61 below. Fig 19 shows the distribution of these projects.

Table 61 List of projects recommended for publication in Hampshire

Name of Project	Project ID	Recommendation				
		Wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief Journal Note	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional/ national study	Monograph or major journal article
Abshott	108	-	-	-	Y	-
Adanac Farm, Nursling	133	-	Y	-	-	-
Broad Oak Pit	2	Y	-	-	-	-
Colden Common	129	-	-	Y	Y	-
Crystal Hollow	110	-	-	-	Y	Y
Dunbridge (Kimbridge Farm)	23	-	-	-	Y	-
East Horton Farm, Fair Oak	111	-	-	Y	Y	-
Efford Landfill	137	-	Y	-	-	-
Frithend, Kingsley	117	-	-	-	Y	Y
Godshill	17	-	-	-	Y	-
Golden Common	114	-	-	Y	Y	-
Grooms Farm	21	-	-	-	-	Y
Huckswood Quarry	115	Y	-	-	-	Y
Manor Farm	20	-	-	-	-	Y
Manor Farm, Lymington	122	-	Y	-	-	-
Mortimer	127	-	Y	-	-	-

Name of Project	Project ID	Recommendation				
		Wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief Journal Note	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional/ national study	Monograph or major journal article
West End						
Nursling	15	-	-	-	Y	Y
Otterbourne	128	-	-	Y	-	-
Rockford	116	-	-	Y	Y	-
Rookery Farm, Kingsley	104	-	-	Y	Y	-
SE of Timsbury Manor	130	-	Y	-	-	-
St Nicholas Church, Kingsley	105	-	Y	-	-	-
Testwood III (Meadow Lake)	124	-	Y	-	-	-
Testwood Lakes (Meadow Lake)	118	-	-	Y	-	-
The slings, Bloomery	112	-	-	-	Y	-
Walkford and Beckley Farms	147	-	-	Y	Y	-
Watmore Farm, Eversley	103	-	-	Y	Y	-

14.3.2 Six of the above projects have been recommended for monograph or major publication (projects 15, 20, 21, 110, 115 and 117).

14.3.3 A brief journal note is recommended for seven of the projects (projects 105, 122, 124, 127, 130, 133 and 137), while 9 projects (projects 103, 104, 111, 114, 116, 118, 128, 129 and 147) the recommended dissemination is a short journal article. For these latter projects, if the funding is not forthcoming, then they could perhaps be effectively disseminated collectively through a single journal article.

14.3.4 For 14 of the projects (projects 15, 17, 23, 103, 104, 108, 110, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 129 and 147) it is recommended that they be included into a synthetic regional or national study. For half of these projects (projects 103, 104, 111, 114, 116, 129 and 147) if funding is not forthcoming then they could perhaps be effectively disseminated through a short journal article.

14.3.5 Two projects (projects 2, and 115) do not have an HER entry. A grey literature report should be submitted to the HER and an HER entry created.

14.3.6 It must be noted that for 12 of the projects recommended for publication their archive are either incomplete or yet to be deposited.

Monograph or major journal article

14.3.7 **Crystal Hollow (project 110)**. An archaeological excavation between 1989 and 1995 by the Avon Valley Archaeological Society identified evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement, as well as Mesolithic flint and Neolithic pits. The project is noted in the HER under several separate entries and the HER holds a grey literature report, but has not been more widely disseminated through publication. Considering the significance of the data, with potential evidence of the continuation of settlement from the Iron Age through into the Roman period, a monograph or major journal article is recommended. This would to contribute to current understanding of landscape and settlement of the area in these periods, one of the topic themes in the Solent-Thames Research Framework.

14.3.8 **Frithend, Kingsley (project 117)**. An archaeological excavation by Wessex Archaeology in 1988, 1994 and 1998 identified evidence of multi-period activity of which two periods (Bronze Age and medieval) were of a domestic nature. For both the Iron Age and Roman periods, enclosures, post-holes and pits were recorded. The project has numerous HER entries as well as a grey literature report, but has not been published. The information from this project could contribute to themes identified in the Solent-Thames Research Framework, concerning landscape and settlement from the Bronze Age through to the medieval period.

14.3.9 **Grooms Farm (project 21)**. An archaeological watching brief in 1991 and 1998 recorded a Mesolithic flint assemblage, Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and linear features, and two Roman quarries. The information from this project would potentially contribute to themes set out in the Solent-Thames Research Framework, concerning occupation from the late prehistoric through to the Roman period. The brief note for the project was published in the BIAB in 1998, but a more substantial publication of the findings is recommended.

14.3.10 **Huckswood Quarry (project 115)**. Archaeological excavations in 1968 and 1983 recorded a circular settlement enclosure dating from the Iron Age through to the Roman period, along with Saxon pottery. The information from this project would potentially contribute to themes set out in the Solent-Thames Research Framework, concerning transition from the Iron Age through to the Roman period. The project is unpublished.

14.3.11 **Manor Farm (project 20)**. Archaeological fieldwalking and a watching brief by the Winchester Museum Service in 1996 recorded Iron Age settlement and agricultural systems, a possible Roman villa and a corn drying building, and a Saxon building and ditched enclosure. The project has an HER record as well as a grey literature report, and although it has had a brief note in Medieval Archaeology, but the significance of the results suggests a major journal or monograph would be appropriate. The results could potentially contribute to themes set out in the Solent-Thames Research Framework, relating Iron Age settlement and agriculture, Roman settlement, industry and agriculture, and the transition from the Roman to the Saxon periods.

14.3.12 **Nursling (project 15)**. An archaeological excavation by the Test Valley Archaeological Committee in 1984–5 recorded multi-period activity dating from the Neolithic onwards. It included Iron Age settlement with roundhouses and storage pits, and features associated to the early medieval Monastery of St Boniface. A medieval field system, timber structure and pit, as well as an undated possible burial were also recorded. The project has numerous HER entries as well as a grey literature report. The results from this project could contribute to several themes in the Solent-Thames Research Framework, such as; questions relating to prehistoric material culture and land use; Iron Age settlement patterns; early medieval religion, churches and places of worship; and medieval land use and rural buildings. The project has had a brief note in a couple of journals and a short article in Hampshire Field Club, but the significance of the data requires more substantial publication in a national journal or monograph.

Short Journal articles

14.3.13 **Colden Common (project 129**). An unspecified archaeological investigation in 1968 by an unknown organisation recorded evidence of a Roman settlement. The data recorded during this project is considered to be of regional significance, and although it has an HER entry and grey literature report, the investigation was not disseminated further in any journal or such. The recommendation to publish a short journal would contribute to the theme of Roman settlements set out in the Solent-Thames Research Framework.

14.3.14 **East Horton Farm, Fair Oak (project 111)**. An archaeological watching brief

carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 1987–9 and 1994 recorded an unspecified prehistoric feature, a Mesolithic hearth, a Bronze Age pit and Roman occupation. The project has an HER entry and grey literature report but has not be disseminated in any journal. The information recorded during the investigation is considered to be of regional significance and it is recommended that the project has a short journal article to further disseminate the project and contribute to the theme of prehistoric and Roman settlement in the Solent-Thames Research Framework.

14.3.15 **Golden Common (project 114)**. An archaeological excavation by an unknown excavator in 1993 recorded a Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint working site. The project has an HER entry and grey literature report but has not been disseminated more widely in any journal. The data recorded at Golden Common is of considerable significance and a short journal article is recommended. This would contribute to current understanding of Palaeolithic material culture and flint working, and also flint chronology of the Neolithic, themes which are noted in the Solent-Thames Research Framework.

14.3.16 **Otterbourne (project 128)**. An unspecified archaeological investigation by the Winchester Museum Service in 1969 recorded evidence of Roman settlement. The project has an HER entry and a grey literature report but has yet to be disseminated in a journal. The discovery is of regional significance and could contribute to current understanding of Roman settlement patterns, one of the themes of the Solent-Thames Research Framework. A short journal article is considered appropriate.

14.3.17 **Rockford (project 116)**. An archaeological excavation in 1969 and 1999 by an unknown organisation or individual recorded Bronze Age settlement and burials, as well as a post-medieval enclosure and pillow mound. The project has an HER entry and a grey literature report, but has yet to be disseminated in a journal. The evidence from Rockford is potentially of regional significance and could contribute to current themes associated with Bronze Age settlement and burial in the Solent-Thames Research Framework.

14.3.18 **Rookery Farm (project 104)**. A Wessex Archaeology evaluation and excavation in 1998, 1998–9 and 2005 recorded multi-period activity in the from of an undated prehistoric hearth and flint scatter, Mesolithic flint, an undated (Neolithic or later) prehistoric hearth, a Bronze Age pit and pottery; Roman cremations, pottery kilns and various Roman features (postholes, ditches etc). The project is represented in the HER by several entries and the HER holds grey literature reports, and is currently in the process of being disseminated as a journal article. The evidence obtained from the investigations could contribute to the Solent-Thames Research Framework themes of prehistoric land use and Roman burial practices.

14.3.19 **Walkford and Beckley Farms (project 147)**. An archaeological fieldwalking project by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 2003 and 2005 recorded a cluster of struck flint, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and an undated enclosure. The HER does not have an entry for the work, although it does hold a grey literature report, and there is a short note in a CBA newsletter. A short journal article is considered appropriate dissemination.

14.3.20 **Watmore Farm, Eversely (project 103)**. An archaeological evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in 1998–9 recorded prehistoric pits containing fire-cracked flints, a Bronze Age cremation cemetery, a Roman pit, and numerous undated post holes. The project has several HER entries but is yet to be disseminated within a journal. The results could contribute to the Solent-Thames Research Framework themes relating to prehistoric land use and Bronze Age burial practices.

14.4 Publication: Surrey

Overview

14.4.1 In Surrey a total of 20 projects have been recommended for publication. These projects are shown in Table 62 below. Fig 19 shows the distribution of these projects.

Table 62 List of projects recommended for publication in Surrey

Name of Project	Project ID	Recommendation				
		Wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief Journal Note	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional/ national study	Monograph or major journal article
Beamond's Farm	155	-	Y	-	-	-
Brooklands, Elmbridge	78	Y	-	-	Y	Y
Church Lammas, Staines	80	-	-	-	Y	Y
Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	84	-	-	Y	Y	-
Coldharbour Quarry	153	-	Y	-	-	-
Frank's Pit, Betchworth	88	-	-	-	Y	Y
Hengrove Farm, Staines	99	-	-	-	Y	Y
Home Farm, Laleham	82	-	-	-	Y	Y
Kempton Park, Spelthorne	73	Y	-	-	-	-
Land E of Place Farm, Bletchingly	91	-	-	-	Y	Y
Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	81	-	-	-	Y	Y
Mixnam's Farm, Thorpe	66	-	-	-	Y	-
Oxted Quarry	144	Y	Y	-	-	-
Pendell Farm, Blechingley	145	-	Y	-	-	-
Princess Royal Sandpit	95	Y	-	-	-	-
Reigate Hill Borrow Pit	92	Y	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Lea Nurseries	77	-	-	-	Y	Y
Weston Wood, Albury	67	-	-	-	Y	-
Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone	90	-	-	-	Y	Y
Whitehall Lane/Milton Park Farm	102	-	-	-	Y	Y

14.4.2 Ten of the projects above have been recommended for a monograph or a major publication (Projects 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 88, 90, 91 99 and 102).

14.4.3 Two of the projects listed in Table 62 are currently in the process of further

dissemination. The archive of an antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection at Mixnam's Farm in 1943–5 (project 66) is held at the Institute of Archaeology at UCL and the information within it is currently being assessed and is awaiting publication. An archaeological excavation at Weston Wood, Albury (project 67) in 1961–7, is also in the process of publication.

14.4.4 One project (project 153) has only an HER record and grey literature report, but due to the nature of the finds (ie Bronze Age features, pottery and a Roman tile, pit and ditches), a brief journal note is recommended to ensure a proper level of dissemination. For the project at Oxted Quarry (project 144), a brief journal is recommended as there is currently only a grey literature report and no HER entry. Projects 73, 78, 92 and 95 also lack of an HER entry and require wider dissemination of the results of grey literature reports held at the HER.

14.4.5 A short journal article is recommended for the Coldharbour Lane site (project 84). If funding is not forthcoming then it could effectively be disseminated with other findings elsewhere, in a single journal article.

14.4.6 For the majority of the projects, inclusion into a synthetic regional/national study is suggested allow some synthesis of the information and the relationships between sites to be explored. Current planning policy often means that, while there is an increase in the recording of archaeological sites, each intervention is as a separate event funded by a different contractor, and consequently it is often the case that there is little scope for comparison of different sites.

14.4.7 For five of the projects the archive is either incomplete or yet to be deposited (the archive location is unknown).

Monograph or major journal article

14.4.8 **Brooklands, Elmbridge (project 78)**. An archaeological evaluation and excavation by Surrey County Archaeological Unit (SCAU) in 1990–1 recorded a small Iron Age settlement and a large circular ditched enclosure, and Saxon and later settlement. The project has had two brief notes in local journals, but the significance of the data requires further dissemination in the form of a monograph or major journal article. The information would potentially contribute to research on Iron Age and Saxon and later settlement, which may form part of the future South East Research Framework.

14.4.9 **Church Lammas, Staines (project 80)**. An excavation and watching brief by SCAU in 1990─1 and 1994─5 recorded Upper Palaeolithic finds, a Neolithic causeway, a Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure with a possible burial, and a post-medieval rectilinear stock enclosure, surviving as an earthwork. The project has currently had a couple of brief notes in local journals as well as a brief article published online (http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/ArchRev/rev94_5/chlammas.htm), but the significance of the data requires further dissemination in the form of a monograph or major journal article. The results could enhance current understanding of Bronze settlement and burial practices.

14.4.10 **Frank's Pit, Betchworth (project 88)**. An archaeological excavation by the Surrey Archaeological Society in 1994–5 and 2003 recorded Mesolithic finds, Neolithic pits, Bronze Age pits, enclosure and ditch, and Iron Age or Roman enclosure containing 1st-century pot and five small clay ovens and Roman and medieval pottery. The result of the project would help to answer questions which may form part of the future South East Research Framework relating to Mesolithic activities outside of hunting and gathering, prehistoric land use as well as the transition from the Iron Age to the Roman period. The project has currently had two brief notes in local journals, but the significance of the data may require further dissemination.

14.4.11 **Hengrove Farm, Staines (project 99)**. An archaeological watching brief and excavation by Surrey County Archaeological Unit in 1997–9 and 2003–6 recorded Neolithic features, a Bronze Age water hole, pits post holes, field system, an Iron

Age round-house, a Roman field system and undated prehistoric human remains. The data from the project is considered to be of national importance as it could potentially answer questions which may form part of the South East Research Framework relating to the transition from the Neolithic through to the Bronze Age, as well as the transition from the Iron Age into the Roman period. The project has had three brief journal notes, but the significance of the data requires further dissemination.

14.4.12 **Home Farm, Laleham (project 82)**. An archaeological evaluation and excavation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in from 1991 to 1997 recorded a variety of prehistoric features including a possible Neolithic and Bronze Age flint working site, possible Neolithic and Bronze Age, Bronze Age cremation burials, and finds of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery. The project has had several brief notes in the BIAB and the local journal, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination. The results could contribute to future research questions regarding Bronze Age burial practices and comparisons between Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement patterns, which may form part of the future South East Research Framework.

14.4.13 **Land East of Place Farm, Blechingley (project 91)**. The 1994–5 and 2008 fieldwalking and evaluation by SCAU recorded evidence of possible Mesolithic occupation, ditches and post holes thought to be Bronze Age and Iron Age, a possible Iron Age smithy, and medieval and post-medieval finds. The project has had several brief notes in the BIAB and the local journal, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination. The result could contribute to current understanding of prehistoric occupation in the area, with the potential to contribute to the future South East Research Framework.

14.4.14 **Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell (project 81)**. An evaluation and watching brief by SCAU in 1990–7 recorded a Neolithic to Bronze Age farmstead, and Iron Age hut circles. The project has had several brief notes in the BIAB and the local journal, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination. The results could contribute to current understanding of prehistoric occupation in the area, with the potential to contribute to the future South East Research Framework.

14.4.15 **Thorpe Lea Nurseries (project 77)**. An evaluation by SCAU in 1990–5 recorded Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation including enclosure ditches and pits. The project has had several brief notes in the BIAB and the local journal, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination and the project is currently in the process of being published with NHPCP funding (EH project no. 5702).

14.4.16 **Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone (project 90)**. An archaeological evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in 1994–7 and 2001–4 recorded multi-period activity and floodplain alluvium. Palaeolithic flints, evidence of Bronze Age and Roman occupation, Iron Age finds, an undated cremation burial, Saxon occupation, and medieval/post-medieval field systems were recorded. The project has had several brief notes in the BIAB and the local journal, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination and the project is currently in the process of being published with NHPCP funding (EH project no. 5378).

14.4.17 **Whitehall Lane/Milton Park Farm (project 102)**. An archaeological evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Service in 2003–5 recorded multi-period activity in the form of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, prehistoric and Roman pottery, and evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation. The project has had one brief note in a local journal, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination. The results from this project could facilitate in answering future questions which may be included in the South East Research Framework relating to multi-period occupation sites.

Short journal articles

14.4.18 **Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe (project 84)**. The project recorded Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flint, Bronze Age pottery, and Roman and Saxon finds though to indicate settlement activity. A pit and post hole containing Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery. The discoveries mostly comprise finds rather than features, and the site is therefore considered to be of regional significance. The project has been disseminated through several brief journal notes, but further dissemination in the form of a short journal article is recommended.

14.5 Publication: East Sussex

Overview

14.5.1 Two of the three projects in East Sussex have been recommended for publication in the form of wider dissemination of the grey literature report. These projects are shown in Table 63. Fig 19 shows the distribution of these projects.

Table 63 List of projects recommended for publication in East Sussex

Name of Project	Project ID	Recommendation				
		Wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief Journal Note	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional/ national study	Monograph or major journal article
Asheham Coombe, Rodmell	32	Y	-	-	-	-
Fairlight Quarry	34	Y	-	-	-	-

14.5.2 For both projects the recommended dissemination is for submission of a grey literature report to the HER and the creation of an HER entry. Once this has taken place then dissemination for these projects would be considered to be complete.

14.6 Publication: West Sussex

Overview

14.6.1 Fifteen projects have been recommended for publication and are detailed in Table 64 below. Fig 19 shows the distribution of these projects.

Table 64 List of projects recommended for publication in West Sussex

Name of Project	Project ID	Recommendation				
		Wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief Journal Note	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional/ national study	Monograph or major journal article
Dairy Lane, Oving	50	-	-	-	Y	Y
Drayton House	166	-	-	-	Y	Y
Drayton North Site	157	-	Y	-	-	-
Drayton Quarry North	157	-	-	-	Y	Y
Drayton Quarry South	140	-	-	-	Y	Y
Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit	165	-	-	-	Y	Y
Dunford Rough	160	-	Y	-	-	-

Name of Project	Project ID	Recommendation				
		Wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief Journal Note	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional/ national study	Monograph or major journal article
East of Drayton Depot	162	-	Y	-	-	-
Greatham	39	Y	-	-	-	-
Hambrook, Funtington	163	-	Y	-	-	-
Hassocks	51	Y	-	-	-	-
Heath End Sandpit	52	-	-	-	Y	Y
Land at Lavant Quarry	58	Y	-	-	-	-
Lickhold Farm	49	Y	-	-	-	-
Little Oldwick Copse	48	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Erringham	43	Y	-	-	-	-
Old Erringham Farm	46	Y	-	-	-	-
Slindon Park	36	Y	-	-	-	-
South of Kingsham	167	-	Y	-	-	-
Stump Bottom, Park Brow	37	Y	-	-	-	-

14.6.2 Six of the projects have been recommended for a monograph or major publication (projects 50, 52, 140 and 157, 165 and 166).

14.6.3 Of those projects listed above, Drayton Quarry South (project 140) is currently in the process of publication by Archaeology South East (ASE). Archaeological investigations in 1999 and 2001–2, revealed Bronze Age funerary and domestic activity, Roman agricultural activity, and post-medieval trackways and field boundaries.

14.6.4 None of the projects are recommended for a short journal article.

14.6.5 For six of the projects, inclusion into a synthetic regional/national study is recommended. Current planning policy often means that, while there is an increase in the recording of archaeological sites, each intervention is as a separate event funded by a different contractor, and consequently it is often the case that there is little scope for comparison of different sites. This recommended level of dissemination would therefore allow some synthesis of the information and the relationships between sites to be explored.

14.6.6 Nine of the projects do not have an HER entry, and as such it is recommended that further dissemination comprises publication in the form of a wider distribution of the grey literature report to the HER. Three of these projects took place prior to 1946 (projects 40, 42 and 51) and may not have a project report, and for these it is recommended that an HER entry is created.

Monograph or major journal article

14.6.7 **Dairy Lane, Oving (project 50)**. An archaeological excavation by the Chichester District Archaeological Unit in 1991–3 recorded two Bronze Age cremation cemeteries and evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement. The project has been disseminated through three brief journal notes, but the significance of the results requires a higher level of dissemination. It could potentially contribute to current

understanding of human activity in the area, and in the preparation of the South East Research Framework relating to Bronze Age burial practices and the transition of settlement from the Iron Age to the Roman period.

14.6.8 **Drayton House (project 166)**. An archaeological evaluation by Southern Archaeology in 1997 recorded Mesolithic flintwork, Bronze Age settlement and a cremation cemetery, and a possible Iron Age cemetery. The project has currently not been disseminated and .The project is considered to be of national significance and could contribute to the future South East Research Framework, potentially improving understanding of the relationship between Bronze Age settlement and burial practices.

14.6.9 **Drayton Quarry North (project 157)**. An archaeological excavation by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2002 recorded a stock enclosure, a cremation burial, a well, and post-built structure of Bronze Age date, and also evidence of Iron Age occupation. The results could help to answer questions relating to late prehistoric settlement patterns. Currently the results have yet to be disseminated.

14.6.10 **Drayton Quarry South (project 140)**. An archaeological watching brief and evaluation by Archaeology South East in 1999 and 2001–2, recorded Bronze Age funerary and domestic activity, Roman agricultural remains, and a post-medieval trackway and field boundaries. The results could answer research questions relating to Bronze Age settlement and funerary practices. This project is currently in the process of being disseminated.

