



**Chris Butler MCIfA  
Archaeological Services Ltd**



**An  
Archaeological Watching Brief  
at Gallops,  
Albourne,  
West Sussex**

DM/16/4039

Project No. CBAS0795

by  
David Atkin

December 2017

## **Summary**

*Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Bailey Brothers to carry out Phase 2 of an archaeological watching brief at the Gallops, The Street, Albourne, West Sussex (Figs. 1 & 2) in connection with a planning application for the erection of a new single storey dwelling and a detached garage. The watching brief consisted of monitoring a topsoil strip of the remainder of the drive not stripped during the first phase, a turning circle and the footprint of the new house. A small assemblage of unstratified material was recovered from the topsoil and top of the subsoil. The earliest material recovered was from the top of the subsoil and probably dates to between c. 1150 and 1225 AD. Other than a small early 20<sup>th</sup> century dump of domestic material noted during the first phase and some late 20<sup>th</sup> century cut features containing wire fencing, plastic and other modern material found during the second phase of monitoring, no cut archaeological features or deposits were noted.*

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## 1.0 Introduction.

1.1 Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) were commissioned by Bailey Brothers (The Clients) to carry out an archaeological watching brief at the Gallops, The Street, Albourne, West Sussex (Figs. 1 & 2) in connection with a planning application for the erection of a new single storey dwelling and a detached garage (DM/16/4039). The following condition was placed upon the approval:

6. *The developer shall arrange for an archaeological organisation or appropriately qualified archaeologists to observe the excavations and record archaeological evidence that may be uncovered as a result of the development in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation which was submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in connection with planning permission 09/00879/FUL prior to the commencement of building works.*

*Reason: To ensure that buried archaeological remains on the site will be adequately recorded, to comply with Policy B18 of the Mid Sussex Local Plan and Policy DP35 of the draft Mid Sussex District Plan.*

1.2 The Site is located immediately to the east of the house known as Gallops, on the south side of The Twitten. The Site is currently an undeveloped plot of land with hedges and fences on all sides, and is accessed by a driveway leading east from The Street. The Site is centred at TQ 26528 16576 and lies at c. 44.5m aOD. The geology of the Site is Sandstone of the Lower Greensand group<sup>1</sup>.

1.3 The Site lies outside the historic core of the Medieval and Post Medieval village of Albourne but is within and partly outside the probable original house plot of Gallops, which although largely of 17<sup>th</sup> century date, may incorporate Medieval fabric.

1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covering the archaeological watching brief to monitor the topsoil strip for the new dwelling and garage, and the groundworks connected with creating the new access, as specified by the Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council<sup>2</sup> was prepared and submitted to the appropriate planning authority for approval. A watching brief had previously been carried out at the Site by CBAS in 2011 in connection with the original planning application (09/00879/FUL). The revised WSI included information updated from the original WSI to reflect the new planning application.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 19/01/2017

<sup>2</sup> Mills, J. 2009 *Gallops, The Street, Albourne – Archaeology Summary and Recommendations*, WSCC

## **2.0 Aims and Objectives**

**2.1** The aims and objectives of the watching brief were to:

1. Establish whether there are any archaeological features present within the footprint of the groundworks; and
2. Ensure that any archaeological remains which may be affected by the proposed groundworks are excavated and recorded.

**2.2** The specific research aims were:

1. To record any archaeological remains pre-dating the Medieval – Post Medieval construction of Gallops; and
2. To record any archaeological remains which may inform our understanding of the Medieval and Post Medieval development of Albourne.

### 3.0 Archaeological & Historical background

- 3.1** The Lower Greensand ridge running east-west from Albourne through Hassocks and Ditchling has produced a large number of Mesolithic sites, including a large site at Lodge Hill, Ditchling<sup>3</sup>, Keymer<sup>4</sup> and Hassocks<sup>5</sup>, whilst a scatter of Mesolithic flintwork was recovered during a fieldwalking project at Breechlands Farm a short distance to the south-east of the site<sup>6</sup>. Further Mesolithic flintwork was found during the survey in advance of the A23 extension<sup>7</sup>, suggesting the presence nearby of a Mesolithic camp.
- 3.2** Later prehistoric activity is represented by finds of Later Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork, and some Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery found during the fieldwalking at Breechlands Farm<sup>8</sup>, and Later Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork was also found during the survey in advance of the A23 extension<sup>9</sup>. This suggests the presence of a later Neolithic/Earlier Bronze Age occupation site nearby.
- 3.3** There is some evidence for occupation in the Roman period in the broader landscape. The Roman road the Greensand Way<sup>10</sup> runs to the south of Albourne, and was located during excavations at Muddleswood<sup>11</sup>. A short distance to the east along the Greensand Way is the Roman settlement at Hassocks, whilst to the south there is the Roman villa at Danny<sup>12</sup>, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM27071). A concentration of Roman pottery was found during fieldwalking near Muddleswood, which might suggest the presence of Roman settlement here adjacent to the Greensand Way.
- 3.4** There is little evidence for any activity during the Saxon period, and Albourne is not mentioned in the Domesday Book.

