

**An Archaeological Evaluation at
Hill Barn, Worthing, West Sussex**

NGR 51410 10540

Planning Ref: AWDM/0365/11

**ASE Project No. 5012
Site Code: HBL12**

**ASE Report No. 2012217
OASIS ID: 136337**



**by
Philippa Stephenson**

**With contributions by
Luke Barber and Karine Le Hegarat**

October 2012

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Land West of Hill Barn Lane
Worthing
West Sussex**

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(TQ 51410 10540)**

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Barratt Southern Counties and Worthing College to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Hill Barn Lane, West Sussex.

Modern disturbance was recorded in Trenches 11 and 12 only. The integrity of the substrate appeared intact across the rest of the site. Despite this, little evidence of archaeological activity was recorded – only four small undated pits/postholes, and, with the exception of a single residual Mesolithic or Bronze-Age worked flint, no significant finds were made.

It is considered highly unlikely therefore that construction work relating to the development of the site will have an impact upon any significant archaeological remains.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter referred to as CgMs) on behalf of their client Barratt Southern Counties and Worthing College to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Hill Barn Lane, West Sussex (NGR 51410 110540; Figure 1).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The study site is shown by British Geological Survey (England and Wales Sheet 301 1984 Brighton & Worthing) to lie within an area of head deposits over the Woolwich and Reading Beds.

1.2.2 Geotechnical investigations undertaken in 2010 revealed made ground up to 0.5m thick above the natural geology, with deeper deposits of up to 1.3m identified to the south and northeast.

1.2.3 The site comprises the northern part of the car park of a former school. It is bounded to the north by a golf course, to the east by recreational grounds, to the south and west by office buildings and grounds.

1.2.4 Topographically the site rises from c.23.4m AOD in the south to c.25.3m AOD in the north.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The site has planning consent for residential development (Worthing Borough Council planning application reference AWDM/0365/11) to which the following planning condition has been attached:

No development shall be commenced until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written specification and timetable which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Reason: to ensure that archaeological features on the site are properly recorded before development.

1.3.2 Accordingly, a Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2012) was prepared by Richard Meager of CgMs following consultations with Mr John Mills, West Sussex County Council Senior Archaeologist, and in accordance with all relevant guidelines.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

1.4.1 The aims of the archaeological investigation as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (*ibid.*) were:

- To establish whether any archaeological finds or features survive within the site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to require preservation *in situ*.
- The evaluation should aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened should be studied, and attention should be given to sites and remains of all periods (inclusive of evidence of past environments).
- The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.

1.4.2 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:

- To establish the presence or otherwise of archaeological activity, and to define the date and nature of such activity.
- To establish the environmental context of any archaeological deposits present.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy.

1.4.3 Where physical preservation was likely to be considered as a mitigation option, the primary factors affecting the present state of preservation and the direct and indirect effect of the proposed development was also to be considered.

1.5 Scope of Report

1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological work on the site. The work was undertaken between the 8th October and 12th October by Philippa Stephenson (Archaeologist), John Cook (Surveyor), Jim Ball and John Woodall (Site assistants). Project Management was undertaken by Andy Leonard (fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (post-excavation management). The illustrations were prepared by Justin Russell and John Cook.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information is reproduced from desk-based assessment of the site conducted by CgMs (CgMs 2012) and from a 1km radius search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) centred on the site. The results of the HER search are summarised in Appendix 1 and the locations plotted on Figure 1.

2.1.2 No previous archaeological investigation had been undertaken on the site. Lying to the south of an E-W Roman road the HER find spots within the area principally comprise artefactual finds of the later Prehistoric and Roman periods, including burials. Few features, such as pits, ditches and postholes which typically relate to occupation and activity, have been identified in the vicinity of the study area. In the modern period the site lay within open land, becoming an orchard in the nineteenth century and partially converted to a car-park by 1974. By 2009, the whole of the study area was converted to a car-park.

2.2 Palaeolithic, Mesolithic

2.2.1 No finds of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic material were identified. Head deposits which underlie the study site are, however, typically considered likely to contain residual prehistoric material due to their formation.

2.2.2 The site is considered to have a low potential for these periods

2.3 Neolithic

2.3.1 An unpolished Neolithic stone axe was found on the surface at Charmondean to the east of the study site (No.1). Neolithic axes have also been identified at West Tarring to the southwest (No. 2) and at Broadwater to the south (No.3).

2.3.2 The site is considered to have a relatively low potential for this period.

2.4 Bronze Age

2.3.1 Bronze Age pottery together with the cremation remains of a female have been identified at Charmandean to the north of the study site on the Hill Barn Golf Course (No.4). A further Bronze Age cremation has been identified in a field opposite the cemetery in Broadwater, off South Farm Road some distance to the south of the site (No.5). A small scatter of Bronze Age pottery, together with flintwork, has been identified in a ploughed field at Lyons Farm to the east of the site (No.6).

2.3.2 Undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes and scrapers have been identified at West Tarring to the southwest of the site (No.7).

2.3.3 A hoard of late Bronze Age metalwork comprising 13 axeheads was found in South Farm Road to the southwest of the site (No.8), and a Late Bronze Age palstave axe was found at Lyons Farm Nursery to the east of the site (No.9).

2.3.4 The site is considered to have a moderate potential for this period.

2.5 Iron Age and Roman

2.5.1 An Iron Age coin was found at Tarring, southwest of the site (No.10). Iron Age and Romano-British pottery has been identified at Broadwater Pumping Station to the east of the site (No.11).

2.5.2 A small Roman cemetery was identified at 11-15 Offington Lane, southwest of the site. Five cremation groups of between 1 and 6 vessels were found in an area 5 metres square, suggesting contemporary activity. The associated finds were dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD (No.12)

2.5.3 Roman pottery, skeletons and worked flint were identified in 1897 and 1924 at the Corporation pit in Waterworks Lane, Broadwater, to the southeast of the site (No.13). A further skeleton thought to date to the Roman period was identified at this site in 1949 (No.14).

2.5.4 Roman pottery was identified in 1857 at Offington Mill to the north of the site within Hill Barn Golf Course. These finds appear to have been associated with a former barrow site (No.15). A Roman coin of Trajan was found at West Tarring to the southwest (No.16).