14.6.11 **Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit (project 165)**. An Archaeology South East excavations in 2001 and 2002 recorded Neolithic and Bronze Age features, a Bronze Age cremation urn, Iron Age pits, two undated rectangular post-built structures, and ditches, gullies, and postholes dating from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. There is currently only an HER entry and grey literature report for this project, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination. The results could contribute to current understanding of multi-period occupation in the area, with the potential to contribute to the future South East Research Framework.

14.6.12 **Heath End Sandpit (project 52)**. An archaeological evaluation and an excavation by Southern Archaeology and Archaeology South East in 1994 and 1997 recorded a prehistoric ditched enclosure, a Bronze Age round barrow and post-medieval remains. The results have currently been disseminated through a couple of brief journal notes, but the significance of the data requires a higher level of dissemination. The results could contribute to current understanding of Bronze Age funerary practices, with the potential to contribute to the future South East Research Framework.

14.7 Analysis

14.7.1 No projects in Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex or West Sussex have been recommended for analysis. Many of the projects in the database are likely to require analysis prior to subsequent dissemination, but in all these cases the current understanding of the project archive was insufficient to allow analysis without prior assessment. Projects which would be appropriate for immediate analysis would typically be projects for which a post-excavation assessment (English Heritage 2008, 19–23; Map2: 1991: MoRPHE 2006, 15) was extant. The process of post-excavation assessment only began after the implementation of PPG16 and the publication of the English Heritage Management of Archaeological Projects (Map2) guidelines. Projects requiring analysis would therefore be those which have an existing post-excavation assessment (in the case of projects undertaken after 1991), or where the type, quantity and nature of the data within the archive was understood sufficiently well to allow informed analysis (in the case of projects undertaken before 1991).

14.8 Assessment: Hampshire

Overview

14.8.1 Seven projects have been considered for assessment to determine the significance of the project archive and if publication is relevant or possible. These projects include:

- Bull Hill (project 1)
- Land within the Elvetham estate, Bramshill (project 170)
- North-east of Hunts Farm (project 126)
- Newbury's Pit (project 9)
- Nursling and Rownhams (project 132)
- Sandhills Lane West (project 13)
- Sharshill Farm (project 121)

14.8.2 Under current and previous English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2008, 19–23: MAP 1991: MoRPHE 2006, 15) the assessment stage will lead on to subsequent analysis and dissemination of the data appropriate. The assessment stage is thus a preliminary to subsequent analysis and dissemination and will result implicitly in publication where the evidence merits this. The projects are ordered by the main chronological period.

Prehistoric

14.8.3 **Bull Hill (project 1)**. This project comprises finds of Palaeoliths recorded through antiquarian/amateur observation in the 1920s. Little else is known as there is no HER entry, and the archive is not located. Preliminary assessment is recommended, which would attempt to locate the project archive and then to determine the importance of the results by further analysis using modern techniques.

14.8.4 **Land within the Elvetham Estate, Bramshill (project 170)**. An archaeological excavation in 2001 recorded undated prehistoric burnt flint. The project was recommended for preliminary assessment in order to locate the archive and determine the significance of the data from any additional information which may be held within the archive. This would determine if further dissemination is appropriate.

14.8.5 **Newbury's Pit (project 9)**. An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by Winchester Museum in 1931 recorded a beaker pot, four Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urns, on of which contained a cremation burial, and two Iron Age vessels. It is recommended that further assessment be carried out in order to locate the archive and subsequently determine the significance of the data from any information which may be held within the archive. This would determine if further dissemination is appropriate.

14.8.6 **North East of Hunts Farm (project 126)**. An archaeological fieldwalking project by an unknown organisation in 1999 recorded Mesolithic scrapers, flint waste flakes and 'pot boilers'. The archive location is unknown and the only record of the project is in the HER. Preliminary assessment is recommended in order to locate the project archive and where it exists, assess the significance of the site and the type of dissemination that would be appropriate.

14.8.7 **Nursling and Rownhams (project 132)**. Investigations in 1987 recorded a Bronze Age pit including pottery, fragments of working moulds and socketed axe. Current evidence suggests that this was a refuse pit, although its full context is not fully understood. The project is recommended for preliminary assessment by locating the archive and assessing if it contains further information regarding the nature of the feature (ie, whether the site was domestic or industrial in nature).

14.8.8 **Sandhills Lane West (project 13)**. An archaeological fieldwalking project by the

Gosport Museum in 1982 recorded tools dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Bronze Age, and occupation evidence from the Neolithic period until the Bronze Age. The location of the archive is unknown and it is recommended that further assessment be carried out to locate the archive and where it exists, determine whether it holds additional information and its significance.

Multi-period

14.8.9 **Sharshill Farm (project 121)**. Archaeological evaluation by Wessex Archaeology in 1992 and 1996 recorded prehistoric flint flakes, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery. The location of the archive is currently unknown although a grey literature report has been written. The results of the project have yet to be disseminated more widely through the HER. It is recommended that assessment be carried out firstly to locate the project archive and then determine what level of dissemination is appropriate based on any additional information held within the archive.

14.9 Assessment: Surrey

Overview

14.9.1 Three projects in Surrey have been recommended for assessment to determine the significance of the project archive and if publication is relevant or possible. The projects comprise:

- Burrows Cross, Peaslake (project 64)
- Homefield Sand Pit near Runfold (project 87)
- Molesey Road, Hersham (project 70)

Prehistoric

14.9.2 **Burrows Cross, Peaslake (project 64)**. An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection in 1931 recorded possible Iron Age cremation burials. It is recommended that an initial assessment is carried out to locate the project archive and where it exists to identify the significance of the data within it. This would allow an informed decision in respect of the appropriate level of dissemination.

Post-medieval

14.9.3 **Homefield Sand Pit near Runfold (project 87)**. An archaeological evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit in 1994–5 recorded 19th- or 20th-century pottery, glass and building material. It is likely that the current dissemination is adequate, but this would be confirmed once the project archive is located (the current location is unknown).

Palaeoenvironmental

14.9.4 **Molesey Road, Hersham (project 70)**. An archaeological intervention by Morag Barton in 1978 recorded mammoth teeth and leg bone, but no other archaeological remains. It is recommended that assessment be carried out to locate the project archive in order to review the significance of the project from any further information held within the archive.

14.10 Assessment: East Sussex

14.10.1 None of the projects within East Sussex are recommended for assessment.

14.11 Assessment: West Sussex

14.11.1 Three projects have been recommended for assessment in order to determine the

significance of the project archive and if publication is relevant or possible. These projects comprise:

- Langhurstwood Quarry, Horsham (project 142)
- Oldwick Farm (project 168)
- Valdoe Quarry (project 169).

14.11.2 The details of the 2008 project at **Oldwick Farm (project 168)** have yet to be disseminated. It is therefore recommended that preliminary assessment of the fieldwork results be carried out and disseminated to an appropriate level.

Prehistoric

14.11.3 **Land East of Cheesmans Lane (project 152)**. This 2008 project recorded an undated flint flake. The project is of local significance and the only recommendation is to locate the project archive.

14.11.4 **Valdoe Quarry (project 169)**. An environmental investigation in 2006 recorded evidence of in *situ* flint knapping scatter. The project is potentially of national significance. Locating and assessing the contents of the archive is recommended in order to ensure that the results are disseminated at a level that is appropriate to the significance of findings.

Post-medieval

14.11.5 **Langhurstwood Quarry, Horsham (project 142)**. Archaeological investigations in 2006 recorded a possible post-medieval boundary ditch. The project is of local significance and the only recommendation is to locate the project archive.

15 Conclusion

15.1.1 The conclusion of this report is that there is a relatively low level of dissemination of archaeological investigations associated with aggregate extraction, with only 45.4% of the projects within the four counties of Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex being adequately disseminated. The current levels of adequately disseminated projects are as follows:

- Surrey 52%
- Hampshire 50%
- East Sussex 33.3%
- West Sussex 27.3%

15.1.2 Five of the projects are currently in the process of dissemination; two in Hampshire, two in Surrey and one in West Sussex.

15.1.3 Overall the majority of the projects in the four counties took place after the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1971* and of these 42% have had an appropriate level of dissemination. The number of projects taking place in the years between the *Town and Country Planning Acts of 1947* and *1971* is smaller but likewise the current level of dissemination is low, with only 27% of these projects being adequately disseminated. A notable proportion of projects (20% of the total) took place prior to the introduction of the *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947*, and surprisingly well over half of these projects (63%), largely carried out by non-professionals, are considered to be adequately disseminated.

15.1.4 The report highlights the affect of the change in planning policy in how archaeological investigations are funded. The *Town and Country Planning Act of 1947* required new extraction sites to obtain planning permission and as part of that permission they were required to fund any archaeological investigation considered necessary. This was formalised with the introduction of PPG16 in 1991. For the majority of the projects the funding body is unknown but many carried out in periods 3 and 4 are likely to have be funded by the aggregate industry. The projects whose funding body was definitely the aggregate industries comprised 25% of all the projects. Of these currently only 32% have been properly disseminated.

15.1.5 The majority of the projects (59%) are of local significance, although just over half (54%) have currently satisfied the minimum requirements for dissemination set out in this current report (an HER entry and a grey literature report deposited with the HER). Approximately 20% of the projects were of regional significance or which just over half (55%) are currently considered to be adequately disseminated. Twenty-eight projects (18%) were of national significance but only three are considered to be adequately disseminated. The Boxgrove site in West Sussex (project 47) is of international significance, and is currently considered to be adequately disseminated.

15.1.6 The 22 projects recommended for a monograph or major journal article comprise:

- Brooklands, Elmbridge, Surrey (project 78). Iron Age settlement and Saxon to 19th-century settlement.
- Crystal Hollow, Hampshire (project 110). Iron Age settlement, Roman settlement, Mesolithic flint and Neolithic pits.
- Church Lammas, Surrey (project 80). Post-medieval earthwork (stock enclosure, undated field system, Palaeolithic finds, undated Holloway (possibly water course, Bronze Age enclosure, pit and possible burial, and Neolithic causeway.
- Dairy Lane, Oving, West Sussex (project 50). Two Bronze Age cremation cemeteries, and Iron Age and Roman settlements.

- Drayton House, West Sussex (project 166). Possible prehistoric field boundaries, Mesolithic flintwork, a Bronze Age settlement and cremation cemetery and a possible Iron Age settlement.
- Drayton Quarry North, West Sussex (project 157). Bronze Age stock enclosure, cremation, well and post-built structure, and Iron Age occupation.
- Drayton Quarry South, West Sussex (project 140). Bronze Age funerary and domestic activity, Roman agricultural activity, post-medieval trackway and field boundaries.
- Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit, West Sussex (project 165). Neolithic features, Bronze Age cremation urn, pits postholes and pottery, Iron Age pits, two undated rectangular post-built structures and other ditches, gullies, pits and postholes dating from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period.
- Frank's Pit, Betchworth, Surrey (project 88). Mesolithic finds, Neolithic pits, Bronze Age pits, enclosure and ditch, Iron Age/Roman enclosure and clay ovens and Roman and Medieval pottery.
- Frithend, Kingsley, Hampshire (project 117). Bronze Age domestic features, Iron Age features (possibly domestic), Roman features (possibly domestic) and medieval domestic features.
- Grooms Farm, Hampshire (project 21). Pits and linear features indicating Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Roman activity. Also a Mesolithic flint assemblage along with Bronze Age to Iron Age pits, and Iron Age ditch and two Roman quarries.
- Heath End, West Sussex (project 52). Ploughed out barrow or hut circle, drainage ditches, prehistoric finds and ditched enclosure, and a Bronze Age barrow.
- Hengrove Farm, Staines, Surrey (project 99). Neolithic features, Bronze Age water hole, pits, post holes and field system, Iron Age roundhouse, Roman field system and undated prehistoric remains.
- Home Farm, Laleham, Surrey (project 82). Prehistoric features, Bronze Age cremation and burial, Neolithic and Bronze Age settlement, and Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery.
- Huckswood Quarry, Hampshire (project 115). Circular settlement enclosure dating to the Iron Age and Roman period, along with Saxon pottery.
- Lane East of Place Farm, Surrey (project 91). Post-medieval hearth/kiln and quarry, ditches and post holes containing Bronze Age/Iron Age finds, possible Mesolithic occupation, and late prehistoric smithy.
- Lower Mill Farm, Surrey (project 81). Flint axe and other prehistoric finds and a Neolithic to Bronze Age farmstead and Iron Age hut circles.
- Manor Farm, Hampshire (project 20). Iron Age agricultural features, a Roman building (possibly a villa) and a corn drying building, and a Saxon building, enclosure and objects.
- Nursling, Hampshire (project 15). Prehistoric pottery, Neolithic features, Iron Age settlement, Roman finds and features, the remains of the early medieval Monastery of St Boniface and an undated possible burial.
- Thorpe Lea, Surrey (project 77). Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation.

- Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone, Surrey (project 90). Palaeolithic flints, Bronze, Roman and Saxon occupation, Iron Age finds, undated human cremation and medieval/post-medieval field systems.
- Whitehall Lane/Milton Park Farm, Surrey (project 102). Prehistoric flint work, Roman pottery and Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation.

15.1.7 Publication in a short journal article is recommended for 10 of the project (9 projects in Hampshire and 1 in Surrey).

15.1.8 The report has identified that historical assets of Bronze Age and Roman date predominate. Although the study has dealt only with archaeological investigations related to the aggregate extraction industry, it does indicate that areas of gravel geology were heavily utilised throughout these periods. The data is limited by the fact that the majority of extraction has been for soft gravel, focussing on the areas of easily accessible gravels and thus of greater economic gain. The establishment of several Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) of large areas of the south cost (particularly the northern and southern thirds of the county of East Sussex) now restrict the extraction of plateau and river valley gravels within their boundaries. This may explain the low number of archaeological investigations relating to aggregate extraction in East Sussex.

15.1.9 The dissemination level of 'Assessment' (including analysis, publication and archive location, collation and deposition) has been identified for 21 of the projects within this study. Almost all of the projects recommended for assessment are of local significance (two are of national significance) and contain both published and unpublished projects. The projects have been identified for assessment either because, 1) the project has not been appropriately disseminated and assessment would determine whether analysis and publication is appropriate, and/or 2) the location of the project archive is unknown and that assessment is required to determine the appropriate level of dissemination once the archive is located and reviewed.

15.1.10 The Government issued PPS5 in March 2010 (DCLG 2010). The new policy places a strong emphasis on the public access of historic environment data held by public archives and obtained from diverse investigations. Issues were previously raised in relation to the former policy guidance, PPG16, regarding the lack of a coherent approach between the implementation of standards for recording archaeological data and the lack of standards in relation to its dissemination to become a public benefit (Thomas 2009 and Wise 2009).

15.1.11 PPS5 notes the necessity of implementing the public benefit of the archaeological work, through the dissemination of the results via museum exhibitions and popular, as well as traditional/academic, forms of publication. The recommended dissemination might fulfil a similar objective of directing the results of past archaeological investigations in quarry sites, to the widest possible audience. This study makes a number of recommendations for addressing incomplete dissemination in line with the English Heritage methodology and with reference to current or future research frameworks. The dissemination level of 'Publication' has been suggested for a number of projects. Yet alongside suggested ways of completing dissemination for these projects, the report also identified three areas of difficulty concerning dissemination.

15.1.12 The first is an issue that impacts upon a variety of users of HER data, and this is the interpretation of the concept of dissemination. Under MAP2, each intervention is considered independently from any neighbouring current or past intervention, particularly if funded by different developers. Thus it is possible for several excavations to be undertaken within a relatively small area and not all to be considered important enough to be published. As a result, the full potential of a site could be missed because different areas were investigated by different units

(possibly even the same unit), each producing recommendations based on their own intervention.

15.1.13 Alongside this is the issue of ensuring that there is sufficient public knowledge of the existence of these reports. There appears to be no mechanism by which archaeological reports are made generally known to the public or other bodies such as universities that may wish to use them. Such a debate has been ongoing between commercial units and academic bodies for a number of years which resulted in an English Heritage conference in October 2007 addressing this issue. The main 'complaint' from academic bodies was that grey literature is insufficient as a tool for further research. As it is part of the planning process it is often not updated. Subsequent information, such as the results of C14 dating, is not added.

15.1.14 The third issue is the level of information included during dissemination. During the trawl through the journal articles found that in many cases, the funding body, the reason for the investigation (ie gravel extraction, housing development etc) and the location of the project archive was not mentioned. This made it difficult to assess trends in the data. It also highlights the problem of locating project archives for further investigation or study.

15.1.15 These issues could be addressed through a number of initiatives. The grey literature reports existing in the HER for those projects not adequately disseminated could form the basis of the publication in a local journal. This would place the results of the project in the public domain, allowing comparison with similar sites and potentially contributing to questions for the various periods identified in the current/future regional Archaeological Research Frameworks. It is also suggested that an alternative to this, if individual funding is not feasible, could be the publication of either a brief synthesis of the excavations or a gazetteer of such sites.

15.1.16 To raise awareness of the existence of such reports and their results, web-based interactive GIS mapping for public use could be hosted by the HER. These maps could be based by period or asset type, providing an overview of settlement and land use across the region. The GIS system could also show where past investigations have been carried out allowing users of HER data other than people within the contractual archaeological industry to have an understanding of how and where the data has been gathered, and its significance.

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16.3 Other sources

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17 Appendix: Methodology

17.1 Project set up (Stage 1a)

17.1.1 A copy of the ARCUS Access database was transferred to MOLA together with the ASLF Project ID database numbers. The database was developed for a pilot project in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Oxfordshire in 2007 (ARCUS 2007). For the present study, MOLA requested that ARCUS (now part of Wessex Archaeology) make a number of modifications to the database, with the approval of English Heritage:

- The original database had a single 'multi-period' option for projects with multi-period activity. The database was refined to allow multi-period projects to be noted but also to allow activity to be separated out into each period.
- The original database had a single 'multi-type' option for projects with multiple asset types. The database was refined to allow projects with multiple asset types to be noted but also to allow the asset types (and associated periods) to be separated out.
- The original database had nine options to identify the 'nature of fieldwork'. The database was refined to include a tenth option to identify desk-based assessments (DBA) carried out in relation to the aggregates extraction process. No 'pre-planning' DBAs were included in the database.

17.1.2 These modifications allow a greater degree of transparency for database interrogation. The first two modifications enabled the creation of more accurate and comprehensive distribution maps for each period and asset type, without sites of a particular period and particular type being subsumed under a general 'multi-period' or 'multi-type' designation.

17.1.3 Note that in order to meet objective 1.2.6 of the Project Design (MOLA, July 2009), the Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex database needed to make use of a range of new numbers which cannot be assigned to any other project. This will enable the database to be easily re-integrated into the ARCUS database for the whole country at the end of the project and facilitate future comparison with similar projects across the country. The database structure and fields is discussed in more detail in section 17.2.

17.2 Populating the database (Stage 1b)

Database Structure

17.2.1 The ASLF Project database is in Microsoft Access 2003 format (an .mdb file). Each known archaeological intervention (or multiple phases of work at the same location/site) is presented as a single record (when Site Code and/or Grid Coordinates match). Where multiple interventions (no matching on Site Code and Grid Coordinates) have taken place over time within a single quarry, these are presented as multiple records.

17.2.2 The data input layout has been subdivided into sections based on the type of data contained. This is designed for ease of use and does not affect the database structure. The layout on the form is followed in the description of field below. Each record contains 37 fields, summarised in Table 65.

Table 65 Access database fields and explanation

Field No.	Field name	Description
1	National ID	*Unique record auto number*: Used when different databases are combined to a national database for English Heritage.
2	[ALSF] Project ID	*Unique record auto number*: Used when inputting data. The record is auto generated and consists of a 4 digit name as a prefix for the research project with a continuous number sequence following (i.e. ARC1XXXX for the pilot project SE10XXXX for the Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex project)
3	Name of project	*Free text*: individual project name for the project under consideration, where this is known. Not necessarily the same as the quarry name (e.g. Fleak Close, recorded within Swarkestone Quarry). It will be usually the name of the project or its address.
4	Region	*Glossary*: English Heritage region. The only option selectable in the current project is South-East.
5	County	*Glossary*: geographical counties, not unitary authority names. The options selectable in the current project are: • East Sussex • Hampshire • Surrey • West Sussex
6	Valley system	*Glossary:* • Adur • Arun • Avon • Cuckmere • Itchen • Kennet • Loddon • Medway • Meon • Mole • Old Solent River • Ouse • Test • Rother • Wey • N/A (e.g. used for non-valley hard stone extraction)
7	Name(s) of quarry(ies)	*Free text*. It has not been possible within the scope of the ASLF Project to conduct a full historical review of changing quarry names and ownerships. For each quarry a single quarry name has been adopted within this field, to ensure consistency, e.g. 'Stonepound Sandpit' is used in place of 'Hassocks Sandpit'. Sometimes the name of the project and the quarry might be the same.
8	Aggregate deposit type	*Glossary*: • Soft (drift geology: brickearth, sand [including Ferruginous Sands and Sandrock Formation i.e. Lower Greensand] and gravels) • Hard (solid geology: stone, chalk…) • Unknown
9	Grid reference easting	*Number:* world co-ordinates. Constrained to a six-figure integer.
10	Grid reference northing	*Number:* world co-ordinates. Constrained to a six-figure integer.
11	HER/SMR location	*Glossary*: location of HER record relating to the site. • Chichester District • East Sussex • Hampshire • Surrey

Field No.	Field name	Description
		• West Sussex • None
12	HER/SMR number	*Free text:* site, event or report number, blank if HER record was not located.
13	Scheduled Monument number	*Free text:* if applicable.
14	Listed building number	*Free text:* if applicable.
15	Funding body	*Glossary*: • Department of Environment (DoE) • Ministry of Works (MoW) • Local authority • Manpower Services • Aggregates Industry • Individual • Other • Unknown
16	Archaeological organisation undertaking work	*Glossary*: list of archaeological organisations that have undertaken the work. For projects not associated with an organisation there is a category called UN unaffiliated
17	Year or year range of intervention	*Free text:* four digit number for year or year range (two years separated by hyphen) when the archaeological work was carried out
18	Period 1-4	*Glossary*: period allocation for the project • Period 0 (pre-1900) • Period 1 (1900-1945) • Period 2 (1946-1971) • Period 3 (1972-1990) • Period 4 (1991-present)
19	Size of project	*Glossary*: this was used as a broad assessment of the relative scope of the project, as judged from the available documentation • Small: Minor and/or non-intrusive works, e.g. test-pitting, a small-scale watching brief or geophysical survey • Medium: Intervention involving a significant excavation element, such as evaluation trenching, or more extensive landscape survey work • Large: A large-scale set-piece excavation, or multi-stranded investigations over a larger area • Very large: Long term and spatially extensive investigations including possibly numerous large-scale excavations and/or extensive landscape survey/environmental sampling
20	Nature of fieldwork (primary)	*Glossary*: an assessment of the primary type of fieldwork undertaken which has given the most significant information (ie an evaluation would be producing more information than an evaluation). • Desk-based assessment (DBA; here used for the Defence of Britain study) • Survey/geophysics • Fieldwalking • Evaluation • Excavation (used for pre-PPG16 rescue excavation in addition to post-PPG 16 mitigations) • Building recording • Environmental • Finds • Watching brief • Unknown
21	Site code	*Free text*: if applicable/available.

