

**An Archaeological Excavation at
94-96 High Street, Shoreham-By-Sea, West Sussex**

Post-Excavation Summary and proposals for publication

**Planning Ref:SU/80/04/TP
West Sussex: Adur District**

**Project No. 2111
Sitecode: SHO06**

Simon Stevens

October 2006

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**Version 2
February 2007**

INTRODUCTION

An application for planning permission for the construction of a basemented office/shop at 94-96 High Street, Shoreham (Fig 1) was granted by Adur District Council (ref: SU/80/04/TP). A condition requiring a programme of archaeological work was attached to the consent. Subsequently Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), was commissioned by The Alexander Partnership to undertake an archaeological excavation at the site in advance of the development (Fig 2).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The mechanical removal of a c.800mm deep overburden from an area measuring c.7m by c.8m, revealed the heavily truncated remains of a group of archaeological features, mostly consisting of shallow medieval pits (Fig 2). The level of truncation was problematic, resulting in the survival of what appeared to be only the bases of the medieval features, but also leading to intrusion of modern material (including a collection of air gun pellets) into the majority of the features.

However, medieval material was recovered, with pottery ranging in date from the late 12th to the early 15th century (including a sherd from an imported Rouen jug), as well as modest assemblages of tile, metalwork, stone, animal and fish bone, including a piece of worked cattle bone. The 12th century material appears to be residual, suggesting that the main period of activity at the site began in the 13th century and continued through into the 15th century, a date range seen at other sites in Shoreham such as No. 5, John Street and Ropetackle (on the opposite side of the road to the current site, Fig 1).

The key features excavated are summarised in Table 1 below and shown on Fig 2.

Feature	Type	Depth	Filled By	Comment
[10]	Pit	120mm	[11]	
[12]	Pit	210mm	[13]	
[14]	Pit	270mm	[15]	Cuts [16]
[16]	Pit	280mm	[17]	Cut by [14]
[18]	Post- Hole	100mm	[19]	Modern
[20]	Pit	130mm	[21]	Modern
[22]	Linear	180mm	[23]	Modern
[26]	Pit	460mm	[27], [25]	Cuts [38]
[30]	Large Pit	480mm	[31]	
[32]	Post-Hole	150mm	[33]	Modern
[34]	Post-Hole	110mm	[35]	Modern
[36]	Large Pit	550mm	[37]	Cuts [38]
[38]	Pit	400mm	[39]	Cut by [26] [36]

Table 1: Key Archaeological Features Excavated

Post-medieval material including pottery, clay pipe, brick, tile and mortar was recovered from excavated features and from the overburden. Unfortunately, such later material was also present in the environmental samples taken from the medieval pits, confirming that the level of truncation at the site had led to extensive cross contamination between the modern overburden and the archaeological deposits, thus limiting the potential of environmental assemblages.

Although the quantity of material recovered from the site is somewhat dwarfed by that from Ropetackle, the survival of medieval features (albeit with clear evidence of heavy truncation/cross contamination) is significant, and adds to the corpus of recently discovered medieval remains from the town.

THE FINDS

A modest assemblage of finds was recovered from the excavations at 94–96 High Street Shoreham; the quantification is shown in Table 2 and the spot dates for contexts with datable material are listed below.

Spot Dates:

- [1] C19th (x3 resid. C14th)
- [5] C19th
- [11] late C13th – 14th (intru x2 asbestos)
- [13] mid C13th – 14th
- [15] C19th (cbm only)
- [17] C13th
- [27] C14th – early 15th (resid late C12th-early/mid C13th x2)
- [29] C13th – 14th (cbm only)
- [31] C14th – early 15th (resid. Late C12th – mid 13th x4)
- [37] C14th – early 15th (resid C13th x2) (intru. C19th mortar x1)
- [39] mid C13th – 14th (intru. C19th/20th glass x1)

Context	Pottery	CBM	Stone	Bone	Shell	Iron	Slate	Glass	CTP	Other
[1]	9/110	1/10			3/110				9/32	
[5]	2/8							1/31		
[11]	3/19	1/3		7/52	7/253	1/17				Asbestos 2/8
[13]	1/56	1/5		2/14	24/276					
[15]		5/733								Charcoal 4/24 Mortar 2/32
[17]	4/30	7/117			3/13	1/13				
[27]	24/368	7/400		3/26	51/1389		1/167			
[29]		5/113			1/77					
[31]	20/220	7/145	3/152	13/198	5/143		5/50			
[37]	30/267	50/2057	4/153	18/242	26/909	2/16	16/148			Mortar 1/48
[39]	4/54	11/471		11/464	10/408		1/6	1/9		

