Archaeology South-East

ASE

Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road
Hove, East Sussex

NGR 528109 108065
(TQ 28109 08065)

South Downs National Park Authority
Planning Reference SDNP/17/02297/FUL
ASE Project No: 180203
Site Code: DDR 18
ASE Report No: 2018140
OASIS ID: archaeol6-315628

By Simon Stevens

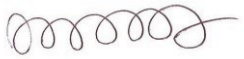
Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road
Hove, East Sussex

NGR 528109 108065
(TQ 28109 08065)

South Downs National Park Authority
Planning Reference SDNP/17/02297/FUL

ASE Project No: 180203
Site Code: DDR 18

ASE Report No: 2018140
OASIS ID: archaeol6-315628

Prepared by:	**Simon Stevens**	**Senior Archaeologist**	
Reviewed & approved:	**Dan Swift**	**Project Manager**	
Date of Issue:	**May 2018**		
Revision:	**2, to include watching brief summary**		

Archaeology South-East
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex
BN41 1DR

Tel: 01273 426830
Fax: 01273 420866
Email: fau@ucl.ac.uk

Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by PJ Brown (Construction) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road, Hove, East Sussex (NGR 528109 108065). Seventy trenches were excavated and full topographic survey of the site undertaken to record surviving landscape features.

The site encompasses surviving elements of Toadeshole Bottom, a dry valley partially filled by a substantial embankment carrying the A27 Brighton Bypass. Much of the current site is occupied by the embankment, constructed in the late 20th century.

The archaeological evaluation revealed a small number of undated archaeological features. A small assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil. Surviving dry valley deposits and possible lynchets, also undated, form further significant elements of archaeological interest.

Once level of impact had been established it was subsequently agreed limited watching brief would only be required on the new access road. This strip revealed no further archaeological features.

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by PJ Brown (Construction) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road, Hove, East Sussex (centred at NGR 528109 108065; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The 7.54ha site lies in a rural location on the northern side of the A27 Brighton bypass, to the west of Devils Dyke Road. The northern part of the site consists of steeply sloping chalk downland associated with a dry valley landform known as *Toadeshole Bottom*. The southern part is occupied by the substantial embankment of the A27 as it crosses the valley. The planned access road to the site lies on higher ground overlooking the valley and the A27.

1.2.2 According to current data from the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology at the site consists of chalk, with localised superficial head deposits consisting of clays, sands, silts and gravels (BGS 2018).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission has been granted by South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) for the remodelling of the site by the importation of inert soils as the current topography does not allow the safe use of large agricultural vehicles (SDNPA planning reference SDNP/17/02297/FUL).

1.3.2 Following consultation between SDNPA and East Sussex County Council (SDNPA's advisers on archaeological issues), a condition (No. 18) was attached to the planning permission stating that:

> *'No development shall start until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*

1.3.3 Accordingly, a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSA 2018) was produced which outlined the methodology to be used in the field (in this case an archaeological evaluation of the site's archaeological potential by mechanically excavated trial trenches) and in production of a report and a site archive. It also noted that further mitigation works might be required at the site dependent on the results of the trial trenching. The document was duly approved by Greg Chuter, County Archaeologist, East Sussex County Council (ESCC) on behalf of the Local Planning Authority before the commencement of work on site.

1.3.4 Once the evaluation was completed, a review was undertaken of those

results with ESCC and agreement reached that areas without made ground would not be stripped ahead of the ground level being raised, thus ensuring preservation in situ. The area of deep made ground (resulting from A27 construction) can be topsoil stripped without further archaeological monitoring. The haul road into the site was to be monitored, and the results of that exercise are included within this report (see Figure 10).

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken during April 2018 and includes a summary of the subsequent, limited, watching brief.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following background information is taken directly from the WSI (WSA 2018) with all due acknowledgement itself based on information held on the East Sussex County Council Historic Environment Record (HER).

> *'There are no known archaeological remains lying within the site bounds, however it does sit within a wider area containing evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British occupation. A search made of East Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Record (ESCC HER) within a 1km radius of the site returned the following records: until the Late Bronze Age evidence for occupation takes the form of scatters of worked flints dating to the Mesolithic (ESCC HER Nos. MES1047, MES23279, MES33366 & MES33722), Neolithic (ESCC HER Nos. MES1047, MES33366 & MES33722) and Bronze Age (ESCC HER No.33366). The exception being a single ditch dating to the Neolithic period (ESCC HER No.MES33723) and two Early Bronze Age barrows (ESCC Nos. MES369 and Scheduled Monument No.1002279).*
>
> *With the Late Bronze comes the first evidence for settlement (ESCC HER No.MES1095), situated on a south facing spur to the south of the development site, together with what are probably field systems (ESCC HER No. MES366) originating in the same period, which may extend into the development site. The Iron Age is represented by several scatters of pottery (ESCC HER Nos. MES1076, MES1075 & MES33724) and the earliest phases of the West Blatchington Roman villa (ESCC HER No. MES1095). For the Romano-British period, in addition to this villa, there are six finds spots for Roman artefacts (ESCC HER Nos. MES357, MES362, MES1073, MES1075 & MES33725), and the London to Brighton Roman road (Scheduled Monument No.1002279).'*

> *To the immediate south of the development site, two archaeological trenches were excavated across the valley bottom sediments (Head deposits) as part of the construction of the Brighton Bypass (Wilkinson et. al., pps. 215 – 227), and named Toadeshole Bottom West and Toadeshole Bottom East. These revealed sediments up to 2.5m deep, which had been eroded off the valley sides, and containing artefacts from Mesolithic times onwards. The evidence from these suggested that clearance and settlement of the area began in the Neolithic period, but that it was not until the Mid-Late Bronze Age that arable cultivation of the downland slopes began on a large-scale. This continued until the present day, with periodic hiatuses during which the land was probably given over to grassland pasture. These latter certainly occurred during the medieval and later periods, but may also have done so in the Middle and Late Iron Age.'*

2.1.2 It should be noted that the northern part of the landform known as *Toadeshole Bottom* actually survives within the boundaries of the current site (Dr Matthew Pope *pers. comm.*). Erroneously described as *'a large man-made depression'* in the WSI (WSA 2018, 4), much of the current topography fossilises a surviving element of the dry valley (Figure 2).

2.2 Research Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives section of the WSI (*ibid.*) states that:

> ***'**The aims and objectives of these archaeological works are to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, character, quality and date of any threatened deposits within the site. Such information will then be used to inform any further necessary mitigation.'*

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology (Figure 2)

3.1.1 A plan of 73 trenches was provided in the WSI (*ibid.*). The plan did not take into account the embankment of the A27, and the trenches in that part of the site were reduced to test-pits to confirm the presence of substantial deposits of made ground. The positions of a small number of trenches were moved to avoid unnecessary damage to recently planted crops, to avoid the line of a known water main, and to avoid unworkable slopes and/or areas of previous groundworks for ecological purposes. In addition, three trenches (T67, T69 and T71) could not be excavated owing to ecological constraints at the western end of the site.