Field No.	Field name	Description
	Fieldwork (primary)	
22	Nature of fieldwork (secondary)	*Glossary*: as above to allow for secondary fieldwork producing less significant information (ie a watching brief for areas surrounding a main excavation).
23	Site Code Fieldwork (secondary)	*Free text*: if applicable/available.
24	Fieldwork required by regulatory conditions	*Glossary*: • Scheduled monument consent • Planning condition • Not required • Unknown
25	Archaeological Period	*Tick boxes*: English Heritage periods have been used. For multi-period projects each period is selected along with the multi-period box. • Palaeolithic (500,000–10,000 BC) • Mesolithic (10,000–4,000 BC) • Neolithic (4,000–2,200 BC) • Bronze Age (2,600–700 BC) • Iron Age (800 BC– AD 43) • Roman (AD 43–410) • Early medieval (AD 410–1066) • Medieval (AD 1066–1540) • Post-medieval (AD 1540–1901) • Modern (AD 1901–2000) • Undated Prehistoric (500,000 BC– AD 43) • Early prehistoric (500,000–4,000 BC) • Later prehistoric (4,000 BC– AD 43) • Prehistoric or Roman (500,000 BC– AD 410) • Multi-period • Uncertain The dates inputted are those specified by the excavator/ author of the original article. No additional level of interpretation was added as part of the present ASLF Project.
26	Site [Asset] type class	Glossary: NMR Monument Class descriptions have been used. • Agriculture and subsistence • Civil • Commemorative • Commercial • Defence • Domestic • Gardens and parks • Industrial • Maritime • Object • Recreation • Religious, ritual or funerary • Transport • Unassigned • Water and drainage • Multiple These adhere to the types specified by the author of the original article. No additional level of interpretation was added as part of the present ASLF Project.
27	Nature of discoveries	*Free text*: a brief summary of the project results where known, explaining what remains have been recorded (and period ascribed

Field No.	Field name	Description
		when remains from different periods have been recorded and interpreted). These adhere to the data specified by the author of the original article. No additional level of interpretation was added as part of the present ASLF Project.
28	Current project status	*Glossary*: • Active: Multi-stage projects where more fieldwork is expected, or projects where post-excavation work is ongoing • Stalled: Multi-stage projects where more fieldwork is expected, but a significant time-lapse has occurred • Complete: Completion of all anticipated fieldwork, with post-excavation complete and a client report submitted • Not known Older projects were considered 'complete' by definition. The status of more recent projects has been determined later where possible in consultation with the organisations responsible.
29	Most recent project stage	*Glossary*: this originally only contained stages identified in MAP2. This was found to be problematic during the pilot study when dealing with projects not following MAP2 and additional terms have been added to cope with such projects. • ongoing fieldwork • fieldwork complete • post-excavation in progress • developer report submitted • publication work in progress • publication complete • Evaluation (MAP2) • Excavation (MAP2) • Site archive completion (MAP2) • Assessment (MAP2) • Analysis (MAP2) • Dissemination (MAP2) • Archive deposition (MAP2) Projects with brief summaries in journals, LAARC or HER have been considered 'fieldwork complete' if nothing else is specified (which is usually the case) or more information was not available.
30	Archive location known/unknown	*Glossary*: • Known • Unknown
31	Archive details	*Free* text: location and accession numbers, where available. Includes developer reports when submitted to SMR/HER.
32	Published references	*Free text*: abbreviations of journal titles (Tables 1 and 2) were used along with the year of publication in brackets, volume and pages of publication, when various articles were separated by a semi-colon, i.e. CA (2000), 9(2), p 49; CA (1998), 8(3), p 87)
33	Significance of data retrieved from project	*Glossary*: • Local: Negative or limited archaeological evidence, meriting a grey literature report or a brief note in a local journal • Regional: Significant archaeological evidence, meriting a longer report in a local journal • National: A major archaeological discovery, meriting full publication in a national journal or in monograph form • International: A major archaeological discovery of international importance meriting full publication in national or international journals and monographs In cases where a number of interventions have been carried out over time within a single quarry, the assessment of importance will be made on the evidence in total, rather than on a single season's work.
34	Dissemination complete	*Glossary*: Is dissemination of the project complete and of an appropriate level?

Field No.	Field name	Description
		• Yes • No • Not known This assessment was based on the significance of data retrieved from project described above (see Table 4)
35	Suggested level of dissemination	*Glossary*: only to be completed if dissemination is regarded as incomplete or inappropriate (see Table 5) • Assessment • Analysis • Publication
36	Proposed type of work and dissemination	*Tick boxes*: when dissemination is not complete (more than one box could be ticked) • Completion of archive • Full assessment and appropriate analysis • Analysis of assessed material • Deposition of archive • Brief journal note • Short journal article • Inclusion in synthetic regional/national study • Monograph or major journal article • Wider dissemination of grey literature report • Popular publication/dissemination

Research methodology

17.2.3 The project comprises a rapid desk-based assessment of existing information only. In order to meet objectives of the Project Design (MOLA, July 2009), past archaeological investigations in quarries were primarily located (and the database populated) from a review of published articles and notes in local, regional and national journals (see below).

17.2.4 In order to ensure that no past investigations were missed by the study, once the review of the journals (the primary source of data) had been completed, a search was conducted of the Historic Environment Records (HERs,) of Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex using key words associated with aggregates extraction (see below). The HERs are the primary repository of archaeological information within these counties and is managed by the County Councils. It includes information from past investigations, local knowledge, find spots, and documentary and cartographic sources.

Review of journals

17.2.5 The consultation of journals was undertaken in the MOLA and Museum of London libraries, The London Society Library, the University College London Library and the British National Copyright Library. Several journals for Hampshire (in particular the Hampshire Industrial Archaeological Society Journal) were not held within the afore mentioned libraries, and so these were sought at the Hampshire Archives and Local Studies Library. Table 66 lists all the journals consulted.

Table 66 Journals consulted

Abbreviation	Name
A	Antiquity
AJ	Antiquaries Journal
Arch	Archaeologia
AIP	Gazetteer of Archaeological Investigations Undertaken in England (London) Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP)

Abbreviation	Name
B	Britannia
BAB	British Archaeological Bibliography (Supplements)
BIAB	British and Irish Archaeological Bibliography (Supplements)
BA	British Archaeology
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
CA	Current Archaeology
HFC	Hampshire Field Club: Papers and Proceedings
HIASJ	Hampshire Industrial Archaeological Society Journal
JBAA	Journal of the British Archaeological Association
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies
MA	Medieval Archaeology
PPS	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
SAC	Surrey Archaeological Collections
SUSAC	Sussex Archaeological Collections
TAJ	The Archaeological Journal

17.2.6 Where archaeological investigations resulting from aggregates extraction have been identified from these journals, these have been incorporated into the project Access database. Information on publication and archiving of the investigation was obtained, where available, through consultation with archaeological units and voluntary groups a later stage (see below).

Review of HER

17.2.7 Once the information from the journals/newsletters had been incorporated into the Access database (and noted for further consultation with other groups if necessary), an additional search was conducted of the Hampshire, Surrey, East Sussex and West Sussex HER data. The HER Officers (Charlotte Malone – Hampshire HER; Emily Brants – Surrey HER; Gregory Chuter – East Sussex HER; Rachel Salter – West Sussex HER and Ian Scrivener-Lindley – Chichester District HER), undertook a search of the HER descriptions data using the following keywords:

- Quarry
- Extraction
- Pit
- Gravel
- Mineral

17.2.8 This was carried out in order to locate relevant records of past archaeological investigations or monuments associated with aggregate extraction. A total of 48 additional entries were created in this way and added to the Access database.

Consultations

17.2.9 Once the database had been populated, consultations were undertaken with:

- Archaeological units working in the area
- Local Community and voluntary archaeological groups working in the area

17.2.10 The consultations were carried out by telephone and e-mail, and were undertaken to:

- determine the current status of outstanding projects;
- determine the potential of projects for further work and/or dissemination;
- identify previously unrecorded projects; and
- verify the data and address omissions identified.

17.3 Assessment and recommendations

Assessing current level of project completeness

17.3.1 The main objective of the study (objective 1.2.2 to 1.2..4. of the Project Design) has been to assess levels of project completeness and significance in order to recommend what level of dissemination is appropriate in accordance with English Heritage established methodology.

17.3.2 The tag of **incomplete** or **inappropriate** archive completion, assessment, analysis and/ or dissemination, is intended to:

- flag up the need to consider the project within any future strategy devised by English Heritage to improve the completion of the work and dissemination of Historic Environment information to an appropriate level and to the widest possible audience;
- help ensure that all stakeholders involved in the planning process have easy access to all information derived from fieldwork within the Historic Environment, with a view to enabling informed decisions to be made regarding the future conservation, management and regulation of the historic landscape and assets.

17.3.3 **Incomplete** archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or dissemination was assigned where a project is still active or has stalled or been terminated before its results have been made available to the various stakeholders within the Historic Environment and development control sectors.

17.3.4 HERs are an important vehicle in the dissemination of the results of archaeological investigations. Projects that produced only negative results were regarded as complete providing they had a suitable HER entry. For all other project it is recommended that all archaeological investigations be disseminated through both the HER and a published journal article or note depending on the significance of the site. Projects which are disseminated only as interim note(s) or where there is no HER entry was regarded as incomplete.

17.3.5 **Inappropriate** archive completion, assessment, analysis and/or dissemination, was assigned where it was believed that further work on the project archive and/or further dissemination of the existing results of a project would be desirable. This included projects that would benefit from wider circulation of grey literature reports and/or further formal publication or where there is potential for popular presentation of the outcomes.

17.3.6 A final report was deemed inappropriate where it was believed that it:

- does not cover (without good reason) all stages and components of the archive (i.e. the report does not cover the entire time span of the project, or all spatial and thematic areas of the fieldwork);
- is too summary in form;
- where the data covered would benefit from further analysis.

17.3.7 For projects completed after 1991 this judgement was guided by a Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2) assessment where it exists. The assessment report must state the academic potential of the data in the site archive. For projects undertaken prior to this date, or those without MAP2 assessments, professional judgement was used about the appropriateness of work and dissemination undertaken.

17.3.8 An **appropriately completed and disseminated project** was defined as fulfilling all of the following criteria as a minimum:

- the results have been disseminated and are publicly accessible to a level commensurate with the significance of the results; and

- the data archive has been deposited as appropriate and is publicly accessible.
- a completed HER entry;
- a publicly accessible report written to the appropriate level in digital and/or hard copy format, summarising and interpreting the data. Note that a limited print run grey literature available only through the HER or originating archaeological unit was regarded as inappropriate dissemination. This is because there are examples where work carried out in the last 10 years and reported on is effectively unavailable because the limited copies of the reports have been lost or are no longer available from the originating unit.

17.3.9 This judgement is by definition subjective, and based on an understanding of the level of knowledge at the time the report was written; eg a report published in the 1970s was judged against the standards of the time and not against current practice or knowledge.

17.3.10 Where it is unclear to what level work and/or dissemination has taken place a project has been regarded as inappropriately disseminated. This is designed to flag up the need for further work at a later date, outside the scope of this brief, to determine the actual status of the project in question. Projects regarded as active by unit managers have been included in the study.

Assessing whether projects have been appropriately disseminated based on project significance

17.3.11 Table 67 below lists the criteria used to assess the current status of a project in terms of whether it has been appropriately disseminated or not based on the known or perceived archaeological significance of a project.

17.3.12 Professional judgement was used to assess the archaeological significance of data retrieved from a project against criteria that included: statutory protection or other formal designation; date; rarity; state of preservation; diversity/complexity; collective, group value and comparative potential; and educational, social or economic value.

Table 67 Determining whether a project has been appropriately disseminated based on known or perceived archaeological significance

Archaeological significance	The considered appropriate level of dissemination
National and International significance	Full publication in a national journal, or full monograph publication
Regional	Full treatment in a local/county journal (full article, not just a summary or brief note)
Local	For all projects, including those with negative or negligible archaeological results, there should be: • a grey literature report available in the HER and • an adequate HER entry In some cases a brief local journal note is also appropriate.

Recommended dissemination level

17.3.13 In the cases when the minimum standards for dissemination were not achieved in relation to the project significance, dissemination was considered 'incomplete' and a level of dissemination was recommended (Table 68). Table 69 sets out the criteria applied to determining the recommendations. More than one type of dissemination was recommended in some cases in order to provide the minimum and the optimum levels of dissemination for the recorded project.

Table 68 Dissemination level types

Dissemination Level	Description
Assessment	• Completion of archive • Initial assessment of results of field work to determine whether detailed analysis (leading to publication) would be appropriate as a next stage • Deposition of archive if the initial assessment concluded that no further work would be appropriate
Analysis	• For projects which have already had initial assessment, including those stalled at the 'Post-Excavation Assessment' Stage (post PPG16) or equivalent. • Analysis of assessed material and publication (if appropriate) • Deposition of archive
Publication	• Brief journal note • Short journal article • Inclusion in synthetic regional/national study • Monograph or major journal article • Wider dissemination of grey literature report • Popular publication/dissemination

Table 69 Recommended dissemination

Remains recorded	Significance of records		
	Local	*Regional*	*National/International*
Isolated features without context / chance finds	Completion of archive	Completion of archive or Completion of archive, full assessment and appropriate analysis	Analysis of assessed material, brief journal article and wider dissemination of grey literature report
Features within an established context but poorly preserved	Completion of archive or Completion of archive, full assessment and appropriate analysis	Analysis of assessed material and wider dissemination of grey literature report	Brief journal note
Features within an established context in a good state of preservation	Analysis of assessed material and brief journal note	Short journal article	Inclusion in regional / national study
Well-preserved example of a type of asset	Short journal article	Inclusion in synthetic regional / national study	Monograph or major journal article
Well-preserved example of different types of asset	Inclusion in regional / national study	Monograph or major journal article	Monograph or major journal article and popular publication / dissemination
Well-preserved and rare asset	Monograph or major journal article	Monograph or major journal article and popular publication / dissemination	Inclusion in regional / national study, monograph or major journal article and popular publication / dissemination
Well-preserved, rare and complex asset	Monograph or major journal article and popular publication / dissemination	Inclusion in regional / national study, monograph or major journal article and popular publication / dissemination	Inclusion in regional / national study, monograph or major journal article and popular publication / dissemination
Exceptionally preserved and rare and complex asset	Inclusion in regional / national study, monograph or major journal article and popular publication /	Inclusion in regional / national study, monograph or major journal article and popular publication /	Inclusion in regional / national study, monograph or major journal article and popular publication /

Remains recorded	Significance of records		
	Local	*Regional*	*National/International*
	dissemination	dissemination	dissemination

17.4 Limitations of study

17.4.1 The methodology of the study was outlined in the project design (MOLA March 2009) and followed considerations of the pilot project undertaken by ARCUS (March 2007). However, a number of limitations were noted.

17.4.2 One of the main difficulties encountered was that journal articles (particularly earlier articles) often did not specify the reasons for undertaking the archaeological fieldwork or mention that the artefacts and features were recorded as a result of aggregates extraction. It is therefore suggested that there may be other investigations resulting from aggregates extraction but which have not been included in this project because the relevant published material contained no reference to aggregates extraction or quarrying as a reason for the investigation.

17.4.3 It was also difficult to identify aggregates extraction sites specifically within the HER database. The database had to be searched using a set of keywords (see above). HER events data which did not include one of the keywords may have been missed.

17.4.4 In addition only three projects were identified in East Sussex (possibly due to a lack of aggregate extraction in the region), making it difficult to identify trends within the data obtained.

18 Gazetteers

18.1 Gazetteer of archaeological projects: Hampshire

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
1	Bull Hill	1920s	SZ39NW 2	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavator unknown. Palaeoliths recovered.
2	Broad Oak Pit	1920s	SU20SW 33	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavator unknown. 12 Bronze Age palstaves recovered.
3	Lymore	1927	20782	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by Mr Hackwell. A Neolithic and Bronze Age dwelling pit and beaker pottery recorded.
4	Swanwick	1927–8	60765	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by Charles F Fox. A Bronze Age pit containing loom weights and at the base an upright post. Bronze Age palstaves also recorded.
5	Luzborough Hill	1935	27362	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Unknown excavator. Palaeoliths recovered.
6	Button's Pit	1931	19468	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by Mr C J Mogridge of the Winchester Museum. Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pottery recovered.
7	New Pit	1931	60766	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by Mr C J Mogridge of the Winchester Museum. Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury pots containing cremations.
8	Dyke's Pit	1931	19319	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by Mr C J Mogridge of the Winchester Museum. A single Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urn recorded.
9	Newbury's Pit	1931	60767	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by Mr C J Mogridge of the Winchester Museum. A beaker pot and four Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury urns recorded.
10	Lower Farringdon	1938	17091	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavated by D M Waterman. Neolithic and Bronze Age beaker pottery recovered.
11	Sandel Heath	1952	60768, 21526–7	An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Excavator unknown. Bronze Age axes and an undated wooden bowl and other carbonised wood recorded.
12	Shoot Lane Southeast	1981	30998	Fieldwalking by the Gosport Museum. Flint tools dating from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age recorded.
13	Sandhills Lane West	1982	38722	Fieldwalking by the Gosport Museum. Tools from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age. The evidence suggested occupation at least in the Neolithic and the Bronze Age.
14	Hucklesbrook	1983	18180, 18181, 18246, 18247	An excavation by WA. A ploughed out Bronze Age ring ditch and associated pits and post holes, and an early medieval sunken building.
15	Nursling	1984–5	25358, 25361, 25636, 25365, 25366, 23569, 25374, 25379–25382	An excavation by the TVAC. Prehistoric pottery, an Neolithic to Iron Age ditch, Iron Age storage pits, round houses and hearth, a Roman coin and possible features associated with the early medieval Monastery of St Boniface, a medieval field system and associated timber structure, pt and pottery and an undated possible grave.
16	Hook	1954–5 and 1973	19400	An excavation by Mr A Corney. A Bronze Age enclosure and hearth, and Iron Age ditch system, an Iron Age and Roman enclosure and medieval parallel ditches.
17	Godshill	1990–1	39024	An unspecified investigation by and unknown excavator. More than 200 post holes with pits and ditches, thought to be a settlement dating to the Iron Age through to the 4th century, 4 Iron Age round houses, and a Roman trackway, enclosure and timber building.
18	Ellingham Farm	1988–91	56197–56201, 29386, 29394, 29398, 29402, 29403	An evaluation and watching brief by WA. Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint, Bronze Age pottery, pits and cremations, a Bronze Age to Iron Age pit, Roman ditches, pits, pottery and a kiln/oven, early medieval pottery and an undated field drain.

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
19	Bentley Green Farm	1994	36154, 36185–36160, 36163	An excavation and watching brief by the Hampshire County Archaeology Section. Mesolithic flint and a tranchet axe, a Bronze Age slab burial, pottery and pit, undated postholes, flints though to possibly represent a prehistoric occupation site, a Roman brooch and early medieval structure.
20	Manor Farm	1996	51011	Field walking and watching brief by the Winchester Museum Service. Bronze Age pottery, Iron Age agricultural and settlement features, Roman buildings around a court yard (possibly a villa) and a corn drying building, Early medieval belt sets and back plate, building and ditched enclosure.
21	Grooms Farm	1991, 1998	57576	A watching brief by WA. Pits and linear features indicating Mesolithic, Bronze Age and Roman activity, a Mesolithic flint assemblage, Bronze Age pits, a Bronze Age to Iron Age pit, and Iron Age ditch and two Roman quarries.
22	Bleak Hill Quarry	1991, 1996, 1998, 2000	50291	A watching brief by WA. An undated field boundary, Bronze Age pottery, undated prehistoric flint flakes (some burnt) and Roman pottery.
23	Dunbridge (Kimbridge Farm)	1992, 1995	41575, 41763	A watching brief by WA. Pleistocene gravels and deposits and 163 Palaeolithic flint implements.
24	Somerley Estate	1992, 1995–6	39999	An evaluation and excavation by TVAS. Possible enclosure and Roman and Iron Age pottery, pits and ditches, Mesolithic flintwork, medieval features and pottery, Bronze Age pottery and flints, Iron Age features, and a Roman stone structure and coin.
25	Lode Farm Sandpit	1991–3	34134–5	A watching brief by TVAS. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery and three struck flints.
26	Mockbeggar Lane	1994, 2001	58063, 56345, 56347–8	An evaluation by WA. A possible medieval pit/ditch and pottery, Neolithic to Bronze Age cremations, a Bronze Age jar, ring ditches, round barrow and associated cremations, a single ditched causeway, prehistoric pottery and burnt and worked flint, and Roman and post-medieval linear features.
27	Blue Haze Pit	1994	39066	A watching brief by WA. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.
28	Nea Farm	1995–6, 2001–3, 2005–7	39999, 40013, 40016–7, 40022, 54998, 55004–5, 56448, 58178–9	An excavation and evaluation by TVAS. Palaeolithic flint scatter, Mesolithic and Neolithic flint, later prehistoric flint, Bronze Age settlement and burial, Iron Age ditch, Roman settlement, Prehistoric to medieval pottery, medieval hearth, stakeholes and possible field systems, post-medieval charcoal filled pits and field boundary, and undated ditches.
29	Rabbit Field Hill	1998	39774	A watching brief by TVAS. Mesolithic to Bronze Age struck flint.
30	Lee on Solent Quarry	1997	38722	A watching brief by WA. Glacial deposits and two hand axes were recorded.
31	Lower Farm	2003	57321	Survey/geophysics and evaluation by TVAS. Prehistoric struck flints and ditches, Iron Age pottery, Saxon pits and medieval droveways and field systems.
103	Watmore Farm	1998–9	50104, 50120, 50122	An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology. The project recorded post-medieval drainage/boundary ditches, several undated archaeological features, prehistoric pits containing fire cracked flint fragments, a Bronze Age cremation cemetery and post holes, a Roman pit and undated post holes.
104	Rookery Farm	1988, 1998–9, 2005	58106	An evaluation and excavation by Wessex Archaeology. The project recorded a prehistoric hearth, flint scatter, Mesolithic flint, a Neolithic to Iron Age hearth, Bronze Age pottery and a pit, Roman cremations, pottery, coins, spearheads and pottery kilns and undated ditches, linear features, pits and post holes.
105	St Nicholas Church, Kingsley	1979, 1999	17267, 17269, 39989	An excavation and fieldwalking by M Lyne. A scatter of Roman pottery sherds were recorded along with the remains of a series of timber framed structures and early medieval pottery.
106	Southam Common	1989	17381–3	An evaluation by Thames Valley Archaeological Services. Three clusters of Mesolithic flint debitage and a possible Mesolithic hearth were recorded.
107	Fareham	1932	18077	An excavation by the University College London. A Roman wooden-framed pit was recorded.