2.5.5 The site is considered to have a moderate potential for these periods, particularly in view of the proximity of the find spots to the east.

2.6 Anglo-Saxon and Roman

2.6.1 No finds of Anglo-Saxon or Medieval date have been identified within a 1 km radius of the study site. During the Medieval period Worthing itself existed as a small fishing and agricultural village linked to Broadwater, south of the site (Nairn & Pevsner 1965: 387; VCH 1980). The site is thought to have lain within open fields during this period.

2.6.2 The potential for the site for these periods is identified as low.

2.7 Post Medieval and Modern

2.7.1 Until the middle of the eighteenth century Worthing was a small fishing village. Throughout the later eighteenth century the town grew slowly, expanding rapidly in the early nineteenth century as a fashionable sea-side resort.

2.7.3 Early maps of Sussex show the site to lying within open land (1813 Ordnance Survey). The 1825 Greenwood map shows the presence of Hill Barn to the north of the site. The Broadwater Tithe Map (1847) and the associated Award shows the site within open land south of Hill Barns.

2.7.4 A house known as the Warren was built to the southwest of the site in 1867. It became a girl's school in 1930 and from 1966 it was sold to the Excess Insurance Company, who demolished it in 1972 (VCH 1980). The offices are currently occupied by Aviva.

- 2.7.5 The ordnance survey maps of 1875, 1898 and 1909 show a building in the southwest corner of the study site and various extensions of an orchard across the main part of the site.
- 2.7.6 A carpark is shown as present in the western part of the site on the ordnance survey map of 1974, extending across the whole site by 2009.
- 2.7.7 The potential of the site for these periods is identified as low.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

(Figure 2)

- 3.1 Thirteen trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision by mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide smooth bucket to a maximum depth of 0.80m. The trenches were laid out in accordance with pre-determined co-ordinates; however, where necessary the original proposed locations were revised to avoid service trenches or trees.
- 3.2 The trenches were excavated in spits of no more than 0.25m through undifferentiated topsoil and made ground until the top of underlying natural sediments was reached.
- 3.3 In the absence of identifiable archaeology at a higher level, a strong brown head deposit, present across the majority of the site, was stripped until features could be distinguished in the white chalky substrate. The interface between these deposits was extremely irregular due to frequent bioturbation (treeboles, root action, animal burrows). Testing was undertaken on a sample of these disturbances, all proving to be non-archaeological in origin.
- 3.4 Trenches were scanned using a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation.
- 3.5 All deposits were recorded using standard ASE recording sheets, with colours recorded using visual inspection. A full digital photographic record of the work was compiled during the course of the fieldwork.
- 3.6 All trenches and spoil heaps were scanned by metal detector.
- 3.7 The tarmac was separated from the subsoil deposits, to be subsequently removed from the site. The trenches were backfilled and compacted in so far as the prevailing wet conditions allowed.
- 3.8 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Worthing Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	56
No. of files/paper record	1 file
Plan and sections sheets	3
Bulk Samples	-
Photographs	116
Bulk finds	-
Registered finds	-
Environmental flots/residue	-

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 1

(Figure 3)

Length: 30.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.75m
 Orientation: East-West

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness/ depth m	Height m AOD
1/001	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.07	25.32 – 25.51
1/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	25.25
1/003	Layer	Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	25.10
1/004	Layer	Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	24.95
1/005	Layer	Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	>0.05	24.80
1/006	Layer	Chalk head deposit	Tr.	Tr.		24.95 - 25.00
1/008	Cut	Pit	0.60	0.60	0.12	24.97
1/009	Deposit	Fill of 1/008	0.60	0.60	0.12	24.97

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Situated towards the north-eastern extremity of the site, this trench ran parallel to the northern limit. The natural chalk-substrate [1/006] was observed at c. 25.00m AOD.
- 4.1.2 At the eastern end of the trench, a sequence of clay silts with very frequent inclusions of flint nodules was observed: a lower mid-brown layer with a high percentage of clay and a very dense concentration of flint nodules [1/005]; an intermediate darker brown layer [1/004] and an upper mid-dark brown fine clay-silt [1/003] which extended across the trench. Excavation was stopped at 24.75m AOD, [1/005] corresponding to a natural head deposit.
- 4.1.3 Layer 1/004 was present only at this location, observed over a distance of 8.0m. Although slightly darker in colour, it contained no archaeological material or charcoal flecks. It contained flint nodules of similar density to the surrounding deposits. It did not contain brick fragments and did not correspond with the made ground observed by borehole (CgMs 2012: WS3) to a depth of 1.50m in the far north-eastern corner of the site.
- 4.1.4 Layer 1/003, corresponding to a more friable sandy-clay silt, may result from agricultural activity lightening the heavy red-brown clay-silt of the head deposit observed directly below the car-park construction levels across the rest of the site. This characteristic deposit [1/003] was observed across the north-eastern corner of the site (trenches 1-4) which was the last area to be incorporated into the car-park between 1974 and 2009.
- 4.1.5 The presence of a service trench prevented excavation over a distance of 8.0m. To the west of this baulk, the natural chalk-substrate was observed

directly underlying the brown head deposit [1003] at c. 25.00m AOD.

- 4.1.6 It would appear that the chalky substrate, present elsewhere across the site, dips away in the north-east corner, overlain by a series of slightly differentiated brown silt-clay flinty head deposits.
- 4.1.7 A single, small, circular cut [1/008], 0.60m in diameter was situated towards the west end of the trench. It was only 0.12m deep, forming a shallow scoop with a rounded base. The loose, mid-brown clay-silt fill [1/008], containing large flint nodules was little differentiated from [1/003]. It contained occasional small charcoal inclusions. It may be a post-hole base, or small pit base, it contained no dating material or artefacts.

