

# SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN WEST SUSSEX

BY GEOFFREY D. LEWIS

The discoveries recorded below have been made in West Sussex, and in one way or another have come to my notice at the Worthing Museum. Wherever practicable each site has been visited and the find accurately recorded.

The names of those making the discoveries are too numerous to record individually, but their appreciation of the archaeological significance of their discoveries and their willingness to report them to the Museum is here gratefully acknowledged. The help given by Major A. C. Roper in recording a number of the finds has been greatly appreciated.

Unless otherwise stated the finds described are now in the collections of the Worthing Museum, where accurate site-plans of most of the discoveries are also kept.

## HAND-AXE FROM HIGH SALVINGTON, WORTHING

An ovate hand-axe of Late Acheulian type, found in a garden on the east side of Furze Close, High Salvington (TQ 119066), was acquired by the Museum in September, 1953. It is five inches long and is patinated white with occasional blue mottling. Many other finds of Palaeolithic type have been found at High Salvington,<sup>1</sup> but the presence of the adjacent flint-mining sites which have produced pseudo-palaeoliths makes one a little wary of attributing this find to the Acheulian industry.

## MESOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS FROM BILLINGSHURST

In a field to the north-west of the copse known as The Hanger and to the east of the River Arun (TQ 072273) some flint implements of Mesolithic type were discovered in January, 1959. During a visit to the site shortly afterwards, I found ten flint cores, a number of implements and a considerable quantity of flakes.

The subsoil of the field is largely Wealden Clay but contains an outcrop of sand and the implements were noticeably concentrated in that area.

## A POSSIBLE MESOLITHIC SITE AT ANGMERING

Flint implements of Mesolithic type were discovered in a field at the Seven Acre Pig and Mushroom Farm, Angmering (TQ 064054) in September, 1957.

<sup>1</sup> Also in the Worthing Museum.

The late Major R. G. Laing, M.B.E., who then owned the farm, allowed me to inspect the site which is on the junction of the London Clay and the Reading Beds and about four and a half miles from the nearest sand on which Mesolithic implements normally occur.

The implements (Fig. 1) most of which have an ochreous patination, comprise a "Thames" pick, a complete axehead, two broken axeheads, a knife blade and a number of worked flakes besides a core and numerous waste flakes. All would fit quite well into a Horsham culture context, although the possibility of a Secondary Neolithic date must not be overlooked.

#### FLINT AXEHEAD FROM NUTBOURNE COMMON

In 1958, during sewerage work in the main Pulborough-Storrington road to the west of Nutbourne Common (TQ 069180), a workman found a small sub-rectangular axehead with a polished cutting edge. It is probably of Secondary Neolithic date.

#### INHUMATION BURIAL FROM TOLMARE FARM, FINDON

During June, 1957, the Worthing C.I.D. brought to the Museum a skull and a few bones that farm workers had found in a small grave about two hundred yards north-north-east of Tolmare Farm, Findon (TQ 108091).

Major Roper kindly offered to uncover the rest of the skeleton and permission to do so was readily granted by Mr. W. G. Wills, the tenant farmer.

The grave, which was dug into solid chalk to a depth of 2ft. 6in. and measured 2ft. 3in. by 4ft. 2in. at the top, was orientated twenty degrees east of north. The skeleton was buried on the left side with the head to the north. It was lying with the legs folded back from the knees, and the skull, although not seen in situ, must have been pushed well down on to the chest in order to fit the body into so small a grave. No dateable objects were found in the grave.

Dr. H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham has reported on the bones, and the following is taken from his notes:

The skeleton of a man over forty-five years of age and about five feet three inches tall. He was accustomed to squatting down on his heels with his feet together and turned outwards. Some occupation in early life involved the continual straightening of his right index and possibly his other right fingers against some resistance.

The skull has no close affinity to any group from Neolithic to modern times, but the fact that the skeleton possesses thirty-one Neolithic and seventeen other primitive characteristics makes a Neolithic date probable.

