

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex**

Area B

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: NCW11/113

(TQ 1070 0385)

The Northbrook Site, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation (Area B)

for Northbrook College

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code: NCW11/113

May 2012

Summary

Site name: The Northbrook Site, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1070 0385

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 2nd – 16th April 2012

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: NCW 11/113

Area of site: c. 2.1 ha

Summary of results: Numerous archaeological features, such as ditches, pits and post-holes, were recorded during the evaluation, which took place in the southern part of the proposed development site. These seem to be similar in nature to those features which have been recorded previously, in the northern part of the site, and represent activity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. The evaluation established that any archaeological deposits in the far southern part of the proposed development site would probably have survived the creation of the existing college car park.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Worthing Museum in due course

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The Northbrook Site, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex, Area B Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 11/113c

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Northbrook College, Littlehampton Road, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex (Fig. 1). The evaluation took place in an area to the east of the existing college buildings (Area B), centred on TQ 1070 0385. The work was commissioned by Mr Jon Rollings, in his capacity as the college's Director of Finance and Administration. Planning consent is to be sought from Worthing Borough Council to redevelop the area for residential and commercial purposes.

As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits which could be damaged or destroyed by the proposed re-development of the area, a field evaluation was undertaken to determine the archaeological potential of the site, and to help formulate a mitigation strategy as necessary. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. It is acknowledged that PPS5 has now been superseded by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012).

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr John Mills, Senior Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council, who act as advisers to the Borough Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Kyle Beaverstock, Daniel Bray, Aiji Castle, Matt Gittins, Felicity Howell, Jo Pine and Sean Wallis between 2nd–16th April 2012, and the site code is NCW 11/113. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Worthing Museum in due course.

An earlier phase of fieldwork was undertaken in February 2012, in advance of a new car park, to the north-west of the existing college buildings. Eight trenches were excavated during that phase of work (Wallis 2012). Although the same site code was used for this project, and the numbering of trenches carries on the sequence from the earlier work, the new car park is subject to a separate planning application.

Location, topography and geology

The site lies to the east of the main complex of existing college buildings (Fig. 2). The northern part of the area currently consists of overgrown scrub and grass, whilst the southern part is occupied by the college car park. The site is relatively flat, and lies at a height of approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British

Geological Survey, the underlying geology consists of Brickearth, and this was confirmed in all the evaluation trenches (BGS 2006).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location on the Sussex Coastal Plain, which is considered to be rich in archaeological deposits of all periods (Rudling 2003). Of particular relevance to the site itself, a Roman villa was discovered, just to the south-west, when the present Northbrook College buildings were constructed in the early 1980s. Subsequent archaeological fieldwork projects, in the surrounding areas, have revealed numerous features dating from the Neolithic, late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. The archaeological remains included evidence of occupation in the late Iron Age and Roman period, in the form of roundhouses and masonry buildings (Wallis 2011).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to a full excavation.

The specific research aims of this project were:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Neolithic period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Bronze Age period are present; and
- to determine whether any evidence of late Iron Age and Roman occupation is present.

It was originally proposed to dig twenty-five 25m long trenches in those parts of the site which will be most affected by the proposed development. All the trenches were to be about 1.8m wide, and excavated by a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. A toothed bucket was to be used to remove any concrete or Tarmac surfaces. Machine excavation was to be taken down to the top of the natural geology or the top of the relevant archaeological level. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

Due to the presence of trees and services, a number of trenches were moved slightly from their original intended positions, and one trench (11) had to be sub-divided into two sections. The trenches in the car park area varied slightly in width, as it was necessary to cut out their outlines through the Tarmac surface. The twenty-five trenches excavated varied in length from 22.80m to 26.90m, and were between 0.45m and 0.78m deep (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. A list of excavated features forms Appendix 2. Locations of features are all measured from the south or west end of the trench. Trenches 1-9 formed part of the previous evaluation.

Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 8)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 23m long and up to 0.52m deep. This trench was located in the college car park, and approximately 0.45m of Tarmac and made ground were removed to reveal the natural geology. Two intercutting ditches (14 and 15) aligned north-south were recorded at the western end of the trench, although the relationship between the two could not be established. Ditch 14 was at least 0.8m wide and 0.37m deep, and had a single fill of light yellow brown clayey silt (68) which contained a small sherd of abraded late Iron Age pottery. No finds were recovered from ditch 15, which was 0.32m deep, and at least 1.2m wide. Ditch 15 also had a single fill of light yellow brown clayey silt (69).

A sub-circular pit (16) was recorded between 13.3m and 14.8m from the west end of the trench. The pit measured at least 1.7m by 1.4m, and a small fragment of tile, thought to be Roman in date, was found within its single fill of mid yellow grey clayey silt (70). A gully (17) was recorded immediately south of pit 16, but the relationship between the two features was not clear due to the similarity of their fills. The gully was 0.25m wide and 0.15m deep, and had a single fill (71) which produced no archaeological artefacts.