4.2 Trenches 2, 3, and 4

Trench 2: Length: 30.00m Orientation: North-South	Width: 1.80m	Depth: 0.60m
Trench 3: Length: 30.00m Orientation: North-South	Width: 1.80m	Depth: 0.60m
Trench 4: Length: 30.00m Orientation: East-West	Width: 1.80m	Depth: 0.70m

TR	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness/depth m	Height m AOD
2	2/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.10	25.25 – 25.50
	2/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10 - 0.06	25.15 – 25.40
	2/003	Layer	Brown head deposit	0.10 – 0.40	25.05 – 25.36
	2/004	Layer	Chalk head deposit	>0.10	24.65 – 25.26
3	3/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.05	25.00 - 25.15
	3/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10	24.95 – 25.10
	3/003	Layer	Modern grey-silt	0.10	24.85 – 25.00
	3/004	Layer	Brown head deposit	0.35	24.75 – 24.90
	3/005	Layer	Chalk head deposit	-	24.40 – 24.55
	3/006	Cut	Root activity	0.25	***
	3/007	Depo sit	Fill of 3/006	0.25	
4	4/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.10	25.07 – 25-34
	4/002	Layer	Made ground	0.12	
	4/003	Layer	Head deposit	0.40	
	4/004	Layer	Head deposit/Nat		

Table 3: Trenches 2, 3 and 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Three further 30m trenches (2, 3 and 4) were opened in the northeast corner of the site. And a similar geological sequence was observed in all trenches: natural geology, an off-white fine chalky head deposit with frequent flint nodules [2/004], a brown, friable sandy clay-silt with frequent flint nodules [2/003].

- 4.2.2 Trench 2 was a N-S trench situated immediately perpendicular to Trench1, at its western extremity. The trench was 0.60m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [2/003] and the chalk head deposit [2/004]. Evidence of bioturbation (treeboles) was observed but not tested.
- 4.2.3 Trench 3 was a N-S trench situated to the east of the area. The trench was 0.60m deep and excavation ceased at the top of the chalk head deposit [3/005]. A possible feature [3/006] was tested and proved to be the result of root activity.
- 4.2.4 Trench 4 was an E-W trench situated to the south of the northeast corner of the site. The trench was 0.70m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [4/003] and [4/004]. Several small sub-circular irregularities were tested and proved to be the result of bioturbation. They were not recorded.

4.3 Trenches 5 and 6

Trench 5: Length: 18.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55m
 Orientation: East-West

Trench 6: Length: 30.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m
 Orientation: North-South

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness/ depth m	Height m AOD
5	5/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.15 – 0.22	25.55 – 25.60
	5/002	Layer	Sand	0.15 - 0.10	25.40 – 25.38
	5/003	Layer	Grey ashy-silt	0.15	25.25 – 25.28
	5/004	Layer	Brown head deposit	>0.03	25.10 – 25.13
	5/005	Layer	Chalk head deposit	-	25.13
	5/006	Layer	Made ground	0.10	25.10 – 25.13
	5/007	Layer	Tarmac	0.10	25.00 – 25.03
6	6/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.20	24.08 – 24.68
	6/002	Layer	Yellow sand	0.15 – 0.20	23.88 – 24.48
	6/003	Layer	Grey ashy-silt	0.08	23.68 - 24.33
	6/004	Layer	Tarmac	0.10	24.60
	6/005	Layer	White compacted chalk	0.10	24.50
	6/006	Layer	Brown head deposit	>0.10	24.00 – 24.03
	6/007	Cut	Sub-circular	0.15	23.70
	6/008	Deposit	Light grey muddy clay	0.15	23.70
	6/009	Animal skeleton	Partially articulated undated animal burial, thought to be modern	0.12	23.70
	6/010	Layer	Mixed friable dark brown clay-silt and flint nodules	0.30	24.33

Table 4: Trenches 5 and 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trenches 5 and 6 were opened in the small car-park area to the west of the site.
- 4.3.2 Trench 5, oriented E-W, and traversing the north of the area, was shortened to 18.00m in length to avoid damage to the surrounding trees. Excavation stopped on a compact strong brown clay-silt deposit with frequent flint nodules, recognized across the site as a head deposit, at a depth of 0.55m. The underlying chalk head deposit [5/005] appeared only across a distance of 1.0m in the eastern part of the trench.
- 4.3.3 Trench 6 traversed the remaining area on a N-S orientation. Excavation stopped at the strong brown head deposit [6/006], at a depth of 0.70m.
- 4.3.4 The geological stratigraphy in both trenches was truncated by an earlier phase of modern car-park construction; the tarmac surface [5/007] and [6/004] was situated 0.50m below the existing ground surface. In trench 5, this construction was present across 14.00m, starting at a distance of 4.00m from the western limit of the trench. In trench 6, it was present over a distance of 20.00m from the northern limit of the trench. Its southern limit was defined by an E-W modern concrete kerb.
- 4.3.5 To the south of the limit marked by the concrete kerb in Trench 6, the land use pre-dating the contemporary ground surface changed. A moderately compacted dark brown silty subsoil deposit with frequent flint nodules [6/010], 0.35m thick overlay the natural head deposit. It was similar to [1/003] observed to the northeast of the site and probably reflects similar modern agricultural land-use prior to the installation of the present car-park and contemporary to the earlier car-park surface.
- 4.3.6 A sub-circular cut, [6/007], 0.80m in diameter, situated towards the southern end of Trench 6, cut through subsoil deposit [6/010] and contained the articulated skeleton of a domestic dog [6/009] within a slick grey clay deposit [6/010]. The remains were photographed and retrieved for identification. No dating was found and the animal burial is presumed modern on the basis of the nature of the fill.

