



**Chris Butler MfA
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An Archaeological
Evaluation Excavation
at
South Bank, Hassocks,
West Sussex.**

TQ 3004 1542

by
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Summary

A series of four, one metre square evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a new detached house, with associated garage and driveway, adjacent to Sandbanks, South Bank, Hassocks, West Sussex.

The excavations encountered no significant features with the only anomaly to the natural sand being a layer of Gault Clay in Trench C which lay directly below a small group of 19th century household artefacts. The most important artefacts recovered was an assemblage of Mesolithic worked flints which included debitage and a few implements. These were recovered from the secondary layer of fine sand from all four evaluation trenches, being more prolific in the two northern trenches. This reflects that the northern area had likely experienced less disturbance during levelling works for the former garden area of the adjacent late 19th century house, Birnam, and the adjacent quarrying activity.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr M Ticehurst (the client) to carry out an Archaeological Assessment Excavation in advance of the construction of a two storey four bedroom detached dwelling including an attached single storey car port on land to the west of Sandbanks, South Bank, Hassocks, West Sussex (Fig. 1) TQ 3004 1542.
- 1.2** As a result of the site's location, and the archaeological potential of the area, the local planning authority have put a condition on the planning consent for the development (11/00622), requiring an appropriate programme of archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 1.3** The site is situated on the south side of the B2116, Keymer Road, just to the east of its junction with the A273 road at Stonepound. Prior to this area becoming residential, much of it had been part of a large sand pit. Mesolithic flintwork has previously been found in the immediate vicinity of the site, and to the west of Stonepound there is a substantial Roman settlement and cemetery.
- 1.4** The site, which is under, grass is located in the former levelled garden to the east of the late 19th century property know as Birnam and has a brick retaining wall to its southern (front) boundary. The site is currently secluded by mature shrubs and trees.
- 1.5** The underlying geology of the site according to the British Geological Survey (sheet 318/333) is the Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand.
- 1.6** The appropriate programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a brief prepared by WSCC, comprised an archaeological evaluation excavation as a first phase. The evaluation was required to establish whether there were any archaeological remains, especially those relating to Mesolithic or Roman activity, surviving on the site and to enable further decisions to be made regards the mitigation strategy for preservation by record.
- 1.7** This report covers this first phase of works being the excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches which took place over a two day period, 6th & 7th June 2011. The fieldwork was carried out by volunteers from the Mid Sussex Field Archaeology Team (MSFAT) under the supervision of David Millum, the appointed representative of CBAS Ltd, with the project managed by Chris Butler, MifA.

2.0 Archaeological & Historical Background by Chris Butler

- 2.1 A number of Palaeolithic hand axes and other flintwork have been found at Hassocks¹. There have been numerous discoveries of Mesolithic flintwork from Hassocks, much of which has come from the immediate vicinity of the site, with a large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork being collected from South Bank since the 1930's, including microliths, adzes and other implements². Other Mesolithic flintwork has been recovered from Hassocks Lodge and elsewhere along the Greensand Ridge nearby³.
- 2.2 Later Prehistoric flintwork has also been found in the vicinity of the site, with a large assemblage of Bronze Age being found at Friars Oak, a short distance to the north of the site⁴. Other Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork has also been found, including polished flint axe fragments and arrowheads. An Early Bronze Age flanged axe was also found at Hassocks⁵.
- 2.4 During the Roman period a road-side settlement built up around the junction of the London to Brighton Road and The Greensand Way. These two roads cross just the north-west of the site, and although most of the evidence for Roman settlement has been found to the west of the site, it is likely that it would have extended onto the site as well.
- 2.5 Initial evidence for a settlement was the discovery of numerous burials and grave groups, dating from the 2nd and 3rd centuries, during the excavation of the sand pit in the early 20th century⁶. More recent work by MSFAT on Talbot Field to the west of Stonepound located evidence of the roadside settlement⁷.
- 2.6 The site lies within the Saxon Manor of Wickham which was within the Hundred of Buttinghill. Evidence for a Saxon Settlement, including post hole buildings, a sunken feature building and pits, was found during rescue excavations at Friars Oak, just to the north of the site⁸, and was dated to the 7th and 8th centuries AD. Saxon burials were also located during the sand extraction works in the early 20th century⁹.

¹ E.g. Holden, E.W & Roe, D.A 1974 'The Ade Collection of Flints and a Palaeolithic Handaxe from Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **112**.

² Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Mesolithic Site and Later Flintwork from Hassocks, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**.

³ Bedwin, O. 1978 'A Mesolithic Site at Hassocks Lodge, Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **116**.

⁴ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and Earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

⁵ Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Bronze Age Axe found at Hassocks', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**.

