

**An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at  
King's Manor Community College,  
Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex**

**NGR 523634 105620**

**ADUR: Shoreham-by-Sea  
Planning Reference: ADC/160/07**

**Project No. 2867**



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### **Summary**

*Three trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site to a cumulative length of 83m in April 2007. No archaeological features were identified, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. Finds included struck and fire-cracked flint, Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small assemblage of medieval pottery, as well as post-medieval pottery, tile, slate and metalwork.*

*Two geo-archaeological test-pits were also excavated..*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1** Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCLCAA), was commissioned by White Young Green Ltd. on behalf of West Sussex County Council (henceforth WSCC) to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at King's Manor Community College, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-By-Sea, West Sussex (NGR 523634 105620) (Fig. 1).
- 1.2** A planning application has been submitted by WSCC (Planning Reference: ADC/160/07) for the construction of a new technology block and associated access road at King's Manor Community College to the west of the current buildings, in an area now used as part of the College's playing field (Figs. 1 and 2). According to the British Geological Survey 1:50 000 map of the area (Sheet 318), the underlying geology at the site consists of Head Deposits overlying Upper Chalk.
- 1.3** The redevelopment at the College forms part of a larger overall scheme of building work at a number of schools in the Adur district, resulting from a recent decision to change the age at which pupils move to secondary school. Following consultations between West Sussex County Council's Children's and Young People's Services and the Historic Environment Team, the archaeological sensitivity of a number of the establishments, including the current site, was highlighted.
- 1.4** A Scoping Document was prepared by WSCC's Historic Environment Team outlining a scheme for the initial archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation of the site. The document indicated the possibility of the need for further archaeological and/or geoarchaeological work at the site subject to the results of the Stage 1 evaluation.
- 1.5** In accordance with the terms of the Scoping Document, a Method Statement was produced by Diccon Hart of Archaeology South-East giving details of the methodology to be used on site, in this case the mechanical excavation of archaeological trial trenches and geoarchaeological test-pits. The methodology to be used was agreed with John Mills before the commencement of the work.
- 1.6** The on-site work was undertaken by Simon Stevens (Senior Archaeologist) and David Atkin (Archaeologist) in April 2007. Chris Pine undertook the geoarchaeological work. The project was managed by Diccon Hart (Project Manager), and by Louise Rayner (Post-Excavation Manager)

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

**2.1** The site lies in part of the Coastal Plain rich in a variety of archaeological remains from the prehistoric and historic periods. The West Sussex County Sites and Monuments Record contains the following entries within the vicinity of the site:

SMR No. 3669, 3670      Prehistoric and Romano-British finds from a gravel pit 300m to the north-west of the site. Found between 1908 and 1915.

SMR No. 4348              Romano-British corn-drying oven and other features 300m to west-south-west of site. Excavations in 1927 and 1949.

**2.2** Other known archaeological remains in the Adur district include a substantial Roman villa.<sup>1</sup> In addition, there has been much recent archaeological work in the area. The majority has been concentrated in the medieval core of Shoreham (e.g. at the Ropetackle site)<sup>2</sup>, but there has also been a small-scale excavation in Southwick.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> S. E. Winbolt, Roman Villa at Southwick, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (hereafter SAC), **73**, 13-32 (1932), and D. Rudling, Excavations at the site of the Southwick Roman Villa, 1965 and 1981, SAC **123**, 73-84 (1985)

<sup>2</sup> S. Stevens, Excavations at Ropetackle, *Sussex Past and Present, The Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter* **100** p. 9-10 (2003)

<sup>3</sup> S. Stevens, Community Archaeology : Manor Cottage, Southwick, West Sussex, *Sussex Past and Present, The Sussex Archaeological Society Newsletter* **109** p.8 (2006)

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1** A pattern of three trial trenches, (two 30m length and one 23m in length) to a cumulative length of 83m was agreed with John Mills of West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Team before the commencement of work at the site. The trenches aimed to evaluate the archaeological and geoarchaeological potential of the site of the new technology block and the access road leading from Shirley Close. Although there were concerns that one of the trenches might need to be split to avoid the position of a known service, this proved unnecessary.
- 3.2** The locations of all of the trenches were checked with a CAT scanner for the presence of buried services. The trenches were then excavated by a 5 tonne 360° rubber-tracked excavator fitted with a five-foot (1.6m) wide toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of staff from Archaeology South-East.
- 3.3** The excavation was taken down to the top of the 'natural' deposits or any significant archaeological deposit, whichever was the higher. Care was taken not to damage archaeological deposits through excessive use of mechanical excavation. Revealed surfaces of the 'natural' were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify individual archaeological features. Spoil was scanned for the presence of artefacts, both visually and with a metal detector.
- 3.4** All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards, using standard Archaeology South-East context record sheets. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.
- 3.5** All trenches and features were levelled to the Ordnance Datum from a Temporary Bench Mark set up at the site with reference to an Ordnance Survey Bench Mark located at the entrance to the Glebe Middle School, Kingston Lane (value 10.83mAOD)
- 3.6** A full photographic record of the work was kept and will form part of the site archive. The work was undertaken under the site code KMC 07. The archive (including the finds) is presently held at the Archaeology South-East office in Portslade and will be offered to Worthing Museum in due course.