Trench 10 (Figs 4 and 8)

Trench 10 was 22.8m long and orientated approximately W-E. The trench was excavated to a depth of about 0.53m. Up to 0.39m of Tarmac and its associated gravel bedding layer were removed to reveal the natural brickearth geology, although remnants of a buried subsoil horizon (51) may also have been present in patches. A gully (18) was recorded at the western end of the trench, but no archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of light yellow brown clayey silt (72). The gully was 0.5m wide, but just 0.08m deep, indicating that it was unlikely to be the same feature as either of the ditches found in Trench 9. Modern services were observed throughout the rest of the trench, including two possible pipes, the outflow of which had stained the natural brickearth a dark bluish grey. As a result, any archaeological features in this part of the trench would have been obscured.

Trench 11 (Figs 4 and 8)

This trench was aligned S-N and, due to the presence of a live electric cable, was excavated in two sections, totalling 25.9m in length. Tarmac and gravel, up to 0.33m thick, were removed to reveal the natural geology. As with Trench 10, some of the brickearth had been stained bluish grey by the outflow of several modern services. This was particularly true in the southern section of the trench. A ditch (19) was investigated between 15.9m and 18.3m (from the southern end of the combined trench), which was 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep, with a v-shaped profile. It had a single fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (73), which contained two small sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was 24.6m long and up to 0.56m deep, and aligned SW-NE. Up to 0.35m of Tarmac and gravel were removed to reveal the natural geology. No archaeological features were recorded within this trench.

Trench 13 (Figs 4 and 8)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E and was 26.6m long and 0.53m deep. Tarmac and gravel, up to 0.25m thick, were removed to reveal the subsoil horizon (51). This layer was about 0.2m thick, and lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. Ditch 21 was aligned north-south between 12.5m and 14.7m, and a slot through it revealed a single fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (75), which contained a small sherd of Roman pottery. The ditch was 2.3m wide and 0.32m deep, and had a flattish base.

A sub-circular pit (20), measuring 1.2m in diameter, was recorded between 20.4m and 21.6m. The pit was 0.2m deep, but no archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (74).

Trench 14 (Figs 4 and 8)

This trench was 26m long and 0.53m deep, and aligned approximately SE-NW. Up to 0.32m of Tarmac and gravel was removed to reveal the remnants of a subsoil horizon (51), which was approximately 0.1m thick and sealed the natural brickearth geology. Ditch 28 was recorded at the north-western end of the trench, between 19.4m and 23.9m. This feature was 1.85 wide and 0.44m deep, and had a single fill of light orange brown clayey silt (82). No archaeological finds were recovered from the ditch.

Trench 15 (Figs 4 and 8)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW and was 26m long and 0.49m deep. The car park surface in this part of the site consisted of gravel and concreted hardcore, approximately 0.2m thick. In Trench 15 this lay directly above about 0.17m of subsoil (51), which in turn sealed the natural brickearth geology. The terminus of a gully (37) was investigated between 10.4m and 12m, and was shown to have a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (91). The gully was 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep, but contained no finds.

A wide ditch (40) was recorded at the north-western end of the trench, between 17.2m and 20.9m. This is probably the same feature as ditch 34, which was investigated in Trench 16, but was not excavated.

Trench 16 (Figs 4 and 8)

Trench 16 was 24.8m long and 0.52m deep, and was aligned approximately W–E. Up to 0.2m of concreted hardcore was removed to reveal a subsoil horizon (51), which was about 0.2m thick. The natural brickearth geology was visible below the subsoil, and several features were observed cutting into it. A circular post-hole (36) was recorded at the west end of the trench, which measured 0.3m in diameter and was 0.32m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (90) which contained two small sherds of early Iron Age pottery.

Pit 35 was investigated between 3.1m and 3.9m, and the majority of the feature was visible within the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, and measured at least 0.75m by 0.8m, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (89) up to 0.28m thick. Two fragments of fired clay were found in this deposit.

A large ditch (34) was observed between 9.3m and 15.9m, which is thought to be the same feature as ditch 40 in Trench 15 to the north-east. Due to the angle at which the ditch crossed the trench it was not possible to dig a section through the whole feature. However a slot did establish that the ditch was at least 0.8m deep and over 3m wide. The only archaeological finds from its fill of mid yellow brown clayey silt (88) were two small sherds of middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 17 (Figs 4 and 9)

Trench 17 was positioned in the north-west corner of the car park, and was aligned approximately SW-NE. The trench was 26.1m long and up to 0.5m deep. A subsoil layer (51) was encountered immediately below 0.18m of concreted hardcore. The subsoil deposit was 0.2m thick, and lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. Numerous features were observed within the trench, and a selection of these were excavated.

Two possible post-holes (29 and 30) were recorded at the south-western end of the trench, but were not excavated. Post-hole 29 was 0.56m long and 0.45m wide, and had an upper fill of brownish grey clayey silt (83). Post-hole 30 was slightly smaller, measuring 0.41m by 0.32m, although its fill (84) was very similar in nature to that of feature 29. No finds were recovered from the surfaces of either feature.

Ditch 31 was up to 1.8m wide, and was observed between 4m and 5.9m. The feature was not excavated, but was seen to have an upper fill mid brownish grey clayey silt (85). Another probable post-hole (32) was recorded to the east of ditch 31. It was sub-circular in plan, and measured 0.36m by 0.26m, with an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (86). No archaeological finds were recovered from the surfaces of features 31 and 32.