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<sup>3</sup> Garrett, S. 1976 'A Mesolithic Site at Lodge Hill, Ditchling', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 326.

<sup>4</sup> Garrett, S. 1976 'Mesolithic and Neolithic finds from Keymer', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **114**, 326.

<sup>5</sup> Butler, C. 1989 'An Early Mesolithic Site and Later Flintwork from Hassocks, West Sussex' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127**, 230-234.

<sup>6</sup> Butler, C. 1990 'A Fieldwalking Project at Breechlands Farm, near Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 21-32.

<sup>7</sup> Holgate, R. 1987 'Field Survey of the Pyecombe to Warninglid A23 extension, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **125**, 226-8.

<sup>8</sup> Butler, C. 1990 'A Fieldwalking Project at Breechlands Farm, near Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 21-32.

<sup>9</sup> Holgate, R. 1987 'Field Survey of the Pyecombe to Warninglid A23 extension, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **125**, 226-8.

<sup>10</sup> Margary, I. 1948. *Roman Ways in the Weald*. London. Phoenix House.

<sup>11</sup> Butler, C. 1992 'The Results of a Watching Brief on the A23 road improvements between Sayers Common and Newtimber, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **130**, 241

<sup>12</sup> Blencowe, R.W. 1862 'Roman Remains in the neighbourhood of Hurstpierpoint and Danny' *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **14**, 176-181.

- 3.5** The Medieval settlement was probably located in the area of the church (TQ 2568 1617), and currently comprises just three houses and the church. The church of St Bartholomew has a Norman chancel arch and window, but was largely rebuilt in 1859. It is possible that a larger settlement was situated here in the Medieval period and has subsequently migrated to the current village centre, perhaps when the land around Albourne Place was emparked<sup>13</sup>.
- 3.6** A large quantity of Medieval pottery was collected across all of the fields during the fieldwalking survey to the south-east of Albourne, possibly the result of manuring<sup>14</sup>. A Medieval site, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and possibly the location of one or more buildings, was excavated at Muddleswood<sup>15</sup>
- 3.7** The manor of Bishopshurst formed a north-south strip running the whole length of the eastern side of the parish. The name suggests that it may once have been part of an estate called Hurst which came to be divided between the bishops of Chichester and the Pierpoint family of Hurstpierpoint. The manor formed part of Bishopshurst prebend in Chichester cathedral, together with Shotford manor in Sidlesham; as the Albourne portion of the prebend it was sometimes alternatively called Albourne manor<sup>16</sup>.
- 3.8** In 1681 the manor house of Bishopshurst occupied a site near Albourne Street south-east of the modern Yew Tree House, but the building had gone by c. 1840<sup>17</sup>. The regular layout of houses and plots in Albourne Street may indicate that it was a planned new settlement, with its house plots laid out in the Middle Ages by the Lord of the Manor.
- 3.9** Gallops is a half-timbered house with some herring-bone brick infilling and brick nogging, Elizabethan in style, although it may have been built as late as 1661, the date on the entrance door. The north range may incorporate part of a late Medieval hall house. It is a Grade II Listed Building. The back of the main house plot probably followed a line parallel to The Street projected across the lawn from the eastern edge of the tennis court<sup>18</sup>.
- 3.10** Albourne Place is a large L-shaped mansion (Grade II\* Listed Building) of which the interior is partly 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup> Century, although the exterior was largely rebuilt in

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<sup>13</sup> Burleigh, G.R. 1973 'An Introduction to Deserted Medieval Villages in East Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **111**, 45-83.

<sup>14</sup> Butler, C. 1990 'A Fieldwalking Project at Breechlands Farm, near Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 21-32.

<sup>15</sup> Butler, C. 1994 'The excavation of a medieval site at Muddleswood, near Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **132**, 101-14.

<sup>16</sup> 'Albourne: Manors and other estates', *A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 3: Bramber Rape (North-Eastern Part) including Crawley New Town (1987)*, pp. 125-127. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18444>

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>18</sup> Mills, J. 2009 *Gallops, The Street, Albourne – Archaeology Summary and Recommendations*, WSCC

the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The interiors of the east wing and the stables are partly 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>19</sup>. A park at Albourne manor was mentioned in 1502 and in 1578. It still seems to have existed as a park in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but by 1743 had become part of Albourne Place Farm<sup>20</sup>.