Table 2: Quantification of finds by count/weight (g)

The Pottery

Luke Barber

The archaeological work at the site recovered a total of 97 sherds of pottery, weighing 1,132g, from nine individually numbered contexts. The material is generally in fair to good condition with most sherds showing little sign of extensive abrasion. Sherd sizes range from small to medium/large (ie from 10 to 100mm across). Contexts groups are always small with the two largest assemblages consisting of only 30 and 24 sherds (contexts [37] and [27] respectively). Although some contexts do have some intrusive/residual material this is usually easy to isolate. The material is of the medieval and late post-medieval periods.

Medieval

The earliest material consists of a few medium fired 13th-century cooking pot sherds tempered with fine/medium sand and moderate flint/shell grits to 0.75mm. A number of the sherds show signs of abrasion and are clearly residual (ie two sherds in context [27]), however, some are larger and less abraded though they are still probably residual (three sherds in context [31]). These early sherds from context [31] include a beaded flaring rim from a cooking pot with external sooting. This context also produced a residual cooking pot body sherd in a medium fired early 13th-century flint tempered fabric. Only context [17] contains 13th-century pottery which may not be residual. This deposit produced four cooking pot sherds in a medium fired medium sand tempered fabric with occasional white flint and shell inclusions to 0.75mm, one with the same rim type as noted in context [31]. The earliest pottery clearly shows activity on the site in the first half of the 13th century.

The majority of the medieval pottery can be dated to the later 13th to 14th centuries, with some possibly extending into the very early 15th century. The fabrics are harder fired and the majority consist of undecorated cooking pot and bowl sherds in fine/medium sand tempered fabrics, most with rare/occasional angular flint or shell inclusions to 0.75mm. These are obviously a development from the earlier 13th-century fabrics. Cooking pots and bowls with club rims predominate. Some of these vessels, most notably from contexts [27] and [37], have patchy internal glazing on their bases suggesting a mid 14th- to early 15th- century date range. One such bowl from context [27] has an undercut squared rim and sooting on the exterior of the vessel and its interior rim. Jug sherds are present in the larger 14th-century contexts: [27], [31] and [37] contained five, seven and five sherds respectively. All are in well fired fine sand tempered fabrics and are usually glazed green with thumbled bases. Decoration is quite sparse but incised/combed lines appear the most common and one example from [37] has an applied clay strip. These vessels are typical of the 'West Sussex Ware' tradition of the late 13th to early 15th centuries. The only imported sherd present is from a developed Rouen jug with applied triangular-sectioned clay strip below the green glaze, context [1].

Post-medieval

A small quantity of 19th-century pottery was recovered. Context [5] contained part of a blue transfer-printed pearlware saucer and glazed redware bowl, while a little pearlware and plain 'china' was recovered from context [1].

Significance and potential

The pottery assemblage from the site is small and lacks large groups. Much larger groups of the same period were recovered from the Ropetackle site in Shoreham and the current assemblage does not contain any new fabrics than already covered by the Ropetackle fabric series. The nature of the current assemblage means it has no potential to further the study of ceramics in the area.

Methodology

It is not proposed to undertake any further analysis on the pottery from the site. However, as the pottery ably demonstrates the periods of occupation a summary report c 300 words will be produced for publication. This will be drawn from the above factual statement and briefly outline the different periods represented by the ceramics. No vessels are proposed for illustration.

The Clay Pipe

Elke Raemen and Luke Barber

The assemblage of clay pipe is small and consists of only nine stem fragments (32g), all from context [1]. Four are of 19th-century date while the remaining five are residual 17th- and 18th-century pieces. The stems are all plain but one, which is decorated with a cordon and has a decorated bowl fragment still attached to it (19th century).

Significance and potential

The clay pipes from the excavations have already been checked against the spot dating and are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

Methodology

The clay pipes have been fully recorded on pro forma for the archive and all shall be discarded. No report is required for publication.

