

South Downs Cross Ridge Dyke Project

Part 5: River Arun to the A286/Lavant Valley



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Abstract

This is the fifth in a series of interim reports for the South Downs Cross Ridge Dyke Project, each report covers separate sections of the downs as the project progresses. This report covers the area from the River Arun westwards to the A286, the road that routes across the downs from Midhurst to Chichester. This report highlights the similarities to and differences from the previous areas surveyed. The practice of constructing cross-dykes on the spurs projecting from the down thus displaying to those approaching from the Weald continues. The main differences are an increase in the number of areas of high ground encompassed by cross-dykes and the grouping of a number of cross-dykes in close proximity.

Contents

List of Figures	5
List of Tables	6
Introduction	7
The Area	7
Previous reports.....	8
The Cross Dykes	12
Arundel Park (90)	12
Barlavington (63).....	12
Barlavington Vertical (62)	13
Barlavington Spur Lower (61)	13
Barlavington Spur Upper (60)	13
Bury Hill 1 (46).....	14
Bury Hill 2 / Michael's Rib (47).....	14
Cocking Spur Lower (99)	15
Cocking Spur Middle (98).....	15
Cocking Spur Upper (97)	16
Combe Wood (48).....	16
Dry Lodge Plantation (89)	17
Duncton Hanger (68).....	17
East Lavington (86).....	17
Glatting Down (49).....	17
Graffham Down A (119)	18
Graffham Down B (120)	18
Graffham Down C (121)	19
Heyshott Down East A (100)	19
Heyshott Down East B (101)	20
Heyshott Down East C (102)	20
Heyshott Down East D (103)	20
Heyshott Down East E (104)	20
Heyshott Down West A (91)	20
Heyshott Down West B (92).....	21
Heyshott Down West C (93).....	21
Heyshott Down West D (94)	22
Heyshott Down West E (95).....	22
Heyshott Down West F (96).....	22

High Down 01 (88)	22
High Down 02 (108)	24
High Down 03 (107)	24
High Down 04 (106)	24
High Down 05 (105)	24
Lamb Hanger (50).....	24
Leggs Farm Spur A (109)	25
Leggs Farm Spur B (110)	25
Leggs Farm Spur C (111).....	27
Leggs Farm Spur D (112)	28
Little Down Lower (51).....	28
Little Down Upper (52)	28
Little Graffham (118).....	29
Littleton Down (87)	29
Littleton End (53)	30
Mellersh's Copse Lower (117).....	30
Mellersh's Copse Upper (116)	31
Shepherds Copse (54)	31
Stubb's Wood (55)	31
Sutton Down (56).....	32
Tegleaze (85).....	32
The Harroways (165).....	33
Trundle Northeast (126)	34
Trundle Northwest (125)	34
Upwaltham Hill Double north/west (57)	36
Upwaltham Hill Double south/east (58)	36
Upwaltham Hill Single (178).....	37
West Burton Hill (141)	37
Whiteways (59)	38
Woolavington Down (84).....	39
Discussion.....	39
Groups.....	39
River Arun	39
East of Upwaltham.....	40
Barlavington/Duncton.....	41
Tegleaze/Littleton Down.....	41

High Down.....	42
The Heyshott and Graffham Downs.....	42
The Trundle	43
Settlements.....	44
Visibility.....	44
Field/Parish Boundaries	44
Routes	45
Conclusions	45
Acknowledgments.....	46
Bibliography	46
Appendix	48
Dyke Comparisons	48
Appendix 2	51
Glatting Down Pottery Report	51
Distribution List.....	52

List of Figures

Figure 1. The Location of the area of the report.	7
Figure 2. The distribution of Cross-dykes.	8
Figure 3. The cross-dykes and project numbers.	9
Figure 4. Arundel Park (90) cross-spur dyke.	12
Figure 5. Barlavington (63) and Barlavington Vertical (62) cross-dykes displayed a single feature. 'Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland'	13
Figure 6. The relationship between the Barlavington and Duncton cross-dykes.	14
Figure 7. Trees growing in the ditch and on the bank of a Cocking Spur (97, 98, 99) cross-dyke.	15
Figure 8. LiDAR image of the Duncton Cross-spur dyke and old parish boundary. LiDAR from the Secrets of the High Woods Project.	16
Figure 9. LiDAR image showing Glatting Down cross-dyke cut by Stane Street and diverting around barrows. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).	18
Figure 10. Curwen and Curwen's (1918) plan of the cross-dykes on Heyshott Down East and Graffham Down.....	19
Figure 11. Curwen and Curwen's (1918) plan of the Heyshott Down West cross-dykes.	21
Figure 12. LiDAR image with the position of the High Down cross-dykes indicated by arrows. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).....	23
Figure 13. Views out to the Weald from the Lambs Hanger cross-dyke.	25
Figure 14. Looking up hill to the bank of the Leggs Farm Spur A (109) cross-spur dyke.	26
Figure 15. Part of Leggs Farm Spur B (110) used as a trackway.	26
Figure 16. Lidar image showing the distribution of cross-dykes on Leggs Farm Spur. (LiDAR courtesy of The Secrets of the High Woods Project).	27
Figure 17. Google Earth image showing the ploughed out Little Down Lower (51).....	28

Figure 18. Little Graffham (118).....	29
Figure 19. Littleton Down (87), a large well-preserved Cross-dyke.....	30
Figure 20. Field on the 1840 Tithe map (left) can be seen using the Mellersh's Copse Lower (117) cross-dyke as its upper boundary on the LiDAR image (right). (1840 Tithe map TD W67, LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).....	31
Figure 21. LiDAR image of Stubb's Wood (55) showing the partial use of the dyke as a parish boundary and an enclosure underlying the dyke and possibly a barrow. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).....	32
Figure 22. Tegleaze (85) cross-ridge dyke, looking north to top of ridge.	33
Figure 23. Preserved section of The Harroways cross-dyke, looking northwest.	34
Figure 24. The eastern end of the Trundle Northeast (126) cross-dyke running along the contour. ..	35
Figure 25. Looking down from the Trundle to the Trundle Northwest cross-spur dyke.	35
Figure 26. The Curwen and Curwen (1918) plan of the Upwaltham cross-dykes.	36
Figure 27. West Burton Hill (141) northern section aligned with a Barrow then changes direction to miss the barrow. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).	37
Figure 28. Woolavington Down (84) looking north to the Weald.	38
Figure 29. The Bury Hill-West Burton Hill, East of Upwaltham, Barlavington and Tegleaze Groups. ..	40
Figure 30. The Heyshott - Graffham, the High Down and the Trundle Groups	42

List of Tables

Table 1. List of previously recorded cross-dykes.	10
Table 2. Further possible cross-dykes.	11

Introduction

This interim report is the fifth in the series of our project researching cross-dykes on the South Downs between Eastbourne and Winchester: this section covers the area between the River Arun and the A286/Lavant valley, a possible transit route across the downs. Previous reports have covered the areas between Eastbourne and the River Cuckmere (Lea, et al., 2016), the River Cuckmere to the River Ouse (Lea, et al., 2017), the River Ouse to the River Adur (Lea, et al., 2018a), the river Adur to the river Arun (Lea, et al., 2018b); a paper covering the first area has been published in the Sussex Archaeological Collections (Lea, et al., 2018c), the papers covering the other areas are forthcoming.

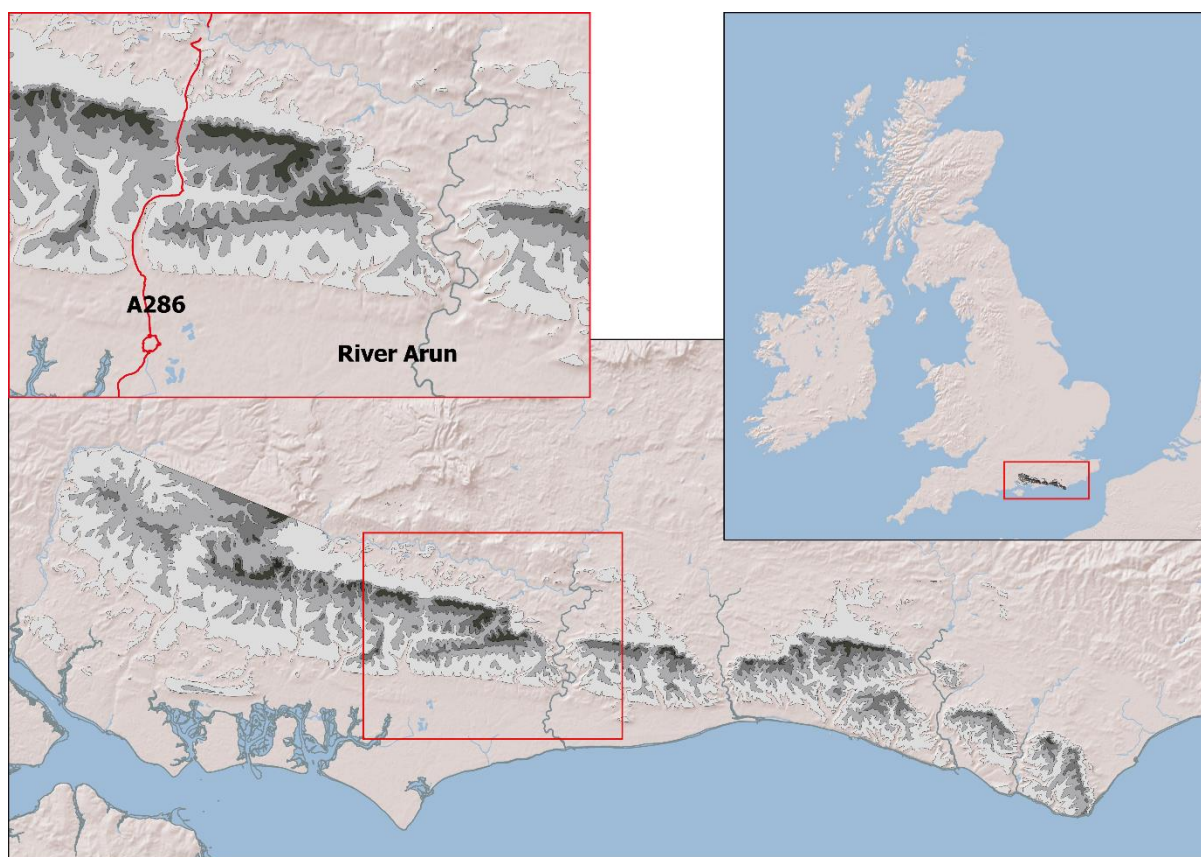


Figure 1. The Location of the area of the report.

The Area

The area consists of a steep scarp slope along the northern edge of the downland, this steep slope turns southwards along the west bank of the River Arun, forming the eastern border of the area surveyed. The dip slope runs southwards from the ridge down to the coastal plain which separates the downs from the sea. The valley containing the Midhurst to Chichester road (A286) where it cuts across the downs acts as the western boundary of the area under review and forms a suitable route to transit between the Weald and the coastal plain (Figure 1).

The modern land use is mixed with approximately equal areas of arable, pasture and woodland; the cross-dykes have often been ploughed out in the areas of arable land, are clear features in the areas of pasture and often well preserved in woodland, where LiDAR has been a particularly important investigative tool.

Previous reports

In the previous reports we have seen cross-dykes being predominately sited on the periphery of the downs, with the cross-dykes sited on the spurs that protrude out from the downs seemingly signalling to those approaching the downs suitable access routes and those spurs that should not be used to ascend the downs. The cross-spur dykes on the ridge that form the eastern end of the downs are seemingly directed towards seafarers arriving from the east.

