Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Evaluation at Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex.

NGR 523634 105620
(TQ 23634 05620)

Project No: 4193
Site Code: SAS10

ASE Report No. 2010023

OASIS id: archaeol6-74157

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With contributions by
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Abstract

A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the west of Shoreham Academy (formally King's Manor Community College), Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the school.

The work was undertaken between the 15th and 22nd of February 2010 on behalf of Gifford and West Sussex County Council. Eight evaluation trenches measuring between 35 and 25 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The surface of the natural substrate varied in height from 9.810m OD in the north of the site and 8.266m OD in the south of the site.

The evaluation trenches revealed four ditches, a posthole and a small gully that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. The finds recovered from these features point to an early Roman date and they may represent field systems associated with Southwick Roman Villa to the east of the site.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, were commissioned by Gifford on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of development on land at Shoreham Academy (formally King's Manor Community College), Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, hence referred to as the 'site' (NGR 523634 105620).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The site is located on the boundary between Shoreham-by-Sea and Southwick, in West Sussex. It is bounded by the school buildings to the east, Stony Lane to the west and by residential housing to the north and south. The site lies 0.8km from the English Channel and 0.6km north of the River Adur/Shoreham Harbour.

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) sheet (318/333) shows that the site lies on solid geology of Chalk (Upper and Middle), and drift geology of Head deposits

1.3 Planning background

1.3.1 Planning permission for the development will be sought in March 2010. The archaeological evaluation constitutes predetermination works and its results, presented here, has informed the *Archaeological Statement* document which has been included as part of the planning application. The proposed development, as described in the Gifford Tender Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (Shelley 2010), is as follows:

'Broadly, the proposal envisages the construction of an academy school building, a multi-use games area, associated car-parking areas and hard-standings and service runs and other facilities, with remaining grassed areas to be marked out as sport pitches. Once the new facilities are in place, the existing college will migrate to the new location, and the former college buildings will be replaced with soft landscaping'.

1.3.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation was produced by ASE in February 2010 (Swift and Palmer 2010), in response to Gifford's specification (Shelley 2010) and was submitted to West Sussex County Council for approval prior to the commencement of the work. This document detailed aims and objectives and methods to be used during the archaeological evaluation of the site. Eleven 25m long, 1.8m wide trial trenches were to be excavated.

1.4 Aims and objectives

1.4.1 The aims of this work were outlined in the WSI and are summarised below (Swift and Palmer 2010):

- To identify any archaeological remains surviving within the site prior to their removal during construction.

- To investigate the possible presence of prehistoric settlement or evidence of Neolithic date occupation, both rare on the coastal plains of West Sussex, in order to enhance the understanding of patterns of occupation and activity within this zone.

- To set the site in its local archaeological context and to compare the archaeological evidence encountered with that recorded previously in its vicinity.

- To enhance understanding of the spatial organisation of the landscape on the coastal plain as it evolves over time, and consider its effects on the environment.

- To retrieve any metal artefacts through a comprehensive programme of metal detecting, particularly important given the evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity in the vicinity.

1.5 Scope of report

1.5.1 This report details the findings of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Nick Garland between the 15th and 22nd February 2010. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Senior Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Project Manager, Post-Excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A Desk Based Assessment of the site was undertaken by LP Archaeology in 2008 and is summarised below with due acknowledgment (Young 2008).

2.2 Summary

2.2.1 *Palaeolithic/Mesolithic (520,000 BP - 3,500 BC)*

While Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity has been noted in the general area of the site, no finds of either date have been found within the surrounding area.

2.2.2 *Neolithic (3,500 - 2,000 BC)*

No evidence of Neolithic activity has been recovered from within the surrounding are, however, previous excavations on the site (Stevens 2007) recovered a small lithic assemblage possibly indicating prehistoric activity.

2.2.3 *Bronze Age (2,000 - 700 BC)*

Bronze Age pottery was recovered 150m to the south of the site within a gravel pit, possibly indicating activity and settlement in the surrounding areas.

2.2.4 *Iron Age (700 BC to AD 43)*

Archaeological excavations in the surrounding area have provided good evidence of Iron Age activity. Iron Age pottery was also recovered from the gravel pit mentioned above as well as evidence of field systems at Truleigh Hill. The excavation of Southwick Roman Villa also identified evidence for early buildings.

2.2.5 *Roman AD (AD 43- 410)*

A range of evidence from the Roman periods surrounds the site, most notably Southwick Roman villa, 500 metres to the east. Further evidence includes a corn-drying kiln, a well and a 'v'-shaped ditch at Kingston Buci, uncovered in 1949.

2.2.6 *Medieval (AD 1066 – 1550)*

The site lies within Kingston parish that flourished in the medieval period, however, the silting up of the harbour meant that the settlement fell into decline. The Church of St Julian, which is located just to the south of the site, may have originated in the Saxon period. An archaeological evaluation on the site in 2007 by ASE produced two sherds of Saxon pottery, both from unstratified contexts (Stevens 2007).

2.2.7 *Post-Medieval (AD 1550 – to date)*

Post-medieval evidence surrounding the area is limited. However, during this period the majority of occupation would have been located in the centre of Shoreham leaving this area in use only for agricultural production, as shown on the 1845 tithe map.