⁶ Lyne, M.A.B. 1994 'The Hassocks Cemetery', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **132**

⁷ Butler, C. Forthcoming

⁸ Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and Earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

⁹ Lyne, M.A.B. 1994 'The Hassocks Cemetery', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **132**

- 2.7** After 1066 the Manor of Wickham was held by its Saxon Lord, Alwin, from William of Wateville's wife, who also held the adjacent Manor of Clayton. The Hassocks part of the Manor was a demense estate in the early Medieval period, from which a farm was later created¹⁰.
- 2.8** Yeakell & Gardiner's map of Sussex (1778-83)¹¹ shows the site to be an area of scrub and heathland, with a track heading north-west to south-east across the area to some buildings from the crossroads, whilst a turnpike building is shown near the crossroads.
- 2.9** The 1st Edition OS map of 1874 shows the same track, now as a footpath, and buildings on the crossroads (Fig. 2). The area of the site is marked as a sandpit, and was known as 'The Hassocks', from where the current settlement derives its name. The 2nd Edition OS map (1899) shows an 'Old Sand Pit' to the south of the site, whilst the then current sand pit extends to the west of the London Road and is served by a railway line (Fig. 3). Houses have been built to the east and west of the site, but the actual site is open ground.
- 2.10** By the 3rd Edition OS map (1910) the sandpit occupies a large area to the west of the London Road, and the location of the site is open ground between the existing houses (Birnam and Brackenfell). The 4th Edition OS map (1937) shows a similar situation, although a new house (Elton) has been built on the east of the site (Fig. 4).
- 2.11** The 1946 aerial photograph¹² shows the site to still be unoccupied, although partly covered with trees. Sandbanks and the two adjacent houses Meadow Hurst and Delta were built after the Second World War, appearing on the 1977 OS map.

¹⁰ Warne, H. in Butler, C. 2000 *Saxon Settlement and Earlier Remains at Friars Oak, Hassocks, West Sussex*, BAR British Series **295**

¹¹ <http://www.envf.port.ac.uk/geo/research/historical/webmap/sussexmap/Yeakelllarge23.htm>

¹² <http://www.geog.sussex.ac.uk/grc/info/sussexairphotos/1940/11-5226.jpg>

3.0 Archaeological Methodology

- 3.1** On the 6th June 2011 the four trenches were marked out ready for excavation in those locations deemed most pertinent for the evaluation (Fig 5). Trenches A, B & C were located within the northern half of the garden and positioned so that they were within the footprint of the new dwelling and adjacent to the potential location of foundation trenches. Trench D was located over the area of the planned driveway at the southern end of the site where this would need to be cut most deeply into the ground. These locations not only covered those areas likely to be most disturbed by the development but also gave a good coverage of the site.
- 3.2** All trenches were marked out as 1.2m by 1.2m sided squares to facilitate use of a 1m planning frame in the event that a feature worthy of planning was uncovered. MSFAT volunteers were taken through the site risk assessment and the appropriate documentation.
- 3.3** An initial scan was undertaken of the trench locations using a CE – L24BK metal detector which detected some minor anomalies within trenches A, B & C which were subsequently resolved as iron nails within the top soil. Further scans using this metal detector were undertaken during the two days over the general site as well as the excavated surfaces and the spoil heaps.
- 3.4** All trenches were excavated using hand tools with the turf removed by spade and the lower layers loosened by mattock or scrapped by trowel as appropriate to conditions and density of finds. The spoil was removed by shovel and all layers sample sieved through a standard 5mm mesh hand sieve with deposits seen to have significant inclusions being sampled at 100% of the removed spoil.
- 3.5** Trenches A, B & C were taken down to the fractured substratum but Trench D was curtailed at 1m below ground level (Fig. 6). This decision was made as no finds were being uncovered and it was deemed both unnecessary and unsafe to proceed further.
- 3.6** A temporary bench mark (TBM) was established in the south western corner of the boundary of the site and referenced back by a traverse using a surveyor's level to a known OS datum point. Levels were then subsequently taken of the ground and base levels of all trenches, significant layers and the string levels of section drawings. Given the location of the trenches these levels were considered sufficient to show the general configuration of the site.

- 3.7** All archaeological deposits, features and finds were excavated and recorded according to accepted professional standards with a single section drawing being made of each trench. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.7** All finds were carefully collected and divided by context with careful note being made of their distribution within the context.
- 3.8** A full photographic record of the work was made and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd. A site reference of SBH 11 has been allocated.

4.0 Results

- 4.1 A description of the contexts that made up the stratigraphy of each of the four trenches plus the inclusions within them is listed in Table 1 and illustrated in the section drawings (Fig. 6).
- 4.2 All four trenches had a similar topsoil horizon (Ah) (Contexts **1, 2, 7, 8**) comprising a mid to dark brown, loose sandy loam with sparse small flint and sandstone slab inclusions varying from 150-400mm in depth (see Table 1). Within this layer some prehistoric worked flint was found, excepting trench A, together with artefacts from the late 19th to early 20th century considered consistent to the location adjacent to a late Victorian residence.
- 4.3 The four trenches also had similar loose, reddish, sandy ‘altered’ subsoil horizons (ABs) (Contexts **3, 4, 11, 12**), all having traces of loam, with some slight variation in colour, loam content and depth (85-220mm). In all four cases it was this layer that contained the greatest quantity and variation of work flint, including cores in the three northern trenches. It was not however possible to discern any pattern or distinct layering to the flints artefacts which appeared generally dispersed within the layers.
- 4.4 Trench C showed disparity from the other trenches in having a layer of greyish brown gleying clay (Context **10**) between its AB and B horizons, the base of which was inclined in a distinct slope down to the south and varied in depth from 50-300mm (Fig. 6c: Fig. 7, SP01). The slope appeared greater than that of the natural contour of the area, as judged from adjacent properties, and therefore may have been the northern cut of a manmade bank, trench or pit. Visually the clay appeared to resemble that found in the Gault vale to the south of the Lower Greensand ridge rather than to the Weald Clay that lies to the north and was therefore considered to be imported to the site. No finds or inclusions were noted within this context.
- 4.5 All four trenches had similar reddish, fine, sandy, ‘altered’ subsoil B horizons (Contexts **5, 6, 13, 14**) although some variation in colour was observed this could have been due to unequal moisture content. This horizon showed the greatest variation in depth from 50mm in Trench B to over 500mm in D. In Trench B (Context **6**) the base of this layer had a series of gullies (Fig. 7, SP2) which after inspection were considered to be of natural origin. In the case of Trench C this layer came uniquely below the intrusive clay, Context **10** (Fig. 6, S3). These layers had very few finds comprising of small flint flakes.

