

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE OUSE VALLEY, SUSSEX, TO AD 1500

A TRIBUTE TO DUDLEY MOORE
AND ARCHAEOLOGY AT
SUSSEX UNIVERSITY CCE

Edited by

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Dedicated to:

Dudley Moore[†]

(22 April 1952 – 28 January 2016)

University of Sussex alumnus, co-founder and chairman of the
Sussex University Archaeological Society

and

Archaeology at the Centre for Continuing Education, University of Sussex



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David J. Worsell

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About the Contributors

Mike Allen was brought up in Lewes and Brighton and knew Sussex University from a very young child visiting his father's office and lab in quantum optics (Physics and MAPS 2). He followed a number of Sussex archaeologists (Martin Bell, Peter Drewett and David Rudling) and studied at the Institute of Archaeology (BSc 1983), London, and then gained a PhD from Southampton University (1994). For nearly 20 years he ran the environmental archaeology section of Wessex Archaeology. When he left (2007), he ran his own environmental archaeology consultancy (Allen Environmental Archaeology), was an associate staff tutor in archaeology at CCE, Sussex University (2008-2012), was a senior lecturer at Bournemouth University, and currently lectures at Oxford University. In his current freelance capacity he has very strong links with Lewes and Sussex, undertaking many commercial archaeology and research projects in East Sussex. He is an established authority in environmental archaeology and geoarchaeology.

Jenny Brown started her working life as a computer programmer and systems analyst, working in London and Nairobi. She later studied for her archaeology degree at Nottingham University, where she was taught by Dr Roger Jacobi, who became a lifelong friend and adviser. She joined Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust in the early 1990s, mostly writing desktop studies and flint reports. She retired a few years ago, and now works as a volunteer for East Sussex County Council, helping to update their HBSMR database.

Lisa Jayne Fisher was a part-time student with CCE at the University of Sussex from 2007 initially studying for a Certificate and Diploma in Archaeology before transferring to the MA in Field Archaeology and graduating in 2009. She was an assistant tutor (2006-2012) until the department closed, and supervised for the CCE excavations at the Barcombe Roman bathhouse in 2012. She has worked extensively on archaeological projects in Sussex, Hereford and Shropshire. She is a qualified teacher and was instrumental in setting up and managing the Sussex School of Archaeology, and has taught in a number of archaeological excavations and events throughout southern England, as well as directing training excavations at Isfield and Brighton. Lisa now runs Archaeology Services Lewes, a small commercial archaeology unit, she is currently a Trustee of the Sussex Archaeological Society and has been a committee member of the University of Sussex Archaeological Society since 2009.

Sarah Green studied Ancient History and Archaeology at Manchester University and later returned to study (part-time) completing a Certificate in Practical Archaeology through the CCE at Sussex. Postgraduate studies (MA in Classical Civilisation with the Open University and then an MA in Osteoarchaeology at Southampton) furthered enthusiasm, particularly in animal bone studies. Currently she is engaged in doctoral research, at Southampton, with a particular focus on animal husbandry in the Roman Empire. Along with her husband, Dudley Moore, she helped establish the University of Sussex Archaeological Society and has been Secretary since 1999. Keen to give something back, she returned to Sussex in 2007 as an associate tutor at the CCE until the department closed. Initially working alongside Dudley on Aegean and maritime archaeology, she subsequently branched out into her new passion of bones. Her day job is educational administration at an independent international college.

Diana Jones gained a degree in Archaeology and Landscape as a mature student at the University of Sussex in 2012; she was named 'best archaeology student' in 2010, and won the Whistler Prize for one of her essays the subsequent year. Her study of a modest Mesolithic flint scatter site in the Sutton End valley of the Bignor Park Estate, West Sussex (a three-year project based on her dissertation fieldwork) won here the Sussex Archaeological Society's Franz Plachy Prize for archaeology.

Stuart McGregor is a non-professional archaeologist with a diploma in Forensic Archaeology from Bournemouth University and retired Metropolitan Police officer. He is chairman of the Culver Archaeological Project.

David Millum is Sussex born and bred and became a part-time student with CCE at the University of Sussex in 2003 graduating in Landscape Studies (Archaeology) in 2008 before going on to gain an MA in Field Archaeology in 2010, whilst also securing the Whistler Prize. He supervised for CCE at the Barcombe Roman bathhouse 2010-12 and was an assistant tutor until the department closed. He has worked extensively on archaeological projects in the Ouse valley. From 2007 he supervised for the Culver Archaeological Project (CAP) at Barcombe, becoming deputy director in 2011, as they began their investigations into the newly discovered, Romano-British settlement at Bridge Farm, Wellingham; an exciting project of regional importance that carries on the excellent community engagement in archaeology originally fostered by CCE.

Dudley Moore was Sussex born and bred and a lawyer (barrister) by training who came to archaeology later in life via a part-time CCE award-bearing course at Sussex. Dudley went on to do other higher level courses at the Open University, Oxford, and Sussex, culminating in a DPhil research degree with CCE. He developed particular interests in the Aegean Bronze Age and maritime archaeology, which he put to good use as a part-time CCE associate tutor. From 2008-2012 Dudley was a Visiting Research Fellow at the CCE and it was during that time that he started putting together this book. Dudley and his wife Sarah Green established the current version of the University of Sussex Archaeological Society (USAS) and Dudley was its Chairman for 17 years until his death in January 2016. Since 1995 Dudley's main work was for an independent international college teaching law and classics.

