

**An Archaeological Excavation at the
New Sir Robert Woodard Academy
Lancing, West Sussex**

**(NGR 517580 105250)
TQ 175 052**

**Project No. 4199
ASE Report No. 2010036
Site Code: WOO 09**

Oasis ID: archaeol6-81024

Planning Reference: WSCC/071/09/S



**Andrew Margetts
with contributions from Anna Doherty, Nick Marples
Lucy Allott, Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the UCL Institute of Archaeology, were commissioned by Gifford, on behalf of West Sussex County Council, to undertake an archaeological excavation and watching brief at the proposed site of the Sir Robert Woodard Academy, Lancing in advance of the construction of the new academy. The work took place between the 24th February and the 4th March 2010 in the former playing fields south of Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex.

The excavation area, measuring 2,625m² was targeted on features found within archaeological evaluation trenches excavated by ASE on behalf of Gifford during 2009.

The excavation encountered archaeological finds and remains of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. The majority of evidence was of Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity and included a possible structured pottery assemblage.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), a division of Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL, were commissioned by Gifford to undertake an archaeological excavation at the proposed site of the Sir Robert Woodard Academy, in the former playing fields south of Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex in advance of the construction of the new academy (centred NGR 517580 105250; Figure. 1). The excavation follows on from a desk-based assessment of the site (Young 2008) and two phases of geoarchaeological and archaeological evaluation (Swift and Hart 2007; Margetts 2009) the latter of which revealed significant archaeological remains on which the excavation area was targeted.
- 1.2 This excavation was undertaken in relation to a planning application for the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a new learning academy to be called The Sir Robert Woodard Academy. Due to the potential for further archaeological deposits to survive on the site, West Sussex County Council requested that an archaeological field excavation be carried out at the site in order to record any archaeological deposits (*preservation by record*) and/or finds in areas of identified archaeological potential impacted upon by the proposed development.
- 1.3 The archaeological mitigation approach to this development proposal, as agreed between Gifford and West Sussex County Council, was staged. The initial stages, the preparation of a DBA (Young 2008) and undertaking a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Swift and Hart 2007, Margetts 2009) were completed prior to the excavation phase. The conclusion of these early stages indicated the need for a further stage of work - that of preservation by record (archaeological excavation and subsequent watching brief) of the prehistoric remains highlighted by the results from Trenches 21, 22 and 25 (ibid).
- 1.4 This report forms the final document for the stages outlined above and deals with archaeology and finds recorded in the excavation area, including evaluation trenches 21a, 21b, 22, 24, 25 and 27 and associated watching brief. Trenches outside the excavation area are reported on in the relevant evaluation reports (ibid).
- 1.5 The excavated area is shown on Figures 2 and 3; an area of some 2,625m². The size and location of the area was approved by West Sussex County Council. The excavation took place during the enablement phase of the development programme and was located within existing school playing fields bounded to the north by the A27, to the east by Boundstone Lane, and to the south and west by residential buildings.
- 1.6 The fieldwork was carried out under the supervision of Andy Margetts with Rob Cole, Chris Russell, Jon Cook, Gary Webster and Vincenzo Poppitti from the 24th February to the 4th March 2010. The project was managed by Darryl Palmer (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift (Post-excavation Management).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Geoarchaeological Background

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 318, 1984) shows the site to be underlain by Cretaceous Chalk and Quaternary Head deposits (Young and Lake 1988). The latter can be readily seen in the Black Rock raised beach section, 16 km to the east, and form a series of bedded colluvial deposits comprising red to pinkish silts supporting consolidated beds of sub-angular chalk and flint gravel. Some of these beds are orientated in relation to the remnant chalk cliff of the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach and have bedding angles of up to 45 degrees orientated on a broadly north-south axis, dipping towards the south. Other associated deposits are of dry valley origin and have generally horizontal bedding angles and form the fill of north-south oriented valley profiles. A dry valley (Halewick Valley) exists to the east of the school site (c.200m).
- 2.1.2 The sediments mapped in the Lancing area form part of a wider sequence of deposits spread across 50km of the Coastal Plain of Sussex and eastern Hampshire (Prestwich 1859; Roberts and Pope, in prep; Bates and Wenban-Smith, in prep). Together they provide a detailed record of environmental change and the activities of extinct human species during alternating periods of warm and cold climate. In West Sussex these deposits are currently being mapped and investigated through mapping surveys, funded directly by English Heritage (Roberts and Pope, in prep; Bates and Wenban-Smith, in prep). This plain is an area of low relief, rising from sea level at the current channel coast to 50m O.D. where it abuts the foot of the South Downs. The plain is underlain by Upper Chalk and Tertiary bedrock, which forms a continuous platform covered by sediments deposited during the past 0.5 million years. These overlying deposits include sands and gravels relating to a series of raised beaches which formed during warm intervals between longer periods of sub-arctic conditions (glacial).
- 2.1.3 The Brighton-Norton Raised Beach has been documented at a number of localities within West Sussex, being represented by sands, silts and beach deposits overlying a platform at between c.8-12m above sea-level. The beach itself has been traced along the foot of the Downs at Sussex Pad, north of Shoreham (Bates *et al* 1997), through Worthing close to the north of the railway line (Young and Lake 1988). Archaeological finds are admittedly rare from the Brighton-Norton formation compared to other raised beaches (Calkin 1934; Woodcock 1981; Roberts and Parfitt 1999). However, flint tools have been found occasionally from these deposits in West Sussex and the Brighton and Hove area and attest to human (Neanderthal) occupation at this time.

2.2 Archaeological Background

- 2.2.1 The Sussex coastal plain is well known for its archaeological potential due to favourable soils and the proximity of various resources. A range of archaeological activity has been recorded within the vicinity of the site dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period.
- 2.2.2 The earliest archaeological find spots in the area are located at the foot of the downs to the north and comprise two find-spots of Neolithic flint-work one of which included a sickle (NMR_NATINV-395569 and NMR_NATINV-395559).
- 2.2.3 Evidence for further Neolithic activity in the vicinity is sparse and in light of this, the results of the Sir Robert Woodard Academy excavation, detailed below, are significant. In the wider Coastal Plain, trace of Neolithic occupation is equally rare and is generally limited to isolated findspots. It is likely that subsequent widespread agriculture has removed the more ephemeral remains. Neolithic activity on the uplands is more apparent and monumental remains (barrows and enclosures) and flint mines are distributed along the South Downs (Drewett 2003, 39-42).
- 2.2.4 Other significant discoveries in the area date to the Bronze Age and include a hoard (discovered c. 800m to the north-west) together with a range of Early and Middle Bronze Age pottery vessels located c. 400m to the east. The location of the hoard was subsequently surveyed the results of which indicated the presence of a field system (Young 2008).
- 2.2.5 In the wider Coastal Plain, the evidence for Bronze Age occupation has steadily increased over recent years. Yates has detailed the data in his review of the Bronze Age evidence recorded during developer funded work of the last two decades (Yates 2007, 46-52). The Late Bronze Age is particularly well represented with a range of artefacts, field systems and settlements found throughout the Coastal Plain and Yates reports the observation that the failure to recover Bronze Age artefacts or features is now more notable than their discovery (Yates 2007, 49). The broad picture has emerged of a system of land divisions (field boundaries, enclosures and droveways) imposed to exploit the fertile loess soils (Yates 2007, 48-50).
- 2.2.6 There is no Iron Age evidence from the vicinity of the site. However, in the wider area of the Coastal Plain the Early Iron Age (c. 750-400BC) appears to be an extension of the Late Bronze Age traditions with, for example, rare Early Iron Age pottery sherds found in the final phases of Late Bronze age features (Dunkin et al forthcoming). There is a perceived general absence of activity in the Early–Mid Iron Age although during the Mid Iron Age the archaeological evidence becomes more widespread (ibid.).
- 2.2.7 By c. 100BC the Coastal Plain is considered to have become an organised and stable landscape and it appears that Late Iron Age occupation develops and builds upon the Mid Iron Age settlements and enclosures (ibid.).
- 2.2.8 By the time of the Roman period, archaeological remains are well represented

in the area and comprise a late 2nd - 4th century cemetery to the east, further burials and a Roman ditch at Sompting, a Romano Celtic Temple at Lancing Down (Young 2008), a find spot of 3rd century Roman coins to the south east (NMR_NATINV-395850) and the possible Roman origins of the A27 (Margary 1965).

- 2.2.9 The site was likely to have been part of Cokeham manor during the medieval period and the site of Cokeham hospital (founded 1272, dissolved 1351) was probably located c. 400m to the west. Cokeham remained the nearest area of settlement (300m to the south) into post-medieval times (Young 2008).

2.3 Recent Investigations at the site

- 2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation and associated geoarchaeological investigations were undertaken in the existing college campus by Archaeology South-East in 2007 (Swift and Hart 2007). The work comprised two small hand-excavated test pits, five larger trenches and a geoarchaeological trench. No significant archaeological features were recorded during this work, although some activity from the prehistoric and early modern periods was inferred from the recovery of residual finds. This evaluation was located to the north of the excavation area.

- 2.3.2 A watching brief was also undertaken by Archaeology South-East in 2007 to the immediate south of the site at Boundstone Nursery School (Whittaker 2007). The works monitored included the stripping of access routes and a site compound, and excavation of a soakaway. The watching brief recovered a small range (c. 20 pieces) of residual lithics which probably date from the early Neolithic period. No archaeological features were observed.

- 2.3.3 The archaeological and geoarchaeological evaluation which preceded the excavation took place in 2009 (Margetts 2009). Here, a total of 34 trenches and two geoarchaeological test pits were excavated. Ten features were recorded, including ditches or gullies, postholes and a possible surface with a minority of the features produced very interesting prehistoric pottery. Trenches 21a and 21b produced the most significant activity and an interesting cobbled feature was encountered within Trench 25 as well as linear features in Trench 21a and 22.

- 2.3.4 The geoarchaeology comprised a sequence of fine grained Brickearths overlying head gravels to a maximum depth of 2.6m below ground level (BGL). It is considered that the Brickearths represent solifluction deposits derived from the downs to the north of the site and may overlie sediments associated with 250,000 year old Brighton-Norton Raised Beach.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 Broadly speaking, the aims of the archaeological investigation were to excavate and record any archaeological remains in the prescribed excavation area.

3.2 The specific objectives as quoted in the WSI (Swift 2010) were:

To identify, those features identified within evaluation trenches 21a, 21b, 22 and 25 (Margetts 2009) and to further understand the archaeology of and around these features

To set the site in its local archaeological context, and to compare the archaeological evidence encountered with that recorded previously in its vicinity. This will contribute to a broader understanding of the land-use and settlement, and assist in the development of wider regional interpretations about settlement patterns, trade and exchange, social and cultural changes, craft and industry through all the represented archaeological and historical periods.

To enhance understanding of spatial organisation of the landscape on the coastal plain (i.e. disposition of settlement in relation to fields, pasture, woodland, enclosed areas and routes of communication between them) as it evolves over time, and consider its effects on the environment.

To understand any remains with reference to the South East Research Framework.

To examine evidence of continuity between developed pre-Roman Iron Age patterns of land-use.

To examine internal spatial organisation and function of any settlement

To enable confident interpretation of the evolution of successive field systems, particularly where post-medieval ditch alignments may have been influenced by those of earlier date.

To ensure that investigation of archaeological evidence of particular significance or complexity benefits from state-of-the-art techniques and scientific knowledge. Specialist expertise and guidance will be sought via English Heritage as appropriate.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

4.1 The excavation area is shown on Figures 2 and 3. This was marked out on site by an Archaeology South-East surveyor equipped with GPS. Subsequent to the findings of the excavation, an archaeological watching brief was maintained on a haul road situated close to a concentration of archaeological features encountered within the excavation area.

4.2 All excavation areas were machine stripped using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden deposits (e.g. demolition material, modern made ground) were removed in spits no greater than 0.1m in thickness. Machine excavation was carried down on to the top of archaeological deposits or the

surface of natural deposits, whichever was uppermost. Care was taken not to machine off seemingly homogenous layers that may include the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and planned. Metal-detecting, was conducted in advance, and during the site stripping, and also of the resultant spoil.