- 4.6** Whilst the depth of layers varied between all the four trenches, it was noticeable that the layers in trench D were deeper than the others (Fig. 6, S4). This was the trench at the southern end of the site closest to the front retaining wall. The site was unnaturally level compared to the surrounding landscape with a total fall of only 330mm between the ground levels at Trenches A (60.63mOD) and D (60.30mOD).
- 4.7** Trenches A, B and C were excavated to the top of the yellowish-red, sandy fractured substratum C horizon but Trench D was still in the B horizon (Context **13**) at 1m below ground level and it was deemed unsafe to continue below this depth in sandy soil without shoring the trench. It was considered unnecessary to continue with this trench having found a fragment of 19th/20th century brick within the B horizon which suggested a considerable degree of disturbance in this area probably resulting from the levelling of the site during the 19th/20th century.
- 4.8** No other features were noted during the excavation.

Table 1. Description of deposit contexts and inclusions

No.	Trench	Compaction	Colour	Composed of	Inclusions Occ. = occasional: fe.= ferruginous	Average depth (mm)	Soil horizon	Comments and finds
							Contemp. with	
1	A	Loose	Dark reddish brown	Sandy loam	Under 1% 10-30mm flint	150 - 200	Ah topsoil c/w (2) (7) (8)	Sparse finds
2	B	Loose	Dark reddish brown	Sandy loam	Under 1% 20-10-30mm flint & occ. 10mm thick fe. sandstone slab	240	Ah topsoil c/w (1) (7) (8)	Sparse finds included worked flint and fire-cracked flint
3	A	Firm	Mid red brown	Fe. sand with loam trace	Occ. 5-10mm thick fe. sandstone slab	85	ABs altered subsoil c/w (4) (11) (12)	Increased and more definitive worked flint including cores
4	B	Firm	Mid red brown	Fe. sand with loam trace	Occ. 10-15mm flint; occ.10-20 mm thick fe. sandstone slab; single ironstone	220	ABs altered subsoil c/w (3) (11) (12)	Increased and more definitive worked flint including cores and some fire cracked flint
5	A	Firm	Yellow red	Fine sand	Occ. 10-20mm cream/brown flint	275	Bs altered subsoil c/w (6) (13) (14?)	Sparse finds – small flint flakes
6	B	Firm	Brownish red	Fine sand	Very occ. 10mm flint; single ironstone	50	Bs altered subsoil c/w (5) (13) (14?)	Gullies at base – natural. Sparse finds – few flint flakes
7	C	Loose	Mid brown	Sandy loam	1% fe. sandstone; occ. 10mm flint	200-250	Ah topsoil c/w (1) (2) (8)	19 th -20 th C. white glazed pottery , glass, iron (nails) and brick, some flints flakes and fire cracked flint
8	D	Loose	Mid brown	Sandy loam	Occ. 10-20mm small sandstone slab	400	Ah topsoil c/w (1) (2) (7)	Sparse finds included possible worked flint
9	A	Firm	Light yellow red	Sand	None observed	Unknown - 150 dug	C substratum (15?)	None found
10	C	Firm	Mid grey brown	Clay – base gleyed	None observed	50-300+	Bsg imported(?) clay becoming gleyed at base	None found within context but 19 th -20 th century brick fragment sitting directly on this layer
11	C	Soft-firm	Yellow red	Sand with slight loam	Occ. 10-30mm flint; occ. 20-40mm fe. sandstone slab; some charcoal flecking	70-200	ABs altered subsoil c/w (3) (4) (12)	Some worked flint
12	D	Firm	Mid reddish brown	Sand with some loam	Occ fe. sandstone slab up to 30mm thick	150	ABs altered subsoil c/w (3) (4) (11)	Browner, though damper than horizon at north of site. Sparse finds flint and brick
13	D	Firm	Yellowish red brown	Fine sand	None observed	Unknown - 500 dug	Bs altered subsoil c/w (5) (6) (14?)	Very sparse though 19 th C. brick found at c.1m suggesting disturbance
14	C	Very firm	Red brown	Sand	Occ. 30mm chunks of greensand-stone; occ. 10mm flint; single fe. sandstone	Unknown – Unexcavated	Bs altered subsoil c/w (5?) (6?) (13?)	Very few small flint flakes
15	B	Very firm	Yellow red	Sand	None observed	Unknown	C substratum (9?)	Unexcavated

5.0 Finds

- 5.0.1** The archaeological work recovered a moderate assemblage of finds. Artefacts are quantified in Table 2 where an approximate spot date is also given for each deposit. The prehistoric worked flint is detailed in Table 3.
- 5.0.2** The Post Medieval assemblage is not considered to hold potential for further study and is recommended for discard, whilst the prehistoric flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future.