Matt Pope is a Sussex based archaeologist and prehistorian. Having grown up in the north of Brighton, the pull of the surrounding Downland and its prehistoric landscape had already made a big impression on Matt as a young child. As a teenager he joined the Sussex Archaeological Society and began to volunteer with the Institute of Archaeology's Field Archaeology Unit during the excavation of the Brighton Bypass. Like so many before, he then went on to study at the Institute of Archaeology (London) where, after time at the University of Southampton completing his PhD, he works today teaching and researching the Palaeolithic of Northern Europe. Much of Matt's early teaching of archaeology was undertaken as a part-time associate tutor at CCE.

David Rudling is a leading expert in Roman archaeology and has spent all of his working life as a field archaeologist and archaeological tutor based in Sussex. Initially he worked for the UCL Sussex Archaeological Field Unit, and was also a part-time tutor for CCE (University of Sussex). David left his post as then director of the Field Unit to become a lecturer in Continuing Education (Archaeology) at CCE, teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate level. Following the decision by the University to close CCE, he joined the Sussex School of Archaeology as academic director; and as a founding member he currently serves on the committee of USAS and is responsible for the group's winter lecture series.

Simon Stevens was born in Sussex, and lives a stone's throw from the River Ouse. He studied archaeology at the University of York, graduating in 1992, but returned to the county of his birth, and has been lucky enough to work as a Sussex-based archaeologist ever since. A spell of training and subsequent employment at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk fostered his interest in all things Anglo-Saxon. However, over twenty years of fieldwork with Archaeology South-East, and the irreplaceable experience of acting as an associate tutor at CCE between 1997 and 2012 have broadened his horizons, and have led to a firm commitment to community engagement in archaeology.

Steve Sutcliffe moved to Sussex in 2004 and became interested in the prehistoric landscape of the area. He studied the Certificate in Practical Archaeology at the University of Sussex CCE in 2006, before eventually going on to complete the Masters in Field Archaeology there, concluding with a dissertation based on a local prehistoric flint assemblage. Since then he has continued to pursue his interest in prehistoric landscape and monuments with visits to Orkney and Lewis in Scotland, and several trips to Carnac in France. He also continues to take part in community archaeology projects based in Sussex. Steve currently works as Science and Engineering placements co-ordinator at the University of Brighton.

David Worsell, after retirement took up a long established interest in archaeology by joining the University of Sussex through the CCE. He first took the Certificate in Practical Archaeology followed by an MA in Field Archaeology as well as attending short courses. For many years he led the outreach activity for Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society and was subscription secretary for CBA South East. His studies at CCE enabled him to co-found Cuckmere Archaeology, a volunteer organisation operating in the area of the Cuckmere Valley in East Sussex. He is a member of the University of Sussex Archaeological Society (USAS), Sussex Archaeological Society and local county archaeological societies. Presently he shares his time between researching early South-West American Indian cultures and pursuing a PhD in archaeology at Winchester University.

Acknowledgements

This book is a product of the close 'archaeological community' fostered within both CCE, a popular and successful but now sadly defunct department of the University of Sussex, and the University of Sussex Archaeological Society, and it is a tribute to all of the contributors' hard work and research. Much debt is owed to Dudley Moore who encouraged and cajoled contributors to write and produce their chapters, and to his initial editing. A number of people have helped and assisted within the various period researches and they are acknowledged by the individual contributors in their own chapters, but working behind the scenes, and supporting Dudley throughout this task was his wife Sarah Green, to whom due credit is due for this books' eventual production and publication.

Small grants were obtained to assist the publication and the contributors' research and expenses. These were gratefully received from the Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, and the University of Sussex Archaeological Society. We also thank Luke Barber and the Sussex Archaeological Society for allowing many of the authors to reproduce figures from the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* in this book. Andy Gammon has been generous in allowing his artwork to adorn the front cover, and has freely allowed reproduction of other illustrations throughout this book. Julie Gardiner provided academic advice about the archaeology, as well as significant editorial advice and assistance in the final preparation of the text, especially assisting with figure formats and the final editing and production phase. We were assisted by sage comments and advice on the chapters by a number of colleagues, amongst those were Martin Bell, Matt Pope, and Luke Barber. David Millum's ability to answer last minute obscure queries in a flash is also greatly appreciated, and assisted in the smooth production of this book

The final academic and copy editing and production of this book, and taking it to publication, was undertaken by Mike Allen and David Rudling on Dudley Moore's behalf.

Preface

This book was being organised and edited by Dudley Moore (see Foreword and Introduction), but following the sad and untimely death in January 2016 of this respected and well-liked member of the Sussex archaeological community, the completion of the editing and final production of this book was undertaken by ourselves on behalf of our friend. Dudley had done all of the hard work cajoling and encouraging a disparate group of very busy contributors, and extracting a contribution from everyone, which together provides archaeological coverage from the Palaeolithic to medieval periods. Much of the preliminary editing had been done. This left us with just the arduous and laborious tasks of checking, copy editing and dealing with the publishers and the production process.