- 3.11** A watermill is situated at TQ 2586 1630 to the west of the site, and is mentioned in documentary sources. Earthworks comprising a pair of parallel banks and a leat mark the site, and the adjacent fields are called 'Old Mill Ground' on the 1839 Tithe map. Other evidence for industrial activity in the area is 'Potters Field', situated to the north of Albourne Green at TQ2635 1715.
- 3.12** Yeakell & Gardner's map of 1778-83 (Fig. 3) shows The Street with houses and their associated garden plots on both sides of the road. The Gallops is shown, with three houses to the south, and one building immediately to the north, whilst five or six houses are shown on the west side of The Street. The Site is shown as an empty plot of land immediately to the east of Gallops.
- 3.13** A similar situation can be seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map (1875) with a new building now shown immediately to the north of the Site (Fig. 4). Part of the Site appears to be occupied by an orchard. No change is shown on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (1899) or the 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition OS map (1910). On the 4<sup>th</sup> Edition OS Map (1937; Fig. 5) a footpath is shown running south from The Twitten, skirting the eastern boundary of Gallops, towards Church Lane. A row of new buildings are shown on the north side of The Twitten.
- 3.14** By the time of the 1977 OS (Fig. 6) Map the footpath had been removed, and several new houses are shown in the area to the south of the Site. The buildings on the north side of The Twitten are still shown on the 1977 map, but these have subsequently been replaced by new houses.
- 3.15** A watching brief was carried out during the excavations for the new access road at the site in 2011. No archaeological features were encountered during the watching brief apart from a concentration of early 20<sup>th</sup> century which was interpreted as a possible dump or midden. Apart from a small assemblage of medieval pottery which was recovered from the base of the topsoil, most of the pottery and CBM in the topsoil was of a late post-medieval date.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>19</sup> Country Life 13<sup>th</sup> September 1924

<sup>20</sup> 'Albourne: Manors and other estates', A History of the County of Sussex: Volume 6 Part 3: Bramber Rape (North-Eastern Part) including Crawley New Town (1987), pp. 125-127. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=18444>

<sup>21</sup> Atkin, D. 2011 An interim report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at The Gallops, Albourne. CBAS0116



## 4.0 Method Statement

- 4.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014), the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2015) and the *Treasure Act* (1996).
- 4.2 The initial phase of the mitigation works<sup>22</sup> carried out under the original planning application (09/00879/FUL) encompassed an area for the driveway to the south-west of the new dwelling, starting at the top of the existing lawn and involving a 5m topsoil strip north to south run before turning to the west to link up with the entrance to the property and thence to the public road. The 18 tonne tracked excavator used for this phase was equipped with a flat bladed 1.8m bucket and removed approximately 250mm of the overburden in spits, down to the base of the topsoil and just above the horizon with the subsoil (Plates 1 & 2).



Plate 1: Initial Phase 1 of excavation looking south-west

- 4.3 The second phase of excavation was carried out under this planning application and encompassed the footprint of the new dwelling, garage and the remaining tranche of the driveway to the north (Plate 3). These groundworks were excavated in careful spits by a 5 tonne JCB 8052 mini excavator using a flat-bladed bucket, in accordance with the recommended standards. Approximately 300mm of topsoil was removed from across the area down to the horizon with the subsoil. This overburden increased in

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<sup>22</sup> Atkin, D. 2011 An interim report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at The Gallops, Albourne.  
CBAS0116

depth to 450mm in the northwest corner due to the presence of mixed, redeposited topsoil and natural, possibly derived from the modern 20<sup>th</sup> century feature or made-ground that cut the subsoil and contained plastic and plastic-coated wire-link fencing which, other than a quick investigation by hand to confirm their date, were not investigated further.



Plate 2: Phase 1 looking west



Plate 3: Phase 2 Working shot looking north

**4.4** The spoil from the excavations was inspected at regular intervals to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest. A Garrett ACE 150 metal detector was used at regular intervals to scan the spoil derived from the excavations, although apart from a few signals deriving from 20<sup>th</sup> century detritus, no metallic finds were made.

- 4.5** All deposits were recorded using a standard context record sheet. Soil colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour Chart.
- 4.6** Levels were taken over the footprint of the build but were not tied in to the OS datum due to the lack of a nearby Bench Mark. A temporary bench mark was established at the site in the south-west corner of the site (see Fig. 2 for location of TBM and levels taken).
- 4.7** A full digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held by CBAS Ltd but will be deposited with Horsham Museum or other such repository as agreed with the County Archaeologist. The West Sussex Historic Environment Record will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF/A format and a selection of site photographs.

## 5.0 Results

- 5.1** Context 1 was the topsoil from the driveway excavation (from the first phase of the watching brief and located at the western end of the site) and was 450mm thick with pottery, glass and ceramic building material (hereafter CBM) inclusions, and showed a fair amount of bioturbation in the form of rooting at 3% (Plate 4). The majority of late post-medieval material came from the topsoil in this area (see Fig. 2), this area was used as a dumping ground for domestic waste.



Plate 4: Topsoil (Context 1)

- 5.2** Context 2 was assigned to the subsoil below Context 1. It was a compact/firm deposit that was dark to mid yellow in colour and was made-up of a sandy-silt composition with sandstone pieces 10-20mm in size and at 1% inclusion. Like Context 1 it also had been subjected to rooting.
- 5.3** Below the subsoil of Context 2 was the natural sandstone of the Lower Greensand, Context 3 and was exposed during the initial first phase of excavation. This was a firm, mid-yellow, sandy-silt deposit that was 380mm to the limit of excavation (hereafter LOE). It should be noted that all measurements for Contexts 1 to 3 were taken from the southwestern corner of the excavation where a small area of the existing boundary by the entrance was been reduced. Elsewhere on-site the excavation consisted of a straight forward topsoil only strip.
- 5.4** No pre-20<sup>th</sup> century archaeological features or deposits were noted during the monitoring work. However, two small circular features and a rectangular area c16m x 3m (see Fig. 2) were all of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, having plastic, wire fencing and other clearly 20<sup>th</sup> century material in them. These were not archaeologically excavated.