Gully 27 was investigated between 7.2m and 9m, and was seen to be about 0.35m wide and up to 0.15m deep. No finds were retrieved from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (81). A post-hole (33) was noted to

the west of gully 27, but was not excavated. It was 0.38m in diameter, and had an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (87).

Post-hole 26 was recorded between 15.8m and 16.15m. It was circular in plan, measuring approximately 0.35m in diameter. One sherd of abraded late Iron Age pottery was found within its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (80), which was up to 0.2m thick. A narrow gully (25) was investigated to the east of post-hole 26. The gully was 0.35 m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (79) which produced no archaeological finds.

A further three post-holes (22, 23 and 24) were investigated to the east of gully 25, between 17.6m and 20.2m. Post-hole 22 was about 0.35m in diameter and 0.26m deep. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (76) which yielded no archaeological finds. Post-hole 23 was smaller, measuring just 0.23m in diameter. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (77), which was 0.09m thick. One small sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was found in the mid brownish grey clayey silt fill (78) of post-hole 24. This feature was approximately 0.35m in diameter and was 0.15m deep.

Trench 18 (Figs 5 and 9)

This trench was 25.1m long and up to 0.62m deep, and was aligned approximately W-E. About 0.3m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal a subsoil (51) horizon, up to 0.22m thick. This lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. A ditch (38) was recorded between 7.7m and 8.4m, which was 0.7m wide and 0.52m deep. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (92) which contained three sherds of Roman pottery, along with several fragments of tile and a piece of burnt flint. This deposit also contained three residual sherds of pottery dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

A pit or large post-hole (39) was investigated at the western end of the trench. It was 0.5m in diameter and 0.23m deep, and had a single fill of mid orange brown clayey silt which produced no archaeological finds.

Trench 19 (Figs 5 and 9)

Trench 19 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and was 25.3m long and 0.64m deep. Up to 0.3m of turf and topsoil (50) were removed to reveal a layer of subsoil (51), which was approximately 0.2m thick. This lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. A large feature (130) was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench, but was not excavated. The feature was at least 4m wide, and the straight edge seen in the trench suggests that it is a ditch. Several fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid reddish brown clayey silt (181), along with thirty sherds of late Iron Age pottery, all belonging to the same vessel.

Post-hole (105) was observed between 18.1m and 18.4m, and was about 0.3m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The only find recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (155) was a small fragment of burnt flint.

Two intercutting linear features (103 and 104) were investigated at the north-western end of the trench, between 20.3m and 23.8m. Ditch 103 was aligned east–west, and was up to 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep, with a flattish base and steep sides. No finds were retrieved from its primary fill of light yellow brown clayey silt (153), which was approximately 0.05m. In contrast, the upper fill of mid orange brown silty clay (152) contained over a dozen fragments of burnt flint, along with five sherds of Roman pottery and a few residual sherds dating from the late Iron Age. The ditch appeared to truncate an earlier gully (104), which was 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep and aligned north–south. Several fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (154), along with one small sherd of pottery, dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age.

Trench 20 (Figs 5 and 9)

This trench was 25.3m long and up to 0.62m deep, and was aligned approximately S–N. Turf and topsoil (50), up to 0.3m thick, was removed to reveal the subsoil horizon (51) beneath. The subsoil was approximately 0.2m thick, and lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. Ditch 133 was observed running across the southern half of the trench, along with a possible pit (134), which was only partially visible in the trench. Ditch 133 was aligned north–south, at least 2m wide and 0.5m deep, with a single fill of mid greenish grey silty clay (193), which yielded two small sherds of late Iron Age pottery and several fragments of burnt flint. Pit 134 measured at least 0.9m by 0.7m, and was up to 0.5m deep. Five sherds of pottery, dating from the middle or late Bronze Age, were found within its fill of mid grey silty clay (194), along with eighteen fragments of burnt flint and several struck flint. The relationship between the two features was not clearly visible in section, but the finds suggest that pit 134 should be earlier.

The northern end of the trench appeared to be occupied by a possible large feature (213), measuring over 5m in length, and a small slot was dug to confirm that it was in fact archaeological in origin. This confirmed that it was a cut feature, at least 0.45m deep, and filled with a deposit of mid orange brown clayey silt (260). Several pieces of struck and burnt flint were recovered from this deposit, but no closely dateable finds. Similar large ‘features’ were found in some of the nearby trenches, and it is likely that they represent multiple features which could not be clearly distinguished in the relatively narrow evaluation trenches. These ‘features’ may therefore be understood more clearly through full excavation of the surrounding area.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was situated immediately east of the college car park, and was orientated approximately S–N. The trench was 25m long and up to 0.7m deep. The stratigraphy in the southern half of the trench generally consisted of 0.3m of turf and topsoil (50) above a subsoil horizon (51), which was about 0.2m thick and lay directly above

the natural brickearth geology. No archaeological features were present in the southern half of the trench. The northern half of the trench had clearly been disturbed in the recent past.