4.4 Trench 8

(Figure 4)

Length: 30.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m
 Orientation: North-South

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness/ depth m	Height m AOD
8/001	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.05	25.00 – 25.34
8/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	24.95 – 25.19
8/003	Layer	Brown Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	24.80 – 25.04
8/004	Layer	Chalk Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	-	24.65 – 24.89
8/005	Cut	Pit	>3.60	>1.26	0.44	24.90
8/006	Deposit	Fill of 1/005	0.60	0.60	0.12	24.90

Table 5: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 8 was a N-S trench located to the north-west of the main car-park area. Excavation ceased at the interface between the brown clay-silt head deposit [8/003] underlying the car-park construction layers, and the chalk head deposit [8/004] at a depth of 0.50 below present ground surface. A possible linear irregularity situated to the north of the trench was tested and proved to be bioturbation.
- 4.4.2 A single feature was recorded. The eastern limit of a large cut [8/005] was observed at the southern extremity of the trench, continuing under the western and southern baulks. Observed over a length of 3.60m and a width of 1.26m, an excavated segment 0.80m wide showed it to be 0.44m deep. Curvilinear in plan, it was a segment of a large, possibly circular or sub-circular feature, relatively shallow with steep edges and a flattish base. Its single homogeneous, sterile fill [8/006] was distinguished from the head deposit [8/003] only by a slightly darker brownish hue but was otherwise of a similar clay-silt matrix with frequent flint nodules and no other inclusions. The feature appeared to cut from the surface of the head deposit [8/003], the upper horizon of the fill [8/006] containing marginally fewer flint nodules than the adjacent deposit.
- 4.4.3 No finds were retrieved. The undated feature is interpreted as a cut of indeterminate function – possibly for the extraction of the chalky head deposit.

4.6 Trench 13

(Figure 5)

Length: 30.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.50m
 Orientation: North-South

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness/ depth m	Height m AOD
13/001	Layer	Tarmac	Tr.	Tr.	0.18	23.26 – 23.83
13/002	Layer	Made ground	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	23.08 – 23.73
13/003	Layer	Modern, dark grey silt	Tr.	Tr.	0.10	22.98 – 23.63
13/004	Layer	Brown Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	0.15	22.83 – 23.48
13/005	Layer	Chalk Head deposit	Tr.	Tr.	-	22.68 – 23.43
13/006	Cut	Pit?	0.60	0.60	0.19	22.94
13/007	Fill	Fill of 13/006	0.60	0.60	0.19	22.94
13/008	Cut	Pit	0.90	0.50	0.40	22.97
13/009	Fill	Fill of 13/008	0.90	0.50	0.40	22.97

Table 6: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 13 was the southern-most trench. Oriented N-S, it was excavated to the interface of the red-brown head deposit with frequent flint nodules [8/003] and the chalky head deposit with flint nodules [8/004] to a maximum depth of 0.50m below present ground surface.
- 4.6.2 Two features were observed.
- 4.6.3 Situated towards the middle of the trench, was a small sub-circular cut [13/006], with a shallow concave profile, 0.60 x 0.60m and 0.19m deep with a single homogeneous light-brown clay-silt containing frequent flint nodules and decayed chalk flecks. No cultural material was retrieved. It is presumed to be a modern feature.
- 4.6.4 Situated slightly to the north of [13/006] was a slightly larger pit [13/008], 0.90m in length and 0.40m in depth, truncated to the south by a modern drain. A decayed wooden plank was in evidence on the surface of the single homogenous light brown, chalky clay-silt fill with frequent flint nodules. No cultural material was retrieved. The state of preservation of the wood suggested a modern date for this feature.

4.7 Trenches 7, 9, 10,11,12

Trench 7: Length: 29.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.65m
 Orientation: East-West

Trench 9: Length: 30.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.55m
 Orientation: East-West

Trench 10: Length: 30.00 Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.60m
 Orientation: North-South

Trench 11: Length: 26.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.70m
 Orientation: East-West

Trench 12: Length: 22.00m Width: 1.80m Depth: 0.85m
 Orientation: East-West

Trench Number	Context	Type	Description	Deposit Thickness/depth m	Height m AOD
7	7/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.05	25.55-25.60
	7/002	Layer	Concrete	0.25	25.50-25.55
	7/003	Layer	Modern dark grey silt	0.15	25.25-25.30
	7/004	Layer	Brown Head deposit	0.20	25.10-25.15
	7/005	Layer	Chalk head deposit	-	24.90-24.95
9	9/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.13	24.75-24.85
	9/002	Layer	Made ground	0.22	24.62-24.72
	9/003	Layer	Brown Head deposit	0.20	24.40-24.50
	9/004	Layer	Chalk head deposit	-	24.20-24.30
	9/005	Layer	Made ground	0.12	-
	9/006	Layer	Made ground	0.10	-
10	10/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.15	24.40-24.70
	10/002	Layer	Made ground	0.22	24.25-24.55
	10/003	Layer	Brown Head deposit	0.23	24.03-24.33
	10/004	Layer	Chalk head deposit	-	23.80-24.10
11	11/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.12	24.45
	11/002	Layer	Made ground	0.50	24.33
	11/003	Layer	Modern grey silty-clay	0.02	23.83
	11/004	Layer	Brown Head deposit	0.06	23.81
	11/005	Layer	Chalk head deposit	-	23.75
12	12/001	Layer	Tarmac	0.10	24.21-24.32
	12/002	Layer	Made ground	0.45	24.11-24.22
	12/003	Layer	Modern grey silty-clay	0.02	23.66-23.80
	12/004	Layer	Brown Head deposit	0.10	23.64-23.78
	12/005	Layer	Chalk head deposit	>0.15	23.54-23.68

Table 7: Trenches 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 No features were recorded in trenches 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 which occupied the central area of the site and the same undisturbed sequence of natural

geology was recorded in all trenches, the red-brown clay-silt head deposit with frequent flint nodules overlay the chalky head deposit with flint nodules, the interface being irregular.

