

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Bramber Primary School
Broadwater, Worthing
West Sussex**

NGR: 515582 104964

**Planning Ref: WSCC/007/17/WB
ASE Project No: 180141
Site Code: BPW18
ASE Report No: 2018108
OASIS id: archaeol6-312522**



By Naomi Humphreys

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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East at Bramber Primary School, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 8QB which took place on the 15th and 16th March 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by Fowler Building Contractors Ltd in advance of the development of a new school playing field.

The evaluation successfully identified the presence of four archaeological features; one prehistoric ditch, one likely prehistoric gully terminus, one post-medieval gully terminus and a further third undated gully terminus. The evaluation has determined it unlikely that settlement has taken place within the boundary of the site and all recorded features appear to be the result of outlying agricultural activity.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Fowler Building Contractors Ltd to undertake archaeological investigations, comprising a trial trench evaluation in advance of the construction of a new playing field at Bramber Primary School, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 8QB (NGR 515964 104964; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex Archaeology 2016) for the site was produced which established that there was an archaeological interest within the site and concluded that there was a potential for the presence of surviving buried archaeological remains, in particular relating to the prehistoric, medieval to post-medieval and modern periods.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 scale mapping available online (BGS 2018) the solid geology of the site consists of the Tarrant Chalk Member, overlain by superficial deposits of 'head' (clay, silt, sand and gravel). Geotechnical works consisting of six mechanically excavated trial pits established that the deposit sequence was consistent with that mapped by the BGS (Soils Ltd 2017). This sequence was also observed during the archaeological evaluation which further noted that an intact subsoil horizon between 0.18-0.42m thick was present across the site.
- 1.2.2 The site occupies a 0.69ha area in the south-west corner of a single large field currently used as agricultural land located to the east of Bramber Primary School. The site is broadly rectangular in shape with a narrow strip to the west which runs along the north boundary of the school car park and leads to the east extent of Bramber Road (Figure 2). The land gently slopes down from a height of c.9.8mAOD at the north-west corner of the site by the proposed access road, to c.6.70mAOD at the south-east corner.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Planning permission for the works was applied for in 2017 (Planning Ref. WSXX/007/17/WB) and accompanied by the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2016). The DBA established that there was the potential for, as yet unknown, archaeological remains to be present within the site and that the groundworks associated with the proposed development had the potential to have an adverse impact on any such remains. Accordingly, the planning permission for the development (granted 27 June 2017) includes an archaeological condition – Condition 4 – in line with policies set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (Department Housing, Communities and Local Government 2012). The planning condition states that:

4. No development shall commence within the site until:

a) A written programme of archaeological investigation, which should include on-site work and off-site work such as the analysis, publishing and archiving of

the results, has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority; and

b) The approved programme of archaeological work has been carried out in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To enable the recording of any features and finds of archaeological interest.

- 1.3.2 The scale and scope of the trial trenching was defined by John Mills, Senior Archaeologist at WSCC, and those requirements set out in a brief of works and a proposed trench location presented within Appendix 1 of the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018) which was submitted to WSCC for approval in accordance with the brief.

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This report details the results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken on the 15th and 16th March 2018.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The reader is directed to the DBA (Wessex Archaeology 2016) for a full account of the site's archaeological and historical background. The following information is a summary of the information presented within the DBA and the discussion by period has largely been directly extracted from the WSI (ASE 2017). The locations of archaeological remains referenced below are shown in Figure 1 (unless otherwise indicated). Historic Environment Record numbers are prefixed MWS.
- 2.1.2 In May 2015 Worthing Archaeological Society undertook a field walking exercise which consisted of a 10% collection pattern across the entire field within which 'the site' occupies the south-west corner (Shirley 2016). It is understood that the results of the field walk were not known at the time that the DBA had been produced. The field walking exercise recovered a total of 154 struck flint pieces, the majority of which were interpreted as dating between the Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. Several of these finds were located within the boundary of the site, however there were considerably more struck flints identified beyond the north-east boundary of the site – potentially highlighting the presence of settlement activity. Two fragments of medieval pottery and one piece of medieval CBM along with 17 fragments of post-medieval pottery and 35 pieces of post-medieval CBM were also collected, however it isn't clear from which areas these finds were located and whether they were recovered from within the boundary of the site.
- 2.1.3 No further archaeological works, other than the above-mentioned DBA and field walk, were carried out prior to the archaeological evaluation. Few archaeological investigations have been carried out within the vicinity of the site; these include works along the proposed route of the East Worthing Access Route (never constructed) (ASE 1996) and Rampion Offshore Windfarm Cable Route (ASE in prep). The results of these investigations have been incorporated into the archaeological and historical background as appropriate.

2.2 Palaeolithic to Neolithic

- 2.2.1 Several struck flints dating between the Late Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods recovered from both within the site boundary but more densely to the north-east of the site boundary, were discovered during the aforementioned (section 2.1.2) fieldwalking exercise undertaken by Worthing Archaeological Society.
- 2.2.2 Further prehistoric remains have been recovered from the vicinity of the study area including a Palaeolithic hand-axe (MWS 5631), Neolithic axes (MWS216, MSW3428, MSW4556) and Neolithic/early Bronze Age flintwork (MWS4618, MWS381 and MWS4514; not illustrated) and other flintwork and pottery of unspecified prehistoric date (MWS4618, MWS5284, MWS6961, MWS7354 and MWS7356; not illustrated).