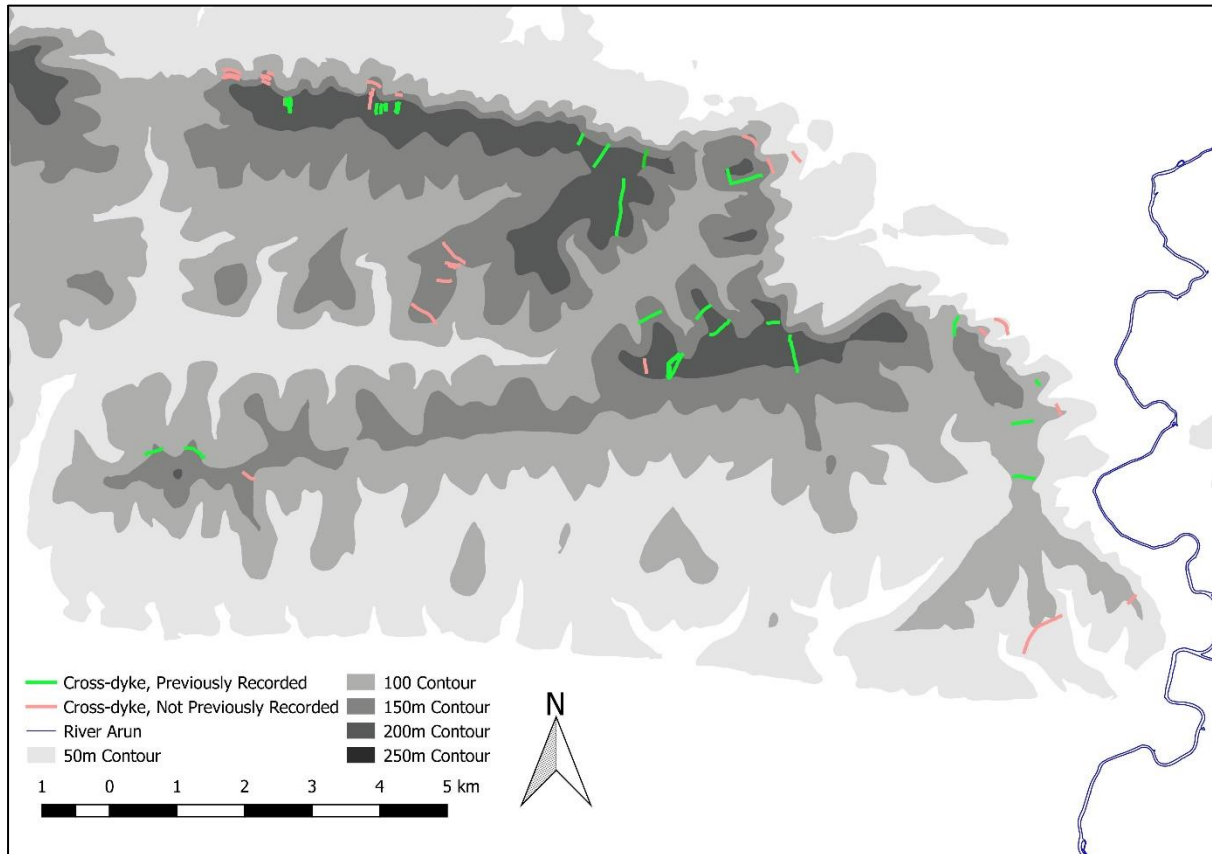


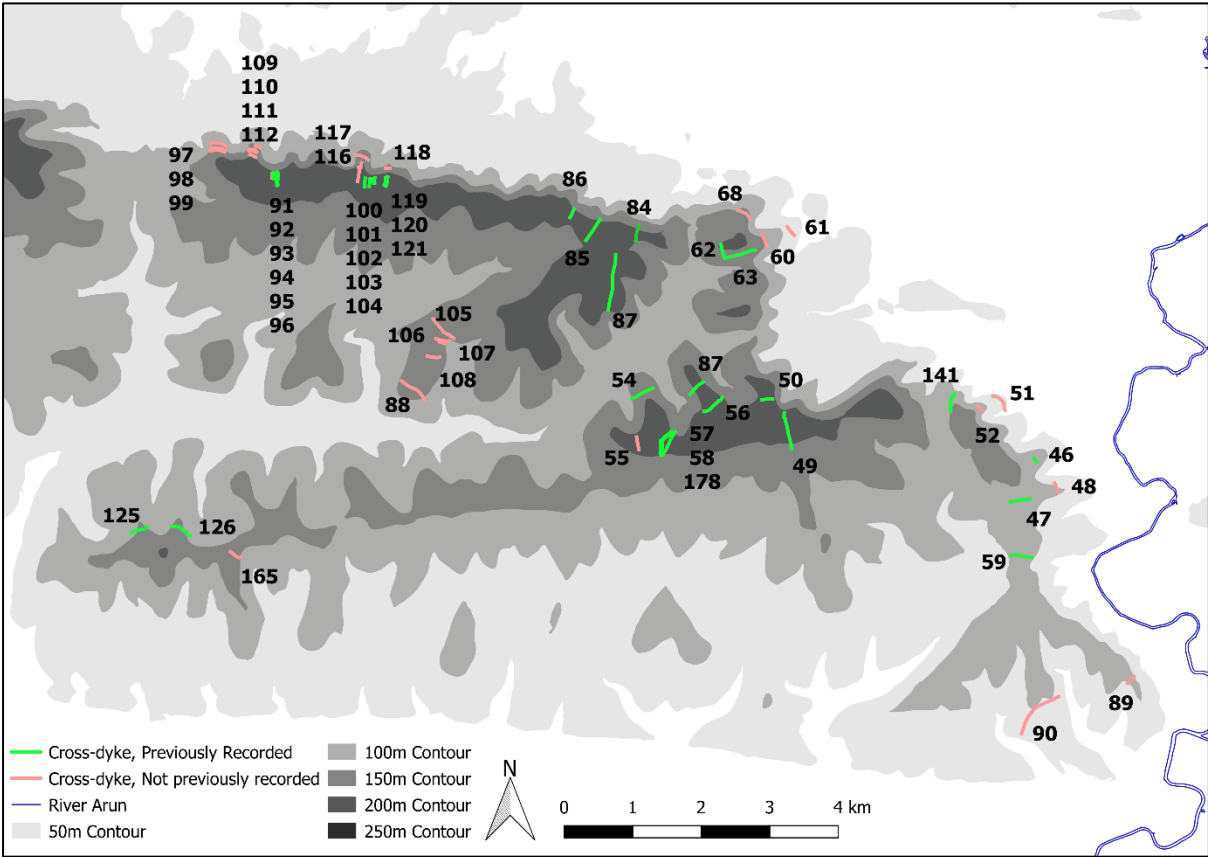
Figure 2. The distribution of Cross-dykes.

The cross-ridge dykes on the scarp ridge, while forming obstacles to movement along the ridge are constructed with one end over the edge of the scarp slope making them clearly visible to observers in the Weald. In making travel difficult along the scarp ridge the idea might be to encourage travel along the Greensand Way that runs east-west below the scarp ridge or along the coastal plain, both of these routes being overlooked from the downs.

The construction of only a small number of cross-dykes is clearly influenced by the position of barrows, though generally there are too many barrows on the downs to say that the barrows are the main reason for the placement of cross-dykes. Where cross-dykes can be seen to relate to barrows they either run up to and stop short of the barrow or change direction around the barrow. The other relationship is where cross-dykes cut between barrows, seeming including/excluding the barrows from enclosed areas.

In places a group of cross-dykes may enclose an area of high ground, the significance of these places is not clear especially as adjacent areas that look like suitable candidates are not affected. In the previous areas surveyed this possible emphasis of high points, though noted, was not commented on in the reports as the occurrences seemed isolated and not significant, with regard to the research for

this report we have reviewed the earlier work and now consider that the high points of Willingdon Hill (2016, 2018c) Thundersbarrow Hill (2018a) may be considered similar to the enclosed high points mentioned below.



46 Bury Hill 1	61 Barlavington Spur Lower	95 Heyshott Down West E	110 Legg Farm Spur B
47 Bury Hill 2 / Michael's Rib	62 Barlavington Vertical	96 Heyshott Down West F	111 Legg Farm Spur C
48 Combe Wood	63 Barlavington	97 Cocking Spur Upper	112 Legg Farm Spur D
49 Glating Down	68 Duncton Hanger	98 Cocking Spur Middle	116 Mellersh's Copse Upper
50 Lamb Hanger	84 Woolavington Down	99 Cocking Spur Lower	117 Mellersh's Copse Lower
51 Little Down Lower	85 Tegleaze	100 Heyshott Down East A	118 Little Graffham
52 Little Down Upper	86 East Lavington	101 Heyshott Down East B	119 Graffham Down A
53 Littleton End	87 Littleton Down	102 Heyshott Down East C	120 Graffham Down B
54 Shepherds Copse	88 High Down 1	103 Heyshott Down East D	121 Graffham Down C
55 Stubb's Wood	89 Dry Lodge Plantation	104 Heyshott Down East E	125 Trundle North West
56 Sutton Down	90 Arundel Park	105 High Down 5	126 Trundle North East
57 Upwaltham Hill Northwest	91 Heyshott Down West A	106 High Down 4	141 West Burton Hill
58 Upwaltham Hill Southeast	92 Heyshott Down West B	107 High Down 3	165 The Harroways
59 Whiteways	93 Heyshott Down West C	108 High Down 2	178 Upwaltham Hill Single
60 Barlavington Spur Upper	94 Heyshott Down West D	109 Legg Farm Spur A	

Figure 3. The cross-dykes and project numbers.

The cross-dykes in the area covered by this report display many of the features exhibited by the cross-dykes encountered in the areas previously surveyed, a notable difference to previous areas are the number of groups of clustered dykes, up to six, of closely spaced, almost parallel cross-dykes on both the scarp ridge and spurs and an emphasis on high points in the landscape.

Table 1. List of previously recorded cross-dykes.

Name	HER No.	NMR No.	Monument No.	Type	Project Number
Barlavington	CD 1964	SU 91 NE 24	249336	Contour	63
Barlavington Vertical	CD 1964	SU 91 NE 24	249336	Cross-spur	62
Bury Hill 1	CD 2891	TQ 01 SW 27	393255	Cross-spur	46
Bury Hill 2 / Michael's Rib		TQ 01 SW 26	393254	Cross-ridge	47
East Lavington	CD 1783	SU91 NW 31	249446	Cross-ridge	86
Glatting Down	CD 1716	SU 91 SE 42	249646	Cross-ridge	49
Graffham Down A	CD 1767	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Cross-ridge	119
Graffham Down B	CD 1767	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Cross-ridge	120
Graffham Down C	CD 1767	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Cross-ridge	121
Heyshott Down East B	CD1764	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Cross-ridge	101
Heyshott Down East C	CD1765	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Cross-ridge	102
Heyshott Down East D	CD1766	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Half-ridge	103
Heyshott Down East E	CD1766	SU 91 NW 20	249413	Half-ridge	104
Heyshott Down West B	CD1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	Half-ridge	92
Heyshott Down West C	CD1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	Half-ridge	93
Heyshott Down West D	CD1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	Cross-ridge	94
Heyshott Down West E	CD1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	Cross-ridge	95
Heyshott Down West F	CD1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	Half-ridge	96
Lamb Hanger	CD 1718	SU 91 SE 11	249507	Cross-ridge	50
Littleton Down	CD 1791	SU 91 NW 38	249465	Cross-ridge	87
Littleton End	CD 2774	SU 91 SE 9	249501	Cross-spur	53
Shepherds Copse	CD 2633	SU 91 SW 9	249692	Cross-spur	54
Sutton Down	CD 1717	SU 91 SE 10	249504	Cross-spur	56
Tegleaze	CD 1784	SU 91 W 32	249449	Cross-ridge	85
Trundle Northeast	CD 1212	SU 81 SE 20	246349	Cross-spur	126
Trundle Northwest	CD 1211	SU 81 SE 19	246344	Cross-spur	125
Upwaltham Hill Double north/west	CD 2756	SU 91 SE 43	249651	Cross-spur	57
Upwaltham Hill Double south/east	CD 2756	SU 91 SE 43	249651	Cross-spur	58

Name	HER No.	NMR No.	Monument No.	Type	Project Number
Upwaltham Hill Single		SU 91 SE 43	249651	Cross-spur	178
West Burton Hill		SU 91 SE 29	249583	Cross-ridge	141
Whiteways	MWS 6418	TQ 01 SW 38	393278	Cross-ridge	59
Woolavington Down	CD 1785	SU 91 NW 33	249452	Cross-ridge	84

The Chichester HER records a possible cross-dyke (CD 2829) on Bury Hill at approximately TQ 00000 12100, doubt is expressed to the authenticity of the feature being a cross-dyke and is referred to as a lynchet, we would agree with the doubt cast in the HER and so the feature does not form part of this project.

Table 2. Further possible cross-dykes.

Name	National Grid Reference	Type	Project Number
Arundel Park	TQ 00746 08929	Cross-spur	90
Barlavington Spur Lower	SU 96900 15745	Cross-spur	61
Barlavington Spur Upper	SU 96524 15621	Cross-spur	60
Cocking Spur Lower	SU 88471 17047	Cross-spur	99
Cocking Spur Middle	SU 88476 16971	Cross-spur	98
Cocking Spur Upper	SU 88480 16933	Cross-spur	97
Combe Wood	TQ 00809 11939	Cross-spur	48
Dry Lodge Plantation	TQ 01857 09193	Cross-ridge	89
Duncton Hanger	SU 96284 16010	Cross-spur	68
Heyshott Down East A	SU 89332 16552	Cross-ridge	100
Heyshott Down West A	SU 89332 16552	Cross-ridge	91
High Down 01	SU 91230 13570	Cross-spur	88
High Down 02	SU 91628 13928	Half-spur	108
High Down 03	SU 91783 14138	Half-spur	107
High Down 04	SU 91781 14159	Half-spur	106
High Down 05	SU 91734 14413	Cross-spur	105
Leggs Farm Spur A	SU 89077 16848	Cross-spur	109
Leggs Farm Spur B	SU 89056 16922	Cross-spur	110
Leggs Farm Spur C	SU 89042 16950	Cross-spur	111
Leggs Farm Spur D	SU 91734 14413	Cross-spur	112
Little Down Lower	TQ 00001 13259	Cross-spur	51
Little Down Upper	SU 95880 15620	Cross-spur	52
Little Graffham	SU 91028 16670	Cross-spur	118
Mellersh's Copse Lower	SU 90653 16842	Cross-spur	117
Mellersh's Copse Upper	SU 90610 16686	Cross-spur	116
Stubb's Wood	SU 66610 26800	Cross-spur	55
The Harroways	SU 88826 11000	Cross-spur	165

The Cross Dykes

Arundel Park (90)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			TQ 00274 08415 - TQ 00779 08933	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
806m	7.5m	3m	0.5m	0.7m

A cross-spur dyke situated on a spur that runs down to the modern town of Arundel and the river Arun and is cut by a main road, the A284. Sited so as to restrict access up/down the spur from the river towards the top of the hill at Whiteways, this dyke is clearly visible from the mouth of the river Arun so would be a significant marker for anyone arriving by sea. (Figure 4).



Figure 4. Arundel Park (90) cross-spur dyke.

Barlavington (63)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1964	SU 91 NE 24	249336	SU 95938 15355 - SU 96379 15471	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
470m	8.0m	4.0m	0.8m	0.4m

A contour-dyke, one of five cross-dykes that restrict access to the hill top, Duncton Down, from three directions. The HER includes the Barlavington Vertical (62) cross-dyke as one feature, on visual inspection the dykes appear to be separate features and so are treated individually in this report, the 1842-1952 Ordnance Survey Six-inch map of England and Wales (Sussex XXXV.SE, revised 1896, Published 1898) displays the two dykes as a single feature (Figures 5 & 6).



Figure 5. Barlavington (63) and Barlavington Vertical (62) cross-dykes displayed a single feature.
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Barlavington Vertical (62)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1964	SU 91 NE 24	249336	SU 95884 15555 - SU 95927 15382	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
208m	7.0m	5.0m		0.5m

Lies at the western end of the Barlavington (63) contour-dyke, see above, although listed in the HER as one feature, on visual inspection the dykes appear to be separate features and so are treated individually in this report, the 1842-1952 Ordnance Survey Six-inch map of England and Wales (Sussex XXXV.SE, revised 1896, Published 1898) displays the two dykes as a single feature (Figures 5 & 6). This dyke is at ninety degrees the Barlavington dyke and runs in a north-south alignment at right-angles to the contours up to the western edge of the summit of the hill.

Barlavington Spur Lower (61)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 96846 15815 - SU 96938 15641	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
160m				

This cross-spur dyke sited low on the Barlavington spur, has been ploughed out but is visible on LiDAR and Google Earth. The 1840 tithe map (TD W9) shows a field boundary in this position so there is doubt as to whether that this feature is a cross-dyke. (Figure 6).

Barlavington Spur Upper (60)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 9648715706 - SU 9656215526	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
170m	9.0m	5.0	0.3	0.3

Situated high on the spur hampering access to the summit of the hill, the central part of this cross-spur dyke has been used as a track while the ends of the dyke continue over the edges of the spur.

The northern end of the dyke ends on a steep slope while the southern end continues as a lynchet, a configuration previously seen at Pook's Dyke (44) (Lea, et al., 2017). The dyke has good views to the Weald and barrow cemetery on Sutton Common. (Figure 6).

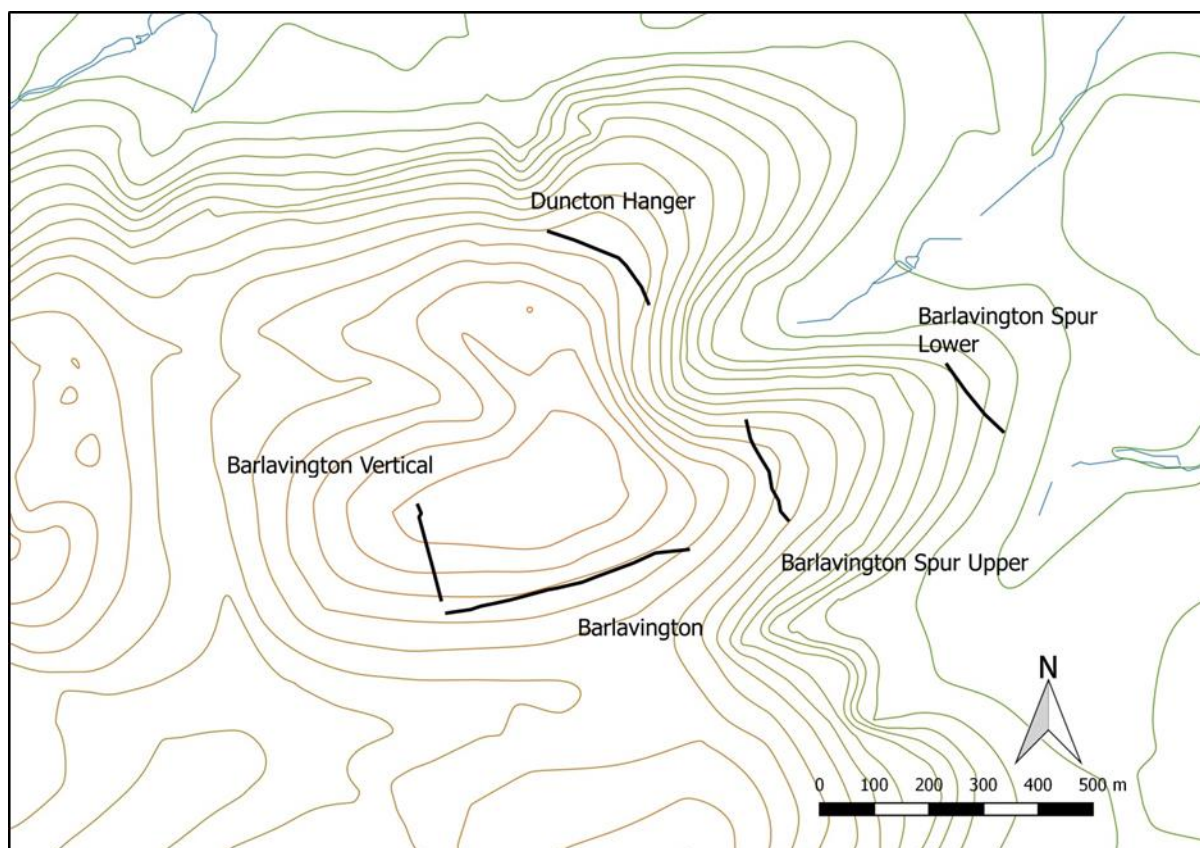


Figure 6. The relationship between the Barlavington and Duncton cross-dykes.