Table 2 Pottery & CBM
Quantification by context
(number of pieces/weight in grams)

Context	Pottery	Prehistoric Flintwork	Ceramic Building Material	Other Finds	Comments
1	-	-	-	Metal 2/6g	C19th – 20th
2	3/9g	9/19g FF flint 4/28g	Brick 9/13g	Metal 2/2g Glass 3/1g	C19th – 20th
3	-	19/200g FF flint 2/5g	-	-	?
4	-	67/166g FF flint 3/78g	-	Metal 1/1g Glass 1/<1g	?
5	-	6/5g	-	-	?
6	-	9/8g	-	-	?
7	3/11g	15/51g	Peg tile 1/15g	Metal 2/74g Glass 14/38g	Later C19th – 20th
8	-	12/10g FF flint 4/13g	-	Glass 2/2g	Later C19th – 20th
11	1/1g	10/20g	-	Metal 2/19g	C19th – 20th
12	-	4/24g	-	-	?
13	-	3/27g	Brick 1/114g	Metal 2/3g	Later C19th – 20th
14	-	6/18g	-	-	?

5.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.1.1** The site produced a small assemblage of pottery, all of which is of 19th to 20th century date. The material shows some signs of abrasion suggesting it has been reworked to some extent and sherd size is generally small. The assemblage is dominated by unglazed earthenware flower pot sherds. Most are body sherds but two collared rims are present (Contexts 2 and 7). The only other sherds comprise a stained refined white earthenware plate fragment of later 19th to 20th century date, and a small sherd of hard-fired earthenware with a red brown glaze of probable 19th century date, both from Context 7.

5.2 Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Context 2 produced a number of tiny amorphous granules tempered with fine sand which are probably from 18th to 19th century bricks. Context 13 produced a larger brick fragment. This consists of a well formed and fired example with a neat shallow frog, tempered with moderate fine sand with 10% iron oxide pellets to 3mm and rare white marl inclusions to 1mm. A later 19th to 20th century date is probable.

5.2.2 The only piece of definite tile was recovered from Context 7. This consists of a well formed and fired 11mm thick peg tile tempered with sparse fine sand of probable late 18th to early 20th century range.

5.3 Prehistoric Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.3.1 A small assemblage of 161 pieces of worked flint weighing 558g was recovered from 11 contexts during the evaluation excavation at South Bank, Hassocks (Tables 2 & 3). In addition there were 13 pieces of un-worked fire-fractured flint weighing 124g. The terminology used in this report follows Butler (2005)¹³

5.3.2 The raw material comprised a typical range of local Downland flint; predominantly dark grey and black coloured with a smooth buff to off-white coloured cortex. There were also a number of pieces which were a lighter grey colour, and others which had a mottled blue-grey patina. One core and six other pieces were also fire-fractured.

Table 3 Prehistoric Flintwork

Hard hammer-struck flakes	5
Soft hammer-struck flakes	35
Soft hammer-struck blade	2
Soft hammer-struck bladelets	4
Flake/blade fragments	56
Bladelet fragments	23
Chips	24
Shattered pieces	2
Microburin	1
Cores	4
Core fragment	1
Core rejuvenation pieces	2
End scraper	1
Microlith fragment	1
Total	161

¹³ Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Stroud, Tempus Publishing Ltd

- 5.3.3** The debitage was predominantly soft hammer-struck with flakes of different shapes and sizes, but mostly very small, forming the largest group. Smaller numbers of soft hammer-struck blades and bladelets were also present, together with a handful of hard hammer-struck flakes. Also present were large numbers of bladelet fragments, hinting that this form of debitage originally made up a large proportion (*c*20%) of the assemblage.
- 5.3.4** Most of the debitage has evidence of platform preparation, and the regular negative scars on the dorsal side of many pieces suggest a careful knapping strategy was being employed, typical of that found in Mesolithic flintworking. The large number of fragments and chips indicate that flint knapping was probably taking place in the vicinity, although given the disturbed nature of the contexts from which the material has come it is likely to be residual in its current context.
- 5.3.5** There were four cores in the assemblage; a two-platform bladelet core and a multi-platform flake core, both from Context **3**, a single platform bladelet core from Context **7**, and a two platform flake and bladelet core from Context **4**. All of the cores are small, and have prepared platforms. A core fragment was also recovered from Context **3**. Core rejuvenation pieces comprise a core tablet and a core rejuvenation flake, both from Context **4**.
- 5.3.6** Implements were rare, and comprised a single small expedient scraper from Context **2**, with retouch and abrasion around much of its edge, and a broken fragment from a microlith from Context **14**. The microlith fragment had obliquely blunted retouch on one edge, but could not be classified. A microburin was recovered from Context **4**, hinting that the manufacture of microliths was taking place here.
- 5.3.7** The attributes of this small assemblage, would suggest that all of the pieces date to the Mesolithic period, with none obviously of later date. The range of pieces suggests that flintknapping was being carried out at or near the site, and together with the large assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork collected from South Bank since the 1930's, including microliths, adzes and other implements¹⁴, indicates the presence here of major Mesolithic activity perhaps, given the nature of the overall assemblage, a longer stay camp repeatedly visited over a period of time.

¹⁴ Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Mesolithic Site and Later Flintwork from Hassocks, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**.