- 4.7.2 Trench 7 was an E-W trench situated at the northern boundary of the site. The trench was 0.65m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [7/004] and the chalk head deposit [7/005]. Evidence of bioturbation was observed, one tested feature proving to be a treebole.
- 4.7.3 Trench 9 was an E-W trench across the central part of the site. The trench was 0.65m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [9/003] and the chalk head deposit [9/004]. A service trench, centrally situated, was left *in-situ*. The made ground comprised supplementary layers of re-deposited natural [9/005] and dark grey sandy-silt [9/006] towards the centre of the trench.
- 4.7.4 Trench 10 was an N-S trench parallel to the eastern boundary of the site. The trench was 0.60m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [10/003] and the chalk head deposit [10/004]. A longitudinal modern service trench (machine excavated), slightly truncated the deposits to the east over a distance of 10m at the south of the trench.
- 4.7.5 Trench 11 was an E-W trench traversing the central area of the site. It was shortened to 26.00m in length to allow circulation to the west. The trench was 0.70m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [11/004] and the chalk head deposit [11/005].
- 4.7.6 Trench 12 was an E-W trench to the south of trench 11. The trench was shortened to 22.00m due to the presence of modern services. The trench was 0.85m deep and excavation ceased at the interface between [12/004] and the chalk head deposit [12/005].
- 4.7.7 Trenches 11 and 12 were heavily truncated by modern construction activity associated with the installation of the car-park. A thick layer of re-deposited natural [11/002] and [12/002] overlay the truncated, highly compacted surface of the brown head deposit with a thin grey deposit [11/003] and [12/003] marking the circulation activity.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 With the exception of eight sherds of 18th-19th century flower-pot retrieved from the base of Trench 11, no pottery was present on the site. The evidence of modern truncation observed in Trench 11 indicates the sherds to be re-deposited. A single worked flint was retrieved from within the brown head deposit in Trench 3.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)
1103	8	36		
3004			1	15
3007				
6009				
Total	8	36	1	15

Table 8: Quantification of finds

5.2 Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.2.1 Context [1103] contained eight small sherds of fine unglazed earthenware. The sherds are almost certainly from flower pots, though only one vessel is possibly represented. The sherds belong to the late 18th, or more likely, 19th century.

5.3 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.3.1 A single struck flint weighing 15g was collected from head deposit in Trench 3 (context [3/004]) during the course of the evaluation at the site. The artefact displays extensive edge damage implying significant degree of post-depositional disturbance. It is almost entirely re-corticated pale “milky” blue; however, more recent chips towards the distal end indicate that the piece was manufactured from a dark grey flint.

5.3.2 The artefact consists of a long flake which was struck possibly with a hard hammer precursor. The piece of flint débitage is not closely datable and only a broad Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date can be suggested.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 Modern disturbance was recorded in Trenches 11 and 12 only. The integrity of the substrate appeared intact across the rest of the site.
- 6.2 Despite this, little evidence of archaeological activity was recorded – only four small undated pits/postholes, and, with the exception of a single residual Mesolithic or Bronze-Age worked flint, no significant finds were made.
- 6.3 It is considered highly unlikely therefore that construction work relating to the development of the site will have an impact upon any significant archaeological remains.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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IfA 2009 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_field_eval.pdf

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank CgMs for commissioning the work on behalf of their client Barratt Homes Southern Counties who funded the project and John Mills WSCC for monitoring the works on behalf of the local planning authority. The excavation was directed by Philippa Stephenson. The figures were produced by Justin Russell and Robert Cole.

Appendix 1: HER Data

No. on Figure 1	Her No.	Location	Description
1	3003-MWS216	TQ14999 05500	An unpolished Neolithic stone axe. Surface finds Charmondean
2	3250-MWS321	TQ13420 04900	Neolithic axes at West Tarring.
3	3307-MWS4555	TQ14200 04800	Neolithic axes at Broadwater.
4	3006-MWS218	TQ14300 05800	Bronze-Age pottery with female cremation at Charmondean, on Hill Barn golf course
5	3235-MWS309	TQ14230 04380	Bronze age cremation opposite cemetery off South farm road.
6	3187-MWS3929	-	Scatter of Bronze Age pottery and flint at Lyons farm
7	3249-MWS320,	TQ13750 04410	Undiagnostic prehistoric flint flakes and scrapers at West Tarring
8	3270-MWS335	TQ13940 04430	Bronze Age metalwork comprising 13 axe-heads at South farm Road
9	3173-MWS1068	TQ15150 05390	A late Bronze Age palstave axe at Lyon's Barn Nursury
10	3248-MWS319	TQ13300 04730	An iron Age coin at Tarring
11	3004-MWS5600	TQ14380 05450	Romano-British pottery at Broadwater pumping station
12	8051-MWS8174	TQ1326504718	Roman cemetery: 5 cremation groups of 1-6 vessels at 11-15 Offington Lane, dated to 2 nd to 3 rd centuries
13	3062-MWS227	TQ14300 05190	Roman Skeleton, pottery and worked flint at the Corporation Pit in waterworks Lane, Broadwater.
14	3061-MWS1115	TQ1439 0523	A further possibly Roman skeleton at the Corporation Pit in waterworks Lane, Broadwater
15	3129-MWS1142	TQ13870 05800	Roman pottery at Offington Mill
16	3251-MWS5620	TQ14040 04560	Trajanic coin at west Tarring

HER Summary

Site Code	HBL 12					
Identification Name and Address	Hill Barn Lane, Worthing					
County, District &/or Borough	Worthing, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	51410 110540					
Geology	Head deposits over the Woolwich and Reading beds.					
Arch. South-East Project Number	5012					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 8/10/2012 - 12/10/2012	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	CgMs					
Project Manager	Andrew Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Philippa Stephenson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<p>Summary</p> <p>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Barratt Southern Counties and Worthing College to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Hill Barn Lane, West Sussex.</p> <p>Modern disturbance was recorded in Trenches 11 and 12 only. The integrity of the substrate appeared intact across the rest of the site. Despite this, little evidence of archaeological activity was recorded – only four small undated pits/postholes, and, with the exception of a single residual Mesolithic or Bronze-Age worked flint, no significant finds were made. It is considered highly unlikely therefore that construction work relating to the development of the site will have an impact upon any significant archaeological remains.</p>						

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-136337

Project details

Project name	Hill Barn Lane, Worthing
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of Barratt Southern Counties and Worthing College to conduct an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land west of Hill Barn Lane, West Sussex. Modern disturbance was recorded in Trenches 11 and 12 only. The integrity of the substrate appeared intact across the rest of the site. Despite this, little evidence of archaeological activity was recorded - only four small undated pits/postholes, and, with the exception of a single residual Mesolithic or Bronze-Age worked flint, no significant finds were made. It is considered highly unlikely therefore that construction work relating to the development of the site will have an impact upon any significant archaeological remains.
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2012 End: 12-10-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	5012 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	HBL 12 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT FLAKE Early Bronze Age