2.3 Previous archaeological work

2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site by Archaeology South-East in 2007 (Stevens 2007). Three archaeological trenches and two geoarchaeological test pits were excavated along the eastern side of the sports field. No archaeological features were uncovered, although some finds from the prehistoric, Saxon and early modern periods were recovered.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Eight of the original eleven trial trenches were machine excavated across the area of proposed development under archaeological supervision (Fig. 2). Seven of the trenches measured 25m x 1.8m and one measured 35m x 1.8m. Trench 9 was abandoned, due to its location on the existing rugby pitch. Trench 7 was extended to 35m in length to compensate. Trench 13 was also located on the rugby pitch and was moved approximately 5 metres to the south. Trenches 6 and 8 were not excavated due to their location underneath the canopies of an existing tree line.

3.2 The location of the trenches was established using an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) compatible with Global Positioning System (GPS) which provides accuracy to +/-1mm.

3.3 The trial trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). All of the trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision, using a 15 tonne 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Revealed surfaces were manually cleaned in an attempt to identify any archaeological deposits or features. The sections of the trenches were selectively cleaned to observe and record their stratigraphy. All spoil removed from the trenches was scanned visually for the presence of any stray, unstratified artefacts.

3.4 Only undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and overburden of recent origin was removed by machine and kept separately. The excavation was taken down in spits of no more than 0.1m to the top or any archaeological deposits, or the natural substrate, whichever occurred first.

3.5 All surfaces and deposits were scanned with a metal detector. A concise log was kept of which deposits, features and arisings were scanned.

3.6 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the approved ASE Written Scheme of Investigation using pro-forma context record sheets. Archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 and sections generally drawn at a scale of 1:10.

3.7 A full photographic record of the trenches and associated deposits and features was kept (including monochrome prints, colour slides and digital), and will form part of the site archive. The archive is presently held at the Archaeology South-East offices at Portslade, East Sussex and will be offered to a suitable local museum in due course.

Number of Contexts	39 contexts
No. of files/paper record	1 folder
Plan and sections sheets	1 sheet
Bulk Samples	6 samples
Photographs	15 colour slides, 15 B+W, 33 digital

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

Note: Trenches 1-3 form part of the previous evaluation detailed in Stevens (2007).

4.1 Trench 4

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
4/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.34 m	10.770
4/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.25 m	10.430
4/003	Layer	Interface	Tr.	Tr.	0.37 m	10.180
4/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	9.810

Table 2: Recorded contexts within Trench 4

Summary

4.1.1 The natural [4/004], a mid orangish clay with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 10.04m OD in the north of the trench and 9.57m OD in the south of the trench. Overlying this, was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, [4/003], with frequent sub-angular flint. Overlying [4/003] was a mid orangish brown clay subsoil, [4/002], with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Overlying this was the topsoil, [4/001].

4.1.2 No artefacts or archaeological features or deposits were present.

4.2 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
5/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35 m	10.918
5/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.26 m	10.568
5/003	Layer	Interface layer	Tr.	Tr.	0.43 m	10.308
5/004	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	9.878
5/005	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.55 m	0.14 m	9.832
5/006	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.55 m	0.14 m	9.832

Table 3: Recorded contexts within Trench 5

Summary

4.2.1 The natural [5/004], a mid orangish clay with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 10.04m OD in the north of the trench and 9.71m OD in the south of the trench. Overlying this was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, [5/003], with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. This layer probably represents an interface of weathered / degraded material derived from the surface of the natural substrate. Overlying [5/003] was a mid orangish brown clay subsoil, [5/002], with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Overlying this was topsoil, [5/001].

4.2.2 A ditch, [5/005], ran across the trench in an east to west orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid

greyish brown clayey silt [5/006]. A single piece of Roman tegula was recovered from the fill of this feature. This ditch was sealed by layer [5/003], and cut into the natural substrate.

4.3 Trench 6

4.3.1 This trench was not excavated.

4.4 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
7/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.36 m	10.313
7/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28 m	9.953
7/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	9.673
7/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	1.05 m	0.35 m	9.948
7/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	1.05 m	0.35 m	9.948
7/006	Cut	Cut of posthole	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.25 m	10.163
7/007	Fill	Fill of posthole	0.25 m	0.25 m	0.25 m	10.163

Table 4: Recorded contexts within Trench 7

Summary

4.4.1 The natural, [7/003], a mid orange clay with moderate small and medium sub-angular flint and occasional chalk inclusions, was observed between 9.65m OD in the east of the trench and 9.93m OD in the west of the trench. Overlying this was, [7/002], a mid orangish brown clay subsoil with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Overlying [7/002] was topsoil, [7/001].

4.4.2 A sub-circular posthole [7/006] was present at the western end of the trench. It filled by a mid brownish grey clayey silt [7/007]. No finds were forthcoming. This feature was cut into the natural substrate. [7/003] and was sealed by the subsoil, [7/002].

4.4.3 Cutting [7/007] was a ditch, [7/004], which ran across the trench in a north to south orientation. It was concave in profile with gradually sloping sides and was filled by a mid brownish grey clayey silt [7/005]. Roman pottery, CBM, animal bone and shell were recovered from the fill of this feature. This feature was cut through the subsoil [7/002] and was sealed by the topsoil, [7/001].

4.5 Trench 8

4.5.1 This trench was not excavated.

4.6 Trench 9

4.6.1 This trench was not excavated.

4.7 Trench 10 (Figure 5)

List of recorded contexts

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
10/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32 m	11.419
10/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.22 m	11.099
10/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	10.879
10/004	Cut	Cut of gully	Tr.	0.25 m	0.12 m	10.912
10/005	Fill	Fill of gully	Tr.	0.25 m	0.12 m	10.912
10/006	Cut	Cut of gully	Tr.	0.4 m	0.15 m	10.895
10/007	Fill	Fill of gully	Tr.	0.4 m	0.15 m	10.895

Table 5: Recorded contexts within Trench 10

Summary

4.7.1 The natural [10/003], a mid orange clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint inclusions, was observed between 10.99m OD in the east of the trench and 10.76m OD in the west of the trench. Overlying this was a subsoil layer [10/002], a mid orangish brown clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Sealing this was topsoil, [10/001].