2.3 Bronze Age

- 2.3.1 Bronze Age remains in the vicinity include a hoard of three bronze axes (MSW3845) and implements which include scrapers and a knife, along with debitage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, along with Late Bronze Age pottery (MSW4514). Bronze Age artefacts have also been found in the vicinity of Lyons Farm (MWS3929, MWS1068 and MWS4421).
- 2.3.2 A number of Late Bronze Age struck flint pieces were recovered during the field walking exercise by Worthing Archaeological Society (Shirley 2016).

2.4 Iron Age to Romano British

- 2.4.1 Levelled earthworks thought to be the remains of Iron Age or Romano- British coaxial bank have been identified from aerial photographs to the north of the site (MWS12272) and are part of a wider field system which may perhaps be associated with a settlement.
- 2.4.2 The postulated route of a Roman road (WA28; not illustrated) is also located to the north of the site. It runs on a west-east alignment crossing Lambleys Lane slightly to the north of Hill Croft.
- 2.4.3 A double ditched trackway, containing Romano-British pottery has been recorded to the south east of the site (MWS1090). Another ditch and an inhumation burial were recorded to the north-west (MWS5832). The other known remains of Romano-British date within 1km of the site comprise artefacts (WA 2016, Appendix 3).

2.5 Saxon and Medieval

- 2.5.1 The site lies on the edge of the historic parish of Sompting, close to its boundary with Broadwater. The name Sompting means 'dwellers by a swamp' and in old English Sompting was recorded as *Suntingas*, and later *Suntinga gemaere* (in 956), *Suntinges* (1186), *Sumptinges* (1242), *Sontynge* (1296), *Soumtinge* (1596) and *Sompting/Sounting* (1641).
- 2.5.2 The parish church, situated to the north of the site has an 11th century tower with the remainder of the building being of medieval and later date (MWS1080). Sompting is recorded as being granted to the Knights Templars in 1154 who rebuilt and enlarged the existing parish church. Earthworks recorded in its vicinity may indicate the presence of a deserted medieval village (MWS7311). Field walking in a field to the west of Sompting Church revealed 122 sherds of pottery ranging from prehistoric to 20th century in date; however most of it was identified as being of 14th century date (MWS6679).

2.6 Post-Medieval

- 2.6.1 Broadwater lies to the west of the site and is the village from which Worthing developed; and the name originally referred to a wide inlet of sea which once stretched between Worthing and Lancing (Glover 1975). 28 earthwork and cropmark remains have been identified within the fields to the east of the site (WA 2016; WA33; fig 2). These are thought to date to the medieval or post-medieval period and may be associated with drainage, a rabbit warren or

possibly associated with a settlement.

- 2.6.2 The post-medieval records primarily relate to farms, barns and agricultural buildings including Decoy Farm, a 19th century farm shown on historic mapping and identified through the historic farmsteads project. It was a three sided L-plan loose courtyard farmstead (MWS8653). Lyons Farm has also been identified as an historic farmstead located 430m to the west of the site, which can be seen on the tithe map of Sompting (MWS12281).

2.7 Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.7.1 In the fields to the east of the site a temporary prisoner of war/refugee camp was set up during WWII. The camp has been mapped from historical and aerial photographs and included within the WSHR (see WA 2016, Fig.3). It is described as 'a large field near Southways Avenue and West Street, Sompting, was laid out with huts and tents to receive wounded allied troops and captured Germans' (Greig et al 1994). The camp is thought to have been associated with D-Day in June 1944, and the arrival of return troops and prisoners of war. It was set up to be able to feed and clothe large numbers on a daily basis and is thought to have been used at the end of the war to treat, feed and clothe British prisoners of war liberated from camps in Europe. It was out of use by 1946 when aerial photographs show traces of hut bases along with cropmarks of numerous rows of removed huts and some circular tent pitches.
- 2.7.2 WWII defences around Worthing comprised antitank blocks and antitank ditches. The defence line was positioned around Worthing from Goring-by-Sea to the west edge of Lancing in the east. It is thought to have been prepared around 1940 when the majority of the defences around Britain were constructed. The route of this defence line (MWS10696), as mapped by the HER and illustrated on WA 2016, Fig.3 crosses the access route to the development site, which continues the line of Bramber Road. Other World War II sites in the wider vicinity include pillboxes and allotments (WA 2016, Appendix 3).
- 2.7.3 Historic map regression was undertaken as part of the DBA and the results can be summarised as follows. The Sompting Parish tithe map dated to 1834 shows the site to be located within a single large field. The field was 'the meadow' and used for pasture. It was owned by Reverend Croft and was occupied by William Hill and William Barker in 1840. The character of the area remained largely rural until the 1940s when development can be seen to the west of the site and had encroached into the western part of the field within which it is located by 1943. The Bramber First School was built adjacent to the site after 1980.

2.8 Summary

- 2.8.1 Overall the known archaeological resource would suggest that the site lies within a landscape occupied, although not densely settled, from the prehistoric and Romano British period with evidence of field systems roads and trackways. Settlement in the area, through to the post-medieval/modern period, probably comprised scattered farmsteads and small hamlets/villages.