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX WORTHING WORTHING Hill barn Lane, Worthing
Postcode	BN14 9QB
Study area	13484.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 51410 10540 50 0 50 52 26 N 000 09 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 22.68m Max: 25.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Philippa Stephenson
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

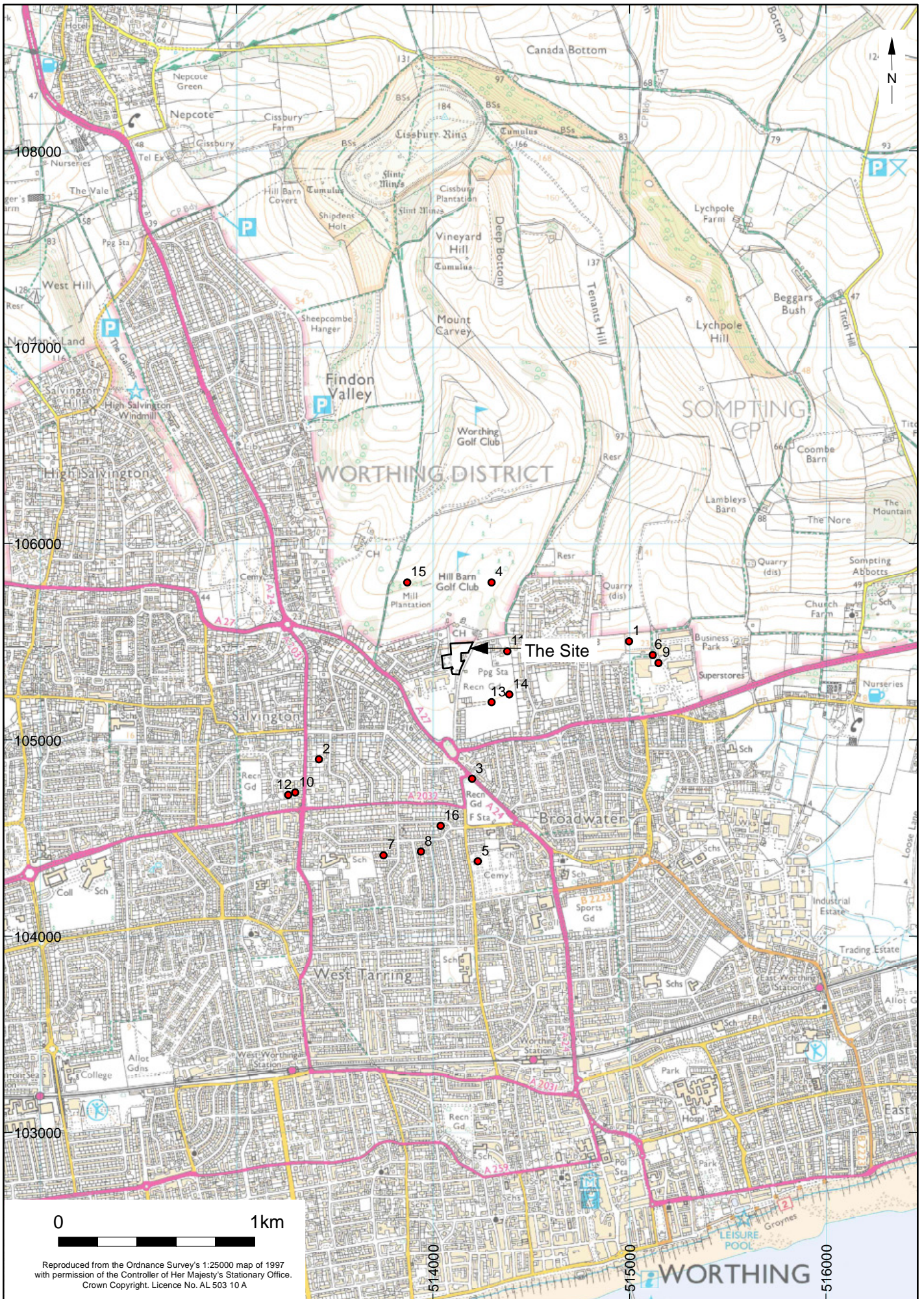
Project archives

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Section"

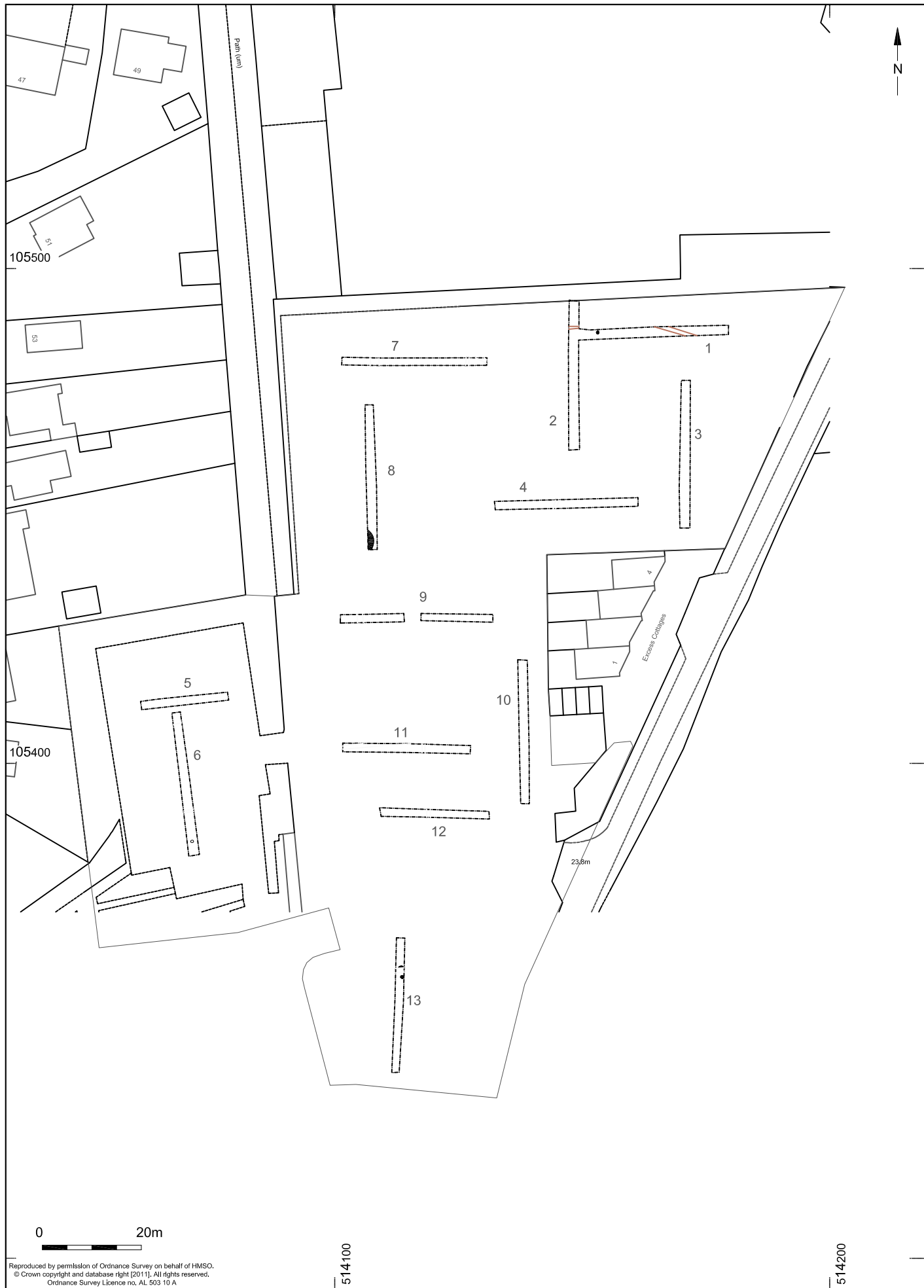
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Hill barn Lane, Worthing
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stephenson, P.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Brighton
Description	Archaeological evaluation report