- 4.3 Once the machine strip of the areas was complete a fixed site grid was established relative to Ordnance Datum using a Total Station. A full pre-excavation plan was prepared as the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This was made available to the Project Manager, the Supervisor, Gifford and the WSCC County Archaeologist immediately, or at the latest the day after the recording had taken place. This pre-excavation plan was available in Autocad or PDF format and was printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators where it was deemed necessary. Features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 4.4 All excavation work was carried out in line with the Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions (WSCC 2007).
- 4.5 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE employing a single context recording system.
- 4.6 A photographic record was maintained. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 4.7 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 4.8 The stripped excavation area was surveyed by a metal detector prior to feature excavation. Any detected finds were assigned a registered finds number <RF00> and the location marked within the feature to enable cross-reference to the context upon excavation. All hand excavated spoil was regularly detected. This was undertaken by a member of ASE staff who had experience of metal detecting survey.

4.12 **Environmental Sampling Strategy**

- 4.12.1 It was anticipated that the archaeological feature types would be predominately ditches and pits. On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002) and WSCC Recommended Standard Conditions (WSCC 2007).
- 4.12.2 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts. In all instances deposits with clear residual or intrusive material were avoided.

- 4.12.3 The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes etc) from across the site, the fills of which can be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.
- 4.12.4 A standard bulk sample size of 40litres (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals. Larger samples of 80-100litres were to be taken wholesale from some contexts, if rich in large mammal bones and shell. Bulk samples of 20litres were to be taken from waterlogged deposits.
- 4.12.5 Sub-samples of up to 10 litres were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis to target retrieval of insects, fish bone and parasites for example. If appropriate deposits were encountered column samples would be taken to assess pollen, ostracods and sediment profiles. Waterlogged wood samples would be recorded in situ if possible, sampled if large or removed for further analysis and identification.

5.0 RESULTS (Figures 2, 3 and 4)

5.1 Natural deposits and topography

- 5.1.1 The playing fields are generally level at c. 15m above Ordnance Datum with a very slight drop to the south. The site occupies part of the Sussex Coastal Plain between the South Downs and the English Channel. The local topography is low-lying, with a gentle incline dipping seawards to the south (Roberts and Pope, in prep). The Coastal Plain is relatively narrow at this locality c. 2km wide from north to south and the site is situated approximately 0.2km to the south of the inferred cliff line of the Brighton-Norton Raised Beach. Given the altitude of the site it was considered possible from the start that deposits forming part of the terrestrial and marine facies of the Norton Formation (Bates *et al* 1997; Bates *et al* 1998a; Bates *et al* 1998b; Bates *et al*; 2000), or associated overlying Head or Brickearth, would be present under the site.
- 5.1.2 The modern ground surface varied from 15.30m OD in the north-western corner of the site to 14.80m OD in the south-east. The overburden remained fairly consistent reaching a depth of approximately 0.4m and the archaeological horizon was encountered at a depth of between 15m OD in the north-western corner of the excavated area and 14.45m OD in the south-eastern corner (Figure 3).
- 5.1.3 The topsoil on site was a mid grey brown clay silt [100]. This topsoil remained fairly consistent in depth, and displayed clear disturbance through ploughing. The topsoil sealed a subsoil deposit [101] which comprised mid grey brown silt clay. This deposit was also disturbed through light rooting and plough action. This ploughing was visible as deep scars that had created thick subsoil

deposits truncating the upper levels of archaeological features. It is also a possibility that some of this truncation may be due to levelling of the site to create the existing playing field. Directly beneath the subsoil the underlying Brickearth with outcrops of underlying Head Gravel deposits were encountered [102]. This was firm to compact in consistency and contained occasional inclusions of angular flint nodules. While this deposit was disturbed through root, plough and wheel rut damage it was at this level that archaeological features also became visible. A thin machine scrape revealed this disturbance to be minimal and this resulted in clean, variable, bright brown yellow silt clay becoming visible.

5.2 Archaeological activity

5.2.1 The dating evidence and stratigraphic relationships encountered in the excavation area proved to be interesting with activity of various prehistoric periods represented. Some features produced finds from several periods. Although it could be argued that this is residual or intrusive material, the clearly backfilled nature of some features suggests that there was some re-use of features and/or artefacts. Aggressive ploughing and bioturbation may also play a part, for instance small pieces of glass and hammerscale were found within features of a clearly prehistoric date. Phasing is discussed by context and provisional groupings.

5.3 Phase 1: Mesolithic/Neolithic

5.3.1 A small element of the flint assemblage, including cores, blades and scrapers, is indicative of some background Neolithic activity, whilst a few pieces of worked flint may be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. There are also some undiagnostic bodysherds of pottery in flint-tempered fabrics which probably date to the Early Neolithic period. Much of this material was recovered from the western side of the excavation and, in particular, from a shallow 'working hollow' (G1). However, this feature also produced later flint and ceramics, including some pottery fabrics likely to be of Iron Age date (see 5.7.1).

5.4 Phase 2/3: Middle Bronze Age

5.4.1 Spread Group 2 (G2)

Group 2 was situated close to the western baulk and a small extension to the area was excavated in order to expose this feature in its entirety. This shallow 'spread' like feature measured c. 5.3m in length by 1.6m in width. It was excavated in three slots [116], [124] and [135] and was found to be filled by two deposits. The lower of these ([115], [123] and [134]) was of mid orange brown colouration and contained inclusions of occasional angular flint nodules, fragments of fire-cracked flint and charcoal as well as finds of Middle Bronze Age and possibly (residual) Early Neolithic pottery together with struck flint.

The upper fill ([114] and [133]) comprised dark black brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. This fill produced finds of Middle Bronze Age and Late Middle Bronze Age pottery as well as struck flint and fired clay. This burnt secondary fill seemed to be

derived from backfill or heating at fairly low temperatures rather than intense burning *in-situ* as there was no evidence of discolouration of the surrounding natural.

Other Middle Bronze Age features were previously investigated in the evaluation stage (Margetts 2009). These comprised what was thought to be a ditch and a posthole ([21a/005] and [21a/007] respectively) within Trench 21a. However, the features [21a/005] (fill [21a/004]) did not appear beyond the trench location during the excavation stage and this together with subsequent specialist assessment of the finds has led to their reinterpretation as shallow pits or spreads.

A sherd with burnt food residue on the interior surface of the sherd from [21a/004] was sampled for radiocarbon dating and gave a calibrated date of 1500 – 1310 cal BC.

5.5 Phase 4: Late Bronze Age

5.5.1 Pit Group 3 (G3)

A single shallow pit [112] was dated to this phase. This had gradually sloping sides and a rounded base and measured c. 0.6m in diameter and 0.08m in depth. It was filled by dark grey brown clay silt [113] with moderate inclusions of charcoal. The pit was securely dated by 22 sherds of diagnostic Late Bronze Age pottery.

5.6 Phase 5: Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

5.6.1 Pit Group 4 (G4)

Pit [105] measured 0.47m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. It had near vertical sides and a rounded base and was filled by mid grey brown clay silt [106] that contained occasional inclusions of angular flint nodules as well as finds of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery and struck flint.

Small circular pit [110] measured c.0.45m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It had sharp, steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base. It was filled by [111] light grey brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of sub-angular flint nodules and charcoal flecks. This feature produced a single tiny sherd of prehistoric pottery.

Ovoid pit [119] had gradually sloping sides and an undulating base. It measured 1.6m in length, 0.84m in width and 0.18m in depth. It was filled by [120] a mid grey brown clay silt with occasional inclusions of angular flint nodules and charcoal flecks. Finds of fired clay, Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age pottery and struck and fire-cracked flint were retrieved from this fill.

Truncated by a later pit [129], ovoid pit [127] measured c.0.8m wide, 0.97m long and had a maximum depth of 0.22m. Its sides sloped gradually onto a flattish base and it was filled by mid grey brown sandy clay [128]. This fill contained occasional inclusions of chalk and charcoal flecks as well as angular

flint nodules. Three pieces of fired clay were recovered from the fill.

Pit [154] measured 0.31m in width, 0.96m in length and 0.14m deep. It had sharp sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by mid orange brown clay silt [155] that included occasional sub-angular flint nodules but produced no finds.

What was thought to be a ditch or linear feature in the evaluation [21b/005] (ibid) did not extend beyond Trench 21b. This has led to reinterpretation of the feature as a pit, spread or possible root burning. The only finds were a hard hammer struck flint flake and two fragments of fire-cracked flint.

5.7 Phase 6: Iron Age

5.7.1 'Working Hollow' Group 1 (GP 1)

A large sub-circular pit-like feature [131] has been interpreted as a 'working hollow'. It had gradually sloping sides and measured c.4.7m in diameter and was up to 0.35m deep. The mid orange brown silt fill of the working hollow [132] contained inclusions of frequent sub-angular flint nodules. The dating recovered from this context was very mixed in character and includes redeposited Neolithic flint-work and possible Early Neolithic pottery (see 5.3.1). The feature produced a fairly substantial quantity of later Bronze Age worked flint as well as some very small sherds of pottery in shell-tempered and quartz-rich fabrics which are unlikely to predate the Iron Age. It also contained a smoothing or polishing stone and a few fragments of fire-cracked flint. In addition, located approximately 0.1m from the base of the pit just off-centre, a small layer of compacted flint cobble metallurgy was recorded.

Cut into the base of the hollow, a possible posthole [136] was recorded. This feature measured 0.3m in diameter with almost vertical sides and a rounded base. It was filled by mid red brown fine silt and contained occasional inclusions of angular flint nodules.

The working hollow was associated with an undated shallow linear feature, which measured c. 5.3m in length. However, it is uncertain whether this represents a cut feature or simply an associated linear trampled area, perhaps forming an entrance to the working hollow. This was investigated by means of two slots [138] and [145] to reveal gradually sloping sides and an undulating base. It was filled by firm mid orange brown clay silt which contained occasional flint inclusions (contexts [139] and [144]). A single flake/blade with a hinged termination, from fill [144], is not closely datable but is probably more characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages.

5.7.2 Group 6 (G6)

Situated in the north-east corner of the site was an area of flint cobbles [107] (<0.2m in size) measured approximately 2.5m long and 1.3m wide. The feature was up-to two layers deep (c.0.15m). The cobbles had been deliberately set in place within a mid orange brown clayey silt matrix. The dating of this group remains ambiguous. It has been broadly assigned to an Iron Age phase

because of the presence of an iron hook and a small sherd of probable Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery. However, the iron object is not closely datable so it remains possible that it is of much later date and that the pottery sherd is residual.

5.8 Phase 7: Late Iron Age

5.8.1 Pit Group 7 (G7)

A single pit [129] in the north-western corner of the site measured 1.18m in length by 0.8m in width was 0.26m deep and was filled by a dark grey brown clay silt with frequent inclusions of charcoal flecks and occasional angular flint nodules.

Finds retrieved from the feature included fired clay, struck and fire-cracked flint as well as a mixed group of pottery (2 x possible Early Neolithic sherds, as well as Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age sherds and a partially-complete Late Iron Age jar). The earlier pottery from the feature probably derives from the disturbance of pit [127] which pit [129] was cut through.

5.9 Phase 8: Roman

5.9.1 Track-way/Shifted Boundary Group 5 (G5)

This group was formed of two parallel linear features orientated roughly east-west. These varied from between 0.5 and 1.4m apart. This track-way or possible shifted boundary was investigated in several sections.

The northern ditch, investigated in [103], [108], [117], [121], [125] and [148], revealed gradually sloping sides and a rounded base. It measured c. 0.45m in width but survived only to depth of c.0.1m.

The ditch continued beyond the eastern limits of the excavation and terminated at around 10m short of the western limit. In total c. 65m of the ditch were exposed.

The ditch was filled by mid orange brown clay silts which were similar in all sections (fills [104], [109], [118], [122], [126] and [149]). All of the finds are small and included occasional angular flint nodules as well as finds of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age struck flint, fire-cracked flint. There are two small pottery sherds, one of prehistoric date (probably LBA-EIA) and one of Roman date.

The southern of the two ditches ([140], [142], [146], [150] and [152]) was of similar dimensions and form to the first ditch; however this ditch continued beyond both the east and west limits of excavation. The middle section of the feature was truncated away.

The fills were very similar to those within the first ditch and were also similar in all sections (fills [141], [143], [147], [151] and [153]). The ditch contained finds of fired clay, lead waste, fire-cracked flint and two small sherds of undiagnostic

Roman pottery.

Although all of the finds in these features are small and fragmentary the presence of Roman pottery and lead waste suggest that they form part of a Romano-British track-way or shifted boundary from an agricultural field system.

5.10 Watching Brief Results

- 5.10.1 After the excavation phase was completed the concentration of interesting prehistoric features on the western side of the area led to the implementation of a short period of watching brief. This was maintained on the 14th April 2010 during the excavation of a haul road on this side of the site. The deposits excavated only reached depths of around 0.2m and minimally revealed the archaeological horizon for short stretches; however, no archaeological features or finds were encountered during this work.