Ceramic Building Material

Elke Raemen and Luke Barber

A relatively large assemblage of ceramic building material (cbm) (95 pieces) was recovered from the site, weighing 4054g from 10 individually numbered contexts. By far the largest proportion of material is of medieval date (seven contexts containing 87 pieces). The remaining three contexts produced material dating to the late post-medieval period. It should be noted that the ceramic building material from context [11] (one piece of brick, dating to the 18th to 19th century) does not agree with the pottery date of late 13th to 14th

century and thus appears to be intrusive. The contexts all produced small groups of cbm, except context [37], which consisted of 50 pieces weighing 2057g (all medieval but for one intrusive roof tile fragment dating to the 18th–19th century).

The majority of the medieval assemblage consists of roofing tile. These were mainly nib tiles (67 pieces from 4 different contexts, of which 48 are from context [37]). Peg tiles were also represented (11 from three different contexts) and one ridge tile, from context [39], was noted. No complete tiles have been recovered. No detailed study of the fabric was made at this stage, though it can be noted that the majority was of the same type: low to medium fire with sand and calcareous inclusions. The post-medieval assemblage contained only one roofing tile fragment, appearing as an intrusion in medieval context [37].

Only two possible brick fragments were recovered from medieval contexts and seven brick fragments from post-medieval contexts.

Potential

The cbm assemblage from the site is not considered to hold potential for any further detailed analysis. This is due to the small size of the assemblage, the large number of residual and intrusive material present and the homogenous nature of the medieval fabric. However, the presence of nib tiles in quite a coarse fabric is interesting as these suggest a 13th-century date for much of the material and as such are likely to be old tiles dumped in 14th-century contexts.

Methodology

The cbm assemblage has been quantified by type/fabric on pro forma for archive and any complete dimensions have been noted and fabrics recorded though not in detail. The assemblage has been discarded. No report is proposed for publication though a note on the presence of nib tile should be included in the site description.

The Glass

Elke Raemen

Only two fragments of glass (40g) were recovered from two individually numbered contexts. A dark green wine bottle fragment (context [5]) can be dated to the late 18th to 19th centuries. The second fragment, of clear bottle glass, can be dated to the 19th to 20th century and appears as an intrusion in medieval context [39].

Significance and potential

The glass assemblage is too small to hold any potential for further analysis.

Methodology

The glass assemblage has been recorded on pro forma for the archive and the material discarded. No report is proposed for publication.

The Metalwork

Elke Raemen

The excavation produced only six pieces of metalwork (49g) from three different contexts, all dating to the medieval period. Four pieces of ironwork were recovered and two pieces of copper alloy. The ironwork is in poor condition, badly corroded and consists solely of nails. The copper alloy, which is in bad condition as well, consists of two sheet fragments (SF 1).

Significance and potential

The metalwork assemblage is considered to have no potential for further analysis. This is due to the small size of the assemblage and the homogenous undatable nature of the material.

Methodology

The metalwork has been listed on pro forma for the archive and discarded. No report is proposed for publication.

The Worked Bone

Luke Barber

A single fragment of worked bone SF2 was recovered from context 29, dated 13th/14th century. It consists of part of a split cattle metapodial which has been smoothed and had a hole drilled through the distal end. Too little is present to be certain of function but it could be part of a large net needle.

Significance and potential

The single piece of worked bone from the site is only considered to hold limited potential for further analysis as it is broken and comes from a context only dated by ceramic building material. However, it is almost certainly of medieval date and does indicate the possibility of 'craft' activities on the site.

Methodology

It is proposed to try and find a parallel for the worked bone object and confirm its identification. Although no separate specialist report is proposed its presence, along with a quoted parallel (if found) should be noted in the main body of the report.

The Geological Material

Luke Barber

The stone assemblage from the site is small: 29 pieces, weighing a little over 1.1kg, from three different contexts, all dated late 13th to 14th century (contexts [27], [31] and [37]). With the exception of two pieces of fire-cracked flint in [31] all the stone is derived from roofing material. This consists of West Country slate (22/863g) and Horsham stone (5/245g). The slate is likely to

relate to 12th- to 13th-century roofing while the Horsham stone is more likely to be from the 14th to 15th centuries. Only one complete dimension is present: a 90mm wide narrow slate from [27].

Significance and potential

The stone assemblage from the site is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis due to its small size and limited range.

Methodology

The stone has been listed on pro forma for the archive and the material discarded. Mention of the presence of the slate and Horsham stone should be made in the body of the main text but no separate specialist report is proposed for publication.