Bury Hill 1 (46)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 2891	TQ 01 SW 27	393255	TQ 00446 12437 - TQ 00494 12383	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
52m	10.0m	3.5m	0.3m	0.3m

A cross-spur dyke overlooking the Weald and River Arun which would be visible to travellers approaching from the north along the river and together with the cross-spur dyke Combe Wood (48) dyke cut off this corner of the downs. With Bury Hill 2/Michael's Rib (47), Comb Wood (48), West Burton Hill (141) and the Little Down (51) and (52) cross-dykes surround a high part of the ridge.

Bury Hill 2 / Michael's Rib (47)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
	TQ 01 SW 26	393254	TQ 00130 11854 - TQ 00349 11852	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
210m				

The cross-ridge dyke has been ploughed out and not visible on the ground but is still visible in LiDAR and Google Earth images. The feature, before its destruction, is described and illustrated in the Curwen's *'Covered Ways on the South Downs'* (1918, pp. 41, Plate II). As above (Bury Hill 1) this dyke is one of a group defining a high section the ridge. 100m to the north of Bury Hill 2/Michael's Rib is a ploughed-out causeway enclosure.

Cocking Spur Lower (99)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 88436 17039 - SU 88657 16982	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
240m	13.5m	5.0m	0.15m	0.4m

The lowest of three cross-spur dykes overlooking the lowland approach to the Midhurst to Chichester route across the downs. With the bank on the downhill side of the feature the ditch has partially silted up. This 3km section of the ridge contains 23 cross-dykes mainly sited in five groups of dykes, the purpose for having so many dykes in such a restricted area is not clear. (Figure 7).



Figure 7. Trees growing in the ditch and on the bank of a Cocking Spur (97, 98, 99) cross-dyke.

Cocking Spur Middle (98)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 88451 16961 - SU 88653 16918	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
206.0m	10.5m	5.0m	0.2m	0.3m

As with the other Cocking Spur cross-spur dykes, overlooks the approach to a route across the downs with its bank downhill from the ditch. (Figure 7).

Cocking Spur Upper (97)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 88424 16924 - SU 88632 116095	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
208.0m	10.5m	4.5m	0.1m	0.1m

The highest of the three similar dykes sited on a steep spur that overlook the approach to a route that crosses the downs. (Figure 7).

Combe Wood (48)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			TQ 00754 12073 - TQ 00809 11939	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
145.0m	10.0m	± 4.0m	0.2m	0.6m

Situated on the gentle slope near the top of a spur that overlooks the River Arun leaving the adjacent spur as the only suitable access route down to the river and so across to the next section of the downs. The area of the dyke is clearly visible from the Rackham Banks (137) (Lea, et al., 2018b) area of the downs west of the River Arun but not from the river itself. Combe Wood together with the Bury Hill (46 & 47) and the West Burton Hill (141) cross-dykes isolate a higher section of the ridge.

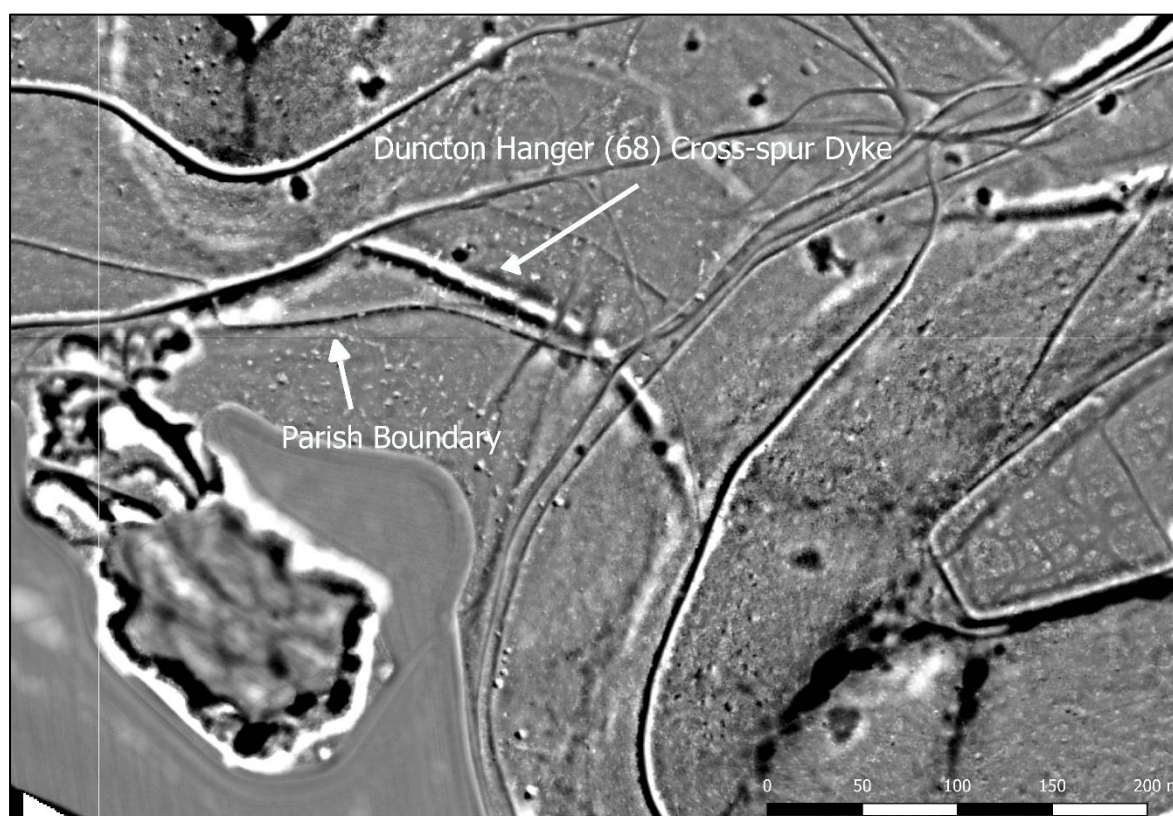


Figure 8. LiDAR image of the Duncton Cross-spur dyke and old parish boundary. LiDAR from the Secrets of the High Woods Project.

Dry Lodge Plantation (89)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			TQ 10824 09154 - TQ 10911 09250	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
95.0m	11.5m	5.0m	0.1m	0.4m

This cross-dyke divides a section of the ridge that falls steeply down to the River Arun. The western end would be visible from the river and large areas east of the river and to the west is intervisible with Arundel Park (90) cross-spur dyke.

Duncton Hanger (68)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 96125 16052 - SU 96307 15920	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
214.0m	21.0m	9.5m	1.0m	1.0m

A large well-defined cross-spur dyke sited on a north-westerly pointing spur at the entrance to the Upwaltham valley, a valley that connects the Weald to the coastal plain. The dyke with the bank on the downhill side of the ditch, is constructed in a series of straight lines as it traverses the spur and ends on steep slopes either side of the spur. The 1837 tithe map (TD W41) shows a field boundary in the approximate position of the cross-dyke, on the ground just uphill from the cross-dyke there is a ditch running on a similar line to the field boundary. The Duncton/Barlavington parish boundary runs down the eastern side of the spur, the tithe maps show the field boundary stopping at the parish boundary, the cross-dyke continues across the boundary down the side of the spur. The Secrets of the High Woods Project LiDAR clearly differentiates between the two features (Figure 8).

East Lavington (86)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1783	SU91 NW 31	249446	SU 93691 15937 - SU 93744 16077	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
156m	5.0m	2.5m	0.3m	0.3m

One of three cross-ridge dykes (Tegleaze (85) and Woolavington Down (84)) sited on the ridge west of the Upwaltham valley overlooking the Weald. The three dykes restrict movement along the ridge. This dyke runs from the edge of the scarp slope to just over the top of the ridge.

Glatting Down (49)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1716	SU 91 SE 42	249646	SU 9681 1309 - SU 9692 1260	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
550.0m	12.0m	6.0m	0.3m	0.4m

A long cross-ridge dyke that starts on the dip slope and appears to be aligned with a barrow on the top of the ridge, on nearing the barrow the dyke takes a sharp left turn around the barrow before proceeding to the edge of the scarp slope (Figure 9). The southern end of the cross-dyke is cut by an east-west parish boundary while the dyke itself is extended southwards by another parish boundary. The dyke is cut by Stane street, the Chichester to London Roman road.

A section excavated through the dyke (Curwen & Curwen, 1918, p. 58) yielded a number of sherds of a Deverel-Rimbury pot located towards the base of the section (Appendix 2).

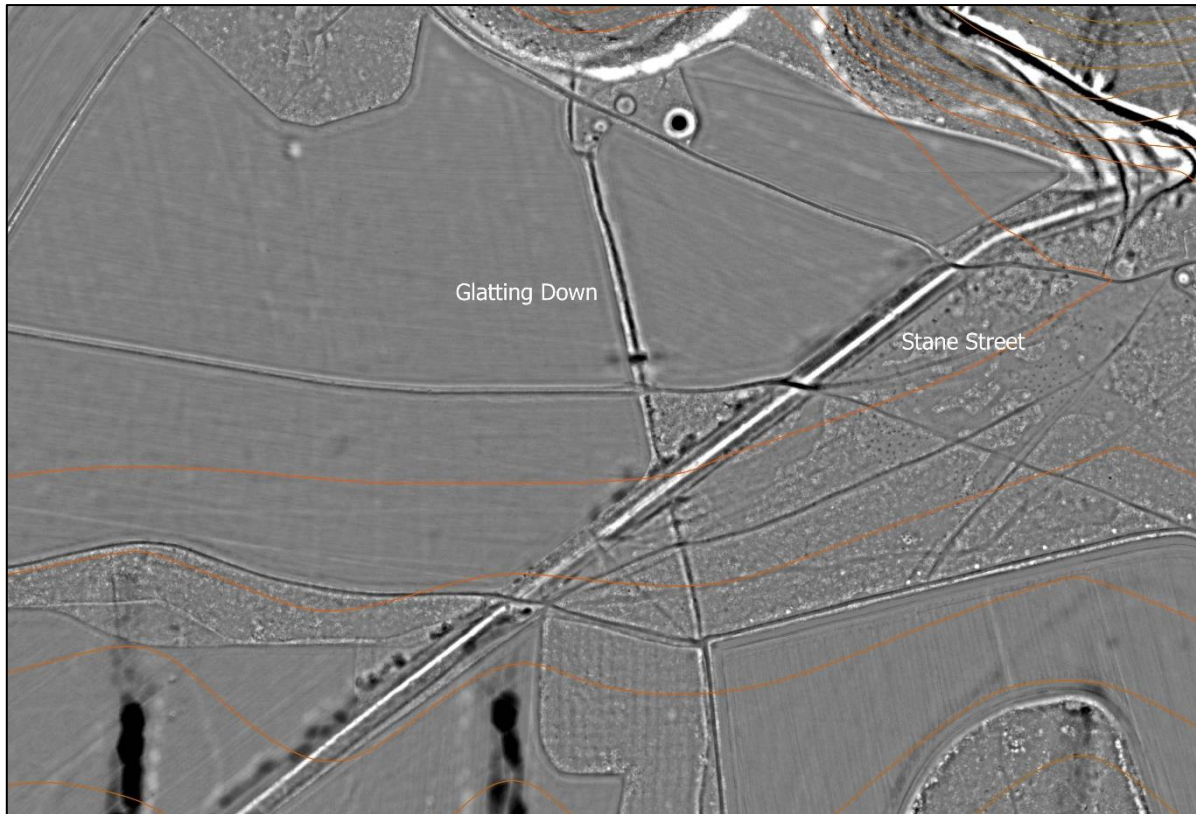


Figure 9. LiDAR image showing Glatting Down cross-dyke cut by Stane Street and diverting around barrows. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).

Graffham Down A (119)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 1767	SU 91 NW 20	249413	SU 90989 16545 - SU 90974 16433		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
105m	16.0m	8.0m	1.2m	West 0.6m	East 0.3m

The westernmost of three closely grouped cross-ridge dykes, which in turn is the easternmost of three groups of closely spaced cross-ridge dykes and is one of the 23 cross-dykes found in this 3km section of the ridge. The cross-dyke has banks either side of the ditch and runs from the scarp slope to the top of a high point on the ridge. The Dyke will have good visibility to both the north and south. This group of dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 10).

Graffham Down B (120)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 1767	SU 91 NW 20	249413	SU 91014 16542 - SU 90987 16409		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
140m	10.5m	6.5m	1.2m	0.3m	

The central of three closely grouped cross-ridge dykes, which in turn is the easternmost of three groups of closely spaced cross-ridge dykes and one of the 23 cross-dykes found in this 3km section of the ridge. A shallow ditch run between this and the Graffham C (121) cross-ridge dyke, the ditch continues down the spur and cuts the possible cross-spur dyke Little Graffham (118), this ditch follows the path of the current parish boundary. This group of dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 10).

Graffham Down C (121)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1767	SU 91 NW 20	SU 91 NW 20	SU 91023 16541 - SU 90998 16409	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
145m	10.0m	5.5m	5.5m	0.3m

The eastern of the Graffham Down group of cross-ridge dykes, which in turn is the easternmost of three groups of closely spaced cross-ridge dykes and one of the 23 cross-dykes found in this 3km section of the ridge. A possible parish boundary ditch runs between this dyke and Graffham Down B (120) which continues down the steep spur. This group of dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 10).