3.1.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (*ibid.*), the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a, 2014b), and accepted standards for archaeological work in Sussex

(WSCC/MSCC/ESCC 2017).

3.1.3 Mechanical excavation, under constant archaeological supervision, using a flat-bladed bucket was undertaken in small spits down to the top of natural geological deposits, or to the top of any recognisable archaeological deposits, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the natural geology were manually cleaned to identify archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.

3.1.4 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were collected, sampled and recorded to accepted professional standards using standard Archaeology South-East recording forms.

3.1.5 The trench locations were planned using digital survey technology. A digital photographic record was maintained of all trenches and of the site in general. In addition digital technology was used for a topographical survey of the site.

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be offered to Brighton Museum and Art Gallery in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	20
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	161 images
Context register	70
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	70

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 box
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

3.2.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The trenches were mechanically excavated under continual archaeological supervision during the second half of April 2018. Weather conditions were highly variable with periods of strong sunshine and heavy rain, but overall conditions for the recognition of archaeological deposits were good, and a small number of features were identified, excavated and recorded. A limited assemblage of material consisting of prehistoric flintwork and a post-medieval key were recovered from the topsoil. All trenches were 30m long and 1.8m wide unless otherwise stated.

4.1.2 A topographical survey carried out as part of the current evaluation of the site shows the surviving section of the dry valley and other potential landscape features (Figures 2 and 3).

4.2 Haul Road from Devils Dyke Road to Main Site

Trench 1 (Figure 4)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max Thickness m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Trench	Trench	0.23	124.44 - 128.26
1/002	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	124.46 - 127.64
1/003	Cut	Gully	-	0.80	-	125.71
1/004	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.20	-

Table 3: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

4.2.1 Trench 1 was located close to Devils Dyke Road in a recently planted arable field on a notable slope down from the road towards the remainder of the

site. The overburden consisted of a mid-brown silty clay ploughsoil, context [1/001], which directly overlay the 'natural' head deposits, which consisted of a mixture of predominantly brownish orange sands, silts and clays, context [1/002].

4.2.2 A single undated archaeological feature was identified, excavated and recorded. Flat-bottomed gully [1/003] ran from under the south-eastern baulk broadly northwards and terminated within the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the single dark brown silty sand fill, context [1/004].

Trench 2 (Figure 5)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max Thickness m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Ploughsoil	Trench	Trench	0.17	112.77 - 118.62
2/002	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	112.76 - 117.66
2/003	Cut	Gully	-	0.79	-	114.78
2/004	Fill	Gully	-	-	0.37	-

Table 4: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

4.2.3 Trench 2 was located in a similar elevated, sloping position to Trench 1, and the overburden/ploughsoil and 'natural' head deposits were similar in character. Again a single undated archaeological feature was identified, excavated and recorded.

4.2.4 Flat-bottomed gully [2/003] ran broadly from east to west across the trench. No datable evidence was recovered from the single mid-orangey brown fill, context [2/004].

4.3 The Dry Valley

Introduction

4.3.1 The north-western edge of the dry valley was marked by a low bank which may be the remains of a lynchet. Unfortunately this could not be investigated by trial trenches owing to the presence of a buried water main which runs within it or close to it.

The Trenches

4.3.2 The majority of the trenches mechanically excavated on the surviving westward and southward facing slopes of the end of the dry valley were devoid of archaeological features or significant deposits. Of these, some higher up the south-facing slope showed evidence of the survival of head deposits partially capping the underlying chalk (i.e. T3, T4, T11, T12, T14 and T19). A single feature cut into a gravelly head deposit at the north-eastern end of Trench 19.

Trench 19 (Figure 8)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max Thickness m	Height m AOD
19/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.30	87.65 - 91.29
19/002	Layer	Chalk	Trench	Trench	-	87.27 - 90.22
19/003	Layer	Head	Trench	Trench	0.26	-
19/004	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
19/005	Layer	Made Ground			0.20	-
19/006	Cut	Pit	-	1.03	-	89.71
19/007	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.18	-

Table 5: Trench 19 list of recorded contexts

4.3.3 The trench showed evidence of a build-up of colluvium near the south-western end close to the junction with the made ground of the A27 embankment (see below). However, the single undated feature, shallow pit [19/006] was further up the slope. No datable material was recovered from the dark brown silty clay fill, context [19/007].

4.3.4 However the bulk of the trenches showed no evidence of head deposits with a thin mid-brown silty clay topsoil directly overlying the chalk across the majority of the dry valley slopes (i.e. T5, T8, T9, T10, T13, T16, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T29, T30, T35, T36, T37, T40, T45, T46, which had intermittent subsoil, T49, T51, T54, T56 and T58). Most of these trenches displayed narrow solifluction channels pointing downslope, a common phenomenon on sloping downland valley sides.

4.3.5 In addition, three trenches (T19, T42, T52) lay at the base of the existing slope where it met the steep A27 embankment; these had similar overburden and 'natural' chalk for the length of the trench not buried by the made ground of the embankment (see below).

4.3.6 Where the embankment was less steep at the western end of the site trenches Trench 60 was stripped through the shallow made ground deposits to reveal the underlying surface of the 'natural' chalk. No archaeological features were encountered.

4.3.7 However two of the valley side trenches each contained a single archaeological feature.

Trench 7 (Figure 6)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max Thickness m	Height m AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.31	106.72 - 106.82
7/002	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	106.18 - 106.54
7/003	Cut	Pit	-	0.80	-	106.18
7/004	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.32	-

Table 6: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

4.3.8 The overburden and 'natural' chalk in the trench were similar in character to those seen across the valley sides. The single undated feature was sub-circular pit [7/003], No datable material was recovered from the single dark brown silty clay fill, context [7/004], which was fully excavated.

Trench 15 (Figure 7)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max Thickness m	Height m AOD
15/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	105.03 - 106.64
15/002	Layer	Natural	Trench	Trench	-	104.85 - 106.25
15/003	Cut	Ditch	-	2.21	-	106.29
15/004	Fill	Ditch	-	-	0.09	-

Table 7: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.3.9 Again, the overburden and 'natural' chalk in the trench were similar in character to those seen across the valley sides. The single feature was shallow undated ditch [15/003], which ran broadly north to south across the trench. No datable material was recovered from the single brownish orange silty clay fill, context [15/004], and it is possible that the feature was geological in origin, i.e. head deposit sitting in a slight hollow in the chalk.