The Mortar

Luke Barber

Three fragments of mortar were recovered from the site (80g). The two pieces from [15] (dated 19th century by the ceramic building material) are cement-based with abundant flint pebble and coal inclusions to 4mm. The piece from medieval [37] is likely to be intrusive as it is a cement-based render with coarse flint pebbles to 7mm. A 19th-century date is likely.

The mortar is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis as the assemblage is small and of late post-medieval date. The material will be discarded and no further work is proposed.

The Animal Bone

Lucy Sibun

Approximately 50 fragments of bone were recovered from the site. The assemblage was in a reasonable state of preservation but contained many small and uninformative fragments. No complete elements were present. The majority was recovered from 14th – early 15th century contexts [27], [31] and [37]. The dominant species identified was cattle, with sheep, pig and fish present in smaller quantities. Butchery was noted on a single cattle fragment.

Thirteenth to 14th century [11], [13] and [39] also contained fragments of cattle, sheep and pig but no butchery was noted.

Significance and potential

The small assemblage holds little potential for further work.

Methodology

The bone assemblage has been fully identified and recorded for the archive. No specialist report is proposed but reference to the assemblage will be made in the site description.

The Shell

Elke Raemen

A relatively large assemblage of shell from nine different contexts was recovered from the excavations: 130 pieces weighing 3608g. All material is from medieval contexts, with oyster as the main species, though cockles and mussels are also represented. The oysters are in good condition and consist mainly of mature individuals, with a minimum number of 45 individuals. The oyster fragments are predominantly of lower valves and some shells show evidence of marine boring parasitic activity. The largest group was found in context [27] (a minimum number of 15 individuals). A small number of cockle shells was recovered from [13], consisting of a minimum number of five individuals (nine fragments). Mussels were found in [27] (15 fragments from at least two individuals), [37] (four fragments from at least two individuals) and [39] (one fragment).

Significance and potential

The assemblage of shell from this site is considered to be too small for any further analysis. A far larger and more significant medieval assemblage has been retrieved at the Ropetackle site and will shed light on resource procurement and diet in Shoreham. The current assemblage is unlikely to add any new data to that from Ropetackle.

Methodology

The shell has been listed on pro forma for archive, and discarded. No report is proposed for publication. Its presence however will be noted in the main report.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Lucy Allott

Introduction

Bulk samples were taken from six medieval pit fill contexts ([31], [27], [37], [13], [11] and [17]) to obtain representative samples of charcoal, fish bones and molluscs for further analysis and to establish the presence of other archaeobotanical remains such as cereals. Sampling was also aimed at recovering datable artefacts such as pottery and cbm while establishing any evidence for the different functions of these pit deposits.

Methods

Residues (heavy fraction) and flots (light fraction) were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively. The flots and residues were air dried and passed through graded sieves to aid the sorting process. Flots were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10-40. Archaeological and environmental materials from the flots and residues have been classified and quantified (Tables 3 & 4). Identifications have been made through

comparison with modern reference materials and texts (Martin & Barkley 2000; Jacomet 2006)

Results

Each sample produced a range of artefacts and environmental remains. Artefacts present include pottery, cbm, burnt clay, worked flint, slate, coal, slag and glass. The environmental remains include bone, fish bone, marine molluscs and charred botanicals. The bone and marine molluscs are consistent with those included in the finds report. Insufficient fish bones were recovered for further analysis and therefore only the charred botanicals are discussed further here.

The samples contained evidence for modern contaminants including small quantities of uncharred *Solanum nigra* seeds and lead air gun rifle pellets in samples <1001>, <1002> and <1003>. The method by which these were introduced is unclear however it suggests that considerable cross percolation may have occurred between these essentially medieval deposits and the younger overlying deposits. In addition some white fibres were found in samples <1001>, <1002>, and <1005> that are clearly of modern origin.

Moderate quantities of charcoal fragments, charred cereals, non-cereal crop seeds and weed seeds were present in all of the samples. Charcoal fragments from the flots were too few and fragmented to merit further species identifications. The majority of the charred material (noted during excavation) consisted of charcoal fragments less than 4mm and macro botanicals. Samples <1002> and <1006> were particularly rich in a range of cereals - *Triticum* spp. and *Hordeum* sp. (barley). No chaff was noted in any of the samples. Fragments of *Pisum sativa* and several weed seeds were present