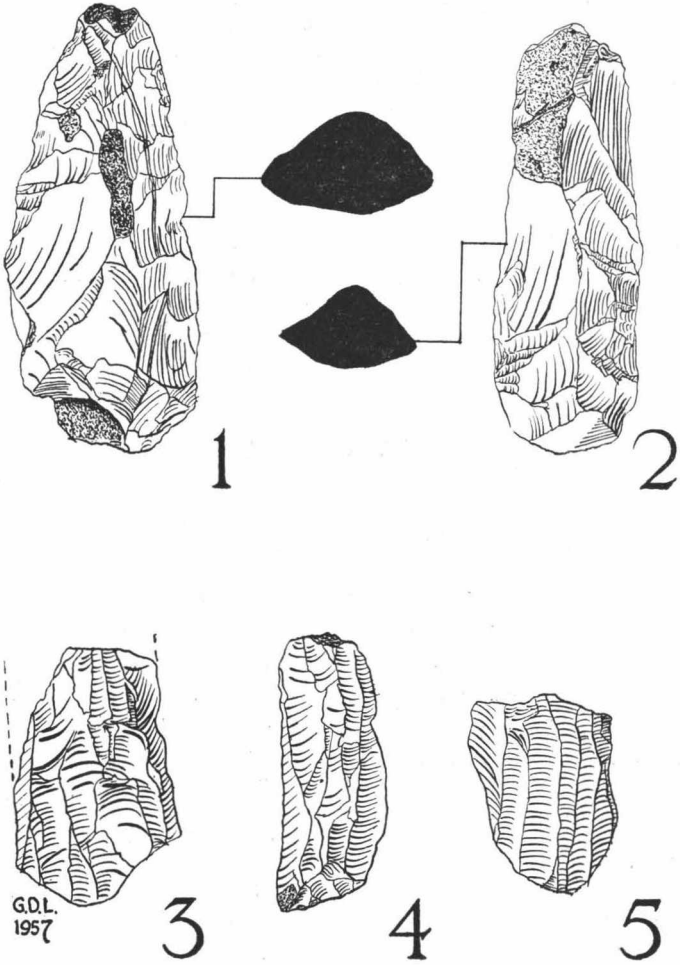


FIG. 1  
MESOLITHIC TYPE FLINT IMPLEMENTS from the seven-acre Pig and Mushroom Farm, Angmering. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )

## BEAKER BURIAL AT BURPHAM

In August, 1954, during the construction of a cesspool in the garden of Elmbank, Burpham, on the north side of the main road into the village from Arundel and about 100 yards west of Peppering Lane (TQ 043091), the bones of an adult male<sup>1</sup> were discovered together with type A beaker (Fig. 2, 4). The beaker was found at the head of the skeleton which, according to the builders, was in a crouched position about twenty inches from the surface: as the chalk subsoil is only six inches deep, some form of grave must have been dug into it. At some time previously the ground had been levelled so that any sign of a barrow could have been obliterated.

The skeleton and the beaker were badly damaged before they were rescued by Mr. R. H. C. Searle, whose men made the discovery. The beaker, however, has now been restored.

## MIDDLE BRONZE AGE CREMATION FROM HEYSHOTT

During August, 1957, while walking over Heyshott Down, Mr. M. E. Martin, of Heyshott, noticed some fragments of pottery in a rabbit scrape in the easternmost<sup>2</sup> of the group of barrows there (SU 907165). In the barrow itself he found the complete rim of a crowned urn in an inverted position and some calcined bones.

Miss P. A. M. Keef, who visited the site shortly after the discovery, reports that the burial formed a secondary interment on the eastern side of the barrow. The mound was made up of small chalk and chalk mud, but the urn was found in loose black mould. This interment was four inches below the truncated top of the barrow.

The urn (Fig. 2, 6) was probably about fourteen inches high and bears on the crown an impressed twisted cord pattern.

## MIDDLE BRONZE AGE CREMATION FROM STORRINGTON

During the construction of a fresh-water tank at Heath Barn, Storrington, a badly broken Middle Bronze Age crowned urn (Fig. 2, 5) was unearthed. The sherds were passed to the Worthing Museum in November, 1957, but the discovery was made some years previously. I am indebted to Major S. D. Douglas-Jones, on whose land the discovery was made, for some information about it.

The exact find-spot was four yards west of the west side of Heath Barn and on the south face of the trench for a fresh water tank there. There is no evidence that a barrow existed on the site.

A fragment of calcined bone, presumably human, was with the sherds when they were brought to the Museum.

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Dr. H. B. A. Ratcliffe-Densham for identifying the bones.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.*, 75, p. 246, Barrow No. 9.