4.7.2 A linear gully, [10/004] and [10/006], ran across the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid orangish brown silty clay [10/005] and [10/007]. Worked flint, fire cracked flint and a small piece of pottery dating to the early Roman period was recovered from the fill of this feature. This feature was cut into the natural substrate, [10/003], and was sealed by the subsoil, [10/002].

4.8 Trench 11

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
11/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.35 m	10.150
11/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.27 m	9.80
11/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	9.53

Table 6: Recorded contexts within Trench 11

Summary

4.8.1 The natural [11/003], a mid orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and occasional chalk inclusions, was observed between 9.75m OD in the east of the trench and 9.30m OD in the west of the trench. Overlying this was a subsoil layer [11/002], a mid orangish brown clay with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Topsoil, [11/001], sealed the subsoil.

4.9 Trench 12

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
12/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.28 m	9.372
12/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.18 m	9.092

12/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	8.912

Table 7: Recorded contexts within Trench 12

Summary

4.9.1 The natural [12/003], a mid orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and occasional chalk inclusions, was observed between 9.06m OD in the north of the trench and 8.75m OD in the south of the trench. Overlying this was a mid orangish brown clay subsoil, [12/002], with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Sealing the subsoil was topsoil, [12/001].

4.10 Trench 13 (Figure 6)

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
13/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.39 m	9.125
13/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.47 m	8.735
13/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	8.266
13/004	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.72 m	0.21 m	8.265
13/005	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.72 m	0.21 m	8.265
13/006	Cut	Cut of ditch	Tr.	0.46 m	0.16 m	8.243
13/007	Fill	Fill of ditch	Tr.	0.46 m	0.16 m	8.243

Table 8: Recorded contexts within Trench 13

Summary

4.10.1 The natural [13/003], a mid orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and occasional chalk inclusions, was observed between 8.26m OD in the east of the trench and 8.10m OD in the west of the trench. Overlying this was a mid orangish brown clay subsoil, [13/002], with occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. Sealing the subsoil was topsoil, [13/001].

4.10.2 A ditch, [13/004], ran across the trench in a north to south orientation. It was concave in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid brown silty clay [13/005]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature. This feature was cut into the natural substrate, [13/003] and was sealed by the subsoil, [13/002].

4.10.3 A second ditch, [13/006], ran across the trench in a north-east to south-west orientation. It was flat in profile with moderately steep sloping sides and was filled by a mid orangish brown silty clay [13/007]. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature. This feature was cut into the natural substrate, [13/003] and was sealed by the subsoil, [13/002].

4.11 Trench 14

Number	Type	Description	Max. Length	Max. Width	Deposit Depth	Height m.AOD
14/001	Layer	Topsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.32 m	8.732
14/002	Layer	Subsoil	Tr.	Tr.	0.51 m	8.412

14/003	Layer	Natural	Tr.	Tr.	N/A	7.902

Table 9: Recorded contexts within Trench 14

Summary

4.11.1 The natural [14/003], a mid orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and moderate patches of chalk inclusions, was observed between 8.0m OD in the east of the trench and 7.83m OD in the west of the trench. Overlying this was a mid orangish brown clay subsoil, [14/002], with frequent sub-angular flint inclusions. Overlying the subsoil was topsoil, [14/001].

5.0 THE FINDS

A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. An overview can be found in Table 10.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)
4/002	2	18										
5/006			1	264								
7/005	11	62	1	178	26	132	23	60				
10/005									2	4	1	90
10/007	1	<2							4	34	2	28
12/001									2	20		
13/002	1	6										
Total	15	86	2	442	26	132	23	60	8	58	3	118

Table 10. Quantification of the finds.

5.1 The Late Iron Age/ earlier Roman pottery by Anna Doherty

5.1.1 A total of 14 sherds weighing 84 grams were recovered from the evaluation trenches. The assemblage is mainly composed of local Arun Valley coarse oxidised and grey wares, with a few grog-tempered sherds, suggesting that most material dates to the mid to late 1st-century AD. However, one sherd of Lezoux samian, probably from a Dragendorff 27 cup, dated to AD120-150, accompanies the largest group of pottery from ditch fill [7/005], suggesting that this feature was filled in first half of the 2nd century. Also amongst this material is a partial rim sherd from a grey ware platter or lid, and the shoulder of a 1st century corrugated profile jar. The only other stratified context containing pottery, [10/007], produced one low-fired grog-tempered sherd which might be of any date from the mid 1st-century BC to the late 1st-century AD, although given the presence of earlier Roman material on the site it seems more likely to be later in this range. The assemblage holds no potential for further analysis on its own but, in the event of further excavation on the site, it should be fully integrated and analysed in conjunction with any additional pottery recovered.

5.2 The Post-Roman Pottery by Elke Raemen

5.2.1 A single unglazed red earthenware flowerpot sherd was recovered from subsoil [13/002]. The fragment is of 19th- to early 20th-century date.

5.3 The Ceramic Building Material by Elke Raemen

5.3.1 Only two small pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered, both consisting of Roman tegula fragments with flange. The first piece was recovered from [5/006] and is in a sparse fine sand-tempered fabric with occasional quartz temper to 1mm and rare iron oxide inclusions to 1mm. The second fragment was found in [7/005].The fabric is again sparse fine sand-tempered and contains rare iron oxide inclusions to 2mm.