## 6.0 Finds

**6.0.1** A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered during the monitoring and are summarised in Table 1 and discussed further below.

Context	Pottery	Ceramic Building Material	Glass	Metal
1	c. 1250-1375 4/34g c. 1800-1850 18/448g	Brick 3/118g Peg tile 4/70g Ridge tile 1/56g Land drain 1/20g	Window 1/4g	Fe Nail 1/8g Cu Lamp fitting 1/39g
2	c. 1150-1225 1/8g c.1250-1350 2/16g	-	-	-

**Table 1:** Finds Assemblage

### 6.1 The Pottery by Luke Barber

**6.1.1** The archaeological monitoring recovered 25 sherds of pottery, weighing 506g, from two individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 2 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented)
1	Oxidised medium sandy ware	HM	2	20g	Cooking pot x1 (narrow out-turned rim)
1	Buff fine sandy ware	HM/LM	2	14g	Cooking pot x1; bowl x1 (green internally glazed base)
1	Unglazed red earthenware	LPM	5	104g	Flower pot x2 (x1 square club rim)
1	Glazed red earthenware (late)	LPM	7	246g	Cream bowls x3 (clear glazed internally) tapering and bulbous club rims; uncertain form x4 (clear glaze internally) worn
1	Black-glazed fine redware	LPM	3	26g	Teapot x1
1	Yellow ware	LPM	1	58g	Oven dish x1 simple rim
1	Creamware	LPM	1	2g	Teabowl x1
1	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	LPM	1	12g	Plate x1 (pale/late foliage design)
2	Alluvial flint gritted ware with quartz	EM	1	8g	Cooking pot x1
2	Oxidised medium sandy ware	HM	2	16g	Cooking pot x1 (with internally glazed base)

**Table 2:** Pottery assemblage (EM – Early Medieval c. 1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c. 1200/25-1350/75; LM – Late Medieval c. 1350/75-1525/50; LPM - Late Post-Medieval c. 1750-1900+).

**6.1.2** The earliest sherd is the residual alluvial gritted example from Context **2**, which probably dates to between c. 1150 and 1225. The High Medieval period is better represented – with four sherds of oxidised medium sandy ware and one in fine sandy ware, the latter possibly belonging to the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The material all shows moderate signs of abrasion and probably represents a background manuring scatter.

**6.1.3** The remaining pottery is all of late post-medieval date (all from Context **1**) and spans the late 18<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A fairly typical domestic range of kitchen, table and tea wares is represented but nothing in particular to suggest a household of high social status. Much of the material is quite abraded suggesting it has been subjected to a fair degree of reworking.

**6.1.4** The pottery assemblage is small, generally mixed and from open deposits. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. To date little medieval pottery from Albourne has been recovered so it is recommended the current sherds are retained for long-term curation in a museum – the post-medieval sherds have been discarded.

## **6.2 The Iron** by Luke Barber

**6.2.1** Context **1** produced a heavily corroded shank from a nail of indeterminable type or age (1/8g).

## **6.3 The Ceramic Building Material** by Luke Barber

**6.3.1** A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work. The material was in mixed condition, with both abraded and fresher pieces being represented. The assemblage is summarised in Tables 3 (fabrics) and 4 (quantification).

**6.3.2** Considering the small size of the assemblage the ceramic building material shows a great diversity of fabrics. Close dating is difficult, particularly considering the unstratified nature of the material, however, the majority appear to belong to the later post-medieval period, with a few potentially earlier post-medieval pieces.

**6.3.3** The ceramic building material assemblage is from an open context with significant chronological mixing. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. This material has been discarded though some fabric samples have been retained for a county series.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Suggested date</b>
B1a	Orange red. Moderate/common fine 'sugary' quartz, moderate/common black iron oxides to 2mm, occasional grits to 2mm	Well formed and fired	C18th-19th
B2a	Pale orange. Sparse/moderate fine quartz, common marl mottling	Medium fired	C17th-18 <sup>th</sup> ?
T1a	Red orange. Moderate/common fine quartz, sparse orange iron oxides to 1mm	Well formed and fired	C18th – 19th
T1b	Brown red. Sparse fine quartz, sparse/moderate red iron oxides to 0.5mm	Well formed and fired	Mid C18th-19th
T2a	Red orange. Moderate/common red/brown iron oxides/clay pellets to 2mm, moderate marl pellets/streaks to 2mm	Quite well formed but well fired	C17th – 18 <sup>th</sup> ?
T3a	Red orange. Moderate red iron oxides to 1mm, sparse marl streaks	Well formed and fired	Mid C17th – 18 <sup>th</sup> ?
P1a	Red orange. Common/abundant fine quartz, rare brown iron oxides to 2mm	Well formed and fired	C19th at current site