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
108	Abshott	1986	19299, 19333, 19363, 19366, 19392–4, 19400–1, 19403, 28939	An excavation by an unspecified organisation. The project recorded a Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure and pottery, Iron Age ditches thought to be a trackway and pottery, a Roman enclosure, pottery and ditches, medieval ditches, post holes and pottery, and post-medieval pottery.
110	Crystal Hollow	1989–95	21075–6, 29807–9, 19816–22, 29830, 39024	An excavation by the Avon Valley Archaeological Society. The project recorded Mesolithic flint, Neolithic pits, an Iron Age settlement including pits, postholes, 8 roundhouses, pottery, a ditch and gullies, a Roman settlement with an enclosure, ditches, a road, timber buildings and house platforms, storage jars and pits.
111	East Horton Farm	1987–9, 1994	55646	A watching brief by Wessex Archaeology. The project recorded an unspecified prehistoric feature, a Mesolithic hearth, a Bronze Age pit and a Roman ditch and occupation site.
112	The Slings	1965	22111	An excavation by the Southampton Museum. An Iron Age to early medieval bloomery furnace was recorded.
114	Golden Common	1993	25625–6	An excavation by an unspecified organisation. The project recorded a Palaeolithic and Neolithic flint working site.
115	Huckswood Quarry	1968, 1983	26535	An excavation by an unspecified organisation. The project recorded a circular settlement enclosure dating to the Iron Age and Roman period and Saxon pottery.
116	Rockford	1969, 1999	26739–43	An excavation by an unspecified organisation. The project recorded the remains of a Bronze Age settlement, including ring ditches, burials and cremation, pits, postholes, hearths and gullies as well as a post-medieval enclosure and pillow mound.
117	Frithend, Kingsley	1988, 1994, 1998	34972, 34976, 34978, 34980, 39742–3, 39745–6, 39748–51, 39753, 39762–3, 39765–7	An excavation by Wessex Archaeology. The project recorded a Bronze Age settlement which included pits, post holes, hut circles, a hearth and gullies, an Iron Age D-shaped enclosure with post holes, gullies, a ditch and pits, a Roman enclosure including middens, postholes and pits, two medieval settlement site including pits and an undated ditch and hearth.
118	Testwood Lakes (Meadow Lake)	1996	35465–6	An excavation by Wessex Archaeology. A Bronze Age wooden causeway was recorded.
119	Testwood Lakes	1995	35527–9	An excavation by Wessex Archaeology. A palaeochannel dating between the Palaeolithic and the Iron Age was recorded.
120	Testwood Lakes (Little Testwood Lake)	1996	37391	A watching brief by Wessex Archaeology. Three timber post dating somewhere between the Roman and post-medieval periods were recorded.
121	Sharshill Farm	1992, 1996	37392–5	An evaluation by Wessex Archaeology. The project recorded Palaeolithic flint flakes, Roman pottery, medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery.
122	Manor Farm	1996	41953, 41967	An excavation by Wessex Archaeology. The project recorded a Roman ditch, a medieval settlement including a ditch, post holes a hearth and pottery, and an undated gully.
123	Burnt Common, Mortimer West End	1989	42763, 42771–2	An evaluation Oxford Archaeology. A Palaeolithic flint flake and undated pits were recorded.
124	Testwood III	1998–9	58107	An excavation by Wessex Archaeology. A Bronze Age wooden bridge and urn were recorded.

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
	(Meadow Lake)			
125	Romsey	1979	25316	Fieldwalking by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. A medieval ditch containing medieval pottery was recorded.
126	North-east of Hunts Farm	1997	37111	Fieldwalking by an unspecified organisation. The project recorded Mesolithic scrapers, flint waste flakes and pot boilers.
127	Mortimer West End	1954	20038	An unspecified archaeological intervention by an unspecified organisation. A circular earthwork, possibly an enclosure or a barrow was identified.
128	Otterbourne	1969	25513	An archaeological intervention by the Winchester Museum Service. A Roman settlement was recorded.
129	Colden Common	1968	25579	An archaeological intervention by an unspecified organisation. A Roman settlement including tiles, pottery and a quern stone was recorded.
130	South-east of Timsbury Manor	1994	29958	An archaeological intervention by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust. A Palaeolithic flint working site was recorded.
131	Lockerley	1983	23993	A watching brief by the Berkshire Archaeology Service. The project recorded a Roman barrel shaped pit containing refuse layers and broken quern stones.
132	Nursling and Rownhams	1987	25385	A watching brief by the Test Valley Archaeology Committee. The project recorded a Bronze Age pit containing pottery, fragments of metal working moulds and a socketed axe.
133	Adanac Farm	1989	32347	A watching brief by the Test Valley Archaeological Trust. The project recorded prehistoric flint work, a Bronze Age pit, and a medieval corn drying oven, ditch, hearth and post holes.
134	Gosport	1995–7	38722	A watching brief by Wessex Archaeology. Two Palaeolithic handaxes and two flint flakes were recorded.
137	Efford Landfill	1999–2001	57309–10	A watching brief by Wessex Archaeology. The project recorded a medieval ditch thought to be part of a medieval salt industry, and evidence of an Iron Age and Roman salt industry including Iron Age round houses.
138	Squabb Wood Quarry	2001–4	60466	A watching brief by Archaeostrat. No archaeological deposits were observed.
139	The Mount	1927	20782	An excavation by R C Clay. The project recorded a dwelling pit containing a beaker and other finds, later thought to be related to a burial.
146	Downton Manor Farm	2003	55081	An evaluation by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The project recorded an undated ditch, gully and post holes and an unstratified Bronze Age find.
147	Walkford and Beckley Farms	2003, 2005	56914	Fieldwalking by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The project recorded a cluster of struck flint, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age material, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and an undated enclosure.
149	Eversely Quarry	1997, 2002	56884	A survey/geophysics and excavation by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit and the Birmingham Archaeological Field Unit. The project recorded two undated mounds surrounded by ditches thought to be associated with1792 military manoeuvres.
170	Land within the Elvetham Estate, Bramshill	2001	56884	An excavation by Southern Archaeological Service. The project recorded currently undated earthworks of an unknown function and scattered burnt flint within the top soil.

18.2 Gazetteer of archaeological projects: Surrey

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
60	Firgrove Hill,	1924	2103	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by an unknown excavator. Mammoth bones, an ancient hearth, earthen vessels an

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
	Farnham			Iron Knife blade, and a Palaeolithic flint implement.
61	Park Farm, Watton	1926	36	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by Wilfred Hooper. Several roman cremation burial urns, prehistoric flint implements some dating to the Neolithic or later.
62	Snailslynch Farm, Farnham	1926–8	1718, 2163	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by Major A G Wade. Palaeolithic flints and a Roman kiln.
63	Gosden Farm Gravel Pit	1929	332	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by O H North. Mammoth teeth and the remains of an Irish Elk and undated flint implements.
64	Burrows Cross, Peaslake	1931	357	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by S E Winbolt. Possible Iron Age cremation burials.
65	Byfleet	1936	650	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by AWG Lowther. Roman pottery in a series of shallow pits were recorded.
66	Mixnam's Farm, Thorpe	1943–5	585, 2395, 2396	Antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection by RM Brachi and SS Frere. A possible Neolithic occupation site, Iron Age and Roman storage pits thought the be part of a settlement were recorded.
67	Weston Wood, Albury	1961–7	4362, 2263, 2264	An excavation by the Surrey Archaeological Society. A late Bronze Age homestead, flint tools, pottery, a circular feature, rectangular plots, pits and a hearth, Neolithic pottery and Mesolithic floor surfaces, heath and flint scatter were recorded.
68	Ferry Lane, Shepperton	1973	1273	A watching brief by the Surrey Archaeological Society. A row of stakes (thought to be Roman or Saxon) and later thought to be fish weirs, Roman pottery, a medieval iron axe head and other wooden objects and possible undated human bones were recorded.
70	Molesey Road, Hersham	1978	1994	An unspecified archaeological intervention by Morag Barton. Mammoth teeth and a leg bone were recorded.
71	Little Pickle, Blechingly	1983–91, 2004	15287, 1222	An excavation by the Surrey County Council Planning Department: Conservation and Archaeology. Rectangular earthwork (possibly 15th century), roof tiles and a pre-16th century wall, pond and ditch were recorded as well as the remains of the 13th-century de Clare manor house which probably developed into a Tudor country house. Saxon pottery and a 15th century tile kiln were also recorded.
72	Abbey Meads, Runnymede	1984–5	4308, 2844–5, 4182–3, 2845, 5897–5900	A watching brief by the Surrey Archaeological Field Group. Iron Age finds, two flints and a fragment of Roman pottery as well as a Bronze Age shield were recorded.
73	Kempton Park, Spelthorne	1983		An unspecified archaeological intervention by JJ Chapman. A Roman pot was discovered.
74	Staines	1961–3	774	An excavation by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. A Neolithic enclosure comprising double ditches, and internal pits, gullies, post/stake holes and burnt pottery was recorded. Human burials were also found as well as late prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds.
75	Shepperton Ranges Gravel Pit	1987	2850–2, 5849	A watching brief by Surrey County Council Archaeology and Conservation department. A Neolithic antler mace head was recorded as well as a Bronze Age axe, a hoard of 5 pewter plates thought to be a votive deposit, a Saxon sword and two further swords thought to be either Iron Age or Saxon.
76	Staines Road Farm	1989, 1996–9	3316–7, 5001, 5036, 5117	An excavation and watching brief by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. A Neolithic hengeform monument with two burials and ritual finds were recorded, as were a double row of pits (undated, and unstratified struck flints.
77	Thorpe Lea Nurseries	1990–5	5273–6, 4306, 15355–7	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Evidence of Bronze Age occupation as well as Iron Age and Roman occupation comprising enclosure, ditches and pits.
78	Brooklands, Elmbridge	1990–1	714	An evaluation and excavation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. A small Iron Age settlement represented by storage pits and a Saxon settlement which continued into the 19th century was recorded. To the south was a larger Iron Age complex including a large circular ditched enclosure which was later reoccupied in the 4th century.
79	Land SW of Queen Mary	1989–93, 1996–7	14887, 15286, 5033	An excavation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Neolithic occupation, medieval pottery, and prehistoric flint flakes and occasional burnt flint were recorded.

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
	Reservoir			
80	Church Lammas, Staines	1990–1, 1994–5	5003, 5004	An exaction and watching brief by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. A post-medieval earthwork (a rectilinear stock enclosure) was recorded as well as a ditched field system, Upper Palaeolithic finds, a holloway thought possibly to be a water course, a Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure with Bronze Age pottery and possible burial, and a Neolithic causeway.
81	Lower Mill Farm	1990–7	15284, 4309, 5059, 5060	An evaluation and watching brief by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The blade end of a very large flint axe was recorded along with further prehistoric finds including evidence of a Neolithic to Bronze Age farmstead, and Iron Age hut circles.
82	Home Farm	1991–7	5081, 4996, 5132, 15362, 15285, 4999	An evaluation and excavation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Prehistoric pits and a possible boundary ditch was recorded. Some of the fills produced Bronze Age pottery but a couple had cremated bone. Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flint was also recorded suggesting a possible flint working site. Other Neolithic and Bronze Age features were recorded suggesting a settlement, as well as Medieval, Post-medieval and Roman pottery and a Bronze Age cremation burial.
83	Runfold Farm	1991–3, 1997–9, 2001–3	5378, 15300–1, 5503, 5472–3, 7013, 5637	Fieldwalking and an evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The project recorded Clay pits, Bronze Age flints, Roman pottery and 16th- and 17th-century pottery some of which were wasters. A large deposit of peat was also found, along with two kiln structures of an unknown date, an Iron Age settlement in the form of round houses, a retouched flint flake, an Iron Age or Roman field system and Neolithic flint.
84	Coldharbour Lane	1992–3, 1996–9, 2001	5288–92, 5312–5	Fieldwalking and an evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The project recorded 34 pieces of struck flint, most of which dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. Bronze Age pottery was also recorded along with isolated prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds suggestive of a settlement. A pit and post hole containing Saxon, Medieval and post-medieval pottery and a Mesolithic flint flake was also recorded.
85	The Margins	1992–5	5000, 15365	An evaluation and watching brief by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Evidence of buried streams and rivers were recorded along with animal bone, some of which appeared to have been worked. Two human skulls and bones were found in the buried channels.
86	Coleford Farm	1992–3	15369	A watching brief by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. A concentration of 18th-century pottery was recorded.
87	Homefield Sand Pit near Runfold	1994–5	4811	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Occasional 19th or 20th-century pottery, glass and building material was recorded.
88	Frank's Pit	1994–5, 2003	5896–5901, 5400–3	An excavation by the Surrey Archaeological Society. Neolithic pits, Bronze Age pits, an enclosure and a variety of finds from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age were recorded. Also identified was a Bronze Age ditch and an Iron Age or Roman enclosure within which were 1st century pottery and 5 small clay ovens. Roman and medieval pottery was also recorded.
89	Park Pit, Buckland	1994	5406	A watching brief and evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Deposits of a 19th and 20th century date were recorded.
90	Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone	1994–7, 2001–4	5280–2, 5299–5302, 5760, 6986–8, 5327–8	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Flood plain deposits were recorded, along with evidence of Bronze Age and Roman occupation which included pits, ditches, gullies and a possible ring gully. Finds also dated to the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman period, and a possible human cremation was also identified. Also recorded was a possible post-medieval/medieval boundary feature and field system, Saxon occupation and a Palaeolithic flint.
91	Land east of Place Farm	1994–5, 2008	5211–4, 5252	Fieldwalking and an evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The project recorded medieval and post-medieval material, prehistoric flint, remains of a post-medieval hearth/kiln, a post-medieval quarry, ditches and postholes containing Bronze Age/Iron Age material evidence of Mesolithic occupation, metal working slag associated with flintwork and a late prehistoric smithy.
92	Reigate Hill Borrow Pit	1994		An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. One struck flint was recorded.
93	Tapwood Pit	1995	5405–6	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. 19th and 20th-century artefacts were recorded.
94	Hithermoor Pit	1982, 1996–7	5100, 2924, 5061–3	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The project recorded prehistoric and Roman pottery, Neolithic and Bronze Age struck flint, medieval pottery and building material, 18th- and 19th-century brick and tile rubble possibly related to an old farm, worked flint and Bronze Age pottery.
95	Princess Royal Sandpit	1996–7		An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The project recorded numerous Mesolithic, Bronze Age and possibly Iron Age and Roman finds within hill wash deposits as well as post-medieval pottery.
96	Seale Lodge	1996–7	5380	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. No archaeological features were recorded.

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
	Sandpit			
98	St Nicholas School Playing Field	1997	5035	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Only peat deposits were recorded.
99	Hengrove Farm	1997–9, 2003–6	5156–8, 5069–70, 5109–11	A watching brief and excavation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. The project recorded Neolithic features, Bronze Age water holes, pits, post holes, field system, a Roman field system, Iron Age round houses and prehistoric human remains.
100	Mercers East Quarry	1997–9, 2001–6	5250, 5744	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. A ditch containing no dating evidence was recorded along with Mesolithic flint, prehistoric pits and a post-medieval wall foundation.
101	Alton Road Sandpit	1997–9, 2001	5492, 4131	An evaluation by the Surrey County Archaeological Unit. No archaeological features or finds were recorded.
102	Whitehall Lane/ Milton Park Farm	2003–5	5918–5926	An evaluation by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The project recorded Palaeolithic material, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, Prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval pottery, and evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation.
144	Oxted Quarry	2008		An excavation by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The project recorded Neolithic/Bronze Age pits containing beaker pottery suggesting a possible occupation site and a Bronze Age boundary ditch.
145	Pendell Farm	2008	4455	An evaluation and fieldwalking by the Thames Valley Archaeological Services. The project recorded Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval deposits, Neolithic and Bronze Age gullies and artefacts, several undated features, Mesolithic artefacts and a pit, Neolithic flints, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery and a Roman post hole.
150	Mixnam's Gravel Pit	1944–5	1956, 2819	An excavation by W F Grimes. The project recorded 5 Bronze Age objects (shield, dagger, sword, spearhead and lump of bronze), an Iron Age occupation site and animal and human bones.
151	Patterson's Pit	1938	1768	An archaeological intervention by an unspecified organisation. The remains of a Bronze Age occupation site were recorded.
153	Coldharbour Quarry	2005	16071–2	An excavation by Archaeology South East. The project recorded Bronze Age features including pits, Bronze Age pottery and Roman tile, pit and ditches.
154	Badshot Farm	1936	1724	An excavation by an unspecified organisation. A Neolithic long barrow was recorded.
155	Beamond's Farm	1965	2397	An excavation by the Guildford Museum. The project recorded Roman pits with Iron Age and Roman pottery and a possible undated infant burial.

18.3 Gazetteer of archaeological projects: East Sussex

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
32	Asheham Coombe, Rodmell	1920s		An antiquarian/amateur observation and finds collection. Unknown excavator. An Iron Age/Roman lynchet with burial urns and medieval pottery.
33	Selmeston	1933–6, 1974–5	MES4801	An excavation by the Sussex Archaeological Field Unit. Mesolithic pit dwellings, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval finds, Bronze Age bucket urn and double ditches. Mesolithic flint, Neolithic pottery and Medieval pottery.
34	Fairlight Quarry	1973		An unspecified intervention by J W Moore. A possible Iron Age structure possibly domestic or a barn or stable.

18.4 Gazetteer of archaeological projects: West Sussex

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
36	Slindon Park	1912		An unspecified intervention by an unknown excavator. Palaeoliths were recovered.
37	Stump Bottom, Park, Brow	1920s		An unspecified intervention by Mr G Wolesey. A Bronze Age hoard including loops and a lance head were recovered.
39	Greatham	1927		An unspecified investigation by Mr Winbolt. Six Iron Age carinated urns were recovered.
42	Portfield	1945	2356	An unspecified investigation by Mr S Frere. A Palaeolithic hand axe, Iron Age and Roman pottery and undated pits and gullies thought to resemble a small village or farmstead.
43	Old Erringham	1964		An unspecified investigation by an unknown excavator. Part of a Saxon weaving hut, an 8th century brooch and pottery ranging from the 9th to the 13th century.
44	Stedham Common	1973		An excavation by SAFU. Mesolithic flint tools and a Bronze Age turf barrow.
45	West Heath	1973–80, 1984	5482	An excavation by SAFU. Nine Bronze Age barrows which formed part of a 12 barrow cemetery, only two contained burials, and also the foundations of a 16th-century house.
46	Old Erringham Farm	1976		An excavation by SAFU. An Iron Age cross-dyke was excavated.
47	Boxgrove	1982–91	3170	A watching brief and excavation by SFAU. Palaeolithic flint knapping floor and landsurface, Hominid remains (*Homo Heidelbergensis*) also known as 'Boxgrove Man', a Neolithic axe, an Iron Age settlement enclosure, a Roman farm site, 'Devil's Ditch' and coins and a 17th–18th-century enclosure.
48	Little Oldwick Copse, Lavant	1985	0642	An unspecified intervention by Mr D Grenfell. A Roman settlement/villa, pottery, burnt earth, nails, tiles and a linear ditch.
49	Lickhold Farm	1991		An evaluation by WA. An undated spread of tiles and pottery, prehistoric remains and Roman remains.
50	Dairy Lane, Oving	1991–3	5429, 5439, 5925–8, 5930–9	An excavation by the Chichester District Archaeological Unit. Two Bronze Age cremation cemeteries, and Iron Age settlement including ditches, gullies and pits, Roman features of a settlement and post-medieval features.
51	Hassocks	1916	5562	An excavation by the Sussex Archaeological Society. The remains of a Roman cemetery including burials and cremations.
52	Heath End Sandpit	1994, 1997	5651	An evaluation and excavation by Southern Archaeology and ASE. Post-medieval wheel ruts, tiles, brick fragments, pottery, glass, nails, a circular features (possibly a ploughed out barrow/hut circle, field drainage ditches, a Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper, a prehistoric ditched enclosure and a Bronze Age round barrow.
54	The Rough, Rock Common	1995, 1997	5797–8, 5931, 5800	An evaluation by Southern Archaeology and WA. A Mesolithic and earlier flint working site, undated (probably medieval or earlier) Holloways, lynchets and quarries and the remains of a post-medieval house called "The Mount".
57	Clay Pit Lane, Westhampnett	2000–1	7722	An evaluation and excavation by WA. Mesolithic flints, Neolithic pits, Bronze Age cremation burial, ring ditches and associated burials, and a Bronze Age settlement, Iron Age trackways, ditches and pottery, Roman pottery, two Saxon sunken buildings, medieval pottery and quern fragments in a sub rectangular enclosure.
58	Land at Lavant Quarry	2007		Fieldwalking by COT. Roman pottery, Iron Age entrenchments and prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval material.
140	Drayton Quarry South	1999, 2001–2	EWS839, 7764–6, E145	A watching brief and evaluation by Archaeology South East. The project recorded Bronze Age funerary and domestic activity, Roman agricultural activity and a post-medieval trackway and field boundaries.
141	West Heath Quarry	2006, 2008	EWS947, EWS999, E1215–6	A watching brief by the Berkshire Archaeological Service. The project recorded Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, two undated ditches and accompanying bank, and a post-medieval Holloway and landscape boundaries.
142	Langhurst-	2006	EWS906	A watching brief by the Berkshire Archaeological Service. A possible post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded.