Entered by	d.swift (d.swift@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	26 October 2012

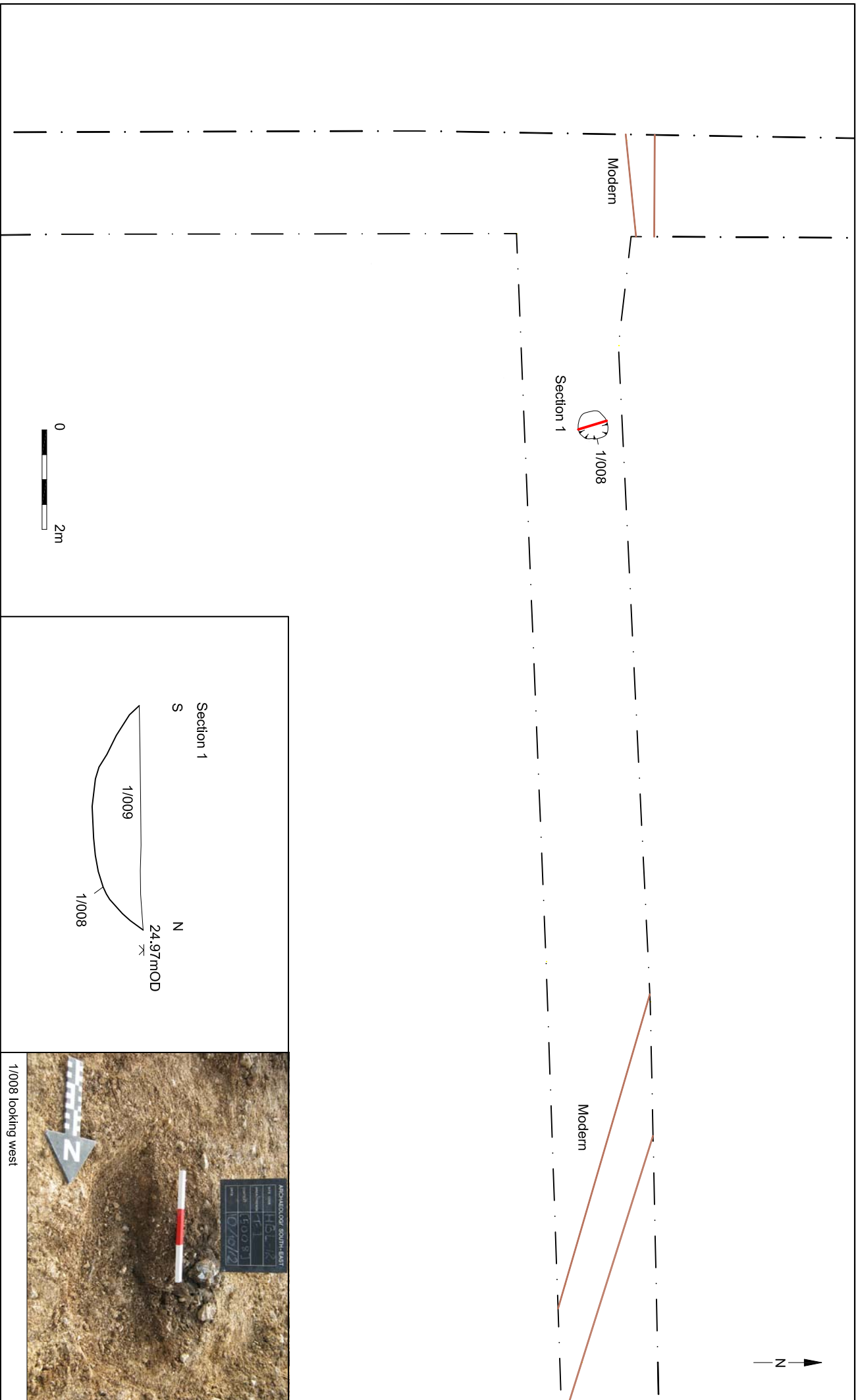


© Archaeology South-East		Hill Barn Lane, Worthing	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 5012	Oct 2012	Site location and HER	
Report Ref: 2012217	Drawn by: JLR		