#### **4.0 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS (Fig. 2)**

- 4.1** Trench **T1** was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 210mm (12.76mAOD) at the northern end and to 360mm (12.45mAOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The overburden consisted of two distinct layers. The uppermost was a mid-greyish brown silty clay topsoil of varying thickness (Context **1/001**), which overlies a c.10mm thick mid-brownish yellow silty clay (Context **1/002**), forming the interface between the topsoil and the underlying natural drift geology, which was a brownish yellow slightly clayey silt Head deposit (Context **1/003**).
- 4.2** There had been considerable modern truncation of the base of the trench, with recently laid surfaces and other areas of disturbance to the surface of the 'natural'. Despite this, a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden, although no archaeological features were observed. Following inspection by John Mills of West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Team, the trench was backfilled and compacted as far as possible.
- 4.3** Trench **T2** was excavated to a length of 23m and to a depth of 490mm (12.04mAOD) at the northern end and to 480mm (11.87mAOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The layers of overburden and the underlying natural drift geology were similar to those encountered in Trench **T1**, and were recorded as Contexts **2/001**, **2/002** and **2/003** respectively.
- 4.4** Again there was evidence of considerable recent truncation of the surface of the 'natural', but to a slightly lesser extent than found in Trench **T1**. Although no features were observed, a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. Following inspection by John Mills, the trench was backfilled and compacted as far as possible.
- 4.5** Trench **T3** was excavated to a length of 30m and to a depth of 520mm (11.68mAOD) at the northern end and to 380mm (11.40mAOD) at the southern end at which the 'natural' was encountered and mechanical excavation ceased. The layers of overburden and underlying drift geology were similar to those encountered in Trench **T1**, and were recorded as Contexts **3/001**, **3/002** and **3/003** respectively.
- 4.6** There was little evidence of the heavy modern truncation observed in the other two trenches, although there was a service trench at the immediate southern end of the evaluation trench. No archaeological features were observed, but a small assemblage of artefacts was

recovered from the overburden. Following inspection by John Mills, the trench was backfilled and compacted as far as possible.

- 4.7** The methodology and results of geoarchaeological evaluation are appended below.



## **5.0 THE GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS** by Chris Pine

### **5.1 Introduction**

**5.1.1** This summary report presents details of the findings of a programme of Geoarchaeological investigation, by test pit excavation, at the study site undertaken on April 12th 2007 by C. A. Pine on behalf of Archaeology South East.

**5.1.2** In addition to results of field work existing geotechnical information for the site [White Young Green Environmental 2006] were reviewed.

**5.1.3** It is understood this geoarchaeological summary report is to form a component part of an archaeological report detailing results of an archaeological investigation undertaken at the site by Archaeology South East [ASE].

**5.1.4** Sub section 4. of the scoping brief for the archaeological trial investigation allowed for the excavation and recording of stratigraphic sequences at up to 3 spaced site locations where purposive geoarchaeological evaluation might expose sediments of palaeoenvironmental significance specifically Pleistocene marine/beach facies sediments that may correlate with lower elevation raised beach deposits [Bates et al 1997].

### **5.2 Aims and objectives of the survey**

**5.2.1** The primary objectives of the field evaluation were:

- Provide an initial assessment as to likely mode of deposition for sediment bodies/units at the site.
- Assess the geoarchaeological and palaeogeographic significance / potential of sediment bodies / units present at the site.
- Determine the presence of, or potential for, undisturbed primary context archaeological remains / artefacts in the sediments encountered.
- Assess and attempt preliminary integration of the site stratigraphic model with selected key area sites of known geoarchaeological and palaeogeographic significance.
- To establish the distribution and depth across the site of marine derived [raised beach sediment units] sediments that may be present within the site area.
- To assess the nature and significance of key sediment units at the site that may be under threat of impact from proposed development works.