**Table 3:** Ceramic Building Material fabrics

<b>Context</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	Brick	B1a	1	58g	Amorphous
1	Brick	B2a	2	60g	Amorphous
1	Peg tile	T1a	1	16g	12mm thick. Remains of diamond peg hole
1	Peg tile?	T2a	2	44g	14mm thick. Possibly ridge tile
1	Peg tile	T3a	1	10g	No surviving measurements
1	Ridge tile	T1b	1	56g	14mm thick
1	Land drain	P1a	1	20g	11mm thick

**Table 4:** Ceramic Building Material assemblage

## 6.4 Glass by Jessica Butt

6.4.1 One fragment of clear window glass was recovered in context 1 weighing 4g.

## 6.5 Copper Alloy by Jessica Butt

6.5.1 Context 1 produced two pieces of copper alloy, a partial oil lamp fitting with a small neck and a matching wick holder, both crumpled and corroded and likely to be from a decorative 19<sup>th</sup> century oil lamp, weight 39g.

## 7.0 Discussion

- 7.1 The majority of the excavation was a simple topsoil strip down to top of subsoil and therefore did not reveal if any archaeological cut features were present in the natural. When the excavation did reveal the natural on the south side of the driveway by the entrance of the site, no features or deposits were present.
- 7.2 The only cut features that did show up during the topsoil strip for the house, cutting the subsoil, were clearly late 20<sup>th</sup> century in origin due to their contents, containing plastic and other 20<sup>th</sup> century material, and were not investigated further.
- 7.3 The small medieval pottery assemblage, although essentially unstratified, is of more interest showing medieval activity within the site boundary. Its abraded nature does suggest much reworking by the plough, possible during the medieval period or as is more likely subsequently. However, due to the fact it is from open contexts, it is impossible to draw any further meaningful conclusions as to its exact depositional context.
- 7.4 It is possible that the medieval pottery may have derived from underlying features not exposed during the monitoring work, that are associated with an earlier medieval building that was the forerunner of the extant 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century house. This may suggest a possible remodelling/rebuilding of an earlier structure in the later 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century as evidenced by the 1661 date above the entrance which may refer to a later phase of building work rather than the original build. However, without further work, this must remain as pure conjecture.
- 7.5 It is also possible that the pottery from the site may be derived from manuring on what was once arable land, and material of this date is frequently found in the surrounding landscape<sup>23</sup>. Interestingly, the pottery assemblage is missing material from the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries but that period may be represented by a few of the ceramic building fabrics recovered, although one would expect a lot of material from this period given that the Gallops appears to mainly date from this period.
- 7.6 The presence of 20<sup>th</sup> century features could indicate that there has been some landscaping and previous unrecorded works on the site which may have removed other archaeological remains.

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<sup>23</sup> Butler, C. 1990 'A Fieldwalking Project at Breechlands Farm, near Hurstpierpoint, West Sussex', *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **128**, 21-32.



## **8. Acknowledgements**

- 8.1** I would like to thank the Bailey Brothers for commissioning the archaeological watching brief. The project was managed by Chris Butler for CBAS ltd.