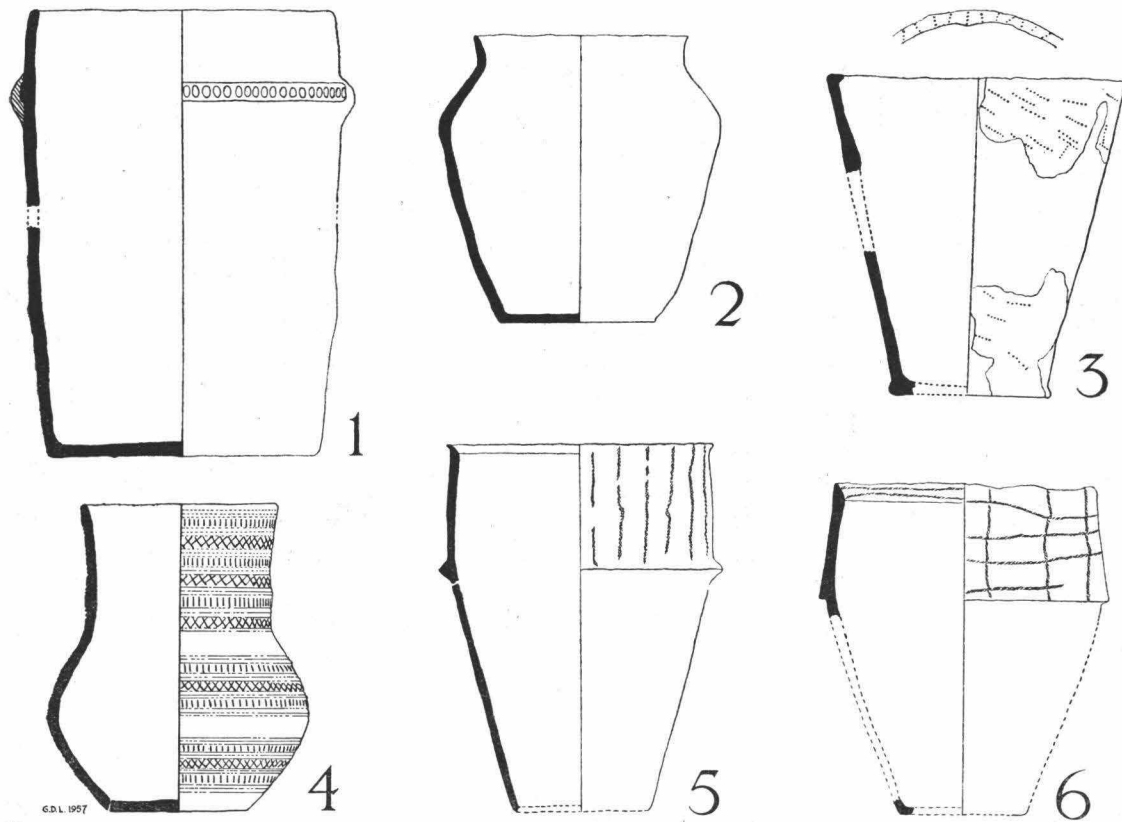


FIG. 2. PREHISTORIC POTTERY. 1, Yapton ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ); 2, Highdown Hill ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ); 3, Findon Valley ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ); 4, Burpham ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ); 5, Storrington ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ); 6, Heyshott Down ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ).

## LATE BRONZE AGE PALSTAVE FROM WORTHING

During August, 1954, Mr. J. Webley unearthed a type B palstave<sup>1</sup> at Lyon's Farm Nurseries on the Upper Brighton Road (TQ 152054). An inspection of the site revealed no further finds.

## LATE BRONZE AGE PALSTAVE FROM FERRING

A type C palstave<sup>2</sup> was found in May, 1958, on a dump of soil from the foundation trench of a bungalow, now known as Spring Tide, on the south side of St. Malo Close, Ferring (TQ 099016).

## TWO BRONZE AXES FROM DURRINGTON, WORTHING

Two bronze axes are recorded as having been found "three feet below the surface near to the Durrington Path between the Church and the Telephone Exchange" (TQ 123052) in 1938.

One is a type C palstave<sup>2</sup> which is broken just above the stop-ridge, apparently through faulty casting; it is unsharpened. The other is a socketed axe partly broken at the socket.

## LATE BRONZE AGE HOARD FROM EAST PRESTON

Eight palstaves and one socketed axe are reported to have been found in July, 1954, by workmen who were digging a drainage inspection box immediately to the south of the front door of Seaward, The Ridings, East Preston (TQ 068018). They were found eighteen inches below ground level in the clay subsoil, and seventy feet from the road.

Despite several attempts to recover the hoard it has been possible to trace only one palstave and another small fragment, the others being dispersed by the workmen.

## LATE BRONZE AGE POT FROM YAPTON

During April, 1951, a large Late Bronze Age pottery vessel was discovered by G.P.O. engineers when they were digging a foundation trench at Yapton. The site is about twenty-two feet above sea level, just to the north of Drove Lane (a track leading to a farm of that name) and a few yards from the western bank of the disused Chichester-to-Arundel canal (SU 973034). The remains of the pot were found in unstratified clay soil, twenty inches from the surface. There were no associated objects.

The pot (Fig. 2, 1) has now been restored and is nearly twenty inches high. It is barrel-shaped with a raised band about three inches below the rim decorated with finger-tip impressions; two unperforated lugs are superimposed on this band. The light brown

<sup>1</sup> E. C. Curwen, *Archaeology of Sussex* (1954), p. 162, Fig. 46, 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 162, Fig. 46, 3.

paste contains much flint grit in its ill-worked fabric and in firing it has coloured black near the rim. The vessel is analogous to type A1 pottery of the Late Bronze Age.<sup>1</sup>

#### LATE BRONZE AGE POT FROM FINDON VALLEY, WORTHING

While digging the foundation trenches for a bungalow, now 5 The Heights, Findon Valley, Worthing (TQ 134065), a workman uncovered part of a Late Bronze Age bucket-shaped pot in June, 1955. Not realising the significance of his find, but nevertheless curious, he showed it to a fellow workman who unfortunately threw it to the ground. Mr. R. A. Kent rediscovered some of the fragments and brought them to the Museum.

A further search at the site brought to light a number of sherds from the same pot, but no evidence of occupation or burial; neither do there appear to have been any associated finds.

The pot has now been reconstructed and stands fourteen inches high. It is decorated with a series of stamped dots, most of which are set obliquely (Fig. 2, 3). The paste, which is reddish-brown, contains a large amount of flint grit.