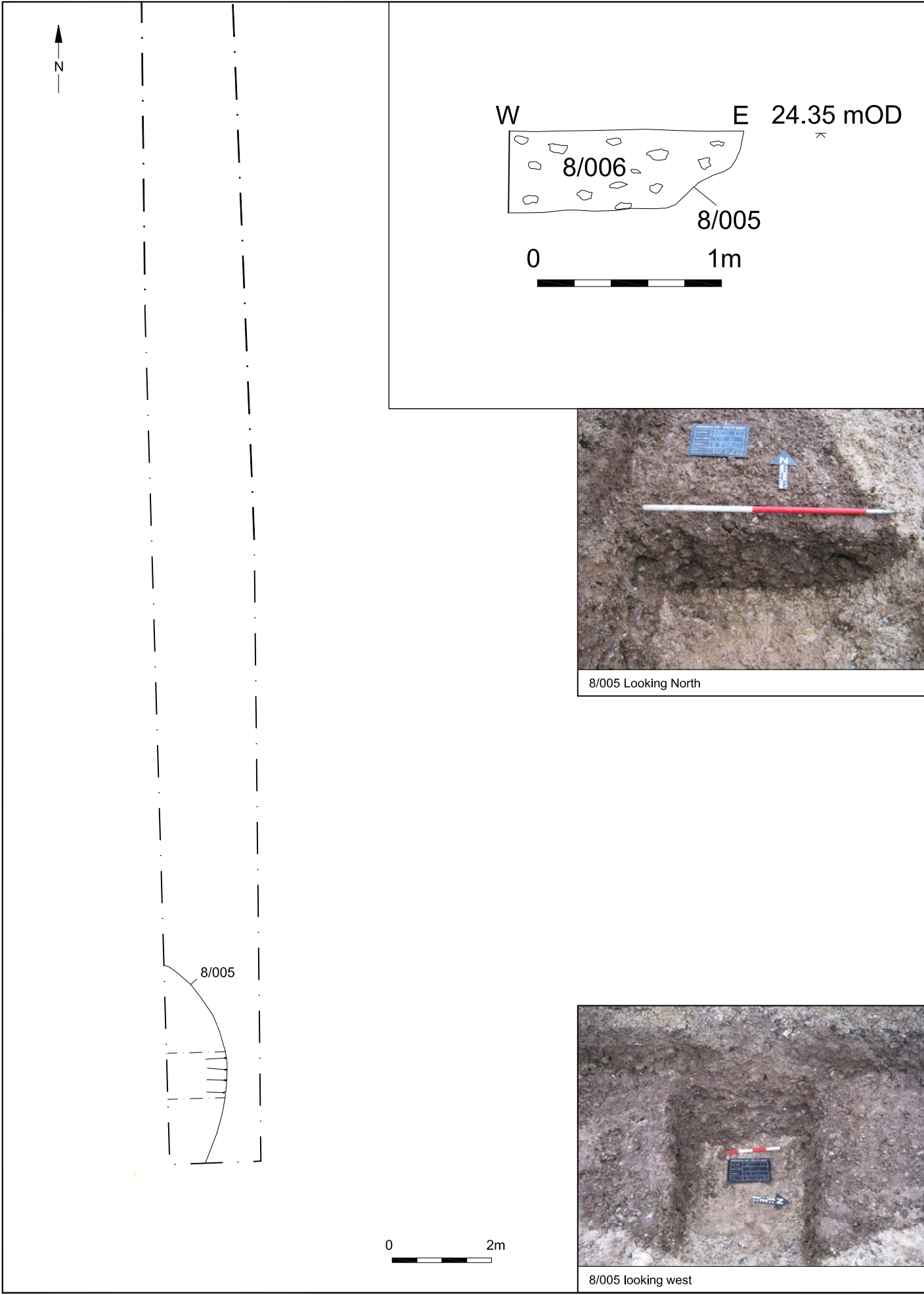


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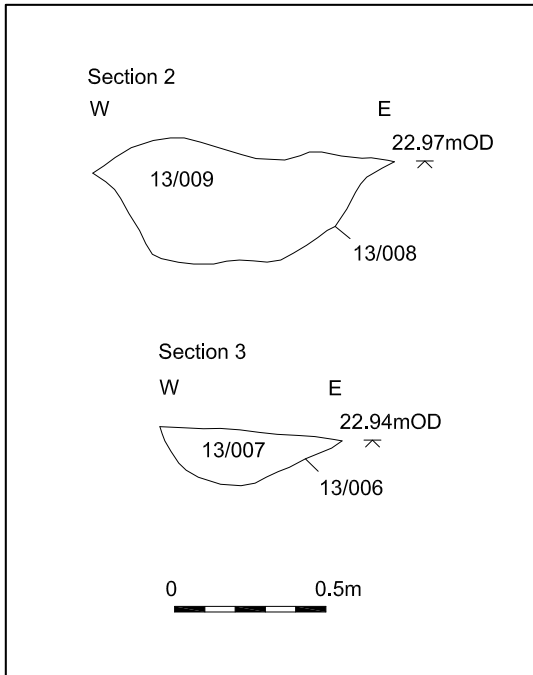
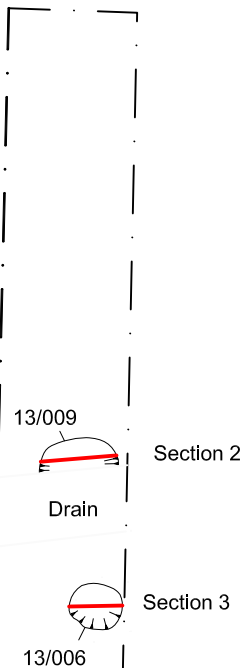
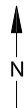
© Archaeology South-East		Hill Barn Lane, Worthing		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 5012	Oct 2012	Trench location		
Report Ref: 2012217	Drawn by: AR			



© Archaeology South-East		Hill Barn Lane	
Project Ref: 5012	Oct 2012		
Report Ref: 2012217	Drawn by: AR	Trench 1: Plan, section and photographs	
			Fig. 3



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Project Ref: 5012	Oct 2012	Trench 8: plan and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012217	Drawn by: AR		



13/008 looking north

© Archaeology South-East		Hill Barn Lane, Worthing	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 5012	Oct 2012	Trench 13: plan, sections and photograph	
Report Ref: 2012217	Drawn by: AR		

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