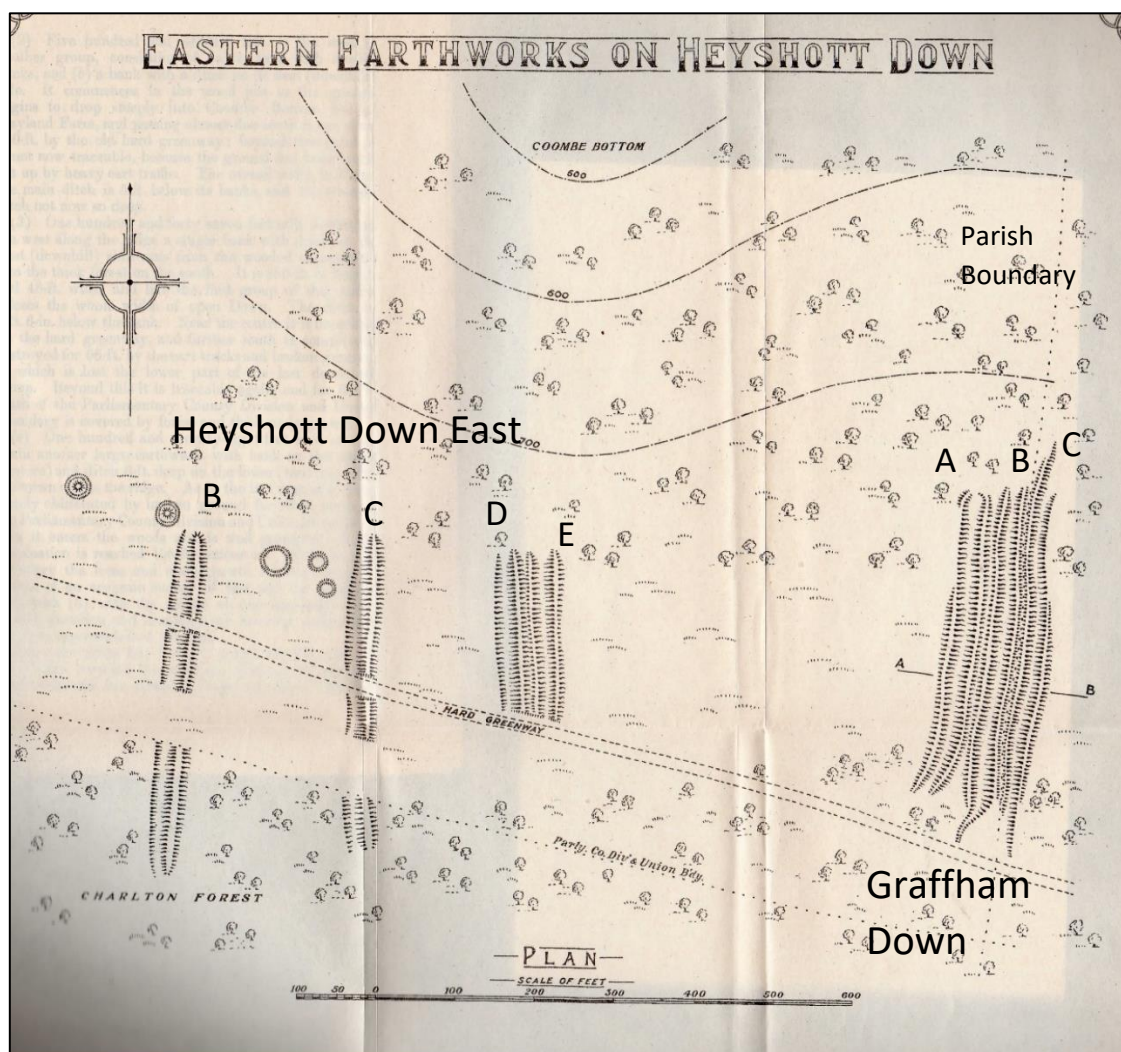


Figure 10. Curwen and Curwen's (1918) plan of the cross-dykes on Heyshott Down East and Graffham Down.

Heyshott Down East A (100)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 90583 16471 - SU 90639 16744	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
280m	3.3m	1.5m	0.1m	0.1m

A possible cross-ridge dyke that crossed the ridge and continues down the spine of the spur that consists of a slight bank and ditch that respects and circumvents the barrows in the ridge. This feature has not been scheduled together with the adjacent cross-ridge dykes, further down the spur the ditch

and bank are cut by a relatively crisp cross-spur dyke (Mellersh's Copse Upper (116)). The bank runs down the eastern side of the ditch. The 1840 tithe map (TD W67) illustrates this feature as a field boundary which sheds doubt to this feature being a cross-dyke (Figure 20).

Heyshott Down East B (101)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1764	SU 91 NW 20	249413	SU 90684 16391 - SU 90697 16519	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
138m	15.2m	6.0m	0.6m	1.0m

This cross-ridge runs from the south side of the ridge across the top of the ridge and ends by and respects a barrow sited well short of the scarp slope, the bank lies on the east side of the ditch. Is one of four scheduled cross-dykes, surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (Curwen & Curwen, 1918) (Figure 10).

Heyshott Down East C (102)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1765	SU 91 NW 20	249413	SU 90750 16402 - SU 90763 16512	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
115m	15.8m	7.0m	1.0m	1.0m

Sited on top of the ridge this cross-ridge dyke can be easily by-passed around either end. Another one of the four scheduled cross-dykes, also has its bank on the eastern side of the ditch. Surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (Curwen & Curwen, 1918) (Figure 10).

Heyshott Down East D (103)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1766	SU 91 NW 20	249413	SU 90811 16510 - SU 90816 16445	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
65.m	13.0m	6.2m	0.4m	0.5m

The western of a pair of half-ridge dykes (paired with Heyshott Down East E (104)) that may form a single feature. The dyke's northern end stops short of the scarp edge while the other end finishes at the top of the ridge, the feature's bank lies between the two cross-dykes. Surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (Curwen & Curwen, 1918) (Figure 10).

Heyshott Down East E (104)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD1766	SU 91 NW 20	249413	SU 90833 16527 - SU 90828 16440	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
84m	11.3m	5.7m	0.4m	0.3m

The eastern of the two adjacent half-ridge dykes (paired with Heyshott Down East D (103)). This dyke runs from the top of the ridge northwards to a point over the edge of the scarp slope, as with the other Heyshott Down East cross-dykes its bank is to the east of the ditch. Surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (Curwen & Curwen, 1918) (Figure 10).

Heyshott Down West A (91)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 89333 16602 - SU 89331 16528	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
74m	6.0m	3.0m	0.15m	0.15m

Slight remains of a possible ploughed out half-ridge dyke and would form the westernmost dyke of the Heyshott Down West scheduled group of cross-dykes. The bank is placed to the west of the ditch. This group of cross-dykes overlook the Weald and Heyshott Common barrow cemetery.

Heyshott Down West B (92)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1136	SU 81 NE 22	SU 81 NE 22	SU 89346 16575 - SU 89346 16537	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
39m	10.5m	4.5m	0.3m	0.3m

The westernmost of the previously recorded and scheduled cross-dykes, is a short half-spur dyke on the northern side of the ridge whose bank is placed on the uphill side of the ditch (east). The dyke has good visibility north to the Weald and the greensand barrow cemeteries on Heyshott Common. This group of cross-dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 11).

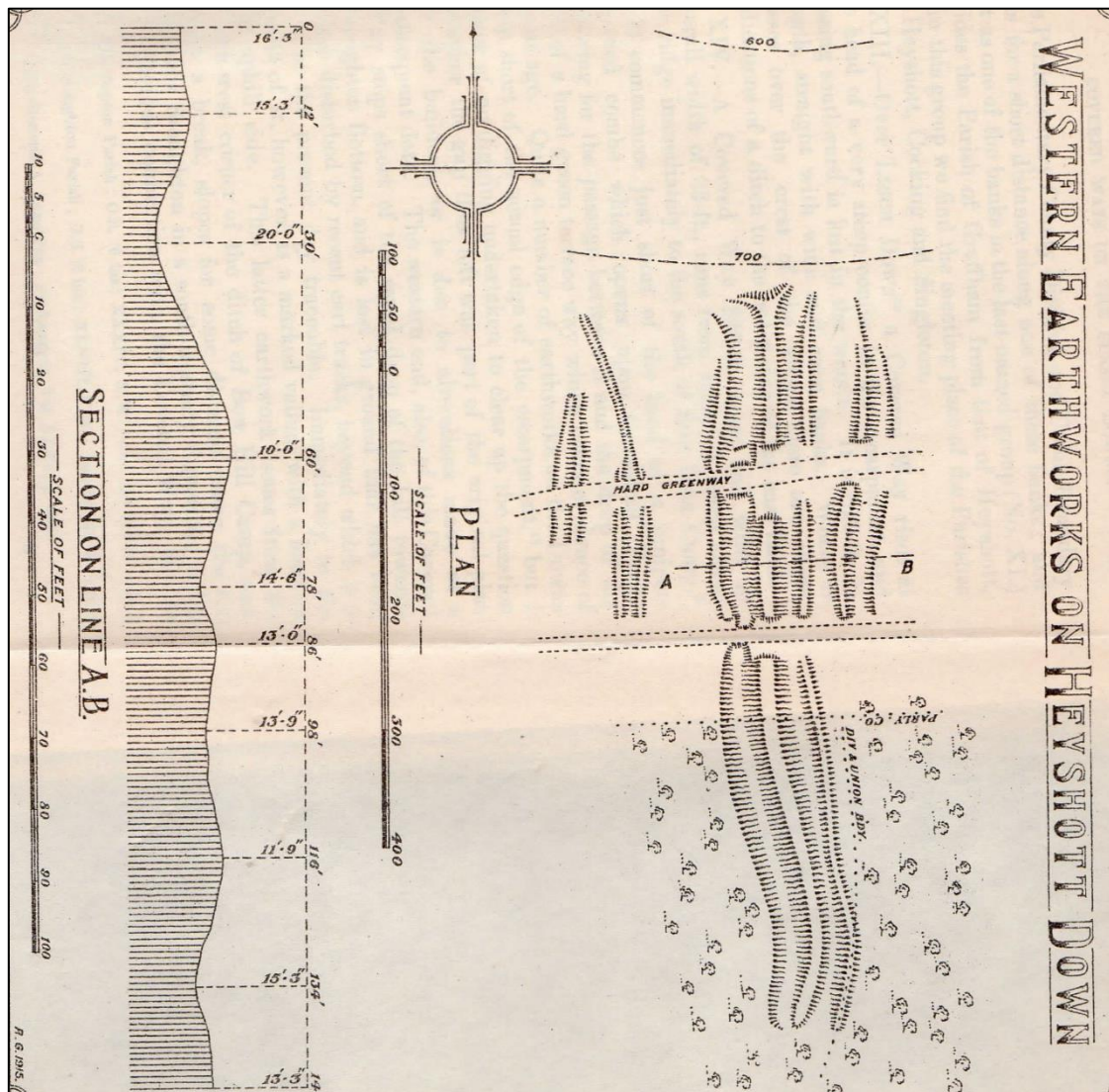


Figure 11. Curwen and Curwen's (1918) plan of the Heyshott Down West cross-dykes.

Heyshott Down West C (93)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	SU 89345 16596 - SU 89360 16513	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
90m	9.0m	4.0m	0.3m	0.2m

This half-ridge dyke runs northwards from the top of the ridge and then curls around the northern end of the Heyshott Down West C (93) cross-dyke before ending at the edge of the scarp slope. The bank

is also placed on the uphill (east) side of the ditch. As with the other Heyshott Down West cross-dykes this dyke has good views to the Heyshott Common barrow cemeteries. This group of cross-dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 11).

Heyshott Down West D (94)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	SU 89380 16596 - SU 89402 16416		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
192m	20.0m	9.0m	1.0m	West 0.6	East 1.0m

One of two closely spaced cross-ridge dykes spanning the ridge. This dyke has banks either side of the ditch, parts of the eastern bank have slumped into the ditch of Heyshott Down West E (95). The north end of the cross-dyke turns westwards and runs to the scarp edge while the north end of the adjacent Heyshott Down West E (95) cross-ridge dyke turns eastwards and runs over the edge of the scarp slope. This group of cross-dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918)(Figure 11).

Heyshott Down West E (95)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	SU 89409 16608 - SU 89414 16418		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
194m	10.0m	6.0m	0.2m	0.3m	

The eastern of a pair of cross-ridge dykes that span the ridge. The bank of the cross-dyke is to the east of the ditch, while the ditch contains slump from the bank of the adjacent cross-dyke Heyshott down West D (94). The southern end of the bank appears to merge with the bank of a parish boundary which follows the line of Heyshott Down west F (96), the north end of the cross-dyke kinks right and runs over the edge of the scarp slope. This group of cross-dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 11).

Heyshott Down West F (96)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 1136	SU 81 NE 22	246102	SU 89416 16595 - SU 89420 16515		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
82m	13.0m	6.5m	0.3m	0.5m	

The easternmost of the Heyshott West group of cross-dykes, is a half ridge dyke that runs from the scarp slope to the top of the ridge, from the top of the ridge a parish boundary continues the line of the cross-dyke southwards merging with the end part of Heyshott Down West E (95)'s bank as it passes. As with the rest of the group of cross-dykes this dyke would have a clear view over the barrows on Heyshott Common and any settlements on the greensand. This group of cross-dykes was surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918) (Figure 11).

High Down 01 (88)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
			SU 91223 13562 – SU 91562 13282		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
460m	13.0m	5.5m	0.3m	0.3m	

The lowest of the not previously recorded cross-dykes on High Down is a long cross-spur dyke that bends downward in direction as it crosses the spur, it only survives on the western slope of the spur having been ploughed out on the top and eastern side but is visible as a crop mark on aerial photos and LiDAR. The bank lies on the downhill side of the ditch in which firecracked flint was observed and

also scatters in the surrounding area. Further uphill a similar crop mark was observed on aerial photos and LiDAR but no visible evidence seen on the ground so is not recorded as part of this project.

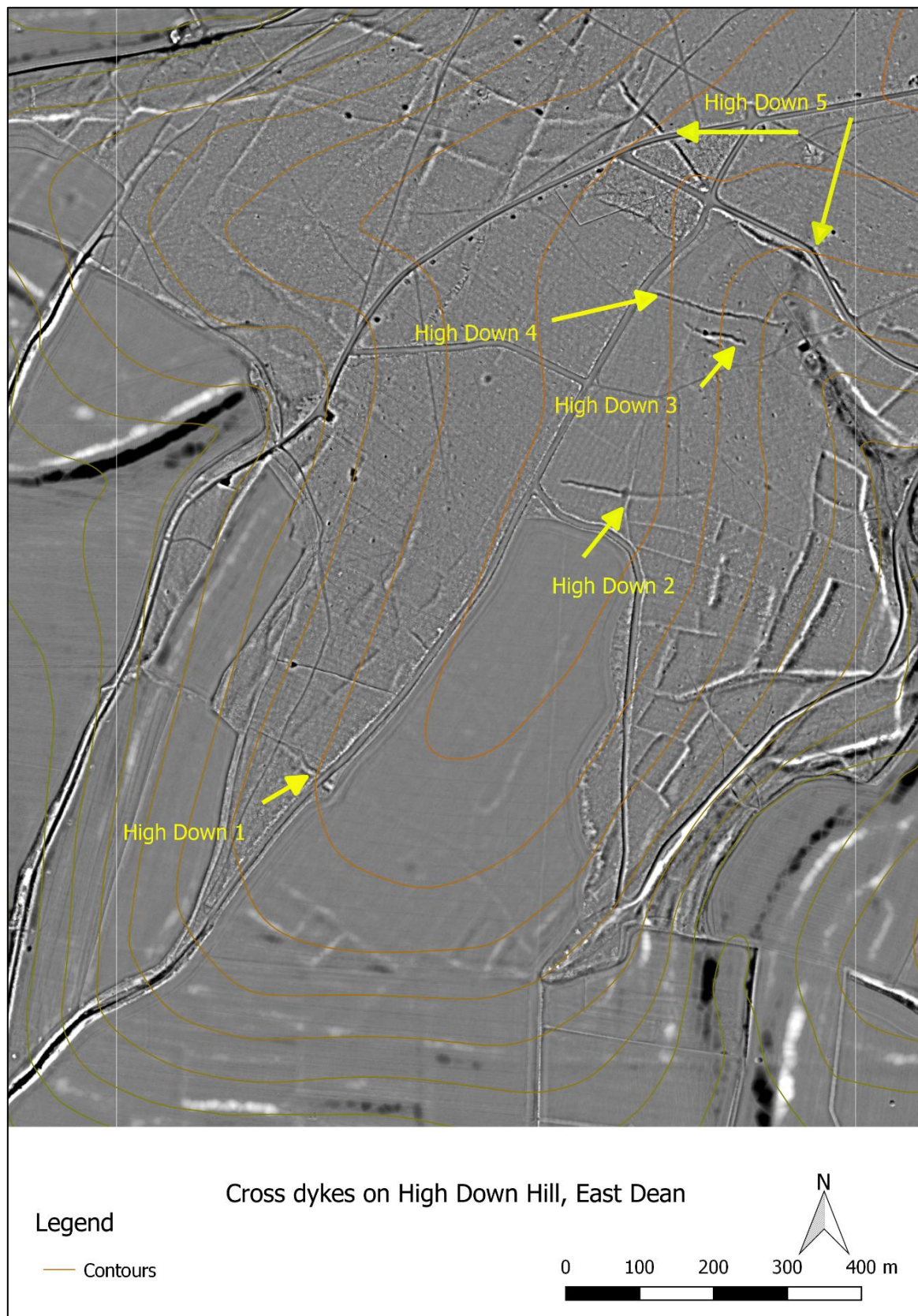


Figure 12. LiDAR image with the position of the High Down cross-dykes indicated by arrows. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).