### **5.3 Summary Review of Regional Palaeogeography**

**5.3.1** The study site is centred at approximately 523634 105620 and lies at an elevation of c. + 12.00 metres AOD [Above Ordnance Datum]

**5.3.2** The site sits within the lower southerly area of the West Sussex Coastal Plain. The coastal plain can be sub-divided into two geographical regions, comprising of an upper and lower area. The upper coastal plain consists of land above c. +15.0m O.D. [Ordnance Datum] and is restricted to a narrow strip of ground at the foot of the South Downs.

**5.3.3** Across much of the coastal plain the southern limit of the Upper Coastal Plain follows the east west orientated line of the A27 road. The lower coastal plain comprises the majority of the area and consists of all land below +15.0m O.D. and extends to the present day coastline. This sub-division, based on altitude, is clear between Chichester and Arundel, but to the east and west of this area the distinction between the upper and lower coastal plain is less clear.

**5.3.4** The Pleistocene geological deposits of the West Sussex Coastal Plain fall into four discrete groups of sediments:

- Marine sands/gravels/silts associated with sea level high stands [interglacial, temperate stages] and the fine-grained sediments capping the marine sequence associated with the sea level regression phase.
- Coarse, poorly sorted angular flint gravels and silts associated with sea level low stands [periglacial, cold climate stages]. Typically these overlie and bury the interglacial marine deposits.
- Flint gravels deposited by fluvial [river] action in valleys such as the Arun and Adur.
- Sediments preserved in abandoned / buried channels such as those between Selsey and West Wittering. These groups of sediments formed as a directly result of the changes in climate regime throughout the Quaternary. As a consequence of these temperature changes the Quaternary is marked by growth and decay of ice sheets resulting in changes in sea level of up to 150m.

**5.3.5** The area of the coastal plain has therefore seen phases of sea-level attaining, or exceeding, modern datums during interglacial periods [leading to the deposition of marine sediments ultimately becoming raised beaches] and phases when sea-level fall resulted in the retreat of the sea and exposure of the floor of the English Channel [leading to

deposition of coarse river gravels and solifluction deposits [Bellamy, 1995].

- 5.3.6** In addition to sea-level changes the area of the coastal plain appears to have been subjected to uplift as a result of tectonic processes [Preece et al., 1990; Roberts and Parfitt, 1999]. The uplift is responsible for elevating the marine deposits above tidal envelopes for subsequent high sea-level events thereby preserving the deposits as raised beaches within the area [Bates et al., 1997].
- 5.3.7** The unconsolidated Pleistocene deposits of the coastal plain overlie bedrock geologies consisting of Cretaceous Chalk or Tertiary clays and silts [Gallois, 1965]. The distribution of these bedrock geologies has important implications for the nature of the overlying Pleistocene deposits and, in particular, the ranges of the contained biological material.
- 5.3.8** In an early report describing the Pleistocene deposits of the West Sussex Coastal Plain, Prestwich [1859] attributed sands and gravels at Waterbeach [SU 895985], on the upper coastal plain, to marine deposition. By the early 20th century it was recognised that more than one high sea-level event had occurred in the area and attempts to subdivide the coastal plain marine sediments were made by Palmer and Cooke [1923], Fowler [1932] and Calkin [1934]. Fowler [1932] recognised that at least two, altitudinally [and, by implication, chronologically] discrete beaches were present in the area. The series of sands and gravels at heights above 30m [100 feet] O.D. [Ordnance Datum], [forming the upper coastal plain] were comparable with the sequences reported by Prestwich from Waterbeach and more recently those discovered at Amey's Eartham Pit, Boxgrove [Roberts and Parfitt, 1999]. These have often collectively been referred to as the Goodwood-Slindon or '100 foot' Raised Beach [Bates et al., 1997]. Conventionally a Hoxnian age was ascribed to the highest 30m raised beach [Shephard-Thorn and Kellaway, 1978]. However, the recent excavations at Amey's Eartham Pit, Boxgrove have suggested an age late within the Cromerian Complex for the raised beach that occurs between 30m and 43m O.D. [Roberts and Parfitt, 1999; but see Bowen and Sykes, 1994; Bates, 1996].
- 5.3.9** Within the area of the lower coastal plain, sediments were described in the Chichester area by Hodgson [1964] and [re]mapping of the area has been undertaken by the BGS [Berry and Shephard-Thorn, 1982; Shephard-Thorn et al., 1982; Bristow and Wyatt, 1983; Lovell & Nancarrow, 1983]. To the east, deposits at comparable elevations include the sands and gravels at Black Rock, Brighton [Mantell, 1822; Martin, 1929; Shephard-Thorn and Wymer, 1977; Young and Lake, 1988]. Hodgson [1964] concluded that these low-lying aggradations were deposited during a single high sea-level stand during the Ipswichian interglacial and the sequence at Black Rock was identified

as the 'type sequence'. The beach/cliff-line is commonly known, therefore, as the Brighton Raised Beach.