5.4 The Flintwork by Chris Butler

5.4.1 A small assemblage of eight pieces of worked flint weighing 65gms was recovered during the work (Table 11). The assessment comprised a visual inspection of each bag, counting the number of pieces of each type of worked flint present, noting details of the range and variety of pieces, general condition, and the potential for further detailed analysis.

Context	Types
10/005	1 Soft hammer-struck flake 1 Bladelet fragment
10/007	1 Hard hammer-struck flake 2 Soft hammer-struck flakes 1 Soft hammer-struck blade
12/001	1 Hard hammer-struck flake 1 End scraper

Table 11. Prehistoric Flintwork

5.4.2 The flint is in a variety of different colours and types, comprising either black or light grey, with some pieces having a patchy light blue-grey patination. Cortex, where present, is either a thin smooth buff colour, or a rough beach pebble type.

5.4.3 The majority of the pieces are debitage, with three soft hammer-struck flakes and two hard hammer-struck flakes, and a single soft hammer-struck blade, together with a bladelet fragment. None of the pieces has any evidence for platform preparation, and most have some cortex on the dorsal side. The blade has some evidence of cresting on a cortical edge, suggesting it may have been a first removal.

5.4.4 A small end scraper on a hard hammer-struck flake has a minimal amount of retouch at its distal end, and appears to be an expedient tool.

5.4.5 This small assemblage is difficult to date, and may be a residual group of material deriving from a number of periods. The presence of soft hammer-struck pieces, although without platform preparation, hints at an earlier Neolithic date, with the bladelet possibly being Mesolithic.

5.4.6 This small residual assemblage has little potential for further study, and therefore it is recommended that no further work be undertaken on this assemblage, although the flintwork should be retained for possible further study in the future. The handwritten assessment summary should be retained in the archive.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

5.5.1 A total of 26 animal bone fragments were recovered from context [7005] by hand collection and environmental flotation. The assemblage contains 13 fragments of unidentifiable bone and 13 fragments of cattle scapulae including the articulation. The assemblage is in a poor condition consisting of small, eroded fragments. There is no evidence of butchery, burning or gnawing on the bone.

5.6 **The Marine Shell** by Elke Raemen

5.6.1 A total of 23 shell fragments was recovered, all from [7/005]. The majority of these consist of undiagnostic oyster shell fragments, some of which retain traces of parasitic activity. In addition, two lower and two upper valves of oyster shell were recovered, all immature. A common periwinkle and a small though shell fragment were found in the same context.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of six bulk soil samples were taken during archaeological work at Shoreham Academy to evaluate the evidence for environmental remains such as wood charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, fauna and mollusca within ditches, a post hole and gully features. Samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank; the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through graded sieves (2 & 4mm) and each fraction sorted (Table 12). Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and their contents recorded (Table 13).

6.2 Results

6.2.1 These samples have produced small assemblages of charcoal, charred macrobotancial remains and bone (see Ayton). The charcoal assemblage consists of small fragments, mostly <4mm in size and many of the pieces are vitrified. Flots from these samples are dominated by modern uncharred vegetation providing evidence some post depositional disturbances within the soils. Samples <1>, [13/005], <3>, [7/005] and <4>, [7/009] contain charred indeterminate cereal grain fragments and a single fragment of charred hazelnut shell is present in sample <6>, [10/007]. Residues from these samples also produced a small quantity of worked flint, ceramics and glass.

6.2.2 Environmental remains recovered from Shoreham Academy are too limited to provide information regarding land use activities or the associated agricultural economy of the area. They are also too scarce and poorly preserved to warrant further identifications.

Sample Number	Context Number (fill)	Feature/Deposit	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred Plant Remains	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	13/005	Linear feature	20	20			**	2	* cerealia				FCF*/14
2	13/007	Linear feature	20	20	*	1	**	1		<1			Glass*/6 Pot*/6 Slag*/6 Worked Flint*/62
3	7/005	Ditch	40	40	*	1	**	1	* cerealia	<1	*	1	FCF*/72 Worked Flint*/4 Pot*/20 Burnt Clay*/10
4	7/007	Posthole	10	10	*	1	*	1	*(1) cerealia	<1			
5	10/005	Ditch	20	20	*	1	**	1					FCF**/40
6	10/007	Shallow gully	20	20	*	2	*	1	*(1) *Corylus avellana* shell frag.	<1			FCF**/94

Table 12: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation
1	13/005	<2	5	50	40				*			
2	13/007	2	20	90	10	*						
3	7/005	6	40	60	30	*			*	* (1)	Indet. cerealia	+
4	7/007	<2	5	70	25	*			*			
5	10/005	2	20	98	<2	*						
6	10/007	2	20	98	<2	*						

Table 13: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 The evaluation of the site uncovered archaeological remains from Trenches 5, 7, 10 and 13. These were four ditches, [5/005], [7/004], [13/004] and [13/006], a posthole [7/006], and a small gully, [10/004] and [10/006].

7.2 It is probable that the ditches represent boundaries and / or drainage ditches and indicate a low-moderate amount of activity in the vicinity in all likelihood associated with an agricultural function. While only partial remains of linear ditches were uncovered, they were in the majority orientated in a north-south and east-west orientation.

7.3 Dating evidence from ditches [5/005], [7/004], [10/004] and [10/006]. suggests that they may be Roman, probably originating sometime in the 1st century AD.