The Trenches with Colluvium

4.3.10 Lower downslope in the surviving valley some of the trenches displayed a build-up of brownish yellow and orange silty clay chalk-rich colluvium from the downslope movement of material, which lay directly over the 'natural' chalk, with lower, downhill part of the trench occupied by the colluvium (T17, T18, T19, T25, T31 and T41).

4.3.11 The exception was Trench 6 which contained deep deposits of possible colluvium higher up the valley side occupying all of the trench. This was associated with a substantial bank (partially removed on ecological grounds) used as a ramp for accessing the base of the valley with farm machinery. It remains unclear if the colluvium had been moved to make this ramp or was actually part of an *in situ* lynchet located on the chalk hillside. Given the depth of the trench (in excess of 1m) and the instability of the sides, no detailed recording was possible at this stage.

4.3.12 No attempt was made to remove the deeper deposits close to the valley bottom *en masse*, but removal of shallower deposits further up the slope revealed a single feature in Trench T31. A sondage in Trench 17 showed the colluvium was 0.92m in thickness at the south-western end of that trench. A similar test-pit closer to the valley bottom in Trench 25 was abandoned owing to section collapse at a depth of *c.*2m below ground level.

Trench 31 (Figure 9)

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max Thickness m	Height m AOD
31/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.25	83.78 - 85.20
31/002	Layer	Natural	10.0	Trench	-	82.83 - 84.95
31/003	Layer	Colluvium	20.0	Trench	0.70	-
31/004	Cut	Pit	-	0.53	-	82.78
31/005	Fill	Pit	-	-	0.12	-

Table 8: Trench 31 list of recorded contexts

4.3.13 Pit [31/004] was a shallow sub-circular undated feature cut into the chalk underlying the colluvium [31/003] No datable material was recovered from full excavation of the mid-brown silty clay fill, context [31/005].

4.4 The A27 Embankment

4.4.1 As previously noted, a large portion of the site was occupied by the embankment for the current alignment of the A27 Brighton bypass as it crosses *Toadeshole Bottom*. Three trenches were located where the embankment met the valley sides (T19, T42 and T52). At these locations the trenches were shortened when the made ground of the embankment was encountered.

4.4.2 Test-pits were mechanically excavated to confirm the presence of the anticipated made ground higher up the slope, but also to check that no spurs of chalk running into the dry valley had survived. This methodology was used in all the of the trenches which were planned in areas entirely occupied by the embankment (T26, T27, T28, T32, T33, T34, T38, T39, T43, T44, T47, T48, T50, T53, T55, T57, T59, T61, T63, T64, T65, T66, T68, T70, T72 and T73). Excavation was continued to an arbitrary depth (more than 600mm in all cases) to prove the presence of the made ground, which consisted of chalk and building rubble, clay, timber and some late 20th century domestic refuse.

4.4.3 Trench 62 located near the base of the embankment at the western end of the site was excavated to full depth, through the made ground to reveal the surface of the 'natural' chalk. No archaeological features were encountered.

4.5 Haul Road Watching Brief

4.5.1 The access road (see Figure 10) was set as a curve in order to facilitate lorry movements (a change from original straight design). The strip was between 9m and 12m along the proposed road route .Initially topsoil (approximately 0.3m thick) was stripped that overlay light brownish silty clay with loam with abundant chalk inclusions. Approximately 40m from the north edge of the access road there was a 25m wide and 50m long area with redeposited natural filled with modern materials (e.g. plastic bag, steel rods and Iron scraps). No archaeological features where identified during the strip.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A small assemblage of burnt and worked flint was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. Bulk finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context (Table 9). All finds have been packed and stored following CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

Context	Worked Flint	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Metalwork	Weight (g)
1/001	1	29				
2/001	1	13				
14/001	2	24				
21/001					1	68
23/001	1	19				
49/001	1	31				
52/001	1	9				
61/001	1	6				
64/001			1	19		
68/001	2	104				
73/001	1	2				
Total	11	237	1	19	1	68

Table 9: Quantification of finds

5.2 **The Flintwork** by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The evaluation produced 11 pieces of struck flint weighing 241g and a fragment of unworked burnt flint weighing 19g. The flintwork was thinly spread, coming from ten trenches. All the pieces came from the topsoil. The small assemblage consists entirely of knapping waste although a flake from context [14/01] displays evidence of usewear at the distal end. Flakes are the main removal type with only one blade-like flake present. It is always difficult to date precisely individual pieces of flint débitage, but the flake-orientated character of the assemblage suggests a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) date. Based on technological grounds, two pieces (one from [1/001] and one from [2/001]) are likely to pre-date the Early Bronze Age.

5.2.2 The majority of pieces display extensive edge damage that are likely to result from soil movement and ploughing activity. Six exhibited iron marks, and four were broken. They are made from a light to dark grey flint with an stained abraded cortex of varying thickness (1mm to 4mm). Six pieces are recorticated. The assemblage provides limited evidence for prehistoric presence in the landscape.

5.3 **The Registered Find** by Trista Clifford

5.3.1 A complete iron rotary key, RF<1>, was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 21. The key measures 137.9mm in length. The bow is oval and the stem circular in section with two collars before the bit, which has two teeth. The stem extends slightly beyond the bit. A late post-medieval date of c.1700 or later is probable.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a small number of undated archaeological features. A small assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil. Surviving dry valley deposits and possible lynchets, also undated, form further significant elements of archaeological interest.

6.2 Deposit Survival and Existing Impacts

6.2.1 In terms of the survival of archaeological deposits, the available evidence suggests that features did survive at the site in limited numbers and that deposits of colluvium may seal and protect deeper archaeological deposits in the base of the dry valley of *Toadeshole Bottom* as seen to the south (Wilkinson, K., Barber, L. and Bennell *op. cit.)*.

6.2.2 However, all of the features are undated by artefactural evidence and some could be geological in origin.

6.2.3 The surviving dry valley deposits themselves may form significant elements of the archaeological record at the site.

6.2.4 Similarly, the earthwork forming the current ramp into the lower part of the site may be of significance as a landscape feature such as a lynchet.

6.2.5 The other possible lynchet running around the top of the head of the dry valley could not be investigated due to the presence of a buried service (water main).

6.3 Consideration of Research Aims

6.3.1 The overarching research aim was met in that archaeological features, deposits and landscape features were encountered and recorded, allowing an informed consideration of any necessary mitigation measures to be made.

6.4 Conclusions

6.4.1 The archaeological evaluation revealed a small number of undated archaeological features. A small assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil. Surviving dry valley deposits and possible

lynchets, also undated, form further significant elements of archaeological interest.

