

Student: Andrew Ward (2112922)
Tutors: Martin Locock & Nigel Nayling
Module: HPAR7003 Archaeology Project Design and Delivery
Word Count: 4426 (Excluding Contents, Title and referencing)

MoRPHE Compliant Project Design – Portfolio Assignment 3
Submitted towards HPAR7003 – Archaeology Project Design & Delivery.

An archaeological project design for the complete excavation of Bailey's Hill Barrow,
Crowlink, East Dean

National Grid Reference (NGR): TV 5450 9665
Site Code: BHB22
HER Ref No: 015/22

Author: Andrew Ward, BA (Hons), PCIfA

Ward Archaeology
19 Reynolds Avenue
Langley Park
Maidstone
Kent
England
ME17 3GW

Date Completed: 14th May 2022
Version Number: 2

Written in line with the standards for Archaeological Work in Sussex 2019, MoRPHE, and
MAP2.

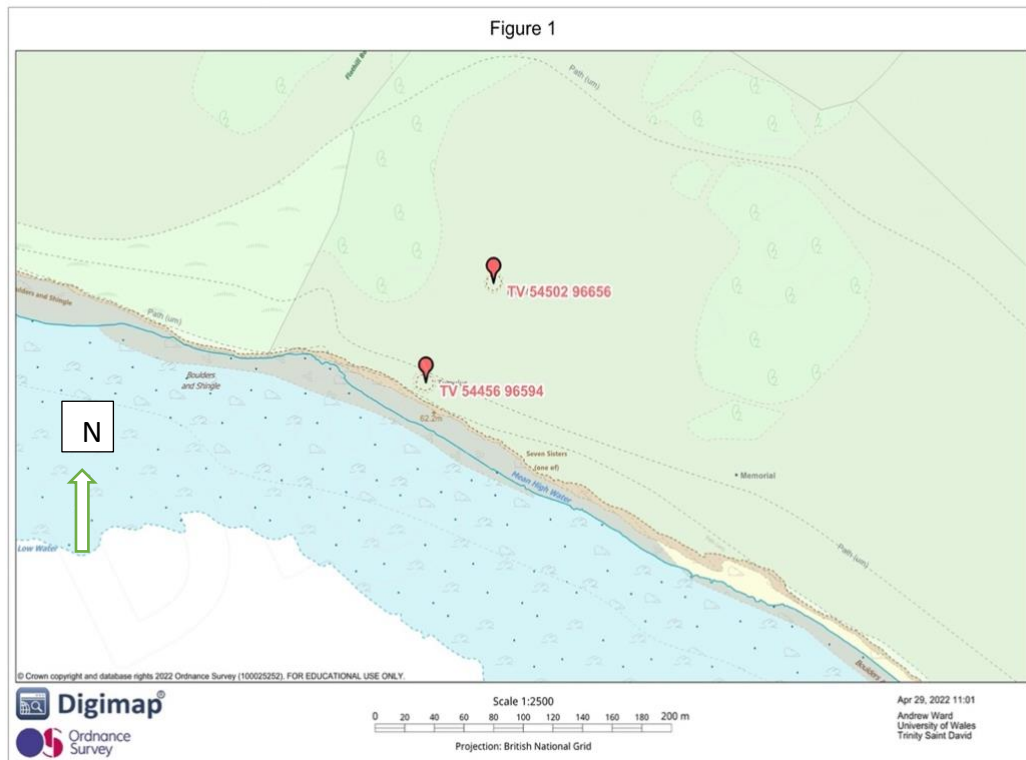


Figure 1 - Site location

Table 1 - Document Control Grid

Title:	An archaeological project design for the complete excavation of Bailey's Hill Barrow, Crowlink, East Dean
National Grid Reference:	TV 5450 9665
Author:	Andrew Ward
Derivation:	N/A
Origination date:	03 March 2022
Revisor(s):	N/A
Date of last revision:	14/05/2022
Version:	2
Status	Final
Circulation	County Archaeology Team, UWTSD Module Tutors
File Name/Location	/Volumes/ANDY'S USB/MA Heritage/Archaeology Project design/Assignments

Table of Contents

Table of Figures	3
Tables.....	3
Non-Technical Summary	4
1.0 Introduction.....	4
2.0 Project Background	4
3.0 Geological and Topographical Background.....	8
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	10
4.1 Designated Heritage Assets	10
5.0 Legislative Background.....	12
6.0 Strategy.....	14
6.1 Research Questions	14
6.4 Research Aims	15
7.0 Methodology	15
7.1 Excavation Programme.....	15
7.2 Finds Strategy	16
7.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology	17
7.4 Archiving.....	17
8.0 Timetable and Staffing	17
9.0 Health and Safety.....	17
10.0 Site Monitoring.....	18
11.0 Risk Log.....	18
12.0 Appendices	18
Bibliography.....	19

