# Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex. BN15 1QZ

## An Archaeological Evaluation Report

**NGR 517678 105375**

**ADUR: Sompting**

**Planning ref: ADC/98/07 (S)**

**ASE Project no. 2885**

**Site Code: LBC07**

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***Abstract***

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), were commissioned by White Young Green Ltd., on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex (centred NGR 517678 105375) in advance of the determination of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site (Fig 1). Additionally, a small scale training excavation was undertaken by students of the college, under the supervision of the author.*

*The evaluation work was carried out between the 30th of May and the 1st of June 2007, the training excavation took place between the 4th and the 8th of June.*

*For the purposes of the evaluation, two small hand excavated test pits, five large trenches and a geoarchaeological trench were excavated. During the training excavation a further ten test pits were hand excavated and recorded by students.*

*The excavations brought to light evidence of prehistoric and 18th, 19th and 20th century activity at the site. This was largely in the form of residual finds within the topsoil, plough scarring or occasional recent intrusions. No significant archaeological features were recorded.*

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), were commissioned by White Young Green Ltd., on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex (centred NGR 517678 105375) in advance of the determination of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site. (Figure 1)

## 1.2 Planning summary

1.2.1 Development proposals for the site include the construction of a new classroom block at the south-western corner of the existing complex, with a new cycle path access route from Upper Boundstone Lane to the east (West Sussex County Council planning application ref. ADC/98/07 (S)). Following consultation with West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Team, it was established that the proposed extension lies in an archaeologically sensitive area. As a consequence, it was proposed that the site should be subject to a Stage 1 archaeological field evaluation prior to the determination of the planning application for the proposed works.

1.2.2 The results of the evaluation are reported on here and will be used to assess the impact of the proposed development and put forward suitable mitigation measures for those impacts. Consequently, White Young Green Ltd. requested the advice of West Sussex County Council's Historic Environment Team in order to provide a scoping brief for the initial phase of archaeological work and a *Scoping for Trial Archaeological Investigation* was subsequently prepared by John Mills, Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC 2007).

1.2.3 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (Hart 2007) was then prepared in response to the scoping report and with reference to the *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (version 2b), henceforth "the Standard Conditions" issued by WSCC. All work was carried out in accordance with these documents (unless otherwise specified below), and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA).

## 1.3 Aims and Objectives

1.3.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation were set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation document (Hart 2007):

1.3.2 ‘The aims of the archaeological investigation, as set out in the scoping report issued by WSCC (WSCC 2007) are to ascertain the character, quality and degree of survival of archaeological remains on the site and the potential impact of development upon them.’

# 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological background to the site was summarised on the scoping report issued by WSCC (WSCC 2007) and is reproduced here with due acknowledgement.

2.2 The site lies on the Sussex coastal plain, an area rich in archaeological remains, particularly of later prehistoric and Roman date.

2.3 In view of the intensive ancient occupation of the coastal zone, this zone is considered to be archaeologically sensitive, an area where larger developments may encounter and damage buried archaeological remains. While no archaeological remains have previously been reported from the Boundstone Community College site itself, this absence of information is likely to reflect the lack of any previous archaeological fieldwork there.

2.4 Geologically, the site is located upon drift Head deposits (undifferentiated clays, silts, sands and gravels), above Upper Chalk. It is possible that these deposits may contain ancient flint artefacts, and also microfossils and molluscs that can provide information on the ancient local environment.

# 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Stage 1 investigation consisted of three phases, as set out below.

- *Phase 1: The mechanical excavation of trial trenches:* Five trial trenches were mechanically excavated across the site. Three trenches (T1, T2, T3) were placed within the footprint of the proposed extension, in the area of two recently demolished classroom buildings. The remaining two trenches (T4, T5) were located in the footprint of the new cycle path.

- *Phase 2: The mechanical excavation of a geoarchaeological test pit.* A deeper geoarchaeological test pit was excavated within the footprint of the proposed extension in order to investigate head deposits on the site (see Appendix 1). The test pit was excavated under the guidance of Chris Pine of Development Archaeology Services, under liaison arrangements with University College London's Boxgrove Quaternary Research Project Staff.

- *Phase 3: The hand excavation of 11 test pits.* Measuring c 1.0m by c 1.0m, these were hand excavated and recorded by students of Boundstone College as part of a training exercise.

3.2 The trial trenches and test pits were accurately located using a DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station). The location of trial trenches and geo-archaeological test pits is shown on Figure 2.

3.3 All trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trial trenches were mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Machine excavation continued to the top geological drift deposits.

3.4 All trial trenches were fully secured prior to the commencement of fieldwork using Heras security fencing and 'deep excavation' signs.

3.5 A metal detector was used to scan spoil removed during the excavations. This included overburden, spoil from excavated features, as well as the trench bases. Backfilling and compaction was undertaken on completion of the work, but there was no reinstatement to previous condition.

3.6 Hand excavated test pits were excavated by college students, two students to each pit in spits using small hand tools under the guidance of Archaeology South-East Staff.

3.7 Recording of the test pits was undertaken by college students, utilising the recording system employed by Archaeology South-East and under the guidance of Archaeology South-East staff. Finds were bagged and labelled by college students according to Archaeology South-East

procedure.

3.8 The excavation, recording and sampling strategies laid out in the WSI document (Hart 2007) were employed in the evaluation.

3.9 The archaeological evaluation was conducted by Dan Swift (Senior Archaeologist), Michelle Statton and Louise Munns (Assistant Archaeologists) and Chris Pine (Geoarchaeologist) between the 30th of May and the 1st of June 2007.

3.10 The training excavation was conducted by Dan Swift (Senior Archaeologist), Michelle Statton (Assistant Archaeologist) and took place between the 4th and the 8th of June.

3.11 All archaeological interventions were levelled in relation to a nearby spot-height of 15.10m OD located in the street opposite the school (Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map, 2002). The trenches were located as per the proposed trench location plan in the WSI document (Hart 2007, Fig. 2).

3.12 The stratigraphic and finds archives of this archaeological evaluation are presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade under the site code LBC07 and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course.

# 4 STRATIGRAPHIC RESULTS

See Figs. 2, 3 and 4

## 4.1 Trial trench 1 (plate 1)

4.1.1 Trial trench 1 measured 20m SW-NE x 1.5m wide and was 0.27m deep, maximum. The trench was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. No archaeological features were found in the top or sub soils. Plough scarring (e.g. a narrow deep cut caused by the plough share) was observed across much of the trench.

| Level on top of deposit | Description |
|---|---|
| 17.03–17.09mOD | [1] Topsoil –dark brown firm silts with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks |
| 16.82–16.90mOD | [2] Subsoil –brickearth drift deposit, firm mid pinkish-brown fine silts with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular flints |

Table 1: Trench 1 summary

## 4.2 Trial trench 2 (Fig. 4, Plate 2)

4.2.1 Trial trench 2 measured 12.5m SW-NE x 1.5m wide and was 0.30m deep, maximum. The trench was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Plough scarring was observed across much of the trench. A feature [8] was excavated at the northernmost end of the trench. This was only a very shallow cut c 0.20m deep, extended beyond the western and eastern limits of the trench and may be part of a linear feature such as a field boundary; the edge of the feature corresponds well with the direction of the plough scarring. The fill [7] contained a possible stone slingshot.

| Level on top of deposit | Description |
|---|---|
| 16.91–17.01mOD | [1] Topsoil –dark brown firm silts with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks |
| 16.71–16.81mOD | [2] Subsoil –brickearth drift deposit, firm mid pinkish-brown fine silts with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular flints |
| 16.81mOD | [7] fill of [8] very firm dark grey silts with frequent flecks of chalk and sub-angular to sub-rounded flints |