Project ID	Name of project	Year of intervention	HER number	Description
	wood Quarry			
148	Land at Oving	1999	7771–4	An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology. The project recorded Roman and Bronze Age features, burnt flint and flint scatter and some post-medieval features and finds.
152	Land East of Cheesmans Lane	1998		An evaluation by Southern Archaeology. An undated flint flake was recorded.
157	Drayton Quarry North	2002	7793, 7794, E936	An excavation by Northamptonshire Archaeology. The project recorded a Bronze Age stock enclosure, cremation, well and a post-built structure and an Iron Age occupation site.
159	Tarmac Quarry	1990	E591–2	An excavation and Survey/geophysics by Chichester District Archaeological Unit. No archaeological remains were found.
160	Dunford Rough	1998	E168	An evaluation by the Southern Archaeological Services. The project recorded Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and early modern artefact assemblages and post-medieval field boundaries.
162	East of Drayton Depot	1999	E181, E704	An environmental survey and evaluation by King Alfred's College and Cotswold Archaeology. The project recorded deposits relating to the Brighton-Norton raised beach and marine sediments, Roman ditches, burnt flint, a gully and flint scatter, a Bronze Age pit, undated crop marks and post-medieval field boundaries.
163	Hambrook, Funtngton	1998–9	E677	An evaluation by Southern Archaeology. The project recorded a single flint flake, a possible prehistoric field system and an unidentified circular feature.
164	Drayton North Site	1999, 2001	E703, E705, E733	An evaluation and watching brief by the Department Archaeology Services and Archaeology South East. The project recorded Roman and prehistoric activity, Bronze Age cremation, Iron Age pottery and three undated ditches, linear features, pits, hollows and post hole buildings.
165	Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit	2001–2	E743, E935	An evaluation and watching brief by AOC Archaeology and Archaeology South East. The project recorded undated pits, ditches and gullies, Neolithic features, Bronze Age cremation urns, pits, post holes and pottery, Iron Age pits, two undated rectangular post-built structures, and post-medieval; gullies, pits and post holes.
166	Drayton House	1997	E768	An evaluation by Southern Archaeology. The project recorded a possible prehistoric field boundary, Mesolithic flintwork, a Bronze Age settlement and cremation cemetery and a possible Iron Age settlement.
167	South of Kingsham	2005, 2007	E1042, E1063, E1187	Fieldwalking and evaluation by the Development Archaeology Services. The project recorded Bronze Age pottery, Roman pottery, post-medieval pottery and fire cracked flint.
168	Oldwick Farm	2008	E1160	An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology. The details for the project are currently unknown.
169	Valdoe Quarry	2006	E1160	An environmental investigation by ASE. Evidence of in *situ* flint knapping and Palaeoenvironmental remains were recorded.

18.5 Gazetteer of historic assets: Hampshire

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
1	Bull Hill		Object												
2	Broad Oak Pit					Object									
3	Lymore				Domestic	Domestic								Domestic	
4	Swanwick					Un-assigned									
5	Luzborough Hill		Object												
6	Button's Pit					Object									

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
7	New Pit					Religious, ritual and funerary									
8	Dyke's Pit					Object									
9	Newbury's Pit				Object	Religious, ritual and funerary	Object							Multiple	
10	Lower Farringdon				Object	Object								Object	
11	Sandel Heath					Object								Object	Object
12	Shoot Lane Southeast			Object	Object	Object								Object	
13	Sandhills Lane West		Object	Object	Domestic	Domestic								Multiple	
14	Hucklesbrook					Religious, ritual and funerary				Domestic				Multiple	
15	Nursling	Object			Un-assigned	Un-assigned	Domestic		Object	Religious, ritual and funerary	Domestic			Multiple	Religious, ritual and funerary
16	Hook					Domestic	Domestic		Un-assigned		Transport			Multiple	
17	Godshill						Domestic		Domestic					Domestic	
18	Ellingham Farm	Un-assigned			Object	Religious, ritual and funerary			Domestic	Object				Multiple	Water and drainage
19	Bentley Green Farm			Object		Religious, ritual and funerary				Un-assigned				Multiple	Un-assigned
20	Manor Farm					Object	Multiple		Domestic	Un-assigned	Object			Multiple	
21	Grooms Farm			Un-assigned		Un-assigned	Un-assigned		Industrial					Un-assigned	
22	Bleak Hill (Hammer Warren)	Object				Object			Object					Multiple	Agriculture and Sub-sistence
23	Dunbridge (Kimbridge Farm)		Industrial												
24	Somerley Estate			Object			Object		Object		Un-assigned			Un-assigned	Un-assigned
25	Lode Farm Sandpit	Object							Object		Object			Object	
26	Mockbeggar Lane	Object			Religious, ritual and funerary	Religious, ritual and funerary			Un-assigned		Multiple	Un-assigned		Multiple	

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
27	Blue Haze Pit														
28	Nea Farm	Object	Domestic	Object	Object	Domestic	Object		Domestic	Object	Multiple	Object		Multiple	
29	Rabbit Field Hill			Object	Object	Object								Object	
30	Lee on Solent Quarry	Object													
31	Lower Farm	Object					Object			Un-assigned	Agriculture and Sub-sistence			Multiple	
103	Watmore Farm, Eversley	Un-assigned				Religious, ritual and funerary			Un-assigned			Un-assigned		Un-assigned	Un-assigned
104	Rookery Farm, Kingsley	Industrial		Object		Object			Multiple					Multiple	Un-assigned
105	St Nicholas church, Kingsley								Object	Object	Un-assigned			Un-assigned	
106	Southam Common			Industrial											
107	Fareham								Un-assigned						
108	Abshott					Domestic	Transport		Domestic		Multiple	Object		Multiple	
110	Crystal Hollow			Object	Un-assigned		Domestic		Domestic					Domestic	
111	East Horton Farm, Fair Oak	Un-assigned		Domestic		Un-assigned			Domestic					Un-assigned	
112	The Slings, Bloomery						Industrial		Industrial	Industrial				Industrial	
114	Golden Common		Industrial		Industrial									Industrial	
115	Huckswood Quarry						Domestic		Domestic	Object				Multiple	
116	Rockford					Multiple						Agriculture and Sub-sistence		Multiple	
117	Frithend, Kingsley					Domestic	Un-assigned		Un-assigned		Domestic			Multiple	Multiple
118	Testwood Lakes (Meadow Lake)					Transport									
119	Testwood Lakes		Water and drainage	Water and drainage	Water and drainage	Water and drainage	Water and drainage							Water and drainage	
120	Testwood lakes (Little Testwood Lake)														Un-assigned
121	Sharshill Farm														

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
122	Manor Farm, Lymington								Un-assigned		Domestic			Un-assigned	Un-assigned
123	Burnt Common, Mortimer West End	Object												Un-assigned	Un-assigned
124	Testwood III (Meadow Lake)					Transport									
125	Romsey										Un-assigned				
126	NE Hunts Farm			Object											
127	Mortimer West End														Un-assigned
128	Otterbourne								Domestic						
129	Colden Common								Domestic						
130	SE of Timsbury Manor		Industrial												
131	Lockerley								Un-assigned						
132	Nursling and Rownhams					Un-assigned									
133	Adanac Farm, Nursling	Object				Un-assigned					Agriculture and Sub-sistence			Multiple	
134	Gosport		Object												
137	Efford Landfill						Industrial		Industrial		Industrial			Industrial	
138	Squabb Wood Quarry														
139	The Mount														Un-assigned
146	Downton Manor Farm					Object								Multiple	Multiple
147	Walkford and Beckley Farms	Object		Object	Object	Object			Object		Object	Object		Object	Un-assigned
149	Eversely Quarry, Everseley Common											Defence			
170	Land within the Elvetham Estate, Bramshill	Object													Un-assigned

18.6 Gazetteer of historic assets: Surrey

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
60	Firgrove Hill, Farnham		Object											Un-assigned	Un-assigned
61	Park Farm, Watton	Object							Religious, ritual and funerary					Multiple	
62	Snailslynch Farm, Farnham		Object						Industrial						
63	Gosden farm Gravel Pit, Bramley	Object													
64	Burrows Cross, Peaslake						Religious, ritual and funerary								
65	Byfleet								Domestic						
66	Mixnam's Farm, Thorpe				Domestic		Domestic		Domestic					Domestic	
67	Weston Wood, Albury			Domestic	Object	Domestic								Domestic	
68	Ferry Lane, Shepperton								Object		Object			Multiple	Multiple
70	Molesey Road, Hersham														
71	Little Pickle, Bletchingly										Multiple	Domestic		Multiple	
72	Abbey Meads, Runnymede	Object				Object	Object		Object					Object	
73	Kempton Park, Spelthorne								Object						
74	Staines				Multiple				Object					Multiple	
75	Shepperton Ranges Gravel Pit				Object	Object					Object			Multiple	Multiple
76	Staines Road Farm, Shepperton	Object			Religious, ritual and funerary									Multiple	Un-assigned
77	Thorpe Lea Nurseries					Domestic	Domestic		Domestic					Domestic	
78	Brooklands, Elmbridge						Domestic		Domestic	Domestic	Domestic	Domestic		Domestic	
79	Land SW of Queen Mary Reservoir, Staines	Object			Domestic						Object			Multiple	
80	Church Lammas,		Object		Transport	Un-assigned						Agriculture and Sub-		Multiple	

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
	Staines											sistence			
81	Lower Mill Farm, Stanwell	Object			Domestic	Domestic	Domestic							Multiple	
82	Home Farm, Laleham	Multiple			Multiple	Multiple			Object		Object	Object		Multiple	
83	Runfold Farm, Badshot Lea				Object	Object	Domestic		Object			Industrial		Multiple	Multiple
84	Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe	Domestic		Object	Object	Object			Domestic	Domestic	Domestic	Object		Multiple	Un-assigned
85	The Margins, Shepperton	Religious, ritual and funerary													Un-assigned
86	Coleford Farm											Object			
87	Homefield Sand Pit near Runfold											Un-assigned			
88	Frank's Pit, Betchworth			Object	Multiple	Multiple			Object		Object			Multiple	Un-assigned
89	Park Pit, Buckland											Un-assigned			
90	Wey Manor Farm, Addlestone		Object			Domestic	Object		Domestic	Domestic	Agriculture and Sub-sistence	Agriculture and Sub-sistence		Multiple	Religious, ritual and funerary
91	Land east of Place Farm, Blechingley	Domestic		Domestic		Un-assigned	Un-assigned					Industrial		Multiple	
92	Reigate Hill Borrow pit	Object													
93	Tapwood Pit, Buckland											Object			
94	Hithermoor Pit, Stanwell Moor	Object			Object	Object					Multiple	Object		Object	
95	Princess Royal Sandpit, Runfold			Object		Object	Object		Object			Object		Object	
96	Seale Lodge Sandpit, Seale														
98	St Nicholas School Playing Fields, Shepperton														
99	Hengrove Farm, Staines	Religious, ritual and funerary			Un-assigned	Agriculture and Sub-sistence	Domestic		Agriculture and Sub-sistence					Multiple	
100	Mercers East Quarry, Merstham	Un-assigned		Object								Un-assigned		Un-assigned	Un-assigned

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
101	Alton Road Sandpit, Farnham														
102	Whitehall lane/Milton Park Farm, Egham		Object	Object	Object	Domestic	Domestic		Object	Domestic	Domestic	Domestic		Multiple	
144	Oxted Quarry														
145	Pendell Farm, Blechingley			Object	Multiple	Un-assigned			Multiple	Un-assigned	Un-assigned	Object		Multiple	Un-assigned
150	Mixnam's Gravel pit					Object	Domestic							Multiple	Religious, ritual and funerary
151	Patterson's Pit					Domestic									
153	Coldharbour Quarry					Multiple			Multiple					Multiple	
154	Badshot Farm				Religious, ritual and funerary										
155	Beamond's Farm						Object		Multiple					Multiple	

18.7 Gazetteer of historic assets: East Sussex

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
32	Asheham Coombe, Rodmell										Object			Multiple	Religious, ritual and funerary
33	Selmeston			Domestic	Object	Object	Object		Object		Object			Multiple	
34	Fairlight Quarry						Un-assigned								

18.8 Gazetteer of historic assets: West Sussex

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
36	**Slindon Park**		**Object**												
37	**Stump Bottom, Park Brow**					**Object**									

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
39	Greatham						Object								
42	Portfield		Object				Object		Object					Un-assigned	Un-assigned
43	Old Erringham									Industrial	Object			Multiple	
44	Stedham Common			Object		Religious, ritual and funerary			Un-assigned					Multiple	
45	West Heath					Religious, ritual and funerary						Domestic		Multiple	
46	Old Erringham Farm						Civil								
47	Boxgrove		Multiple		Object		Domestic		Agri-culture and sub-sistence			Un-assigned		Multiple	
48	Little Oldwick Copse, Levant								Domestic						
49	Lickhold Farm	Un-assigned							Un-assigned					Un-assigned	Object
50	Dairy Lane, Oving	Object				Religious, ritual and funerary	Domestic		Domestic					Multiple	
51	Hassocks								Religious, ritual and funerary						
52	Heath End Sandpit	Un-assigned				Religious, ritual and funerary						Multiple		Multiple	Un-assigned
54	The Rough, Rock Common, washington		Industrial	Industrial								Domestic		Multiple	Multiple
57	Clay Pit lane, West-hampnett			Object	Un-assigned	Religious, ritual and funerary	Transport		Object	Domestic	Un-assigned			Multiple	
58	Land at Lavant Quarry						Un-assigned		Object		Un-assigned	Un-assigned		Un-assigned	
140	Drayton Quarry South					Multiple			Agri-culture and sub-sistence			Multiple		Multiple	
141	West Heath Quarry	Object		Object	Object	Object						Multiple		Multiple	Un-assigned
142	Langhurstwood Quarry,											Civil			

Project ID	Name of project	Undated Pre-historic	Palaeo-lithic	Meso-lithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Pre-historic/ Roman	Roman	Early Medieval	Medieval	Post-medieval	Modern	Multi-period	Un-certain
	Horsham														
148	Land at Oving	Object				Un-assigned			Un-assigned			Multiple		Multiple	
152	Land East of Cheesmans Lane	Object													
157	Drayton Quarry North					Multiple	Domestic							Multiple	
159	Tarmac Quarry, Lavant														
160	Dunford Rough				Object	Object	Object		Object		Object	Multiple	Object	Multiple	
162	East of Drayton Depot	Multiple				Un-assigned			Un-assigned			Agri-culture and sub-sistence		Multiple	Un-assigned
163	Hambrook, Funtington	Multiple												Multiple	Un-assigned
164	Drayton North Site	Un-assigned				Religious, ritual and funerary	Object		Un-assigned					Multiple	Multiple
165	Drayton Sand and Gravel Pit				Un-assigned	Multiple	Un-assigned		Multiple	Multiple	Multiple	Multiple		Multiple	Multiple
166	Drayton House	Agri-culture and sub-sistence		Industrial		Multiple	Domestic							Multiple	
167	South of Kingsham	Object				Object			Object			Object		Object	
168	Oldwick Farm														
169	Valdoe Quarry		Industrial												