Table of Figures

Figure 1 - Site location	2
Figure 2 - Barrow Locations – Mapping courtesy of QGIS 2022.....	6
Figure 3 - Geological Background	9
Figure 4 - SAM location courtesy of Historic England.....	10

Tables

Table 1 - Document Control Grid	2
---------------------------------------	---

Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological excavation is proposed for Bailey's Hill Barrow, Crowlink, East Dean (NGR: TV 5450 9665) (Figure 1), containing a linear Bronze Age barrow occurring in England between 2600 BCE and 700 BCE (Historic England, 2015). It is located on the edge of a crumbling and rapidly eroding clifftop located in the Seven Sisters Country Park known as Baily's Hill. The proposed total excavation detailed in this project design seeks to investigate the immediate surroundings, constructional method, and stratigraphic make-up of the barrow in order to advance the understanding of this monument for future generations, prior to its impending loss from coastal erosion.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Bailey's Hill Barrow, Crowlink, East Dean (TV 5450 9665) (figure 1) is located on the edge of a cliff known as Baily's Hill, which is rapidly eroding into the sea. The barrow is located circa 800m south-east of Crowlink Cottages (BN20 0AZ). The impending loss of this monument to coastal erosion has created the impetus for a total archaeological excavation of the barrow mound.
- 1.2 Total excavation is proposed for the barrow comprising division of the monument into quadrants divided by 0.75m wide baulks. Following excavation of the quadrants to the natural, the baulks will be recorded in section, before being removed.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The barrow is located within the Seaford to Beachy Head Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (See appendix 3). (Natural England, n.d.). The monument faces no development risk given its location within the SSSI and the South Downs National Park (SDNP), however coastal erosion will result in its imminent loss.
- 2.2 A brief was produced by Chris Greatorex, Assistant County Archaeological Officer for East Sussex County Council (ESCC) for the total excavation of the barrow mound (Greatorex, C *pers comm*, 2022). The brief is included as Appendix 2 and is paraphrased in paragraph 2.6.
- 2.3 Prior to the work taking place a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be produced and supplied to the County Archaeology Team for approval. The archaeological work proposed will be carried out in accordance with current and accepted best practice:
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CifA 2014a)
 - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CifA 2014b)

- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CifA 2014c)
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991)
- East Sussex County Council – Standards for Archaeological Work in Sussex (2019)
- Historic England - Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE – (HE 2015a)
- Historic England – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (HE 2015b)
- Historic England – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (HE 2015c)
- Historic England – MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations (Archived)
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021)
- RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001)

2.4 Archaeological background of Crowlink Barrow Linear Cemetery

- 2.4.1 A Full HER search under reference number 015/22 was received from the East Sussex HER Record (ESHER). The records are tabulated in Appendix 1. Where non-designated heritage assets (NDHA) are mentioned in this project design they will be placed in brackets, bold text and referenced by HER number.
- 2.4.2 Designated records such as Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed Buildings will be referenced with their Historic England national heritage list ID.
- 2.4.3 Bailey's Hill Barrow is one of four Bronze Age barrows comprising a linear cemetery at Baily's Hill, Friston (**MES3068**). One barrow has been lost to cliff erosion and a second has been fully excavated. The remaining two barrows (NGR 554504 96656) are scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) (**NHLE 1016684**). All four barrows are marked on figure 2.