Trench 22 (Figs 5 and 10)

This trench was 26m long and up to 0.77m deep, and was aligned approximately E-W. Up to 0.36m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal a subsoil (51) horizon, approximately 0.25m thick. This deposit lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. What initially looked like a large feature running across the trench, between 16.4m and 20.2m, turned out to be two parallel ditches (131 and 132). Ditch 131 was 1.6m wide and 0.55m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (191). The only finds from this deposit consisted of fragments of burnt and struck flint. Ditch 132 appeared to be slightly wider (2m) than ditch 131, but was shallower (0.4m) with more gently sloping sides. Its fill (192) was very similar to that of ditch 131, and also contained fragments of burnt and struck flint, along with a small piece of fired clay. It was not possible to establish the relationship between the two ditches.

Trench 23 (Figs 7 and 10)

Trench 23 was aligned approximately SE-NW, and was 25.3m long and up to 0.68m deep. Up to 0.3m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal a subsoil horizon (51), which was about 0.2m thick. This lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. Ditch 207 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, and was seen to be about 0.85m wide and 0.35m deep. The ditch had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (257), which yielded two small pieces of burnt flint.

The edge of a possible feature (208) was noted at 5.5m, with the 'fill' extending along much of the trench. The northern edge could be seen between 21m and 22m, along with a narrow gully (209), and a slot was dug to establish the character of the features, and the relationship between the two. Feature 208 was at least 0.3m deep, and was filled with mid orange brown clayey silt (258). Partial excavation of this deposit produced several sherds from a late Iron Age jar, along with fragments of burnt and struck flint. Gully 209 was just 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep, and its fill (259) was very similar to that of feature 208. The only finds from this deposit were burnt flint fragments. As a result, the relationship between the two features could not be established. It is likely that feature 208 actually represents a concentration of various archaeological deposits which might be better understood during a full excavation of the surrounding area. It is also possible that it may be associated with the large features recorded in nearby trenches 20, 24 and 33.

Trench 24 (Figs 5 and 11)

This trench was aligned approximately SW-NE, and was 24.7m long and up to 0.72m deep. Up to 0.35m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal the subsoil layer (51) beneath. This deposit was approximately 0.2m thick, and lay directly above the brickearth natural geology. The eastern half of the trench contained numerous

archaeological deposits, to such an extent that very little natural geology was visible. A selection of these were partially excavated, via carefully positioned slots, whilst the remainder were planned and recorded as a minimum. Just one discrete feature (106) was encountered in the trench, between 9.55m and 9.85m. This was interpreted as a post-hole, measuring 0.34m by 0.25m, with a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (161). This deposit contained two abraded sherds of late Iron Age pottery, along with a struck flint.

The edge of a probable ditch (107) was recorded at 11.1m and, although the feature was not excavated, two distinct fills (162 and 163) were visible on its surface. Three sherds of abraded late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the surface of the upper fill (163), along with a flint core and a fragment of fired clay. Ditch 107 appeared to be cut by another ditch (214), which was about 1.4m wide. Ditch 214 was not excavated, but three sherds of late Iron Age pottery were found on the surface of its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (164). Another feature (215) was partially visible immediately east of ditch 214, and was interpreted as being a possible pit, filled with mid brownish grey clayey silt (165). This feature was not excavated. Due to the similarity of their fills, the relationship between 214 and 215 could not be established, although the recovery of a sherd of Roman pottery from the surface of 215 suggests that this may be the later of the two.

A hand dug slot established the presence of two intercutting ditches (204 and 205) between 15.2m and 19.7m. Although the features were not bottomed, ditch 204 was shown to be at least 1.6m wide and 0.62m deep, with at least two distinct fills (166 and 251). The earlier of these two deposits (251) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt, and contained two sherds of middle Iron Age pottery, along with fragments of burnt and struck flint. This deposit also contained a residual sherd of late Bronze or early Iron Age pottery. The upper fill (166) was much darker in colour, and contained the largest assemblage of pottery found during the evaluation, with over fifty sherds being collected. Apart from a few residual late Iron Age sherds, most of the assemblage is Roman, and appears to date from the 2nd century AD. This date is supported by the presence of a late 2nd-century coin of Commodus within the deposit. This feature appeared to truncate an earlier ditch (205), which was recorded as being at least 2.4m wide and 0.7m deep, but had obviously been wider originally. The primary fill (252) of this ditch consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt, and contained burnt and struck flint. The upper fill (167) was up to 0.45m thick, and consisted of mid brownish grey clayey silt. Fourteen sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint.

Another linear feature (108) was recorded between 22.7m and 24m, but was not excavated. No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (168) of mid brownish grey clayey silt. The western edge of a probable ditch (109) was seen at the eastern end of the trench. This feature was at least 1.5m

wide and 0.35m deep, but was not bottomed. The pottery recovered from its upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (169), suggests a likely early Iron Age date for the feature. An abraded sherd dating from the late Iron Age may therefore be intrusive.

Trench 25 (Figs 6 and 11)

Trench 25 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 25.3m long and 0.5m deep. Up to 0.2m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal the subsoil horizon (51), which was up to 0.18m thick. This deposit lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. Eleven features were recorded along the length of the trench, and a selection of these were excavated. Posthole 110 measured 0.36m by 0.25m, and was observed between 1.6m and 1.95m. The feature was only 0.09m deep, and had a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (170), which produced no archaeological finds.