7.4 The other ditches in Trench 13, [13/004] and [13/006], did not contain any dating evidence, however, their fairly close proximity and similar form and alignment to the probable Roman ditches found in Trenches 5, 7 and 10 could well indicate that they are broadly contemporary.

7.5 The archaeological remains were in most cases sealed by the subsoil and cut into the natural substrate. Exceptions to this were, ditch, [5/005] in Trench 5 which was sealed by layer [5/003], (which lay under the subsoil) and ditch [7/004] in Trench 7, which appeared to be cut through the subsoil [5/002]. The exposed features were sealed by between 0.36m, (Trench 7) and 0.86m, (Trench 13), of overburden and appeared at between 8.24m OD (Trench 13) and 10.89m OD (Trench 10).

7.6 The research aims, as outlined in the WSI (Swift and Palmer 2010) and in paragraph 1.4.1 in this document have been addressed as follows.

- Archaeological remains have been successfully identified during the evaluation.
- No evidence of prehistoric settlement or Neolithic occupation was found during the evaluation.
- As far as possible, the site has been set into its local context. It is likely that the remains uncovered are associated with the wider landscape surrounding the nearby Southwick Roman Villa.
- It is difficult to be certain given the fairly limited archaeological evidence uncovered during the evaluation, but it appears that the ancient landscape was likely to have been spatially organised as farmland. There is nothing that can be said regarding the environmental effects of this land use.
- The programme of metal detecting did not recover any ancient artefacts.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The evaluation was successful in determining the presence of archaeological features on site. It is thought that further archaeological remains would have been visible had they been present and consequently, that the limited amount of features recorded probably accurately reflects a fairly low-level occupation in the area.

8.2 The ditches uncovered during the evaluation probably relate to agricultural activities, as possible field boundaries or drainage channels, dated to the early Roman period. The proximity of Southwick Roman Villa to the east of the site could suggest that these remains are field systems associated with the 1st century AD villa, a possibility supported by the fragments of tegula recovered.

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Swift D. and Palmer D. 2010 Shoreham Academy, Shoreham-by Sea, West Sussex, Archaeological Evaluation, Written Scheme of Specification for Archaeological Evaluation (ASE Client report)

Young, J., 2008*, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of King's Manor Community College*, L-P Archaeology report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of Andy Shelley of Gifford and John Mills of West Sussex County Council is gratefully acknowledged.

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	SAS 10					
Identification Name and Address	Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex					
County, District &/or Borough	Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	523634, 105620					
Geology	Head deposit (BGS Sheet 318/333)					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4193					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. **X**	Excav.	Watching Brief	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field **X**	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 15/2/10 to 11/2/10	Excav.	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Gifford Ltd					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Nick Garland					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB **X**
	AS	MED	PM	Other		

100 Word Summary.
A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the west of Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the school.

The work was undertaken between the 15th and 22nd of February 2010 on behalf of Gifford and West Sussex County Council. Eight evaluation trenches measuring between 35 and 25 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The natural horizon varied in depth from 9.810m OD in the north of the site and 8.266m OD in the south of the site.

The evaluation trenches revealed four ditches, a posthole and a small gully that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. The finds recovered from these features point to an early Roman date and they may represent field systems associated with Southwick Roman Villa to the east of the site.

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-74157

Project details	
Project name	Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex.
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the west of Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex, in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the school. The work was undertaken between the 15th and 22nd of February 2010 on behalf of Gifford and West Sussex County Council. Eight evaluation trenches measuring between 35 and 25 metres in length sampled the archaeology across the site. The natural horizon varied in depth from 9.810m OD in the north of the site and 8.266m OD in the south of the site. The evaluation trenches revealed four ditches, a posthole and a small gully that probably relate to agricultural activity in the surrounding area. The finds recovered from these features point to an early Roman date and they may represent field systems associated with Southwick Roman Villa to the east of the site.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2010 End: 22-02-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SAS10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR SHOREHAM BY SEA Shoreham Academy
Postcode	BN42 4
Study area	3500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 23634 05620 50.8363162418 -0.244014715698 50 50 10 N 000 14 38 W Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.27m Max: 9.81m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Gifford
Project design originator	Gifford
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer
Project supervisor	Nick Garland
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	West Sussex County Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Local Museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Survey','other'
Digital Media available	'Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Map','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Unpublished Text'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Shoreham Academy, Kingston Lane, Shoreham-by-Sea, West Sussex
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Garland, N
Other bibliographic details	2010023
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade
Entered by	Nick Garland (n.garland@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	12 March 2010