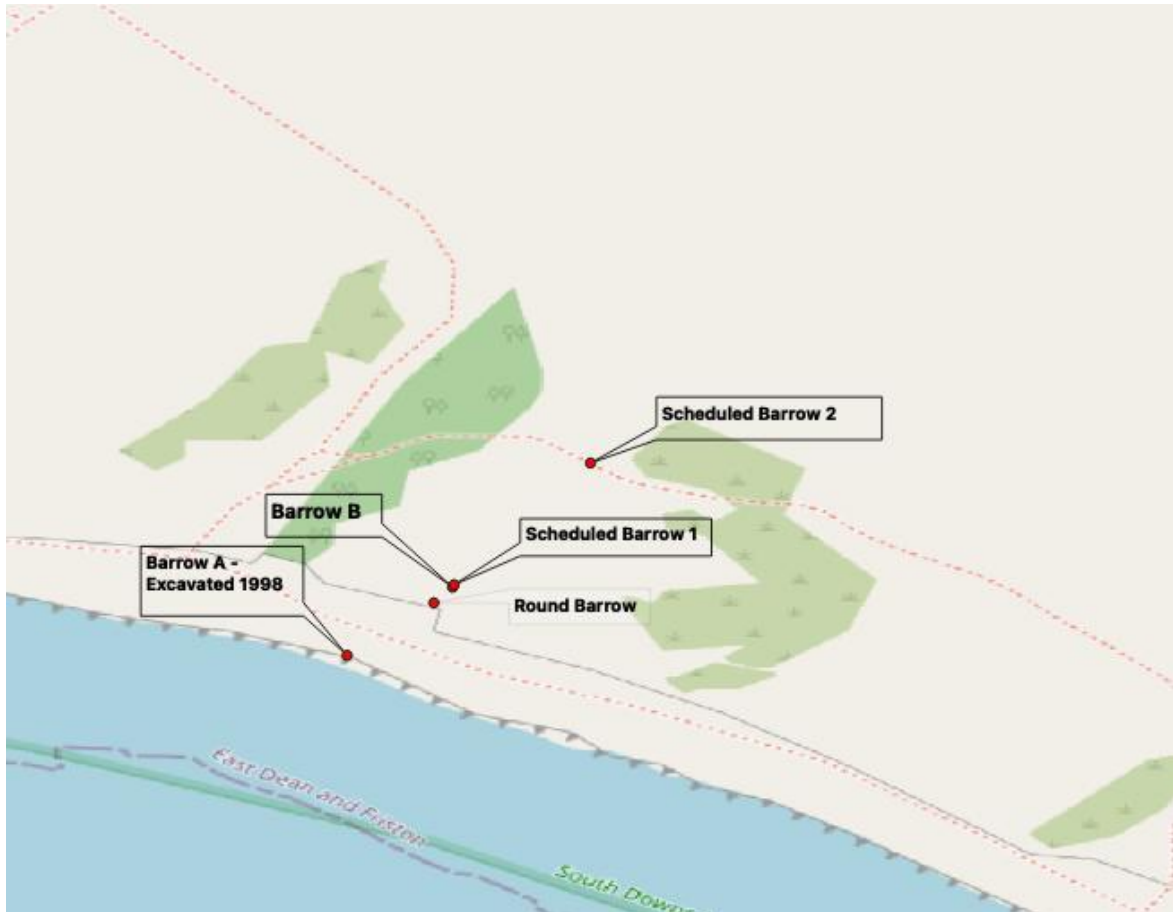


Figure 2 - Barrow Locations – Mapping courtesy of QGIS 2022.

- 2.4.4 Scheduled Monument Consent and a section 42 licence will be requested for the work (Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2013, p. 7).
- 2.4.5 A round barrow is recorded as part of this linear cemetery at (TV 5449 9664). This barrow was recorded in 1966 by the Royal Commission for Ancient Monuments (RCAM), located 80 yards north of Crowlink Barrow.
- 2.4.6 The earliest recorded excavation at Bailey's Hill was carried out in 1852 (**EES9327**). The flint-built barrow was opened revealing an inhumation and cremation burial. No finds were recorded during this intervention, but a prior excavation reportedly recorded a second inhumation. According to the HER this barrow has already been lost to cliff erosion.
- 2.4.7 A programme of archaeological work was carried out around Crowlink barrow in 1998 prior to its loss to cliff erosion. This work included a geophysical survey and resistivity survey (**EES14106**) prior to the total excavation carried out by the University College London Field Archaeology Unit.

2.4.8 The 1998 excavation (**EES14212**) identified a number of cremation burials cut into the chalk, surrounded by a shallow, possibly encircling ditch. This represented formative burial practice activity in the area of Crowlink Barrow in the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age. A typical Late Bronze Age flint comprised oval cairn covered all of the recorded burials including a partial adult inhumation. While the majority of the recovered pottery was dated to the Late Bronze Age, earlier periods were also identified including Neolithic, Beaker and Early Bronze age pottery (Greatest, 2004).

2.4.9 Geophysical surveys were carried out in 2015 and 2016 as part of the Seven Sisters Archaeology Project (**EES17327 & EES17328**).

2.4.10 An evaluation was carried out in the area of Crowlink Barrow in 2015 (**EES17425**) targeting a number of geophysical anomalies. This revealed a number of later Prehistoric features. Dating evidence was scant, but the finds recovered indicated potential agricultural activity in the Bronze Age, moving into the Iron Age and Roman periods. A peri-glacial cut was also recorded that contained a significant amount of humanly struck flint. However, its exact date and function is currently unclear.