Such was the affection for Dudley that we commenced the final production of this book almost immediately after his funeral, out of a wish to do this to celebrate Dudley's contribution to archaeology, and for its publication to coincide with the conference held in his memory on the 12th November 2016. That conference started with a tribute to Dudley by Sarah Green after which a copy of this book was presented in public to her with love and gratitude.

The reasons for this volumes' two dedications are hopefully self-explanatory, but see the Foreword by David Rudling, the tribute to Dudley by Sarah Green, and Dudley's own introductory chapter.

Michael J. Allen and David Rudling
March 2016

Dudley John Moore; an appreciation and tribute to 'a life well lived'

Sarah Green

Dudley's association and involvement with archaeology started in January 1997, coincidentally the same time that he and I got together. However, his interest in things ancient really began back at Brighton College in the heady days of the late 1960s when he first studied Ancient History at A-Level. I know he wouldn't mind me saying, because he said it himself, but in those days he was 'a bit thick' and when asked in class if he knew where Athens was, he had to admit that he wasn't entirely sure where Greece was let alone Athens! He has one of those school reports that some famous people have had published to show how much they have changed since school. Dudley had his on the wall of the downstairs toilet, a room he also referred to as his study! His headmaster wrote 'He has yet to respond to the urgency of the A-Level situation – the immediate prospect seems grim and much hard work is needed during the vacation if he is to stand any chance of success.' Consequently, he came away from school with only a few formal qualifications, but many accolades on the sports field, particularly in cricket, football and rugby. He also made friendships that lasted a lifetime, an early sign of his warm, outgoing personality.

Life intervened and ancient history took a back seat to a variety of occupations which eventually saw Dudley working within the legal profession for various firms of solicitors in Sussex and then Cardigan, Wales. He was responsible for all forms of civil actions, matrimonial and criminal matters, but when encountering his own matrimonial issues at the age of 40, he decided to enrol as a full-time student at the University of Sussex and subsequently declared that for him 'life began at 40'. His first degree at Sussex was a BA in Law (1995) which he studied with the subsidiary of Classical Literature and Philosophy. In complete contrast to his school record, he was awarded a 2:1, which he said meant he had enjoyed himself as well as studying. Bitten by the academic bug he went on to study for his bar exams, being called to Middle Temple in October 1996, he then took an LLM (Master of Laws) at Wolverhampton University (1998) and completed an MPhil back at Sussex (2001) on the law of privacy.

Studying, archaeology, and determination

Sometime during the course of his LLM, Dudley and I met and I was immediately taken by the contents of his bookshelves! Alongside the many tomes on legal matters were numerous classical works, notably Homer and Virgil. Although I obtained my degree in Ancient History and Archaeology at Manchester University in the 1980s, and had taken a career path in academic administration, I still had an interest in things ancient. Meeting Dudley reignited that flame. We took many courses together; including Nautical Archaeology Society parts 1 and 2, where I discovered that Dudley had a wide variety of interests and achievements. The NAS course was, for example, a follow-on from earlier sub-aqua days when he had dived in Cardigan and the Red Sea and reached the level of dive leader.

At that time we didn't pursue nautical or maritime archaeology any further; I am a non-diver and so it wasn't something we could naturally continue with together. However, in October 1997 I happened upon an advert for the CCE Certificate in Practical Archaeology course at Sussex. I signed us both up for the course, only telling Dudley later. Dudley's interest in, and enthusiasm for, archaeology grew from there. One of the nicest things about our relationship was that we would study courses together and so discuss them endlessly during the evenings after work, often accompanied by a glass or two of red wine. We had a friendly rivalry over essays and marks obtained and took much enjoyment working together on various topics.

The CCE course took two years and at the end of it we didn't want to lose touch with all the lovely people we had met. We hatched a plan to form an archaeological society that could be joined by those studying a Sussex University course, alumni of such courses, Sussex University staff and part-time tutors, and members of the local public interested in archaeology. Thus the current University of Sussex Archaeological Society (USAS) was established in October 1999. In keeping with our slightly less than formal approach, we decided upon a logo that I know some people weren't sure about initially: an Indiana Jones style hat and whip! Helped in those early days by fellow CCE students, Lorna and Darren Hilborn, we published the first edition of our newsletter, *The Lost Scroll*, in December 1999. In the first newsletter Dudley introduced, our very own Indiana Jones 'an archaeologist of great courage, determination and fiction', called 'Artemus Smith' which some members admitted was their favourite item.

In 2001 there wasn't the option to do a Masters level archaeology degree at Sussex, so Dudley and I both took an MA in Classical Studies at the Open University. After both successfully completing this, we were looking for the next challenge archaeologically and academically and Dudley aspired to being able to study at Oxford. I half-jokingly suggested that he might contact Professor Cunliffe, who at that time was president of the Sussex Archaeological Society and I was a trustee. Dud received a reply having emailed the Professor, which said that he was sure there was a place at Oxford for him, and that he should contact John Bennett who was not only the postgraduate admissions tutor, but whose area of expertise was the Aegean Bronze Age! So in 2003, having impressed at interview (comprising more of a discussion of rugby than archaeology), he was accepted by Brasenose College to study Classical Archaeology. He took a year off work, rented a flat in the centre of Oxford, and successfully obtained his MSt (Master of Studies) in 2004.