6.0 THE FINDS

6.1 The Finds

- 6.1.1 All bulk finds were washed and dried by context. Materials were bagged by type and pottery marked with site code and context. The bulk assemblage is quantified by count and weight, and each material type recorded on pro forma archive forms where applicable. The material is quantified in Table 1 below. Finds from the evaluation are included in the quantification table. In some cases, were reported on and assessed to be of no significance during the previous phase of work (Margetts 2009).

Archaeology South-East
 New Sir Robert Woodard Academy, Archaeological Excavation
 ASE Report no: 2010036

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
U/S	1	60									8	172										
2/001											1	64	2	68								
3/002											1								1	<2		
4/003											1		1	64								
T5	3	8											1	32								
T6	1	6											1	86					1	44		
T7	1	6																				
7/002	6	14																				
T8	1	6							1	2												
T9	5	36	1	4									1	22								
T11	1	94																				
12/005			1	72																	2	4
14/003																						
T21	2	8	1	<2									2	34								
21a/004	74	1404									13	122										
21a/006	29	150									1	4										
21b/004											1	32	2	58								
22/004													1	18								
25/004	1	6											17	208								
29/004	1	4					1	2							1	<2	1	<2				
29/006							1	<2	2	<2	2	8										
30/004	1	108																				
31/002																						
33/004	1	34																				
106	30	244									6	108										

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	Charcoal	Wt (g)
107											10	374	5	162								
109											3	3	3	42								
111	1	<2																				
113	22	152																				
114	1	14																				
118	2	2											2	10								
120	45	520			2	18					8	96	12	932								
122	1	2									1		8									
123	8	132			2	26					2	30										
128					3	22																
130	44	472			17	98					3	278	3	142								
132	10	18									25	834	3	62								
133	1	38			2	6					1	4										
141																						
144											2	6										
153	2	8			1	10																
Total	295	3546	3	76	27	180	3	8	3	2	81	2135	66	1918	1	0	1	0	2	44	2	4

Table 1: Quantification of finds

6.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty (Figure 6)

6.2.1 A small assemblage of 280 sherds, weighing 3244g was recovered during evaluation and excavation on the site. This includes one group of Middle Bronze Age date which is of particular significance for the region since it provides the only radiocarbon date to date on a burnt food residue from a pottery sherd, which is directly associated with a large and diagnostic assemblage from a single sealed stratigraphic unit. The other pottery is less closely datable but is probably mostly attributable to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period with a small amount of Late Iron Age and Roman material. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight and fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric series in accordance with the guideline of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). A further 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 302g, were reported on at the evaluation stage (Barber 2009).

6.2.2 Fabric type-series

FL1 Common ill-sorted flint mostly in the range c. 0.5-3mm (although very rare examples may be larger), in matrix with no visible quartz grains (M/LBA)

FL2 Common ill-sorted flint, mostly in the range c.1-4mm but with some noticeably larger pieces up to 6mm in size, in a matrix with no visible quartz grains (MBA)

FL3 Moderate, moderately-sorted flint between 0.2-2mm in a slightly silty matrix. Fine ware often with well-burnished surfaces (LBA/IA)

FL4 Moderate to common, moderately to well-sorted flint between 0.5-2mm. Medium fine ware (LBA/EIA)

FL5 May be a related to FL1. Moderately sorted flint, most examples are 1-2mm in size with some rare examples up to 5mm. Sparse large quartz grains of 0.2-0.3mm, surfaces are often better smoothed than FL1 (LBA/EIA)

FL6 Sparse very ill-sorted flint, which can range from 1-10mm although more examples are from the middle of this size range (Early Neolithic?)

Q1 Moderate, well-sorted quartz, most around 0.1mm, sparse red iron-rich inclusions of up to 1mm, rare elongate voids from burnt out organic inclusions (LBA/IA)

Q2 Moderate, large iron-stained quartz of 0.5-0.7mm with rare large iron-rich inclusions (M/LIA?)

SH1 Moderate fine well-sorted shell of 1-2mm in a silty background matrix (M/LIA?)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight	% Sherd Count	% Weight
FL	2	0	0.7%	0.0%
FL1	99	1348	35.4%	41.6%
FL2	98	1268	35.0%	39.1%
FL3	25	230	8.9%	7.1%
FL4	10	52	3.6%	1.6%
FL5	31	288	11.1%	8.9%
FL6	7	38	2.5%	1.2%
OXID	1	4	0.4%	0.1%
Q1	1	6	0.4%	0.2%
Q2	1	2	0.4%	0.1%
SAND	2	6	0.7%	0.2%
SH1	3	2	1.1%	0.1%
Total	280	3244	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2: Quantification of fabrics

6.2.3 *Early Neolithic*

A few small sherds are in a flint-tempered fabric, FL6, which in terms of sorting and frequency of inclusions is more typical of early Neolithic wares than later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ones. However, in the absence of any diagnostic feature sherds they cannot be dated as such with any confidence and, even if correctly ascribed to this period, they appear to be entirely residual.

6.2.4 *Middle Bronze Age*

The most significant group from the site comes from possible pit fill or spread [21a/004]. This amounts to 74 sherds, weighing 1404 grams. A large number of diagnostic feature sherds were found in this group, and an AMS date on a burnt food residue from large and unabraded body sherd produced a calibrated date of 1500-1310 Cal BC (Table 4). Perhaps most notable are four conjoining bodysherds (Fig 6.2) featuring a pierced lug-handle similar to that on Ellison's type 5 (1978, fig 5, 33). As more Deverel-Rimbury (DR) assemblages have come to light, cultural similarities between the Sussex DR tradition and that in other regions, most notably the Ardleigh group in Essex, has been emphasised (Hamilton 2002b, 179); however, pierced lugs remain a very distinctive trait of local DR assemblages (Seager-Thomas 2008, 37). The handled vessel also features a low, neat cordon decorated with fine evenly-spaced short incised or impressed lines, possibly made with a fingernail. In some respects, this vessel resembles fine-ware DR forms although it is fairly thick-walled and in a moderately coarse fabric. The curve of the wall of this vessel also suggests that this is taller and less globular than most fine-ware forms. The handled sherds are very similar in terms of fabric, wall-thickness and firing colour to large rim-sherds from a barrel urn form (Fig 6.1) and to 19 other bodysherds in this context. All of this material may

represent a single vessel, although cross-joints between these different elements were not found. If so the vessel may be best paralleled by a strap-handled form from Mile Oak (Hamilton 2002a, fig 2.32.33).

Two smaller rim-sherds probably from more neutral profile Urns were also recovered in this group: one has squared profile; the other being more rounded (Figs 6.3, 6.4). Coarser, relatively crudely applied finger-impressed horizontal cordons feature on bodysherds from two different vessels in this group (Fig 6.5, 6.6). This decorative trait forms an essential element of DR assemblages in Sussex, as well as further afield (see Ellison 1978, types 10-13, Hamilton 2002b, 7.27, no 2, 10 and 11, 171; Every & Mephams fig 15.12, 26 and fig 16.16, 28). A further sherd of this type was found in an unstratified context. The absence of more elaborate decorative styles, particularly comb-stabbing or clear Ardleigh style traits, such as applied 'horse-shoes', may be of significance. These have been interpreted as stylistically early in the DR tradition. However, the small number of radiocarbon dates associated with assemblages of this type in Sussex, provide an ambiguous picture on this point (Every & Mephams 2006, 29). Many local assemblages including Mile Oak, Downsview, Westhampnett, Itford Hill, and Peacehaven have produced DR fine ware fabrics and/or fine Globular Urn forms, often featuring elaborate decoration (Hamilton 2002 a & b; Every & Mephams 2006; Ellison 1972; Doherty in prep). The fact that they are absent here may be interpreted in chronological terms or as reflecting some variation in the function or status of the site. However, in an assemblage of relatively small size, it is difficult to be sure that the absence of particular types is significant.

Although most of the above elements are closely associated with the Middle Bronze Age DR tradition, it is notable that only about 10% of fabrics in this group are the kind of exceptionally coarse fabrics most readily associated with this period. The vast majority of sherds are in fabric FL1, a moderately coarse ware, and a few of these are relatively thin-walled. Although, less heavy duty wares referred to as 'everyday wares' were probably an element of DR assemblages throughout the Middle Bronze Age in Sussex (Ellison 1980, 38; Hamilton 2002b, 179), it was previously thought that the dominance of less coarse wares might point to a date late within the DR tradition. However, the AMS date, obtained on a sherd of the FL1 fabric, strongly suggests that such wares were commonly in use at least 150 years before this date. Recent work on later Bronze Age assemblages from Sussex has stressed the continuity in fabrics types and the current assemblage emphasises how difficult it may be to distinguish DR and Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) fabrics (Every & Mephams 2006, 29; Seager-Thomas, in prep).

As already argued, fabric and form traits seem to point to a date in the latter half of the DR tradition, although the radiocarbon date shows that, despite some evidence of continuity into the Late Bronze Age elsewhere on the site, this group does not appear to be from the very end of the Middle Bronze Age. Stylistically it may be placed with other later Middle Bronze Age groups, from sites, including those from Varley Halls, Westhampnett, Climping and Peacehaven (Hamilton 1997; Every & Mephams 2006; Seager-Thomas in prep; Doherty in prep). The radiocarbon date helps to refine our

understanding of regional pottery typology. Only seven other sites with Middle Bronze Age assemblages from Sussex are known to have yielded radiocarbon dates (Hamilton 2003, appendix 6.2, Every & Mephram 2006, 29). Since all of these have been on charcoal, grain or animal bone, many of which were not directly associated with significant pottery groups, the current assemblage adds significantly to our understanding of this chronology.

Also of note from the later Bronze Age is a smaller group from pit fill [113]. Non-joining sherds are probably from one jar with a long-necked, bi-partite profile (P7). Although the fairly thin-walled, shouldered profile should probably be placed more firmly in the PDR tradition, the fabric associated with this vessel is extremely coarse and it features very prominent finger-impressions across the shoulder, again echoing some elements of the DR Urn tradition. Examples of both FL1 and FL2 fabrics are represented but there are no finer PDR wares and this probably indicates a date early within the plain ware tradition dated to c.1150-950 BC.

6.2.5 *Placed deposits*

The pottery group from context [21/004] consists of large sherds including many diagnostic examples and as such stands out as a possible example of a structured deposit. Large pottery groups which may not derive purely from domestic rubbish have been recognised from a number of sites on the Coastal Plain and the Downs. It has noted that it may be difficult to distinguish substantial groups of sherds derived from midden deposits, from those deposited in a more deliberately meaningful way (Seager-Thomas 2008, 21 & in prep). However, a bronze hoard found within a pottery vessel in the 19th century was located only around 800m from the site and a range of complete Middle Bronze Age vessels, including incense cups, labelled as being from Lancing but of uncertain provenance, are found in various museum collections (Frere 1940, 156-150; Young 2008). This evidence suggests that the local landscape may have been a focus for ritual deposition. The large sherd size and high proportion of decorated or rim sherds within this group may be significant, perhaps suggesting that such sherds had been specially selected. It has been argued, for example, that finger impressed decoration may have had symbolic significance, linking the vessel to the individual that made it (Woodward 2008, 84).

Given the large sherd size and unabraded nature of the pottery, one would expect other settlement features to be located close-by, if it is to be interpreted purely as domestic refuse. However, no such evidence was revealed in the current excavations. Of course, these could lie outside the limits of excavation and survey of the site of the bronze hoard did reveal evidence of a field system (Young 2008). The deposit that the group was retrieved from was ambiguous and might be a shallow pit or layer. Pits were not seem the usual depositional context of domestic debris close to the hut platforms at Downsview (Hamilton 2002b, 172) and at the Peaceheaven Water Treatment Works site, pits sometimes located quite a distance from the domestic structures, were a particular focus for deposition of partially complete vessels, which were also often associated with broken lithic artefacts (Doherty, in prep).

6.2.6 *Other later prehistoric and Roman pottery*

The only other moderate sized group, of 30 sherds, is from pit fill [106]. The most diagnostic sherd in this group is a fine-ware shouldered bowl which is not very closely datable within the PDR period. Several other bodysherds are also from shouldered forms although they are all small parts of the vessel profile; one sherd features a single fingernail impression. The proportions of fabrics here are notably quite different from the later Bronze Age groups. Several sherds from around 3-4 vessels are true fine-ware fabrics (FL3), whilst a number of others are less well finished but notably finer than those seen in the Middle to Late Bronze Age groups. Even the coarser wares in this group FL5 tend to feel finer than FL1. Of particular note in this group is a small shoulder sherd in a fine sandy fabric. A small element of non-flint-tempered pottery, including fine sandy wares is known in later decorated PDR assemblages from West Sussex, dating to post c.800BC (Seager-Thomas 2008, 41).