A ditch (111) was recorded between 3.4m and 5.6m, and a slot through the feature showed it to be about 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (171), which contained one small sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a struck flint. A possible post-hole or pit (112) was partially visible within the trench, between 5.8m and 6.4m, but was not excavated. No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (172). A similar feature (113) was recorded along the northern edge of the trench, between 7m and 7.5m. Once again, no finds were seen on the surface of its upper fill (173).

The terminus of a gully (114) was excavated between 14.35m and 15.8m, and nine sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery were found within its fill of mid grey clayey silt (174), along with a struck flint and fragments of burnt flint. The feature was up to 0.6m wide and 0.45m, and a possible pit (115) was recorded along its northern edge. The relationship between the two features could not be established, but two sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the greyish brown fill of the pit (175), suggesting that pit 115 may be the later of the two features. Another post-hole or pit (116) was recorded immediately to the west of the gully terminus, but was not excavated. One sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was retrieved from the surface of its upper fill of mid grey clayey silt (176).

The terminus of another gully (117) was noted to the north of gully 114, but was not excavated. The feature was about 0.55m wide, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (177). A probable post-hole (118) was recorded to the north of gully 117, but was not excavated. The post-hole was 0.4m in diameter, with an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (178).

Another linear feature (119) was observed between 18m and 20.5m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 0.75m wide, with an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (179). No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of this deposit. Pit 120 was investigated immediately to the north of gully 119. The

pit measured 0.8m in diameter, and was 0.25m deep. It had a single fill of mid grey clayey silt (180), which contained five sherds of pottery which indicate a late Iron Age date.

Trench 26 (Figs 6 and 12)

This trench was 25.6m long and 0.55m deep, and was orientated approximately NW-SE. About 0.25m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed, along with 0.2m of subsoil (51), to reveal the top of the underlying brickearth geology. A post-hole (135) was recorded at 8m, which was about 0.3m in diameter and 0.17m deep. The only find recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (195) was a struck flint flake.

Ditch 136 was investigated between 12.6m and 16m, and was seen to be 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (196), which contained five sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 27 (Figs 6 and 12)

Trench 27 was 25m long and up to 0.75m deep, and was aligned approximately S-N. About 0.25m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal a subsoil (51) horizon, which was up to 0.35m thick, and lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. A probable post-hole (47) was recorded at the southern end of the trench, but was not excavated. This feature measured 0.3m in diameter, and had an upper fill mid brownish grey clayey silt (151). No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of this feature.

A possible stake-hole (42) was excavated at 7m, although no finds were retrieved from its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (96). The feature measured 0.1m in diameter and was 0.1m deep. Post-hole 43 was recorded to the north of this stake-hole, between 8.2m and 8.55m. The post-hole was 0.2m deep, and measured about 0.35m in diameter. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (97). A further post-hole (46) was observed about 2m north of post-hole 43, but was not excavated. The feature measured just under 0.4m in diameter, and had an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (150). No finds were seen on the surface of the post-hole.

The western edge of a potentially large feature (45) was seen running along the eastern edge of the trench, between 10.2m and 18.6m. The feature had a curved edge, and could be either a large pit, a spread relating to occupation, or a ditch. As the nature of the feature was not clear during the evaluation, no attempt was made to dig into it. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (99).

Ditch 44 was recorded between 18.85m and 20.35m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 0.6m wide, and had an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (98). No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of this deposit. Another linear feature (41) was investigated to the north of ditch 44, but was seen to have a totally different alignment (east-west). Gully 41 was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, and had a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (95) which contained no archaeological finds.

A modern truncation was noted at the far northern end of the trench.

Trench 28 (Figs 6 and 12)

This trench was 26.9m long and 0.57m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. Turf and topsoil (50), up to 0.35m thick, was removed to reveal a layer of subsoil (51). This deposit was approximately 0.15m thick, and lay directly above the underlying brickearth natural. Over a dozen archaeological features were recorded within the trench, and a selection of these were excavated.

Five probable post-holes (101, 102, 121, 122 and 123) were recorded at the western end of the trench, between 2m and 6m. Post-hole 101 measured 0.4m in diameter, and was 0.21m deep. It had a single fill of light orange brown clayey silt (159), which contained one sherd of pottery dating from the middle to late Iron Age, along with six small fragments of burnt flint. Post-hole 102 was recorded less than half a metre away, and measured about 0.25m in diameter. The feature was 0.26m deep, and had a single fill of light orange brown clayey silt (160), which contained one small sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery. Post-hole 121 measured 0.35m in diameter, with an upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (182). The feature was not excavated and no finds were recovered from its surface. Post-hole 122 was also left unexcavated, and no finds were seen on its surface. The feature measured 0.3m by 0.25m, and had an upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (183). Post-hole 123 measured 0.2m in diameter, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (184).

A ditch (124) was recorded between 10.7m and 12.2m, but was not excavated. The feature was about 0.7m wide, with an upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (185). No archaeological finds were retrieved from the surface of the ditch.