Whilst at Oxford, and in letters we wrote to each other, ideas for his doctoral research were formulated, and advanced over a glass of red wine. He chatted about scholars who visited Crete pre 1900 and mused whether they had identified any of the archaeological sites that Arthur Evans was later to bring to light in the early twentieth century. And so it was that the next stage of Dudley's academic path was acceptance back at Sussex CCE for doctoral study into early British travellers to Crete. It was from this time onwards that we shifted our overseas trips from Greece to Crete as Dudley followed in the footsteps of those early travellers. Despite now being back working at the college full-time, Dudley's determination meant that he completed and successfully defended his DPhil in just three years (2009).

Giving back to CCE

Whilst studying for his MA at the Open University, Dudley maintained his involvement with Sussex by becoming an associate tutor with the CCE, initially teaching on the undergraduate level Past Societies course and then offering his own courses on the Aegean Bronze Age. Subsequently, not to be put off by the closure of CCE at Sussex, Dudley joined me teaching on the Lifelong Learning Programme at Southampton University and we both also became associated with the 'Sussex Lecture Circuit', giving talks to archaeological societies and anyone else who would listen! One of my favourites of his talks was on 'The Great Escape' where he was proud at the end to show a caricature of his father (himself a PoW in Stalag Luft III) drawn by Henri Picard, one of the fifty escapees executed by the Nazis following the escape.

Friendship and support

Before we started our MAs in Classical Studies Dudley expressed an interest in visiting the site of Mycenae, kingdom of the mythical Agamemnon of Homer and excavated by Henrich Schliemann at the end of the 19th century. I made the arrangements and told him we would be staying in a place called Tolo. 'Really', he said, 'so that's where Tolo is then!'. Some 25 years previously, soon after leaving school, Dudley and a group of lads had taken a holiday to the Peloponnese in Greece, on one of the first package holidays to the area. They spent a very pleasant couple of weeks in, of all places, Tolo! One day he popped out for a walk, returning triumphantly; he had found all three of the local people who had run the bars that the boys had frequented all those years ago. Not only that, but they remembered him and his friends not only because it was the first year of the package holidays there, but because they were such nice people. This just marks one of many instances showing the long-term effect of Dudley's insatiable geniality and friendship. A number of strong friendships that continue today were formed when we joined the British School of Athens, and spent several wonderful weeks staying at the 'annexe' in Knossos.

Dudley was extremely supportive of all his friends and colleagues; that was his nature. None more than my studies, particularly when I found it hard making the transition from undergraduate to postgraduate level. He encouraged me to continue when I was so despondent with my early efforts which achieved low marks. We had many productive evenings where he told me I could do it and talked me through the feedback I had received and how to improve. It was in no small way due to his encouragement that I managed to achieve a distinction for my MA dissertation. When he was in Oxford it was my turn to support him, although not academically, but by agreeing to him being away during the week. We had some fantastic weekends during that time as we took it in turns to spend the weekend either at our home in Bramber or in Oxford itself.

Even while he studied for his DPhil at Sussex he supported and encouraged me in undertaking a second MA, this time in osteoarchaeology, at Southampton and also 'persuaded' me that I should start teaching at the CCE. Initially I helped Dudley with the Aegean courses, but as my enthusiasm for bones grew, I branched out and designed and delivered my own courses. Typically, Dud supported me to the extent that he asked me to teach him enough about bones that he could be useful during the practical sessions of the courses I taught.

Publication

After his DPhil, Dudley was appointed Visiting Research Fellow at Sussex CCE, and it was during this time that the idea for this book on the Ouse Valley was formulated. Initially it was to be a review of archaeological works already undertaken and to highlight areas of potential study for students at Sussex. Sadly, the closure of CCE meant that the impetus for the book and the potential for research projects was lost. Nonetheless, Dudley still saw the potential in a book that reviewed the current state of archaeological knowledge in the Ouse Valley, and carried on seeking sponsorship and contributions.

Alongside his work on the Ouse Valley, Dudley took time to publish his DPhil, initially as a BAR title and subsequently with Cambridge Scholars. He continued an association with the latter, going on to publish a further two books looking first at early travellers to Mycenae and then an introduction to the classical world.

Beyond Classical Archaeology

Although Dudley's love was for the Aegean, he also took a healthy interest in local organisations. We moved to Bramber in 1998 and quite quickly became involved with village life and especially the Tudor House there, St. Mary's. In 2001 Dudley was appointed as Keeper of the Keys for Bramber Castle, a title that dates back to 1291. He would joke that it was pretty tricky to lock up the castle, but nonetheless he purchased a set of old keys from eBay and displayed them on our wall, complete with a label he made stating what they were for! He also wrote and produced his own leaflet giving a brief history of the castle and would often wander up there at weekends, handing out the leaflets and speaking with visitors. At St. Mary's House both he and I volunteered as stewards and gave guided tours to visiting groups of adults and school children. Since 2012 we both served as trustees and it was always Dudley's hope to become more involved with the House as retirement approached. Sadly this was not to be. Outside of Bramber, he was a Practitioner of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA), a Flag Officer of the Mary Rose in Portsmouth, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (FSA) and a member of the Sussex Archaeological Society, and we both worked with the Lewes Priory Trust on their open days.