Most other contexts in the assemblage produced only a few undiagnostic bodysherds in similar fabrics to those already described from the larger groups. A single partially-complete vessel in a fabric which is not readily distinguishable from LBA/EIA fine wares (FL3) was found in pit group 7, fill [130]. The form of this vessel looks more likely to be of Late Iron Age date, although accompanying sherds were similar to those found in the LBA/EIA assemblage. It has a very constricted closed profile with a sharply everted rim and a carinated shoulder and its profile is so regular as to suggest it may be wheel-thrown. However, other probable Late Iron Age/ early Roman material is confined to a few scrappy bodysherds, including shell-tempered and sandy wares. Only 3 sherds in undiagnostic Roman sandy fabrics are present.

6.2.7 *Illustrations*

Seven pot sherds were selected for illustration (see Figure 6). The associated catalogue is shown in Table 3 below.

Illustration	Context	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Comments
6.1	21/004	FL1	Barrel Urn		Possibly the same as 6.2
6.2	21/004	FL1	Lug-handle	Decorated cordon	Possibly the same as 6.1
6.3	21/004	FL2	Urn		
6.4	21/004	FL2	Urn		
6.5	21/004	FL1		Decorated cordon	
6.6	21/004	FL2		Decorated cordon	
6.7	113	FL2	Bipartite jar	Finger-tipped shoulder	

Table 3: Pottery illustration catalogue

6.2.8 AMS sample

A sample taken from an internal burnt food residue on a sherd from spread/pit fill [21/004] was submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC). The purpose of submitting the sample was to refine the dating both of this specific deposit and its associated pottery but also to improve understanding of the chronology of Deverel-Rimbury pottery within the region. It is a large and unabraded sherd and it forms part of a substantial pottery group which has been interpreted as a primary placed deposit of pottery, including other examples of partially complete vessels which were likely to have been in contemporary use at the time of deposition.

Details of the radiocarbon date are given in Table 4 quoted in accordance with the international standard, Trondheim convention (Stuiver & Kra 1986), and are given as conventional radiocarbon ages (Stuiver & Polach 1977). 2 Sigma calibrated dates, obtained using IntCal04 (Reimer *et al.* 2004), are also given at the 95% confidence level.

Lab Code	Context	Material	Analysis Method	Conventional Radiocarbon age (BP)	Delta C13	2 Sigma calibrated date (95% confidence)
SUERC30617 (GU22161)	21/004	Burnt food residue on pottery sherd	AMS	3130 ± 35	- 25.7 ‰	1500-1310 Cal BC

Table 4: AMS date for burnt food residue specimen from context [21/004]

6.3 Prehistoric Flintwork by Nick Marples

6.3.1 A total of 88 lithic artefacts, weighing 2135g, were recovered from 20 flint bearing contexts, spanning both the evaluation and area excavation phases of archaeological work. Finds were collected from a range of context types (see Table 5 below),

Context type	Context nos.	Cores	Core dressings	Irregular waste	Flakes	Flake fragments	Blades	Blade fragments	Tools & modified pieces	Total	Overall site %
Pits	21a/004, 21a/006, 21b/004, 106,120,130,132	5	2	1	27	6	3		13	57	64.7
Ditches	29/006,109,122				4	1			1	6	6.8
Layer of flint cobbles	107	3		1	3	1			2	10	11.4

Context type	Context nos.	Cores	Core dressings	Irregular waste	Flakes	Flake fragments	Blades	Blade fragments	Tools & modified pieces	Total	Overall site %
Layers	1,2,3	1			1				1	3	3.5
Unspecified	114,123,133				2	2				4	4.5
Unstratified					3	2		1	2	8	9.1
	Total	9	2	2	40	12	3	1	19	88	100
	%	10. 2	2.3	2.3	45. 5	13. 6	13. 4	1. 1	21. 6	100	

Table 5: Total number of lithic artefacts recovered by context type

but most (57 items or 64.7% of the site total) were found within six pits of later prehistoric date located along the western edge of the excavation area. Only three contexts contained 10 or more flints: pit context [21a/004], with 11 items; flint cobble layer [107], with 10 pieces; and pit [132], which produced 27 flints. For a full classification by context, see Appendices.

6.3.2 Raw Material and Condition

The flint is pale to dark grey in colour, with lighter mottled patches and some darker speckling. Cortex is generally buff, slightly rough, occasionally pitted, and often quite thick. Glossier white patches are evident on a few pieces. Some irregular fractures are probably due to thermal damage, and frost pitting is evident on the surface of one large flake.

The material is likely to be of local derivation, from a chalk or clay-with-flints source, but probably surface collected. Iron mineral staining and small ferruginous concretions are present on a few of the flints.

Almost 81% of the lithics are in good condition, with fresh edges and no macroscopically visible signs of weathering. Eleven pieces (13%) are in a slightly less fresh state, suggestive of a moderate degree of exposure or re-deposition, whilst only five flints (5%) are in poor condition, with a significant degree of surface gloss or 'iron-mould', and most of these were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits. Patination, in the form of a blueish-white surface discolouration, is clearly evident on only one blade, but incipient traces are also visible on a large Neolithic scraper from pit [132].

One or two artefacts have clearly been damaged in the course of their recovery, and it is possible that some of the 15 flake or blade fragments and miscellaneous edge modified pieces are the result of accidental or incidental damage incurred during knapping, subsequent re-deposition, or trampling.

Only one of the worked flints is burnt.

6.3.3 *Technology: Cores and Debitage*

Two cores, one from Trench 2 located in the south-eastern corner of the site, and the other from group 6, are likely to be of Neolithic date. Both have been intensively worked to produce small flakes from more than two platforms, and one is of keeled form often associated with later Neolithic flint industries. Both are weathered to a significant degree, unlike most of the other cores from the site.

Two core dressings were recovered from pit [132]. One, a plunging blade fragment, can be attributed to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, and is clearly residual. The other, a *flanc de nucleus*, or core renewal flake struck at right angles to the working face of its parent core, may also be of similar date, but its fresher condition suggests that it could be of later, incidental origin, resulting from rotating the core to create a new striking platform.

Also clearly residual and of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, are two blades and one blade fragment. Three bladelike flakes (here defined as flakes which are twice as long as they are broad, but which are not necessarily the products of a blade technology), may be of later, incidental origin.

The bulk of the excavated assemblage, however, comprises debitage and cores of hard hammer origin displaying little evidence of platform preparation or maintenance. One core from cobble layer [107] has had a few flakes removed from a single platform which is clearly the product of incidental shatter. Irregular fractures, which are probably due to frost-induced flaws in the flint, are likewise evident on one core and two core fragments from pit [132]. One core on a flake from the same context has had three flakes of similar proportions, all with obtuse flaking angles, removed from both dorsal and ventral surfaces, possibly in an attempt to produce a tool. Most of these pieces bear evidence of hard hammer miss-hits, identified on 12% of the entire collection, on their striking platforms. Indications of platform edge abrasion are absent from cores and flakes alike, and no long flaking sequences are represented.

Flakes are typically short and thick, and nine, or 23% of 39 complete examples, are of squat proportions, ie broader than they are long. Hinged terminations are present on 38% of the complete flakes from the site. Multiple bulbs are identifiable on five flakes, and there are also five sired fractures (longitudinally split flakes). Flaking angles are markedly obtuse on a few blanks, as well as on two tools. All of these traits are features associated with the use of hard stone hammers for flaking, and have been identified as characteristic of later prehistoric lithic industries, especially those of Bronze Age date (Ballin 2002; Bradley 2004; Ford et al 1984; Young and Humphrey 1999).

Of the 48 complete flakes and blades from the site, almost two thirds (65%) are secondary removals, with some remnant dorsal cortex, whilst the rest comprise tertiary pieces with no dorsal cortex present. These proportions are indicative of an expedient reduction strategy.

6.3.4 *Technology: Tools*

The technological traits outlined above with regard to the production of cores and debitage from the site, are also evident in the selection of blanks for some tools, and in the character and extent of retouch employed in their production.

A combination notch/scrapper manufactured on an irregular chunk, a notch or hollow scrapper and a denticulate (both worked on thick flakes with obtuse flaking angles and hard hammer miss-hits on their ventral surfaces), all display an expedient use of retouch and a lack of concern regarding the overall form of finished tools typical of the later Bronze Age (Edmonds 1995, 176 - 7; Butler 2005, 182). All three of these pieces were recovered from the western edge of the excavation area, two from T21 and the denticulate from pit [132].

Another characteristic Bronze Age form is the piercer with a long point, also from pit [132], which may have been fashioned on the proximal end of a broken recycled scrapper (hence its classification as a combination tool in Table 1). There is a visible degree of rounding on the point of this implement indicative of rotational use on a hard contact material.

The commonest tool form identified is the scrapper, with five examples, including two from pit [132]. At least one of these, with traces of incipient re-cortication, is certainly of Neolithic date, and it is possible that some of the others could be as well, since they have all been produced on the distal ends of regular flakes, and most of them bear evidence of prior flaking on their dorsal surfaces. Heavy edge damage is visible on the ventral surface of the Neolithic scrapper from pit [132], and this is commensurate with working a hard contact material such as bone or antler. The end-and-side scrapper from flint cobble layer [107] also has ragged edges which would not have been suitable for use in hide working. Although some of these pieces could be residual, their presence within features containing tools and/or debitage of later Bronze Age character suggests that some of these scrapers may have been recycled.

Two artefacts classified as knives exhibit inverse retouch along one lateral margin. One of these pieces, from pit [132], may have been converted from a Neolithic type end scrapper, as the retouch on its ventral surface is stepped, fresher in appearance, and generally coarser than that evident on the dorsal face. It could, alternatively, be interpreted as a discoidal knife roughout. There is a small area of battering on its dorsal surface indicative of light percussive usage.

In addition to the formal types noted above, there are a few flakes and fragments with areas of modification or retouch, usually along one lateral margin, which may have been utilized, probably as knives.

6.3.5 *Discussion*

Evidence of Mesolithic and/or Neolithic activity at the Sir Robert Woodard Academy site is limited to a few cores, blades and tools (mainly scrapers) recovered from a variety of contexts containing flintwork and pottery of later date.

Cores, debitage and tool forms of later Bronze Age character were identified from 12 contexts, including six pits located close to the western edge of the site. Six tool forms were present within T21 and pit [132], located immediately to the north, contained six more. Some of these pieces, although Neolithic in form, may have been recycled. The restricted tool inventory, comprising mainly scraping, piercing, and cutting implements, is typical of the later Bronze Age (Bradley 2004, 52), and implies a relatively restricted range of 'domestic' activities. The apparent concentration of lithic artefacts within a small number of pits, albeit probably of variable later prehistoric date, in one part of the site, may imply a degree of zonation perhaps related to the processing of plant and animal resources, or maintenance activities located close to field boundaries. Isolated pits and pit groups containing a similar range of lithic artefacts have been identified in field plot corners or adjacent to field boundaries, forming parts of later Bronze Age field systems, but more rarely within the boundary elements themselves, at Hengrove Farm and the Painesfield Allotments site in Surrey (Marples forthcoming a; Marples forthcoming b).

6.4 Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

6.4.1 A total of 27 fragments of fired clay, weighing 180g were recovered from separate contexts. The analysis aimed to identify the form and function of the fired clay assemblage, in order to illuminate the possible range of activities taking place on the site.

6.4.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function, and recorded on pro-forma archive sheets. The primary characteristics indicating function used in the analysis include: wattle impressions, smoothed surfaces, diagnostic piercings or being part of a known object form, with the presence of at least two diagnostic features informing identification.

Two fabric groups were recorded:

F1 – Fine sandy fabric, oxidised, with no visible inclusions

F2 – Fine sandy fabric, reduced core with frequent organic voids

The majority of the assemblage consists of amorphous lumps in Fabric 1 from features dating to the LBA-LIA. Only two fragments in Fabric 2 were recovered. Table 5 shows an overview of the assemblage.

Period	MBA	LBA-EIA	LIA	Totals
No. of contexts	2	3	1	6
F1	3/30g	6/50g	16/92g	25/172g
F2	1/2g		1/6g	2/8g

Table 6: Overview of the fired clay assemblage

6.4.3 Characterisation of the fired clay assemblage

The assemblage consists entirely of amorphous lumps to which it was not possible to assign a form or function. No evidence of structural use, briquetage or industrial use was observed. The similarity of fabrics across the range of periods suggests the utilisation of local clays. This coupled with the abraded and amorphous nature of the assemblage is also indicative of a degree of redeposition.