Fig 1 Distribution of all projects

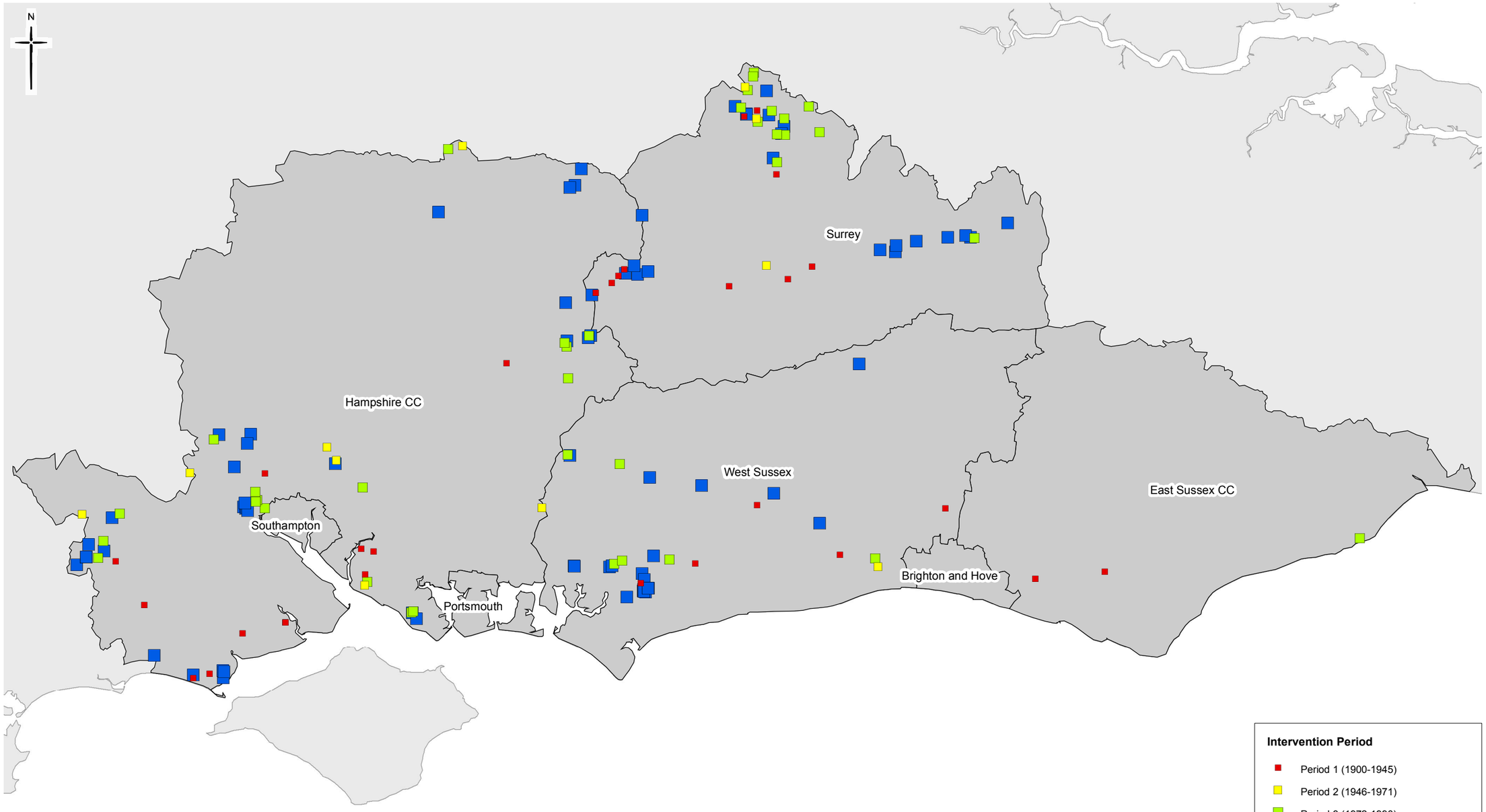

Fig 2 Distribution of all projects in relation to the period of investigation

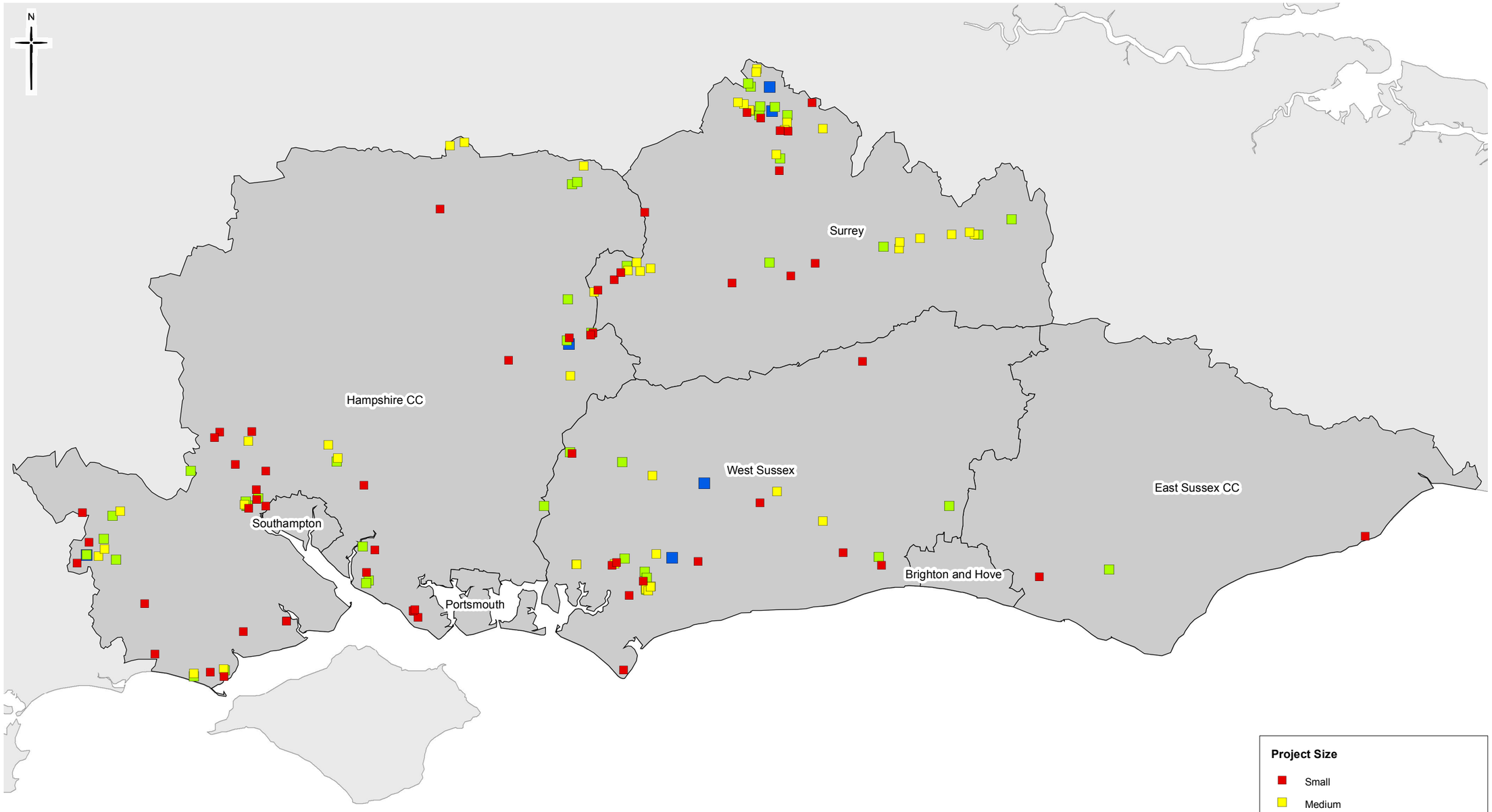

Fig 3 Distribution of projects in relation to project size

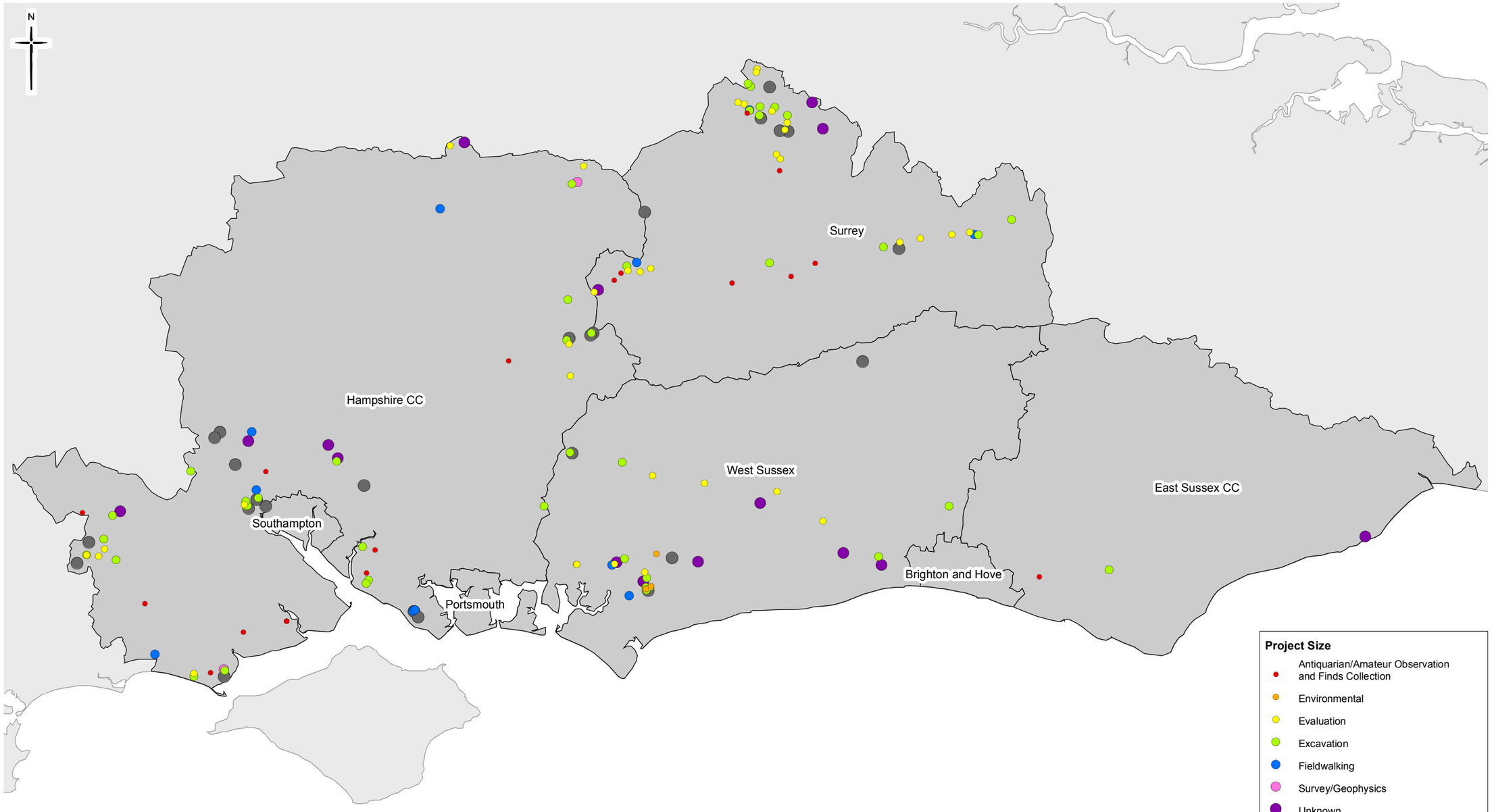

Fig 4 Distribution of projects in relation to the nature of the primary fieldwork