High Down 02 (108)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 91630 13930 – SU 91788 13912	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
180m	8.0m	5.0m	0.8m	0.5m

A previously unrecorded possible half-spur dyke sited in the top and eastern side of High Down with a bank upslope from the ditch, the eastern end reduces in size to little more than a lynchet.

High Down 03 (107)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 91782 14158 – SU 91854 14110	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
100m	10.5m	7.0m	0.4m	0.3m

An unrecorded possible half-ridge on High Down on the eastern slope of the spur with the bank uphill from the ditch. A large pit/quarry cuts across the feature, the western end bank of the dyke may be exaggerated by upthrow from pit/quarry. East of this point a slight ditch to south of the bank may be the original feature, a larger ditch to the north of the bank may be a track to pit/quarry.

High Down 04 (106)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 91740 14191 – SU 91893 14145	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
350m	9.5m	5.9m	0.3m	0.3m

The third of three half-spur dykes on the eastern side of High Down also has the bank uphill from the ditch. The feature is wide enough to be a trackway but then a bank should be on both sides of the ditch. Ends at a small quarry to the east.

High Down 05 (105)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 91695 14455 – SU 92000 14172	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
400m	12.0m	8.0m	0.9m	0.8m

A classic cross-spur dyke spanning the entire width of High Down spur effectively acting as a barrier to movement along the spur. The cross-dyke terminates at lynchets and field systems at either end. The cross-dyke is cut by numerous tracks.

Lamb Hanger (50)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1718	SU 91 SE 11	249507	SU 9648 1329 – SU 9665 1330	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
108m	16.0m	9.0m	1.2m	1.0m

A large well-preserved cross-spur dyke that cuts the spur and runs from a steep valley slope to over the edge of the steep scarp slope, thus restricting movement along up the spur. The large bank is situated on the downhill side of the ditch.



Figure 13. Views out to the Weald from the Lambs Hanger cross-dyke.

Leggs Farm Spur A (109)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 89014 16860 – SU 89111 16819	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
107m	11.0m	6.0m	0.2m	0.1m

The uppermost of four cross-spur dykes, sited on a spur that projects northwards from the scarp slope. With the bank sited on the downhill side of the ditch, the cross-dyke overlooks the Weald and the Heyshott Common barrow cemetery. (Figures 14 and 16).

Leggs Farm Spur B (110)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 88996 16926 – SU 89097 16899	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
118m	13.0m	6.5m	0.2m	0.2m

The second cross-spur dyke from the top of this spur, as with the Leggs Farm Spur A (109), this dyke has its bank on the downhill side of the ditch and overlooks the Weald and Heyshott Common barrow cemetery, it is unclear where any settlements on the greensand are located. Part of the dyke has been used as a path (Figure 15 and 16).



Figure 14. Looking up hill to the bank of the Leggs Farm Spur A (109) cross-spur dyke.



Figure 15. Part of Leggs Farm Spur B (110) used as a trackway.

Leggs Farm Spur C (111)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 89000 16947 - SU 89106 16915	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
125m				

The third of four cross-spur dykes on this spur. A possible cross-dyke with its bank on the downhill side of the ditch that has been mostly filled with colluvium and has been damaged in many places so meaningful measurements were not possible. The feature clearly shows on LiDAR as a similar feature to the other cross-dykes on this spur (Figure 16).

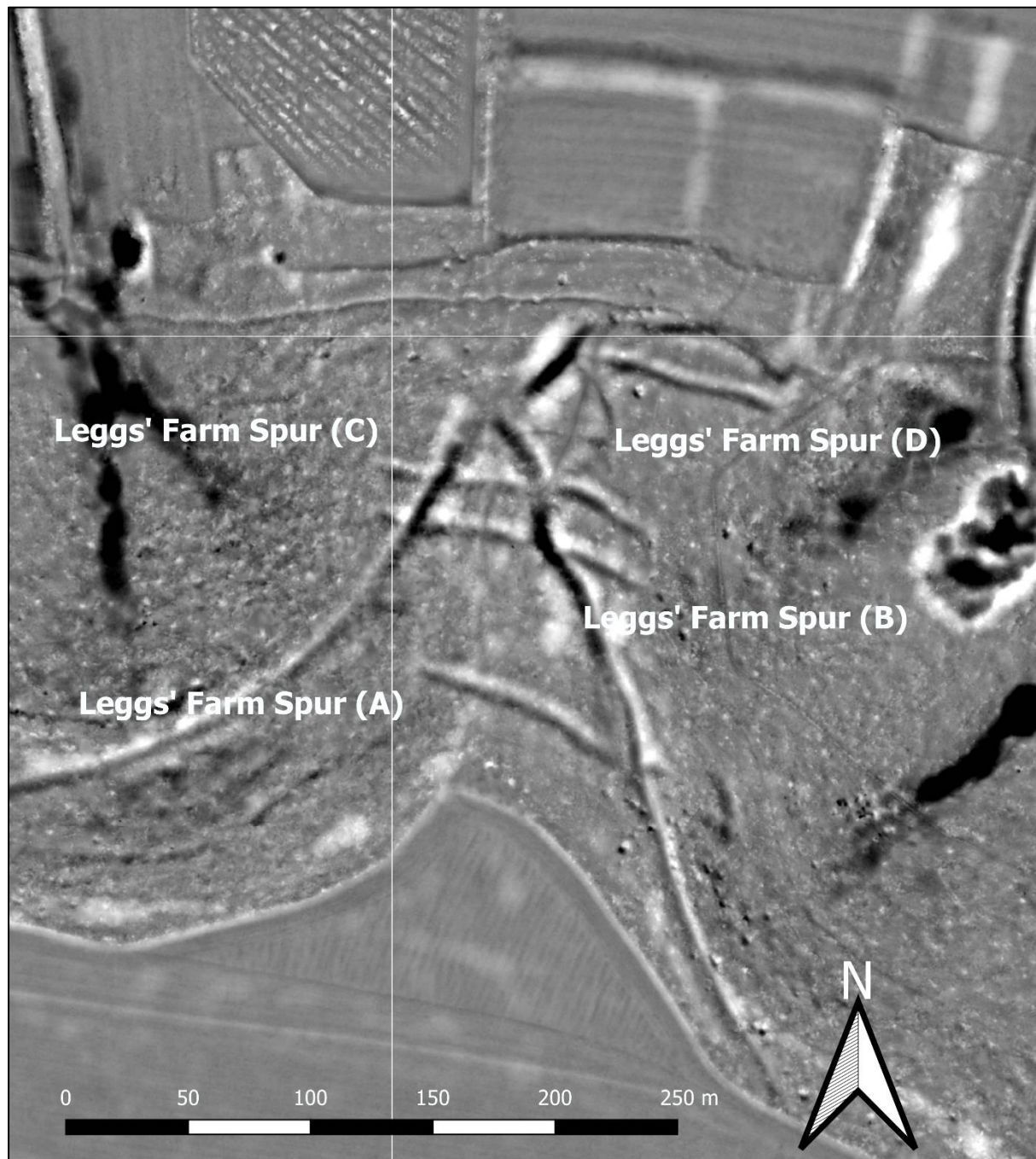


Figure 16. Lidar image showing the distribution of cross-dykes on Leggs Farm Spur. (LiDAR courtesy of The Secrets of the High Woods Project).

Leggs Farm Spur D (112)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 89085 16989 - SU 89154 16968	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
70m	11.5m	7.0m	0.2m	0.15m

The lowest of the four cross-dykes on the spur with its bank on the downhill side of the ditch has been reused as a modern path. All four cross-dykes show on LiDAR as similar features (Figure 16).

Little Down Lower (51)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 99858 13343 - TQ 00036 13136	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
300m				

A cross-spur dyke on the lower reaches of a northeast facing spur that overlooks the approaches to the downs along the River Arun. No measurements were able to be taken as the field was under crop so is assumed to be ploughed out but the feature is clearly visible on Google Earth images (Figure 17).



Figure 17. Google Earth image showing the ploughed out Little Down Lower (51).

Little Down Upper (52)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 99629 13195 - SU 99707 13117	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
470m	10.0m	3.0m	0.3m	0.2m

Sited below a steep section of the spur, this cross-spur dyke has its bank on the downhill side of the ditch. The spur protrudes in a north-easterly direction from the spur and overlooks the approaches to the downs from the Weald along the River Arun.

Little Graffham (118)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 90999 16668 - SU 91051 16664	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
61m	9.0m	4.0m	0.1m	0.2m

A short, straight, cross-spur dyke located below a steep section of the spur that protrudes from the scarp slope directly below the Graffham Down group of cross-dykes. As with many cross-spur dykes, the bank is sited on the downhill side of the ditch, the feature is cut by the parish boundary that runs between the Graffham Down B and C dykes on the ridge above. (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Little Graffham (118)

Littleton Down (87)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1791/CD 2697	SU 91 NW 38	249465	SU 94350 15401 – SU 94237 14586	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
823m	25.2m	14.5m	1.6m	

A large well-preserved cross-spur dyke with its bank sited downhill from the ditch (Figure 19). The HER reports that "Miss Keefe has recently (4/68) reported new cross dyke running north-south between Tegleaze and Stickingpit Bottom" (HER CD1791), this extends the Littleton Down southwards to the top of the next spur, the Secrets of the High Woods Project LiDAR suggests that the feature continues across the spur ending on the southern steep slope. In cutting two spurs the cross-dyke effectively restricts access to the high point to the west of Upwaltham. The 1839 tithe maps, Woolavington Parish

(TD W5) and Upwaltham Parish (TD W132), shows the parish boundary following only a portion of the cross-dyke.



Figure 19. Littleton Down (87), a large well-preserved Cross-dyke.

Littleton End (53)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 2774	SU 91 SE 9	249501	SU 95462 13403 – SU 95460 13400	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
200m	5.0m	3.0m	0.2m	0.4m

A cross-spur dyke sited approximately halfway down of a spur that runs down to the Upwaltham valley. The cross-spur dyke crosses the full width of the top of the spur, so acting as a barrier restricting movement up and down the spur, this restriction to movement is reinforced by the Sutton Down (56) cross-spur dyke crossing the top of the spur, forming a barrier to the high point above the spur. The bank of the dyke lies upslope from the ditch. A sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the ditch (Copley, 1958, p. 308).

Mellersh's Copse Lower (117)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 90561 16860 – SU 90735 16787	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
195m				

A very disturbed cross-spur dyke situated on the lower portion of the north facing spur. Due to quarrying activity and associated trackways taking meaningful measurements was not possible. The 1840 tithe map (TD W67) shows the central part of the feature being used as the upslope boundary

to a field, this is likely to be reuse as the cross-dyke is longer than the field and runs down either side of the spur (Figure 20).

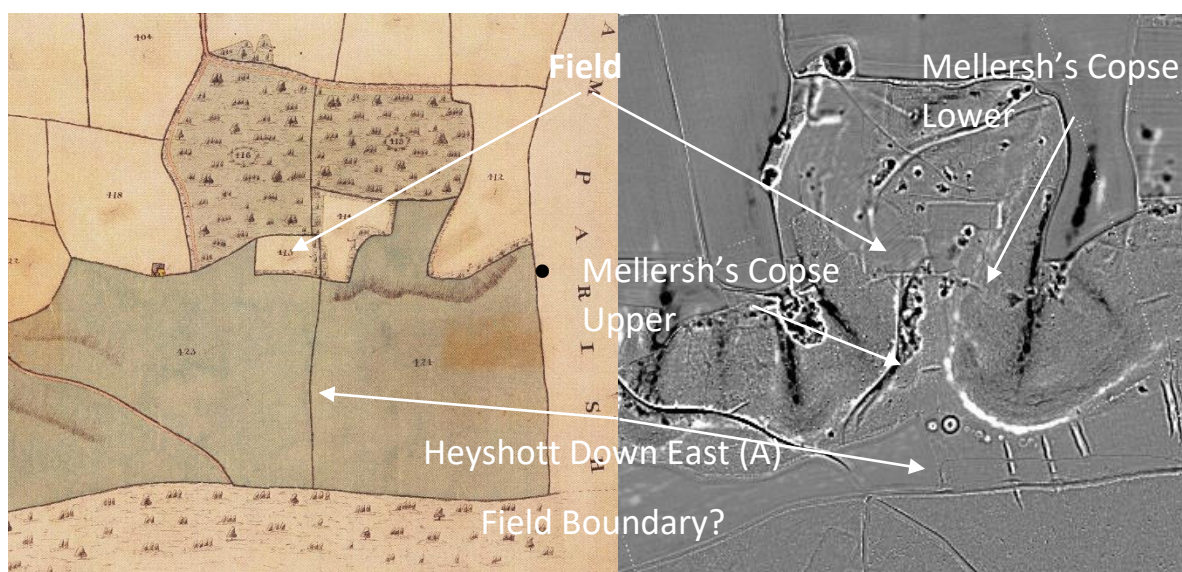


Figure 20. Field on the 1840 Tithe map (left) can be seen using the Mellersh's Copse Lower (117) cross-dyke as its upper boundary on the LiDAR image (right). (1840 Tithe map TD W67, LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).

Mellersh's Copse Upper (116)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 90597 16685 – SU 90628 16673	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
35m	14.0m	7.5m	0.8m	0.6m

A cross-spur dyke situated on the upper slope of a north facing spur below the Heyshott East group of cross-ridge dykes which overlooks the Heyshott Common group of barrows. A short cross-dyke that crosses the top of the spur running westward to the steep side of the spur, allowing the feature to be bypassed easily. The cross-spur dyke appears to cut the Heyshott East (A) dyke that runs across the top of the ridge and down the centre of the spur (Figure 20).

Shepherds Copse (54)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 2633	CD 2633	249692	SU 9463 1324 – SU 9490 1335	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
375m				

A cross-spur dyke situated on a west facing spur overlooking the Upwaltham Valley, the central portion of the dyke has been ploughed out, the ends of the dyke are clearly visible on LiDAR.

Stubb's Wood (55)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
			SU 94652 12747 – SU 94684 12564	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
183m	9.0m	5.0m		

A cross-spur dyke sited across the top of a spur that runs down to the Upwaltham valley, together with the Shepherds Copse (54) and Upwaltham Hill (57 & 58) cross-dykes, restricts access to the top of Upwaltham Hill. Part of the cross-dyke appears recut for use as a parish boundary which continues

south and cuts a barrow. The cross-dyke itself overlies an earlier enclosure ditch that LiDAR suggests continues under a barrow, but visual inspection was not able to confirm this (Figure 21).