Table 2: Trench 2 summary

## 4.3 Trial trench 3 (Fig. 4, Plates 3 and 4)

4.3.1 Trial trench 3 measured 16m E-W x 1.5m wide and was 0.40m deep, maximum. The trench was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Plough scarring was observed across much of the trench. A small circular depression [6] was observed towards the western end of the trench. This may form the base of a shallow intrusion or may simply be a depression in the subsoil topography; however, 4 small flint flakes (two broken and two with small amount of retouch along the side) were recovered from [5] which filled [6] along with a small fragment of roofing slate and an iron nail.

| Level on top of deposit | Description |
|---|---|
| 16.87–16.98mOD | [1] Topsoil –dark brown firm silts with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks |
| 16.48–16.59mOD | [2] Subsoil –brickearth drift deposit, firm mid pinkish-brown fine silts with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular flints |
| 16.64mOD | [5] fill of [6] firm fine silt with occasional small lumps of charcoal lumps and stones |

Table 3: Trench 3 summary

## 4.4 Trial trench 4 (Fig. 4, Plate 5)

4.4.1 Trial trench 4 measured 8.5m SE-NW x 1.5m wide and was 0.50m deep, maximum. The trench was situated in the central part of the site on level grassland. Plough scarring was observed across much of the trench. At the eastern end of the trench a large 18$^{th}$ or 19$^{th}$ century shallow feature [11] cut through the top [1] and subsoils [2].

| Level on top of deposit | Description |
|---|---|
| 16.48–16.56mOD | [1] Topsoil –dark brown firm silts with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks |
| 16.06–16.18mOD | [2] Subsoil –brickearth drift deposit, firm mid pinkish-brown fine silts with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular flints |
| 16.38mOD | Secondary fill [9] and primary fill [10] –fills of [11] |

Table 4: Trench 4 summary

## 4.5 Trial trench 5 (plate 6)

4.5.1 Trial trench 5 measured 20m E-W x 1.5m wide and was 0.30m deep, maximum. The trench was situated in the eastern part of the site on level grassland. No archaeological features were found in the top or sub soils and no plough scarring was viewed.

| Level on top of deposit | Description |
|---|---|
| 15.94–16.00mOD | [1] Topsoil –dark brown firm silts with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded flints and occasional chalk flecks |
| 15.64–15.70mOD | [2] Subsoil –brickearth drift deposit, firm mid pinkish-brown fine silts with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular flints |

Table 5: Trench 5 summary

## 4.6 Test pit 1

4.6.1 Test pit 1 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 0.80m x 0.80m and 0.25m deep, maximum. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. No archaeological features were found in the top or sub soils. Plough scarring was observed covering the base of the test pit.

## 4.7 Test pit 2

4.7.1 Test pit 2 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 0.70m x 0.70m and 0.27m deep, maximum. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. No archaeological features were found in the top or sub soils and no plough scarring was viewed.

# 5 SUMMARY OF THE TRAINING EXCAVATION

See Figs. 2 and 3

**5.1** Around twenty 13 or 14 year old students of Boundstone Community College, as well as occasional 17 year old students, participated in a training excavation in the western part of the site in the area of trial trenches 1, 2, and 3 and test pits 1 and 2. The results of the training excavation are summarised here. All excavated deposits were sieved either with a 5mm or 10mm sieve to maximise the recovery of finds.

## 5.2 Test pit 3

5.2.1 Test pit 3 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m x 0.92m. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP3 [1] overlay subsoil TP3 [2]. Plough scarring was visible in the base of the trench and excavated. Additionally, an undated possible stake hole (TP3 [4] and TP3 [5]) was recorded.

## 5.3 Test pit 4

5.3.1 Test pit 4 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m square. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP4 [1] overlay subsoil TP4 [2], and no archaeological features or plough scarring were recorded.

## 5.4 Test pit 5

5.4.1 Test pit 5 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m square. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP5 [1] overlay subsoil TP5 [2]. Plough scarring was visible in the base of the trench and excavated.

## 5.5 Test pit 6

5.5.1 Test pit 6 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m x 0.92m. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Between the topsoil TP6 [1] and the subsoil TP6 [4] an interface was identified, this was a layer of weathered, dirty subsoil TP6 [3]. A modern intrusion TP6 [2] cut through all deposits, this was filled by TP6 [5].

## 5.6 Test pit 7

5.6.1 Test pit 7 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m x 1.20m. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP7 [1] overlay subsoil TP7 [2]. Plough scarring was visible in the base of the trench but not excavated.

## 5.7 Test pit 8

5.7.1 Test pit 8 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m square. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP8 [1] overlay a hard stony surface TP8 [2] -apparently once part of a car park. Beneath this a large shallow 18th/19th century or later feature TP8 [4] was filled by TP8 [3]. This was cut into TP8 [5] subsoil. The trench was extended by a metre northwards to try and find the limits of the cut TP8 [4], which were not found.

## 5.8 Test pit 9

5.8.1 Test pit 9 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1.20m x 1.20m. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP9 [1] sealed a shallow 18th -19th century pit TP9 [3] which cut through the subsoil TP9 [4], and was filled by TP9 [2].

## 5.9 Test pit 10

5.9.1 Test pit 10 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m square. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP10 [1] sealed a shallow 18th -19th century pit TP10 [3] which cut through the subsoil, and was filled by TP10 [2].

## 5.10 Test pit 11

5.10.1 Test pit 11 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m square. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP11 [1] overlay subsoil TP11 [2]. Plough scarring was visible in the base of the trench but not excavated.

## 5.11 Test pit 12

5.11.1 Test pit 12 was a small hand dug test pit measuring 1m square. The test pit was situated in the western part of the site on level grassland. Topsoil TP12 [1] overlay subsoil TP12 [2]. Plough scarring was visible in the base of the trench but not excavated.

# 6 THE FINDS

## By Trista Clifford, Lucy Allot , Gemma Driver

## 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A moderate assemblage of finds was recovered from the evaluation at Boundstone Community College, Lancing. The majority of finds originate from unstratified deposits and these are tabulated in Table 6 at the send of the section.

## 6.2 Pottery

6.2.1 A total of 132 potsherds were recovered, weighing 690g. The pottery is generally in a fair to poor condition. The stratified pottery is outlined below, followed by a brief note on the unstratified assemblage.

6.2.2 [9] contained a single glazed redware rim sherd from a dish or bowl, dating to the 16$^{th}$ -17$^{th}$ century.

6.2.3 [10] contained two glazed redware sherds and a fragment of fine sandy earthenware, dating to the 16$^{th}$-17$^{th}$ century, and a rim fragment from a salt-glazed stoneware bottle of 18$^{th}$ -19$^{th}$ century date. The majority of the pottery from this context is of 18$^{th}$ -19$^{th}$ century date and includes unglazed red earthenwares and porcelain. A very abraded flint tempered rim sherd of possible prehistoric date is residual within the context.

6.2.4 TP3 [3] contained a rim fragment from a ?tin glazed earthenware bowl. The fragment is far more abraded compared with the rest of the assemblage and appears to be water abraded. A small fragment of blue and white china was recovered from TP3 [6]. Both are probably of 18$^{th}$ -19$^{th}$ century date. Three fragments of blue and white chine were also recovered from TP6 [5].

6.2.5 A mixed assemblage of 18$^{th}$ -20$^{th}$ century pottery was recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits, including saltglazed stonewares, creamware, yellow wares, blue transfer wares and unglazed red earthenwares and refined white earthenwares.

## 6.3 Ceramic Building Material

6.3.1 A small collection of CBM was recovered: 38 pieces totalling 2.6kg. A variety of fabrics are represented. These are defined below.

B1: Well fired red brick (frogged). Occasional iron rich inclusions up to 2mm.