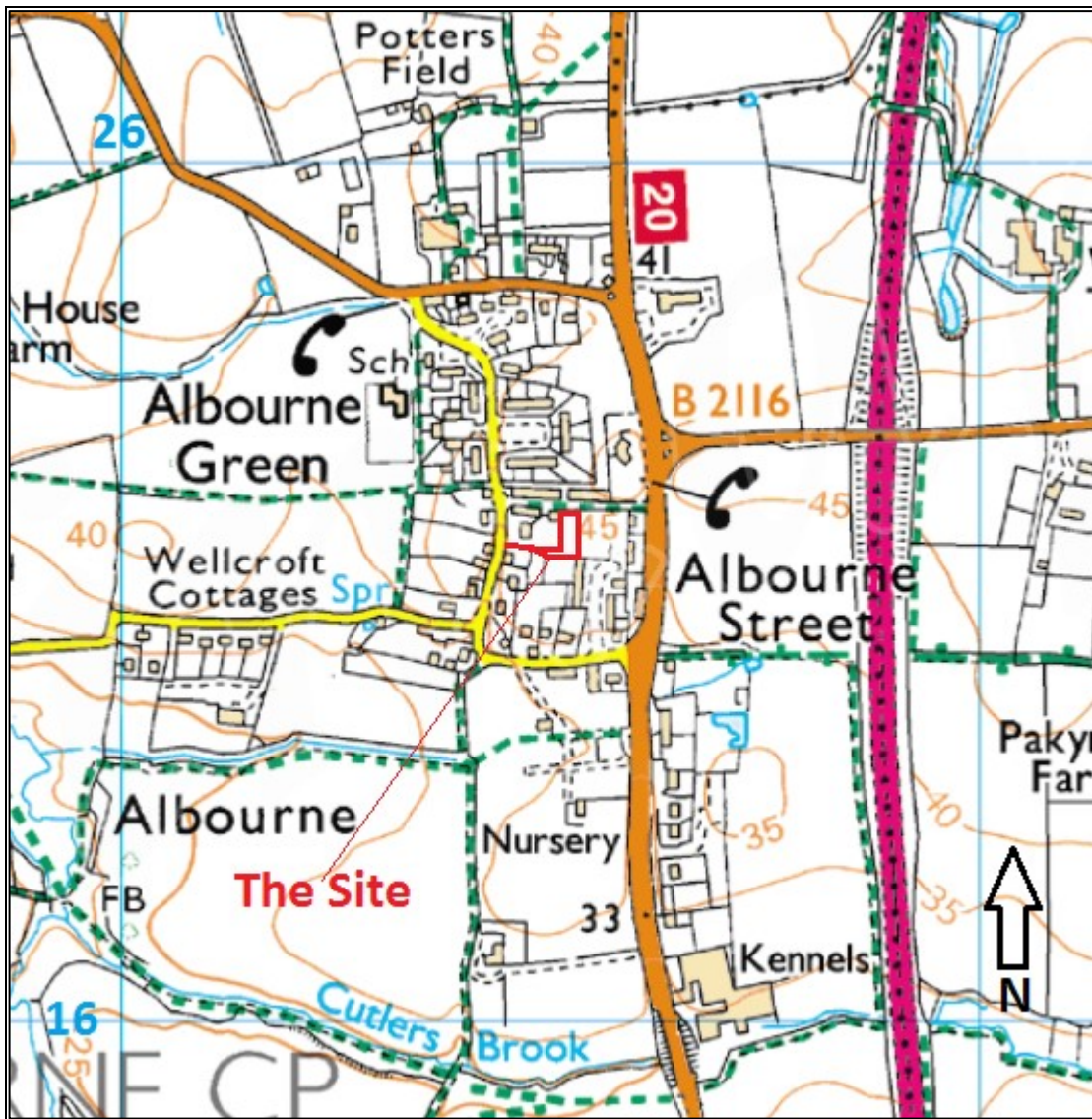


Fig. 1: Gallops, Albourne: Site Location Map  
Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright. Licence number 100037471