6.5 Bulk metal by Trista Clifford

6.5.1 A small length of folded copper alloy strip of post-medieval date was recovered from the topsoil.

6.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

6.6.1 A single plain clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment was recovered from ditch fill [29/004]. The piece is of 19th-century date.

6.7 Glass by Elke Raemen

6.7.1 An unstratified aqua kick fragment, i.e. from a mineral water bottle, was recovered from Trench 7. The piece is of 19th- to early 20th-century date. In addition, ditch fill [29/004] contained a clear window glass fragment dating to the mid 19th- to 20th-century.

6.8 Marine Shell by Elke Raemen

6.8.1 Only three shell fragments were recovered during excavations. The topsoil in Trench 8 contained a scallop, (family Pectinidae) fragment. Two common mussel, *Mytilus Edulis*, fragments were found in ditch fill [29/006].

6.9 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

6.9.1 Registered finds are washed, air dried or cleaned by a conservator as appropriate to the material requirements. Objects have been packed appropriately in line with IFA guidelines. All objects are assigned a unique

registered find number (RF<00>) and recorded on the basis of material, object type and date (shown in Table 6).

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	RF No	OBJECT	MATERIAL	PERIOD	WT (g)	Comments
WOO09	25/004	1	HOOK	IRON	UNK	10	incomplete; suspension
WOO09	29/004	2	TOOL	IRON	PMED	10	incomplete; ?spoon bit
WOO09	G5	4	waste	LEAD		2	
WOO09	Plough Scar	3	COIN	COPP	PMED	10	penny
WOO09	101	101	COIN	COPP	PMED	2	farthing
WOO09	132	102	HONE	STON		132	smoothing/polishing stone frags

Table 7: Overview of the registered finds

6.9.2 *Tools*

Two conjoining fragments from a smoothing or polishing stone, RF<102>, were recovered from pit fill [132]. The stone is a coarse dull purple quartz rich sandstone beach cobble. It is not local in origin but probably found on a local beach. The context is dated by pottery to the Iron Age; although it is not inherently datable, a similar date for this object would not be inconsistent. In addition, an iron possible spoon bit fragment (for woodworking) of late post-medieval date RF<2> was recovered from ditch fill [29/004].

6.9.3 *Fasteners and fittings*

An iron suspension hook fragment (RF <1>), was recovered from flint cobble layer [25/004] G6. The same deposit contained a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery sherd, and although it is possible that both are broadly contemporary and of Early Iron Age date, the hook is not in itself closely datable.

6.9.4 *Metal working waste*

A small piece of lead waste, RF<4>, was recovered from the upper layers of the trackway or shifted boundary (G5). This cannot be dated.

6.9.5 *Coins*

Two coins, RF<3> and <101> were recovered from a plough scar and the topsoil respectively. RF<3> is a penny of Victoria or George V. RF<101> is a farthing of George V. These are almost certainly casual losses.

7. The Environmental Samples by L. Allott

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A total of 19 bulk soil samples were taken during evaluation and excavation at the site. Samples were taken to establish evidence for environmental remains such as wood charcoal, macrobotanical, faunal and molluscan remains. This work aimed to document the contents of these samples and to establish evidence for changes in agricultural landuse, fuel use and associated woodland management, and the natural vegetation in the site vicinity.

7.2 Methods

7.2.1 Samples, ranging in size from 2 to 40 litres, 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 geological sieves (4 and 2mm) and the contents of each fraction sorted and recorded in Appendix 2. Flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents was recorded (Appendix 3). Macrobotanical remains have been identified using modern comparative material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London and in reference texts (Anderberg, A-L. 1994, Berggren, G. 1969, 1981, Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004) and their abundance and preservation has been recorded. Nomenclature and habitat information follows Stace (1997).

7.2.2 Abundance of charcoal fragments >4mm and <4mm is recorded for each sample in Appendices 2 and 3. Fragments have been extracted from the richest samples and fractured along three planes (TS – transverse, TLS – tangential longitudinal and RLS – radial longitudinal sections) following standardised methodology (Gale and Cutler 2000) and identified to provide an overview of the woody taxa present. The fractured surfaces were viewed using both a stereozoom Leica EZ4D microscope at 8-45x magnifications (for preliminary sorting) and an incident light Olympus BHMJ microscope at 50, 100, 200 and 400x magnifications (for taxonomic identifications). The presence of roundwood fragments and vitrified charcoal are recorded where relevant. Identifications, recorded in Appendix 2 have been made through comparison with modern reference material at University College London, Institute of Archaeology, and with taxa documented in identification manuals (Hather 2000, Schweingruber 1990, Schoch *et al.* 2004).

7.3 Results

7.3.1 Uncharred Remains

Seeds and other uncharred remains including roots were common in many of the samples. The most commonly occurring taxa are from the goosefoot / pigweed families (Chenopodiaceae / Amaranthaceae) which contain a wide range of plants although the majority are fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) or oraches (*Atriplex* sp.) both of which are common to waste or bare ground.

Dandelions (*Taraxacum* sp.), common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) and ivy-leaved speed well (*Veronica* cf. *hederifolia*) are also typical of waste, disturbed or cultivated ground while elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds which were common in three samples are often found in hedges or along woodland margins. There is no evidence for waterlogged, anaerobic conditions at the site and therefore these uncharred remains provide evidence for modern disturbances in the sediment.

7.3.2 Charred Macrobotanical Remains

A small assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains including some cereal caryopses and weed/wild seeds are also evident in these samples. Wheat, including some possible bread wheat (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) are present in Middle Bronze Age sample <7>, [123] from linear feature [124]; Late Bronze Age sample <3>, [113] from pit [112] and Late Iron Age sample <8>, [130] the burnt fill of pit [129]. Indeterminate, poorly preserved cereals are present in Iron Age sample <9>, [132] and MBA sample <10>, [133].

7.3.3 Charcoal

The following woody taxa were identified:

Fagaceae	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oaks – common (<i>Q. robur</i>) or sessile (<i>Q. petraea</i>))
Oleaceae	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (ash)
Rosaceae	Prunoideae (subfam.) <i>Prunus</i> sp. (blackthorn/wild cherry)
Maloideae (subfam.)	<i>Malus/Pyrus/Sorbus/Crataegus</i> sp. (apple/ pear/ whitebeam/ hawthorn) (Cannot be distinguished anatomically)
Aceraceae	cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> (field maple)

Charcoal fragments are present in small quantities in many of the samples. Fragments from four of the richest samples, <7>, [123], <3>, [113] and samples <8> and <13> were selected for identification. Sample <7>, [123], from the fill of a Middle Bronze Age linear feature [123] contains oak (*Quercus* sp.), blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.), Maloideae and field maple (cf. *Acer campestre*) while blackthorn/cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and Maloideae <3>, [113] are present in the fill of pit [112]. Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and the four taxa mentioned above are also evident in Late Iron Age samples <8> and <13>, [130] the burnt fill of pit [129].

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 The small assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains provides limited evidence for cereal cultivation in the region during the earlier phases of land use at the site. Unfortunately there is also significant evidence in the samples

for modern disturbances within the soil (note the presence of glass in deposits grouped within prehistoric phases Appendix 2) and therefore these infrequent remains cannot be used to provide evidence for the agricultural economy with any certainty. Charcoal fragments are better represented and may be slightly less influenced by bioturbation than the small macrobotanical remains. These assemblages provide limited evidence for woodland and hedgerow vegetation. Ash and field maple provides excellent wood for fuel while some of the Maloideae taxa and the blackthorn/cherry would have provided a source of fruits. There is some evidence for continuity within the woody taxa which may suggest continued access to similar resources.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The nature of the underlying deposits at the site meant that approximately 48 hours of weathering was needed before many (especially early) features could be recognised. As outlined above, relatively modern ploughing, rooting and wheel rutting of the underlying natural impacted upon the quality of results. This was borne out by environmental samples taken from the site which registered a large degree of contamination of clearly prehistoric features with modern finds.
- 8.2 In addition to problems with disturbance, much of the pottery from the site was not closely datable, either due to sherds of mixed date being present or small sherd size, which created difficulties in phasing (e.g. 'Working Hollow' G1). For instances where this is the case, the proposed phasing is tentative and provisional to any forthcoming publication (if appropriate). This said the majority of activity from the site seems to relate to the Middle Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period with some evidence of earlier (Neolithic) and later (Late Iron Age, Roman and post- medieval) activity also represented.
- 8.3 A quantity of Early Neolithic flint-work was retrieved not just from this evaluation and excavation stage but also from previous work on the wider site (Whittaker 2007; Swift and Hart 2007). The quantities encountered may be simply incidental scatters within a wider Neolithic landscape but seem to suggest some focus of activity within the bounds of the Sir Robert Woodard site. The concentrations of Neolithic material, including a small quantity of pottery of probable Neolithic date, in features of later prehistoric date, especially towards the western edge of the site, may suggest that shallow *in situ* Neolithic deposits existed or had been recently disturbed when these features were open. Possible evidence of later Bronze Age reuse of Neolithic flint tools may indicate that redeposition and truncation of Neolithic deposits in the vicinity was on-going in later phases.
- 8.4 The features dated to the Middle Bronze Age produced mixed pottery dating with possible early Neolithic sherds and Later Bronze Age sherds also being present. Whilst the nature of the upper fill of one feature may indicate some nearby burning activity possibly of agricultural or domestic origin, the other may represent some structured deposition (see section 6.2.5). These features being highly productive of pottery finds together with burnt material may indicate nearby settlement of this date within the immediate vicinity (to the west). This settlement may be in the same location and be a previous phase of the postulated settlement of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date indicated by the features and finds of this period summarised below.
- 8.5 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) activity (Phases 4 and 5) is typified by pitting (G4) which may be peripheral to a settlement, (possibly located within the unevaluated area to the west). Similarly dated agricultural/occupation sites are known from the local area for example North Street, Worthing (Bashford 1996) and further away but still within the Sussex Coastal Plain, Ford Airfield. Here evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age co-axial field-systems was encountered together with evidence of placed

deposits (Hart 2008).

- 8.6. Several poorly-dated features were broadly assigned to the Iron Age (Phase 6) on the basis of very fragmentary finds assemblages. Of particular note is a feature interpreted as 'working hollow' (G1). This feature displayed some evidence of roofing and flooring inferred by the posthole present within the base of the structure and the stone-metalling. It cut down into the underlying gravels; a surface that would be suitable both for knapping and/or short term occupation as well as improved drainage. The metallated layer probably represents the remains of a cobbled surface or small area utilised for a more specific function such as a hearth. The slightly elevated position above the floor of the pit may indicate a raised floor to the structure or alternatively reoccupation of the structure following a period of abandonment during which a layer of silting had accumulated within the base of the feature. A linear feature on the western side of the pit-like hollow had an undulating base and its fill was barely distinguishable from the surrounding natural. It is more likely that this feature represents some wear caused by those entering and/or exiting the hollow rather than a man-made feature.
- 8.7. It was initially felt that the 'working hollow' might represent an *in situ* Neolithic feature because both worked flint and fragmentary pottery sherds of this date were present. Some Neolithic parallels are known from past excavations in Sussex. An early Neolithic 'pit dwelling' excavated by Curwen (1934) at New Barn Down was of similar form and depth to that found during this excavation. Though smaller in size it also had an ancillary feature on the western side also conceivably for entering and exiting the larger pit. Although the polishing stone recovered from the 'working hollow' is not inherently datable, excavations at Bishopstone also encountered a possible Early Neolithic settlement site typified by large pits associated with similar polishing stones (Bell 1977).
- 8.8. The feature also produced some quantity of later prehistoric flint-work as well as a few other pottery sherds of probable Iron Age. The fill of the working hollow was homogeneous and it is likely that this represents natural silting, which incorporated redeposited material from ground surfaces. This may account for the mixed dates of the pottery retrieved from the feature. On balance, it is felt unlikely that such a shallow feature of Neolithic date would have been preserved, given the intensive nature of subsequent agricultural activity on the Coastal Plain, suggesting that the feature is of Iron Age date.
- 8.9. Another cobbled area, G6, was also assigned to Phase 6. Although 100% excavated in order to investigate whether it sealed any underlying features or deposits, none were found. Therefore, this feature could perhaps be the remnant either of a much truncated cobbled surface, perhaps around a feeding or watering trough, or simply a collection of large flint cobbles removed during field clearance in advance of early ploughing. It must be emphasised that the dating of this feature is very tentative, based on the assumption that an iron hook of indeterminate date and a small sherd of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery may be broadly contemporary; however, it remains equally possible that the hook is of Roman or later date and that the pottery sherd is residual.