5.4 Other finds by Chris Butler

- 5.4.1** A small group of iron pieces were recovered during the excavation (Table 2). Most of these were small fragments of nails, together with a single iron ring. None of these are likely to be earlier than 19th century in date.
- 5.4.2** A small number of very small pieces of glass were also recovered during the excavation (Table 2). These included pieces of window and bottle glass, together with a bottle stopper from Context 7. Most of the glass is 20th century in date, with one or two fragments possibly dating to the 19th century.

6.0 Discussion & Recommendation

- 6.1** Apart from the prehistoric flintwork, none of the finds can be positively dated to before the 19th century. The assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork supplements the flintwork previously collected from South Bank, and provides further evidence for the Greensand ridge at Hassocks being a focus for activity during the Mesolithic period
- 6.2** During the course of the excavations there were only two possible features discovered. The first was the set of gullies at the base of Context **6** in Trench B (Fig.7, SP2) which were considered to have been made naturally either by animal or tree-root intervention. The second was the incline in Trench C below the intrusive clay layer (Fig .6 S3: Fig.7, SP1) which yielded no finds and was directly below artefacts from the 19th / 20th century (Fig.7, SP3) and therefore seems most likely to be connected with either building or levelling works during or after the construction of the adjoining Victorian house.
- 6.3** The stratigraphy of Trenches A and B was considered to be the least disturbed being at the higher end of the site and it was the secondary altered subsoil (ABs horizons, Contexts **3** and **4**) that yielded the most interesting assemblages of prehistoric flintwork with the inclusion of flint cores and a microburin being of particular note in suggesting on-site activity during the Mesolithic period. However no pattern or discrete layering of the flint artefacts could be discerned within any of the contexts and therefore although the ABs horizons could be considered Mesolithic from the finds, the scattered deposition suggests a more residual and /or later date.
- 6.4** Trench D (Fig 5: Fig 7, SP4) was the least successful as it was located over what would appear to be made-up ground behind the front retaining wall and a greater depth of trench with shoring could not be justified as part of this evaluation given the inclusion of 19th / 20th century material within the lowest layer reached. However it is possible that if the excavation of the driveway were to exceed 1m in depth a previously buried land surface and relevant data might be revealed, however it is also possible that this part of the original land surface has been truncated away by the adjacent quarrying.
- 6.5** Given the potential for further Mesolithic flintwork being disturbed during the development at the site, although it seems very unlikely that any associated features would be discovered, it is recommended that an archaeological watching brief is carried out during any groundworks associated with the development.

7.0 Acknowledgements

- 7.1** CBAS Ltd wish to thank Mr M Ticehurst for commissioning this archaeological evaluation excavation.
- 7.2** Special thanks go to the six members of MSFAT who gave their time, energy and invaluable assistance to the excavation; Ann Bacon, Barrie Bassett, Sue Birks, Jo Miller, Franz Plachy and Roy Simmonds.
- 7.3** For CBAS Ltd, the project was managed by Chris Butler, who also reported on the flintwork and other artefacts excepting pottery and ceramic building materials which was undertaken by Luke Barber. The project was supervised by David Millum and the section drawings were prepared by Andrew Bradshaw.