6.4.2 Subsequent agreement with ESCC to preservation in situ in some areas, limited topsoil strip in made ground area and watching brief on Haul Road (see figure 10) completes the archaeological work on this site.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS, 2018 British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed 26.04.2018 http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

CIfA, 2014a *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

CIfA, 2014b *Code of Conduct*

CIfA, 2014c *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Wilkinson, K, Barber, L, and Bennell, M, 2002 The Excavation of Six Dry Valleys in the Brighton Area: The Changing Environment, in D. Rudling, (ed.). *Downland Settlement and Land-use: The Archaeology of the Brighton Bypass,* 203-238

WSA, 2018 *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road, Brighton.* Unpub. West Sussex Archaeology Limited document

WSCC/MSCC/ESCC, 2017 *Standards for Archaeological Work in Sussex*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank by PJ Brown (Construction) Limited for commissioning the work. The input of Greg Chuter, County Archaeologist, East Sussex at all stages of the project is also gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Dr Matthew Pope for visiting the site and offering expert advice on downland landforms.

The archaeological work was undertaken by a team comprising Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist), Gemma Ward and Rae Regensburg (Assistant Archaeologists) and Vas Tsamis (Senior Archaeological Surveyor). The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Fieldwork Manager) and by Dan Swift (Post-Excavation Manager).

Appendix 1: Recorded contexts in trenches with no archaeological features

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Thickness	Height
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.63	111.81 - 112.13
3/002	Layer	Natural	-	111.60 - 111.47
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40	102. 86 - 108.94
4/002	Layer	Natural	-	102.41 - 107.68
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	105.55 - 106.84
5/002	Layer	Natural	-	105.39 - 106.40
6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.22	99.25 - 103.32
6/002	Layer	Colluvium	0.80	-
6/003	Layer	Natural	-	99.23 - 102.25
8/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.44	104.66 - 109.88
8/002	Layer	Natural	-	104.49 - 109.11
9/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.48	99.44 - 106.04
9/002	Layer	Natural	-	99.47 - 105.15
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	99.23 - 101.08
10/002	Layer	Natural	-	99.01 - 100.73
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.51	94.10 - 101.42
11/002	Layer	Natural	-	94.03 - 100.57
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	93.30 - 100.79
12/002	Layer	Colluvium	0.28	-
12/003	Layer	Natural	-	93.13 - 99.98
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.41	98.13 - 104.69
13/002	Layer	Natural	-	98.08 - 103.84
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.17	103.19 - 106.87
14/002	Layer	Colluvium	0.16	-
14/003	Layer	Natural	-	103.08 - 106.25
16/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.44	94.80 - 100.86
16/002	Layer	Natural	-	94.77 - 100.44
17/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.38	91.05 - 96.26
17/002	Layer	Colluvium	0.92	-
17/003	Layer	Natural	-	90.25 - 95.39
18/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.59	89.16 - 91.19
18/002	Layer	Natural	-	88.61 - 90.41
20/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.41	96.41 - 101.22
20/002	Layer	Natural	-	95.81 - 100.15
21/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.43	99.60 - 104.28
21/002	Layer	Natural	-	99.53 - 103.30
22/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	98.76 - 104.28

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Thickness	Height
22/002	Layer	Natural		98.20 -103.92
23/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.37	96.77 - 97.03
23/002	Layer	Natural		96.40 - 96.80
24/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.42	87.59 - 92.83
24/002	Layer	Natural	-	87.37 - 92.26
25/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	84.25 - 87.13
25/002	Layer	Colluvium	1.02	-
25/003	Layer	Natural	-	83.53 - 85.91
26/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31	86.06 - 89.23
26/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
27/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.36	91.70 - 92.23
27/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
28/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31	95.78 - 102.04
28/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
29/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.50	92.23 - 96.84
29/002	Layer	Natural	-	92.06 - 95.24
30/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29	89.67 - 89.69
30/002	Layer	Natural	-	89.56 - 89.48
32/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	90.15 - 95.19
32/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
33/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.42	87.25 - 87.54
33/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
34/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.39	98.93 - 99.00
34/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
35/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.39	93.27 - 94.89
35/002	Layer	Natural	-	93.06 - 94.31
36/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.51	86.48 - 91.98
36/002	Layer	Natural	-	86.21 - 90.52
37/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.40	83.40 - 83.47
37/002	Layer	Natural	-	82.27 - 82.63
38/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	85.39 - 89.75
38/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
39/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.48	92.77 - 93.35
39/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
40/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	89.81 - 92.63
40/002	Layer	Natural	-	89.75 - 91.94
41/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21	87.43 - 88.85
41/002	Layer	Colluvium	0.41	-
41/003	Layer	Natural	-	87.02 - 87.77
42/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32	83.53 - 84.83
42/002	Layer	Natural	-	82.24 - 84.09

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Thickness	Height
43/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.34	87.65 - 88.05
43/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
44/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30	90.86 - 96.09
44/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
45/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.39	89.78 - 91.58
45/002	Layer	Natural	-	89.58 - 91.13
46/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.33	84.18 - 88.47
46/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.23	-
46/003	Layer	Natural	-	84.07 - 87.48
47/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.51	83.28 - 83.46
47/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
48/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	86.03 - 91.22
48/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
49/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.39	84.20 - 85.52
49/002	Layer	Natural	-	84.00 - 85.20
50/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.30	89.28 - 90.68
50/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
51/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.65	85.95 - 87.95
51/002	Layer	Natural	-	85.63 - 87.18
52/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.28	83.13 - 85.12
52/002	Layer	Natural	-	82.86 - 84.84
52/003	Layer	Made Ground	-	-
53/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.35	85.06 - 86.75
53/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
54/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	83.61 - 86.73
54/002	Layer	Natural	-	83.24 - 86.28
55/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.29	82.58 - 83.08
55/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
56/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.45	81.95 - 83.61
56/002	Layer	Natural	-	81.52 - 83.18
57/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20	82.13 - 85.70
57/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
58/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.46	81.17 - 82.82
58/002	Layer	Natural	-	80.85 - 82.50
59/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.14	78.12 - 80.01
59/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
60/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.48	73.99 - 75.77
60/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
61/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16	71.97 - 73.57
61/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
62/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.44	69.91 - 70.63

Context	Type	Interpretation	Max. Thickness	Height
62/002	Layer	Natural	-	69.50 - 70.19
62/003	Layer	Made ground	-	-
63/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.41	69.75 - 72.17
63/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
64/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.13	67.94 - 68.93
64/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
65/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16	68.82 (1 test-pit)
65/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
66/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	66.23 - 68.21
66/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
68/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20	66.98 (1 test- pit)
68/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
70/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.26	65.14 - 67.96
70/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
72/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.21	66.72 (1 test-pit)
72/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
73/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.37	67.68 - 68.13
73/002	Layer	Made ground	-	-
73/003	Layer	Natural	-	67.31 - 67.87

HER Summary

Site code	DDR 18					
Project code	180203					
Planning reference	SDNP/17/02297/FUL					
Site address	Land at Devils Dyke Road, Hove					
District/Borough	South Downs National Park					
NGR (12 figures)	528109 108065					
Geology	Chalk with localised overlying Head deposits					
Fieldwork type	Eval					
Date of fieldwork	17.04.2018 - 25.04.2018					
Sponsor/client	PJ Brown (Construction) Limited					
Project manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period summary				Medieval?	Later prehistoric?	
Project summary	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by PJ Brown (Construction) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road, Hove, East Sussex (NGR 528109 108065). Seventy trenches were excavated. The site encompasses surviving elements of Toadeshole Bottom, a dry valley partially filled by a substantial embankment carrying the A27 Brighton Bypass. Much of the current site is occupied by the embankment, constructed in the late 20th century. The archaeological evaluation revealed a small number of undated archaeological features. A small assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil. Surviving dry valley deposits and possible lynchets, also undated, form further significant elements of archaeological interest.					