2.9 Project Aims and Objectives

2.9.1 The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To define, insofar as possible, the date, character, form and function of any archaeological features observed on site.
- To determine the survival, extent and minimum depth below modern ground level of any such remains.
- To provide a robust baseline upon which WSCC can determine the need for and scope of any further archaeological mitigation works.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2018). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014) and complies with the Sussex Archaeological Standards (WSCC, ESCC & CDC, 2015).
- 3.1.2 Seven trenches measuring c.30m by 1.80m were excavated in the locations specified by the WSI (ASE 2018) with the exception of Trenches 1 and 7. Trench 1 was relocated slightly to the north-east to allow more space for the machine operation along the fence located to the south of this trench. Trench 1 maintained its east-west orientation to target the area of the proposed access road. Similarly, Trench 7 was shifted c.2m to the north to avoid fencing along the southern perimeter of the site. The trench locations were accurately established and recorded using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GNSS and are illustrated in Figure 2. All trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.1.3 A Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) was used to scan all trench locations to check for underlying services prior to excavation.
- 3.1.4 All trenches were excavated, under archaeological supervision, using a 13-tonne 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Each trench was excavated in spits of c.100mm until the top of the underlying natural substrate was revealed.
- 3.1.5 All exposed potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and subsequently excavated, photographed, recorded and drawn as appropriate. Sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:10.
- 3.1.6 All trenches and exposed archaeological features were accurately planned and surveyed using a Leica CS15 RTK GNSS.
- 3.1.7 Spoil heaps were examined to recover and collect any unstratified finds

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive has been assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015) and in accordance with the guidelines published in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).
- 3.2.2 The archive is currently held at the Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade and will be offered to a suitable museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below:

Context sheets	29
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	64
Context register	1
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	7

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 small bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Trench 2

(Figure 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness/Depth m	Height m AOD
2/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.18 – 0.23	8.62 – 8.86
2/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.28 – 0.42	-
2/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.05+	8.07 – 8.23
2/004	Cut	Gully terminus	1.4+	0.68	0.47	8.23 (top)
2/005	Fill	Single fill of gully terminus [2/004]	-	-	0.47	-
2/006	Cut	Gully terminus	1.80+	0.60	0.24	8.18 (top)
2/007	Fill	Single fill of gully terminus [2/006]	-	-	0.24	-

Table 3: Trench 2: list of recorded contexts

- 4.1.1 Trench 2 was c.30m in length and orientated northeast-southwest. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m.
- 4.1.2 The natural underlying geology consisting of head deposits of light yellow brown silty clay (c.70% coarse flint gravels) admixed with patches of silty clay and weathered chalk [2/003] was encountered at a height of 8.07mAOD at the southwest end of the trench and 8.23mAOD at the northeast. The natural geology lay beneath a 0.28-0.42m thick layer of mid yellow-brown silty clay (c.50% coarse flint gravels) subsoil [2/002]. This was capped by 0.18-0.23m of mid grey-brown silty clay (c.30% coarse flint gravels) topsoil [2/001].
- 4.1.3 Two archaeological features were identified within this trench consisting of two gully termini.
- 4.1.4 Gully terminus [2/004] was located c.8m from the north-east end of the trench. 1.4m of the gully was exposed orientated on a roughly east-west alignment, terminating at the east end. The steep sided and slightly curve-based gully measured 0.68m wide and 0.47m deep and contained a single fill. Fill [2/005] consisted of a dark grey-brown silty clay and contained 20% flint gravels. Two pieces of struck flint, one fire-cracked flint and a single animal bone were recovered from within this fill. This feature was noticeably disturbed by animal burrowing which extended beneath the natural geology beyond the east extent of the archaeological feature. Therefore, it should be noted that the finds recovered from [2/005] cannot confidently be attributed to this deposit. However, it is suggested that the presence of prehistoric material and absence of any later material may allow this feature to tentatively be considered broadly prehistoric in date.
- 4.1.5 Gully terminus [2/006] was located c.12.5m from the south west end of the trench. 1.80m of the gully was exposed orientated southwest-northeast

alignment, terminating at the southwest end. The gully sides were gently sloped and the base was curved. The feature measured 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single fill. Fill [2/007] consisted of a dark grey-brown silty clay containing 40% flint gravels. No finds were recovered from within this deposit. This feature was also visibly disturbed by animal burrowing which truncated the tip of the gully and extended beneath the main body of the archaeological feature. However, the profile of the gully [2/006] remained intact (see photograph in Figure 3).

4.2 Trench 3

(Figure 4)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness/Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.20-0.24	8.38-9.08
3/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.28-0.32	-
3/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.05+	7.83-8.48
3/004	Cut	Gully terminus	1.20+	0.50	0.60	8.67 (top_
3/005	Fill	Single fill of gully terminus [3/004]	-	-	0.60	-

Table 4: Trench 3: list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 3 was c.30m in length and orientated north-south. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m.
- 4.1.2 The natural underlying geology consisting of head deposits of light yellow brown silty clay (c.70% coarse flint gravels) admixed with patches of silty clay and weathered chalk [3/003] was encountered at a height of 7.83mAOD at the south end of the trench and 8.48mAOD at the north. The natural geology lay beneath a 0.28-0.32m thick layer of mid yellow-brown silty clay (c.50% coarse flint gravels) subsoil [3/002]. This was capped by 0.20-0.24m of mid grey-brown silty clay (c.30% coarse flint gravels) topsoil [3/001].
- 4.2.3 A single archaeological feature was revealed in this trench.
- 4.2.4 Gully terminus [3/004] was located c.6.5m from the north end of the trench. 1.20m of the gully was exposed orientated on a roughly east-west alignment, terminating at the east end. The gully had near-vertical sides and an uneven base and was clearly identified as cutting through the subsoil layer [3/002] and into the underlying natural geology [3/003]. The gully contained a single fill [3/005] consisting of a dark grey-brown silty clay and contained 30% flint gravels. 2 fragments of animal bone were recovered from within this fill. This feature is likely post-medieval in date.