- 8.10 A single feature, pit (G7) was assigned to the Late Iron Age (phase 7) because it contained a partially complete pottery vessel of this date.
- 8.11 Two parallel ditches (G5), have been assigned to the Roman period (phase 8), although both are poorly-dated by their finds assemblages. Whilst G5 may have been a track or drove-way, its narrowness suggests that it would only have been suitable for small stock such as sheep and/or people. Alternatively, it could be a field boundary that has been relocated, or an area of common ground between fields.
- 8.12 The ditches included small sherds of both LBA/EIA and Roman pottery, as well as later Bronze Age flint-work. The possibility that the Roman pottery and lead waste, recovered from one of the ditches, could be intrusive has been considered. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age agricultural/occupation sites are known from the local area for example at North Street, Worthing (Bashford 1996) and further away, but still within the Sussex Coastal Plain, at Ford Airfield. Here evidence of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age co-axial field-systems was encountered together with evidence of placed deposits (Hart 2008). Two parallel running ditches from this latter site with a narrow internal gap on the edge of a field-system could be a similar track-way or stock control feature to G5 encountered at this site.
- 8.13 However comparable features were also in use at Ford during the Roman period and, more generally across the Coastal Plain, both track-ways and agricultural field systems are widely known on Roman sites, such as Roundstone Lane, Angmering, Bamham and the Pevensy Road and Community College sites at Bognor (Dunkin et al forthcoming). Although Roman material culture is very sparse on the site, probably indicating that it lies quite far from any settlement areas, these features nevertheless seem likely to be of Roman date. Older editions of the Ordnance Survey (Fig 5) show that the site lies within an area of post medieval orchards, field-systems, tracks and field-boundaries following a similar orientation to G5.

9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 Activity at the site dates back from at least the Early Neolithic and probably into the Mesolithic. Indeed, earlier field-work at the adjacent Boundstone Nursery also encountered finds of this early date (most notably an unusual nosed-end scraper clearly intended for hafting; Whittaker 2007). As discussed above this quantity of flint-work may indicate a focus of Neolithic activity within the vicinity, although it is unlikely that any of the extant features or deposits date to this period.
- 9.2 Following the Neolithic phase there is evidence for activity from the Middle Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age. This probably relates to nearby settlement activity with some suggestion of ritual in the form of structured deposition of pottery. There is also some evidence for the re-use or curation of artefacts (flint-work) and features (pits with mixed dating) suggesting that the site was occupied, or reoccupied over a very long period of time.

- 9.3 Features including the 'working hollow' and a cobbled deposit have been tentatively assigned to the Iron Age although it remains uncertain whether these represent continuing activity from the previous phase or sporadic later occupation of the site. A single pit was also dated to the Late Iron Age.
- 9.4 The site appears to have formed part of a trackway or agricultural boundary during the Roman period, but the lack of cultural material of this date suggests that this activity was probably further away from any settlement *foci*. It is interesting that its orientation is still reflected in the post medieval and modern layout of the area.
- 9.5 Evidence of the past environment at the site was hampered through unreliable samples for all periods with clear contamination. However a suggestion of light woodland possibly with some arable cultivation could be attested by charcoal and charred seed remains.
- 9.6 The un-evaluated playing field immediately west of the excavation area has the potential to provide evidence of Middle and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement relating to the site discussed here. This should be noted for any further work in the vicinity.
- 9.7 The results of this work will be incorporated into the forthcoming Coastal Plains Monograph, currently (September 2010) in preparation by Archaeology South-East.

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	WOO 09					
Identification Name and Address	<i>Sir Robert Woodard Academy, Lancing, West Sussex</i>					
County, District &/or Borough	Adur, West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 1758 0525					
Geology	Brickearth Head					
Arch. South-East Project Number	2010036					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. ✓	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav. 24 th Feb – 4 th Mar 2010	WB.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Giffords					
Project Manager	Darryl Palmer					
Project Supervisor	Andrew Margetts					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso. ✓	Neo. ✓	BA ✓	IA ✓	RB ✓
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other		

100 Word Summary.

An archaeological investigation was conducted between 24th February and the 4th March 2010 at the proposed site of the Sir Robert Woodard Academy, in the former playing fields south of Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex. An excavation area measuring 2,625m² and a watching brief maintained during the excavation of a haul road encountered archaeological remains of possible Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. Some periods were only represented by limited remains or stray finds. The majority of activity at the site dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period with possible structured deposition of pottery assemblages taking place.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-81024

Project details

Project name	Sir Robert Woodard, Lancing
Short description of the project	An archaeological investigation was conducted between 24th February and the 4th March 2010 at the proposed site of the Sir Robert Woodard Academy, in the former playing fields south of Boundstone Community College, Upper Boundstone Lane, Lancing, West Sussex. An excavation area measuring 2,625m ² and a watching brief maintained during the excavation of a haul road encountered archaeological remains of possible Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date. Some periods were only represented by limited remains or stray finds. The majority of activity at the site dated to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period with possible structured deposition of important pottery assemblages taking place.
Project dates	Start: 24-02-2010 End: 04-03-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WOO 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None

Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	WORKING HOLLOW? Early Neolithic
Monument type	PITTING Bronze Age
Monument type	TRACKWAY? Late Bronze Age
Monument type	CAIRN? Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY (RADIOCARBON) Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR LANCING Sir Robert Woodard Academy, Lancing
Postcode	BN15 9XX
Study area	2625.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1758 0525 50.8342540463 -0.330079004737 50 50 03 N 000 19 48 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 14.00m Max: 15.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Gifford

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Darryl Palmer

Project supervisor Andrew Margetts

Type of sponsor/funding body Client

Name of sponsor/funding body Giffords (Balfour Beatty)

Project archives

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Appendix 1: Lithic artefact classification by context

Trench	U/S	Context	Type	Phase	Period	Flint date	Condition	Type
T21			Unstratified			Meso/Neo & MBA/LBA		
T14	14/003	2/001	Natural Topsoil brickearth			Neo		
							Patinated (glossy)	
							Recorricated ('patinated')	
							'Iron-mould'	
							Good	
							Fair	
							Poor	
							Flake/blade fragments	
							Primary Flake	
							Secondary Flake/blade	
							Tertiary Flake/blade	1
							Squat	
							Multiple bulbs	
							Miss-hits	1
							Hinged termination	
							Langnette	1
							Siret	
							Single Platform Core	
							Multi Platform Core	
							Keelad Core	1

Trench	Context	Ditch	Phase	Period	Flint date	Condition	Type
T29	21a/004	Pit/Unknown/ Pit	3	MBA-LBA	MBA/LBA	1 1 1 10 1 Fair Poor Flake/blade fragments	Primary Flake Secondary Flake/blade 5 Tertiary Flake/blade 4 Squat Multiple bulbs Miss-hits 3 Hinged termination Langnette Siret Single Platform Core Multi Platform Core Keel'd Core
29/006	21b/004	Pit/Unknown/ Pit	3	MBA-LBA	MBA/LBA	1 1 1 10 1 Fair Poor Flake/blade fragments	Primary Flake Secondary Flake/blade 5 Tertiary Flake/blade 4 Squat Multiple bulbs Miss-hits 3 Hinged termination Langnette Siret Single Platform Core Multi Platform Core Keel'd Core
	21a/006	Pit	3	MBA-LBA	MBA/LBA	1 1 1 10 1 Fair Poor Flake/blade fragments	Primary Flake Secondary Flake/blade 5 Tertiary Flake/blade 4 Squat Multiple bulbs Miss-hits 3 Hinged termination Langnette Siret Single Platform Core Multi Platform Core Keel'd Core
	21a/004	Pit/Unknown/ Pit	3	MBA-LBA	MBA/LBA	1 1 1 10 1 Fair Poor Flake/blade fragments	Primary Flake Secondary Flake/blade 5 Tertiary Flake/blade 4 Squat Multiple bulbs Miss-hits 3 Hinged termination Langnette Siret Single Platform Core Multi Platform Core Keel'd Core

Trench	Context	Type	Phase	Period	Flint date	Condition	Type
Ex	107	External dump	5	LBA/EIA	Neo & MBA/LBA	Patinated (glossy)	1
Ex	106	Pit	5	LBA/EIA	Meso/Neo & MBA/LBA	Recorricated ('patinated')	1
Ex	U/S	Unstratified				'Iron-mould'	1
T31	31/002	Subsoil				Good	2
						Fair	1
						Poor	1
						Flake/blade fragments	1
						Primary Flake	
						Secondary Flake/blade	1
						Tertiary Flake/blade	2
						Squat	
						Multiple bulbs	1
						Miss-hits	1
						Hinged termination	1
						Langnette	
						Siret	1
						Single Platform Core	1
						Multi Platform Core	1
						Keelad Core	

	Trench	Context	Type	Phase	Period	Flint date	Condition	Type					
EX	EX	120	Pit	5	LBA/EIA	Mesolithic & Neolithic	Good	1	7	1			
EX	EX	114	Unknown/unspecified	2?	LMB/LBA		'Iron-mould'	1	1	1			
		109	Ditch	5	LBA/EIA	LBA/MBA	Recorricated ('patinated')						
							Patinated (glossy)						
							Burnt						
							Flake/blade fragments			1	1	1	
							Good	1	1				
							Fair	1	1				
							Poor	1	1				
							Primary Flake						
							Secondary Flake/blade	1	5	1			
							Tertiary Flake/blade	1					
							Squat						
							Multiple bulbs						
							Miss-hits						
							Hinged termination	1	1				
							Langnette						
							Siret		1				
							Single Platform Core						
							Multi Platform Core						
							Keel'd Core						

Trench	Ex			
Context	144			
Type	Ditch?			
Phase	2-6			
Period	MBA-IA			
Flint date	Total			%
Condition	Burnt		1	1.12%
	Patinated (glossy)		3	3.4%
	Recorricated ('patinated')		1	1.12%
	'Iron-mould'	1	2	2.25%
	Good		72	#####
	Fair		11	#####
	Poor		5	5.62%
	Flake/blade fragments		15	18.99%
	Primary Flake		0	0.00%
	Secondary Flake/blade	1	31	#####
Type	Tertiary Flake/blade		17	#####
	Squat		9	#####
	Multiple bulbs		5	11.36%
	Miss-hits		11	#####
	Hinged termination	1	15	#####
	Langnette		1	7.69%
	Siret		4	30.77%
	Single Platform Core		1	#####
	Multi Platform Core		4	66.67%
	Keeled Core		1	16.67%

Appendix 2 Residues quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and weights (in grams).