A sherd exhibiting similar decoration but of finer paste was found at Park Brow in 1924,<sup>2</sup> associated with pottery the origin of which can be traced back to Fort Harrouard in Northern France. If this analogy is correct, the Findon Valley pot dates to the first phase of the Late Bronze Age.

#### IRON AGE POT FROM HIGHDOWN HILL

In July, 1943, the larger part of an earthenware vessel was dug up by soldiers on Highdown Hill (TQ 092044) and later brought to the Museum. The late Mr. F. H. W. Migeod, who made some notes on the discovery, stated that it contained a number of pot-boilers. The pot (Fig. 2, 2) dates to the Iron Age A1 (type 4B<sup>3</sup>).

The paste contains some fairly large flint grit and although the shoulder has been tool-finished, the rest of the body is very uneven. No record of the exact find-spot was kept.

#### IRON AGE BEAD FROM WORTHING

A blue glass bead decorated with a yellow spiral design was found in the back garden of 40 Bath Road, Worthing (TQ 135023) about the time of the First World War and is similar to those found at Oldbury and elsewhere.<sup>4</sup> It appears that no beads of this type have yet been found in a dateable context, but the spiral design suggests La Tène influence.

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, 87 (1948), p. 79 and Plate I, A1.

<sup>2</sup> *Archaeologia*, 76 (1927), p. 15 and Fig. 2b.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.*, 87 (1948), p. 88, Plate V, 4B.

<sup>4</sup> *Archaeologia*, 90 (1944), pp. 165-6 and Fig. 17.

## ROMAN QUERN FROM WORTHING

The complete upper stone of a beehive-shaped quern was discovered while the foundation trench for a chimney was being dug at Lyon's Farm Nurseries, Upper Brighton Road, Worthing (TQ 152053) in February, 1958.

It is a fine example, made from flint conglomerate known as pudding-stone, and having a concavity of less than three degrees is, according to Dr. E. C. Curwen's provisional typology, of Roman legionary type.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately there were no associated finds to confirm this. The quern has four grooves on the grinding surface (Fig. 3).

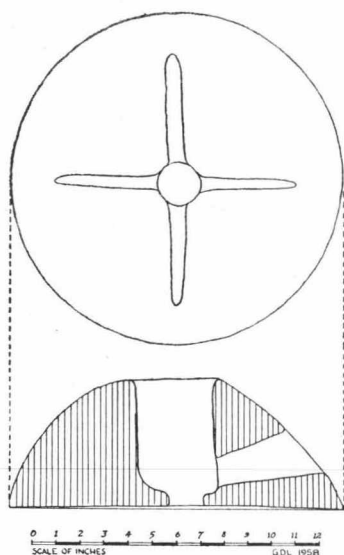


FIG. 3  
TOP STONE OF A BEEHIVE-SHAPED  
QUERN. From Lyon's Farm  
Nurseries, Worthing, showing  
grooving on the grinding surface ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ).

## ROMAN POTTERY FROM EARTHAM AND SLINDON

While searching for palaeoliths in a pit at Eartham (SU 925082) during August, 1957, Mr. Ronald Jeffery discovered three Roman ditches in the southern pit face.

The ditches (centres), which averaged twelve feet in width, were 154 feet, 185 feet and 230 feet east from the nearer edge of a track along the western face of the pit. Each ditch contained a dark layer about one foot wide in the centre and two or three feet deep in the

<sup>1</sup> *Antiquity*, XI (1937), p. 148; cf. Fig. 27.



ditch, and the easternmost ditch contained some sherds of early Romano-British pottery.

Mr. Jeffery has also found early Romano-British pottery between the Slindon Sand and Gravel Company's north and south pits (SU 973076).

#### ROMAN POTTERY FROM PULBOROUGH

This interesting site was discovered in October, 1958, during sewerage operations just inside the eastern boundary of Pulborough (TQ 062183). Mrs. C. Brown drew my attention to the site, but when I visited it the trenches had been back-filled.

From the remains of the soil-heaps, which indicated the presence of a dark layer, a quantity of pottery and daub and some fragments of wood (preserved through the waterlogged condition of the site) and bone were found, the latter bearing rich blue deposits of vivianite.<sup>1</sup> A few sherds of pottery were also found in the stream running alongside the footpath in which the trench had been dug. Although the contemporaneity of the bone and wood with the pottery cannot be proved, it is likely, especially as one fragment of wood was embedded in daub.

In dating the pottery one naturally turned to the Hardham report,<sup>2</sup> and it is interesting to notice the similarity of the pottery of both sites; indeed there can be little doubt that the Hardham potteries supplied this site with some of its wares.

The earliest sherds are of *terra nigra* and include part of the base of a platter. Imitations of Belgic ware are also present. Another Hardham type was a sherd of Winbolt's "graphite-coated ware." All of these fit into a first century context and belong nearer the middle than the end of that century.

#### ROMAN CREMATION AT LANGBURY CLOSE, FERRING

During the laying of water mains on the north-west side of Langbury Close, Ferring (TQ 089033), in March, 1956, a Roman pottery vessel containing a cremation was unearthed. It was in the south-east corner of a small grave measuring three feet by one foot six inches by about three feet deep dug into the subsoil.