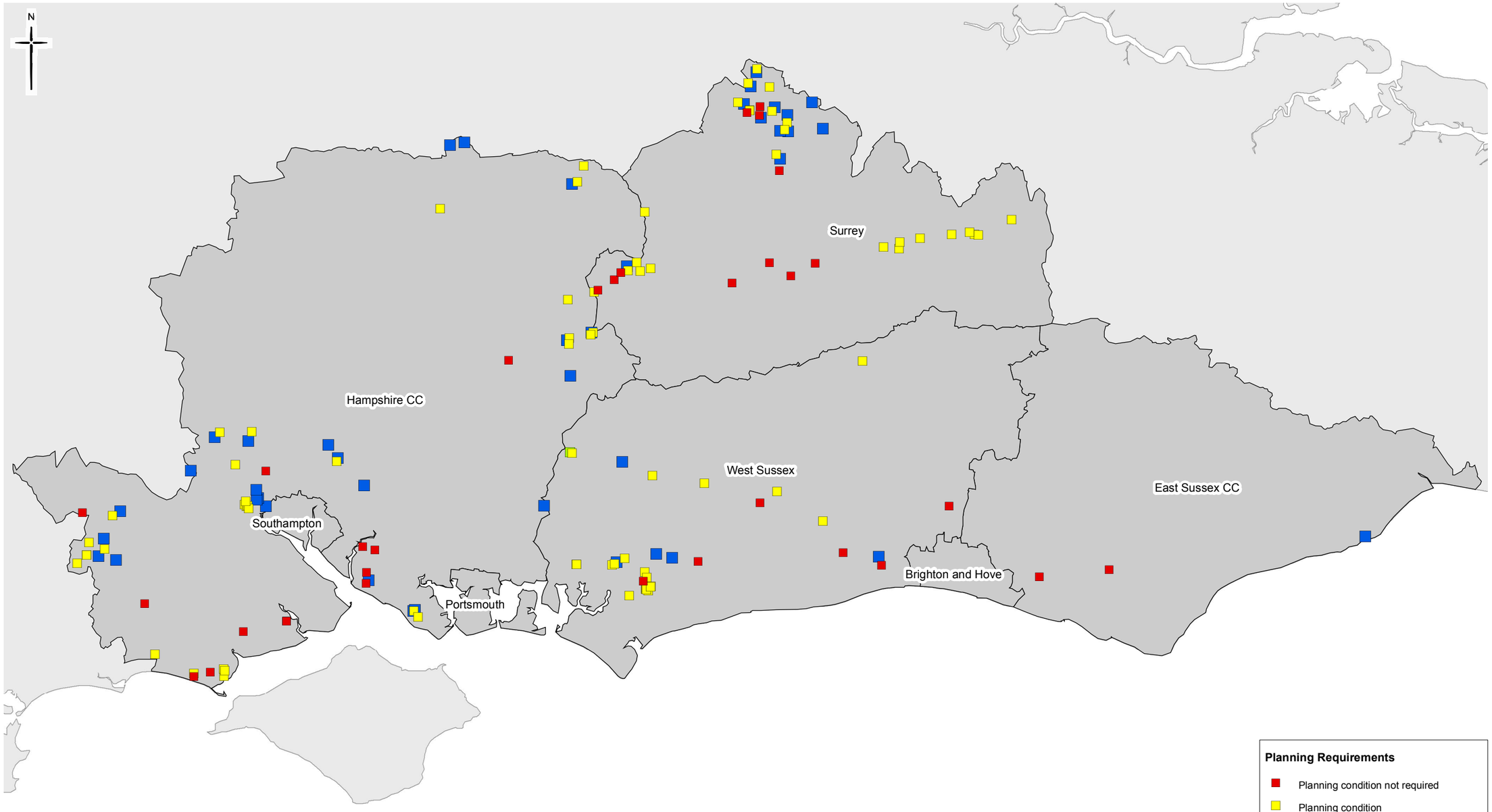

Fig 5 Distribution of projects in relation to the planning conditions

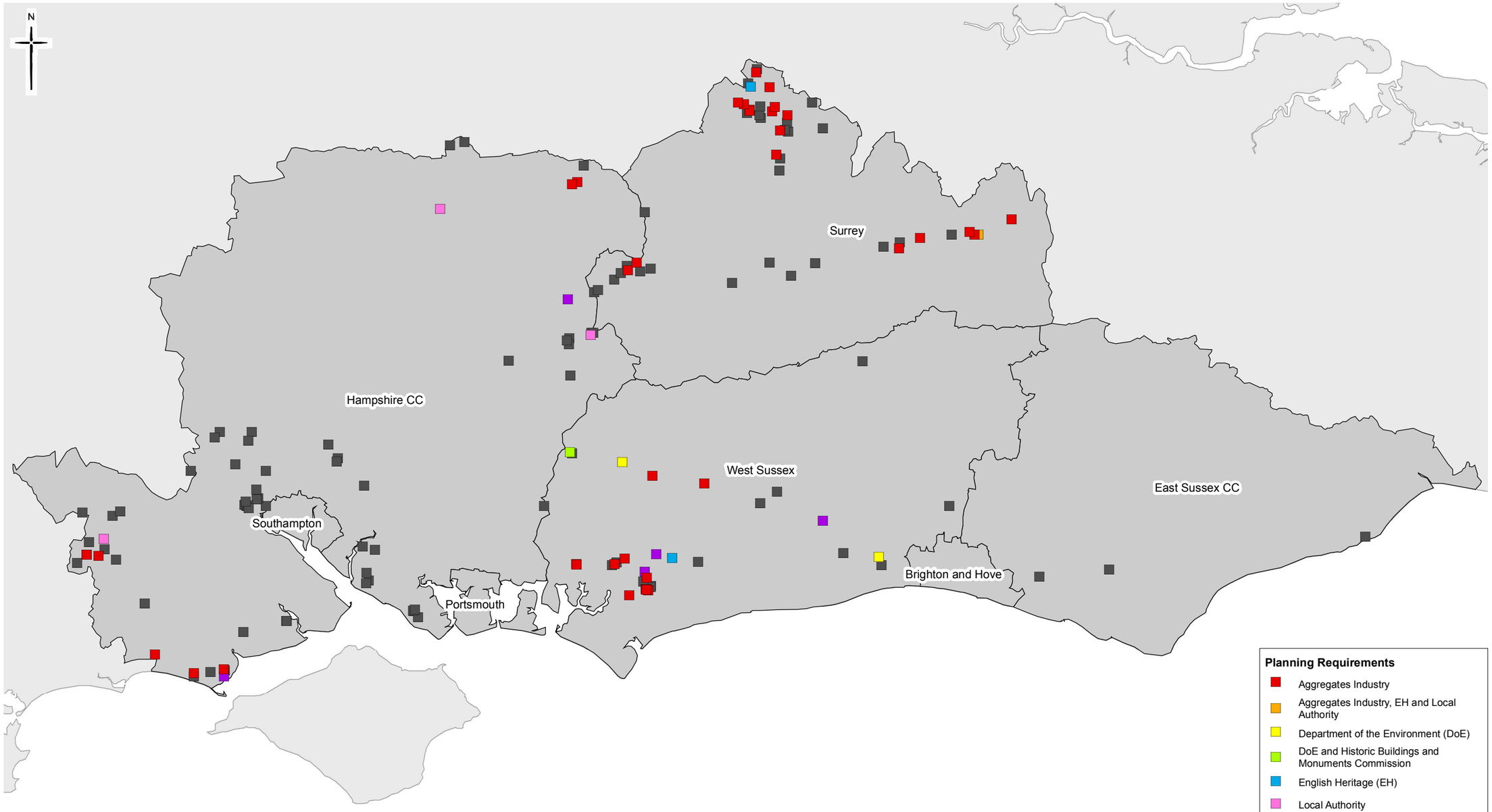

Fig 6 Distribution of projects in relation to the funding body

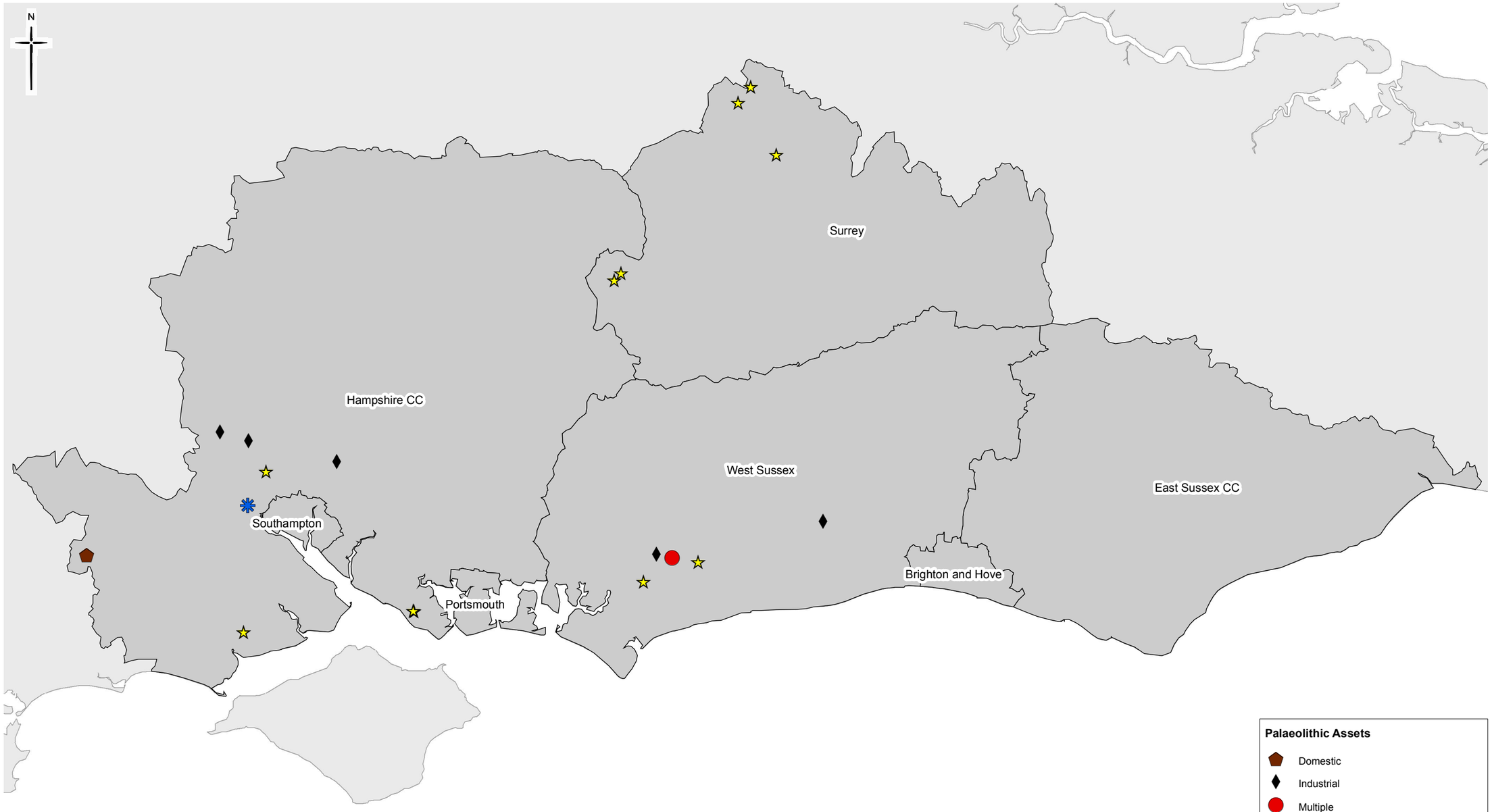

Fig 7 Distribution of Palaeolithic assets

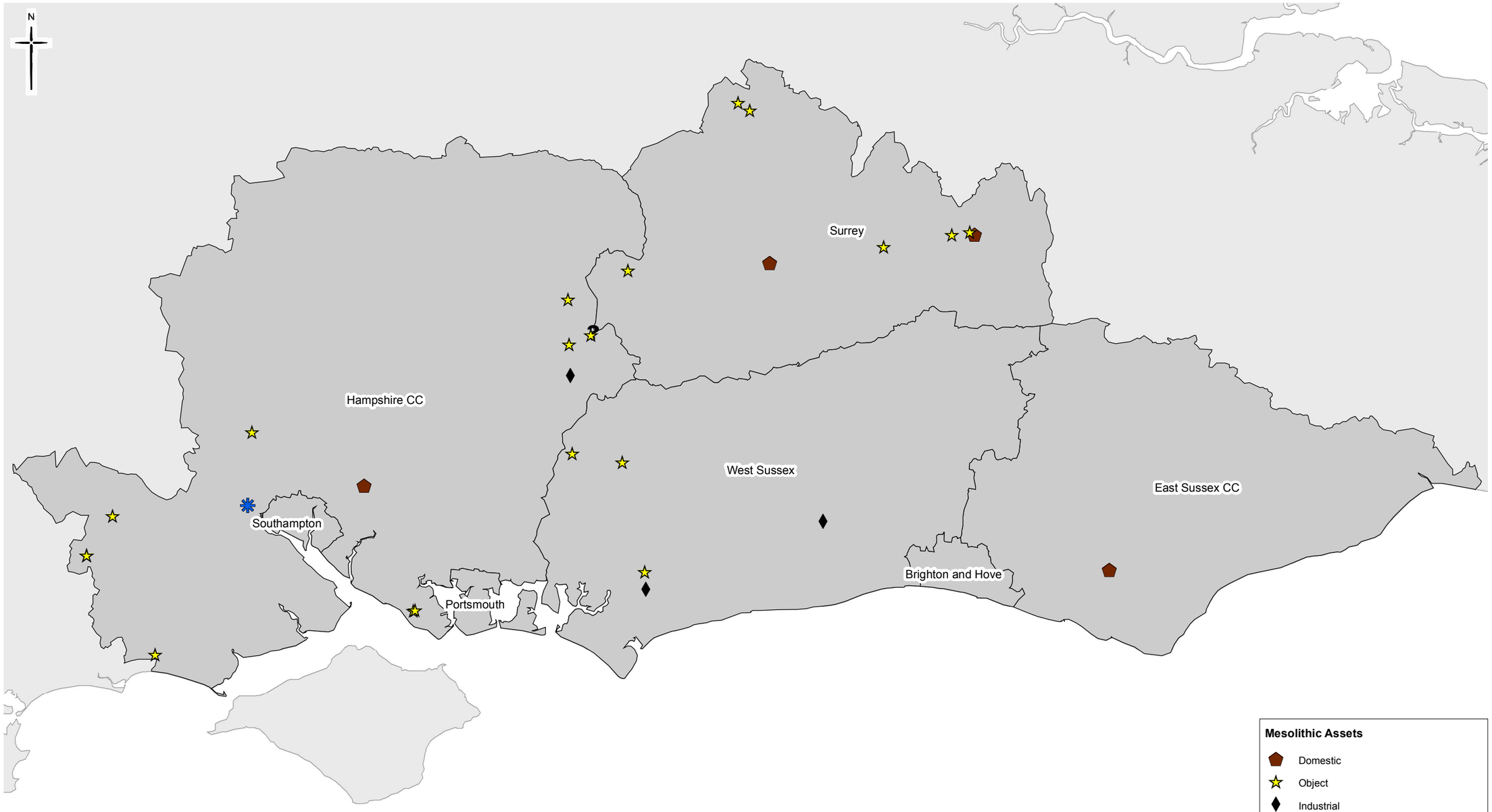

Fig 8 Distribution of Mesolithic assets

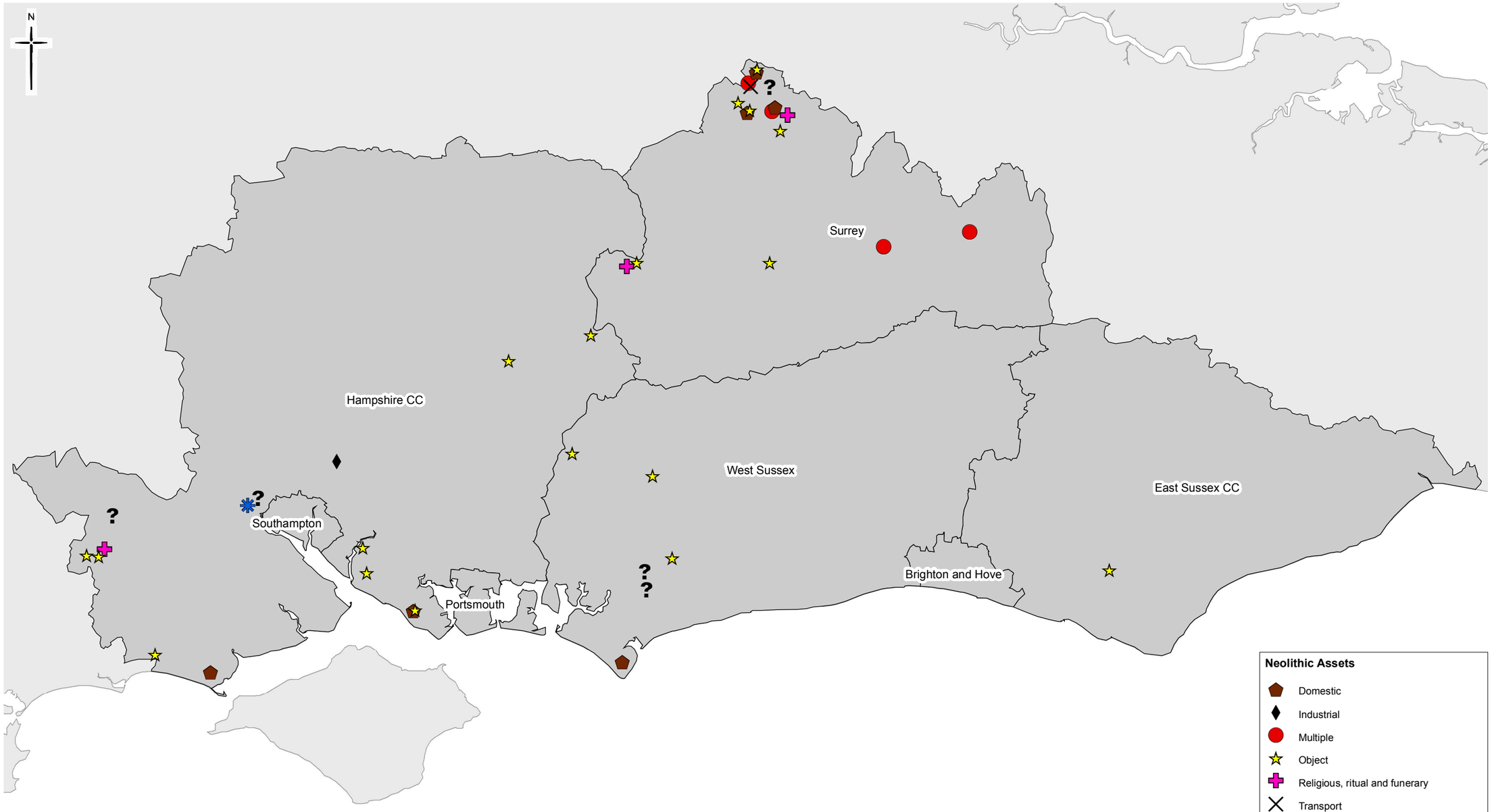

Fig 9 Distribution of Neolithic assets

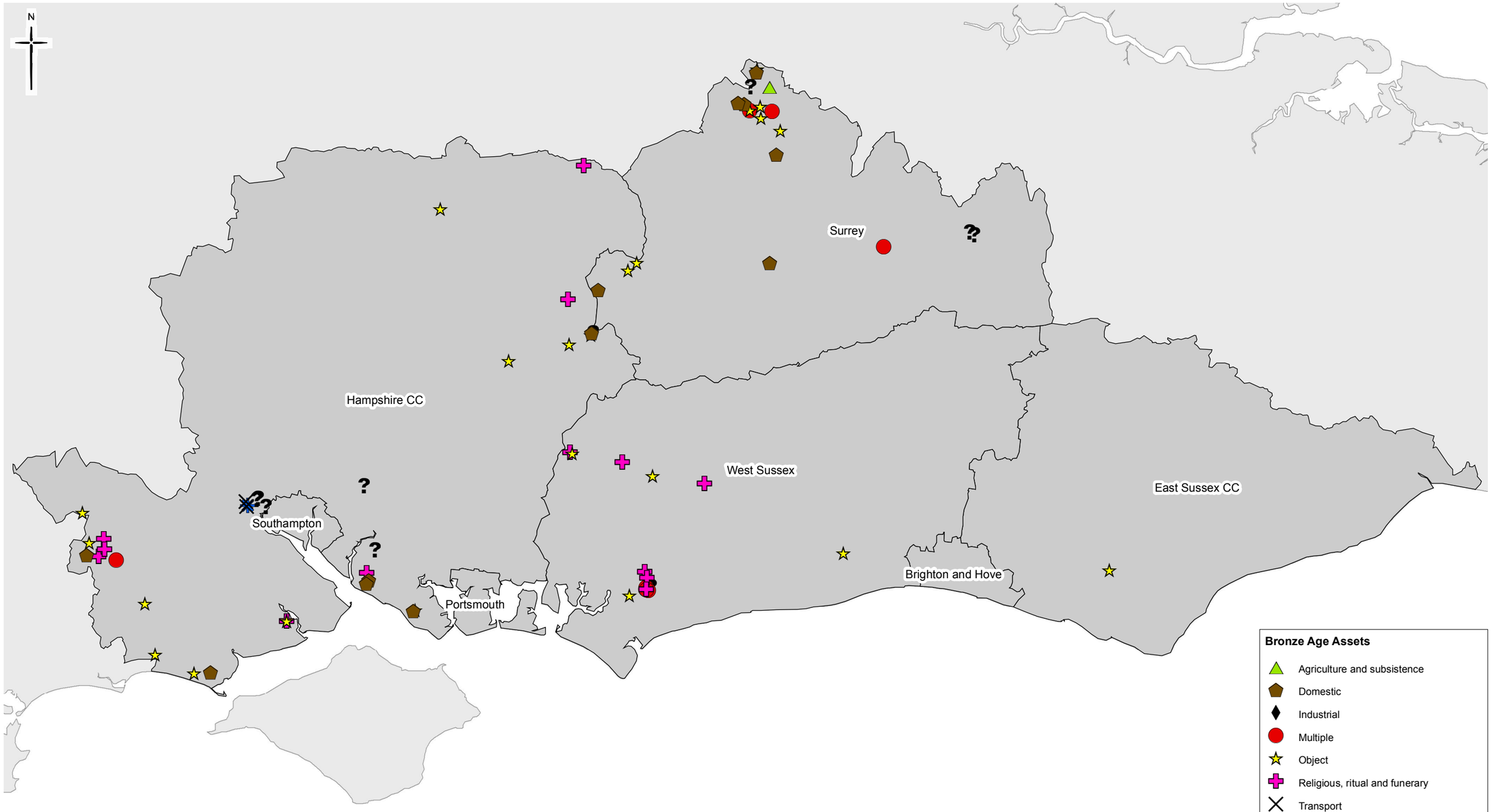

Fig 10 Distribution of Bronze Age assets

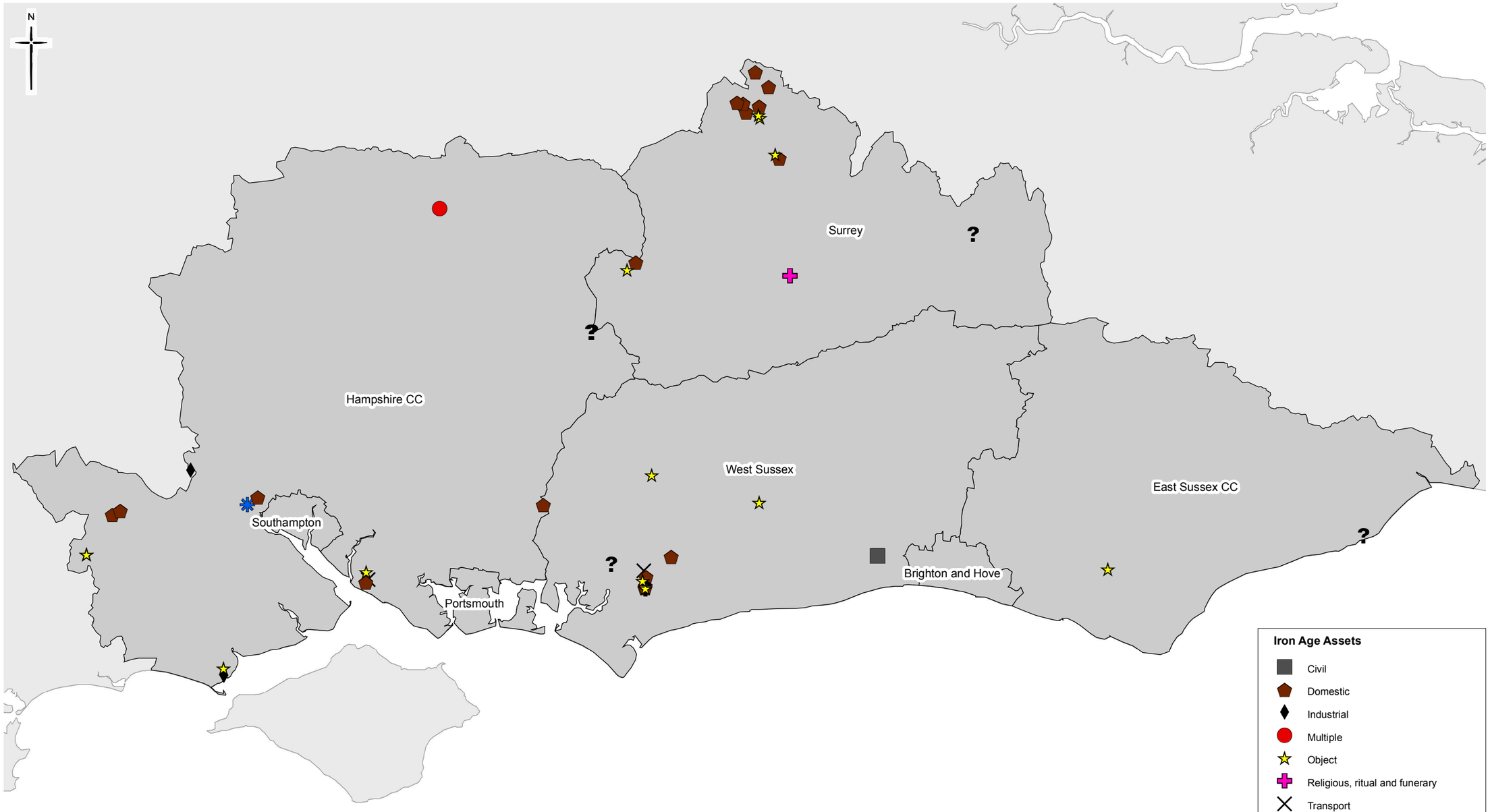

Fig 11 Distribution of Iron Age assets

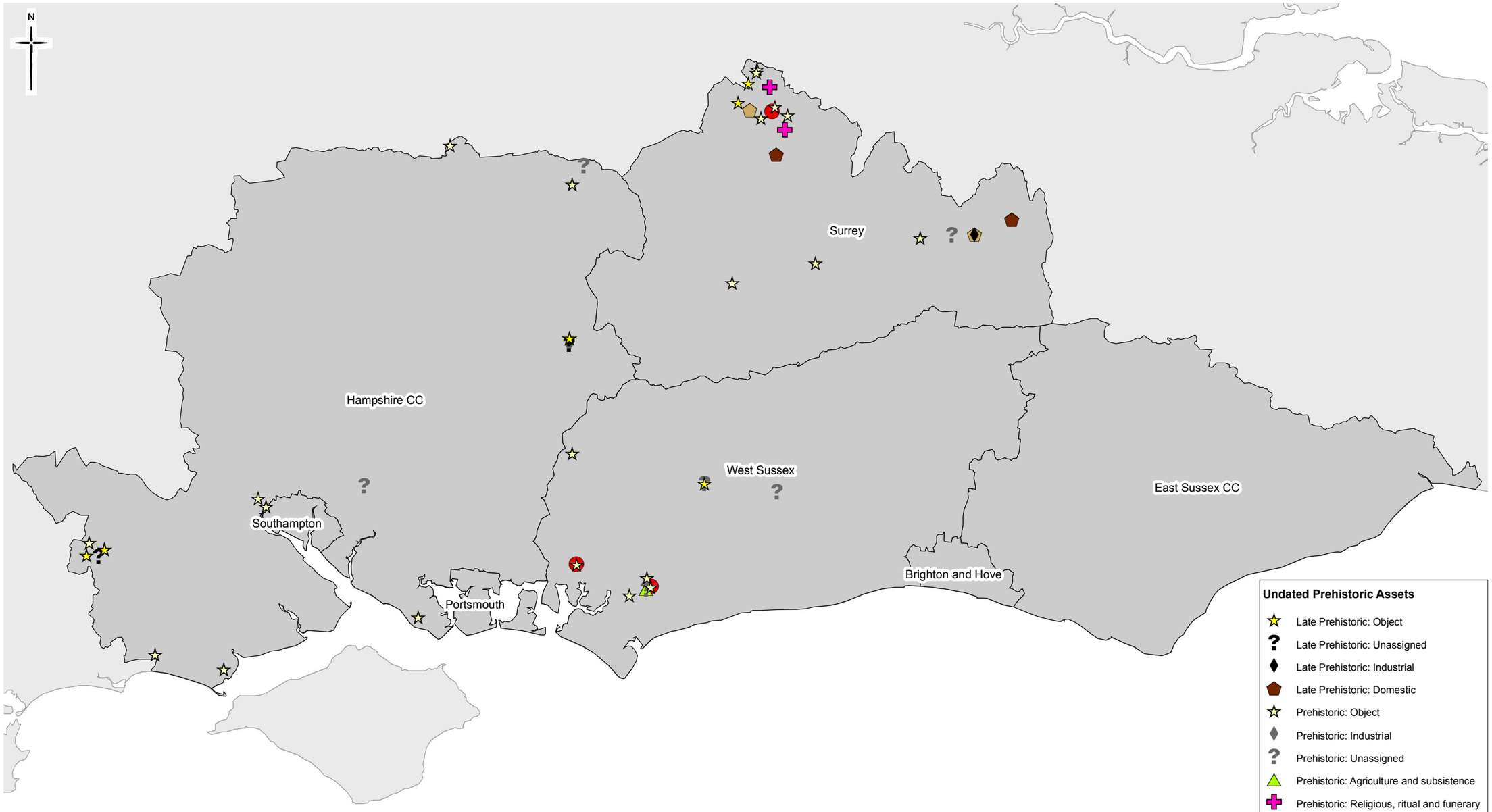

Fig 12 Distribution of undated prehistoric assets