4.3 Trench 5

(Figure 5)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness/Depth m	Height m AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	-	-	0.22-0.23	7.34-8.05
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	-	-	0.18-0.26	-
5/003	Layer	Natural	-	-	0.08+	6.86-7.03
5/004	Cut	Ditch	1.80+	1.15	0.33	7.13 (top)
5/005	Fill	Single fill of ditch [5/004]	-	-	0.33	-

Table 5: Trench 5: list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 5 was c.30m in length and orientated north-south. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.63m.
- 4.3.2 The natural underlying geology consisting of head deposits of light yellow brown silty clay (c.70% coarse flint gravels) admixed with patches of silty clay and weathered chalk [5/003] was encountered at a height of 6.86mAOD at the south end of the trench and 7.03mAOD at the north. The natural geology lay beneath a 0.18-0.26m thick layer of mid yellow-brown silty clay (c.50% coarse flint gravels) subsoil [5/002]. This was capped by 0.22-0.23m of mid grey-brown silty clay (c.30% coarse flint gravels) topsoil [5/001]. A single fragment of probably post-medieval brick was recovered from within the topsoil layer.
- 4.3.3 A single archaeological feature was revealed in this trench.
- 4.3.4 Ditch [5/004] was located c.9.5m from the south end of the trench. The ditch was orientated on an east-west alignment. It extended across the width of the trench (1.80m) and measured 1.15m wide and 0.33m deep and contained a single fill. The ditch had gently sloping sides and a gently curved base. Fill [5/005] consisted of a dark grey-brown silty clay containing common flint gravels (45%). A single stuck flint and two fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered from within this fill. This feature can only be attributed a broadly prehistoric date.

4.4 Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 7

- 4.4.1 Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 7 all measured c.30m in length and were archaeologically negative. A list of all recorded contexts from each trench is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.4.2 All four trenches contained a similar stratigraphy of the natural underlying geology overlain by 0.18-0.42m of subsoil. The subsoil was capped by 0.16-0.28m topsoil.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered and were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 6). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)
2/005	1	18			1	4	1	76
3/005					2	1		
5/001			1	28				
5/005	1	15					2	58
Total	2	33	1	28	3	5	3	134

Table 6: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

5.2 The Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 The evaluation produced two pieces of worked flint weighing 33g. They were recovered from contexts [2/005] and [5/005]. The same deposits produced three fragments of burnt unworked flint weighing 134g. The worked flints consist of two flakes. Both display heavy signs of weathering that probably result from successive redepositions. They are made from mid grey flint, display plain platform but are otherwise undiagnostic.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.3.1 A single heavily abraded fragment of brick weighing 28g was collected from topsoil, [05/001]. It was made from an evenly fired red clay, of most probable post-medieval date, although as no complete dimensions or true surfaces survived making it difficult to date more precisely.

5.4 The Animal Bone by Emily Johnson

- 5.4.1 A total of three animal bones, weighing 5g, was hand collected during the evaluation. The bones were partially identifiable as two medium mammal ribs from context [3/005] and one large mammal long bone fragment from context [2/005]. The preservation of the bone was fairly poor, with erosive action degrading the cortical surface.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of the natural geology overlain by subsoil and topsoil layers.
- 6.1.2 The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 9.43mAOD at the north-east corner of the site in Trench 1, sloping down to 6.05mAOD at the southern end of Trench 7.
- 6.1.3 A total of four archaeological features were observed within Trenches 2, 3 and 5. The remaining trenches were archaeologically negative. The four archaeological features comprised of a ditch and three gully termini. Ditch [5/004] in Trench 5 contained a single struck flint with two pieces of fire-cracked flint and is likely prehistoric in date. Gully [2/004] in Trench 2 similarly contained two pieces of struck flint and a single piece of fire cracked flint along with a single animal bone. This feature, however, was visibly disturbed by animal burrowing indicating that the finds recovered from fill [2/005] may be intrusive. A second gully terminus [2/006] was also revealed in Trench 2 which did not contain any finds. The third gully terminus [3/004] was present in Trench 3. Finds from this feature were limited to 2 fragments of animal bone. This gully was visibly cut through the subsoil layers and into the underlying natural geology and is therefore likely post-medieval or later in date.
- 6.1.4 A single fragment of probably post-medieval brick was recovered from within the topsoil deposit [5/001] of Trench 5.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 The archaeological horizon appears very well preserved across the extent of the site with the natural geology sealed by c.0.50-0.65m of overburden consisting of intact subsoil and topsoil layers. Three of the four archaeological features observed were present at a depth of c.0.50m below the surface in Trenches 2 and 5. The fourth feature, which is likely post-medieval to modern in date, visibly cut through the subsoil layer and was present at c.0.25m beneath the surface in Trench 3.
- 6.2.2 Despite clear evidence of animal burrowing activity within Trench 2, all archaeological features appear largely well-preserved. There is no indication of any significant damage to the preservation of archaeological features as a result of cultural activity (e.g. ploughing).