The pot (Fig. 6, 9) which is decorated with dots *en barbotine*, is almost identical in shape and decoration to that found at the Shepherd's Garden, Arundel Park.<sup>3</sup> Its paste, however, is brown with a black slip, while the Shepherd's Garden example is pinkish-red. Professor C. F. C. Hawkes dates the latter pot as Flavian-Trajanic.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to Mr. Norman Cook for identifying this interesting mineral.

<sup>2</sup> *S.A.C.*, 68 (1927), pp. 89-132.

<sup>3</sup> *S.A.C.*, 77 (1936), p. 228 (Fig. 4).

<sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 231.

Miss J. G. Pilmer, in her analysis of the Chichester pottery, lists this type and confirms such a dating.<sup>1</sup>

#### ROMAN CREMATION AT ST. MALO CLOSE, FERRING

During the excavation of the foundation trenches for the bungalow known as Spring Tide on the south side of St. Malo Close, Ferring, in April, 1958, fragments of a pot containing a cremation, and a jug were unearthed. They were found about twenty-one inches deep resting on the natural clay and six feet south along the western wall of the garage. Both vessels were too badly smashed to restore. The cremation urn, however, is decorated with rilling on the shoulder, often a sign of early Roman date, and was probably similar to Miss Pilmer's type 280.<sup>2</sup>

#### AN IRON AGE AND ROMAN SITE AT WEST TARRING, WORTHING

From 1956-1959 rescue excavations were carried out by the Worthing Museum on a council housing estate forming extensions to Ringmer Road, Castle Road and Harefield Avenue, Worthing. The site was discovered in October, 1956, during the excavation of trenches for the main sewers. It is situated on the clay subsoil of the coastal plain about 35 feet above sea level.

The excavation, of necessity, could be made only within the area being developed and the site probably extends to the east which is covered by a "pre-fab." estate; indeed some sherds of Roman pottery and oyster shells have been found in a garden of the estate.

As soon as it had been determined that one of the series of ditches discovered formed field boundaries, the excavation was directed to discover the form of the field system, bearing in mind that the clay subsoil would necessitate the use of a heavy plough, and to attempt to relate such an economy with a definite type of farm unit. Unfortunately the latter object was not fulfilled. However, the plan of a complex series of ditches was uncovered and those forming the field boundaries deserve particular mention. These comprised two fields, almost rectangular in shape, each measuring approximately 240 feet by 60 feet. Such fields are of a different type to those encountered on downland sites and were no doubt adopted to suit the type of plough used, for the longer the field in proportion to its width, the less the plough would have to be turned. Dateable material from this field system covers the late first to the third century A.D.

The fact that this is the first lowland field system to be excavated in Sussex, and the incompleteness of this excavation, requires that the findings be taken with some reserve.<sup>3</sup> It does, however,

<sup>1</sup> *S.A.C.*, 94 (1956), pp. 125 and 126, Fig. 8, 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 133 and Fig. 11, 11.

<sup>3</sup> Mrs. S. J. Hallam, of Loughborough, tells me that she has surveyed sites in the Fens of such dimensions, but equally so others of different sizes.

emphasise the need for more attention to be paid to the lowland agricultural sites of the Roman period.

#### ROMAN CREMATIONS AT FERRINGHAM LANE, FERRING

During May, 1956, a workman unearthed a Roman cremation urn while digging a water main trench on the north side of Ferringham Court, Ferringham Lane, Ferring. Mr. F. G. Scrase, the owner of the site, permitted me to make a small cutting in the same area with the help of one of his workmen, and a second urn and part of a third were uncovered.

All of the urns were found at a depth of two feet on the natural clay. Each held calcined bones and the third urn contained part of a small pot (Fig. 4, 4). Other fragments of pottery were found on the surface.

In August of the same year, Mr. Scrase discovered a further cremation urn on the same site. This pot was four feet nine inches from the surface.

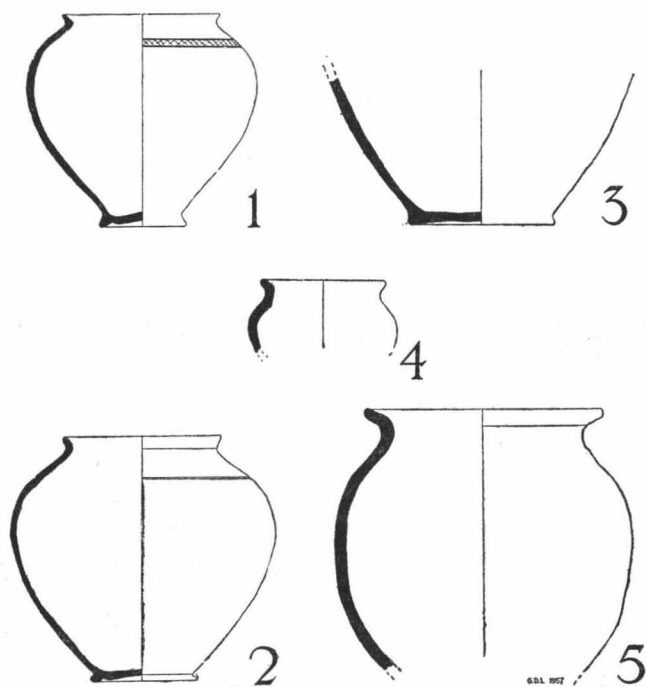


FIG. 4

ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY. From Ferringham Lane, Ferring (½).