2.5 The proposed programme of work will encompass a complete excavation of the barrow mound building on a photogrammetric drone survey and earthwork survey. The results of the excavation will be disseminated in the form of a grey literature report with a post-excavation assessment report and publication in a suitable journal.

2.6 The barrow mound(s) at Crowlink will be lost to coastal erosion in the near future. The objectives of the proposed work were elucidated in a brief provided by the ESCC County Archaeology Team (see appendix 1). These objectives have been paraphrased below:

- Create an accurate and up to date record of the upstanding earthwork remains prior to intrusive and destructive excavation.
- Establish the physical form and make-up of the barrow and understand the techniques used in its creation.
- Investigate and understand the chronological span of the barrow's development and date the phases of construction from oldest to youngest.
- Understand the adjacent activities undertaken at the site of the barrow, with a particular focus on the treatment and disposal of the dead.

- Seek to understand the cultural history of the barrow from the date of its creation to its significance in the historic period.
- Characterise and date any archaeological features surrounding the mound, with the specific aim of understanding those associated with the construction and use of the barrow.
- Establish whether the mound is built upon a now buried land surface and / or cultural horizon and explore any sealed layer dating to before the mound's construction to broaden the understanding of human activity in this area, including exploitative environmental practices.
- Apply scientific dating techniques to any sealed layer, or other deposits and fills discovered during the excavation if appropriate.
- Identify any human remains contained within the barrow or its surrounding features that may be suitable for scientific analysis.
- Recover suitable palaeoenvironmental remains in order to clarify the development of the surrounding landscape and any explicit aspects of natural resource utilisation. The environment prior to the barrow's creation and its immediate use in the landscape should be understood as well as refining the picture of regional land-use.
- Subject all artefacts and ecofacts to a detailed programme of post-excavation assessment and analysis.
- Produce a post-excavation assessment (PXA) of the excavation results for review by the ESCC county archaeology team.
- The PXA will include provision for further post-excavation study of the fieldwork results (if applicable) and eventual publication in a suitable refereed journal, most likely *Sussex Archaeological Collections*.

3.0 Geological and Topographical Background

3.1 The bedrock geology at the site consists of part of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (NHK), a sedimentary bedrock formed during the Cretaceous period approx. 72 – 86 million years ago (See figure 3). The local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas. While no superficial geology is recorded in the site, the area to the west of the barrow is recorded as a head deposit consisting of silt, sand and gravel put down approximately 3 million years ago in the quaternary period. The local environment of this part of the study area consists of subaerial slopes. The western part of the study area is recorded as containing part of the Seaford Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock, formed roughly 84 – 90

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Designated Heritage Assets

4.1.1 The site contains a Scheduled Ancient Monument comprising two bowl barrows dating from the Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age. The two barrows are located at TV 54504 96656 and TV 54582 96778 (Figure 4) (Historic England, 2022).

4.1.2 The largest barrow measures approximately 10m in diameter and is 0.5m in height. This barrow is likely to be surrounded by a ditch formed during construction that has become infilled over time. The smaller mound is roughly 0.5m in diameter and 0.6m in height, surrounded by 1m wide construction ditch (Historic England, 2022).