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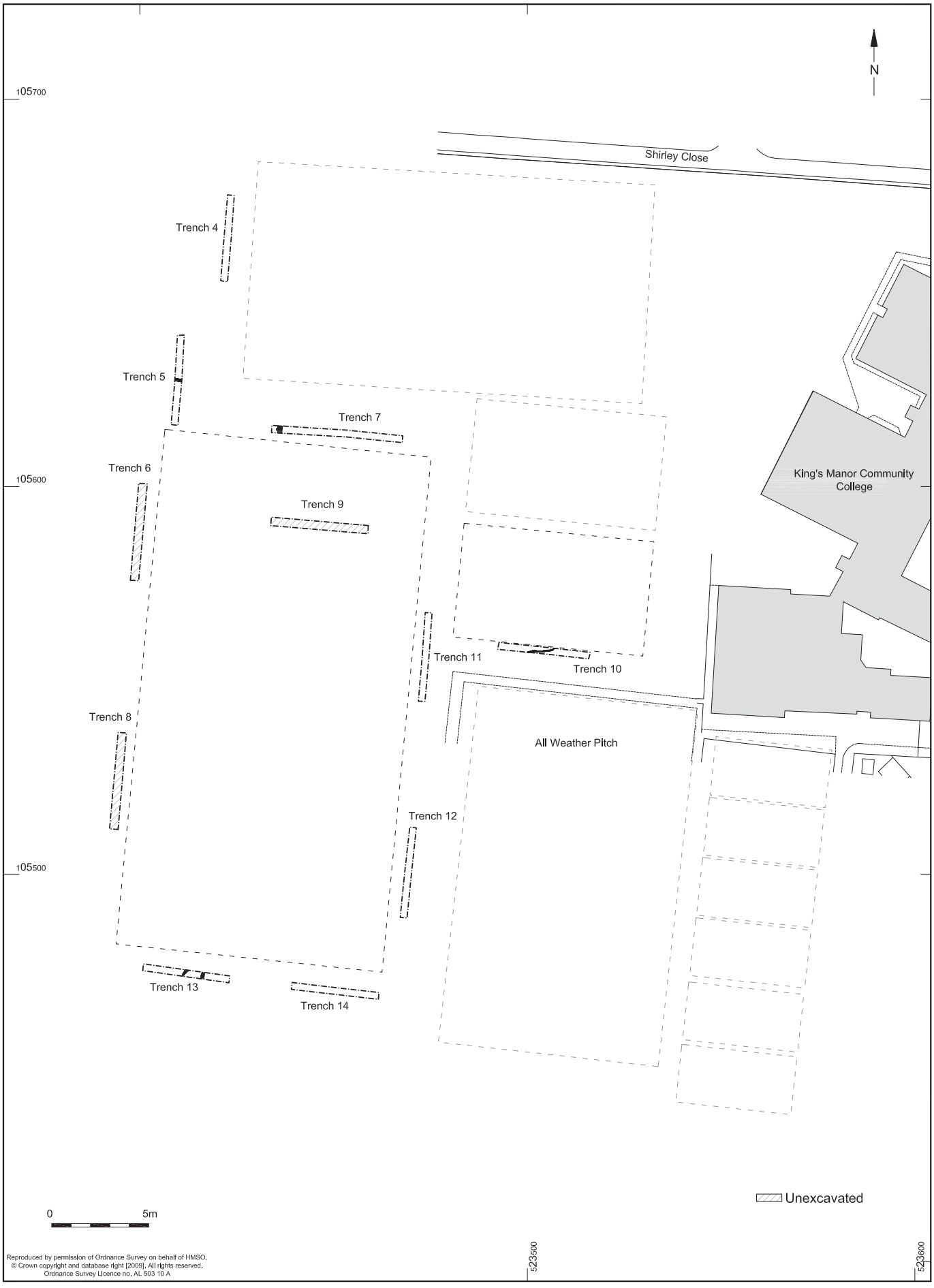
© **Archaeology South-East**		Shoreham Academy	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4193	March 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010023	Drawn by: HF		



© Archaeology South-East		Shoreham Academy	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4193	March 2010	Trench location	
Report Ref: 2010023	Drawn by:HF/LD		

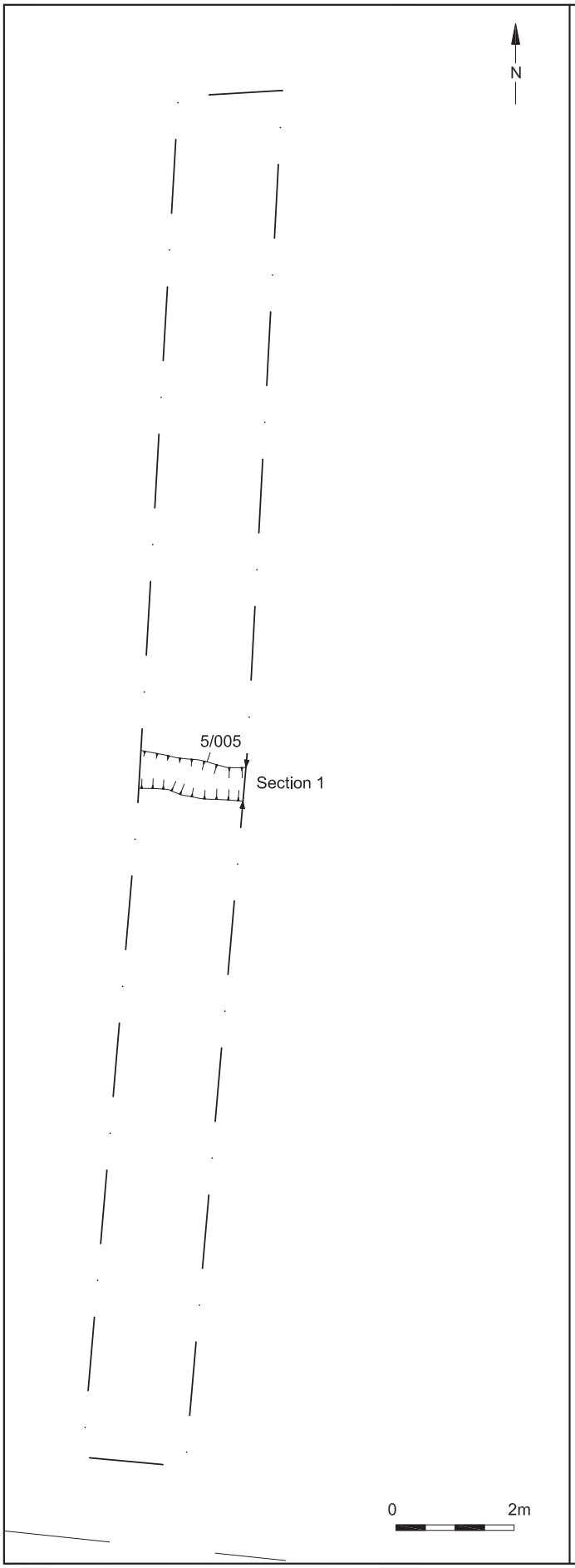
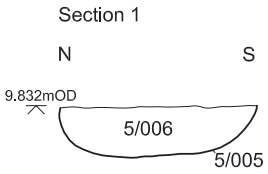
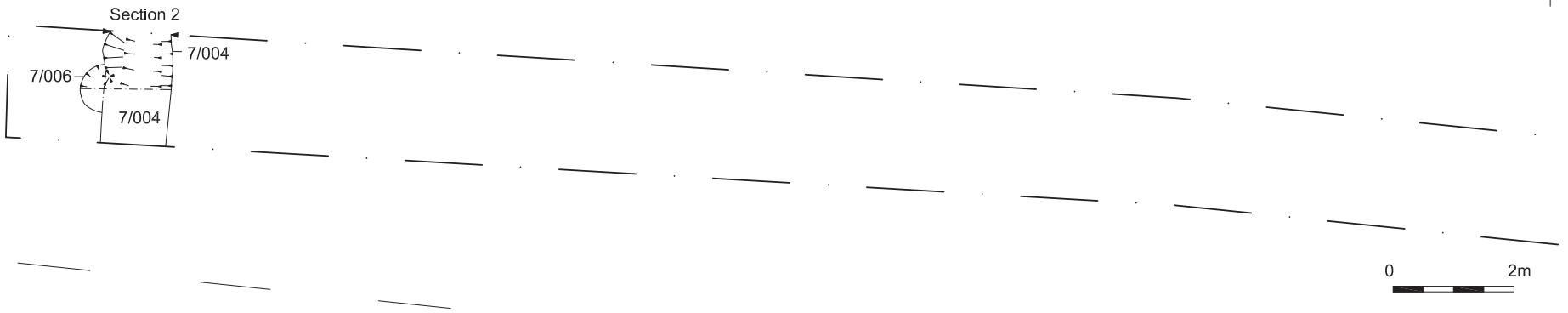