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Prehistoric

- 6.3.1 The recovery of struck and fire-cracked flint from fill [5/005] suggests that ditch [5/004] can be attributed a broadly prehistoric date. The minimal quantity of finds recovered from this feature indicates that this ditch is not located particularly close to settlement activity and it is likely that this feature is agricultural in nature.

- 6.3.2 Struck flint and fire-cracked flint was also discovered in fill [2/005] within gully terminus [2/004]. This feature, was visibly disturbed by animal burrowing indicating that the finds recovered from fill [2/005] may be intrusive. However, it is suggested that the presence of prehistoric material and absence of any later material may allow this feature to tentatively be considered broadly prehistoric in date. The gully has been interpreted as likely used for drainage.

Post-Medieval

- 6.3.3 A single fragment of probably post-medieval brick from within the topsoil layer of Trench 5 [5/001] likely derived from a nearby former dwelling hints at a local presence of settlement activity relating to this date.
- 6.3.5 Despite no 'dateable' artefacts recovered from within gully terminus [3/004] in Trench 3, the feature can be fairly confidently stratigraphically attributed a post-medieval date as it was present just beneath the topsoil and cut through the subsoil [3/002] layer. It has been interpreted as a post-medieval drainage gully.

Undated

- 6.3.6 Gully terminus [2/006] was devoid of artefacts. There is no clear relationship to gully terminus [2/004] located c.6.8m to the north-east and the two features follow different alignments.

6.4 Potential impact on archaeological remains

- 6.4.1 The proposed development consists of the construction of a playing field, associated storage shed and fencing. It is anticipated that topsoil will be removed from across the pitch area and further groundworks will consist of reducing the ground level at the north and west of the pitch and raising the ground level to the south and east. Due to the depth of the archaeological horizon, it is suggested that the probably prehistoric ditch [5/004] and any unknown features within the south-east quarter of the site will likely be preserved *in situ* beneath the proposed playing field. The evaluation also determined that there is a low potential for further significant archaeological information to be recovered from the remainder of the site.

6.5 Consideration of research aims

- 6.5.1 The general aims of the evaluation were set out within the WSI (ASE, 2018) and are listed above in section 2.
- 6.5.2 The evaluation was successful in identifying as far as possible, the nature, date and character of the archaeological features found on site. The trenches also identified the presence of a surviving subsoil horizon across the site and well preserved underlying archaeological features.

6.6 Conclusions

- 6.6.1 The evaluation successfully identified four archaeological features; one likely prehistoric ditch, one likely prehistoric gully terminus, one likely post-medieval gully terminus and a further third undated gully terminus. Additionally, the evaluation identified the presence of a well-preserved archaeological horizon indicating that there has been little to no damage to the site resulting from further cultural activity.
- 6.6.2 The evaluation has determined it unlikely that settlement has taken place within the boundary of the site and all recorded features appear to be the result of outlying agricultural activity.

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HER Summary

Site code	BPW18					
Project code	180141					
Planning reference	WSCC/007/17/WB					
Site address	Bramber Primary School, Bramber Road, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 8QB					
District/Borough	Worthing					
NGR (12 figures)	515582 104964					
Geology	Tarrant Chalk Member, overlain by superficial head deposits (clay, silt sand and gravels)					
Fieldwork type	Eval	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	15 th and 16 th of March 2018					
Sponsor/client	Fowler Building Contractors Ltd					
Project manager	Neil Griffin					
Project supervisor	Naomi Humphreys					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary	<p>An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Bramber Primary School, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex NGR 515582 104964 on the 15th and 16th March 2018. Seven trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated.</p> <p>The evaluation successfully identified the presence of four archaeological features; one prehistoric ditch, one likely prehistoric gully terminus, one post-medieval gully terminus and a further third undated gully terminus. The evaluation has determined it unlikely that settlement has taken place within the boundary of the site and all recorded features appear to be the result of outlying agricultural activity.</p>					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Lithic	Flint		
Fire-cracked flint	Flint		
Daub	Baked clay		

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-312522

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at Bramber Primary School, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted at Bramber Primary School, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex NGR 515582 104964 on the 15th and 16th March 2018. Seven trenches measuring up to 30m in length were excavated. The evaluation successfully identified the presence of four archaeological features; one prehistoric ditch, one likely prehistoric gully terminus, one post-medieval gully terminus and a further third undated gully terminus. The evaluation has determined it unlikely that settlement has taken place within the boundary of the site and all recorded features appear to be the result of outlying agricultural activity.
Project dates	Start: 15-03-2018 End: 16-03-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BPW18 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WSCC/007/17/WB - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	GULLY TERMINUS Late Prehistoric
Monument type	GULLY TERMINUS Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY TERMINUS Uncertain
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	School Playing Field
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
---------	---------

Site location	WEST SUSSEX WORTHING SOMPTING Bramber Primary School
Postcode	BN14 8QB
Study area	0.69 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 15582 04964 50.832086109103 -0.358533121733 50 49 55 N 000 21 30 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.05m Max: 9.43m