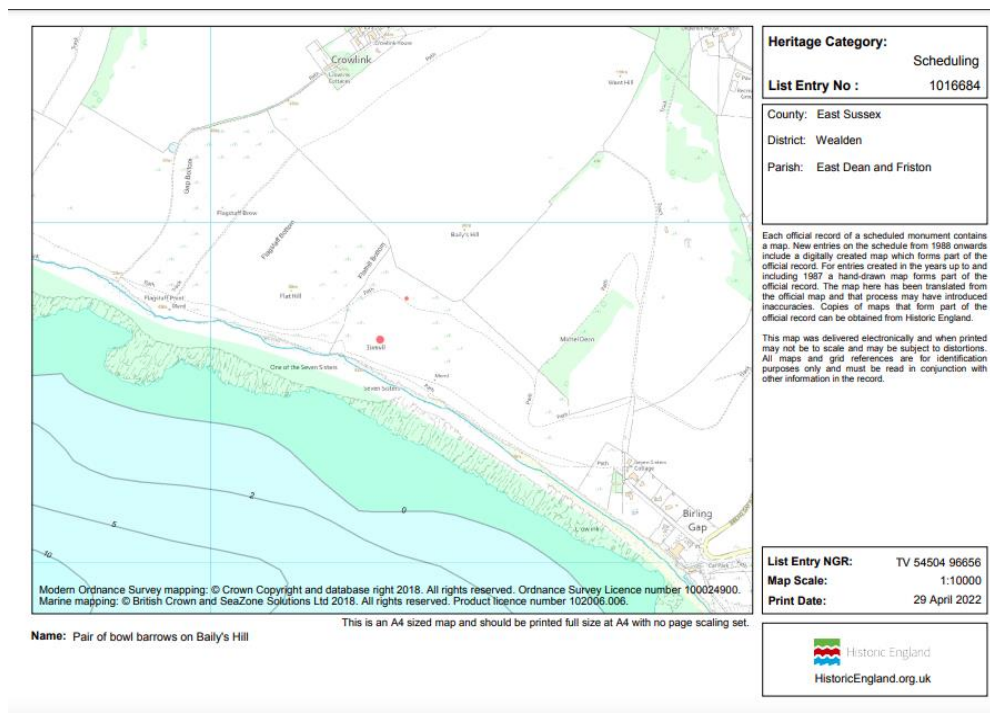


Figure 4 - SAM location courtesy of Historic England

4.1.3 Four listed buildings were recorded in the 1km search area including Crowlink Cottages and Crowlink End an 18th century, grade II listed building (**1043260**), Crowlink House (**1286087**) a grade II 17th century or earlier building, the Robertson Brothers War Memorial (**1437701**), and The Granary (**1353928**) a grade II small farm building or granary building.

4.1.4 ESCC has identified a number of Archaeological Notification Areas (ANAs) within the county used to flag archaeological

potential to local planning authorities (LPAs), householders and archaeologists (East Sussex County Council, 2022).

- 4.1.5** Six ANAs are recorded within the search area. Two of the ANAs **DES8756** and **DES8757** cover the area of the site, allocated due to the presence of Prehistoric burial mounds and field systems (See appendix 1).

4.2 Historic Period Summary

- 4.2.1 Undated** – A number of undated monuments and finds have been identified within the 1km search area. These are tabulated in appendix 1.
- 4.2.2 Palaeolithic** – Two palaeolithic finds have been recorded in the search area comprising a flint axe (**MES3047**) and a number of flints (**MES3072**). While scant, these findspots suggest early activity within the vicinity of the site.
- 4.2.3 Late Prehistoric** – The late Prehistoric period encompasses the Mesolithic (Old Stone Age), Neolithic (New Stone Age), Bronze Age, and Iron Age. Both findspots and monuments from all of these periods have been recorded within the search area totalling 22 records. This suggests a moderate level of human activity within the area of the clifftop.
- 4.2.4 Roman** – No definite Roman archaeology has been recorded within the search area; however, a greater level of investigative work will need to be carried out in the area before a judgement can be made as to the true absence of Roman activity. Any Roman finds or features will therefore be given greater focus during the excavation.
- 4.2.5 Medieval** – Crowlink is first recorded as Crawlinke 1267 (**MES20078**). The nearby hamlet may have resulted in Medieval activity in the vicinity of the barrow, which would have been a clear feature of the landscape. A possible Saxon ditch (**MES35631**) & a second possible Medieval ditch (**MES36557**) were recorded during a 2015 evaluation at Bailey's hill, suggesting activity in the immediate vicinity of the barrow cemetery from the Saxon period onward.
- 4.2.6 Post Medieval & Modern** – A number of features including earthworks, memorial structures and buildings are recorded in the search area dating from the post-medieval period to the Second World War.

5.0 Legislative Background

5.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was revised in July 2021. This document sets out the government's policies for planning development in England, with the aim being that local plans for housing and other developments can be produced (Ministries Of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021).

5.2 While this proposed project is not in response to any development threat of Bailey's Hill, there are a number of paragraphs within the NPPF which are pertinent to this project:

5.2.1 *154. New development should be planned for in ways that: a) avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure*

5.2.2 *171. Plans should reduce risk from coastal change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas and not exacerbating the impacts of physical changes to the coast. They should identify as a Coastal Change Management Area any area likely to be affected by physical changes to the coast, and: a) be clear as to what development will be appropriate in such areas and in what circumstances; and b) make provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be relocated away from Coastal Change Management Areas.*

5.2.3 *174. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate.*

5.2.4 *178. Within areas defined as Heritage Coast (and that do not already fall within one of the designated areas mentioned in paragraph 176), planning policies and decisions should be consistent with the special character of the area and the importance of its conservation. Major development within a Heritage Coast is unlikely to be appropriate unless it is compatible with its special character.*

5.3 The aim of this project is to better understand the construction and landscape of Bailey's Hill Barrow. This may result in a better understanding of coastal erosion which has affected this stretch of coastline, therefore, increasing our understanding climate change impact on the coast.