Photo of 5/005



0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Shoreham Academy	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4193	March 2010	Trench 5 plan, photograph and section	
Report Ref: 2010023	Drawn by: HF		



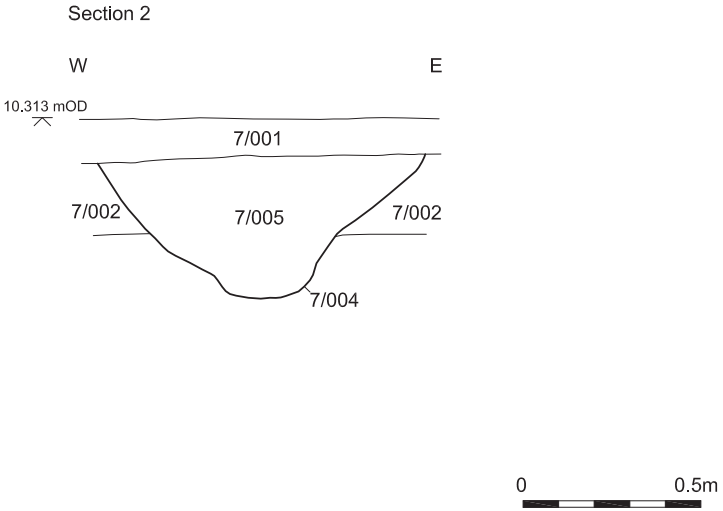


Photo of 7/004

Photo of 7/006

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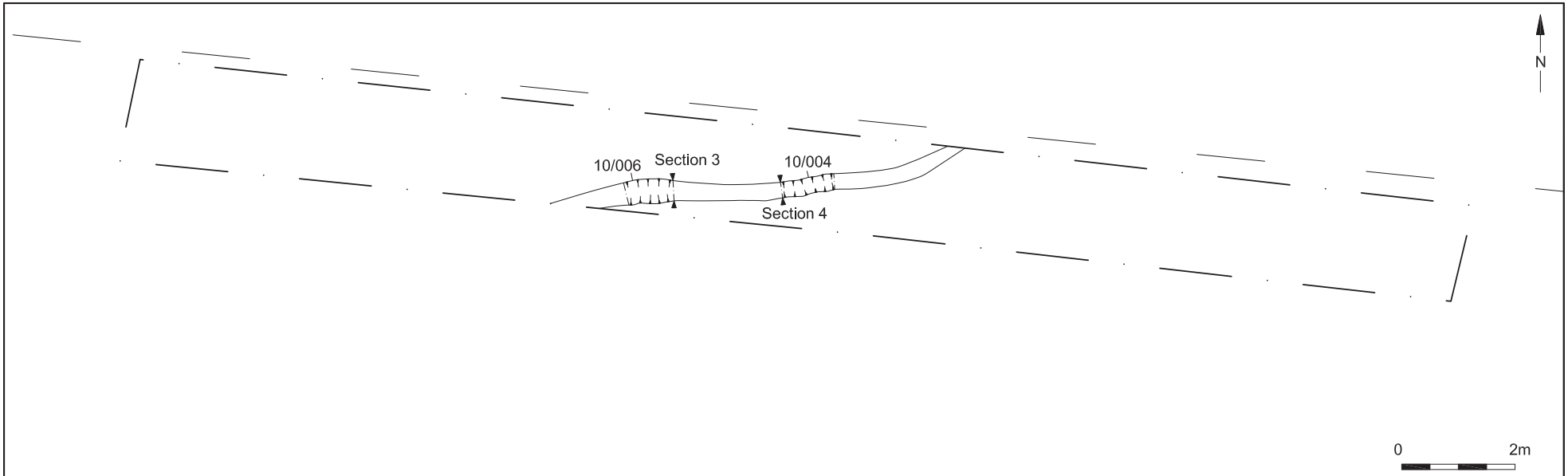
Project Ref: 4193	March 2010	Trench 7 plan, photographs and section	
Report Ref: 2010023	Drawn by: HF		