Teaching

The 'day job' was obviously important for Dudley too, and for the last twenty years he worked at Bellerbys College in Brighton, where we met. He was originally employed as a law tutor and alongside his teaching he was also the Deputy Programme Manager for the Higher Education Department, until it moved to London in 2014, and the course leader for the Diploma in Business Management. Periodically students would want to study Classical Civilisation A-Level and Dudley added this string to his bow. More recently he also became a key member and joint founder of the Enrichment Programme, was a personal tutor for the Young Oxbridge students, and managed and developed the lecture series. Just over a year ago he and I introduced a Classics society as part of the Enrichment Programme and we were delighted and proud that it became one of the most popular extra-curricular courses. Although most people who saw him at archaeology events would have seen a man casually dressed, at work he always wore a bow tie and a self-tie at that. He was jovially critical of those who wore a 'stick-on' which he could spot at any distance.

Dudley outside of archaeology

Amongst all that work and academia, was there time for anything else? Oh yes, Dudley loved his cars, his sport (although for the last few years it was watching rugby rather than playing it), his opera (he would tell the tale of how he was on the waiting list for Glyndebourne membership for 20 years before his name came up) and he also served as an Honorary Steward at Wimbledon for a number of years. Just over 7 years ago we discovered the wonderful village of Mochlos in Crete. Dudley called it 'paradise' and it certainly is. We went there as many times a year as work would allow and so it was natural that we should choose it as the venue for our marriage. Now that Dud has gone, I have returned to Mochlos for a short period of time and I am writing this piece looking out over the views that he and I enjoyed so much and where we spent so many happy times.

Returning to that school report I mentioned earlier, the headmaster concluded, 'He is a cheerful, easy going and well liked prefect. He is such an uncomplicated and thoroughly pleasant young man that I hope he will knuckle down to some hard work without chastisement.' How true those words were to prove regarding Dudley's personality throughout his life (OK, so maybe he took a while to 'knuckle down'). He was always smiling and had time for anyone and everyone, no matter who they were. He was a true inspiration to his students, his colleagues, his friends and of course his son Toby. He was also my absolute soul mate. I feel privileged to have spent 19 wonderful

years with Dudley, the last 4½ as his wife, and I know that all of those who knew him felt privileged to have done so. I also know that his influence will continue because his presence is still with us and will continue to be felt through the variety of projects in his name, this book being just one of them.

Mochlos, March 2016

Book Publications:

- Moore, D. 2015. *In search of the Classical World: an introduction to the Ancient Aegean*. Newcastle-upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
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Foreword

CCE (University of Sussex) and its three Sussex River Ouse Projects: teaching, learning and research

David Rudling

For over 40 years the Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) at the University of Sussex provided the local community, both on and off campus, with a wide range of part-time Higher Education level short courses and programmes of study covering various disciplines, including archaeology, art history, creative writing, music, and local history. By the 1990s popular award-bearing programmes were available within the CCE portfolio and after the turn of the millennium such archaeology programmes comprised separate Certificates in 'Archaeology', 'Practical Archaeology', and 'Buildings Archaeology'; a Diploma in Archaeology; a BA in Landscape Studies; a BA in Archaeology and Landscape, an MA in Field Archaeology, and MPhil and DPhil Research Degrees. Whilst these programmes of study mainly attracted 'mature' part-time students, many of whom had for various reasons not gone to university immediately after leaving school, CCE also developed two joint degrees for full-time students: Art History and Archaeology and, Geography and Archaeology. Core staffing for archaeology by the end of 2004 consisted of a Professor (Peter Drewett), a Senior Lecturer (David Rudling) and a part-time convenor (Richard Carter), plus some 20 part-time tutors – a very cost efficient model given the large provision provided. Archaeology at CCE, along with related disciplines such as geology, local history and ecology, came under the general subject grouping of 'Landscape and Locality Studies' and a key aim of teaching within this grouping was that where possible it should take place within a research context.

Archaeology at Sussex (within CCE or other departments) provided a range of students (full-time and part-time, school-leavers and mature students) with the opportunity to study within a practical framework. In response to the growth of archaeology at CCE and the need to provide topics for increasing numbers of student research assignments, dissertations and artefact study reports (especially for the very 'hands-on' MA, but also undergraduate level), in 2004 the instigation of at least one large interdisciplinary research project was considered by the Landscape and Locality Studies Group. Professor Al Thompson (former Director of CCE), had already run a successful 'Ouse Valley Oral History Project' (Holmes 2011; Holmes and Pilkington 2011). This, combined with other reasons including; the proximity (the river is only some 3 miles to the east of Sussex University), previous research, and local appeal, I suggested a Sussex Ouse

Research Project to include study of both the River Ouse and adjacent areas of its water catchment area. Following much consultation and two one day public symposia (one being multi-disciplinary; the other being specifically archaeological – 'The Sussex Ouse Research Project: Evolving Landscapes 500,000 BC-AD 1500'), the decision was made to run two separate research projects; one on multi-period landscape archaeology throughout the Ouse valley, and another more interdisciplinary venture involving ecology, documentary research and oral history, designed to investigate how land in the upper Ouse might be managed to achieve biodiversity aims linked to flood alleviation (see list of project reports below).