**5.3.10** Recent work in the area suggests that this sequence of events is too simplistic and that as many as five altitudinally and lithostratigraphically distinct high sea-level aggradations can now be recognised [Bates et al., 1997]. However, the precise number and relationship between beaches remains to be determined. For a full discussion of these deposits see Bates et al. [1997].

**5.3.11** The altitude of the study site suggests that sequences present beneath the site may correlate with mid to low level marine and marine marginal sequences recorded in the lower West Sussex Coastal Plain, specifically eastward extensions of the Brighton Norton Formation [Bates et al 1997].

#### **5.4 Review of site specific data**

**5.4.1** BGS survey data for the site area [British Geological Survey map [Sheet 318/333] Brighton & Worthing, Scale 1:50,000 ] shows that the site lies on Head Deposits in turn overlying Upper and Middle Chalk to depths of c. 300m. Head deposits may be described generally as drift deposits that are laid down under solifluxion, a process in which water acts as lubricant rather than as an agent of transport. Movement is generally down slope. As all gradations between head and alluvial deposits occur differentiation can be difficult though generally head deposits are made up from poorly sorted angular material of local derivation. Periglacial conditions, ie frost thaw with melt waters acting as lubricant produce relatively clearly definable 'head deposits'. As with all sediment 'mode of deposition' derived definitions it should be considered that observation of sediment characteristics records last mode of deposition. A soliflucted 'head deposit' may be re-worked under fluvial erosional /depositional regime similiary raised river terrace gravel deposits can migrate down-slope where by they may be termed colluvial / or soliflucted sediments.

**5.4.2** The main site / survey area lies at an altitude of c. + 12 metres OD. Modern ground surface is predominantly laid to turf and is used as a sports / recreation field.

**5.4.3** Review of the results of a previously undertaken geotechnical survey of the site using a percussive window sampler auger at three locations [See WYG Environmental drawing: Figure 2, in White Young Green Environmental 2006] records a sequence that may be summarised as 0.30 m deep upper unit of made ground contacting at 0.30bgl silt gravel unit [head deposits] to maximum survey depth of 3.70m bgl.

## **5.5 Methodology**

- 5.5.1** Two purposive test pits were excavated using a c. 7.5 ton 3600 tracked excavator fitted with an approximately 1.80m wide smooth grading bucket. Test pit was c. 2.00 metres wide to c. 3.00 metres in length.
- 5.5.2** The test pits were located at south and northern extremes of the site within Previously excavated archaeological survey trenches [see Figure 1].
- 5.5.3** Test pit excavation / recording coupled with review of extant geotechnical data for the development site footprint [White Young Green Environmental 2006] would allow for a preliminary first order facies model for the site to be constructed.
- 5.5.4** Machining was in less than 10cm spits. Selected sections were hand trowelled to section heights of less than c.1.50metres below ground level. All test pit faces were examined. All observations below c. 1.50 metres were made from observations from the side of test pits and from arisings.
- 5.5.5** Recording was undertaken using standard sedimentological terminology and colours recorded using a standard Munsell colour chart.
- 5.5.6** Whilst no provision was made at this assessment phase for controlled sample recovery selected pinch samples [c. 1ltr] were retained for off site examination and possibly preliminary analysis.
- 5.5.7** Selected section faces at each test pit location were photographed using digital camera with minimum of 5 mgp resolution.
- 5.5.8** Top of test pit heights, relative to Ordnance Datum [O.D.] were supplied by Archaeology South East.
- 5.5.9** In accordance with ASE Health & Safety protocols for site investigation all tests pits were immediately back-filled on completion of recording.
- 5.5.10** The results of the survey are presented below:

Depth bgl	Unit Description	Interpretation Inferred environment of deposition
0.0-0.45 UNIT 4	10YR 5/3 brown silt. Matrix is loose and friable and supports occasional sub angular to angular flint clasts to 3cm diameter. Rooting [modern] throughout.  0.00- 0.60 moderately sharp horizontal contact	Modern Topsoil [moderately well developed ]
0.45-0.85 UNIT 3	2.5YR 5/4 reddish brown clayey sandy silt /silt. Matrix is moderately firm and compact and supports occasional sub angular flint clasts < 4cm in diameter  0.85 sharp horizontal contact	Upper brickearth silt
0.85-1.45 UNIT 2	10YR 5/2 greyish brown clay silt slightly sandy silt. Moderately compact matrix supports frequent sub angular flint clasts with c. 70% cortex cover to maximum 4cm diameter. Clasts increase in frequency with depth. Slight structure /laminations within finer sediment fraction  1.45 moderately sharp dipping [c. 15° from horizontal north south] contact.	Head [solifluction gravels]
1.45-2.80 UNIT 1	10YR 6/3 pale brown becoming 10YR 7/3 very pale brown flint gravels with weak chalk fraction. Chalk clasts are sub angular to angular to 4cm max diameter with < 2cm diameter chalk clast tending to sub rounded. Flint clasts are sub angular to max 6cm diameter with c. 70% cortex cover. Matrix is moderately dense firm and compact. There is very weak bedding within the unit	Head gravels [eroded / upper chalk head]
	Tests Pit ends at 2.80m bgl	