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	Neil Griffin
Project supervisor	Naomi Humphreys
Type of sponsor/funding body	Contractor
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fowler Building Contractors Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Archive ID	BPW18
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Archive ID	BPW18
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Archive ID	BPW18
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type

Title An Archaeological Evaluation at Bramber Primary School,
Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex

Author(s)/Editor(s) Humphreys, N.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report Number 2018108

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher ASE

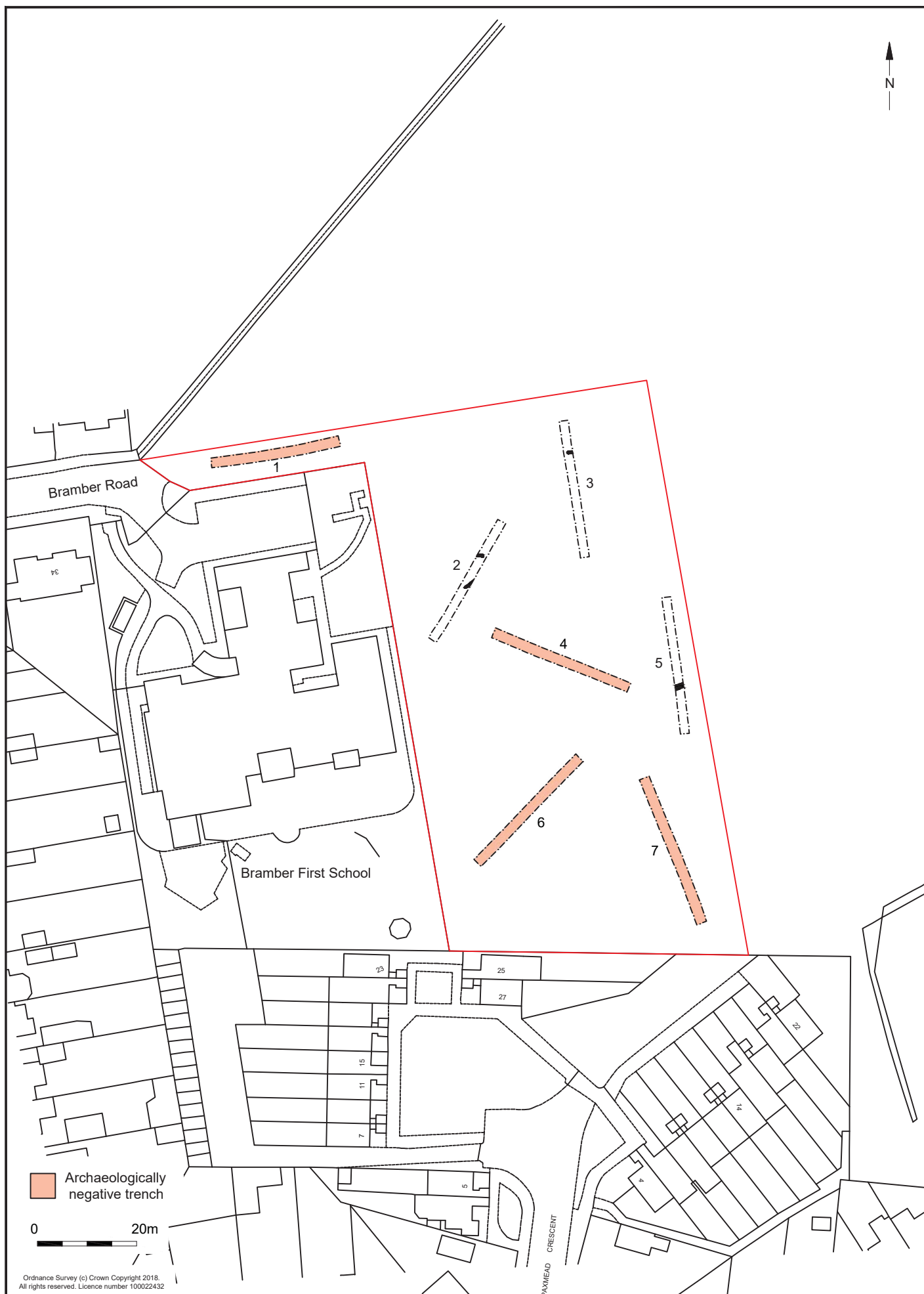
Place of issue or publication Portslade

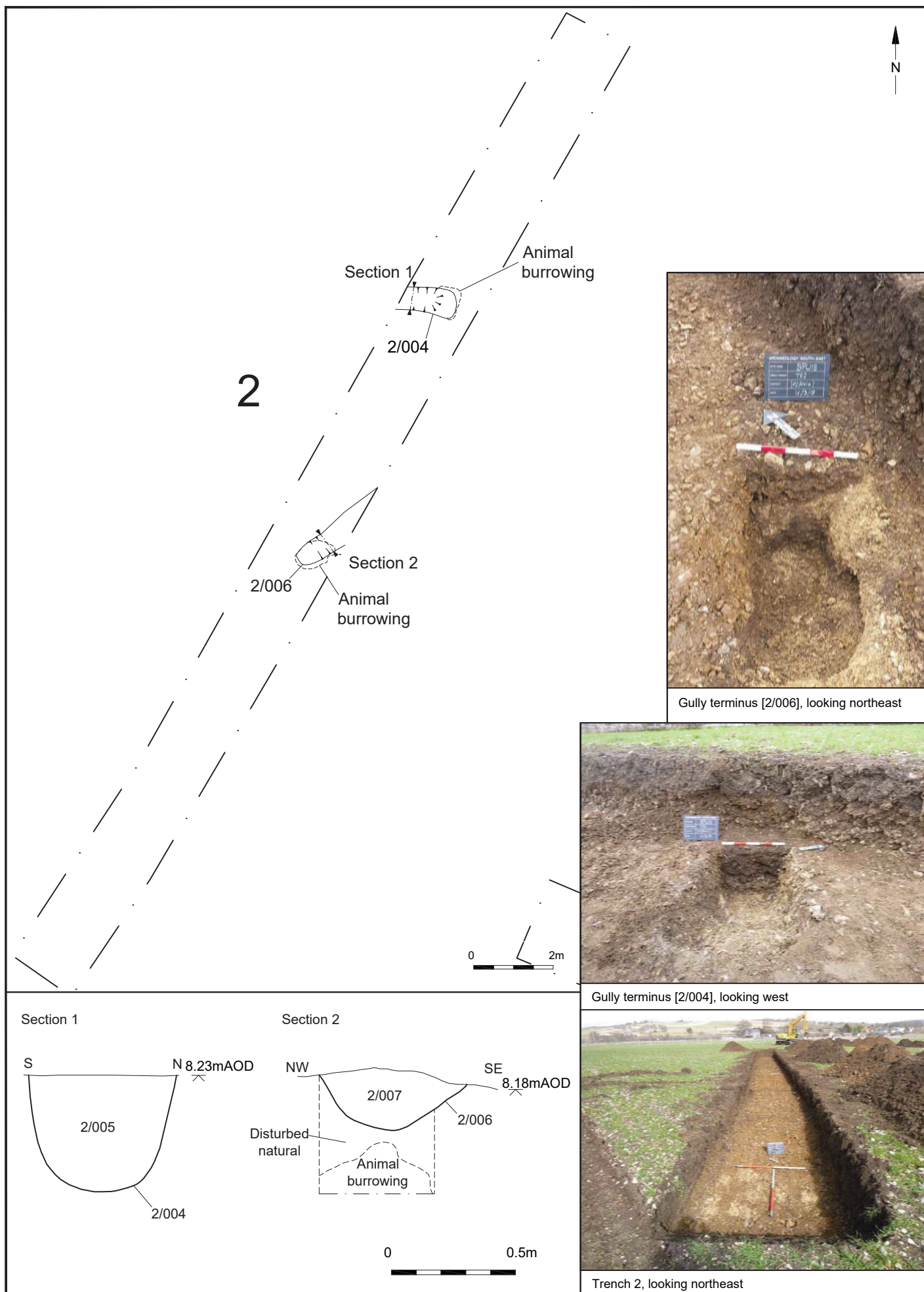
Entered by Naomi Humphreys (n.humphreys@ucl.ac.uk)