Sample No.	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006
Context No.	31	27	37	13	11	17
Volume (ml)	50	50	70	20	30	75
Total Weight (g)	10	12	22	2	8	24
Uncharred %	<5	15	<5	<5	10	<5
Seeds Uncharred	* <i>S. nigra</i>	* <i>S. nigra</i>	* <i>S. nigra</i>	* <i>S. nigra</i>	* <i>S. nigra</i>	* <i>S. nigra</i>
Charcoal >4mm frags	*	**	**	*	*	*
Charcoal <4mm	***	****	***	**	**	***
Seeds Charred	*			*		*
Cereals	**	***	**	*	**	*****
Shells		*				

Table 3: Flot quantification (charcoal quantification: * = 1-50, ** = 51-100, *** = 101-200, **** = 201-300, ***** = >300)

Significance and Potential

These samples have confirmed the presence of environmental remains including charred botanicals such as cereals, non-cereal crop seeds and some wood charcoal fragments. The cereals are generally well preserved and contain a range of *Triticum* spp. (wheat) including free threshing and non-free threshing wheat seeds as well as *Hordeum* sp. (barley). No chaff fragments

and very few weed seeds were recovered indicating that the cereals represent the later stages of crop processing activities or possibly grain storage. Non-cereal crops were not well represented. Some *Pisum sativa* fragments were present but they are so few that they may be interpreted as incidental and perhaps even accidental inclusions.

The charred botanical remains are varied and well preserved however their potential for providing further information on the economy of the site is limited due to the presence of modern contaminants. These contaminants (the air gun pellets and white fibres) occur across the samples and unfortunately they provide evidence for mixing of deposits across the site rather than within a localised area.

Methodology

No further work is recommended

Sample No.	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006
Context No.	31	27	37	13	11	17
Charcoal >4mm	*/<2	**/<2	***8	*/<2	*/<2	*/<2
Charcoal <4mm	***4	**4	**6	*/<2	*/<2	*/<2
Charred botanical	* cereals & pulses		* cereals	* cereals	* cereals	** cereals
Bone	***16	***20	**46	*2	**10	*/<2
Fish Bone	***20	****20	****12	*/<2	*/<2	*/<2
Marine Molluscs	***24	****/266 8	****/152	***16	**10	*/<2
Pottery	*/34	**102	**34		**34	*/16
CBM	***62	**84	*/150	*/<2	***112	***32
Burnt Clay	2/24		2/6			
Worked Flint			**90			*/4
FCF	**98	2/60	**14	*/<2	*/16	**24
Slate			****56			
Coal						*/<2
Slag						***12
Industrial debris (magnetic bits)	**8		**4		**14	
Fe objects		*/50	*/26		*/<2	
Glass	1/<2				*/6	
Pb air rifle pellets	2/2	1/<2	1/<2			

Table 4: Residue quantification (* = 1-25, ** = 26-50, *** = 51-75, **** = 76 – 100, ***** = >100)

PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

It is proposed to prepare a short report on the historical and archaeological context of the site, the archaeological findings and associated assemblages. This would be in the form of a brief site narrative and would not include separate specialist reports, as outlined in the above summaries; instead the site narrative prepared for publication would make reference to, and include information on, the finds and environmental material derived from the post-excavation assessments undertaken. The historical context of the site within the medieval centre of Shoreham will be summarised; this will take into account the relationship with the site at Ropetackle, the topographical and documentary evidence.

This short report would be offered to the county archaeological journal, *Sussex Archaeological Collection*. It is hoped this report could be prepared within a timetable that would enable it to be published in the same volume as the recently submitted report on the excavations at No. 5 John Street, Shoreham.

References

Martin, A.C. & Barkley, W.D. 2000. *Seed Identification Manual*. The Blackburn Press, New Jersey.

Jacomet, S. 2006. Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. 2nd edition. Unpublished manuscript.

SMR Summary Sheet

Site Code	SHO 06					
Identification Name and Address	94-96 High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea					
County, District &/or Borough	Adur District, West Sussex					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference.	521300 105200					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	2111					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. ✓	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field	Shallow Urban ✓	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. June 2006	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Alexander Partnership					
Project Manager	Neil Griffin/Darryl Palmer/Louise Rayner					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED ✓	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>A small-scale excavation was undertaken at the site in advance of development. A cluster of highly truncated medieval pits was encountered and recorded in a stripped area measuring c.7m by c.8m. The pottery assemblage, although limited, suggests 13th century activity at the site with evidence of continued utilisation into the 14th/early 15th centuries, mirroring the distribution of the medieval assemblage from the adjacent Ropetackle site.</p>						