Table 1: Test pit: 1 Ground Level at: + 12.97 metres AOD.

Test pit 2 Ground level at +11.78m OD

[Note: although heights between TP's 1 and 2 vary stratigraphic sequence and inferred mode of deposition are considered equivalent. Depths of units 2-4 were broadly equivalent at both spaced test pit locations.

## 5.6 Discussion

**5.6.1** Review of both geotechnical data and the results of purposive geoarchaeological test pit data indicate that recorded stratigraphic sequences are of relatively low palaeogeographic / palaeoenvironmental significance.

**5.6.2** Topsoil [Unit 4] contacts undisturbed brickearth silts at c.0.45m bgl. Test pit results indicate slightly less disturbance /depth of makeup than that recorded in the geotechnical borehole results but this is attributed to test pits being excavated / located outside and away from probable previous building phase areas.

- 5.6.3** No sediments/units suggesting presence of fossil beach deposits were recorded or suggested at any survey location. The sediment characteristics of Units 1, 2 are considered typical of head deposits being derived from periglacial deposits. The slight structure within Units 1 and 2 is considered attributable to post depositional sorting as ground water migrates through the sediments.
- 5.6.4** Increase in chalk fraction within gravels suggested bedrock may lie relatively close to base of borehole survey points [c. 4.00metre bg] though chalk gravels recorded in Test pits 1 and 2 may be derived from a source outside the immediate site area.
- 5.6.5** The results of this specific survey and review of extant geotechnical data for the site confirm that no additional Geoarchaeological investigation is required. Sediment units that may be impacted upon during the proposed development have low palaeogeographic and low palaeoenvironmental potential /significance.



**6.0 THE FINDS** by Trista Clifford and Lucy Allott, incorporating comments by Luke Barber

**6.1 Introduction**

**6.1.1** A small assemblage of unstratified finds was recovered from three trenches during the evaluation, and the quantification is below in Table 1.

Context	Pot	weight (g)	CBM	weight (g)	Flint	weight (g)	FCF	weight (g)	Stone	weight (g)	Iron	weight (g)
T1 +	2	8	1	26	4	104	6	214			1	16
T2 +	3	28			5	116	6	170	1	4		
T3 +	3	8	1	16	8	224	8	272	3	14		

Table 2: Quantification of Finds

**6.2 Pottery**

**6.2.1** A small sherd with rare burnt flint temper and a very dense laminating matrix was recovered from Trench **T1**, together with a clear glazed fragment from a modern plate (C19<sup>th</sup>). The former piece is likely to be mid/late Saxon (C7th-C9th). Trench **T2** produced a larger body sherd with sparse burnt flint temper and rounded quartz inclusions, possibly of mid/late Saxon date or Saxo-Norman at the latest (estimated between C8th-C11th), and two C19th earthen flowerpot fragments. Three conjoining body sherds, probably from a cooking pot, were recovered from Trench **T3**. The fabric is coarse sand with occasional flint inclusions, and is probably C11th-early C13th in date.

**6.3 Ceramic Building material**

**6.3.1** A single fragment of post-medieval peg tile was recovered from **T1**. The fabric is fine sand, hard fired with occasional iron oxide < 2mm and clay pellet inclusions to 4mm. **T3** contained a medium sand tempered tile fragment with sparse ?chalk inclusions <1mm.

**6.4 Stone**

**6.4.1** Four slate fragments were recovered, one from **T2** and three from **T3**; these may have been used as roofing tile.

**6.5 Iron**

**6.5.1** A single general purpose circular headed nail was recovered from **T1**. The nail is circular in section and measures 80mm in length. It is modern in date.



## **6.6 The Flint**

### **6.6.1 *Introduction***

**6.6.1.1** A total of 17 worked flints, weighing 444g, were collected from unstratified contexts in three trenches during the evaluation. Fire-cracked flint was also recovered from all three of the trenches.

### **6.6.2 *Trench T1***

**6.6.2.1** Four worked flints (three flakes and one core) were present in this trench. Two of the flakes show evidence for secondary working and use damage. The core has been radially worked and the ridges are quite rounded.