Period	SubGroup	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2-6	13	2	15	139	fill of linear feature 138	30	30	*	1	**	1											GLASS*/1 CBM**/64 FCF*/6
2	8	3	10	133	upper fill of curvilinear feature 135	20	20	*	1	*	1											
2	9	3	11	134	primary fill of curvilinear feature 135	20	20	*	1	**	1											POT**/16 BURNT CLAY*/1
2	8	3	5	114	upper fill of linear feature 116	20	20	*	1	*	1											FCF**/396 POT***/66
2	9	3	6	115	primary fill of linear feature 116	20	20	*	1	*	1											

Period	SubGroup	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2	9	3	7	123	fill of linear feature 124	40	40	**	6	****	14	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (1), <i>Prunus</i> sp. (4), Maloideae (4), cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> (1) NB also similar to <i>Tilia</i> sp.											FCF***/804 GLASS***/1 POT**/24 CBM*/4
3	20	4	3	21a/004	fill of pit 21a/005 possible structural deposit	20	20	*	>2	*	<2	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (1), Maloideae (9)											POT */22g, FCF */<2g
4	7	5	3	113	fill of pit 112	20	20	*	4	**	1												FLINT*/1
5	23	1	4	21b/004	fill of pit 21b/005 (insitu burning - spread or possible root burning)	20	20			*	<2		* indet. cerealia	<2									FCF */48g, CBM **/68g

Period	SubGroup	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5	3	7	2	22/006	fill of ditch 22/007 (part of trackway or boundary)	20	20	*	<2	*															FCF */<2g GLASS**/1 CBM*/4 POT**/10
5	4	8	2	106	fill of pit 105	20	20	**	6	*	6						**	1				***	64	GLASS*/1 CBM*/20 POT*/8 FLINT*/4 FCF**/52	
5	12	8	12	128	fill of pit 127	40	40	**	2	***	2											*	1		
6	15	2	14	137	fill of posthole 137	2	2	*	1	*	1														
6	17	2	9	132	fill of working-hollow	40	40	**	2	**	2													GLASS*/2 POT*/1	

Period	SubGroup	Group	Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Identifications	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
7	11	10	8	130	burnt fill of pit 129 (intercutting 127)	40	40	**	8	***	8	<i>Prunus</i> sp. (3), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (3), cf. <i>Acer campestre</i> (2), cf. Maloideae (1), <i>Quercus</i> sp. (2)	POT*/32										
7	11	10	13	130	burnt fill of pit 129 (intercutting 127)	40	40	****	38	****	22	<i>Acer campestre</i> (2), <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (6), Maloideae (2)	FE*/1 CBM**?70 POT**/126 FCF*/240										
8	3	7	1	109	fill of ditch 108	40	40																
8	3	7	4	118	fill of ditch 117	40	40	*	1	**	1										*	4	
9	25	12	1	29/004	fill of ditch 29/005	20	20	*	<2	*	<2												FCF */12g, POT */ 2g, GLASS */<2g, INDUSTRIAL WASTE */6g

Appendix 3: Flots quantification (* = 0-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51 – 250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Period	SubGroup	Group	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc	burnt bone	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	Land Snail Mollusca	Ind debris hammerscale
2	8	3	10	133	14	68	47	7	** Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	*	**	***	*	Cerealia indet.	+							** 5% 3ty pes	*
2	9	3	11	134	8	41	81	4	* <i>Fumaria officinalis, Polygonum/Rum ex sp., Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae</i> indet.	*	*	***									** 3% 2ty pes	* slag	
2	8	3	5	114	16	83	37	3	** Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	**	***	****									** 3% 2ty pes	* slag	
2	9	3	6	115	6	40	77	3	** Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	*	*	**									** 5% 2 types		

2	9	3	7	123 21a /	32	139	44	2	*** Polygonum/Rum ex sp., Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet. cf. Veronica hederifolia,	**	***	****	*	Triticum cf. aestivum	+	*	indet. Seeds	++	* Fly puparia (2)	*	* 1% 2ty pes slag	
3	20	4	3	004	15	85	10	**	** Taraxacum officinale, Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet. cf. Veronica hederifolia,	*	**	***	*	Cerealia indet., Triticum sp., T. cf. aestivum , Hordeum sp.		*	cpr indet	+		**		
4	7	5	3	113	4	77	80	4	** Taraxacum officinale, Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet. cf. Veronica hederifolia,	*	*	**	*		+ to ++ +	*		++		*	* slag	
5	23	1	4	004	20	80	10	**	**		*	**	*			*	cpr indet	+		**		
5	3	7	2	006	10	98		**	** Sambucus nigra, Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.		*	**	*			*	cpr indet	+		**	** 15 %4 types	
5	3	7	1	109	12	165	79	1			*	*	*			*		++				

5	4	8	2	106	2	20	63	2	** <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	**	*	++	*					*** 30 % 3 typ es
8	3	7	4	118	10	180	90	2	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	*	*	++	*					* 3% 1 typ e
5	12	8	12	128	6	27	79	3	** <i>Rubus</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	*	*	++	**					*** 8% 2ty pes *
6	15	2	14	137	2	<2	40	29	** <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	*	*							* 3% 1 typ e
6	17	2	9	132	8	47	55	5	** <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> , Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	**	***							*** 20 % 2 typ es

7	11	10	8	130	22	90	28	2	*** Caryophyllaceae indet., Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	**	***	****						** 1 poss . fish bone	** 5% 2 types	*
7	11	10	13	130	26	130	30	2	*** cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet.	**	***	****						** 5% 2ty pes	*	
9	25	12	1	29/ 004	40	80	10		** <i>Taraxacum</i> <i>officinale</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , cf. <i>Solanum</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae indet. cf. <i>Veronica</i> <i>hederifolia</i> ,	*	**	***	*	+				**		
2-6	13	2	15	139	10	82	78	5		*	*	***						** 7% 2 types	* hss, slag	

Appendix 4: Context Register

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	100	L	NS				Topsoil	EXCAV
W0009	101	L	NS				Subsoil	EXCAV
W0009	102	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EXCAV
W0009	103	C	D	103	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	104	F	D	103	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	105	C	P	105	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	106	F	P	105	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	107	L	ED	107	8	6	Flint Cobbles (from field clearance?)	EXCAV
W0009	108	C	D	108	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	109	F	D	108	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	110	C	P	110	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	111	F	P	110	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	112	C	P	112	3	4	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	113	F	P	112	3	4	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	114	F	XX	116	2	2	Secondary burnt deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	115	F	XX	116	2	2	Primary deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	116	C	XX	116	2	2	Primary deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	117	C	D	117	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	118	F	D	117	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	119	C	P	119	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	120	F	P	119	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	121	C	D	121	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	122	F	D	121	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	123	F	XX	124	2	2	Deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	124	C	XX	124	2	2	Deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	125	C	D	125	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	126	F	D	125	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	127	C	P	127	4	5	Ovoid pit	EXCAV
W0009	128	F	P	127	4	5	Ovoid pit	EXCAV
W0009	129	C	P	129	7	7	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	130	F	P	129	7	7	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	131	C	P	131	1	6	Working hollow	EXCAV
W0009	132	F	P	131	1	6	Sifting	EXCAV
W0009	133	F	XX	135	2	2	Secondary burnt deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	134	F	XX	135	2	2	Primary deposit part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	135	C	XX	135	2	2	Deposit, part of spread group 2	EXCAV
W0009	136	C	SP	136	1	6	Posthole, associated with working hollow	EXCAV
W0009	137	F	SP	136	1	6	Posthole, associated with working hollow	EXCAV
W0009	138	C	D?	138	1	6	Possible wear leading to G1	EXCAV
W0009	139	F	D?	138	1	6	Possible wear leading to G1	EXCAV
W0009	140	C	D	140	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	141	F	D	140	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	142	C	D	142	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	143	F	D	142	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	144	F	D?	145	1	6	Possible wear leading to G1	EXCAV
W0009	145	C	D?	145	1	6	Possible wear leading to G1	EXCAV
W0009	146	C	D	146	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	147	F	D	146	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	148	C	D	148	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	149	F	D	148	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	150	C	D	150	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	151	F	D	150	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	152	C	D	152	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	153	F	D	152	6	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EXCAV
W0009	154	C	P	154	4	5	Pit	EXCAV
W0009	155	F	P	154	4	5	Pit	EXCAV

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	1/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	1/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	1/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	10/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	10/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	10/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	11/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	11/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	11/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	12/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	12/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	12/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	12/004	C	D	12/004	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	12/005	F	D	12/004	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	13/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	13/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	13/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	14/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	14/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	14/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	15/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	15/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	15/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	16/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	16/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	16/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	17/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	17/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	17/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	18/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	18/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	18/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	19/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	19/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	19/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	2/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	2/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	2/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	20/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	20/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	20/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	21a/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	21a/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	21a/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	21a/004	F	P/XX	21a/005	2	2	Shallow pit or spread, possible structured deposit	EVAL
W0009	21a/005	C	P/XX	21a/005	2	2	Shallow pit or spread, possible structured deposit	EVAL
W0009	21a/006	F	P	21a/007	2	2	Shallow pit or spread, possible structured deposit	EVAL
W0009	21a/007	C	P	21a/007	2	2	Shallow pit or spread, possible structured deposit	EVAL
W0009	21a/008	F	SP	21a/009	10	9	Posthole	EVAL
W0009	21a/009	C	SP	21a/009	10	9	Posthole	EVAL
W0009	21b/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	21b/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	21b/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	21b/004	F	P/XX	21b/005	4	5	Shallow pit or spread	EVAL
W0009	21b/005	C	P/XX	21b/005	4	5	Shallow pit or spread	EVAL

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	22/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	22/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	22/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	22/004	F	D	22/005	5	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EVAL
W0009	22/005	C	D	22/005	5	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EVAL
W0009	22/006	F	D	22/007	5	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EVAL
W0009	22/007	C	D	22/007	5	8	Part of track way or shifted boundary	EVAL
W0009	23/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	23/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	23/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	24/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	24/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	24/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	25/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	25/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	25/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	25/004	L	ED	107	6	6	Flint Cobbles (from field clearance?)	EVAL
W0009	26/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	26/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	26/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	27/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	27/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	27/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	28/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	28/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	28/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	29/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	29/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	29/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	29/004	F	D	29/005	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	29/005	C	D	29/005	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	29/006	F	D	29/007	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	29/007	C	D	29/007	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	3/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	3/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	3/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	30/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	30/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	30/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	30/004	F	D	30/005	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	30/005	C	D	30/005	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	31/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	31/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	31/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	32/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	32/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	32/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	33/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	33/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	33/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	33/004	F	D	33/005	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	33/005	C	D	33/005	11	9	Field boundary	EVAL
W0009	4/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	4/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	4/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	5/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	5/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	5/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL

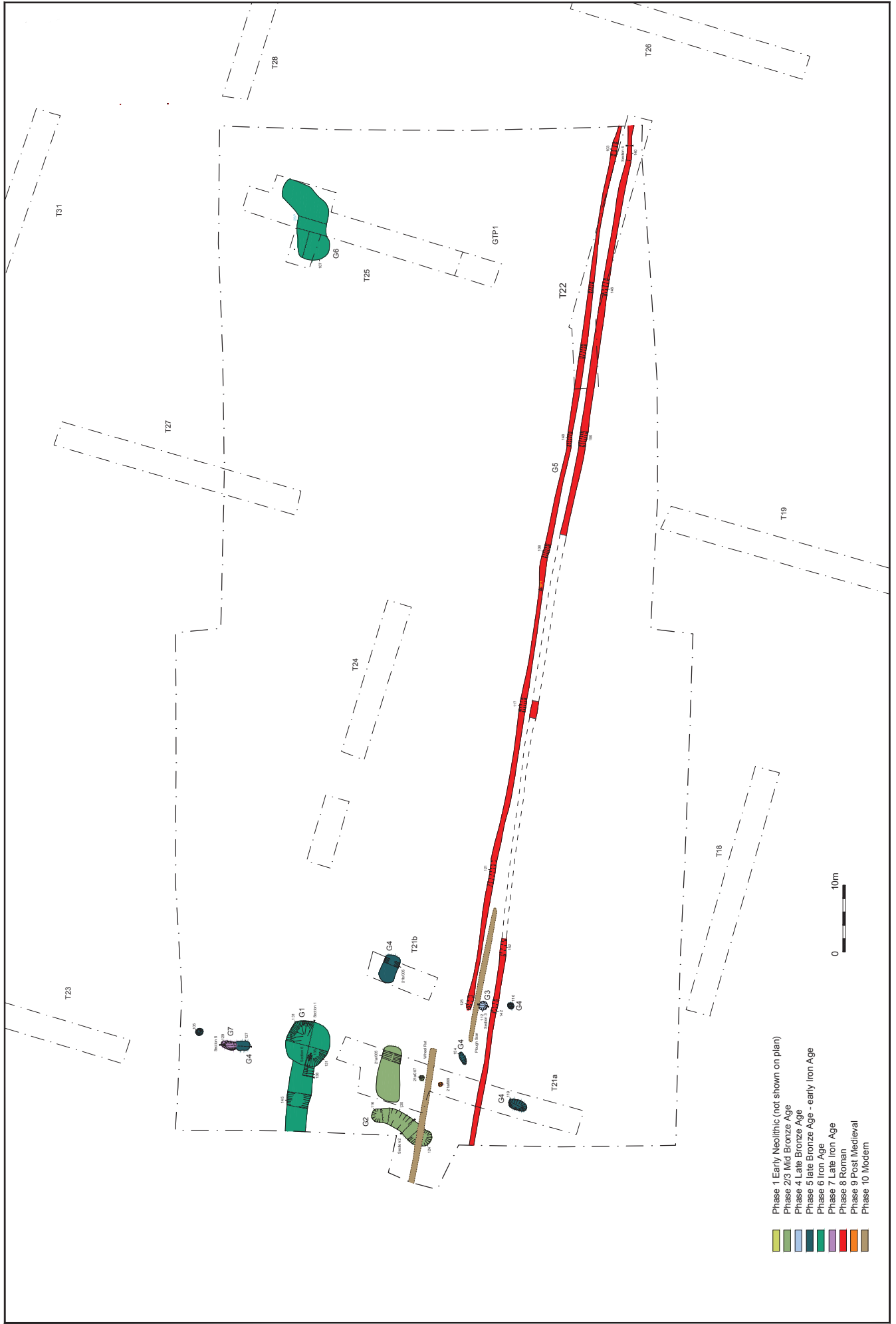
SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	GROUP	PERIOD	COMMENTS	AREA
W0009	6/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	6/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	6/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	7/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	7/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	7/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	8/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	8/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	8/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL
W0009	9/001	L	NS				Topsoil	EVAL
W0009	9/002	L	NS				Subsoil	EVAL
W0009	9/003	L	NS				Natural (Brickearth)	EVAL