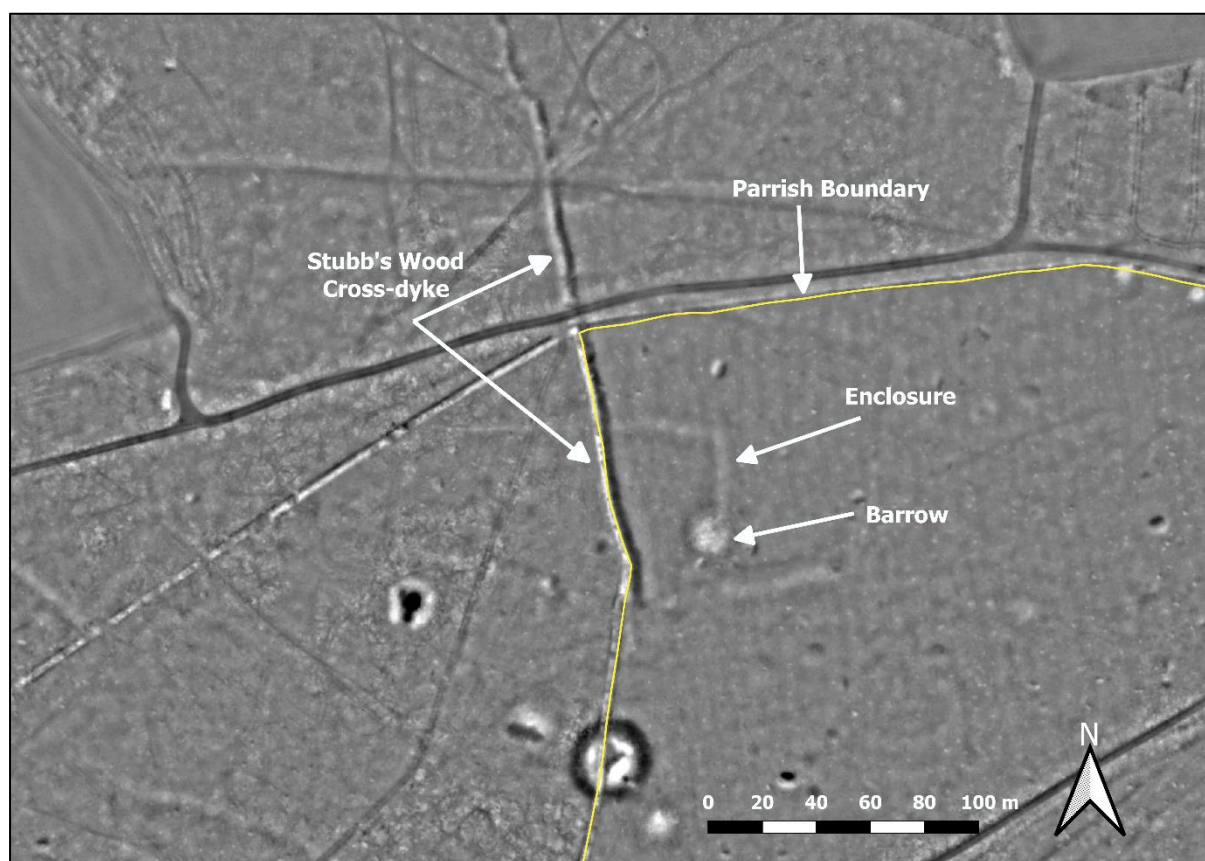


Figure 21. LiDAR image of Stubb's Wood (55) showing the partial use of the dyke as a parish boundary and an enclosure underlying the dyke and possibly a barrow. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).

Sutton Down (56)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1717	SU 91 SE 10	249504	SU 9562 1312 – SU 9592 1332	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
400m	12.0m	5.0m	0.7m	0.4m

A cross-spur dyke sited at the top of a spur that overlooks the Upwaltham valley, running from steep side to steep side of the spur the dyke forms a barrier to progress up the spur to Sutton Down. The cross-dykes Glatting Down (49), Lambs Hanger (50), Sutton Down (56) and the Upwaltham Hill (57, 58) group form a group restricting access to the high points of Glatting Down and Sutton Down.

Tegleaze (85)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD1784	SU 91 W 32	249449	SU 93659 5244 – SU 94124 15931	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
830m	10.5m	6.5m	0.4m	0.6m

The central cross-ridge dykes of three dykes (East Lavington (86) and Woolavington Down (84)) restricting access along the ridge from or to the Upwaltham valley and Weald (Figure 22). The northern (scarp) end of the dyke overlooks the Weald and greensand barrow cemeteries on Graffham, Lavington and Duncton Common.



Figure 22. Tegleaze (85) cross-ridge dyke, looking north to top of ridge.

The Harroways (165)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
			SU 88725 111066 – SU 88873 110988		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth		Height
180m	16.0m	9.0m	West 0.40m	East 0.20m	1.20m

First classed as a cross-dyke during the transcription of aerial photos and LiDAR images for the WSCC/SDNPA aerial transcription project. The north end of the cross-dyke appears to lie under the Goodwood Race Course sited on a ridge on the dip slope of the downs. This ridge forms a route to/from the Trundle and if this cross-dyke crosses the ridge it would act as a barrier to traffic to the hillfort (Figure 23). The ridge continues eastwards directly to the spur containing the Stubb's Wood (55) and Upwaltham Hill (57 and 58) cross-dykes.

The Harroways cross-dyke continues in a south-easterly direction down the side of the spur with banks either side of the ditch.



Figure 23. Preserved section of The Harroways cross-dyke, looking northwest.

Trundle Northeast (126)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1212	SU 81 SE 20	246349	SU 87866 11439 – SU 88110 11317	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
310m	15.0m	8.5m	1.0m	1.10m

Sited on a spur 255m northeast of the Trundle Hillfort (CD 1214). Constructed of a series of straight lines and overlies an earlier field system, this cross-spur dyke not only crosses the spur but continues eastward as contour dyke (Figure 24). Together with The Harroways (165) and Trundle Northwest (125) these three cross-dykes restrict access to the hillfort from three directions.

Trundle Northwest (125)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD 1211	SU 81 SE 19	246344	SU 87279 11345 – SU 87508 11430	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
250m	12.0m	6.0m	0.7m	0.7m

A well-preserved cross-spur dyke; together with cross-dykes The Harroways (165) and Trundle Northwest (125), restricts movement to/from the Trundle hillfort (CD 1214) from the north and east (Figure 25).



Figure 24. The eastern end of the Trundle Northeast (126) cross-dyke running along the contour.



Figure 25. Looking down from the Trundle to the Trundle Northwest cross-spur dyke.

Upwaltham Hill Double north/west (57)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 2756	SU 91 SE 43	249651	SU 95004 12487 – SU 95156 12822		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
400m	12.2m	5.3m	0.4m	N 0.8m	S 0.8m

One of two parallel and adjacent cross-dykes (Upwaltham Hill Double south/east (58)) situated close to the summit of Upwaltham Hill. Together with the cross-dykes Stubb's Wood (55) and Shepherds Copse (54) restricts access to the summit of the hill. The double cross-dykes in combination with the Upwaltham Hill Single (178) separate Upwaltham Hill from Sutton Down. Significant features of the double cross-dykes are the bank either side of the ditch and the 50° change of heading, it is not clear whether the two arms were constructed as a single unit or as two with one of the arms constructed as an addition at a later date, this uncertainty in contemporaneity in relation to construction dates also relates to the adjacent Upwaltham Hill Double south/east (58) cross-dyke (Figure 26).

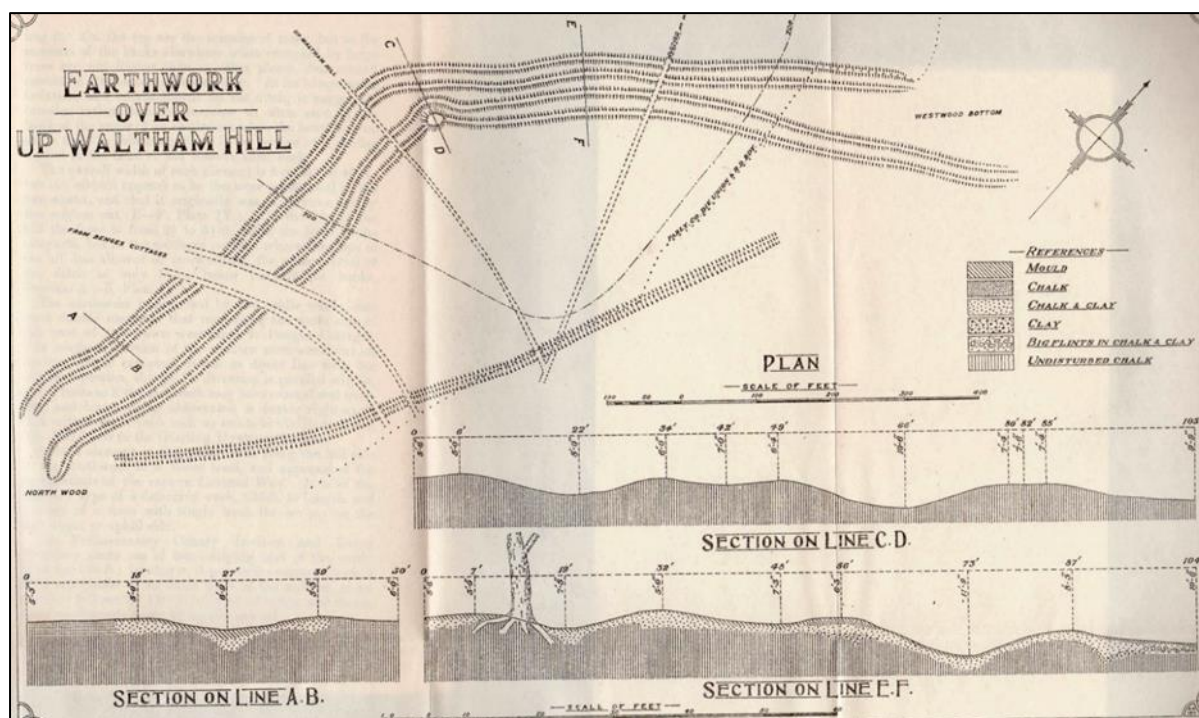


Figure 26. The Curwen and Curwen (1918) plan of the Upwaltham cross-dykes.

Upwaltham Hill Double south/east (58)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR		
CD 2756	SU 91 SE 43	249651	SU 95026 12478 – SU 12822		
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height	
450m	14.0m	6.0m	0.4m	N 1.0m	S 0.7m

This is a mirror of the adjacent and parallel Upwaltham Hill Double north/west (57) cross-dyke displaying similar features of banks either side of the ditch and the 50° change in heading. It is not clear whether the two sections were constructed as a single unit or whether one is an addition, this question of contemporaneity also applies to whether this dyke pre or post-dates the adjacent parallel dyke (Figure 26).

Upwaltham Hill Single (178)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
	SU 91 SE 43	249651	SU 95040 12490 – SU 95167 12741	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
275m	7.0m	5.0m	0.2m	0.2

A smaller and much damaged cross-dyke that is situated close to the ends of the Upwaltham Hill Double (57 & 58) cross-dykes (Figure 26). This cross-dyke not only acts with the Stubb's Wood (55) and Shepherds Copse (54) to restrict access to the top of Upwaltham Hill but also divides the hill from the enclosed area of Sutton Down and Glatting Down.

West Burton Hill (141)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
	SU 91 SE 29	249583	SU 99292 13373 – SU 99228 13119	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
266m	11.5m	7.5m	0.4m	0.5m

A now almost ploughed out cross-ridge dyke that starts from the scarp edge and appears to be aligned with a barrow situated on the top of the ridge; before reaching the barrow the cross-dyke turns left to pass the barrow. The cross-dyke is barely visible on the ground but is clearly visible on aerial photos and LiDAR (Figure 27).

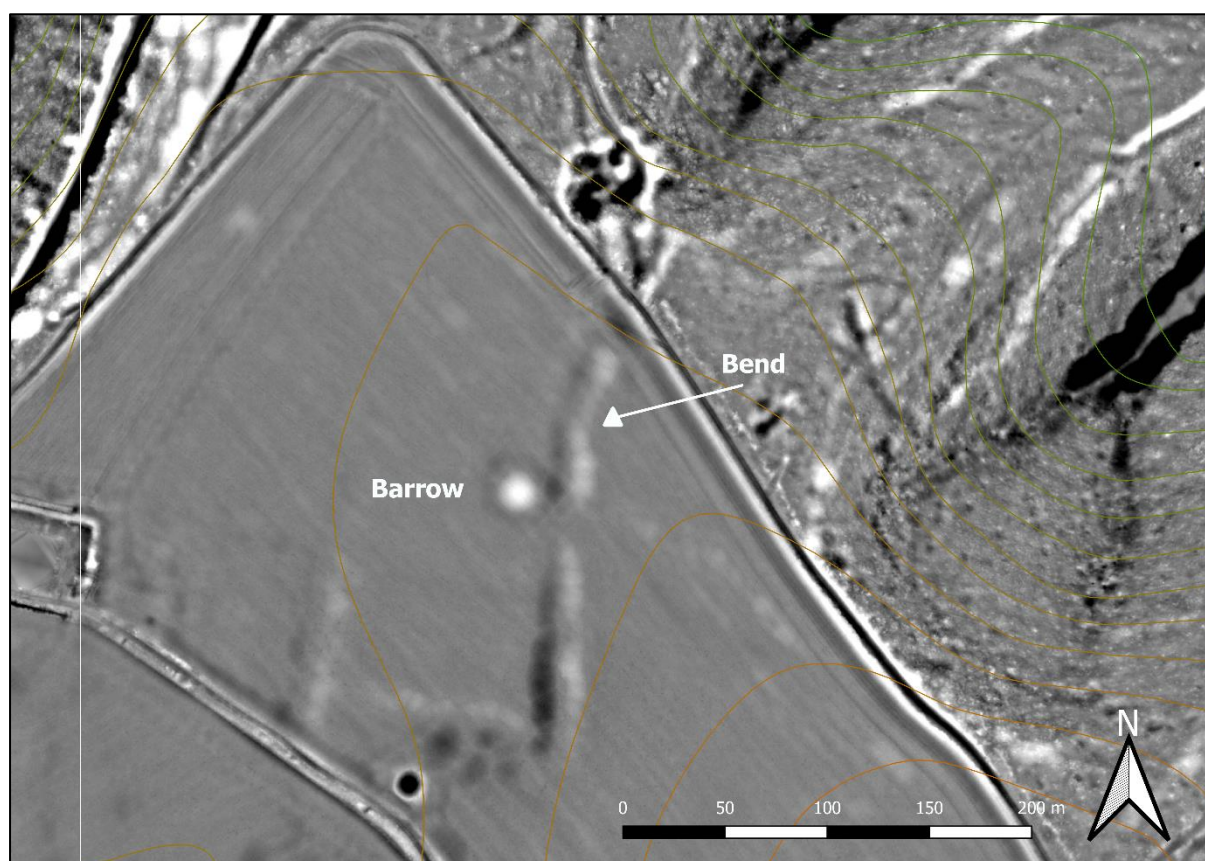


Figure 27. West Burton Hill (141) northern section aligned with a Barrow then changes direction to miss the barrow. (LiDAR courtesy of the Secrets of the High Woods Project).

Whiteways (59)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
MW S6418	TQ 01 SW 38	393278	TQ 0051 1097 – TQ 0015 1101	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
150.0m	19.0m	11.0m	1.0m	1.5m

Sited on the ridge overlooking the river Arun, this is a large cross-dyke with a very wide ditch and a Z bend located approximately halfway along; the central portion is on a considerably larger scale and may have been re-dug and enhanced. The eastern end, overlooking the river Arun, is ploughed out but is visible in aerial photos and LiDAR images. It is unclear whether there is any relationship with the 'War Dykes' (HER MWS2788), the long ditches located 440m to the south, the War Dykes do not form part of this project. The cross-dyke has been surveyed by Curwen and Curwen (1918, pp. 41, Plate II).

The adjacent spur appears to be the only suitable way down to the river and has no identifiable cross-dykes restricting access, the Whiteways cross-dyke would limit the ability of the traveller to turn south at the top of the spur.



Figure 28. Woolavington Down (84) looking north to the Weald.

Woolavington Down (84)

HER	NMR	Monument No.	NGR	
CD1785	SU 91 NW 33	249452	SU 94639 15608 – SU 94688 15830	
Approximate Length	Overall Width	Ditch Width	Depth	Height
255m	11.5m	6.5m	0.6m	0.4m

A barrier type cross-ridge dyke restricting access to the ridge up a spur leading from the entrance to the Upwaltham valley. LiDAR suggests that there is a ditch that connects this cross-dyke to the Littleton Down (87) cross-dyke, thus limiting access up three spurs from the Upwaltham valley.

The Woolavington Down cross-ridge dyke overlooks the greensand barrow cemeteries on Duncton Common and Lavington Common and the Weald (Figure28).