### **6.6.3 *Trench T2***

**6.6.3.1** Three flakes, one core and one notched piece were collected from Trench **T2**. The large end struck flake is predominantly cortical with some scraper retouch at the distal end.

### **6.6.4 *Trench T3***

**6.6.4.1** This trench contained eight worked flints consisting of five flakes, one core, one possible piercer and one shatter fragment. The core has several flake scars but the flint is not very homogeneous and some evidence for fire cracking is also evident. The (possible) piercing tool is made of a flake. The distal end has been retouched to produce a protrusion. This is a tentative identification because it is possible that the protrusion is incidental rather than intended.

### **6.6.5 *Discussion***

**6.6.5.1** Flint types are variable and the small assemblage consists of flakes and cores with relatively fresh surfaces as well as those that are more heavily patinated with rounded ridges. This suggests several modes of deposition and possible evidence for reworking of older deposits. Although this assemblage contains several possible tools it is likely to derive from a mixture of origins and is therefore not considered diagnostic of period.

## **6.7 Significance and Potential**

**6.7.1** The assemblage holds limited potential for further study owing to its unstratified nature, however it should be retained and studied in conjunction with any further finds from the site.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION**

- 7.1** Although no archaeological features were observed, possibly owing to the level of recent truncation, the evaluation uncovered a 'background scatter' of prehistoric flintwork, as seen at other sites in Adur such as at Ropetackle,<sup>4</sup> and on the Coastal Plain as a whole.
- 7.2** Material from later periods was also present, but never in large enough quantities to allow meaningful interpretation, although the recovery of Saxon/Saxo-Norman Saxon pottery on the Coastal Plain is in itself unusual, and worthy of note. The paucity of pottery of this date in Sussex as a whole adds weight to this significance, especially as assemblages recovered from features are often small themselves (e.g. from recent work in Bognor Regis).<sup>5</sup>
- 7.3** Therefore it is possible (although given the level of truncation, perhaps unlikely) that significant archaeological features lie in the immediate vicinity of the trenches and hence within the boundaries of the proposed building and access road.
- 7.4** Clearly, the archaeological evaluation of the site was prudent given the archaeological sensitivity of the Adur area (and of the Coastal Plain as a whole), and resulted in the discovery and recording of significant archaeological artefacts.

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<sup>4</sup> S. Stevens 2003 *op. cit.*

<sup>5</sup> G. Priestley-Bell, Excavation of a Mesolithic occupation site and a Saxon building to the rear of Upper Bognor Road, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, SAC **144**, p.51-67 (2006) and S. Stevens, Excavations at the former site of Tribe's Yard, Bersted Street, Bognor Regis, West Sussex, SAC **144** p.115-27 (2006)

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**9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**9.1** Archaeology South-East would like to thank West Sussex County Council, as developers and White Young Green for commissioning the work. The input of John Mills of West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Team is also gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also due to the ground staff at King's Manor for their co-operation.

**APPENDIX 1: SMR Summary Sheet**

Site Code	KMC 07					
Identification Name and Address	King's Manor Community College, Kingston Lane					
County, District &/or Borough	Adur District, West Sussex					
Ordnance Survey Grid Reference	NGR 523634 105620					
Archaeology South-East Proj. No.	2867					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Field Walking	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. <i>April 2007</i>	Excav.	WB.	Field-Walking		
Sponsor/Client	White Young Green Ltd. on behalf of West Sussex County Council					
Project Manager	Diccon Hart					
Project Supervisor	Simon Stevens					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS ✓	MED	PM ✓	Other		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p><i>Three trial trenches were mechanically excavated at the site to a cumulative length of 83m in April 2007. No archaeological features were identified, but a small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the overburden. Finds included struck and fire-cracked flint of a prehistoric date, Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery and a small assemblage, as well as post-medieval pottery, tile, slate and metalwork.</i></p> <p><i>Two geo-archaeological test-pits were also excavated.</i></p>						

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS ON-LINE FORM

OASIS ID: archaeol6-26505

### Project details

Project name	King's Manor Community College, Shoreham-By-Sea, West Sussex
Short description of the project	An archaeological and geo-archaeological evaluation at King's Manor Community College, Shoreham-By-Sea, West Sussex. Trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 83m and two geo-archaeological test-pits were dug.
Project dates	Start: 10-04-2007 End: 13-04-2007
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2803 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	KMC 07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches','Test Pits'
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

**Status** Complete

### Project location

Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR SHOREHAM BY SEA King's Manor Community College
Postcode	BN43 6YT
Study area	5000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	NGR - TQ 23634 05620 LL - 50.8363162418 -0.244014715698 (decimal) LL - 50 50 10 N 000 14 38 W (degrees) Point