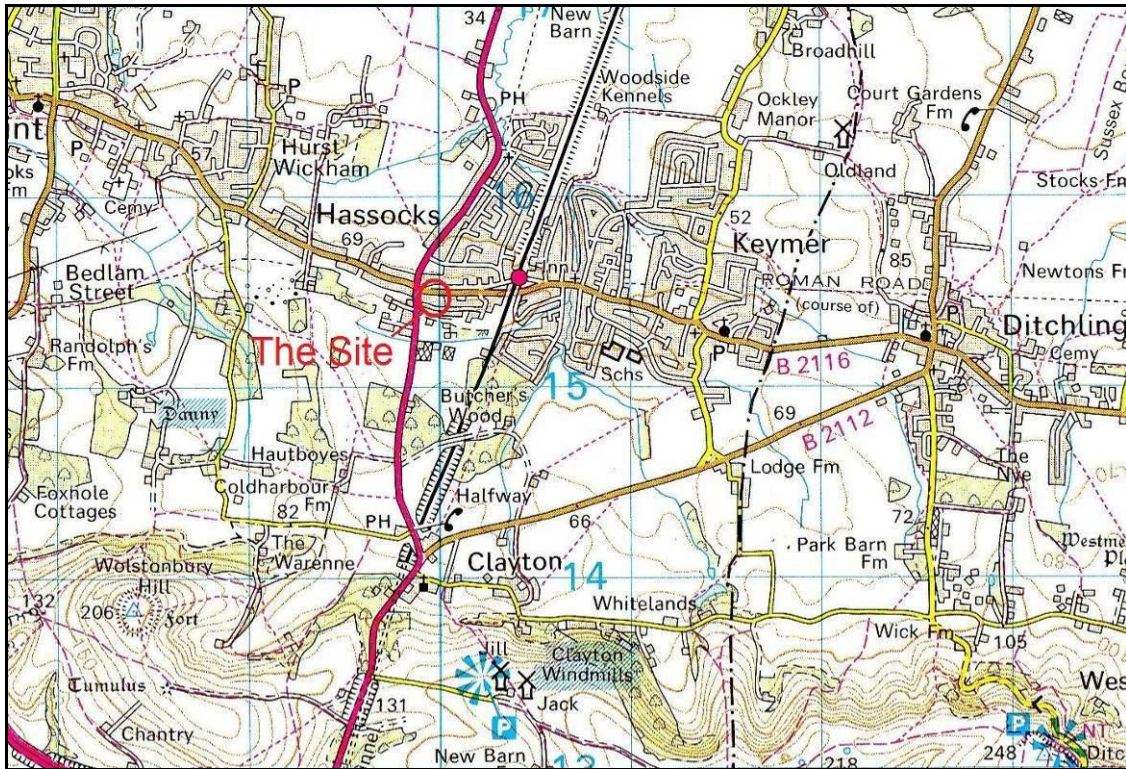


Fig. 1: South Bank, Hassocks: Location of the Site
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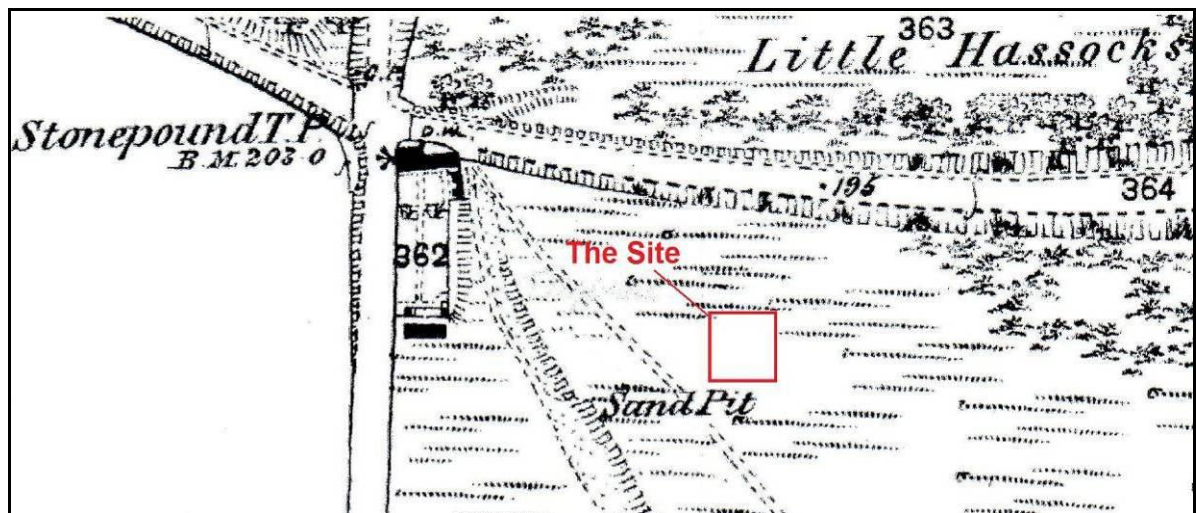


Fig. 2: South Bank, Hassocks: 1st Edition OS Map (1874)

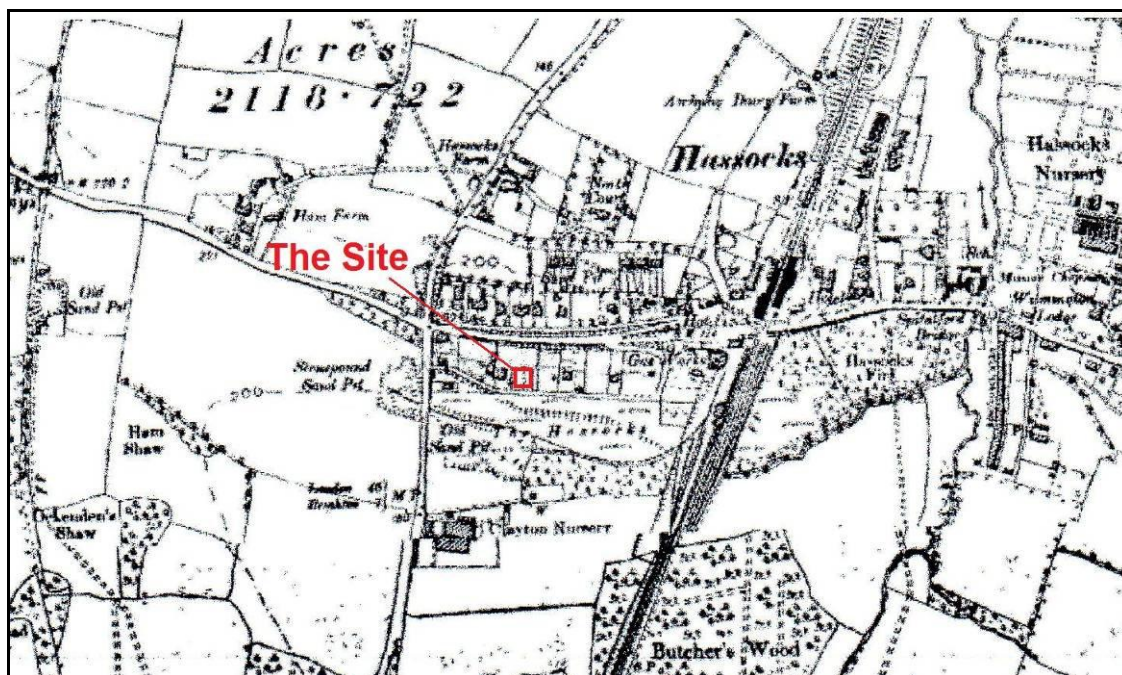


Fig. 3: South Bank, Hassocks: 2nd Edition OS Map (1899)