Another linear feature (48) was recorded from 16m onwards. Due to the similarity of its fill to the surrounding brickearth natural, it was not clear whether the feature turned and continued along the southern edge of the trench towards feature 129. A slot was excavated across feature 48 where it was clearly visible in the trench, and this established that it was 0.65m wide and 0.1m deep. Just one fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (156) was recorded within the feature, which produced a small sherd of Roman pottery, along with an abraded fragment of tile which could also be Roman.

Post-hole 125 was observed to the east of feature 48, but was not excavated. It measured about 0.3m by 0.22m, and had an upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (186). No finds were seen on its surface. Another probable post-hole or pit (126) was partially visible close by, and was also left unexcavated. The feature was at least 0.6m long and 0.2m wide, but no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (187). Post-hole 49 was investigated at 19.7m, and measured 0.36m by 0.3m. The feature was

0.15m deep and had a single fill of light orange brown clayey silt (157), which contained two small fragments of burnt flint. Another probable post-hole (127) was observed to the south of feature 49, but was not excavated. Feature 127 measured 0.3m in diameter, and had an upper fill of light orange brown clayey silt (188), which produced no archaeological finds.

Feature 100 was recorded between 20.9m and 21.5m, and is probably a large post-hole. It measured 0.56m in diameter, and was up to 0.35m deep. One small sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill of light orange brown clayey silt (158).

Two probable features (128 and 129) were recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Feature 128 was partially visible along the northern edge of the trench, and was at least 1.3m long and 0.3m wide. The feature was not excavated, but was seen to have an upper fill of dark bluish grey clayey silt (189). No finds were recovered from the surface of this deposit. Feature 129 was partially visible along the southern edge of the trench, and may in fact represent two or more features. As its character could not be easily determined in the evaluation trench, no attempt was made to dig it. No finds were retrieved from the surface of its upper fill of dark bluish grey clayey silt (190). It is possible that linear feature 48 may merge into feature 129, although this was not clear due to the similarity of the fill of 48 to the natural brickearth geology.

Trench 29 (Figs 7, 12 and 13)

Trench 29 was aligned approximately W-E, and was 25m long and up to 0.57m deep. About 0.2m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal a subsoil horizon (51), which was up to 0.4m thick. This lay directly above the natural brickearth geology, and numerous archaeological deposits were recorded in the trench, a selection of which were excavated.

A feature (137) was partially uncovered at the western end of the trench, the fill of which (262) consisted almost entirely of burnt flint fragments. As the feature was not fully exposed, it is not clear whether it is a 'burnt mound' or merely a large pit, and it was therefore decided not to excavate it during the evaluation.

A probable post-hole (138) was partially visible along the northern edge of the trench, between 1.5m and 2.05m from the west end, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (263). Another likely post-hole (140) was observed to the south of feature 138. Post-hole 140 measured about 0.36m in diameter, and had an upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (264). The feature was not excavated, and no finds were found on its surface. A similar sized post-hole (139) was investigated between 2.7m and 3.05m, and was seen to be 0.18m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (197). Nine fragments of burnt flint were recovered from this deposit, along with a small sherd of

pottery, dating from the middle to late Iron Age. A residual sherd of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery was also found in this post-hole.

Ditch 143 was noted between 5m and 5.8m, but was not excavated. No archaeological finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (265). Another ditch (142) ran approximately parallel to feature 143, between 6.5m and 7.4m. Ditch 142 was up to 0.8m wide and 0.43m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (254), which contained a sherd of middle to late Iron Age pottery, along with numerous fragments of burnt flint. A probable pit (141) was partially visible along the northern edge of the trench, but its relationship with ditch 142 could not be established due to the similarity of their fills. The only archaeological find recovered from the fill of pit 141 (253) was a single sherd of pottery, dating from the middle to late Iron Age. Post-hole 144 was partially visible along the southern edge of the trench, immediately to the west of ditch 142. This feature was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid brown silty clay (266).

Several intercutting features were investigated between 8m and 12m. Stratigraphically the latest features were two pits (147 and 200). Pit 147 measured about 0.95m in diameter, and was 0.18m deep. It had a single fill of dark brown clayey silt (268), which contained one sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of burnt flint. The pit was seen to truncate two linear features (148 and 146/149). Pit 200 also appeared to truncate ditch 148. This pit measured 0.75m by 0.7m, and was 0.47m deep. Whilst no archaeological finds were recovered from its primary fill of mid orange brown silty clay (275), its upper fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (250) contained a sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a small fragment of burnt flint. Ditch 148 was visible for about 2.4m between features 146/149 and 211. It appeared to be a ditch, at least 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep, and it seemed to terminate close to linear 146/149. Its relationship with feature 211 was not established. No finds were retrieved from its single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (269). Ditch 146/149 was clipped on its eastern side by pit 147. The ditch was up to 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (199/267), which contained several sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery. This deposit also produced a small abraded sherd of Roman pottery, which is likely to be intrusive, and several pieces of burnt and struck flint. Pit 145 was clearly truncated by ditch 146/149, and would have originally measured over 1m in diameter. Numerous fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its fill of mid brown silty clay (198), along with an abraded sherd of Roman pottery and a small piece of fired clay. As ditch 146/199 is likely to be late Bronze Age or early Iron Age in date, the abraded sherd from pit 145 is probably intrusive.