Height OD                      Min: 12.00m Max: 13.00m

**Status**                              **Complete**

**? 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              Diccon Hart

Project supervisor              Simon Stevens

Type of sponsor/funding body              Client

Name of sponsor/funding body              White Young Green Limited

**Status**                              **Complete**

**? Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient              Worthing Museum

Physical Contents              'Ceramics','Metal','Worked stone/lithics'

Digital Archive Exists?              'No digital archive'

Paper Archive recipient              Worthing Museum

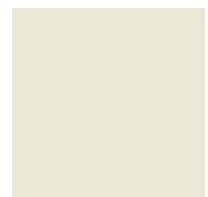
Paper Contents              'other'

Paper Media available              'Context sheet','Correspondence','Drawing','Map','Photograph','Plan','Report'

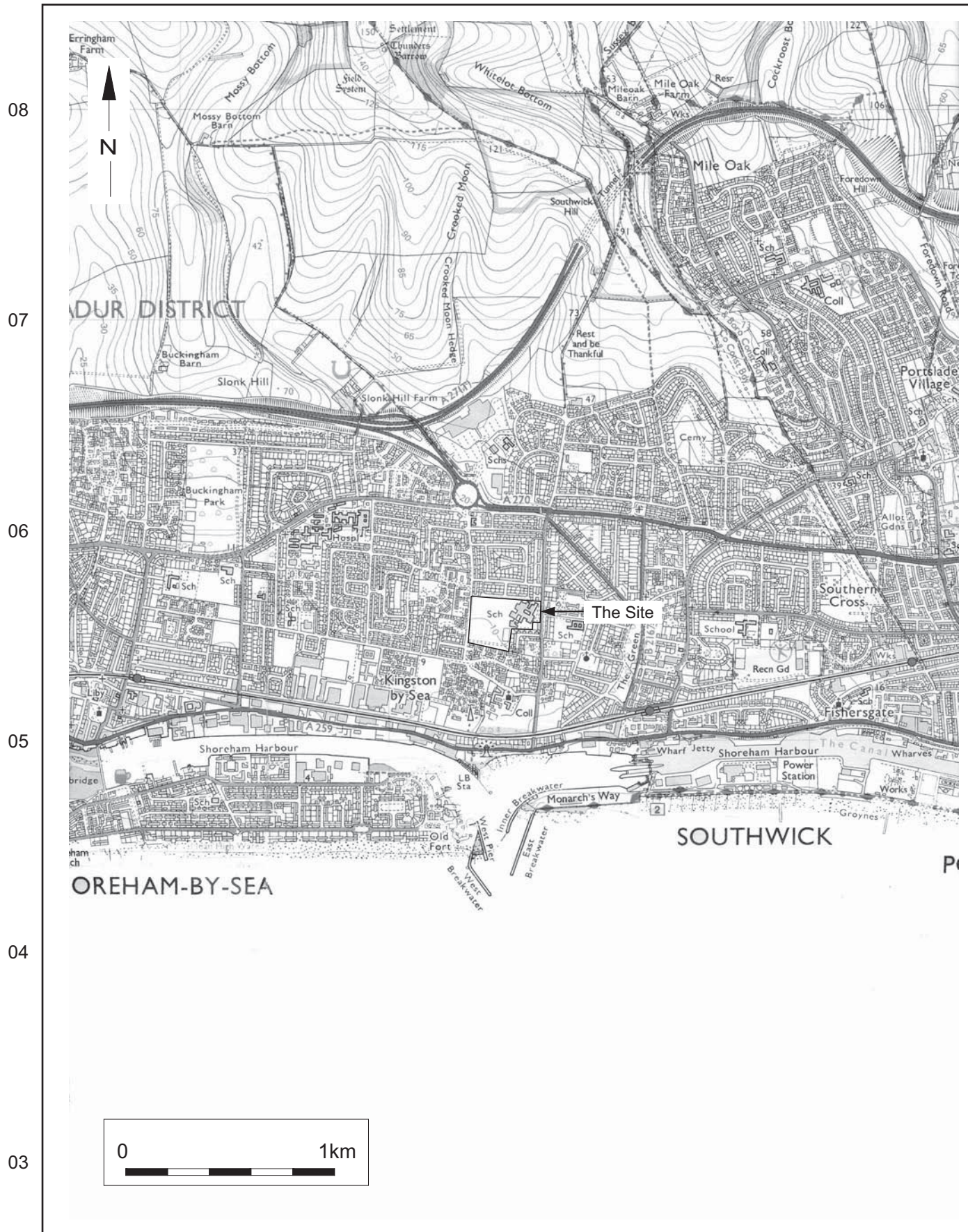
**Status**                              **Complete**