The Archaeology of the River Ouse

The Ouse valley, which is rich in archaeological remains, had already been subjected to various archaeological fieldwork projects of different types. It was ideal from an archaeological point of view, especially as very little synthesis had yet been attempted, and there were finds and fieldwork that still required analysis and publication. My own previous archaeological research in the valley had started with medieval sites, although from 1987 onwards I had concentrated upon Roman-period settlements and land-use, firstly at Beddingham and secondly at Barcombe. After 2007 this consisted of annual research and CCE student training excavations at Barcombe. Sussex University involvement in the archaeology of the Ouse valley can, however, be traced back to 1963 when members of the University's Archaeological Society dug 'on a Norman site at Lewes Naval Prison, where several interesting finds have been made' (Thomas 1963). Subsequently, the University of Sussex Archaeological Society was involved with the important fieldwork undertaken by Martin Bell at Rookery Hill, Bishopstone, and it published an interim report on the excavations (Bell 1972).

Given that the number of core archaeology staff at CCE was small, and these people were already very busy, it was necessary by 2007 to find someone to direct the still embryonic Sussex Ouse Valley Archaeology Project. Fortunately Dudley Moore, who was nearing completion of his DPhil archaeology degree with CCE, was interested in taking on a new research role and agreed to direct the first stage of the Ouse Archaeology Project. This

responsibility was formalised in 2008 when Dudley was appointed as a Visiting Research Fellow within CCE. The initial stage of the project was to undertake a period by period review of the archaeology of the Ouse valley from Palaeolithic times to *circa* AD 1500 in order to establish both what is already known for each period, and what the gaps are in our knowledge. Such information could then be used to provide the foundations for future research (Chapter 12) and to identify how such new work should be prioritised, and potentially acted upon (phase 2) in student research or even structured fieldwork programs (such as in the Cuckmere valley, Garwood 1984). It had already been decided to stop the review at AD 1500 on the basis that for more modern periods there was so much more data, together with large amounts of complimentary historical evidence. The archaeology of the River Ouse since AD 1500 was considered to be a further stage in the overall project.

This publication is testament to the work undertaken by Dudley Moore in arranging for specialists to prepare the various period reviews, and after the closure of CCE continuing to edit these reviews and to oversee the resulting monograph through to publication. The CCE legacy is further represented by the fact that the various chapters have been undertaken by former CCE students (Lisa Fisher, Diana Jones, David Millum, Dudley Moore, Stuart McGregor, Steven Sutcliffe, David Worsell), tutors (Michael Allen, Matt Pope, Simon Stevens); and staff (David Rudling). Other former CCE students and tutors who have provided illustrations include: Andy Gammon, Nicholas Haken, Andrew Maxted, Jane Russell and David Steveley.

CCE was sadly closed to new business in July 2012. This closure of a whole department specialising in widening participation, mature students and part-time study, followed a gradual raiding by the University of CCE's 'FTEs' (Full-time Equivalent student numbers) in order to expand other, full-time, parts of the institution. The loss of such FTEs, and thus the ending of award-bearing programmes of study, together with increases in course fees, undermined what had by 2005/6 become an admired, progressive and fairly sustainable range of archaeology courses fulfilling both regional and

community needs. Equally regrettable, at roughly the same time as at Sussex, were closures at various other Higher Education establishments of similar part-time adult education departments or provision.

Although the closure of CCE resulted in the formal aspects of the Sussex Ouse Valley Archaeology Project coming to an end, it is encouraging that archaeological fieldwork and research continue within the valley, especially the long-term Roman-period project based on Culver and Bridge Farms under the joint direction of Rob Wallace and David Millum (two former CCE MA students), the long-running Sussex Archaeological Society project at Tidemills (Bishopstone), and more recently with renewed investigations by the new Sussex School of Archaeology at Plumpton Roman villa.

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- The River Ouse Project Reports (these can be downloaded from the website at <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/riverouse>):
- Report 1: Iron Gates Mead
 - Report 2: Spring Farm Riverside Meadows
 - Report 3: Broad Mead
 - Report 4: Vuggles and Buckham Hill
 - Report 5: Freshmill Cottage and Ketches Meadow
 - Report 6: Uck catchment

1. Introduction: studying the Ouse Valley

Dudley Moore[†]

The embryo of this book began in September 2008 and was initiated after I had been appointed to the part-time post of Visiting Research Fellow for archaeology in the Centre for Continuing Education (CCE), at the University of Sussex. The purpose of the research was to provide an outline of the existing archaeological knowledge of the River Ouse valley in Sussex and establish particular gaps in our knowledge that may need further research. The aim was then to use this information for students of archaeology at the university to help them choose suitable topics and projects for study. Between 2008 and 2011 the concept of producing a book with both tutors and students as authors was agreed and commenced, but unfortunately in January 2012 it was announced that the University was going to close CCE and make redundant most of its faculty staff, including all of those involved in archaeology. Such actions were similar to those being undertaken to Continuing Education facilities at many universities across the country. Although these measures brought to an end any future archaeology students, and with it the need to produce potential topics for study, the research and writing by nearly all the contributors on board the '*Archaeology of the River Ouse Project*' was well underway.