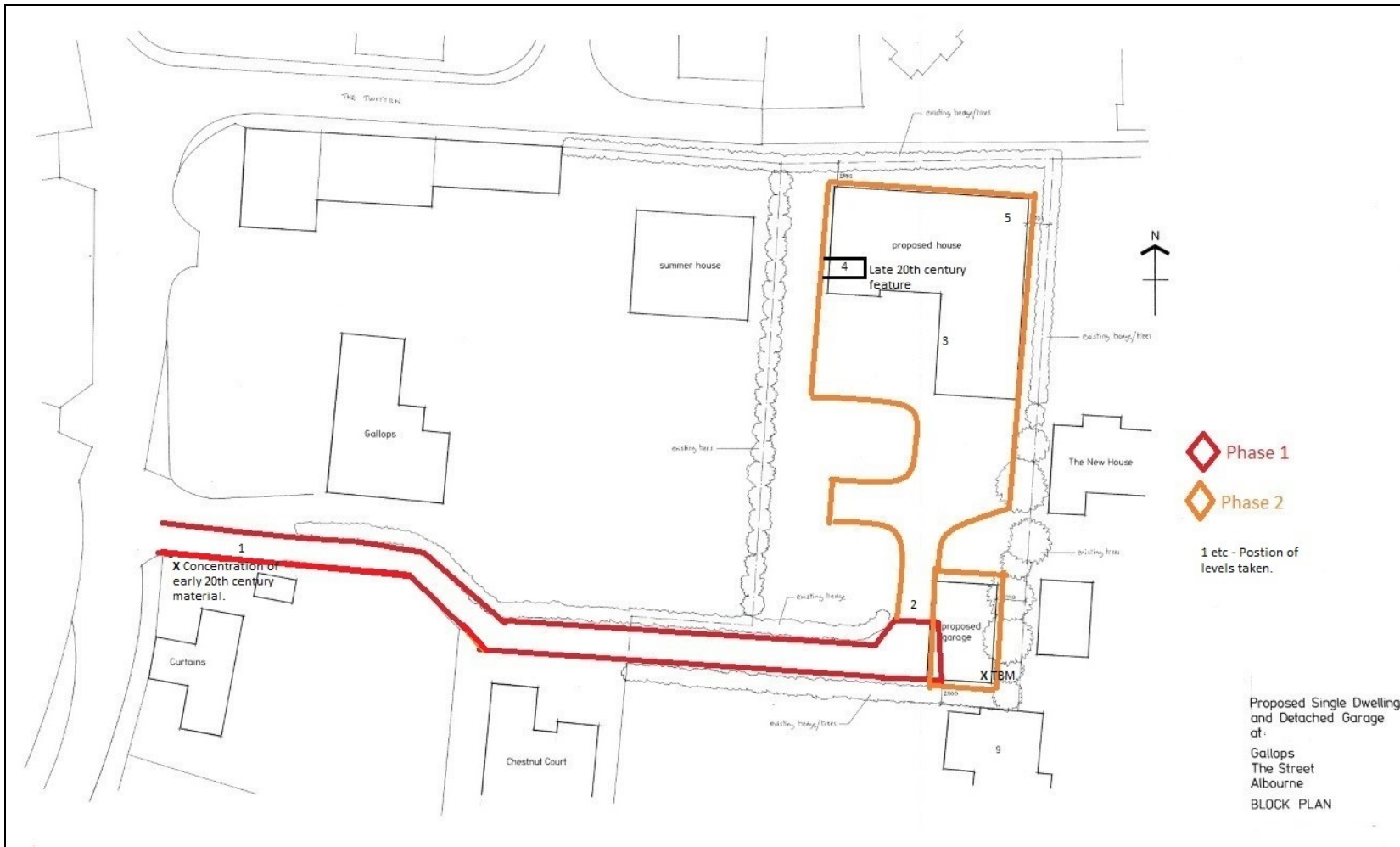


Fig. 2: Gallops, Albourne: Area monitored. Adapted from architects plan

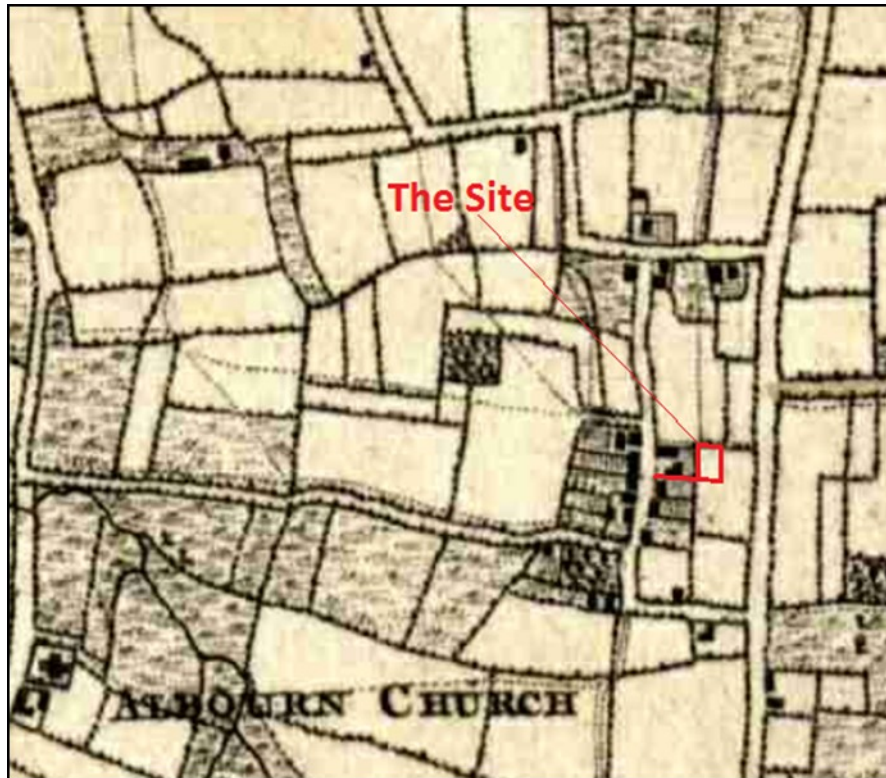


Fig. 3: Yeakell and Gardner's 1778-1783 Map of Sussex

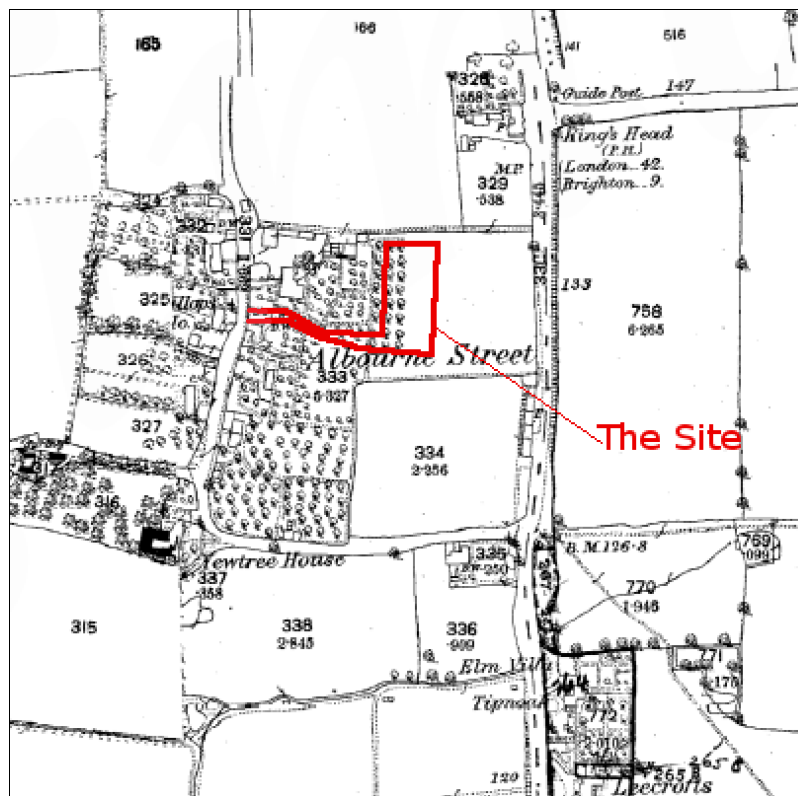


Fig. 4: 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map (1875)