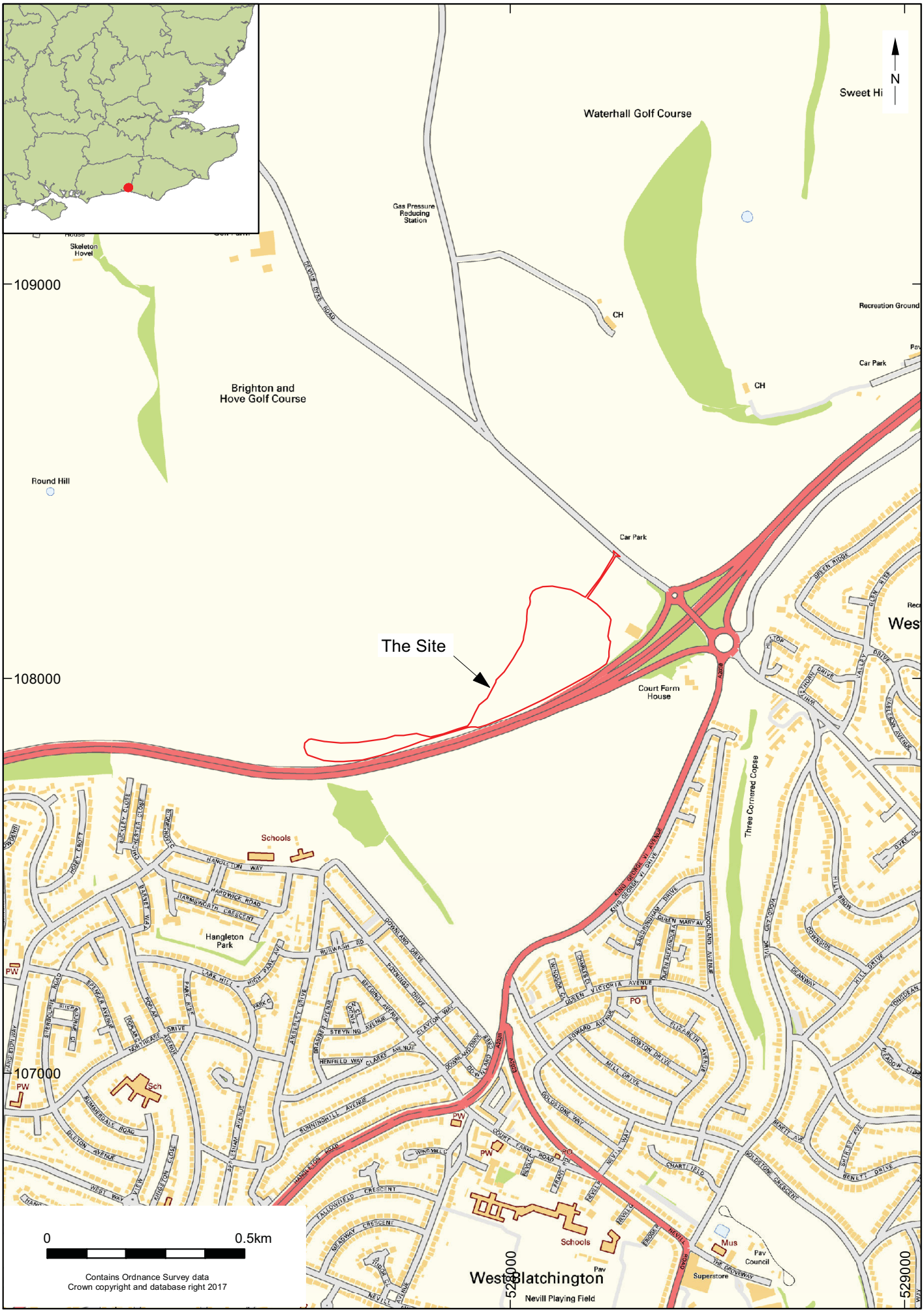
OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-315628