The value of the project was recognised as a useful and potentially significant contribution to the region as a whole, with publication in a single volume an obvious choice. Some of the contributors are well-published authorities and former CCE archaeology staff and associate tutors, and some not quite so well-known. Of the latter, all are former CCE students of archaeology at Sussex (at various levels from Certificate, Diploma, Bachelor or Masters) and, therefore, it is a unique and eclectic collection of authors. For some, therefore, this is their first and only archaeological publication to date.

The Ouse Valley

The Ouse is a very important river with much history attached to it. A review of the early archaeology and identification of future research possibilities and priorities, are essential to our understanding of the valley. This book emphasises such archaeological potential, collating for the first time a series of archaeological essays dedicated to the valley. The review was limited to AD 1500, the end of the medieval period, as there is too much data, both archaeological and historical sources, in the sixteenth century to the modern day to cope with in this volume. It may be that a future joint archaeology/local history project, 'Phase 2' as originally intended (see

Foreword by Rudling above) will one day be undertaken to cover this later period.

No consistent map has been produced and used by the project as a whole, instead the authors have provided their own individual maps of the Ouse Valley or the study area as they perceived it. I would, however, refer the reader specifically to Figure 2.1, the map in the first paper by Mike Allen, as the definitive plan. It is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, as supplied by Greg Chuter of East Sussex County Council.

The River Ouse, which flows through both the modern counties of East and West Sussex, is one of four Sussex rivers that cut through the chalk of the South Downs. It rises in Horsham in West Sussex, near Lower Beeding, and terminates its course in East Sussex at its mouth in Newhaven. There are many rivers called Ouse in Britain raising much debate about the origin and meaning of the word. The origin of the name is often taken to be *usa*, the Celtic word for water, and this is generally the most accepted. An alternative would be the Saxon word *wāse*, meaning soft mud or slime, from which our word ooze derives (Laing 2011), if so this might be appropriate in view of the Saxon origins of Lewes and the name 'Lewes' itself. The West Sussex part of the river is more correctly the upper valley, whereas the East Sussex part is the lower valley. In this volume, however, the chapters on the Medieval period (i.e. 10 and 11), both deal with areas in just East Sussex, and have been designated upper and lower respectively for convenience sake. The river's meandering course is interrupted by some 29 tributaries, many of which can be found around Isfield in the Wealden District and thereafter around Barcombe near Lewes which lies on the Greenwich Meridian. It would have been a corridor of communication from the Palaeolithic period onwards through to the present day. From Newhaven/Seaford to Lewes the river would have been navigable to fully-rigged schooners in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (Lewes was still approachable by smaller commercial boats up until the twentieth century).

Lewes, the county town of East Sussex, is located in a strategic gap in the Downs, cut through by the River Ouse. It and its environs are probably the most altered area over time and it has four Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Lewes Downs, Lewes Brooks, Ouse Valley Flood Plains and the Southerham Works pit. Lewes's