B2: Well fired red brick (frogged). Frequent clay pellet inclusions, 1-4mm poorly sorted.

B3: Medium fired red brick (unfrogged). Frequent voids 0.5-5mm; white ?flint c.3mm concentrated in pockets; poorly sorted.

B4: Medium fired, medium sandy fabric, occasional quartz sand grains c.2mm.

T1: Medium sandy fabric with sparse white (?clay pellet) and iron rich inclusions <0.5mm.

T1a: similar to T1, finer sand, harder fired.

T2: High fired with abundant clay pellets c1-2mm and iron oxide up to 4mm, well sorted.

6.3.2 A single fragment of B3 and B4 were recovered from context [2]. These are probably 18$^{th}$ -19$^{th}$ century in date. A single brick fragment of fabric B1 was recovered from context [9]. Brick fragments of fabric B2 were recovered from contexts TP9 [4]; TP9 [1], TP8 [1], [1] and [10]. These are 19$^{th}$ -20$^{th}$ century in date.

6.3.3 Tile fragments in fabric T1 were recovered from TP12 [+], TP3 [1], TP4 [2], and TP9 [1], which are probably 18$^{th}$ -19$^{th}$ century in date. Contexts TP3 [+] and TP5 [1] contained pieces of fabric T1a. Fragments of tile in fabric T2 were recovered from context [1] and TP11 [1]. These are modern in date.

6.3.4 In addition, several modern glazed tiles and fragments of land drain were recovered from the topsoil.

## 6.4 Stone

6.4.1 The majority of the stone assemblage consists of roofing slate fragments of probable West Country origin from topsoil and subsoil deposits. A piece recovered from TP10 (2) is pierced with a circular nail hole. A small fragment was also recovered from [5]. Other stone present includes local chalk and sandstone, along with several pieces of coal.

## 6.5 Metalwork

6.5.1 The metalwork assemblage is dominated by iron nails of post medieval to modern date, recovered from topsoil/subsoil deposits. The only stratified example from [5] has a rectangular head and square tapering shank. The iron assemblage also includes plate and strip fragments of probable modern agricultural origin recovered from the topsoil.

6.5.2 The copper alloy assemblage consists of a small rectangular shoe buckle frame of 18th -19th century date from TP7 [1], a length of copper piping and a ferrule. A lead strip fragment was recovered from TP8 [1].

## 6.6 Glass

6.6.1 A reasonably large glass assemblage was recovered: 124 fragments, weighing 620g. [9] contained a rim fragment from a transparent pressed jar, and other modern fragments. [10] contained the base of a clear, rectangular bottle and three pieces of green glass, the earliest of which is probably 19th century in date. TP9 [4] contained modern green bottle glass and clear pressed vessel glass.

6.6.2 The rest of the assemblage is unstratified and contains a variety of glass including blue, green, brown and transparent vessel glass, including rims and bases; window glass; opaque white glass and pressed glass. A small number of finer fragments with flaking surfaces are probably 18th -19th century in date.

## 6.7 Industrial debris

6.7.1 Evidence of post medieval metal working close to the site is provided by the small assemblage of ironworking debris (slag and coke) recovered. Only one stratified deposit contained slag [10]. Vitrified glass was also recovered from the topsoil of TP8.

## 6.8 Clay Pipe

6.8.1 Ten fragments of clay pipe stem were recovered from topsoil deposits. TP6 (5) also contained a stem fragment. TP12 [+] contained a bowl fragment with a repeated leaf design along one seam. TP9 [2] contained a bowl fragment with oblique linear decoration in relief below an undecorated rim. Both are 18th -19th century in date.

## 6.9 Coins

6.9.1 A small amount of modern coinage was recovered from topsoil deposits.

## 6.10 Worked Flint

6.10.1 A small assemblage of worked flints was collected (by hand and using a 5mm sieve) from trench and test pit contexts. The assemblage consists of flakes and blades in roughly equal quantities (11 of 9 of each respectively) as well as a single core/chunk. Five of the blades have some small, unobtrusive retouch often confined to the distal portions of the blades. Several of the flakes have also been retouched in a similar manner. Some of the blades may have been retouched to be used as end scrapers although none have been formally classed as such here.

6.10.2 A medium retouched flake from TP6 [1] (measuring 60 x 35 x 15mm) is unusual within this assemblage. It has retouch along the edges from both the ventral and dorsal surfaces. The dorsal surface it semi-cortical and some of the retouch, although unsuccessful, appears to have been aimed at removing this. Some of the edges also have natural removals that may have been caused by post-depositional transportation. A single core/chunk with several negative flake and blade scars was collected from [10]. It is fairly rounded and some of the fresher flake scars may result from natural abrasion.

6.10.3 Many of the flints are derived from topsoil and subsoil contexts and are therefore not within their original contexts. In addition several flints have post-depositional abrasion, rounding or damaged suggesting that they have been reworked. The assemblage is likely to originate from a range of occupation periods rather than representing a single occupation and this together with the lack of diagnostic tools makes it difficult to place the assemblage within a time frame. The flints will be retained for comparison with other local sites.

## 6.11 Animal Bone

by Gemma Driver

6.11.1 A small assemblage of animal bone, consisting of 8 fragments, was recovered from this site. Identifiable fragments include the distal end of a pig scapula from TP8 [2], a sheep sized rib fragment from [10] and a sheep sized verterbrae fragment from TP9 [2]. None of the bone displays signs of butchery or burning.

## 6.12 Worked Bone

6.12.1 The broken handle from a 19$^{th}$ century bone toothbrush was recovered from TP9 [1].

## 6.13 Shell

6.13.1 The shell assemblage is small and very abraded, with at least four

species represented. Edible oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from four topsoil/subsoil deposits in addition to context [10]. Two fragments of Scallop shell (species uncertain) were recovered from TP9 [1] and TP13 [+]. Context TP8 [1] contained a Common Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) shell and three fragments from an unidentified bivalve.

## 6.14 Finds Summary

6.14.1 The assemblage is broadly late post medieval in date and has little potential for further analysis.

| Context | Pot | weight (g) | CBM | weight (g) | Bone | weight (g) | Shell | weight (g) | Flint | weight (g) | FCF | weight (g) | Stone | weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | 7 | 58 | 7 | 578 | 1 | <2 | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| [5] | 5 | 18 | 5 | 322 | | | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | | 2 | 106 |
| [9] | 1 | 10 | 2 | 200 | | | | | | | | | | |
| [10] | 13 | 78 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 4 | 1 | <2 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 16 |
| TP10 [1] | 4 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP10 [2] | 7 | 20 | 1 | 22 | 1 | <2 | | | | | | | 1 | 6 |
| TP11 [1] | 5 | 22 | 2 | 180 | | | | | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| TP12 [+] | 14 | 60 | 1 | 30 | 2 | <2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | | | | |
| TP13 [+] | 13 | 144 | 3 | 144 | 1 | <2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | <2 | | | 1 | 4 |
| TP4 [1] | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP4 [2] | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | | |
| TP5 [1] | 10 | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 18 |
| TP5 [1] | 2 | 18 | 2 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP6 [1] | 1 | <2 | | | | | | | 2 | 32 | | | | |
| TP6 [5] | 3 | <2 | | | | | | | 3 | 14 | | | | |
| TP7 [1] | 8 | 30 | 2 | 248 | 1 | <2 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 10 | | | 2 | 6 |
| TP7 [2] | 3 | 16 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 4 | | | 2 | 22 | | |
| TP8 [3] | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP9 [1] | 17 | 70 | 3 | 280 | | | 1 | <2 | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | <2 |
| TP9 [2] | 5 | 22 | 2 | 48 | 1 | <2 | 1 | 4 | | | | | 7 | 18 |
| TP9 [4] | 1 | 6 | 1 | 280 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 12 |
| TP3 [1] | 1 | <2 | 1 | 6 | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 12 |
| TP3 [2] | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | |
| TP3 [6] | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP8 [1] | 8 | 30 | 2 | 252 | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| TP8 [2] | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 6: Quantification of finds**