## Description of the pottery (Fig. 4)

1. Jar with high shoulder and small gently everted rim. Decorated on shoulder with double incised line connected with oblique incisions, mainly crossed. Grey paste with brown slip. Foot-ring and pronounced ring-groove on receding base.
2. Thin walled jar of brown clay with black slip. Incised line on shoulder. Simple everted rim. Pronounced foot-ring with ring-groove on receding base.
3. The lower part of a sandy, reddish-buff jar, darkened in the fire.
4. Part of the rim and side of a small grey ware bowl.
5. Necked jar with rounded shoulder sloping gently towards base (which is missing). Sandy grey paste fired buff-grey outside and dark grey inside.

## ROMAN GRAVE GROUP FROM EAST PRESTON

During March, 1956, while laying water mains outside of Vermont, Vermont Drive, East Preston (TQ 073022), a workman unearthed eight more or less complete pots, sherds from a number of others and a bronze key. They were found at a depth of three feet. As the pottery came to the Museum in a semi-clean state it is not possible to tell whether more than one vessel contained a cremation. While finally cleaning the pottery, however, a small fragment of charred bone was found in one pot (Fig. 5, 3), suggesting that it contained a cremation. According to the finder the pottery did not appear to be in a specially dug grave.

## Description of the pottery (Fig. 5)

1. Black ware dish with almost straight side. Decorated very lightly on outside with incised wavy line reaching base and rim alternately. On base faint interlocking circle design. A second or third century type. Cf. *Archaeological Journal* CX (1953), p. 48 and Fig. 16, 1.
2. Samian ware dish with handles. Form 42. Rim decorated with conventional leaves *en barbotine*. No potter's stamp. Second century.
3. Small jar with bead rim, decorated with two incised lines. Hard gritty grey paste.
4. Small Samian cup with handles. A variety of Form 42. Incised line round inside rim. Potter's stamp indecipherable. A late first and early second century type.
5. Part of a small black ware bowl.
6. Buff sandy ware jug with double-ribbed handle. Ring-groove on base.
7. Flask of grey sandy ware. Lip wanting. Ring-groove on base.