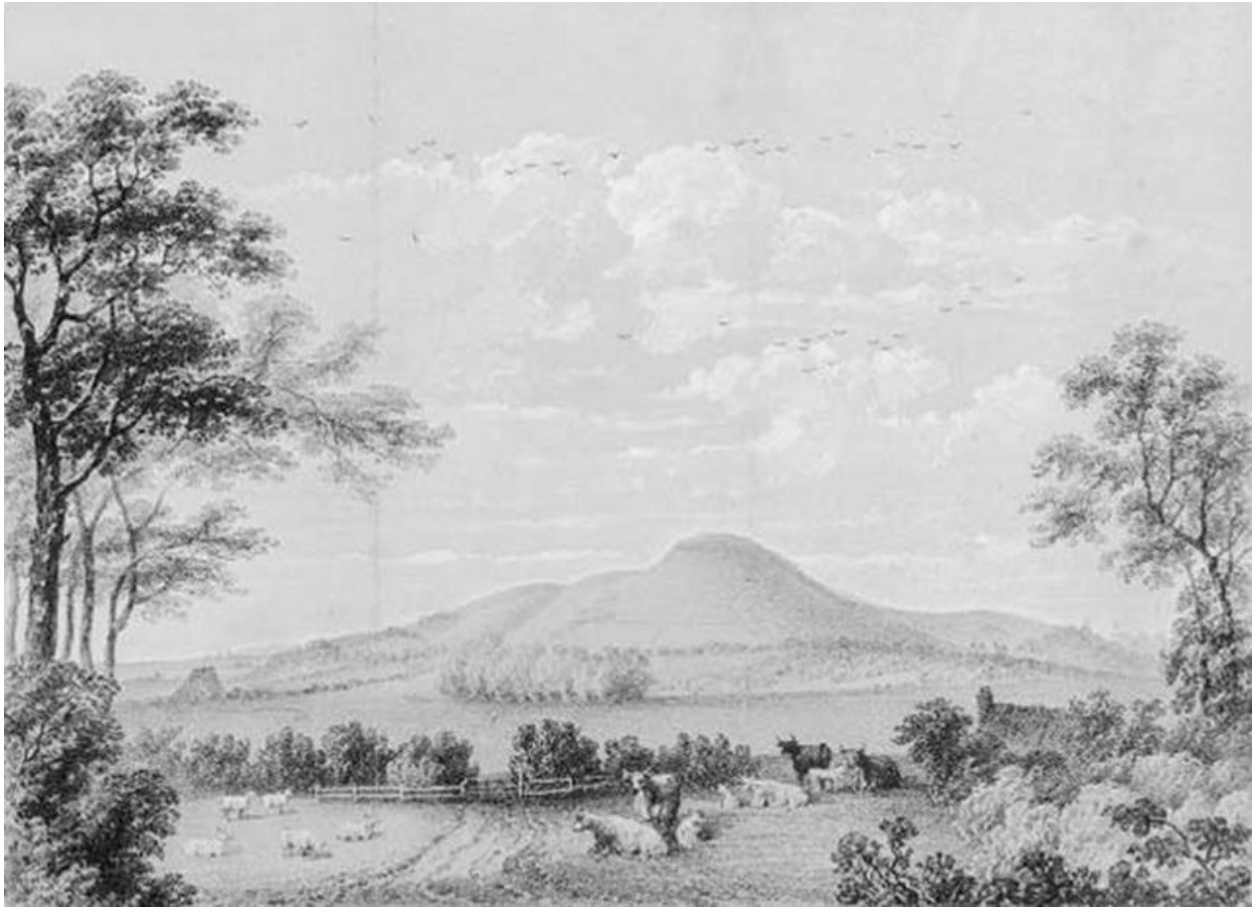


FIGURE 1.1: MOUNT CABURN NEAR LEWES, BY FRANCIS GROSE, WATERCOLOUR ON PAPER, 6TH NOVEMBER 1762
(BY KIND PERMISSION OF THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY)

Norman castle, built by William de Warenne, is located in a Saxon fortified town, or burgh. At the Conquest in 1066 Lewes was given to Warenne by King William and it became the administrative centre of the Rape of Lewes. Later in 1264, in the Second Baron's War, the medieval town is celebrated for the Battle of Lewes when Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III (albeit only a temporary arrangement). Today the Ouse is crossed by three bridges at Lewes, the small footbridge of Willey, Phoenix Bridge and Cliffe Bridge.

After Lewes, on its southward journey, the River Ouse passes Glynde and Rodmell. There is an early Norman church at the latter which houses a possible Saxon font. Thereafter, at Southease, a twelfth century round tower can be found (Allen 1985, see Worsell this book chapter 11, Figure. 11.10). Next on the horizon is Mount Caburn (Figure 1.1) an Iron Age hillfort; originally excavated by Augustus Pitt Rivers in 1877-78, more recently by the Sussex Archaeological Society in 1996-98, and several times in between. The river then flows through Piddinghoe (with a history related to smuggling – but more famous for its bottle-shaped brick kiln, see O'Shea 1982), then past St. Johns church which is of Norman origin.

The river finally reaches the English Channel at Newhaven. Here it has become an important harbour surrounded by two long breakwater piers. It was not always the port: prior to the mid-sixteenth century, Seaford, one of the Cinque Ports, was the main outlet of the Ouse, but this was altered (below Castle Hill, Newhaven) due to silting and changes in the coastal shingle bar (see below). During the Norman period the river was probably a tidal inlet with a number of settlements around its course. Over the years, land adjacent to the river became fertile meadow land, but in the early 15th century there was much flooding. The banks of the river south of Fletching were restored following the appointment of the Commission of Sewers in 1422. However, not long after, much of Lewes and Laughton were reduced to marshland (so much so that 400 acres of the Archbishop of Canterbury's meadow at Southerham became a fishery). With the cutting of a channel below Castle Hill in c. 1539, causing Newhaven to succeed Seaford as the port of Lewes, much of the valley was usable again for pasture. However, by the mid-seventeenth century, the river was becoming totally unnavigable by large vessels due to significant changes in the rivers morphology particularly at its mouth at Seaford and Newhaven. The mouth of the Ouse at Newhaven was again artificially re-opened in 1731-3, but this was not stabilised until large breakwaters were built in

the late nineteenth century (Robinson 1999, 8 and map d on page 9).

In 1790 the Ouse Navigation Act was passed to allow construction of navigation. This was as a result of Thomas Jessop's survey of the river in 1787 for the purposes of navigation up to Slaugham. It was to prove too expensive and by 1812, due to canalisation of the Ouse, navigation went only as far as Balcombe (ending at Upper Ryelands Bridge after some 22 miles and 19 locks). The trade of the Ouse was mainly lime, chalk, manure and aggregates, but navigation as far as Barcombe was not to prove a great success. This was mainly due to the introduction of the railway in the 1840s, although boats did continue up to Lewes until the 1950s. Although slowly deteriorating, the remains of most of the old locks are still visible.

Today the river, managed by the Environment Agency, is still a source of drinking water. It is also a conduit

for treated sewage and provides drainage for the surrounding area. It is tidal up to Barcombe Mills and its banks (levees) have been raised in an attempt to prevent flooding which is still an ongoing problem. It is for this reason that continuing archaeological research is so important within the valley, as it is only a matter of time before some of it disappears beneath the flood waters.

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