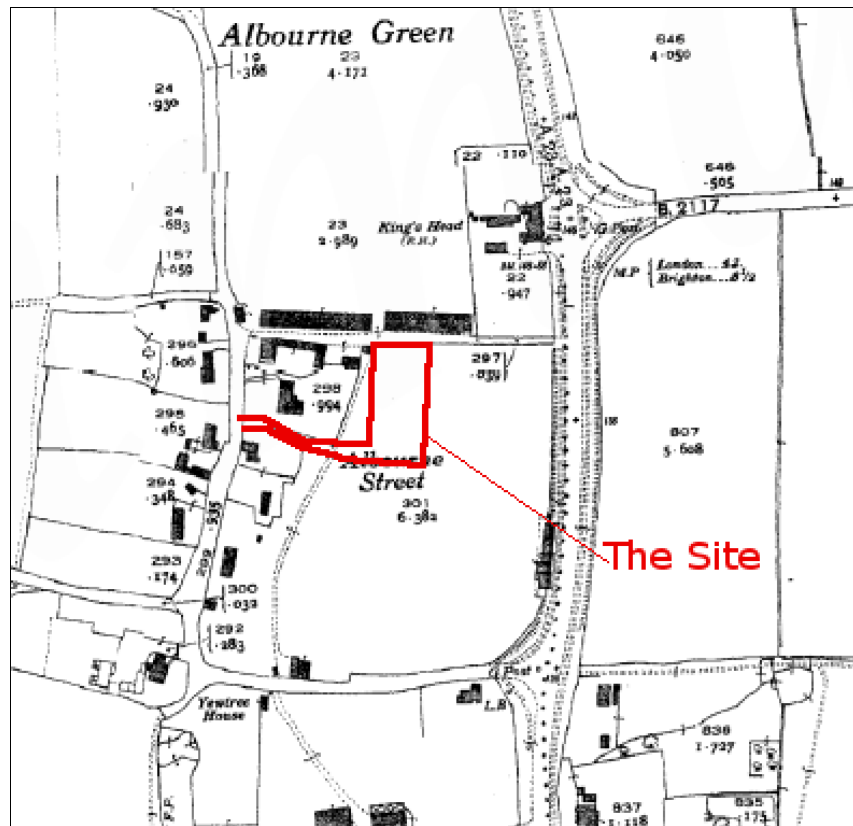


Fig. 5: 4th Edition OS Map (1937)



Fig. 6: 1977 OS Map

## Appendix 1: Sussex HER summary sheet

<b>HER enquiry number</b>	N/A					
<b>Site code</b>	GAL10/GAL17					
<b>Project code</b>	CBAS 0795					
<b>Planning reference</b>	AE/09/00879 and DM/16/4039					
<b>Site address</b>	Gallops, The Street, Albourne, West Sussex					
<b>District/Borough</b>	East Sussex					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	TQ 26528 16576					
<b>Geology</b>	Wealden clay/sandstone					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval	Excav	WB* <b>X</b>	HBR*	Survey	Other
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	08/05/17-09/05/17					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Bailey Brothers					
<b>Project manager</b>	Dr Caroline Russell					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	David Atkin					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval <b>X</b>	<u>Post-Medieval</u>	Other 20 <sup>th</sup> Century <b>X</b>	
<b>Project summary (100 word max)</b>	<p><i>Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS) was commissioned by Bailey Brothers to carry out Phase 2 of an archaeological watching brief at the Gallops, The Street, Albourne, West Sussex (Figs. 1 &amp; 2) in connection with a planning application for the erection of a new single storey dwelling and a detached garage. The watching brief consisted of monitoring a topsoil strip of the remainder of the drive not stripped during the first phase, a turning circle and the footprint of the new house. A small assemblage of unstratified material was recovered from the topsoil and top of the subsoil. The earliest material recovered was from the top of the subsoil and probably dates to between c. 1150 and 1225 AD. Other than a small early 20<sup>th</sup> century dump of domestic material noted during the first phase and some late 20<sup>th</sup> century cut features containing wire fencing, plastic and other modern material found during the second phase of monitoring, no cut archaeological features or deposits were noted.</i></p>					
<b>Museum/Accession No.</b>	N/A					

### Appendix 2: Levels\*

Level	Height
1	44.47
2	44.75
3	44.71
4	44.78
5	44.75

\* Levels were related to a temporary bench mark situated on the site and given an arbitrary height of 45m. The locations of these levels are shown on Fig. 2

## **Chris Butler Archaeological Services**

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 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex, and taught A-Level Archaeology at Bexhill 6<sup>th</sup> Form College having qualified (Cert. Ed.) as a teacher in 2006.

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. He has recently undertaken large landscape surveys of Ashdown Forest and Broadwater Warren and is Co-Director of the Barcombe Roman Villa excavation project.

His publications include *Prehistoric Flintwork*, *East Sussex Under Attack* and *West Sussex Under Attack*, all of which are published by Tempus Publishing Ltd.

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

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