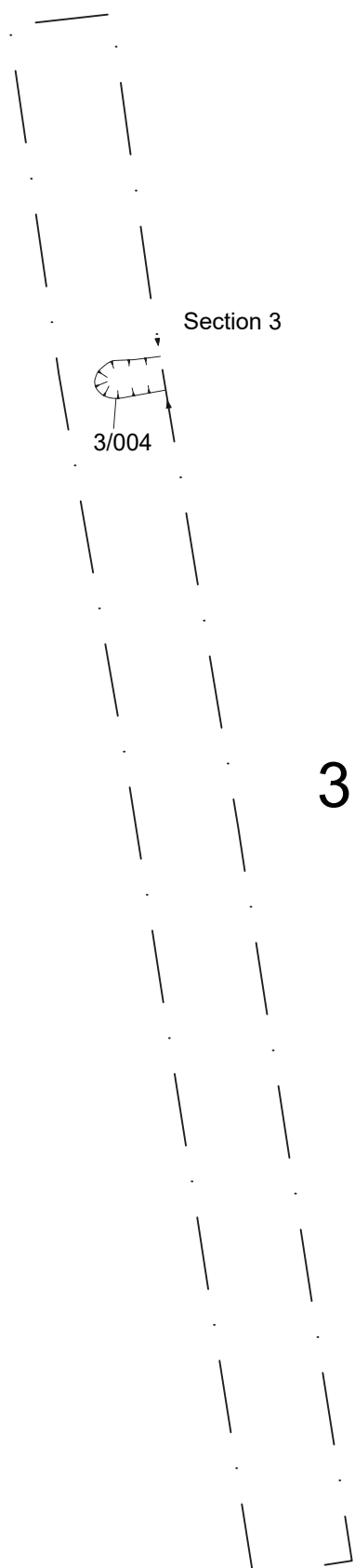
Entered on 23 March 2018

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches, list of recorded contexts

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Thickness m	Height m AOD
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.16-0.20	9.64-9.87
1	1/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.27-0.29	-
1	1/003	Layer	Natural	0.06+	9.14-9.43
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.28	7.74-8.50
4	4/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.29-0.38	-
4	4/003	Layer	Natural	0.05+	7.12-7.68
6	6/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.23-0.28	7.65-7.72
6	6/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.24-0.35	-
6	6/003	Layer	Natural	0.10+	6.92-7.04
7	7/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.19-0.28	6.70-7.40
7	7/002	Layer	Subsoil	0.30-0.38	-
7	7/003	Layer	Natural	0.10+	6.05-6.62