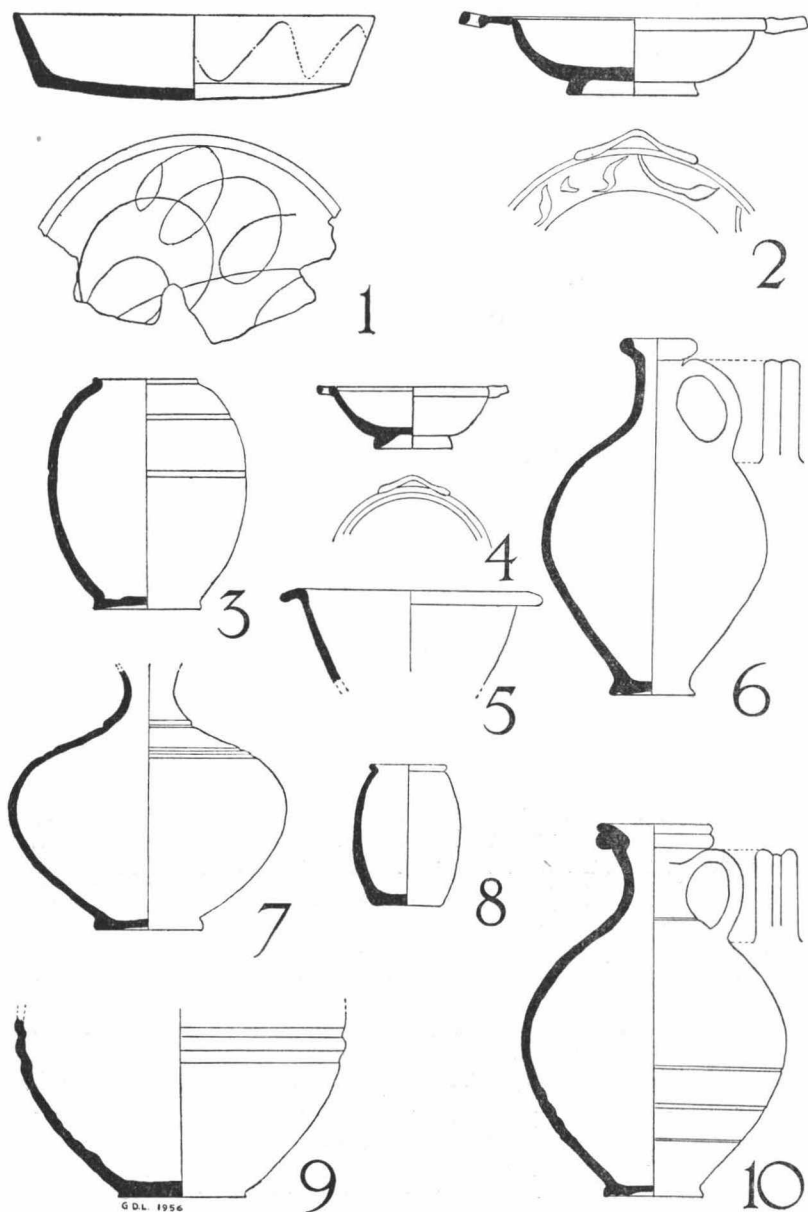


FIG. 5  
ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY. From Vermont Drive, East Preston (4).

8. Part of a small beaker or cup with bead rim. Buff paste with black slip.
9. Lower part of a jar of buffish-grey paste with cordon decoration.
10. Jug with pulley-wheel neck and double-ribbed handle. Double ring-groove on base. Pinkish-buff paste. Second century type.

#### ROMAN POTTERY FROM LIVERPOOL ROAD, WORTHING

While laying a surface water sewer along the west side of Liverpool Road, Worthing (TQ 148026), workmen discovered a few sherds of Roman pottery. The ground at this point had undoubtedly been disturbed, but no identifiable features were visible.

#### A ROMAN SITE AT THE MUSEUM, WORTHING

When the Museum and Art Gallery building was constructed in Chapel Road, Worthing, in 1908, Roman pottery was discovered,<sup>1</sup> but unfortunately a full record was not kept. However, when extensions to the Museum were started in September, 1958, a strict watch was kept on the site and further evidence of Roman occupation came to light. This comprised four ditches each running approximately north and south, and a small pit, all of which occurred under the north wall of the extension. Considering the small area opened, a considerable quantity of pottery was found, dating to the second and third centuries A.D., together with a number of fragments of roofing tile.

#### HOARD OF RADIATE COINS FROM MILL ROAD, WORTHING

At the end of June, 1958, workmen digging a sewer trench in Mill Road, Worthing (TQ 133028) unearthed part of a pottery flask containing about 2,100 coins, almost entirely copies of the radiate coinage. Half of the flask had previously been cut away by another sewer trench, resulting, no doubt, in the loss of part of the hoard. It appeared to have been buried in a ditch, but was unassociated with any other material.

The form and paste of the flask suggest a late third century A.D. date. At the time of discovery it would have been unwise to accept this date as conclusive evidence for the deposition of the hoard. On examining the associated pot of the Hove hoard<sup>2</sup> however, and also discovering a hitherto unrecorded hoard of radiate copies found in a pot at Goring-by-Sea in 1907, which, judging from its shape and decoration was made by the same hand as that from

<sup>1</sup> *Worthing Gazette*, 13th May, 1908.

<sup>2</sup> For an analysis of the coins see *S.N.Q.*, VII (1939), pp. 234-9.

Mill Road, there is strong evidence for placing the deposition of all three hoards to the late third or at the latest early fourth century A.D. A detailed analysis of the coins will be published at a later date. Some of the radiate copies bear traces of a silver wash.

#### ROMAN COINS

The following Roman coins have been found recently in the area. For the sake of space only the find-spot and reign are given here; fuller details where available are in the Museum records.

##### ANGMERING

N.E. of Angmering Park Farm                      Constantius II

##### FERRING

Highdown Hill    Julia Domna<sup>1</sup>  
Constantine I  
Constantine II<sup>1</sup>

##### LANCING

24 Pratton Avenue                                      Antoninus Pius<sup>1</sup>  
80 Tower Road    Constans<sup>1</sup>

##### SHOREHAM

South side of Fairfield Close                      Claudian imitation<sup>1</sup>  
52 Adur Avenue    Constantine II<sup>1</sup>

##### SOMPTING

Stump Bottom    Maximianus II

##### WEPHAM

Antoninus Pius<sup>1</sup>

##### WORTHING

Near Cissbury    Trajan<sup>1</sup>  
19 Poulter's Lane    Trajan<sup>1</sup>  
24 Cortis Avenue    Marcus Aurelius<sup>1</sup>  
32 Cortis Avenue    Faustina Junior<sup>1</sup>  
48 Church Road, West Tarring                      Hadrian<sup>1</sup>  
Hazelhurst Crescent, Findon Valley              Commodus<sup>1</sup>

#### ROMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY FROM GORING

The construction of a Branch Library on the corner of Mulberry Lane and Ilex Way, Goring (TQ 112026) led to the discovery, in November, 1953, of a Medieval rubbish pit and a few sherds of Roman pottery.

The rubbish pit was exposed in the foundation trench for the wall between the staff quarters and the children's library and was about six feet six inches deep. It contained sherds of twelfth century A.D. pottery<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 6, 1-5) and a number of chalk boulders

<sup>1</sup> In the possession of the finder.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Gerald C. Dunning has kindly dated the pottery.