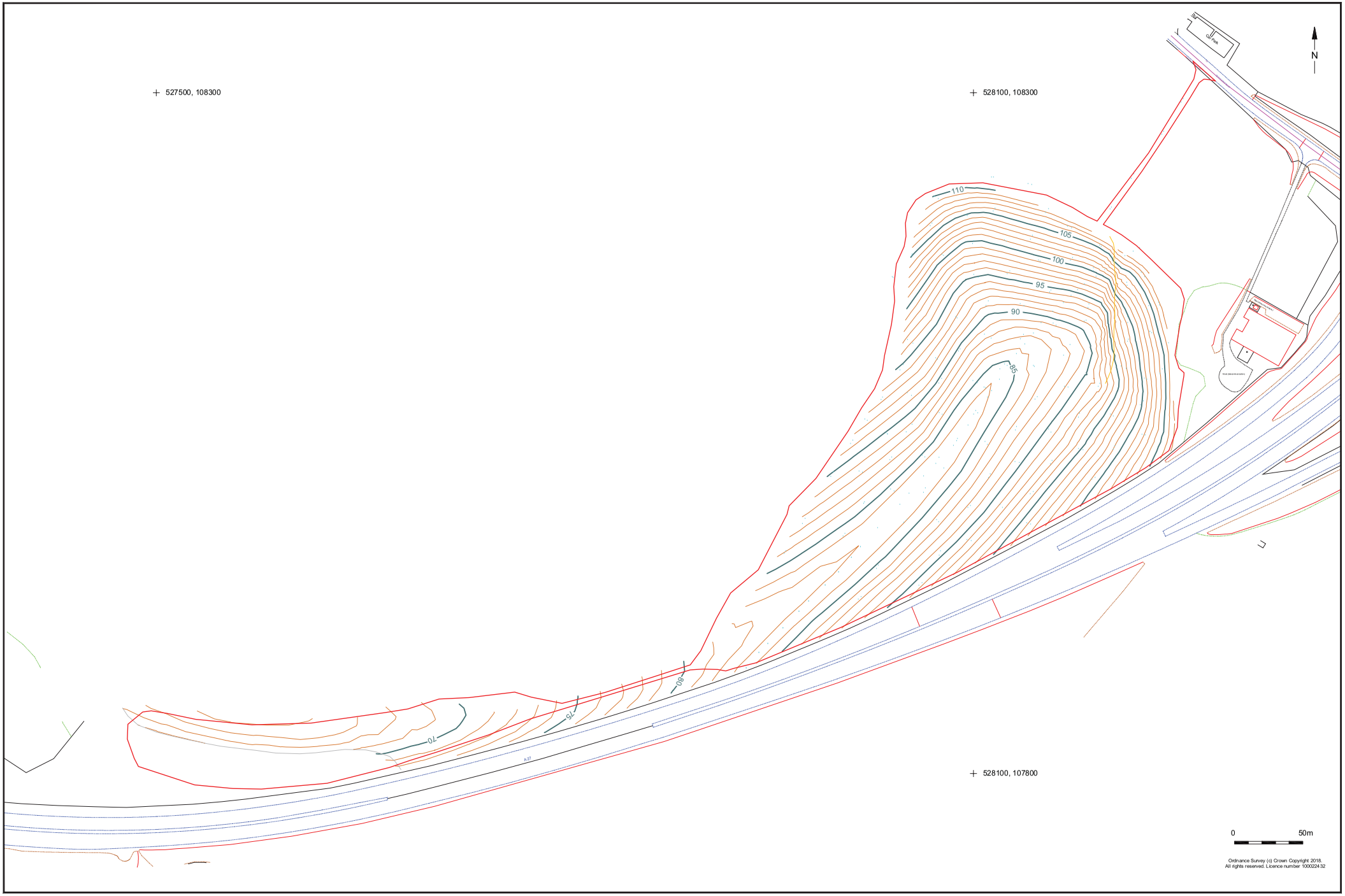
Project details	
Project name	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land at Devils Dyke Road, Hove, East Sussex
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by PJ Brown (Construction) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road, Hove, East Sussex (NGR 528109 108065). Seventy trenches were excavated. The site encompasses surviving elements of Toadeshole Bottom, a dry valley partially filled by a substantial embankment carrying the A27 Brighton Bypass. Much of the current site is occupied by the embankment, constructed in the late 20th century. The archaeological evaluation revealed a small number of undated archaeological features. A small assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the topsoil. Surviving dry valley deposits and possible lynchets, also undated, form further significant elements of archaeological interest.
Project dates	Start: 17-04-2018 End: 25-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2018140 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DDR 18 - SM No.
Any associated project reference codes	SDNP/17/02297FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	National Park
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINTWORK Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	KEY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""""Sample Trenches""""
Development type	Landfill
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX BRIGHTON AND HOVE HOVE Land at Devils Dyke Road
Study area	7.54 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 28109 08065 50.857319056606 -0.179634090659 50 51 26 N 000 10 46 W Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	West Sussex Archaeology
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	PJ Brown (Construction) Ltd.
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Brighton Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Brighton Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Brighton Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Survey ","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report - Land at Devils Dyke Road,Hove, East Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S.

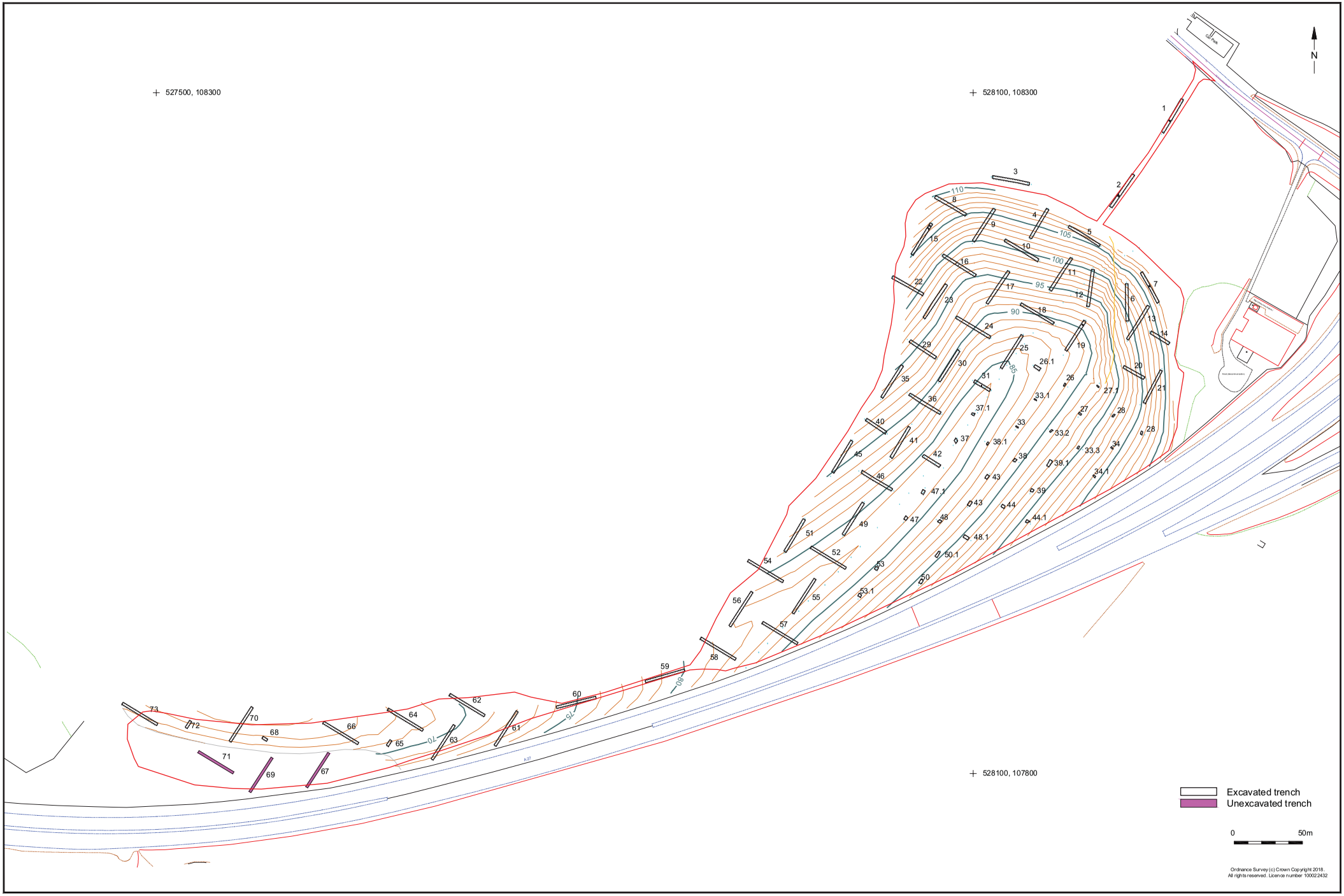
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2018140
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, East Sussex
Description	Standard ASE client report. A4-sized with cover logos.
Entered by	Dan Swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	2 May 2018