Key: Context type C=Cut, F=Fill, L=Layer. Feature type D=Ditch, ED=Layer, NS= Natural Soil, P=Pit, SP=Structural Cut, XX=Uncertain



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Project Ref: 4199	Aug 2010	Site location		
Report Ref: 2010036	Drawn by: JLR			





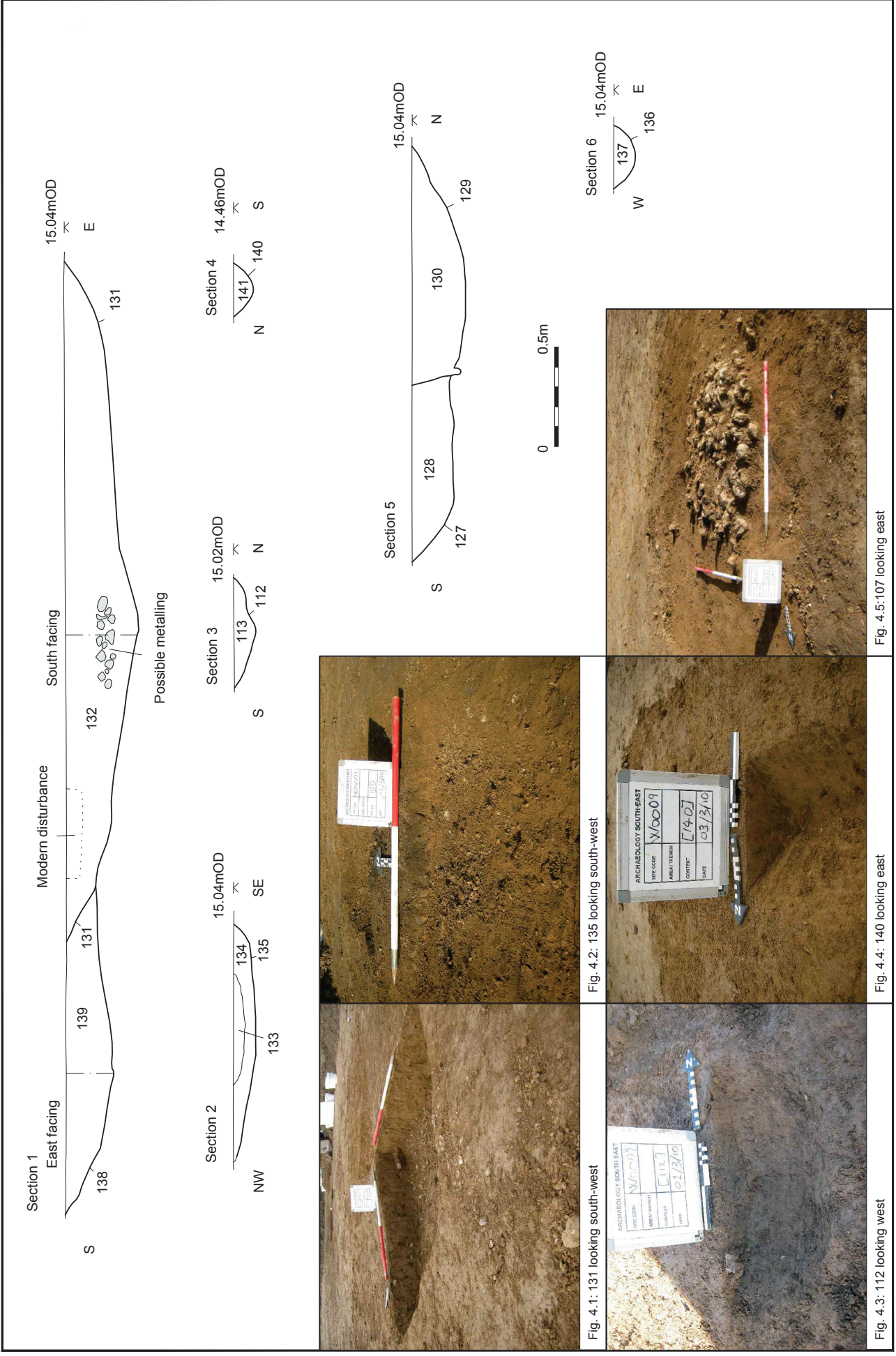
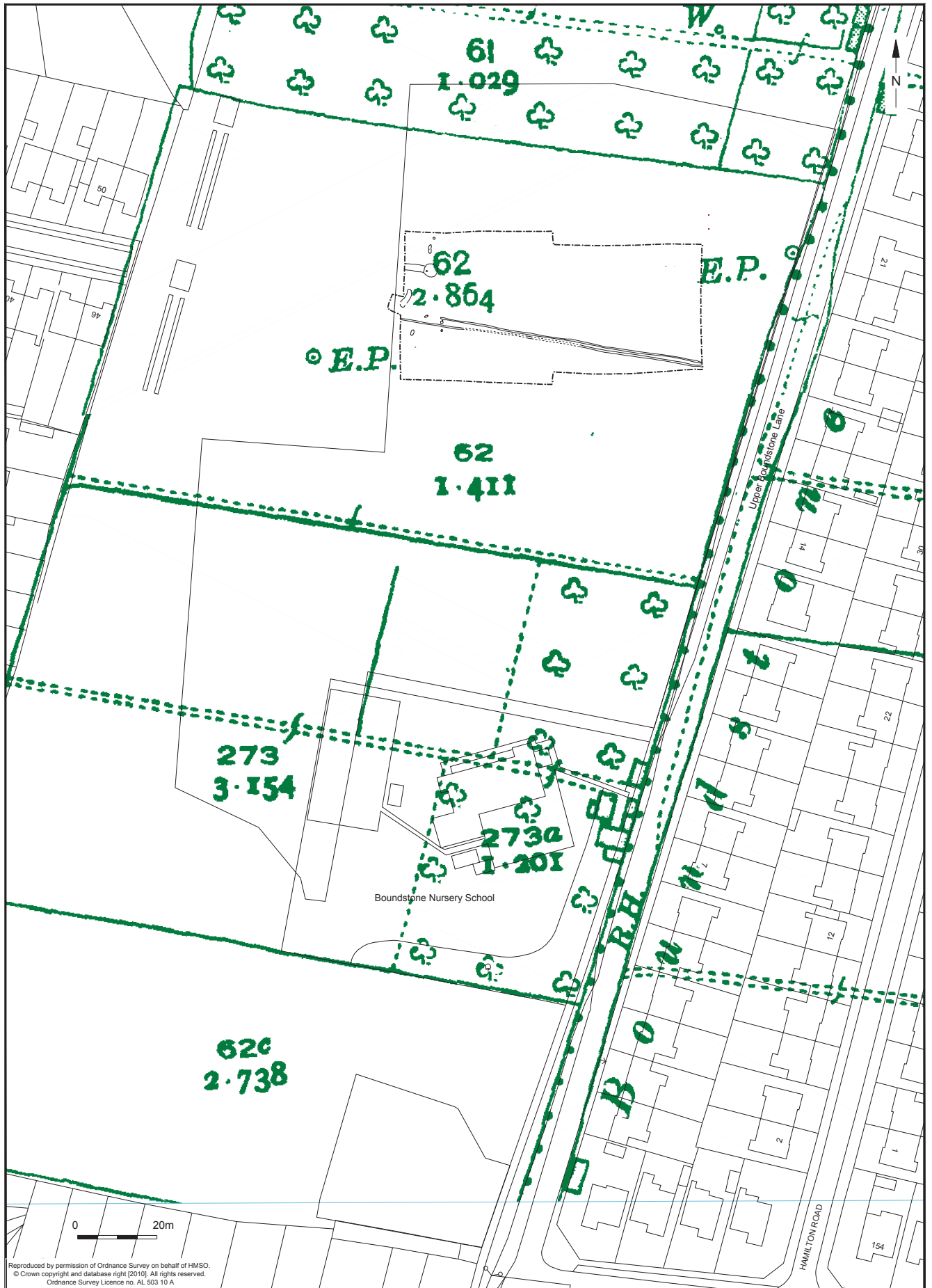


Fig. 4.1: 131 looking south-west

Fig. 4.2: 135 looking south-west

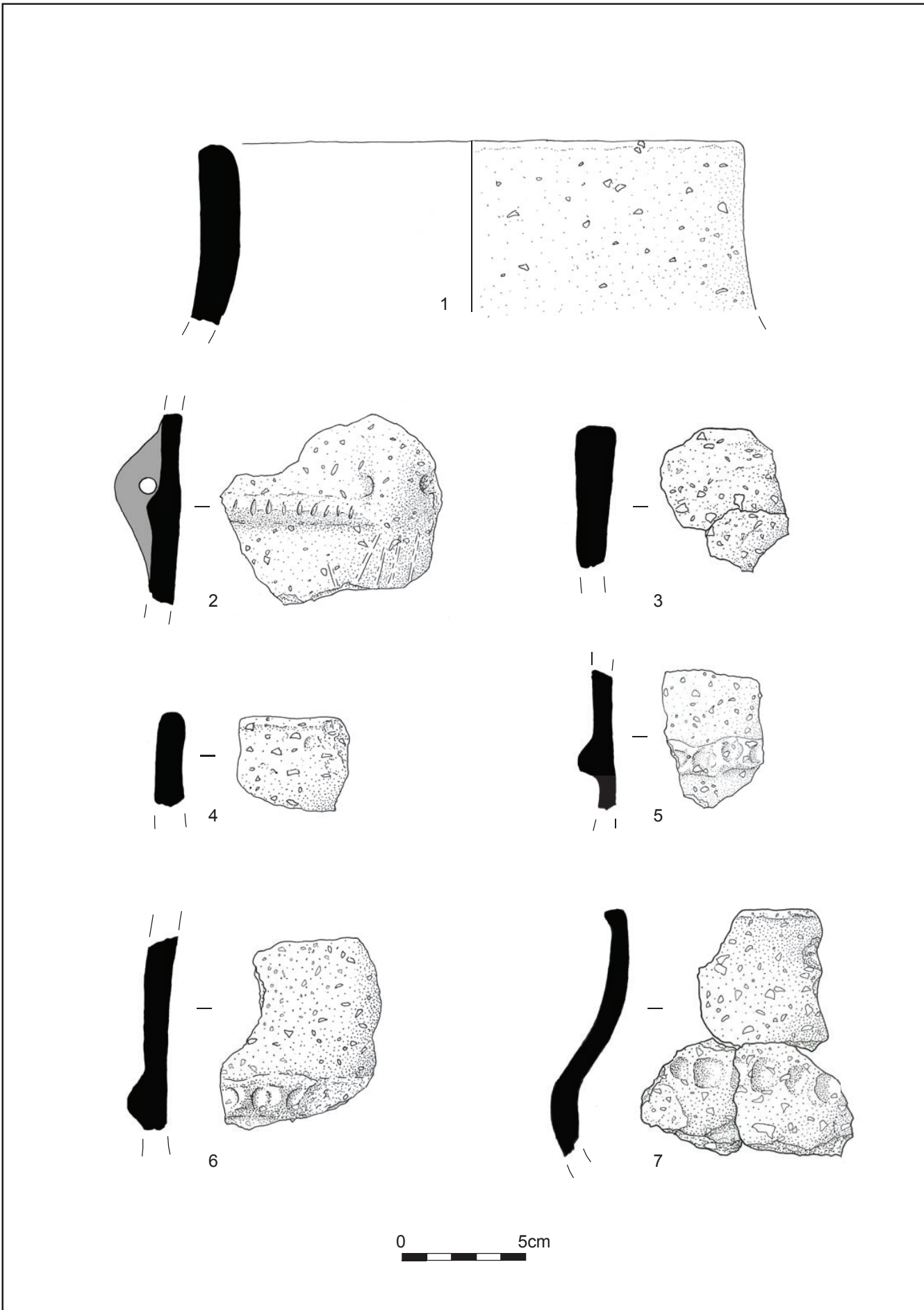
Fig. 4.3: 112 looking west

Fig. 4.5: 107 looking east



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Project Ref: 4199	Aug 2010	Plan overlaid by Ordnance Survey 4th edition, 1931		
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