**? Project bibliography 1**

Publication type              Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)\_1

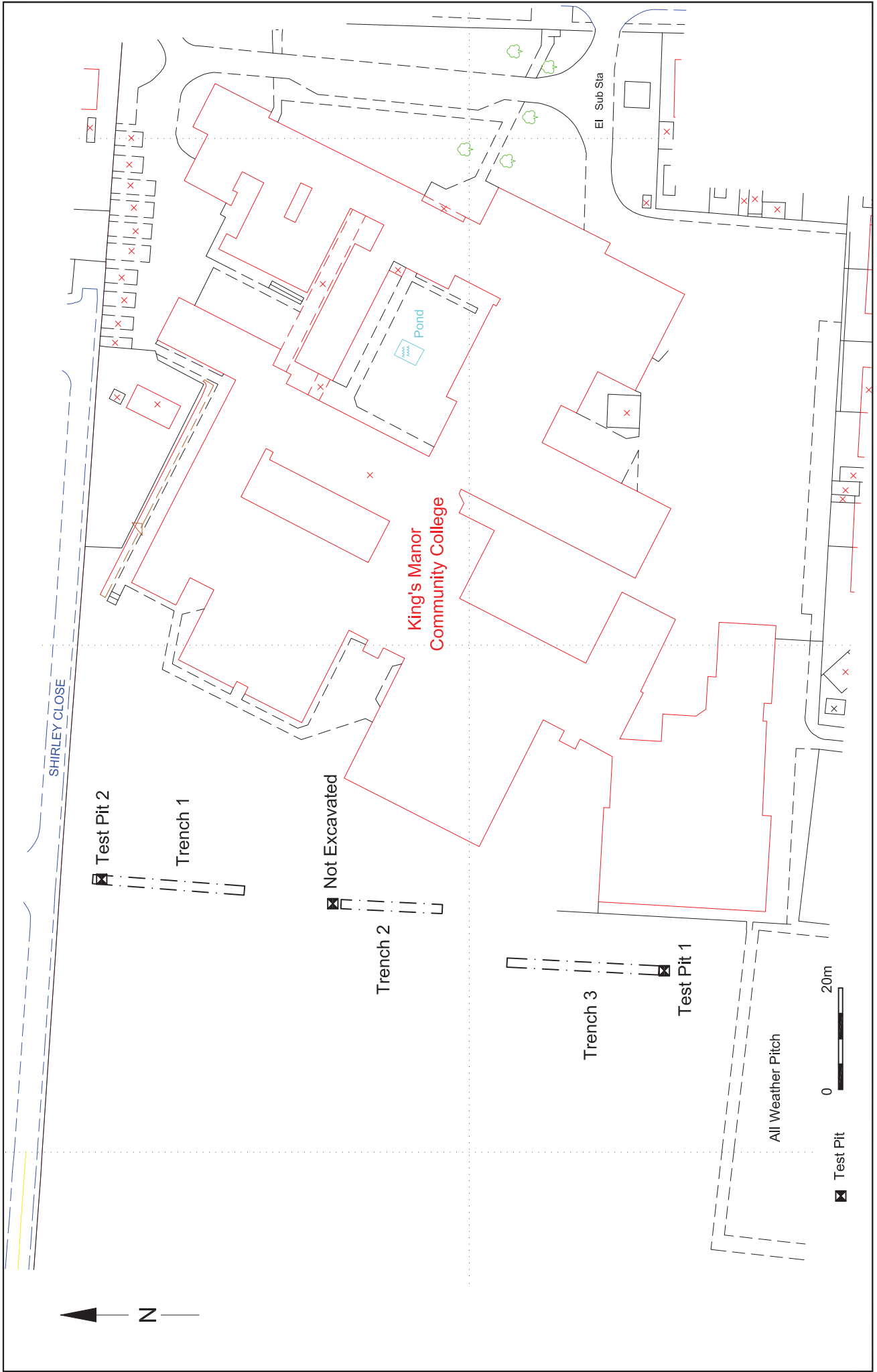


Title	An Archaeological Evaluation (Stage 1) at King's Manor Community College, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-By-Sea, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stevens, S
Other bibliographic details	Project No. 2867
Date	2007
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Sussex
Description	Standard ASE A4-sized client report. Cover logos.
Status	Complete



© Archaeology South-East			Kings Manor Community College, Shoreham	Fig. 1
Ref: 2867	April 2007	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan	

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Ref: 2867	April 2007	Trench Location Plan	
		Drawn by: JLR	

Fig. 2