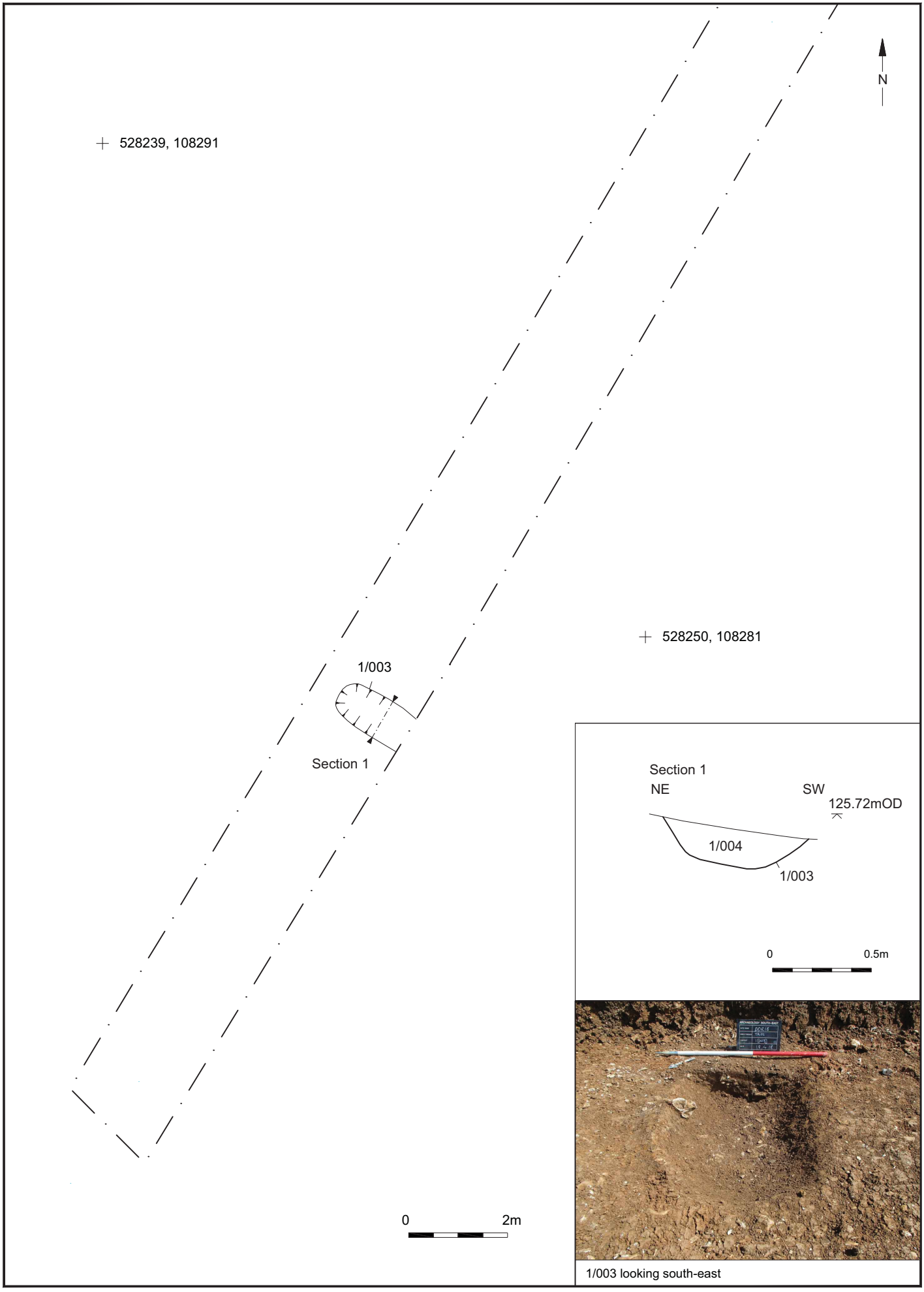
© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Site location	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Topographical survey	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		



© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench location overlaid on topographical survey	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		



1/003 looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench 1 - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		