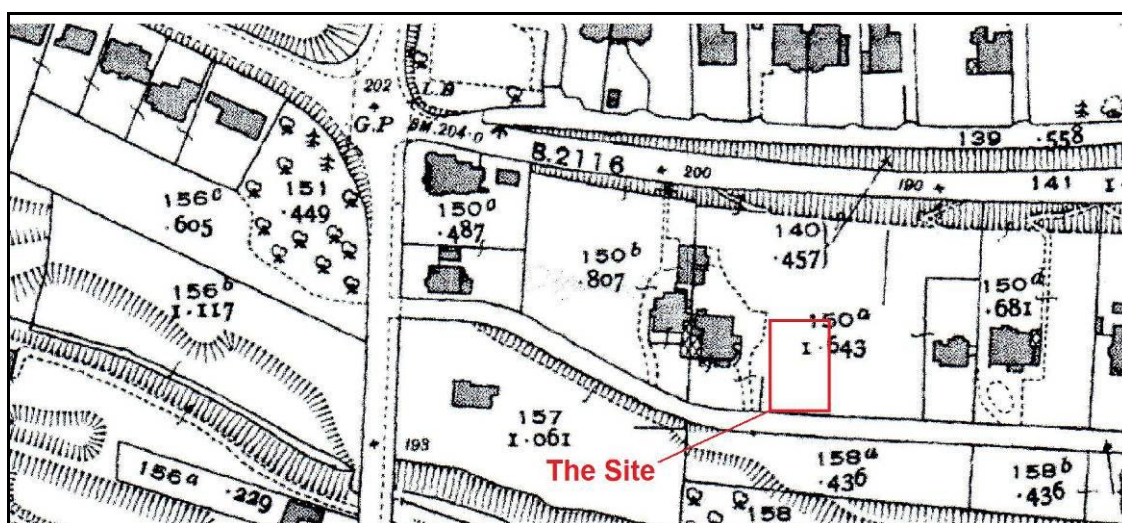
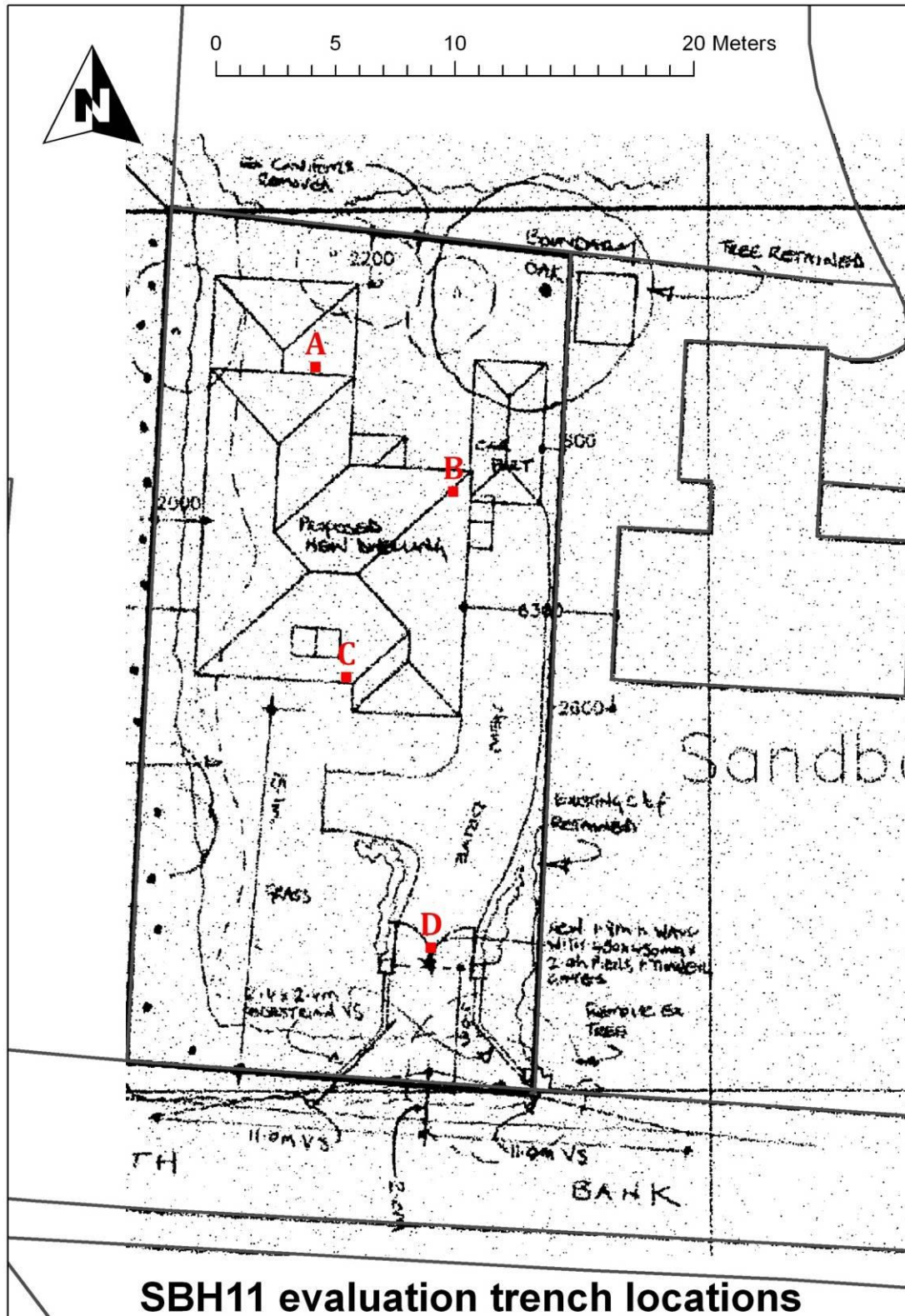


Fig. 4: South Bank, Hassocks: 4th Edition OS Map (1937)



SBH11 evaluation trench locations

Fig. 5: South Bank, Hassocks: Plan of site at showing the location of the four evaluation trenches (adapted from architects drawing).