| Context | Iron | weight (g) | Glass | weight (g) | Clay pipe | weight (g) | Coins | weight (g) | Copper alloy | weight (g) | Industr. debris | weight (g) | Coal | weight (g) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | 2 | 420 | 5 | 120 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 | 24 | | |
| [5] | 5 | 186 | 18 | 40 | | | | | | | 5 | 192 | 1 | 46 |
| [9] | | | 4 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | |
| [10] | | | 5 | 60 | 1 | <2 | | | | | 1 | 18 | | |
| TP10 [1] | | | | | 1 | <2 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| TP10 [2] | | | | | 1 | <2 | | | | | 1 | 40 | | |
| TP11 [1] | | | 4 | 20 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| TP12 [+] | 4 | 72 | 3 | 42 | 1 | <2 | 2 | 10 | | | 4 | 56 | 4 | 4 |
| TP13 [+] | 6 | 16 | 11 | 68 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP4 [1] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP4 [2] | | | | | 1 | <2 | | | | | | | | |
| TP5 [1] | | | 7 | 64 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP5 [1] | 2 | 48 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 46 | | |
| TP6 [1] | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | <2 | 3 | 8 | | | | | | |
| TP6 [5] | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| TP7 [1] | 6 | 36 | 20 | 48 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 58 | 2 | 22 | | |
| TP7 [2] | | | 3 | 8 | | | | | | | 3 | 40 | | |
| TP8 [3] | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | <2 | | | | | 3 | 24 | | |
| TP9 [1] | 3 | 16 | 31 | 82 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP9 [2] | | | 6 | 12 | 1 | <2 | | | | | | | | |
| TP9 [4] | | | 2 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP3 [1] | 2 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| TP3 [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP3 [6] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TP8 [1] | 1 | 16 | 2 | 8 | | | | | 1 | 46 | 1 | 12 | | |
| TP8 [2] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Table 6b: Quantification of finds (continued)**

# 7 DISCUSSION

7.1 The excavations brought to light evidence of prehistoric and 18th, 19th and 20th century activity at the site. This was largely in the form of residual finds within the topsoil, plough scarring or occasional recent intrusions. No significant archaeological features were recorded.

7.2 In terms of placing these findings within a wider context, available historic mapping such as the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875, or the 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1932 shows the site to lie within an agricultural or horticultural landscape and certainly, the handful of features encountered during the fieldwork, such as plough scars or shallow pits, would not be inconsistent with such landuse.

7.3 There is little correlation between these recorded features and those depicted on the available historic maps, however, though this is at least in part due to imperfections in the georeferencing of the available maps with contemporary mapping data. An east-west field boundary shown on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1932, for instance, corresponds well with the shallow feature [8] recorded in Trench 2, though the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map shows the same boundary some 15.0m to the south. A somewhat greater degree of correlation may be found in the in the shallow circular depression [6] recorded in Trench 3, which broadly correlates with a line of trees shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1875. Again, though, this identification is far from certain.

# 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The author and Archaeology South-East would like to thank the developers West Sussex County Council. We would also like to thank White Young Green Ltd and Boundstone Community College for commissioning the work and the students of Boundstone Community College for their hard work in the training excavation. Additionally, thanks are due to John Mills (WSCC Archaeologist) for his guidance throughout the project.

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WSCC 2007: *West Sussex County Council : Adur Age of Transfer Scheme. Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex. BN15 1QZ. New Classroom Block and Pedestrian and Cycle Lane. Scoping for Trial Archaeological Investigation.*

# 10 APPENDIX 1: GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

**SUMMARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST PITTING UNDERTAKEN AS A COMPONENT PART OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT LAND AT BOUNDSTONE COMMUNITY COLLEGE, WEST SUSSEX**

**ASE Project Site code: LBC07**

**AUTHOR**: C. A. PINE.

**Site:** Boundstone Community College

**Site centred at**: approx. NGR. 517678 105375

**Commissioning Agent:** Archaeology South East [ASE]

- **Contents:**

  **List of Figures & Tables**

  **Figure 1:** Site plan showing locations of purposive geoarchaeological test pit, GTP 1

  **Table 1:** Stratigraphic log for of GTP 1

- Introduction:
- Aims and objectives of the survey:
- Summary Review of Regional Palaeogeography and Site specific stratigraphy
- Methodology:
- Recorded stratigraphy: Discussion.
- Bibliography & referenced works

**Introduction:**

This summary report presents details of the findings of a programme of Geoarchaeological investigation, by test pit excavation, at the study site undertaken on 1st June 2007 by C. A. Pine on behalf of Archaeology South East.

In addition to results of field work existing geotechnical information for the site [White Young Green Environmental 2007] was reviewed.

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].

Sub section 6 of the scoping brief for the archaeological trial investigation allowed for the excavation and recording of stratigraphic sequences at 2 spaced site locations where purposive geoarchaeological evaluation might expose sediments of palaeoenvironmental significance specifically Pleistocene marine/beach facies sediments that may correlate with mid elevation raised beach deposits, specifically the Brighton Norton Raised – Beach [Bates *et al* 1997]

**Aims and objectives of the survey:**

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.

**Summary Review of Regional Palaeogeography**

The study site is centred at approximately TQ 517678 105375 and lies at an elevation of c. + 17.00 metres AOD [Above Ordnance Datum]

The site sits within the mid elevation 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.

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.

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.

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]. These latter deposits also include Head deposits. These are generally 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 charecteristics records last mode of deposition. A soliflucted 'head deposit' may be re-worked under fluvial erosional /depositional regime similary raised river terrace gravel deposits can migrate down-slope where by they may be termed colluvial / or soliflucted sediments.

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].

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.

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].

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.

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].

The altitude of the study site suggests that sequences present beneath the site may correlate with mid elevation marine and marine marginal sequences recorded in the lower West Sussex Coastal Plain, specifically extensions of the Brighton Norton Raised-Beach [Bates *et al* 1997].

**Review of site specific data:**

The main site area lies at an altitude of c. 17.00 metres OD

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 [now Subgroup] to depths of c. 300m.

Although not shown on BGS referenced data part/s of the site may lie on made ground associated with earlier construction / landscaping phases.

Review of results of a previously undertaken geotechnical survey of the site [2 no. window sampler boreholes to max. 4.00m bgl] (see White Young Green Environmental 2007) can be summarised as:

**Bold** = author's interpretation:

- Ground level to 0.25/35m bgl friable loose made ground. Matrix supports occasional flint gravels [**made ground**]
- 0.25/0.35- 2.50/4.00 Firm clay silt. Matrix supports some variable gravels [weak bedding structure suggested] **[Brickearth [upper unit, becoming Head / solifluction gravels**]
- No bedrock /Chalk contact made in either geotechnical boreholes.

[refer to White Young Green Environmental 2007 Figure No. 1 for location of survey points]

**Methodology:**

A single test pit was excavated using a c. 8 ton $360^0$ tracked excavator fitted with an approximately 1.50m wide smooth grading bucket. Test pit was c. 2.5 metres wide to c. 4.00 metre in length. For TP location see Figure 2 (main report). Due to the results of preliminary [GTP1] test pit being wholly consistent with results recorded in the geotechnical survey it was considered un necessary to excavate a second purposive geoarchaeological test pit.

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. 1.50meteres were made from observations from the side of test pits and from arisings.