5.3.1 *189. Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World*

Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value⁶⁶. These assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations.

5.3.2 *190. Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. This strategy should take into account: a) the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; b) the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; c) the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and d) opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.*

5.3.3 *192. Local planning authorities should maintain or have access to a historic environment record. This should contain up-to-date evidence about the historic environment in their area and be used to: a) assess the significance of heritage assets and the contribution they make to their environment; and b) predict the likelihood that currently unidentified heritage assets, particularly sites of historic and archaeological interest, will be discovered in the future.*

5.4 The aims of this project are to confirm the location and surviving status of Bailey's Hill Barrow, surrounding earthworks and its landscape context. At the end of the project a full excavation report, post excavation assessment (PXA) and publication will be produced. These reports will be provided to the ESHER on a CD-ROM in PDF/A Format with appropriate GIS shapefiles as per The Sussex Archaeological Standards (2019), Annex I – Digital submission.

5.5 The site is located within the boundary of Beachy Head to Seaford Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Appendix 3) (Natural England, 2012). Therefore, permission will be sought from Natural England prior to the work taking place as the excavation could be construed to fall under Operations Requiring Natural England's Consent (ORNECs):

5.5.1 *21. Destruction, construction, removal, rerouting, or re-grading of roads, tracks, walls, fences, hardstands, banks, ditches or other earthworks, including soil and soft rock exposures or the laying, maintenance or removal of pipelines and cables, above or below ground.*

5.5.2 *Modification of natural or man-made features (including cave entrances) and clearance of boulders, large stones, loose rock or scree.*

5.6 All work carried out for this project will be done in accordance with the Standards for Archaeological Work in Sussex (2019) in particular:

5.6.1 Paragraph 1.1. and 1.2 - all archaeological work will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist (The Author) who is registered with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) at Practitioner Grade. If requested by the ESCC archaeology team a CV will be provided.

5.6.2 Paragraph 2.2.12 – The ESCC archaeology team will be informed of the project start date via email.

5.6.3 Details regarding the methodology of the proposed fieldwork and its relation to the Sussex Standards will be set out in section 7.0 and appendix 5.

6.0 Strategy

6.1 Research Questions

6.2 A number of research questions (RQ) have arisen from the provided brief:

6.2.1 RQ1 – What physical characteristics can be understood of the barrow's construction and what can be understood of the techniques used in its creation?

6.2.2 RQ2 – When was the barrow first created and how long did its use span for? Was this use interrupted at any stage?

6.2.3 RQ3 – Were activities undertaken in the periphery of the barrow such as food preparation, industry (metal working, flint working), and preparation of the dead?

6.2.4 RQ4 – What role did the barrow play culturally? Is there evidence for its re-use or investigation in later periods?

6.2.5 RQ5 – What features are located in the immediate vicinity of the barrow, were these associated with its use and construction?

6.2.6 RQ6 – What evidence is there for land use beneath the barrow i.e., human activity pre-dating its construction.

6.2.7 RQ7 – Is the potential peri-glacial feature recorded in 2015 of Palaeolithic date or a feature more contemporary with Crowlink Barrow?

- 6.2.8 RQ7 – Are human remains still present within the barrow? If they are how have they been treated both before and after internment, what can this tell us about the treatment of the dead in the Bronze Age.

6.3 South East Research Framework (SERF)

- 6.3.1 It is hoped that the total excavation of the Barrow can shed further light on the burial practices undertaken in East Sussex in the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age period.
- 6.3.2 Burial evidence is not considered as rare as it once was for this period, with a growing body of evidence for cremation burials having been discovered (Champion, et al., 2019).
- 6.3.3 Any unurned cremation burials or unaccompanied inhumations will be subject to a programme of radiocarbon dating.

6.4 Research Aims

6.5 As well as the research questions detailed above a number of distinct aims are hoped to be achieved by the conclusion of this work:

- 6.5.1 A1 – Identify suitable layers appropriate for scientific dating techniques such as Optical Spectrum Analysis (OSL) including any palaeoenvironmental remains present in the excavated layers.
- 6.5.2 A2 – Identify if recovered human remains are suitable for scientific analysis
- 6.5.3 A3 – Identify and propose an appropriate scheme of post-excavation analysis for all recovered artefacts, ecofacts and features.
- 6.5.4 A4 – Produce useable results, easily disseminated to shareholders, heritage professionals and the wider public through both traditional routes such as grey literature reports, submission to the East Sussex HER as well as innovative methods such as the production of a digital sketchfab model of the barrow and its surroundings.