Figure 6. Section drawings of trenches.

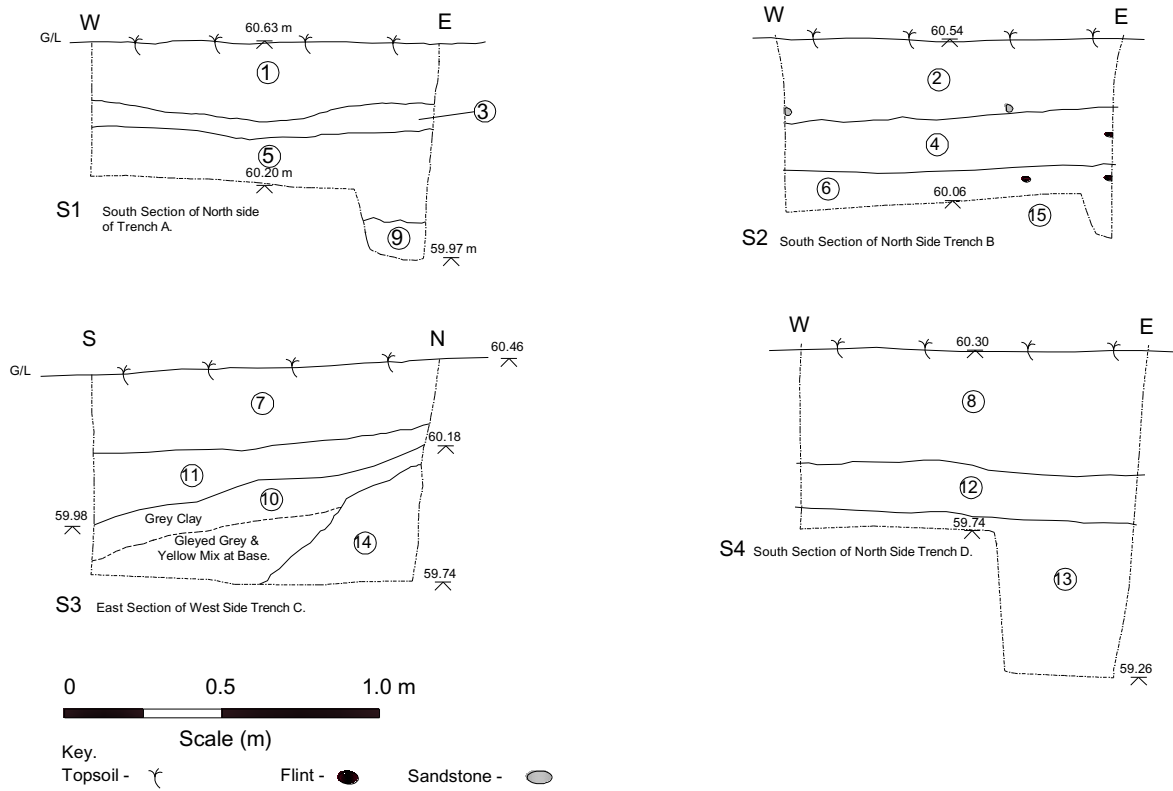


Fig. 6: South Bank, Hassocks: Evaluation trench section drawings



SP1: Section of Trench C showing clay layer



SP2: Trench B showing base of Context 6



SP3: Trench C showing brick on clay layer



SP4: Trench D with sondage to 1m depth

Fig. 7: South Bank, Hassocks: Trench photographs

Appendix 1 HER Summary Form

Site Code	SBH 11					
Identification Name and Address	South Bank, Hassocks, West Sussex.					
County, District &/or Borough	Mid Sussex District Council					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 3004 1542					
Geology	Folkestone Beds of the Lower Greensand					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. X	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban X	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 06.06.11 07.06.11	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Mr M Ticehurst					
Project Manager	Chris Butler MIFA					
Project Supervisor	David Millum MA, BA					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. X	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM X	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>A series of four, one metre square evaluation trenches were excavated in advance of the construction of a new detached house, with associated garage and driveway, adjacent to Sandbanks, South Bank, Hassocks, West Sussex.</i></p> <p><i>The excavations encountered no significant features with the only anomaly to the natural sand being a layer of Gault Clay in Trench C which lay directly below a small group of 19th century household artefacts. The most important artefacts recovered was an assemblage of Mesolithic worked flints which included debitage and a few implements. These were recovered from the secondary layer of fine sand from all four evaluation trenches, being more prolific in the two northern trenches. This reflects that the northern area had likely experienced less disturbance during levelling works for the former garden area of the adjacent late 19th century house, Birnam, and the adjacent quarrying activity.</i></p>						

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985, and formed the Mid Sussex Field

Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, a committee member of the Lithic Studies Society, and is a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex. He continues to run the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in his spare time.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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