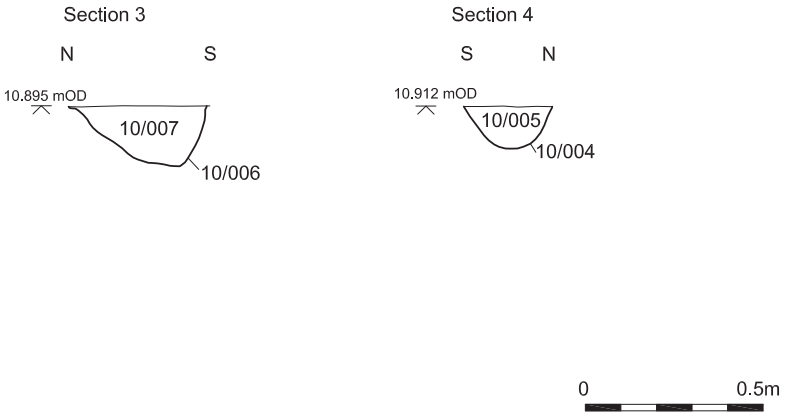
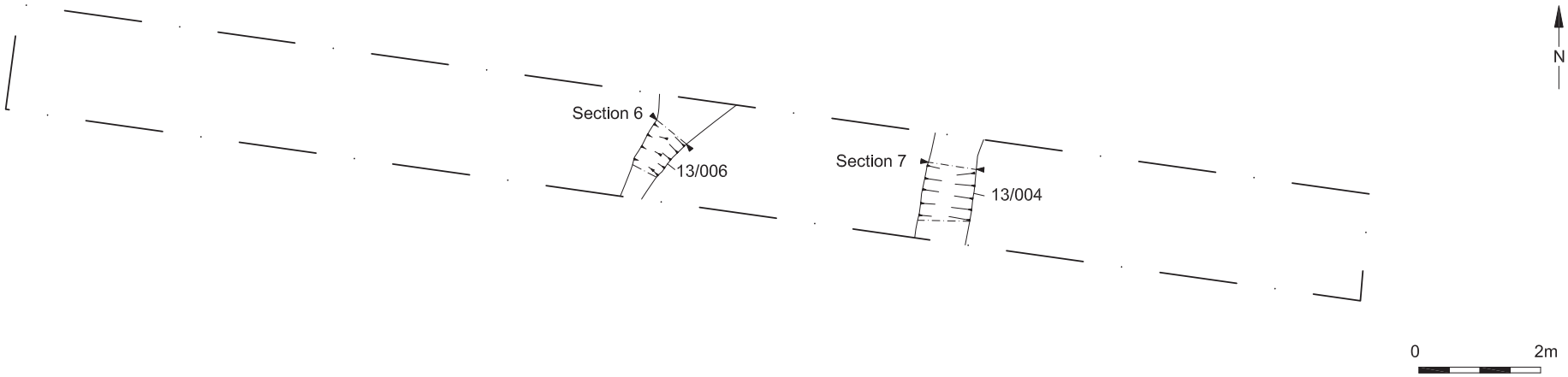


Photo of 10/004

Photo of 10/006

© Archaeology South-East		Shoreham Academy	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 4193	Feb 2010	Trench 10 plan, photographs and sections	
Report Ref: 2010023	Drawn by:HF/LD		



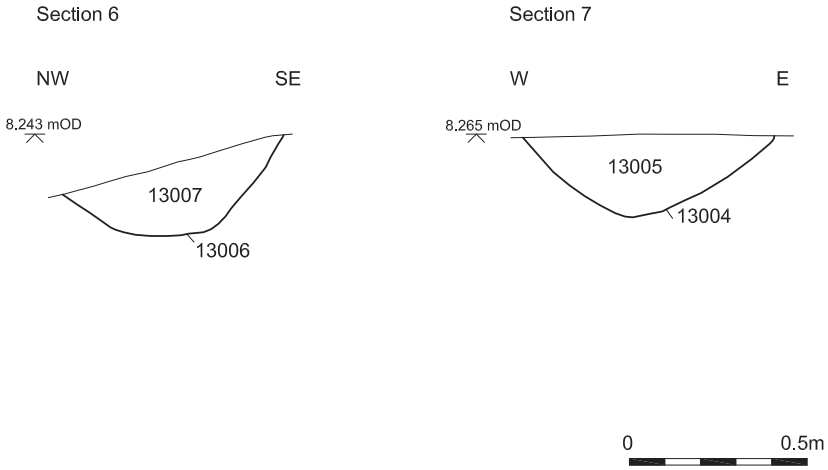


Photo of 13/004

Photo of 13/006

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Project Ref: 4193	March 2010	Trench 13 plan, photographs and sections	
Report Ref: 2010023	Drawn by: HF		

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