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: *archaeol6-25201*

Project details

Project name	94-96 High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea
Short description of the project	Rescue excavation at 94-96 High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea
Project dates	Start: 10-06-2006 End: 14-06-2006
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	2111 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SHO 06 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	RUBBISH PITS Medieval
Monument type	RUBBISH PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR SHOREHAM BY SEA 94-96 High Street
Postcode	BN43 5XX
Study area	56.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 521300 105200 50.8735488772 0.162474568257 50 52 24 N 000 09 44 E Point
Height OD	Min: 4.50m Max: 4.60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Simon Stevens
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Alexander Partnership

Project archives

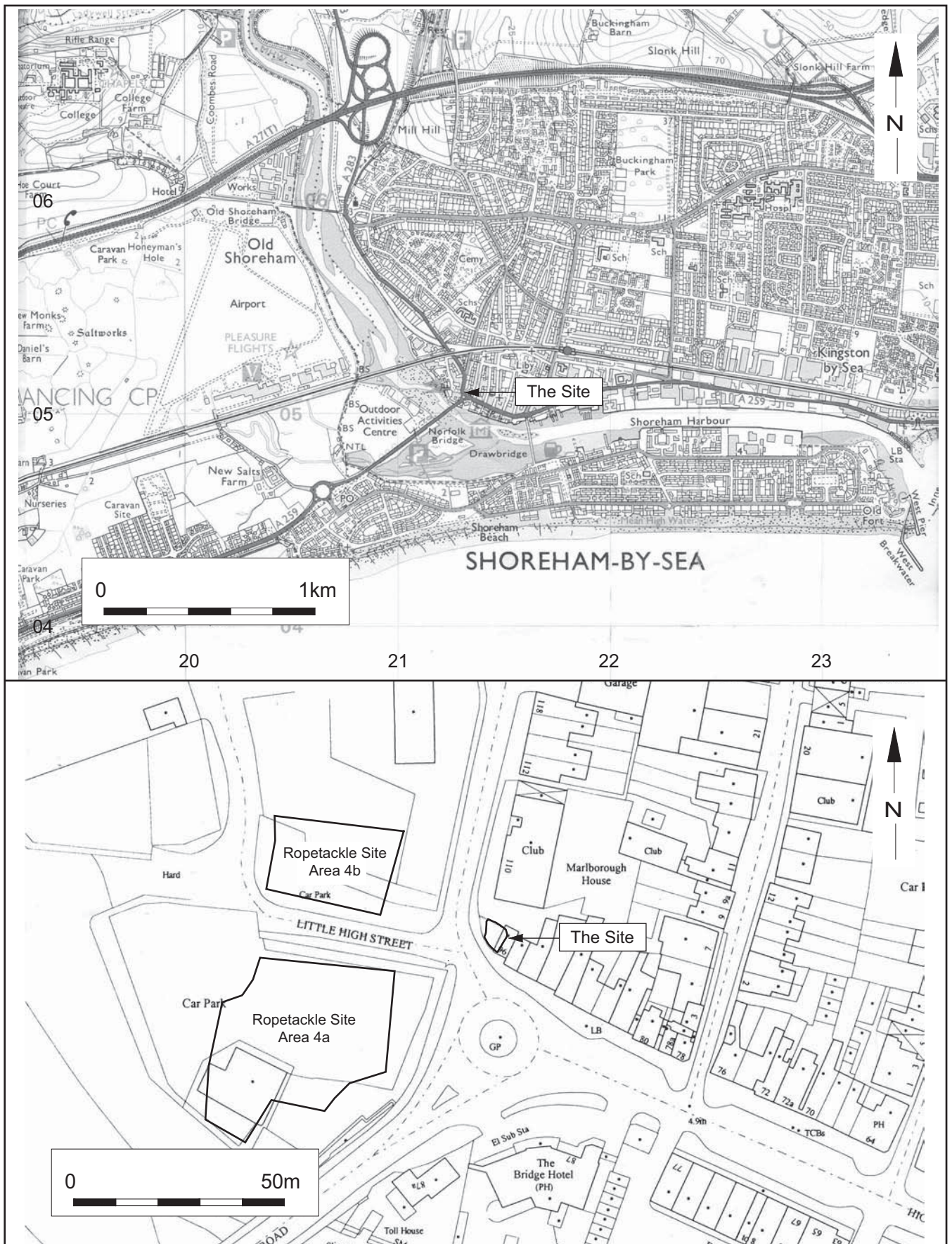
Physical Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Physical Archive ID	2111
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Worthing Museum
Paper Archive ID	2111
Paper Contents	'other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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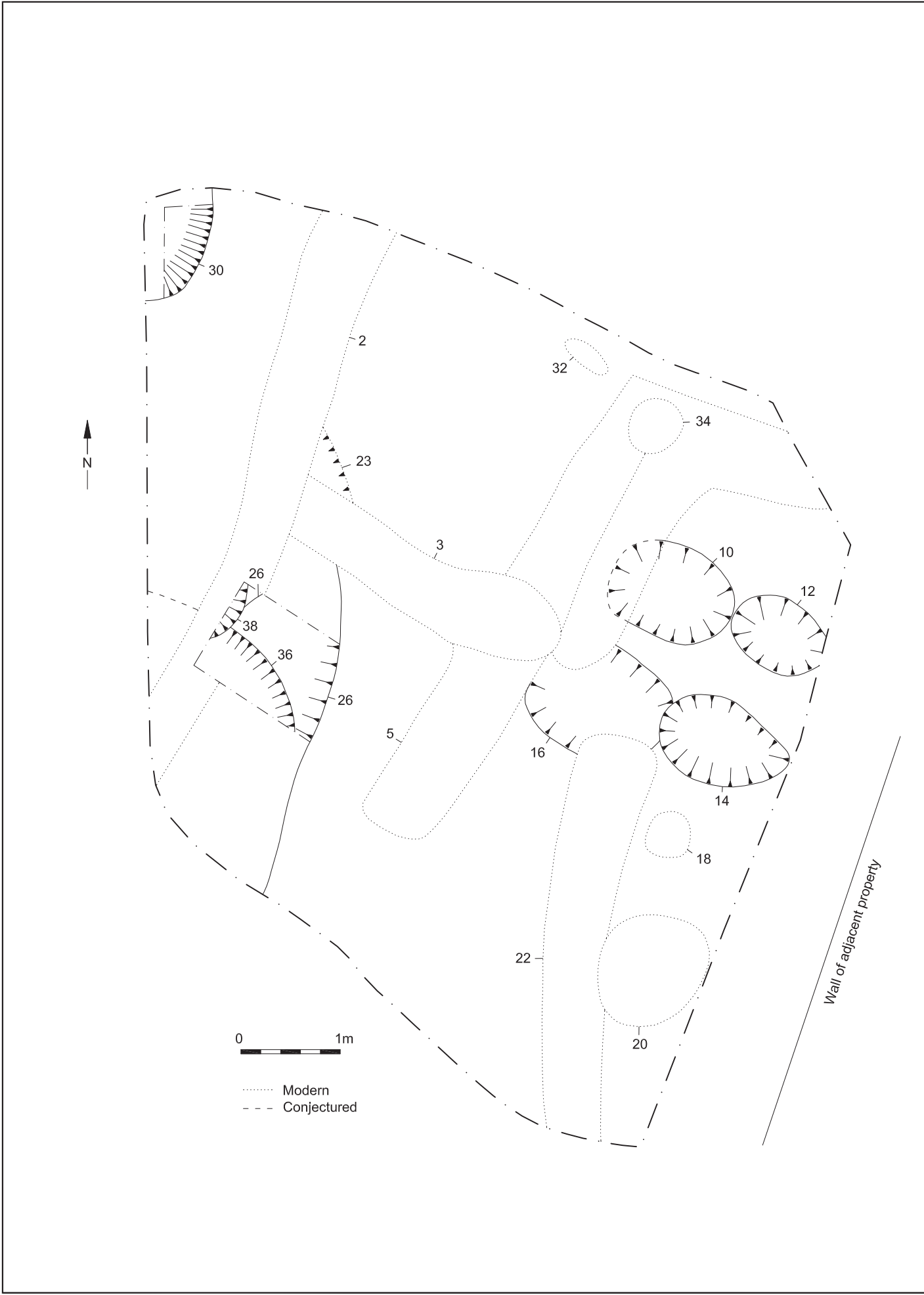
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© Archaeology South-East		94-96 High Street, Shoreham		Fig. 1
Ref: 2111	Oct 2006	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan	

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© Archaeology South-East			94-96 High Street, Shoreham	Fig. 2
Ref: 2111	Oct 2006	Drawn by: JLR	Site Plan	