7.0 Methodology

7.1 Excavation Programme

- 7.1.1 A programme of both intrusive and non-intrusive investigation is proposed for the site. A detailed methodology for each proposed fieldwork stage can be found in appendix 4.

- 7.1.2 Initially, the entire barrow will be subject to a photogrammetric survey undertaken using a Small Unmanned Aircraft (SUA). This will ensure that a 360-degree photogrammetric model can be captured of the barrow as well as reducing the need for staff to be near to the cliff edge. SUA survey allows for the production of Digital Surface Model (DSM), which will be useful for terrain analysis, helping to place the barrow within its landscape. (Chiabrando, et al., 2017). The survey will be conducted by an appropriately licenced drone operator.
- 7.1.3 Following the photogrammetry survey, a traditional Earthwork Survey at Historic England's Level 3 will be carried out. The barrow will be plotted using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) initially as a control. After this two Trimble R8 GNSS receivers will be used to create a 1:25 scale map of the barrow. This data will be combined into a Digital Terrain Model (DTM) for integration into a GIS package.
- 7.1.4 The full excavation will be undertaken using the methodology used in the excavation of a Bronze Age Barrow at Emmett's Post, Dartmoor. (Bayer, et al., 2017). This will comprise dividing the barrow into quadrants, excavating the south and north first, followed by the west and east. (Bayer, et al., 2017, p. 54). All four quadrants will be hand-excavated to the natural geology until the entire barrow has been reduced. This methodology was successfully used in the total excavation of one of the barrows at Baily's hill in 1998, which used 0.75m baulks to divide the quadrants (Greatorrex, 2004, p. 33).
- 7.1.5 If buried land surfaces, secure paleoenvironmental or human remains are encountered, work will cease, and advice sought from the county archaeology team and Historic England (HE) scientific advisor.
- 7.1.6 A licence will be requested from the Ministry of Justice under *The Burial Act 1857* as the likelihood of encountering human remains is high.

7.2 Finds Strategy

- 7.2.1 Any finds thought to fall within the definition of treasure as found in the Treasure Act (1996) and Treasure (Designation) Order (2002) will be reported to the coroner, Finds Liaison Officer, and county archaeologist. A report will be made detailing the circumstances of discovery, identity of the finder and geographical position within 1m as required by the Sussex Archaeological Standards 2019 (East Sussex County Council, 2019, p. 6).

- 7.2.2 All recovered artefacts will be recorded and handled according to RESCUE & ICON – First Aid for Finds (RESCUE & ICON 2001) and Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CifA 2014a).

7.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

- 7.3.1 The results of the excavation will be analysed for the potential of the archive to contribute to local, regional, and national research priorities (East Sussex County Council, 2019, p. 40).
- 7.3.2 The assessment will adhere to guidelines set out in chapter 4 and 6 of MoRPHE (East Sussex County Council, 2019, p. 40).
- 7.3.3 The post-excavation assessment will analyse each feature class, object type and ecofacts for their contribution to knowledge. A phased plan of the barrow and its surroundings will be created with new research questions generated.

7.4 Archiving

- 7.4.1 The project archive will be created in line with the Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives (CifA 2014b). It will be deposited with Heritage Eastbourne under their supplied accession number which will be requested prior to fieldwork commencing.

8.0 Timetable and Staffing

- 8.1 The work will be managed by Andrew Ward BA (Hons), PCIfA.
- 8.2 The project will be undertaken over a 10-week period. The Start date will be agreed with all the stakeholders.

9.0 Health and Safety

- 9.1 All work carried out on site will abide by The Health and Safety at Work Act (HASW, 1974) (Hughes & Ferrett, 2011, p. 544).
- 9.2 A risk assessment will be produced prior to the fieldwork taking place in accordance with the Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (Hughes & Ferrett, 2011, p. 544).
- 9.3 A 15m exclusion zone will be set up around the excavation area. This will ensure that no members of the public or staff will be put at risk. Work will adhere to The Work at Height Regulations (2005) as amended in 2007 (Hughes & Ferrett, 2011, p. 471).

10.0 Site Monitoring

10.1 Site visits will be arranged with the county archaeology team as required. Ideally this will be notified in advance of any meeting.

11.0 Risk Log

11.1 A risk log will be uploaded separately as appendix 5.

12.0 Appendices

12.1 Relevant appendices will be uploaded as supporting information separate to this document.

Bibliography

Bahn, P. & Renfrew, C., 2012. *Archaeology Theories, Method and Practice*. London: Thames & Hudson.