Feature 211 was not excavated, but was interpreted as being a probable ditch, at least 2.2m wide. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the surface of its upper fill of light greyish brown silty clay (272), along with two small fragments of fired clay and a struck flint. The ditch was clearly truncated by pit 201, although this was not excavated. The pit measured 0.5m in diameter, and had an upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (270), which contained numerous fragments of burnt flint. The irregular nature of the eastern edge of ditch 211 suggested that another feature (203) may be present here. However, if this were the case, its upper fill (273) was almost identical to that of 211, and also contained pottery dating from the late Iron Age. Post-hole 202 was recorded along the northern edge of the trench, just to the east of ditch 211, but was not excavated. The only find retrieved from the surface of its upper fill (271) was a fragment of burnt flint.

Feature 210 was recorded between 15m and 23.4m, but was not excavated. It was interpreted as being a ditch, over 6m wide, although it could also be a large pit or spread, or several intercutting linear features. Ten sherds of pottery, dating from the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (274). The feature was clearly truncated by a later pit (212), which was partially visible along the northern end of the trench. Although this feature was not excavated, numerous sherds of Roman pottery, from the 1st century AD, were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (261). Most of these came from a single vessel.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was 30.1m long and up to 0.57m deep, and was orientated approximately SW-NE. Turf and topsoil (50), up to 0.22m thick, was removed to reveal a subsoil horizon (51). This was approximately 0.2m thick, and lay directly above the natural brickearth geology. Apart from a modern land drain, no archaeological features were observed in the trench.

Trench 31

This trench was aligned approximately W-E, and was 25m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy was as in Trench 30. The trench contained no archaeological features.

Trench 32

This trench was 24.7m long and up to 0.66m deep, and was aligned approximately S-N. Stratigraphy was as in Trench 30 except that the subsoil horizon (51) was 0.3m thick. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 33 (Figs 7 and 13)

Trench 33 was aligned approximately S-N, and was 25.1m long and up to 0.78m deep. About 0.3m of turf and topsoil (50) was removed to reveal a layer of subsoil (51), which was up to 0.32m thick. The natural brickearth geology was only seen at the extreme ends of the trench, most of which appeared to be occupied by one massive

feature (206). A small slot was excavated at the northern end of this feature, to confirm whether it was actually a cut feature, or just a spread of material. This confirmed that it was indeed a cut feature, with a steeply sloping side, and at least two distinct fills (255 and 256). The feature was not bottomed. Two sherds of Roman pottery were found within the lower of these two fills, which consisted of mid orange brown clayey silt (255). The upper fill (256) of mid greyish brown clayey silt only produced fragments of burnt flint. Bearing in mind the angle of the excavated feature, it is likely that the area recorded in the trench actually represents a number of intercutting features, whose individual edges were not discernible. It was therefore felt that the feature(s) would be better understood during a full excavation.

Finds

Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Pottery by Frances Raymond

The later Bronze Age to early Iron Age assemblage is derived from 14 features (Appendix 3). The few diagnostic sherds are of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date and the majority of the fabrics are also characteristic of this period, although one of the wares is of a type with origins in the middle Bronze Age. Without evidence of form it is not possible to phase any the pottery, particularly as all of the features produced single fragments or low numbers of sherds (Appendix 3).

Work on the pottery has provided information on its date and character. The material has been quantified by context, while a brief record has been compiled of sherd type, form, the general nature of the wares and the degree of abrasion. Although the fabrics have not been analysed in detail the descriptions conform to the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). Percentages are calculated by sherd number.

The assemblage is fragmented and the majority of the sherds are abraded to varying degrees. The only fresh group, including two fragments with charred internal residue, is from pit 134. Five features (24, 100, 102, 109 and 116) produced lightly abraded pottery, four (104, 139, 149 and 204) yielded moderately to heavily abraded fragments, while sherds from the rest are in variable condition and include fragments that have partly or completely lost their surfaces (Cuts 38, 114, 146 and 210).

Featured Sherds

The only rim sherd is from a vessel with a short upright neck and a slack, rounded shoulder (ditch 109). The rim is a simple, rounded form and the vessel is made from a fabric tempered with common fine flint (up to 2mm) and sparse fine grog (up to 2mm). An angled shoulder in a ware tempered with common fine to medium burnt flint

(up to 4mm) from ditch 146 is typical of a shouldered jar. Both types are equally consistent with a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. The only other featured fragment has a ridge that is either part of a pinched horizontal cordon or a product of vertical finger smearing (post hole 100), both characteristics of the late Bronze Age. The sherd is made from clay containing silt-sized sand and rare shell, which has been tempered with moderate fine to coarse burnt flint (up to 6mm).

Surface Treatment

The exteriors of the majority of sherds with evidence of surface treatment have been smoothed. Fragments from two of the vessels represented in one of the gullies are vertically finger smeared, indicating a late Bronze Age date (gully 114). Two sherds from the same gully and two from ditch 146 have internal burnishing, suggesting that they are likely to have been derived from open bowls; while three fragments from ditch 210 have burnished exteriors.