0 2m

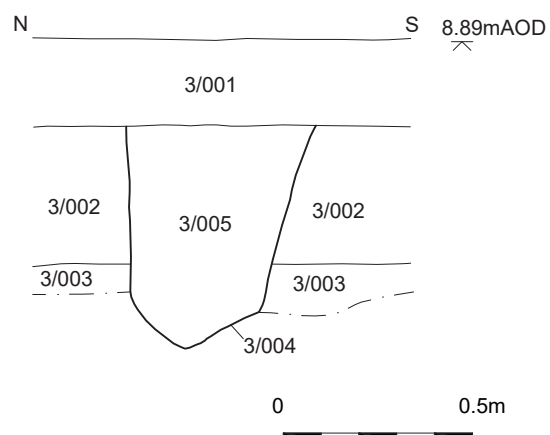


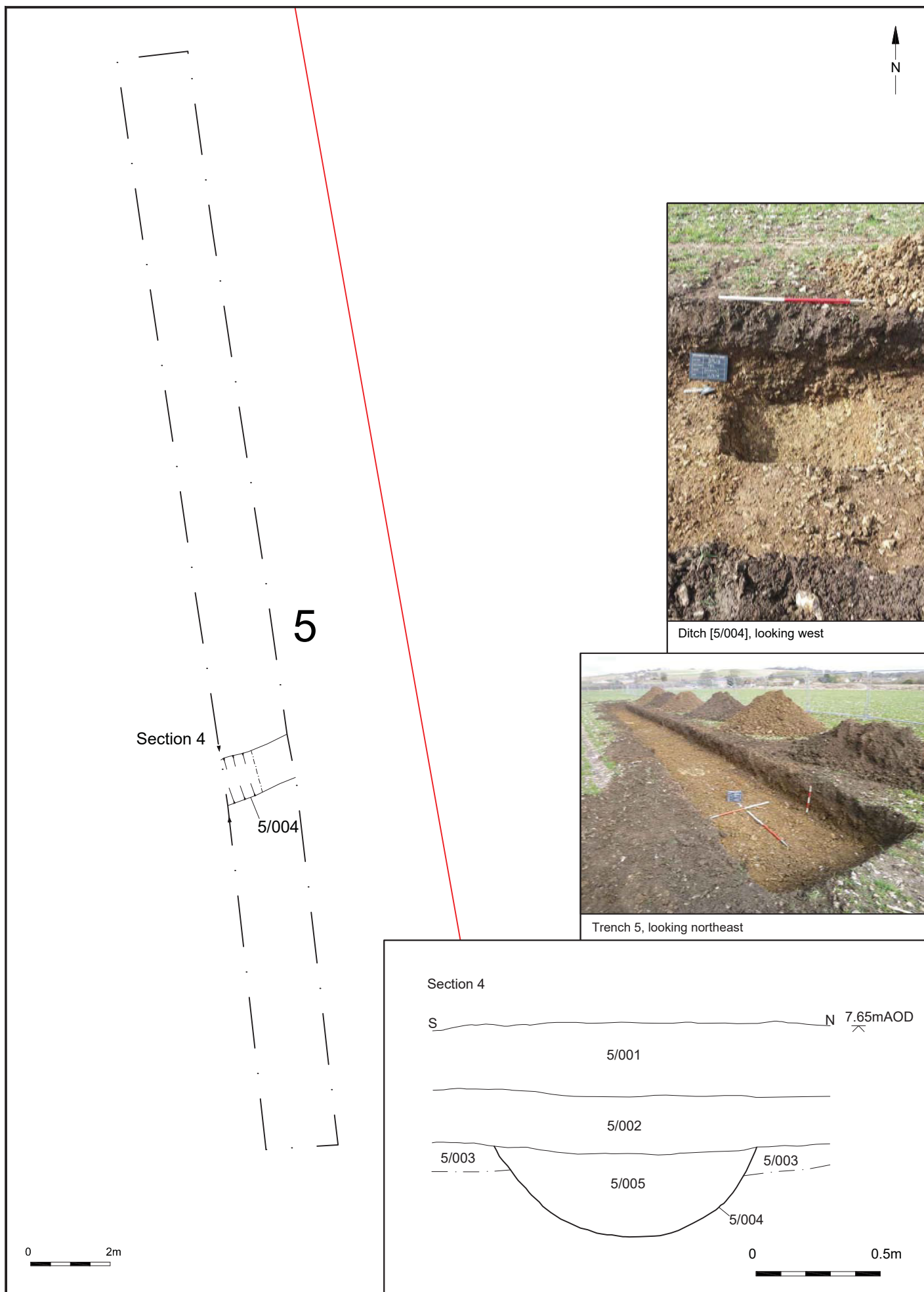
Gully terminus [3/004], looking east



Trench 3, looking northeast

Section 3







Trench 1, looking northwest



Trench 4, looking north



Trench 6, looking northeast



Trench 7, looking northeast

• Archaeology South-East		Bramber Primary School, Broadwater, Worthing, West Sussex	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 180141	March 2018	Trenches 1, 4, 6 and 7 photographs	
Report Ref: 2018108	Drawn by: NH		

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