Bayer, O., Simmonds, A. & Welsh, K., 2017. Excavation Of An Early Bronze Age Round Barrow At Emmets Post, Shaugh Prior, Dartmoor. *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society*, Volume 75, pp. 51-95.

Carver, M., 2009. *Archaeological Investigation*. 1st Edition ed. Abingdon: Routledge.

Champion, T., Baker, P. & Pelling, R., 2019. *South East Research Framework*. [Online]

Available at: https://www.kent.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/93170/South-East-Research-Framework-Resource-Assessment-and-Research-Agenda-for-the-Middle-Bronze-Age-and-Iron-Age.pdf

[Accessed 29 April 2022].

Chiabrando, F., D'Andria, F., Sammartano, G. & Spano', A., 2017. UAV photogrammetry for archaeological site survey. 3D models at the Hierapolis in Phrygia (Turkey). *Virtual Archaeology Review*, October, 9((18)), pp. 1 - 16.

Council For British Archaeology & Historic England, n.d. *18. Project design and project report checklists and definitions*. [Online]

Available at: <https://isgap.org.uk/docs/18>

[Accessed 03 March 2022].

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2013. *Scheduled monuments policy statement*. [Online]

Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249695/SM_policy_statement_10-2013_2.pdf

[Accessed 10 May 2022].

Drewett, P., 2011. *Field Archaeology: An Introduction*. London: Routledge.

East Sussex County Council, 2019. *Standards For Archaeological Work In Sussex*, Lewes: s.n.

East Sussex County Council, 2022. *Heritage and Planning*. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.eastsussex.gov.uk/environment/archaeology/heritage-planning>

[Accessed 10 May 2022].

Edina, 2022. *Digimap*. [Online]

Available at: <https://digimap.edina.ac.uk/>

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

Greatorex, C., 2004. Evidence of Sussex prehistoric ritual traditions: the archaeological investigation of a Bronze Age funerary monument situated on Baily's Hill near Crowlink, Eastbourne.. *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, Volume 139, pp. 27 -73.

Historic England, 2015. *Chronology*. [Online]

Available at: <http://heritage-standards.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Periods-List-HE-FISH-WP.pdf>

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

Historic England, 2022. *Drones for Heritage Uses*. [Online]

Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote->

sensing/drones/

[Accessed 11 May 2022].

Historic England, 2022. *Pair of bowl barrows on Baily's Hill*. [Online]

Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1016684?section=official-list-entry>

[Accessed 29 April 2022].

Historic England, 2022. *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*. [Online]

Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/scheduledmonuments/>

[Accessed 27 April 2022].

Hughes, P. & Ferrett, E., 2011. Summary of the Main Legal Requirements. In: *Introduction to Health and Safety in Construction: The handbook for the NEBOSH National Certificate in Construction: Health and Safety*. London: Routledge, pp. 537 - 656.

Hughes, P. & Ferrett, E., 2011. Working at Height - Hazards and Risk Control. In: *Introduction to Health and Safety in Construction: The Handbook for the NEBOSH National Certificate in Construction: Health and Safety*. London: Routledge, pp. 471 - 503.

ISGAP, n.d. 18. *Project design and project report checklists and definitions*. [Online]

Available at: <https://isgap.org.uk/docs/18>

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

Malone, C., 2019. *Sussex Heritage Coast: Archaeology on the Edge Phase 1 Report*, Oxford: Oxford Archaeology.

Ministries Of Housing, Communities & Local Government, 2021. *National Planning Policy Framework*. [Online]

Available at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

[Accessed 22 April 2022].

Natural England, 2012. *UK Fossils Network - Eastbourne*. [Online]

Available at: <https://ukfossils.files.wordpress.com/2012/01/eastbourne.pdf>

[Accessed 26 April 2022].

Natural England, n.d. *MAGIC*. [Online]

Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

South Downs National Park (SDNP), 2022. *Seven Sisters - South Downs Country Park*.

[Online]

Available at: <https://www.sevensisters.org.uk/about/>

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

South Downs National park, 2019. *Case Study - Archaeology On The Edge: Understanding the Impact of Coastal Erosion on Heritage (Phase 1)*. [Online]

Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Archaeology-On-The-Edge-2019.pdf>

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

The British Geological Survey, 2012. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. [Online]

Available at:

https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?&_ga=2.129278405.810145018.1650048249-408035659.1650048249

[Accessed 15 April 2022].

Word Count – 4246/4400.