Discussion

The cross-dykes between the river Arun and the A286/Lavant valley appear to be restricted to seven areas: those overlooking the River Arun, those around Sutton Down, Duncton Down, west of the Upwaltham valley, High Down, Heyshott Down and The Trundle. Within these general areas, the cross-dykes form smaller groupings and in places multiple adjacent clusters whose purpose is not clear.

The general placement of the cross-dykes is similar to those covered in the previous reports (Lea, et al., 2016, 2017, 2018a, 2018b) and is generally restricted to the periphery of the downs and overlooking possible transit routes through the downs.

It is easy just to look at the cross-dyke in isolation but the people who constructed them must have lived somewhere; as we have seen previously the cross-dykes occasionally overlie or relate to field systems. The LiDAR survey carried out for the Secrets of the High Woods Project has revealed extensive areas of fieldsystems previously hidden by woodland, together with aerial photos the the National Mapping Program has mapped these and other features (Carpenter, et al., 2016). Whatever the number of fields in use at any one time it is not clear where the farmers who tended the fields lived, to give us a clue as to who may have constructed the cross-dykes.

Groups

In this section of the downs it is possible to identify distinct areas where the cross-dykes are clustered, in some cases this relates to topography or visibility, while with other groups a reason for their construction is puzzling. There are areas devoid of identifiable cross-dykes, as yet we have not been able to account for this difference.

River Arun

From the mouth of the river Arun looking north the full depth of the down either side of the river is in view, the Arundel Park (90) cross-spur dyke would be clearly visible restricting access up the spur towards Whiteways. Proceeding northwards up the river the eastern end of Dry Lodge Plantation (89) comes into view followed by the eastern end of the Whiteways (59) cross-dyke. It is unlikely that the Bury Hill 2/ Michael's Rib (47) and Combe Wood (48) cross-dykes would be visible from the river when traveling upstream.

Travelling south from the Weald a number of cross-dykes to the west of the river Arun would become apparent; the northern end of Combe Wood (48), Bury Hill 1 (46), Little Down Lower (51), Little Down

Upper (52) and the northern end of the West Burton Hill (141), to the east of the river Rackham Banks (137) is prominent, being visible from both the north and south (Lea, et al., 2018b).

The only unrestricted access route directly from the river is up the spur from Houghton to Whiteways, from the north we were unable to identify any cross-dykes on the spur between the Bury Hill and Little Down cross-dykes. How suitable this spur is to access the downs is debatable as the spur is steep.

A sub grouping of these cross-dykes, Bury Hill 2/ Michael's Rib (47), Combe Wood (48), Bury Hill 1 (46), Little Down Lower (51), Little Down Upper (52) and West Burton Hill (141), restrict access to a slightly higher section the ridge (Figure 29).

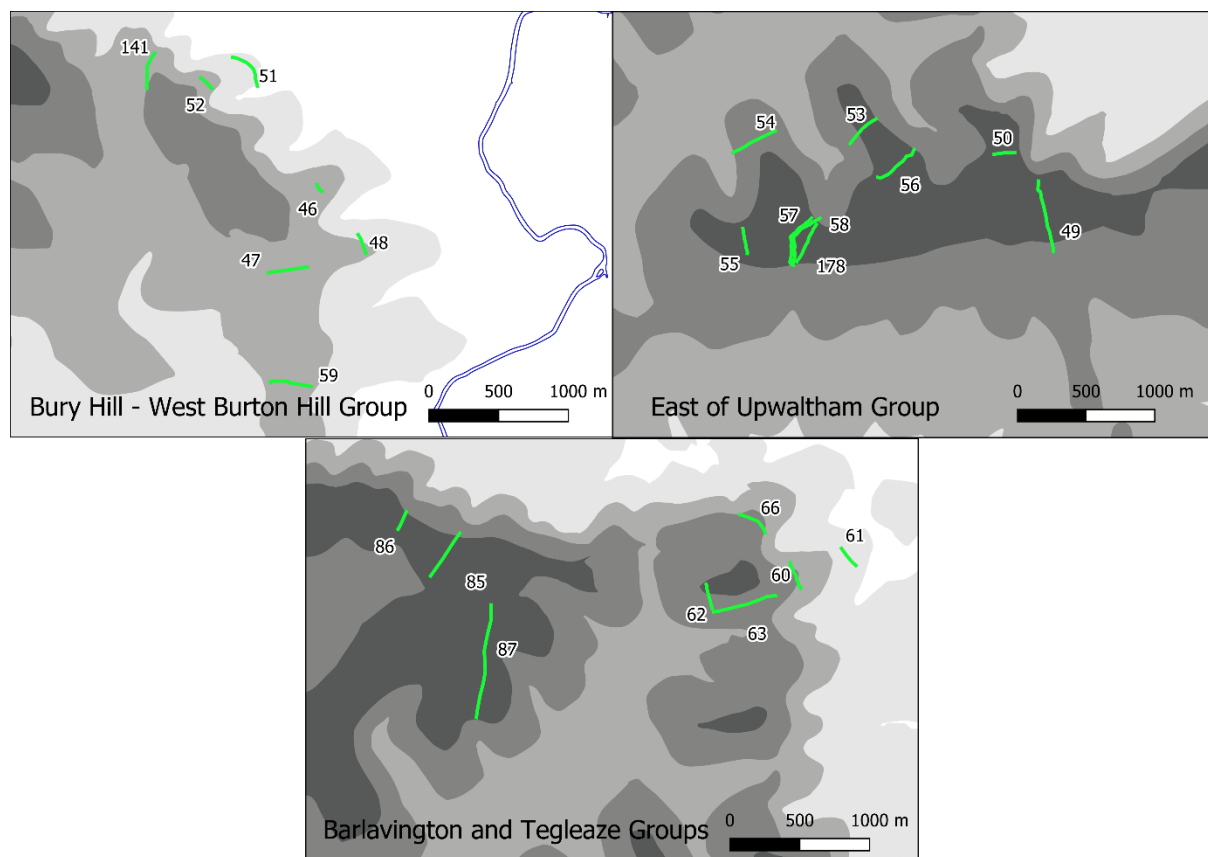


Figure 29. The Bury Hill-West Burton Hill, East of Upwaltham, Barlavington and Tegleaze Groups.

East of Upwaltham

This series of cross-dykes relate to three high points, Glatting Down, Sutton Down and Upwaltham Hill and can be sub-divided into two groups the first associated with high ground on Glatting Down and Sutton Down and the other around Upwaltham Hill (Figure 29). Access to the high points at Glatting Down and Sutton Down is limited by the cross-dykes Glatting Down (49), Lamb Hanger (50) Sutton Down (56) with Littleton End (53) further down the spur and Upwaltham Hill Single (178). The dip slope to the south seems to be free from cross-dykes.

To the west of this group the next high point is enclosed by the Upwaltham Group of cross-dykes, Shepherds Copse (54) and Stubb's Wood (55). The Upwaltham cross-dykes are unusual themselves, a configuration of a pair of closely spaced parallel dykes (57 and 58) with a pronounced bend and a

single cross-dyke (178) that runs between the terminals of the double dykes producing a triangular feature. The purpose of the space between the dykes is unclear as is the phasing of the dykes, were they all constructed at the same time by a single group of people or did they evolve over a long period of time? Parish boundaries both cut across these dykes and also use sections of the banks and ditches though not their entire length.

It is this group of dykes that provides possible dating evidence with Glatting Down (49) providing sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery (Seager Thomas, Appendix 2) recovered from close to the base of the ditch (Curwen & Curwen, 1918) and a sherd of Late Bronze Age date recovered from the Littleton End (53) cross-dyke (Copley, 1958). If these dates accurately reflect the periods when the ditches were open then we have to assume that the dykes' usefulness and development spanned a long period.

Barlavington/Duncton

A group of cross-dykes (Figure 29) on three sides of an isolated hill sited at the entrance to a route through the downs from the Weald to the coastal plain.

The Barlavington cross-dykes, although listed as a single feature in the HER (CD1964), appear as separate features on the ground and comprise a contour dyke (Barlavington (63)) and a vertical ditch and bank (Barlavington Vertical (62)) that appears to start to the west of the contour dyke running vertically up the hill.

On the spur to the east of the hill is Barlavington Spur Upper (60) located towards the top of the spur which it cuts across and whose northern end finishes on a steep slope. At the base of the spur is the Barlavington Spur Lower (61) a possible cross-dyke that has been ploughed out.

At the upper end of the north-eastern facing spur is the substantial Duncton Hanger (68) cross-dyke that runs from one steep side of the spur across to the other steep side restricting access up the spur. When freshly cut the dyke, overlooking the entrance to the route through the downs would be clearly visible to anyone approaching from the Weald from a considerable distance.

It is surprising that this cross-dyke was not recognised as such until the Secrets of the High Woods Project LiDAR survey.

The cross-dykes together enclose the summit of Duncton Down on three sides.

Tegleaze/Littleton Down

A group of four cross-dykes to the west of the Upwaltham valley controlling access to the ridge and the hill top at Crown Tegleaze from the north and east (Figure 29).

The cross-dykes Woolavington Down (84), Tegleaze (85) and East Lavington (86) restrict access to the ridge from the northern entrance to the Upwaltham valley. The northern ends of these cross-ridge dykes terminate over the scarp slope which overlooks the Lavington and Duncton common barrow cemeteries, so advertising their presence to anyone in the Weald.

The Littleton Down (87) cross-dyke is a very substantial feature listed in the HER as CD1791, the cross-spur dyke appears to extend southwards across the next spur as a smaller feature (CD2697) restricting access to the hilltop from the Upwaltham valley although there are no apparent cross-dyke on the spur leading up to the hilltop from the south. LiDAR suggests that Littleton Down (87) is connected northwards to the Woolavington cross-dyke, this was not seen on the ground.

High Down

A series of two cross-spur and three half-spur dykes (High Down (88), (108), (107), (106) and (105)) on the High Down Spur forms an isolated group that encloses the high point of the spur.

High Down 1 (88) situated high on the southern end of the spur restricts movement along the spur, whilst the other cross-spur dyke (High Down 5 (105)), runs across the northern end of the spur at its narrowest point, also restricting access to the spur. Although the top of the spur is generally flat the cross-spur dykes enclose a slight high point.

The three half-spur dykes High Down 2 (108), 3 (107) and 4 (106), sited on the east side of the spur, may look at first sight to be trackways but are bank and ditched features that lead nowhere.

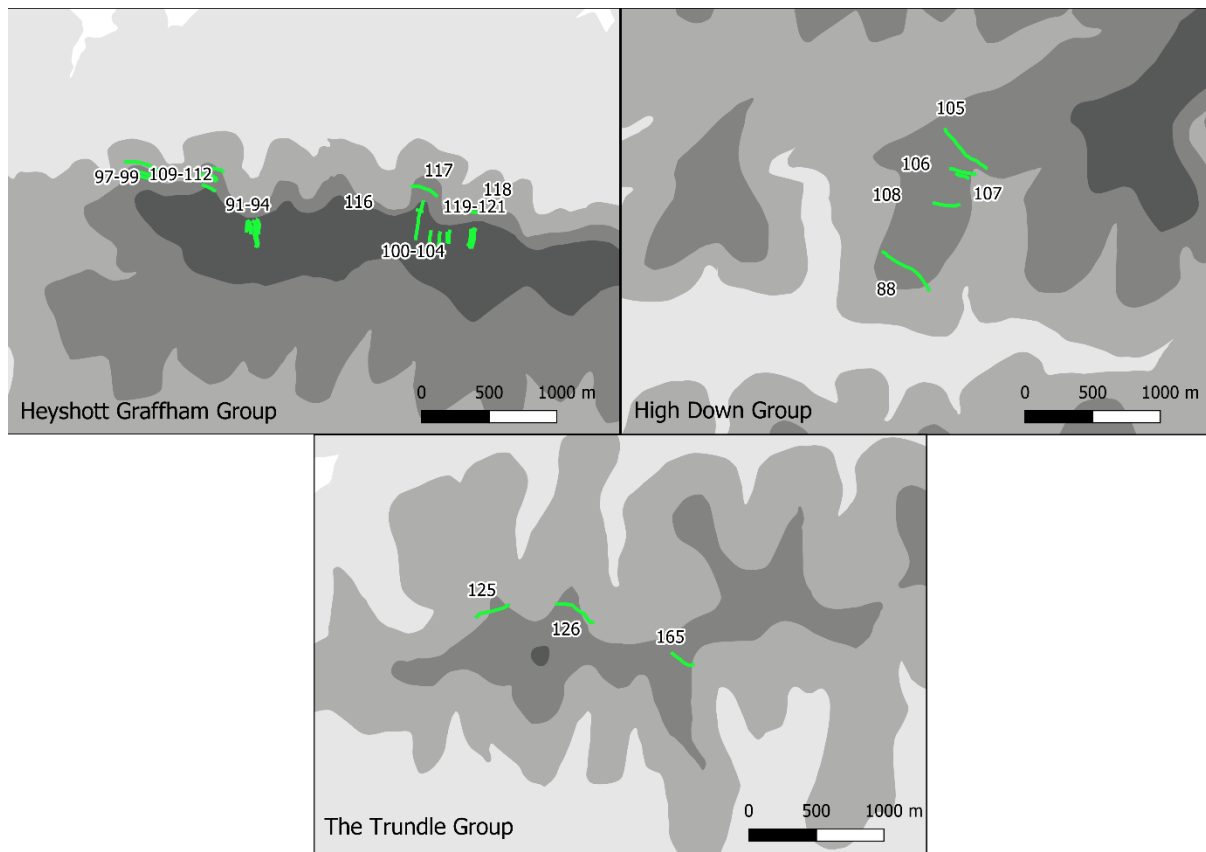


Figure 30. The Heyshott - Graffham, the High Down and the Trundle Groups.

The Heyshott and Graffham Downs

This is a confusing area with several groups of multiple cross-dykes.

The Cocking Spur dykes (Upper (97), Middle (98) and Lower (99)) on the steep spur on the eastern side of the entrance to a valley that leads from the Weald to the coastal plain. These dykes appear to be directed to people approaching the downs from the north, there are no corresponding cross-spur dykes to the west of the valley only a single dyke on the ridge (Lynch Down (145)).

The adjacent spur to the east, above Legg's Farm, has four cross-spur dykes (A (109), B (110), C (111) and D (112)), on the steep slope displaying to the north. Further east on the spur below the Heyshott East group of cross-ridge dykes (see below) the Mellersh's Copse cross-spur dykes (Upper (116) and Lower (117)) also display to the north.

On the spur below the Graffham Down cross-ridge dykes (see below) lies the single cross-spur dyke Little Graffham (118) which also displays to the north.

Along the ridge there are three distinct groups of multiple cross-ridge dykes, Heyshott Down West (A (91), B (92), C (93), D (94), E (95) and F (96)), Heyshott Down East (A (100), B (101), C (102), D (103) and F (104)) and Graffham Down (A (119), B (120) and C (121)). It might be argued that these multiple cross-dykes form a barrier to progress along the ridge but only three of the fourteen dykes span the width of the ridge all the others are easily by-passed at their southern ends. In other areas, groups of cross-dykes enclose high ground, here the two Heyshott groups enclose a slight rise in ground level but the Graffham Down group, only 150m east of the Heyshott Down East group, are sited on the top of a similar high point.

Why so many cross-dykes, did they find that one was not enough and needed to emphasise a point? At present there is no dating evidence for the individual dykes so it is not clear how the groups evolved and in which order they were built and the time interval between the construction of either the groups or individual dykes.