Recording was undertaken using standard sedimentalogical terminology and colours recorded using a standard Munsell colour chart.

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.

Top of test pit heights, relative to Ordnance Datum [O.D.] were supplied by Archaeology South East.

In accordance with ASE Health & Safety protocols for site investigation all tests pits were immediately back-filled on completion of recording.

The results of the survey are presented below:

**GTP 1:** Ground Level at: + 16.98 metres OD.

| Depth bgl [approx. depth relative to OD] | Unit Description | Interpretation Inferred environment of deposition |
|---|---|---|
| 0.00-0.10<br>UNIT 5<br>[+16.88m OD] | 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silt. Matrix is loose and friable and supports occasional sub angular flint clasts to 2cm diameter. Some modern debris [glass / plastic] Rooting [modern] throughout.<br>0.10 sharp horizontal contact | Topsoil moderately well developed |
| 0.10-0.25<br>UNIT 4<br>[+16.73m OD] | 10YR 5/3 brown silt. Loose and friable. Moderately well rooted. Matrix supports occ. sub angular flint clasts to max. 4cm diameter.<br>0.25 moderately sharp horizontal contact | Sub soil developed on weathered brick earth |
| 0.25- 0.80<br>UNIT 3<br>[+16.18M OD] | 2.5YR 4/6 red clay silt /silt. Matrix is moderately dense firm and compact with very weak bedding / laminations <0.5cm deep and supports occ. sub angular flint clasts <5cm in diameter that have >10% and < 70% cortex cover. Clast fraction increases down profile.<br>0.80 sharp gently undulating contact | Brickearth Silts |
| 0.80-1.50<br>UNIT 2<br>[+15.48m OD] | 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown clay silt with dense firm and compact matrix supporting frequent [occ. clast supported pockets] of sub angular flint to max. 5cm diameter with up to 80% cortex cover.<br>1.50 diffuse horizontal contact | Head / solifluction with some post depositional sorting of finer sediment fractions due to ground water flow. |
| 1.50-2.75<br>UNIT 1 | 10YR 8/3 very pale brown becoming 10YR 8/2 very pale brown with depth. Matrix of upper 30cm of unit is granular chalk that is lose and friable. Matrix tends to block structure beneath c. 2.25m bgl. Through out matrix supports flint clasts with size range between c. 3cm to 12cm. Clasts are sub angular to angular with up to 90% cortex cover.<br>Test Pit ends 2.75m bgl [+14.23m OD] | Weathered upper chalk<br>Becoming firmer un weathered with depth |

Table 1: Stratigraphic log for of GTP 1

**Discussion:**

Unit 5 is considered typical of moderately well developed topsoil. It is considered probable that topsoil has developed since a phase of landscaping associated with previous construction / development phases at the site. Unit 4 is considered typical of weathered upper brickearth and may be considered as 'b' horizon to Unit 5.

Contact to 'natural' brickearth silt is recorded at top of Unit 3 at approximately +16.73m OD. The moderately sharp upper contact to Unit 3 suggests some truncation of upper brickearth silts may have occurred during previous phases of landscaping associated with existing site buildings.

Units 2 and 1 are considered typical of weathered upper chalk. Overlying Unit 3 contains very little sand fraction and all observed clasts appear sub angular. There is an absence of any marine derived clasts/sediment within Units 3 and 2.

Whilst the altitude of the recorded test pit and geotechnical borehole logs suggests that sequences present beneath the site may correlate with mid elevation marine and marine marginal sequences recorded in the lower West Sussex Coastal Plain, specifically extensions of the Brighton Norton Raised-Beach [Bates *et al* 1997] no marine sediments , derived or *in situ* were recorded.

- **Recommendations for further work:**

The results of both geotechnical and geoarchaeological investigation show that between ground level and c.2.75m below ground level [c. +14.23m OD] within the proposed build footprint, sediments have low palaeogeographic / palaeoenvironmental potential / significance.

No additional field work / geoarchaeological site investigation is considered necessary.

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# 11 APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

## OASIS ID: archaeol6-27835

**Project details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | An archaeological evaluation at Boundstone Community College, Lancing |
| Short description of the project | Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of University College London Field Archaeology Unit (UCLFAU), were commissioned by White Young Green Ltd., on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex (centred NGR 517678 105375) in advance of the determination of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site (Fig 1). Additionally, a small scale training excavation was undertaken by students of the college, under the supervision of the author. The evaluation work was carried out between the 30th of May and the 1st of June 2007, the training excavation took place between the 4th and the 8th of June. For the purposes of the evaluation, two small hand excavated test pits, five large trenches and a geoarchaeological trench were excavated. During the training excavation a further ten test pits were hand excavated and recorded by students. The site produced residual prehistoric worked flints and 18th-20th century finds recovered within the topsoil, recent intrusions and plough scarring. It is not recommended that further archaeological work is needed prior to the commencement of development. |
| Project dates | Start: 30-05-2007 End: 08-06-2007 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | LBC07 - Sitecode |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed |
| Monument type | PLOUGH SCARRING Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | WORKED FLINTS Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CBM Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Uncertain |
| Significant Finds | METAL Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | ANIMAL BONE Post 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 |

## Project location

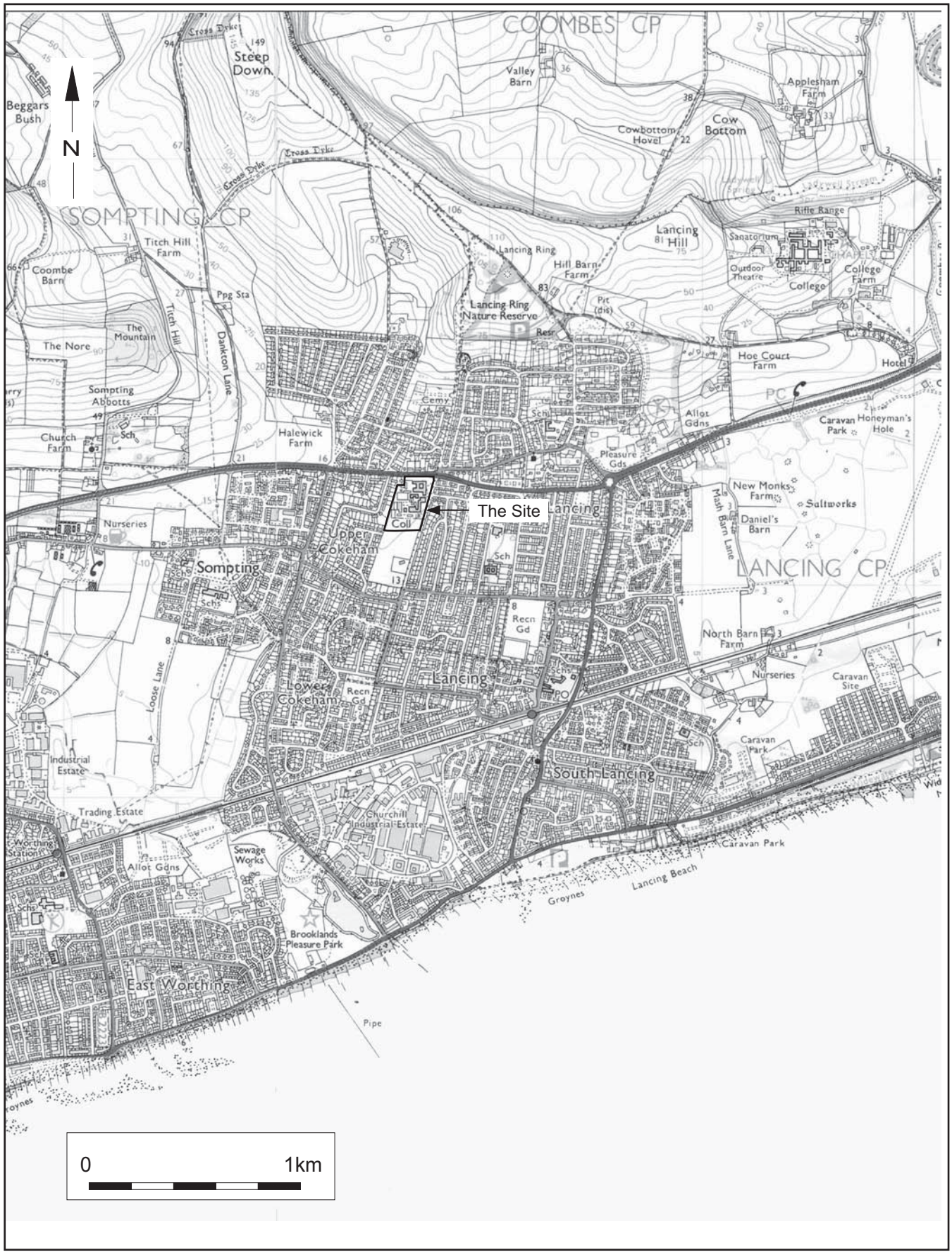
| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | WEST SUSSEX ADUR LANCING Boundstone Community College |
| Postcode | BN15 1QZ |
| Study area | 4000.00 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TQ 517 105 50.8734824659 0.156358598495 50 52 24 N 000 09 22 E Point |
| Height OD | Min: 15.64m Max: 16.90m |