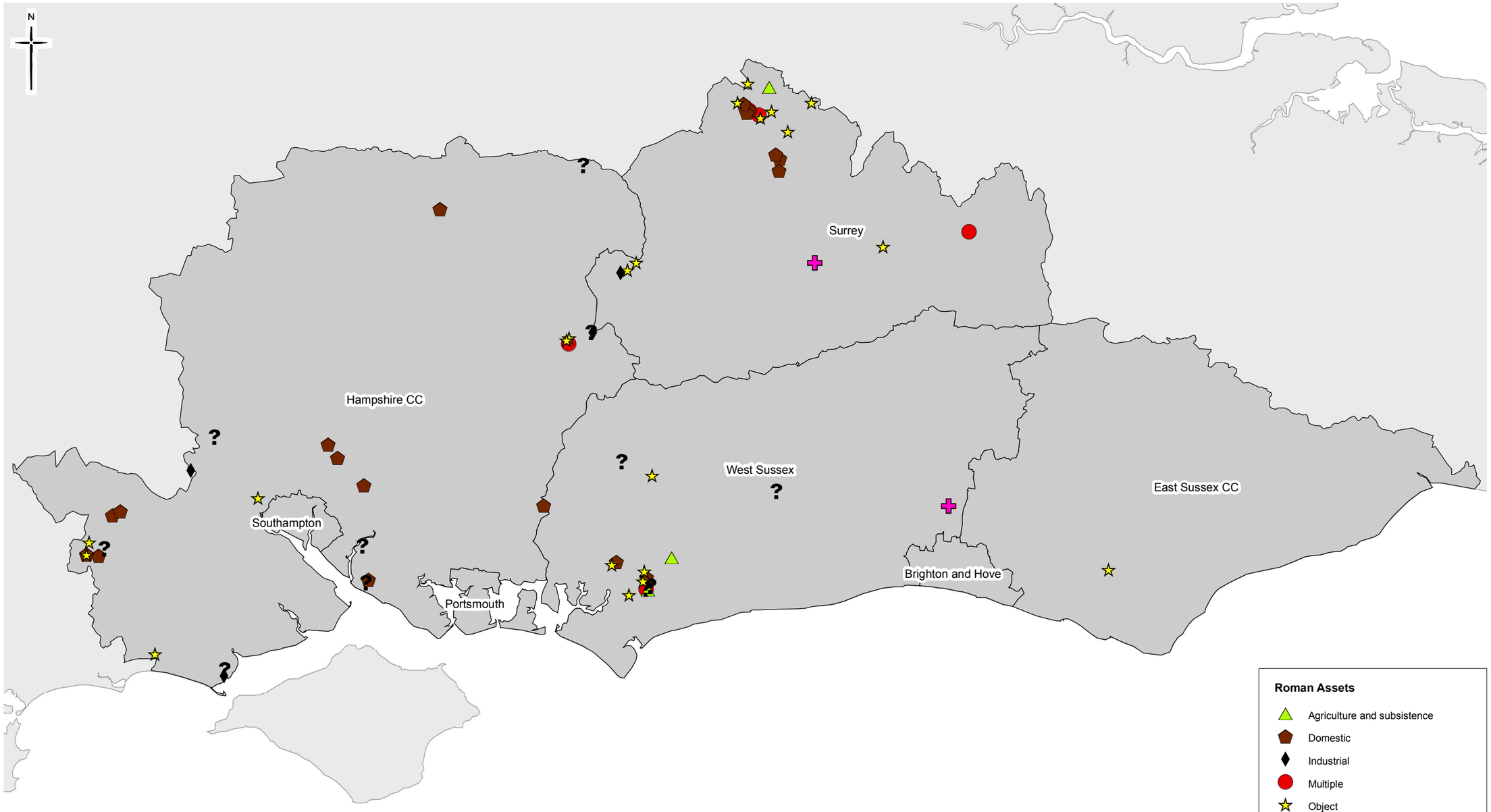

Fig 13 Distribution of Roman assets

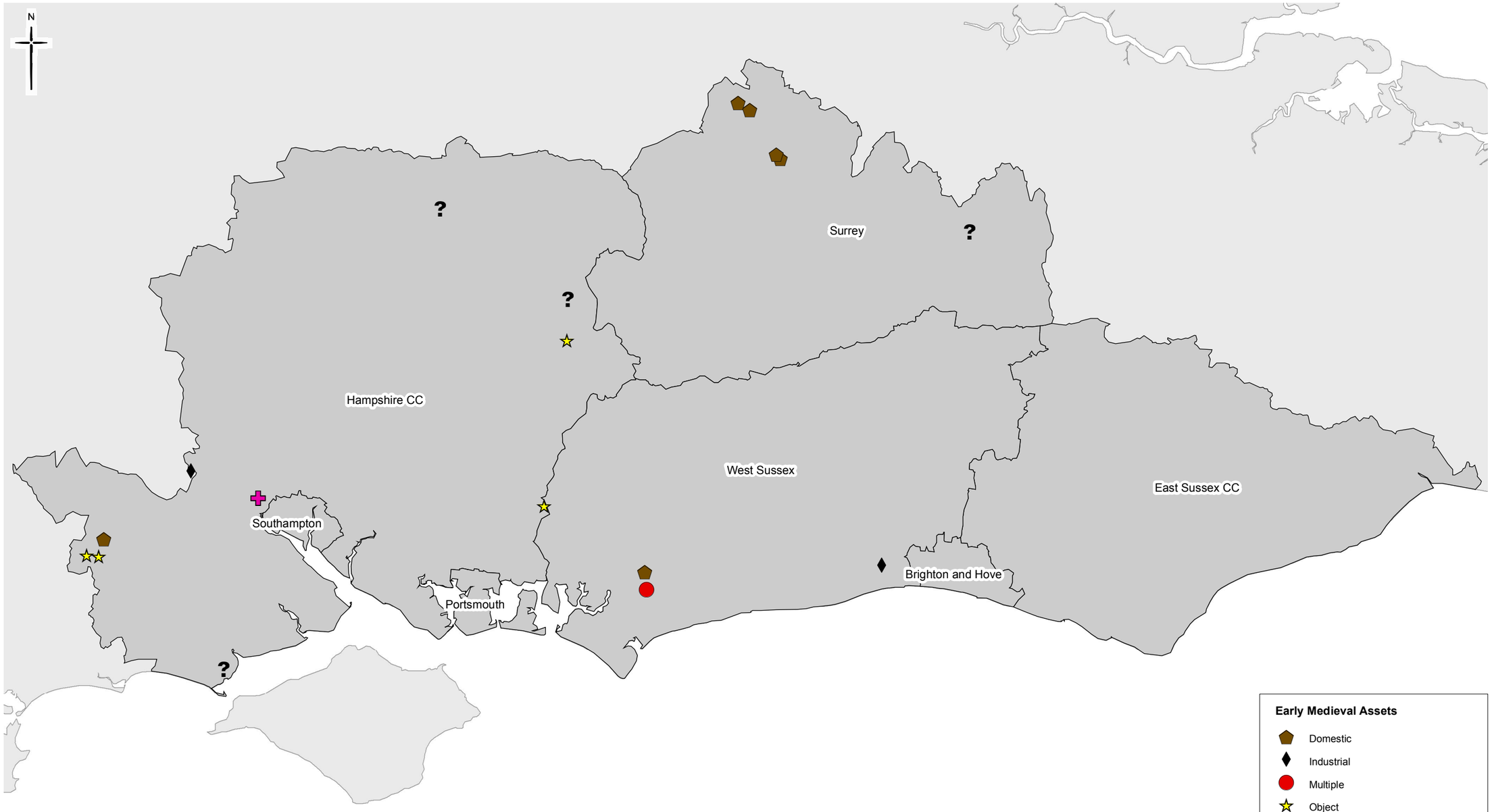

Fig 14 Distribution of early medieval assets

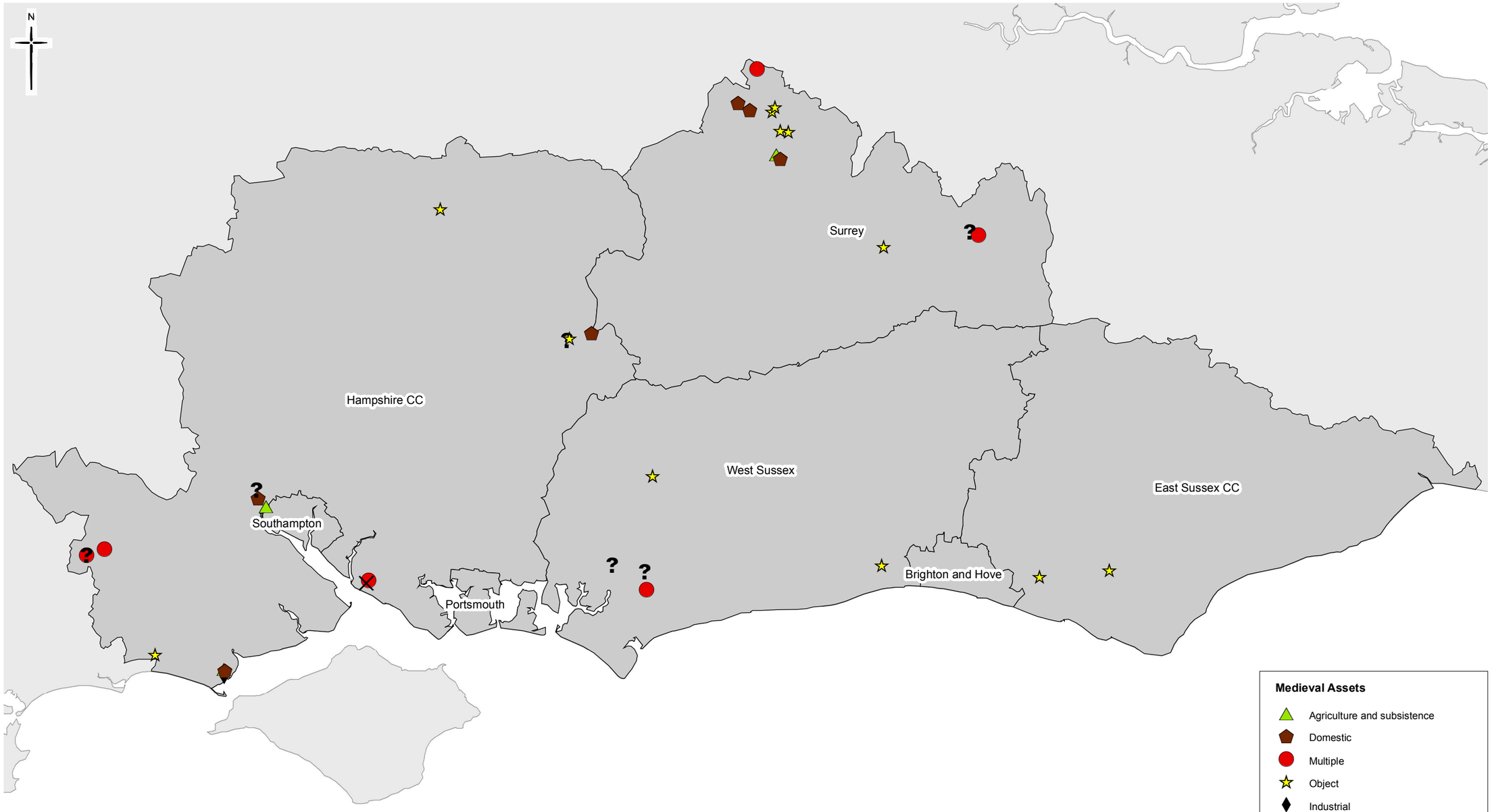

Fig 15 Distribution of medieval assets

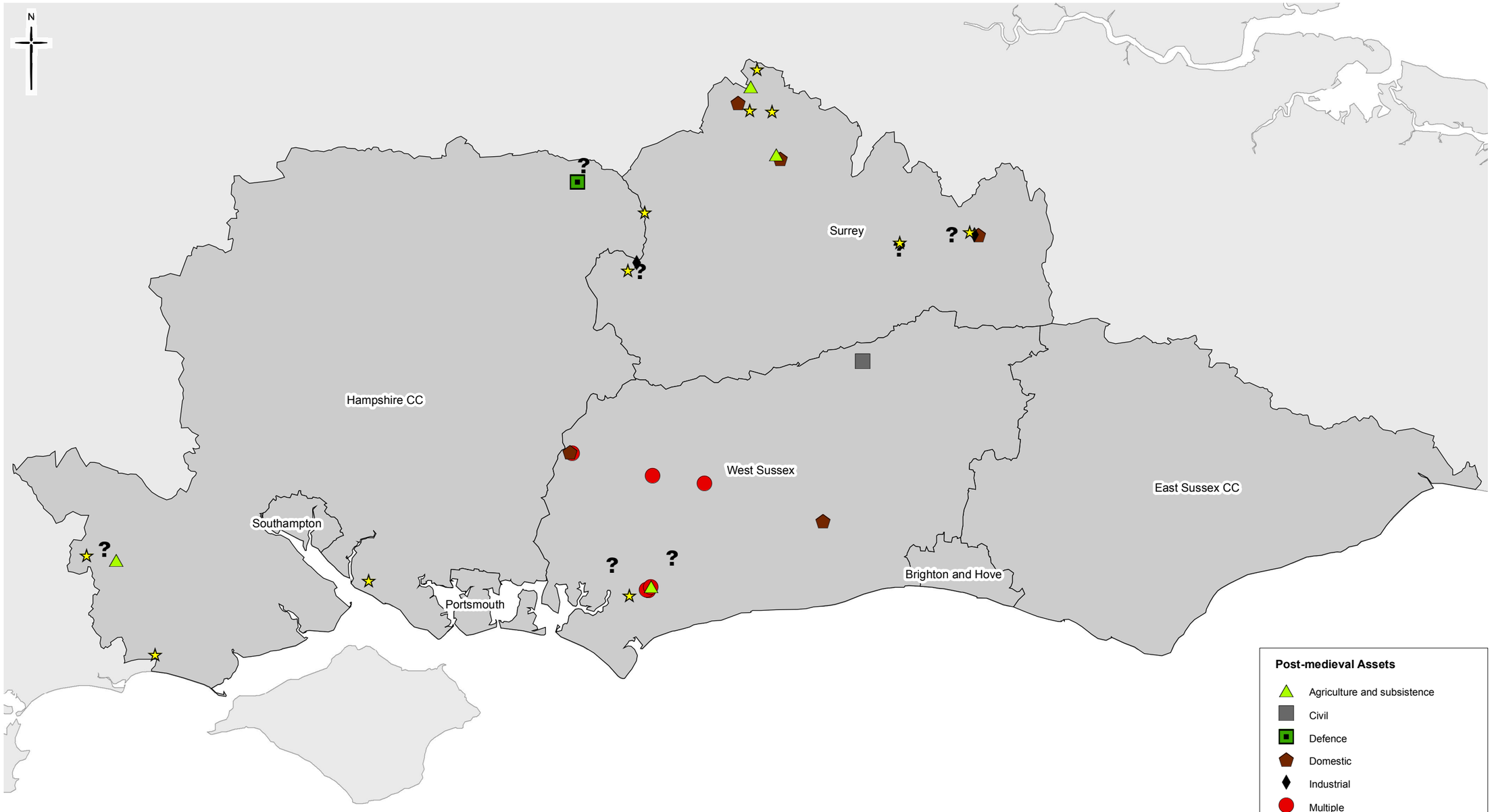

Fig 16 Distribution of post-medieval assets

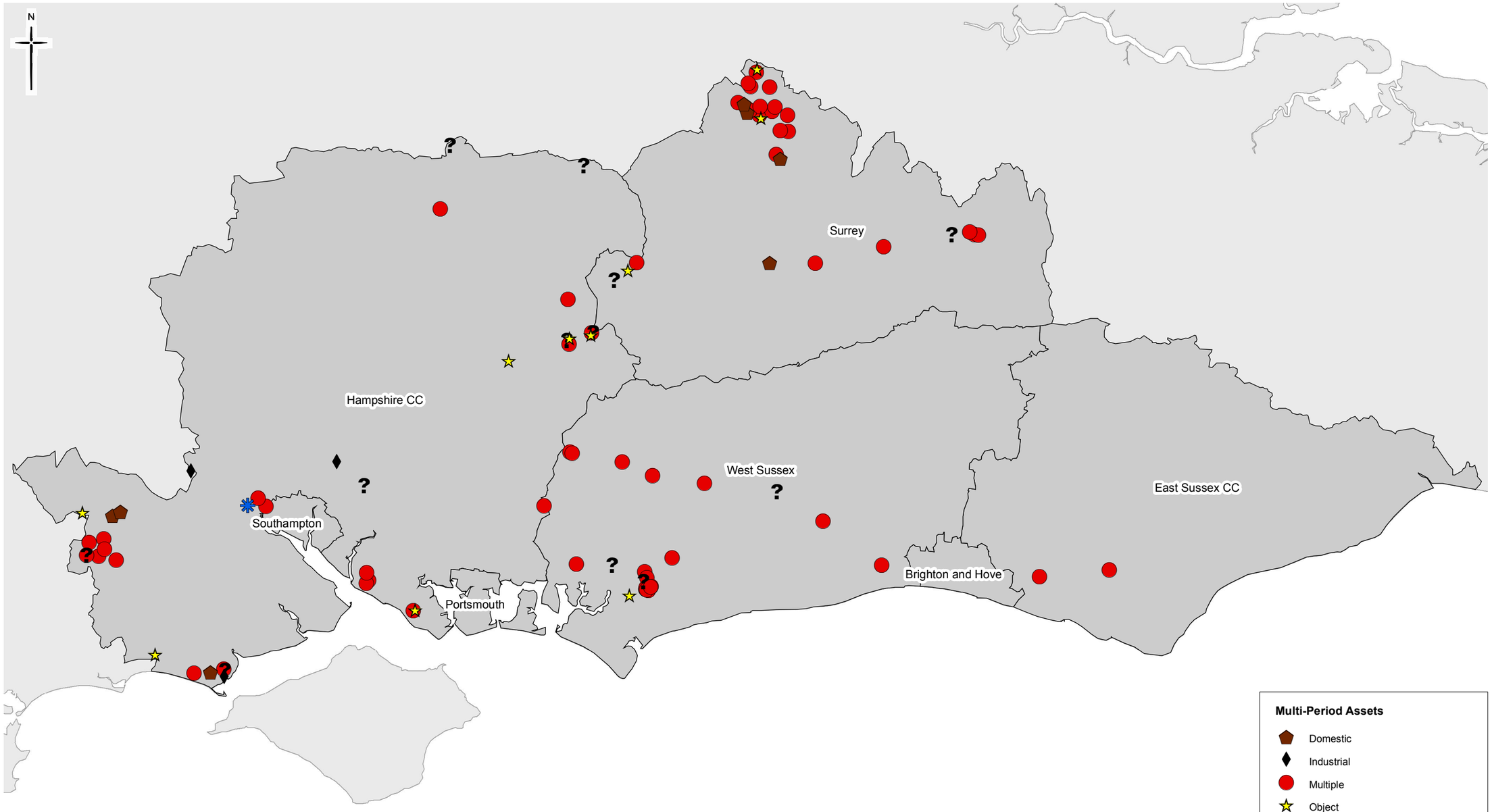

Fig 17 Distribution of multi-period historic assets

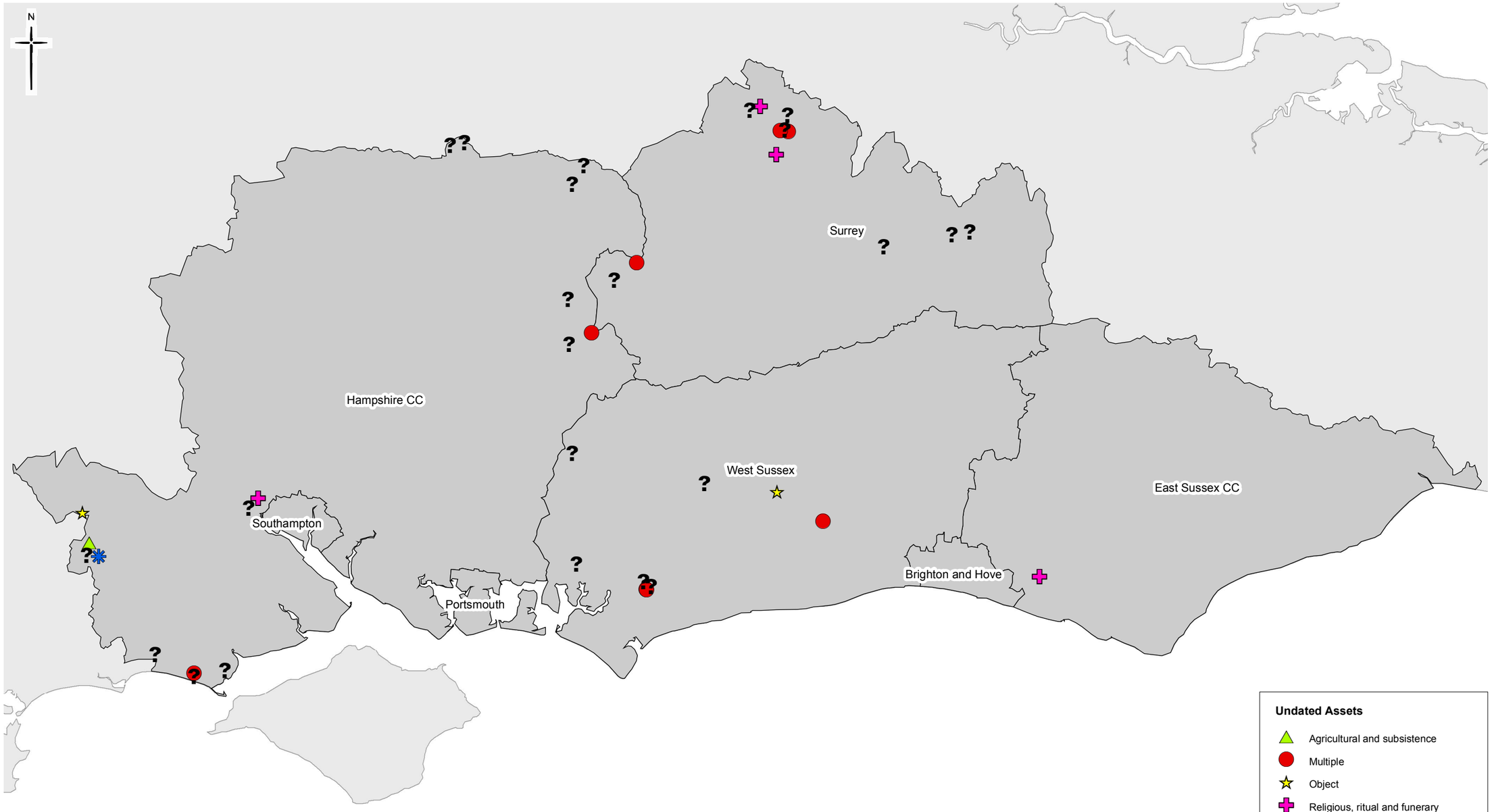

Fig 18 Distribution of undated assets

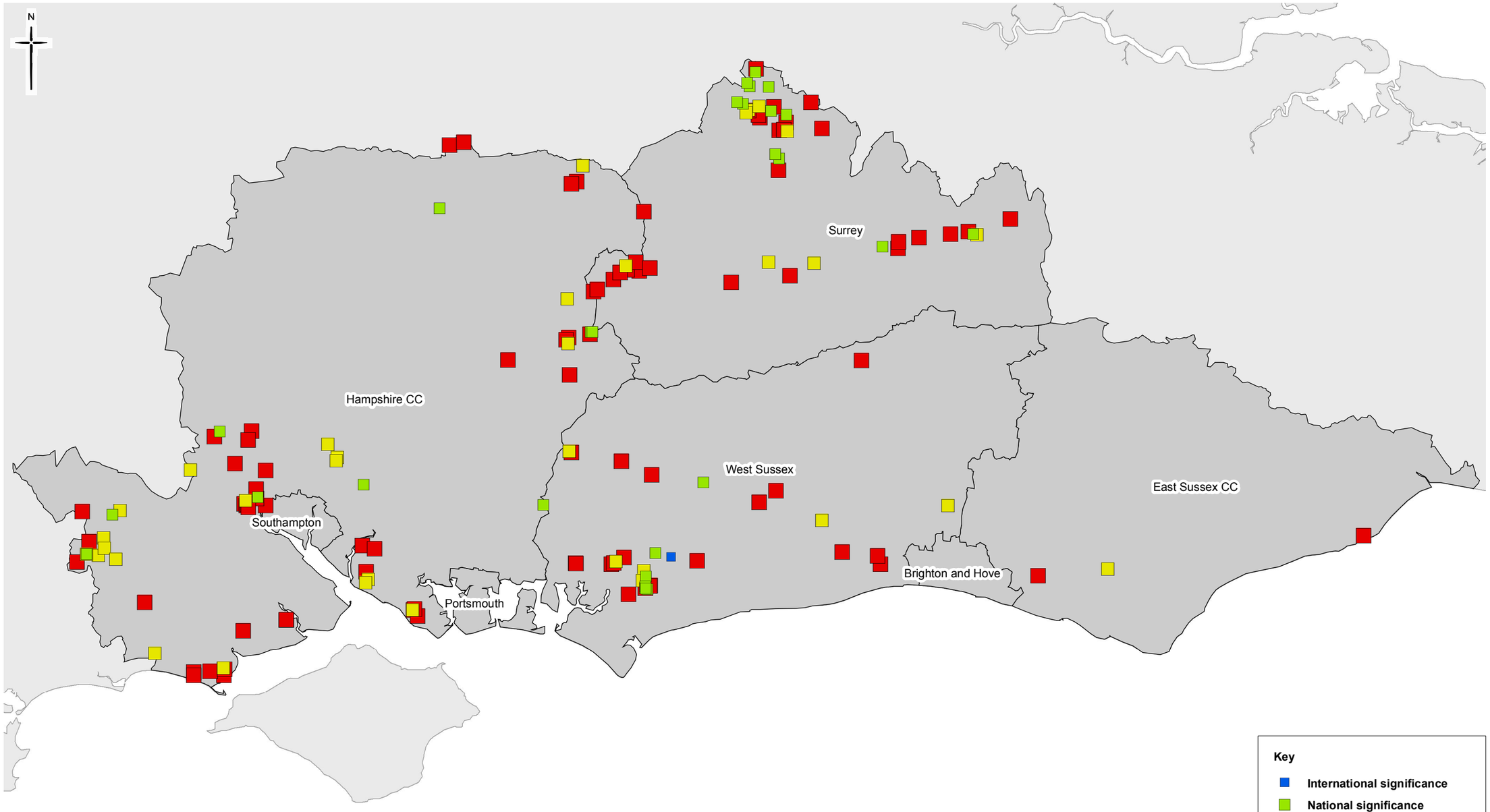

Fig 19 Distribution of the projects in relation to the significance of the data

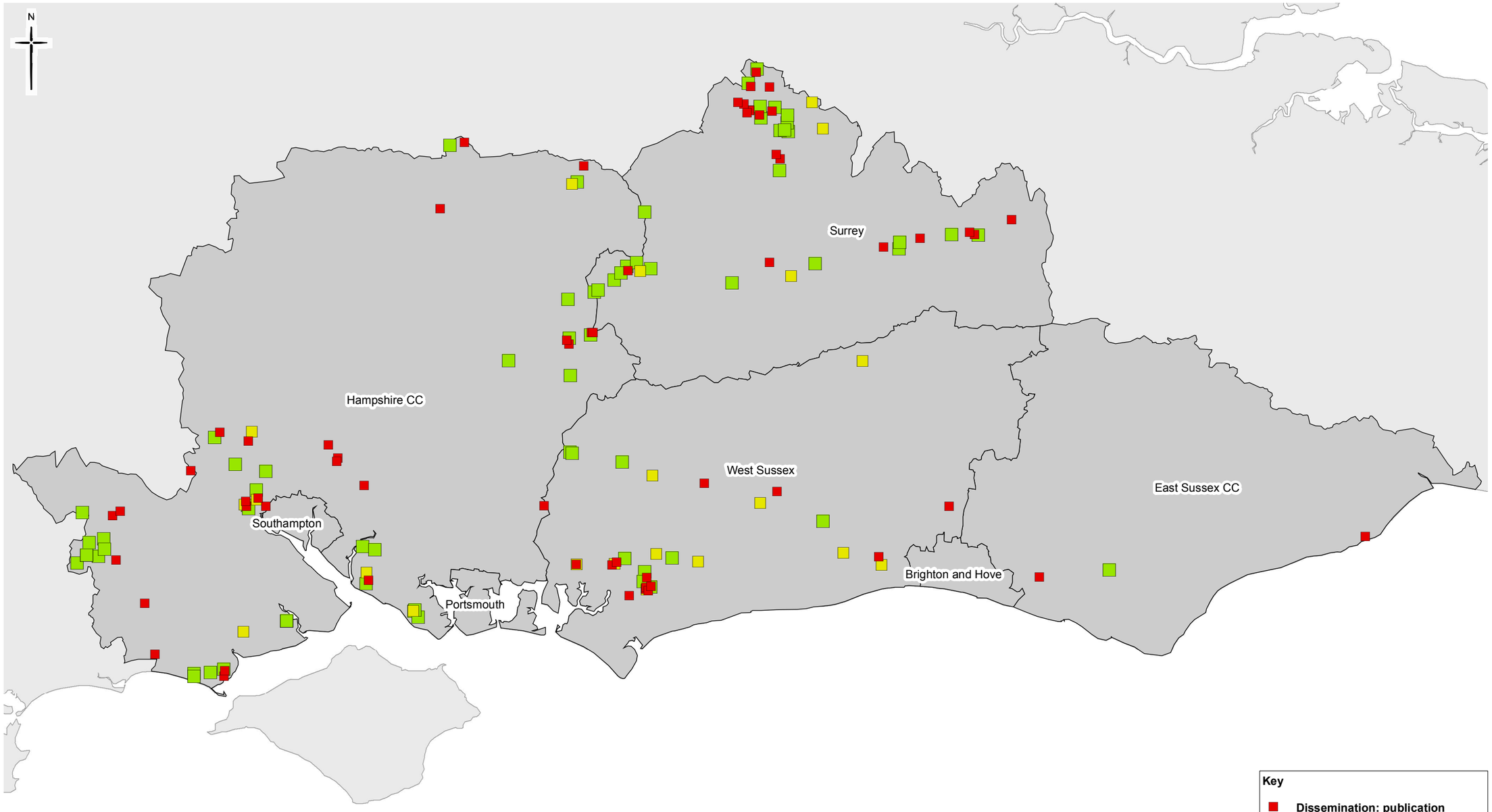

Fig 20 Distribution of the projects in relation to recomended dissemination