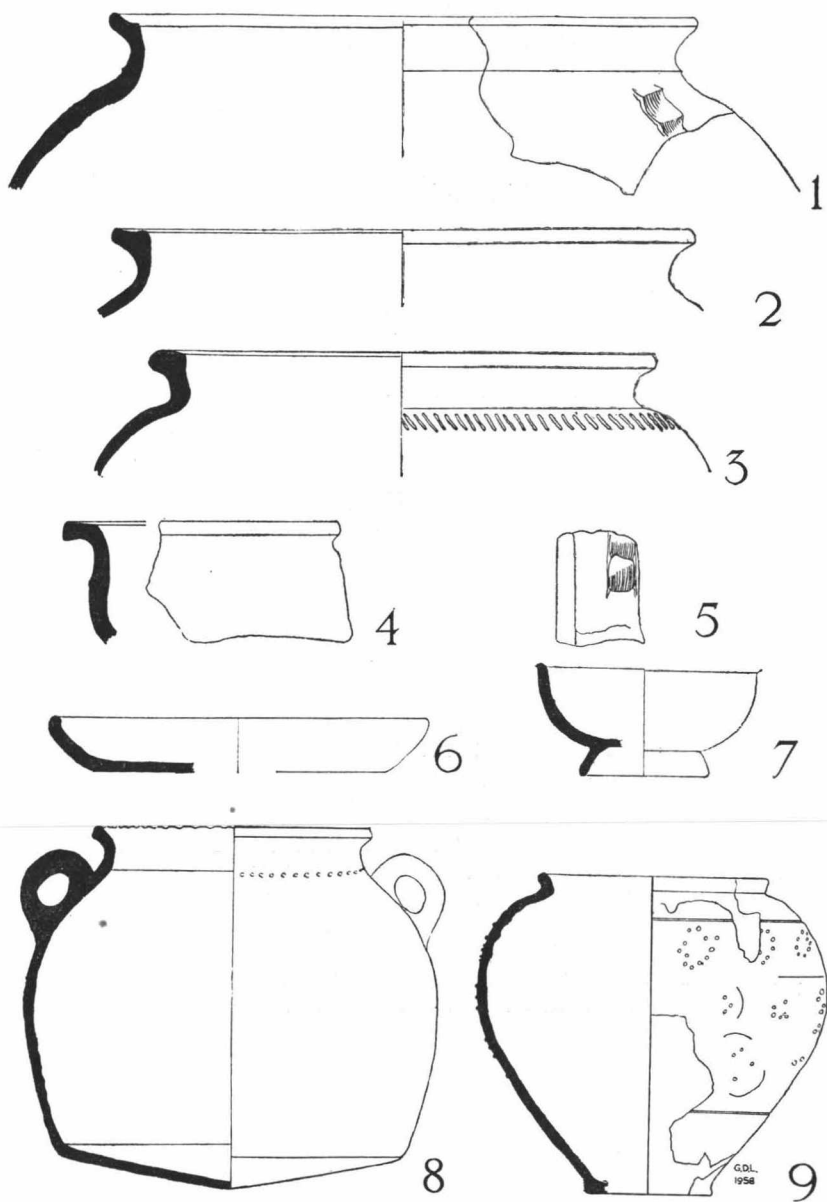


FIG. 6  
 ROMANO-BRITISH AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY. 1-7, Goring Branch Library ( $\frac{1}{4}$ );  
 8, Lancing ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ); 9, Langbury Close, Ferring ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).



in which were a number of holes bored by the Common Piddock. A trial trench made two feet to the south failed to reveal any archaeological features.

The Roman sherds represent two vessels (Fig. 6, 6 and 7) and were found when laying the main sewer from the Library into Mulberry Lane.

#### Description of the pottery (Fig. 6)

##### MEDIEVAL

1. Part of the rim and shoulder of a storage jar with strap decoration. Light grey paste containing fine flint grit; buff-grey slip. A trace of green glaze can be seen on the rim and shoulder.
2. Part of the rim of a storage jar. Hard grey paste with buff slip, fired dark grey in places.
3. Part of the rim and shoulder of a storage jar with finger-nail decoration on shoulder. Light grey paste.
4. Rim sherd of bowl. Hard grey paste with buff slip, fired dark grey in places.
5. Part of a handle from a pottery jug. Dark grey paste with light brown slip. Strap decoration on handle.

##### ROMAN

6. Part of rim and base of small pottery dish. Dark grey paste with thin buff-grey slip.
7. Part of a Samian ware cup. Probably Form 27. Potter's mark missing.

#### MEDIEVAL COOKING POT FROM LANCING

While G.P.O. engineers were engaged in moving a telegraph pole during road widening on the north side of the Old Shoreham Road near the Manor Garage at Lancing (TQ 190057) in May, 1958, they exposed a large late twelfth or thirteenth century A.D. cooking pot. The pot was found at a depth of twenty-seven inches in a disturbed area comprising clay, mould, flint and a few pot-boilers.

The jar has a dark grey paste containing fine flint grit and an orange-red outer surface. There are two handles and the pot is decorated on the shoulder and rim (Fig. 6, 8).