## Project creators

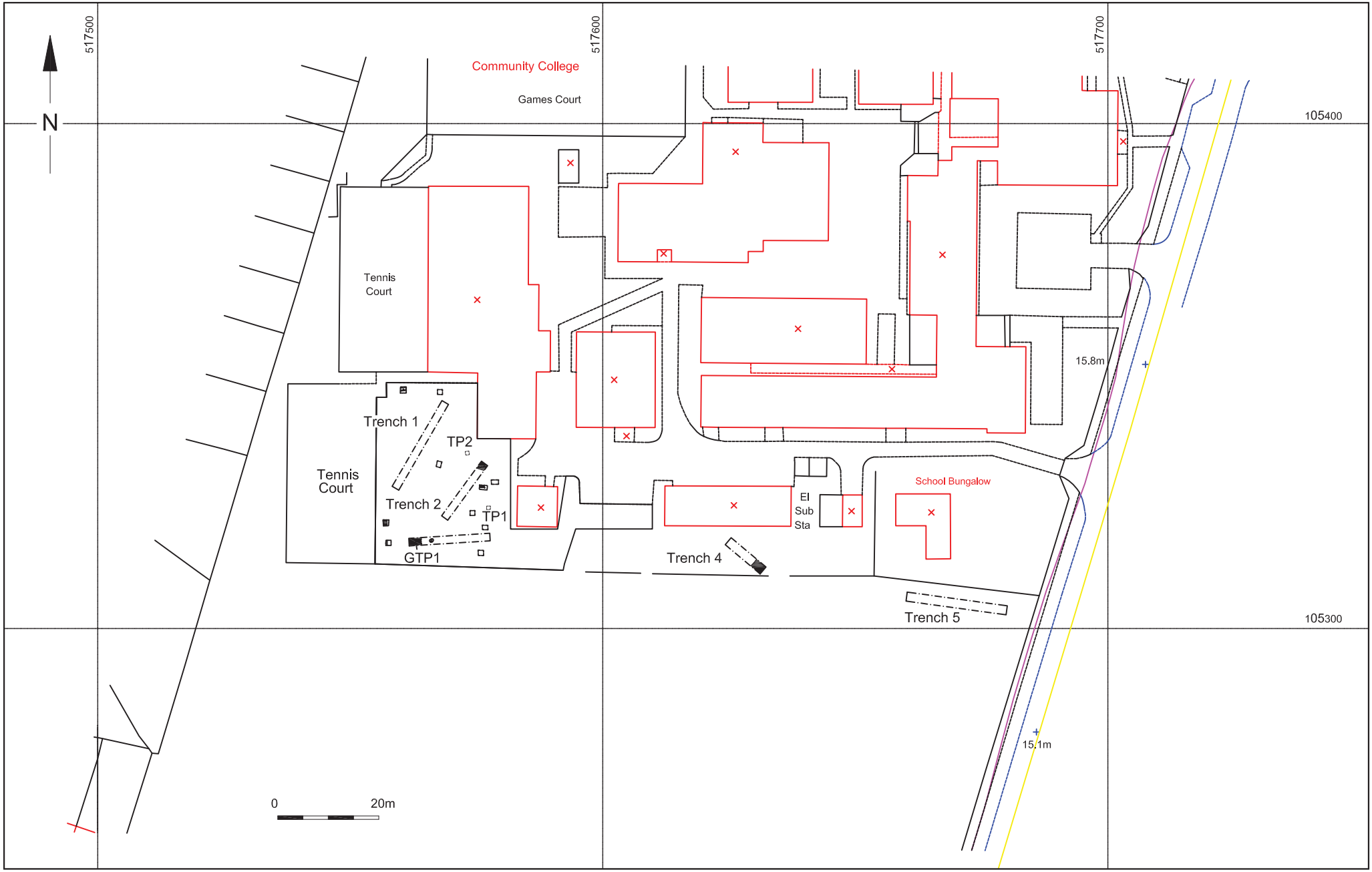
| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeology South-East |
| Project brief originator | west sussex county council |
| Project design originator | west sussex county council |
| Project director/manager | Diccon Hart |
| Project supervisor | Dan Swift |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | school |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Boundstone Community College |