528200, 108237

528211, 108226

2/003

Section 2

0 2m

Section 2

NE SW

114.64OD

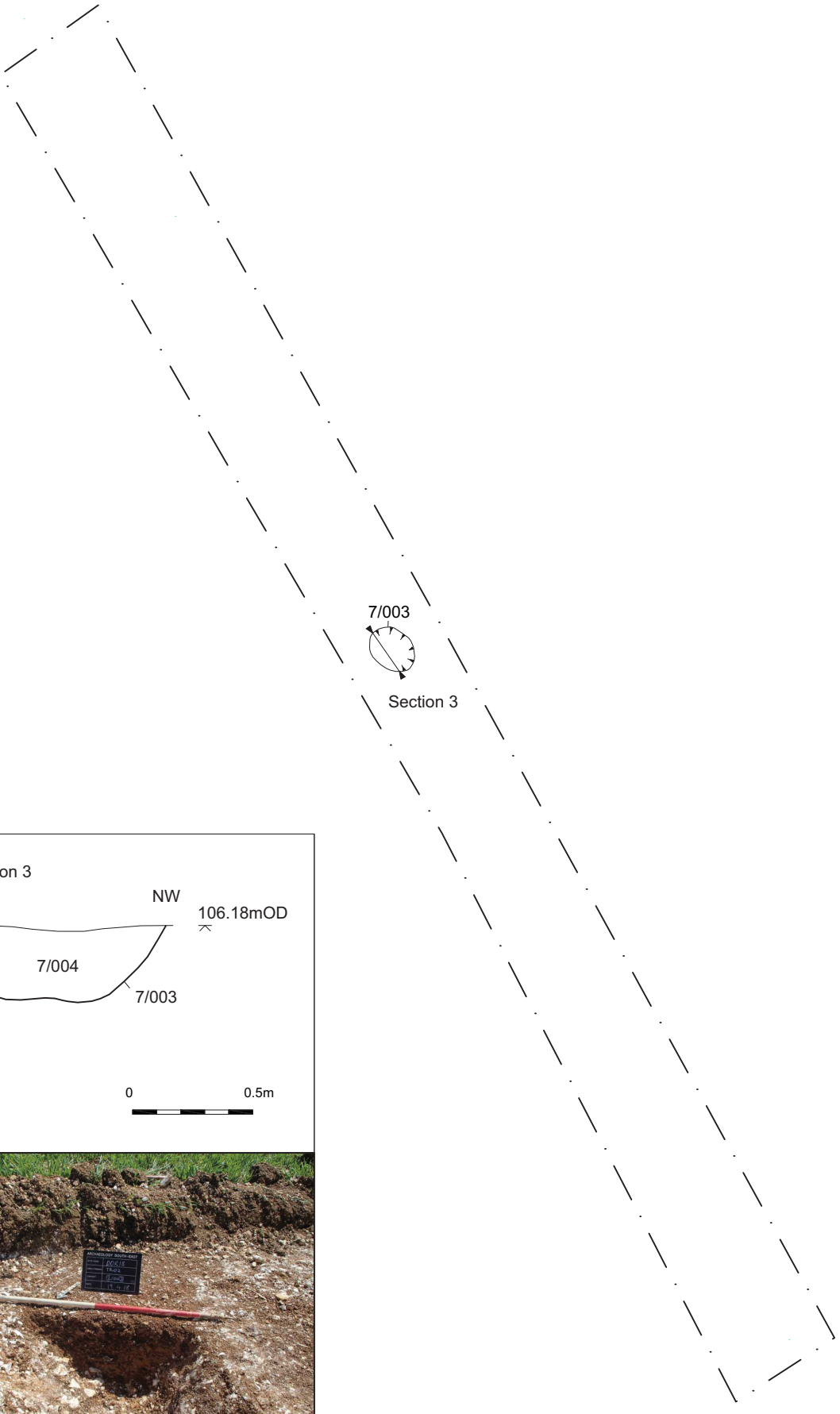
2/004

2/003

0 0.5m

2/003 looking south-east

© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench 2 - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		



7/003 looking south

© **Archaeology South-East**		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench 7 - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		

528056, 108204

N

Section 4
15/003

528056, 108190

0 2m

15/003 looking north

Section 4

S N

106.29mOD

15/004

15/003

0 0.5m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench 15 - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		

528169, 108132

528169, 108120

N

19/006

Section 5

0 2m

19/006 looking east

Section 5

N S

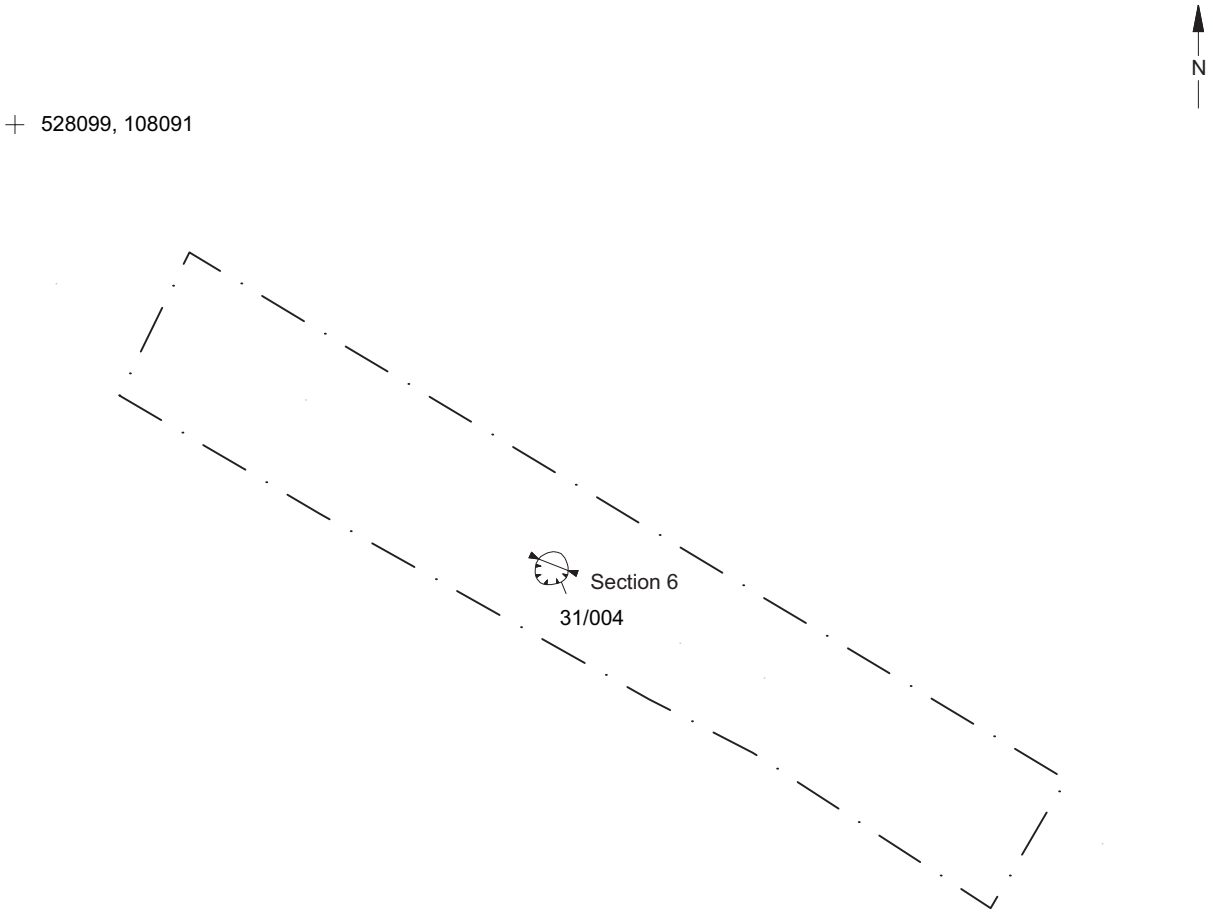
89.77OD

19/007

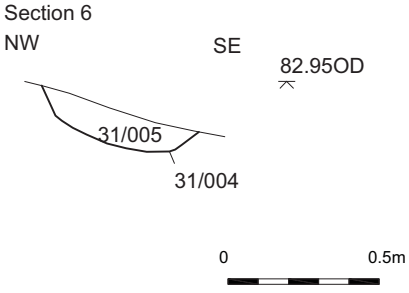
19/006

0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench 19 - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		



31/004 looking north-east



© **Archaeology South-East**		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Trench 31 - plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: JLR		

© Archaeology South-East		Golf Farm, Devils Dyke Road	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 180203	May 2018	Mitigation and watching brief areas	
Report Ref: 2018140	Drawn by: VT		

Sussex Office
Units 1 & 2
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
tel: +44(0)1273 426830
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

Essex Office
27 Eastways
Witham
Essex
CM8 3YQ
tel: +44(0)1376 331470
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.archaeologyse.co.uk

London Office
Centre for Applied Archaeology
UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PY
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778
email: fau@ucl.ac.uk
www.ucl.ac.uk/caa