The Trundle

The final grouping is related to the Trundle hillfort. The siting of the cross-dykes may be significant, Trundle Northwest (125) spans a spur restricting access from the northwest, Trundle Northeast (126) cuts access from the northeast and The Harroways (165) cuts the ridgeway and access from the east. What is different from other areas is that there is clear access to and from the high point, in this case from the coastal plain, while the cross-dykes appear to focus on the interior of the downs. The high point would have been marked by the Neolithic enclosure on its summit but lack of knowledge of the contemporaneity of the hillfort and the cross-dykes prevents comment on the effect of one type of earthwork on the other. In later periods the downs are separated from the coastal plain by the Chichester entrenchments or "Devil's Dykes" a series of linear ditches at the base of the downs, these dykes delineate a difference between the settlements on the coastal plain and the field systems on the downs. These linear ditches are of a different form 'ruler straight' (Williams-Freeman, 1934) to the cross-dykes on the downs and are believed to be of a later date (Murray, 1956) possibly Late Iron Age (Bradley, 1971) so do not form part of this project.

Can these groups be seen to relate to each other and what about the empty spaces between? The Tegleaze/Littleton Down group directly opposes the Barlavington/Duncton and East of Upwaltham groups and has greater clarity when viewed from the opposing dykes than when viewed from the valley floors apart from the Upwaltham Hill dyke that may not have been visible from either the valley floor or from the opposing dykes being sited to the east of the summit of the hill.

Between the Barlavington/Duncton and Upwaltham groups is Farm Hill an isolated hill whose western slope runs down to the Upwaltham valley and to the east becomes a spur extending out from the scarp ridge looking out to the Weald. Neither side appears to contain cross-dykes. The same applies to the east of the East of Upwaltham group, between the Glatting Down (49) and West Burton Hill (141) cross-dykes lies another isolated hill, Bignor Hill, a large hill with good visibility in all directions.

Another stretch of the ridge significant by the absence of recognised cross-dykes is between the Tegleaze and Graffham groups, this may relate to the cross-dykes restricting access to the ridge from either end of the ridge.

Settlements

There is a sparsity of evidence of settlement on this section of the downs despite the excellent Secrets of The High Woods LiDAR and subsequent transcription of the features seen on aerial photographs and the LiDAR images. With all this new data supplying abundant evidence of farming all over the downs, the location of the places where those tending the fields resided is limited. There are two sites both attested by the presence of pottery; one at Upwaltham, situated in the valley which may have formed a route across the downs, a location that is unusual in that most of the downland settlements are located on higher ground. The other postulated settlement is located at Combe Wood on Bury Hill at the top of the spur adjacent to the cross-dyke and inside the area enclosed by the Bury Hill and West Burton Hill cross-dykes.

Recent development is exposing numerous settlement sites on the coastal plain suggesting a larger population than previously thought. With the majority of the cross-dykes in the north of the area and those around the Trundle displaying northwards leaving the area to the south of the hillfort free of cross-dykes suggests that it was the population of the coastal plain was exploiting the downland.

To the north of the downs there is little evidence of settlement, the barrows on the greensand commons appear to directly display towards the downs, but where did the descendants of those people reside? The area to the north of the downs is still predominately rural without the recent spate of development seen on the coastal plain so new evidence is not coming to light. Current farming activity may be masking earlier periods.

Visibility

As we have seen throughout the length of the downs, most of the cross-ridge dykes on the main scarp run over the northern edge of the scarp slope, finishing where the ground becomes very steep making them visible from the north but with restricted visibility along the line of the ridge. There are exceptions like Glatting Down (49) which are visible from a long way away in this case well over 10 kilometres away. Subject to tree cover, many of the dykes are clearly visible from the coast.

To travellers routing up the valleys, while restricting access up the spurs, many of the cross-spur dykes they pass are barely visible from the valley floors and may be signalling to the other side of the valley.

Field/Parish Boundaries

A recent LiDAR survey for the Secrets of the High Woods Project has revealed how extensively the downs were farmed in prehistory, something we noted throughout the downs during the progress of our project. Even on the top of the ridge and spurs there is evidence of agricultural activity though any lynchets are very slight; where phasing is clear the cross-dykes overlie the field systems.

Several cross-dykes have been reused as parish boundaries, it is notable that the parish boundaries only use part of the length of the cross-dykes before heading off in a different direction. There is an exception to this observation and that is the Graffham Down cross-dykes, here while the parish boundary follows the full length of the cross-dykes, the boundary ditch has been dug as a separate feature between two of the cross-dykes. Figure 21 shows part of the Stubb's Wood (55) cross-dyke used as a parish boundary.

Routes

The river Arun provides a suitable route to access the hinterland from the coastal plain and the sea, there is abundant evidence for coastal (Dover Boat NMR TR 34 SW) and river (Must Farm NMR TL 29 NW 67) traffic being a suitable method of travel. As we have seen in our first report (Lea, et al., 2018c) the cross-spur dykes on the downs above Eastbourne appear to signal to sea traffic approaching from the east the suitable access routes onto the downs. Looking inland from the mouth of the River Arun the downs are laid out before you with clear views all the way up to the ridge. To the east of the river the only clear route up to the ridge from the river is via Burpham with a suitable landing spot and a spur clear of cross-dykes. To the west of the river, the Arundel Park (90) cross-dyke would be clearly visible cutting the spur. Due to the steepness of the slope overlooking the river the next suitable access route up onto the downs to the west is at Houghton routing up to Whiteways (59), this point is suitable for access the downs to the east up to the settlement and cross-dyke at Rackham Banks (137) (Lea, et al., 2018b).

Overland the question is; did people route along the valleys or up the spurs and along the ridge? We have just looked at access from the river which suggests the way into the downs is up the spurs, but the obvious valley routes both start at Chichester routing northwards up the Lavant valley. The valley splits where it turns eastwards and continues on to Upwaltham, it is at this section of the route from Upwaltham to the ridge is where opposing groups of cross-dykes are found. Approaching this valley from the north you are directed away from routing up the spurs and towards the valley.

From where the valley divides the other route is directly northwards, LiDAR shows the land either side of this valley covered with field systems and no cross-dykes were observed. It is only on the ridge and the spurs projecting from it do we find cross-dykes, to the west of the valley lies a single cross-ridge Lynch Down Bepton (145) reaching over the edge of the scarp slope while restricting movement along the ridge (this cross-ridge dyke will be covered in more detail in the next report). To the west of the valley is the Cocking-Heyshott-Graffham Down complex. These cross-dykes when viewed from the north, discourage travellers from proceeding onto the ridge leaving the valley open for use.

The cross-ridge dykes appear to hamper east-west movement along the scarp ridge suggesting a route along the greensand at the base of the scarp slope would be preferable. The logic behind the construction of groups of multiple cross-dykes along a short section is unclear, the dykes at Heyshott Down while visible from across the valley would only become visible to those trying to access the ridge from the valley when nearing the top of the ridge.

The Neolithic causeway enclosures of The Trundle, Barkhale Camp and Bury Hill all seem to be connected by a ridge line, thus establishing a convenient route between the enclosures. This established route is interrupted by the many cross-dykes enclosing high ground. The Harroways (165) cuts this route blocking the way to The Trundle, travelling eastwards the Stubb's Wood (55) cross-dyke cuts the route before the Upwaltham, Sutton Down and Glatting Down high ground. Further east the West Burton Hill (141) cross-dyke cuts the route before the Bury Hill causeway enclosure while the Combe Wood (48) cross-dyke blocks access to routes from the east.

Conclusions

As the project moves west there appears to be a greater emphasis on high points in the landscape, not every area of high ground is associated with cross-dykes but it is noticeable that certain areas are ignored, as exemplified by Bignor Hill situated between the enclosed areas of Bury Hill/West Burton Hill

and Glatting Down/Upwaltham. The reason for restricting access to the areas of high ground is not immediately obvious, some have barrow cemeteries whilst others have no obvious signs of activity.

We see areas that contain groups of multiple cross-dykes both closely spaced and spaced widely apart, the closely spaced groups such as Heyshott Down West and Graffham Down. Other than forming a large obstacle to movement there is no obvious reason for the construction of so many dykes in one place. There is also the question of what sort of evolution the barriers went through and over what time span the construction took place let alone the length of time the features fulfilled the primary function.

Examples of the second group of multiple cross-dykes, the wider spaced Heyshott Down East and High Down form a more perplexing puzzle as they don't form a solid obstacle blocking a route and we don't propose a possible reason here.

As we have seen in the previous areas surveyed there are both single and multiple cross-dykes on some of the spurs projecting from the scarp ridge, these seem predominantly to be clustered near access points and routes through the downs, as mentioned in the previous interim reports, these cross-dykes appear to be signalling to those approaching and routing through the downs directing them to approved access points or away from areas that they are not welcome.

As with all the theories proposed in these reports there will be other possible alternatives and we hope that they will stimulate further research.

Acknowledgments

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Appendix

Dyke Comparisons

Site Name	Site Number	HER	Part of Group	Number in Group	Multivallate Ditch	Number of Ditches	Up Slope	Bank Down Slope	Either Side	Extends Down Side of Spur	Shape Series of Straight Zigzag Lines				Alignment
Arundel Park	90		N	1	N	1	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	NE-SW
Barlavington Spur Lower	61		Y	2											
Barlavington Spur Upper	60		Y	5	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	SW-NE
Barlavington Vertical	62	CD 1964	Y	5	N		Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Barlavington	63	CD 1964	Y	5	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Bury Hill 1	46	CD 2891	Y	3	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NNW-ESE
Bury Hill 2 Michael's Rib	47	MWS3305	Y	3	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Cocking Spur Upper	97		Y	3	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	E-W
Cocking Spur Lower	99		Y	3	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	E-W
Cocking Spur Middle	98		Y	3	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	E-W
Combe Wood	48		Y	3	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Dry Lodge Plantation	89		N		N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NE-SW
Duncton Hanger	68		Y	5	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	WNW-ESE
East Lavington	86	CD 1783	Y	4	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Glatting Down	49	CD 1716	N		N	1	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Graffham Down (A)	119	CD 1767	Y	3	N	1	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Graffham Down (B)	120	CD 1767	Y	3	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Graffham Down (C)	121	CD 1767	Y	3	N	1	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down East (A)	91		Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down East (B)	101	CD 1764	Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N-S
Heyshott Down East (C)	102	CD 1765	Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N-S
Heyshott Down East (D)	103	CD 1766	Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down East (E)	104	CD 1766	Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down West (A)	91		Y	6	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down West (B)	92	CD 1136	Y	6	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down West (C)	93	CD 1136	Y	6	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down West (D)	94	CD 1136	Y	6	N	1	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down West (E)	95	CD1136	Y	6	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N-S
Heyshott Down West (F)	96	CD1136	Y	6	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S

Identification		Description												
Site Name	Site Number	Extent				Gap		Dimensions					Distance from Ridge	Distance from End of Spur
		Top of Ridge	One Side	Both Sides	Truncated	Gap in Feature	Gap Original Feature	Length m	Overall Width m	Ditch Width m	Height of Bank m	Depth of Ditch m		
Arundel Park	90	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	806	7.5	3.0	0.4	0.3	1800	1800
Barlavington Spur Lower	61													
Barlavington Spur Upper	60	Y	Y	N	N	N		170	9.0	5.0	0.3	0.3	300	700
Barlavington Vertical	62	Y	Y	N	N	N		208	7.0	5.0	0.5		300	700
Barlavington	63	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	470	8.0	4.0	0.4	0.8	150	200
Bury Hill 1	46	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	52	10.0	3.5	0.3	0.3	240	680
Bury Hill 2 Michael's Rib	47	Y	N	N	N	N		210	10.7				0	
Cocking Spur Upper	97	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	208	10.5	4.5	0.1	0.1	200	395
Cocking Spur Lower	99	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	240	13.5	5.0	0.4	0.2	331	266
Cocking Spur Middle	98	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	206	10.5	5.0	0.3	0.2	235	360
Combe Wood	48	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	145	10.0	4.0	0.6	0.2	530	787
Dry Lodge Plantation	89	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	95	11.5	5.0	0.4	0.1	0	
Duncton Hanger	68	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	214	21.0	9.5	1.0	1.0	141	600
East Lavington	86	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	156	5.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0	
Glatting Down	49	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	550	10.0	6.0	0.4	0.3	0	
Graffham Down (A)	119	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	105	16.0	8.0	0.6	1.2	0	
Graffham Down (B)	120	Y	N	Y	Y	N		140	10.5	6.5	0.3	1.2	0	
Graffham Down (C)	121	N	Y	N	N			145	10.0	5.5	0.3	0.8	0	
Heyshott Down East (A)	91	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	280	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	0	450
Heyshott Down East (B)	101	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	138	15.2	6.0	1.0	0.6	0	
Heyshott Down East (C)	102	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	115	15.8	7.0	1.0	1.0	0	
Heyshott Down East (D)	103	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	65	13.0	6.2	0.5	0.4	0	
Heyshott Down East (E)	104	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	84	11.3	5.7	0.3	0.4	0	
Heyshott Down West (A)	91	Y	N	N	N	N		74	6.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	0	
Heyshott Down West (B)	92	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	39	10.5	4.5	0.3	0.3	0	
Heyshott Down West (C)	93	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	90	9.0	4.0	0.2	0.3	0	
Heyshott Down West (D)	94	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	192	20.0	9.0	1.0	1.0	0	
Heyshott Down West (E)	95	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	194	10.0	6.0	0.3	0.2	0	
Heyshott Down West (F)	96	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	82	13.0	6.5	0.5	0.3	0	

Site Name	Site Number	HER	Part of Group	Number in Group	Multivallate Ditch	Number of Ditches	Up Slope	Bank Down Slope	Either Side	Extends Down Side of Spur	Shape Series of Straight Zigzag Lines				Alignment
High Down 1	88		Y	5	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	NW-SE
High Down 2	108		Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	E-W
High Down 3	107		Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	E-W
High Down 4	106		Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	E-W
High Down 5	105		Y	5	N	1	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Lamb Hanger	50	CD1718	N		N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Leggs Farm Spur A	109		Y	4	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	NW-SE
Leggs Farm Spur B	110		Y	4	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	NE-SW
Leggs Farm Spur C	111		Y	4	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	NW-SE
Leggs Farm Spur D	112		Y	4	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Little Down Lower	51		Y	2						N	N	Y	Y	Y	E-W
Little Down Upper	52		Y	2	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NW-SE
Little Graffham	118		N		N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Littleton Down	87	CD1791 CD2697	Y	4	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Littleton End	53	CD2774	Y	2	N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	NE-SW
Mellersh's Copse Lower	117		Y	2	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	E-W
Mellersh's Copse Upper	116		Y	2	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	E-W
Shepherds Copse	54	CD2633	Y	3	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NE-SW
Stubb's Wood	55		N		N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S
Sutton Down	56	CD1717	Y	2	N	1	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	NE-SW
Tegleaze	85	CD1784	Y	4	N	1	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NE-SW
The Harroways	165		N		Y	1	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	NW-SE
Trundle Northeast	126	CD1212	Y	2	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	NW-SE
Trundle Northwest	125	CD1211	Y	2	N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	NE-SW
Upwaltham Hill Double north/east	57	CD2756	Y	3	Y	1	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N-S/NE-SW
Upwaltham Hill Double south/east	58	CD2756	Y	3	Y	1	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N-S/NE-SW
Upwaltham Hill Single	178		Y	3	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	NE-SW
West Burton Hill	141		N		N	1	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N-S
Whiteways	59	MWS6418	N		N	1	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	E-W
Woolavington Down	84	CD1785	Y	4	N	1	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N-S

Appendix 2

Glatting Down Pottery Report

Seager Thomas looked at the sherds of pottery from the Glatting Down cross-ridge dyke excavated by Curwen and Curwen (1918) and loaned by the Sussex Archaeological Society's Barbican House Museum.



Sherds 6–10mm thick. Unoxidized with brown–black surface and core. An exact quantification of the fabric's inclusions is not possible owing to its soot-soaking, which homogenizes these. My best estimate is: rare (c. 1–2%) fine sand-sized (0.5–1mm) burnt flint; common (30–40%), angular, fine–medium sand-sized (0.5–2mm) grog; and rare (1%), irregularly shaped, very fine–medium sand-sized (0.2.5–2mm) voids. The fabric looks Deverel-Rimbury, but for Sussex, it is atypical.

Glatting Down CRD

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