## Project archives

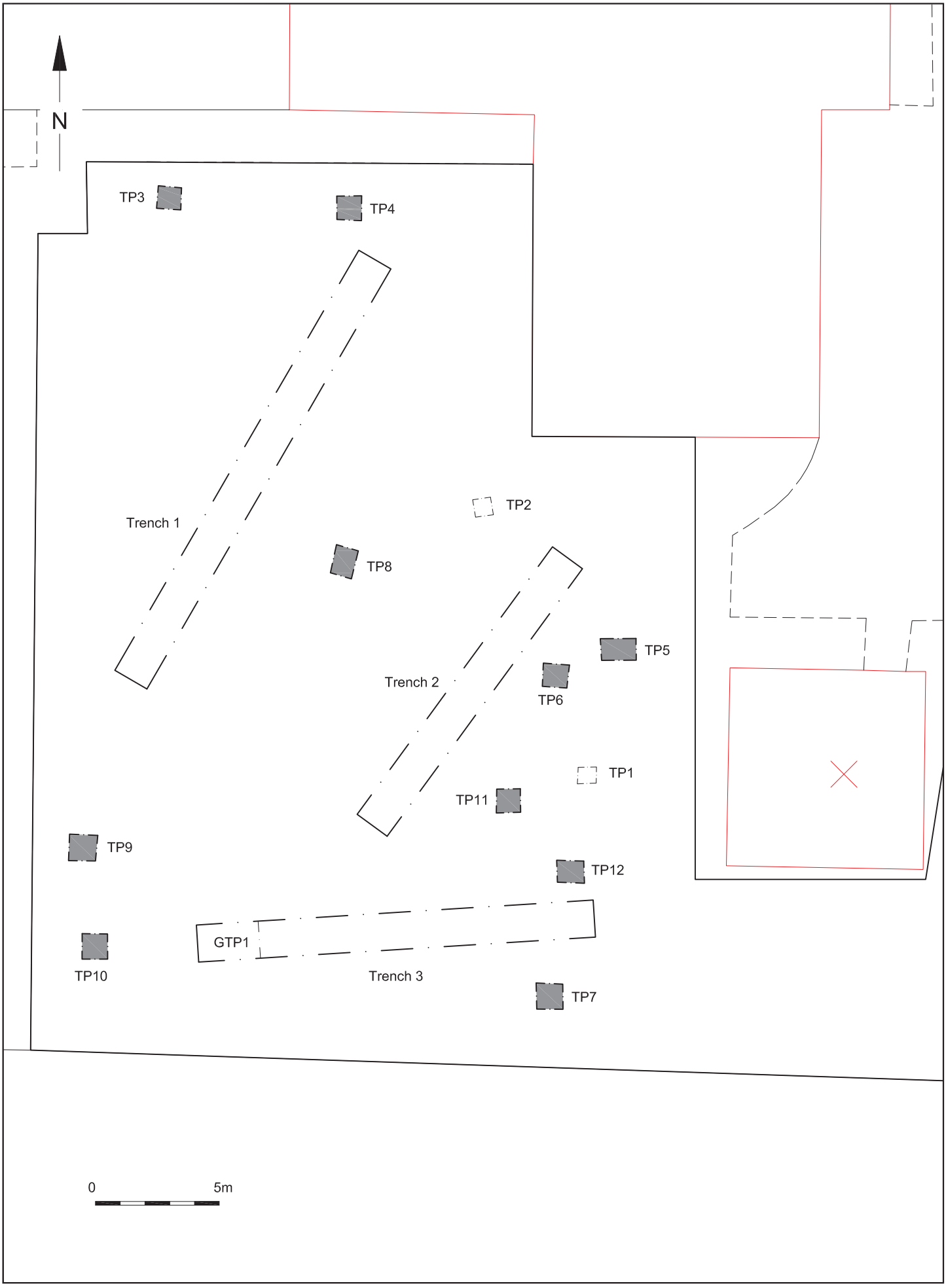
| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Physical Archive ID | LBC07 |
| Physical Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Industrial','Metal','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics' |
| Digital Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Digital Archive ID | LBC07 |
| Digital Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other' |
| Digital Media available | 'Images raster / digital photography','Survey','Text' |
| Paper Archive recipient | Local Museum |
| Paper Archive ID | LBC07 |
| Paper Contents | 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics','other' |
| Paper Media available | 'Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text' |



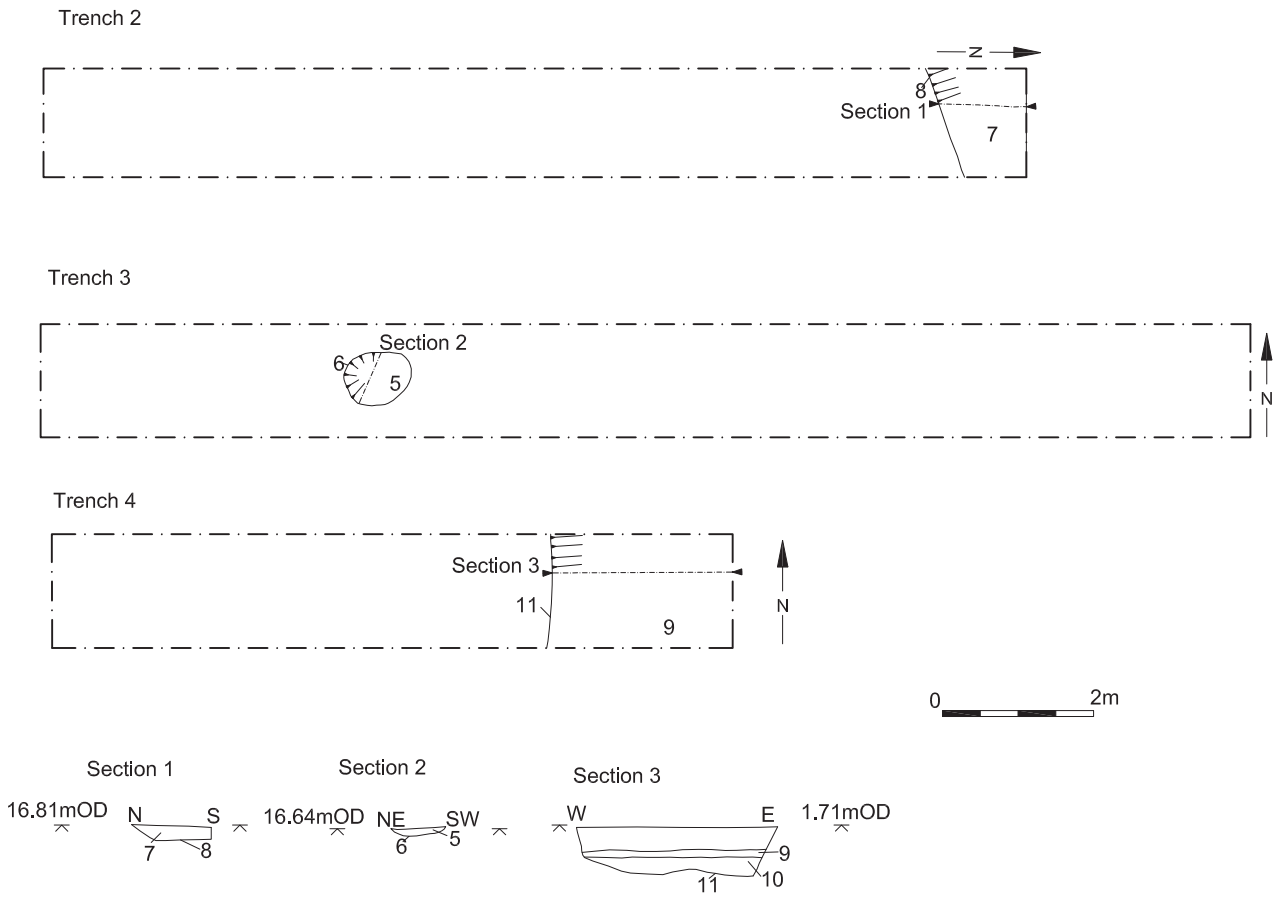

| © **Archaeology South-East** | | | Boundstone College, Lancing | Fig. 1 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref: 2885 | Aug 2007 | Drawn by: JLR | Site Location Plan | |



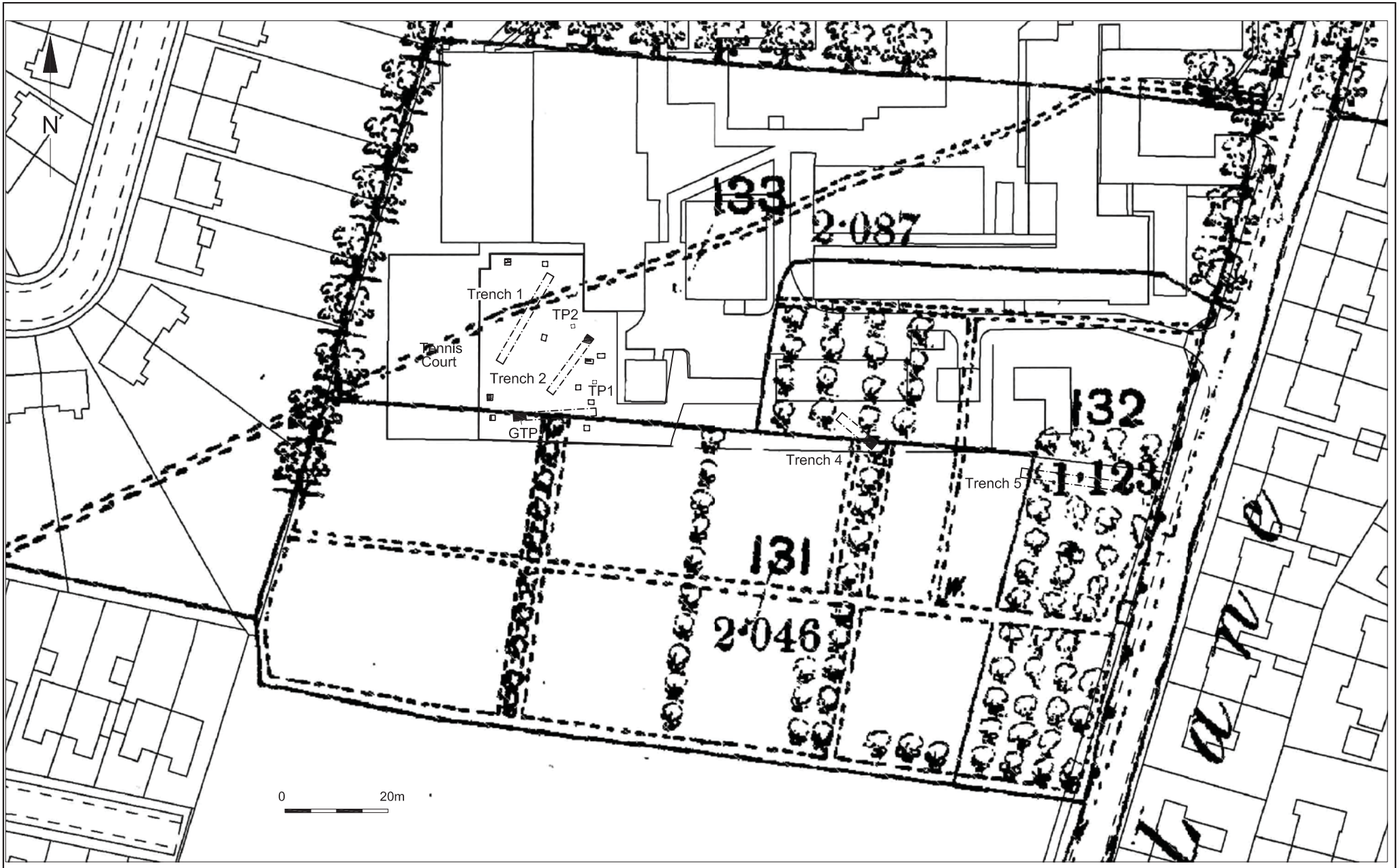

| © Archaeology South-East | | | Boundstone College, Lancing | Fig. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref: 2885 | Oct 2007 | Drawn by: SM | Trench Location | |



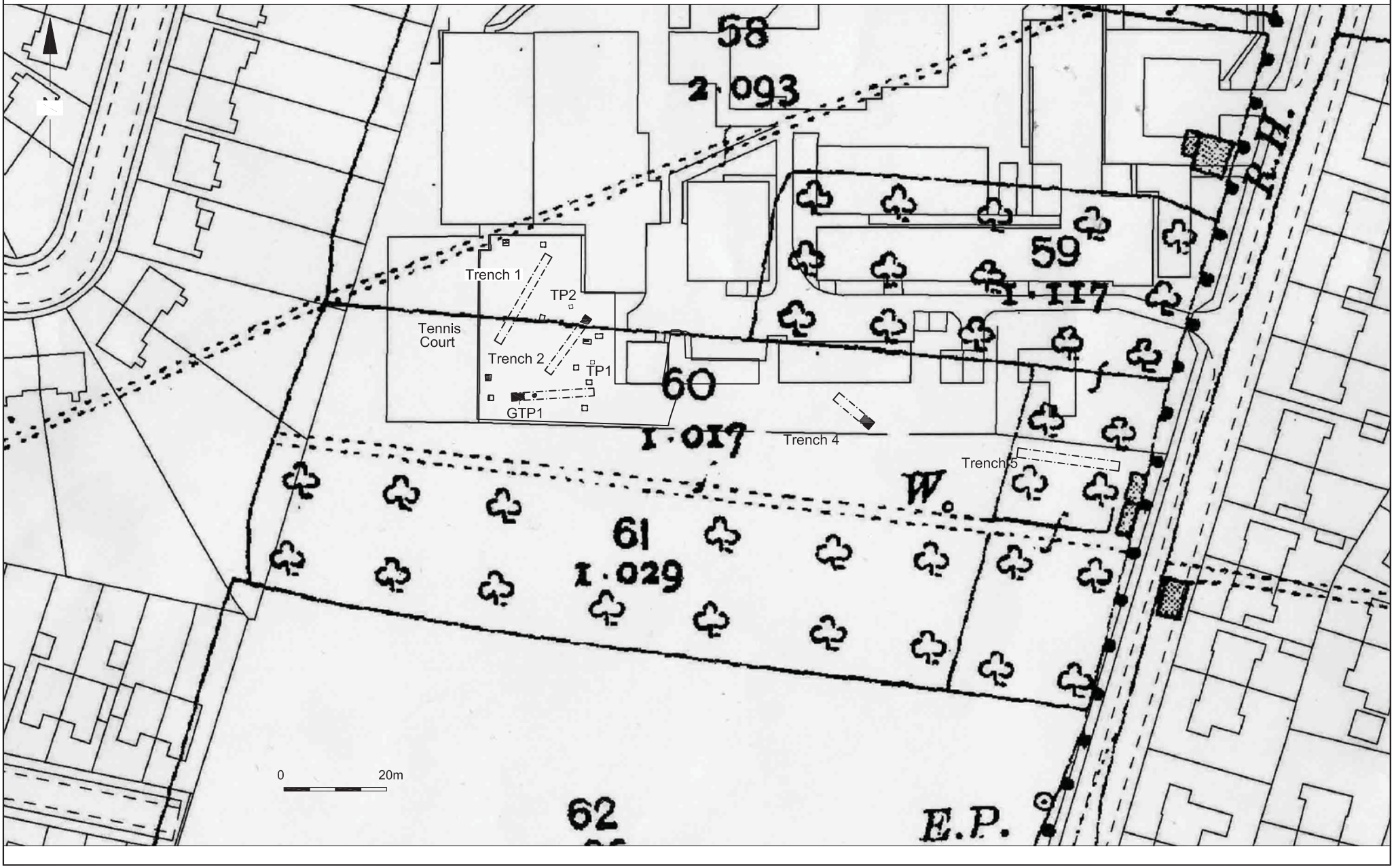

| © Archaeology South-East | | | Boundstone College, Lancing | Fig. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref: 2885 | Aug 2007 | Drawn by: JLR/MH | Test Pit Location | |




| © Archaeology South-East | | | Boundstone School | Fig. 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref: 2885 | Oct 2007 | Drawn by: SM | Trench Plans and sections | |




| © Archaeology South-East | | | Boundstone College, Lancing | Fig. 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref: 2885 | Oct 2007 | Drawn by: SM | 1st Edition OS map overlain with Trench Location | |




| © Archaeology South-East | | | Boundstone College, Lancing | Fig. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ref: 2885 | Oct 2007 | Drawn by: SM | 3rd Edition OS map overlain with Trench Location | |

**Plate 1: Trial trench 1 photographic detail showing plough scars cut into the brickearth subsoil, truncated by modern intrusion (gravel)**

**Plate 2: Photograph of trial trench 2 showing partly excavated linear(?) cut [8]**


**Plate 3: Photograph of trial trench 3 showing detail of plough scars**

**Plate 4: Photograph of trial trench 3 showing base of shallow feature or subsoil hollow [6]**

**Plate 5: Photograph showing trial trench 4 and partial excavation of [11]**

Plate 6: Photograph showing trial trench 5

**Plate 7: Student with part of a scallop shell from TP9 [1]**

**Plate 8: Test pit 5 plough scarring after excavation**