Fabric

Virtually all of the pottery is tempered with burnt flint, which is common to very common in 66% of sherds (30 sherds, weighing 253g) and sparse to moderate in the rest (13 sherds, weighing 61g). The wares are of fine to very fine (18 sherds, weighing 169g; 0.1–0.2mm) and medium grade (25 sherds, weighing 145g; up to 4mm). Sixty-seven percent of the flint tempered fragments are made from sandy clays, mostly in the silt-sized to very fine size range (29 sherds, weighing 254g; <0.0625 to 0.125mm). Sparse iron ore is also present in a few of the fabrics and similar quantities of organic material or shell occur in others. The slack shouldered vessel has added sparse grog (ditch 109), while one of the sherds with sparse medium grade flint has common shell of a similar size (ditch 38).

The one contrasting ware without flint contains silt-sized sand (<0.0625mm) and sparse shell (up to 4mm). It is derived from ditch 210 (1 sherd, weighing 4g), where it was associated with various flint tempered fabrics.

The majority of sherds have oxidized exteriors, are relatively hard and are likely to be of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. The only exceptions are fragments tempered with very common medium grade flint (up to 4mm.) from pit 134, which could be of middle or late Bronze Age origin.

Discussion

The assemblage exhibits a range of attributes that are typical features of later Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery in and outside Sussex. Vessels with short necks and slack rounded shoulders were in use over an extended period, appearing in Plain Ware groups as at Kingston Buci (Curwen and Hawkes 1931, figs 6, 7 and 9), Developed Plain Ware assemblages like that from Yapton (Hamilton 1987, figs 4.1 and 4.8) and were still part of the Decorated repertoire as exemplified by Chanctonbury (Hamilton 2001, figs 9.4 and 11.28). Jars with angled shoulders had a similar currency extending into the early Iron Age.

The vertical finger smearing is principally a late Bronze Age technological trait represented widely on sites across southern England. It has been noted, for example, in both Plain Ware and Developed Plain Ware groups from Knapp Farm, Bosham (Hamilton 1997), Yapton (Hamilton 1987), Selsey West Beach (Seager Thomas 1998 and 2001) and Ford Airfield (Hamilton 2004).

All of the inclusions within the fabrics would have been available in the hinterland of the site, as is typical of the West Sussex coastal plain assemblages, which appear to have been locally produced (Hamilton 1997). Flint tempered wares were dominant during the late Bronze Age, while the range of minority inclusions represented at Northbrook Farm is paralleled in other West Sussex assemblages. Grog was added to some of the flint tempered Plain Ware and Developed Plain Ware from Knapp Farm (Hamilton 1997), Yapton (Hamilton 1987) and Ford Airfield (Hamilton 2004). A mixture of shell and flint was used locally in one of the Plain Ware fabrics from Kingston Buci (Seager Thomas 2008). Occasional to more frequent burnt out organic material is common in late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, as at Selsey West Beach (Seager Thomas 1998), North Bersted (Raymond 2012) and Ford Airfield (Hamilton 2004).

Fabrics with common to very common flint tempering have origins in the middle Bronze Age and were dominant in the earlier Plain Ware groups like that from Knapp Farm (Hamilton 1997). The tendency for the flint to be poorly sorted is also typical of the Sussex late Bronze Age to earliest Iron Age ceramics (Seager Thomas 2008). Such fabrics continued to be made alongside pottery tempered with sparse to moderate flint during the currency of Developed Plain Ware, as at Yapton (Hamilton 1987), and are prominent within a Decorated assemblage from North Bersted, reflecting either its early position within the horizon or a local preference (Raymond 2012). On other sites sandy fabrics with lower frequencies of flint became increasingly dominant in the latter part the Developed Plain Ware horizon, as at Selsey West Beach (Seager Thomas 1998; 2001), a trend that continued into the early Iron Age on sites like Selsey East Beach (Seager Thomas 2001).

The occurrence of these fabrics at Northbrook College points to activity during the currency of Developed Plain Ware and/or Decorated Ware between c.950 and 400/350 BC. An earlier Plain Ware or even middle Bronze Age origin is possible, but it is difficult to demonstrate unequivocally.

Roman and Later Prehistoric Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

After extracting the material which was thought to be Bronze Age, there were 196 sherds (1653g) of pottery from 37 contexts, dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods. A majority of the sherds were quite small, and most were abraded. The pottery is catalogued and dated in Appendix 4, with their fabrics detailed below.

All of the assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with inbuilt metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, frequencies and sizes of added filler inclusions. None of the assemblages are large enough for any further quantification by Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs) based on rim sherds.

Fabrics

Early Iron Age

EIA.1. Hard black fabric with profuse ill-sorted 0.50<2.00 mm calcined-flint filler. Rough smoothed.

Middle Iron Age

MIA 1. Handmade black fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. crushed calcined-flint filler.

MIA.3. Handmade silty black fabric with sparse <1.00-2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler

Late Iron Age

MIA.4. Handmade very-fine-sanded black fabric.

MIA.5. Handmade silty grey-black fabric with moderate protruding <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler and occasional rounded soft red inclusions

MIA.6. Handmade silty black fabric with moderate 0.20<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

Late Iron Age

LIA.1B. Coarse grog-tempered East Sussex Ware

LIA.1C. Grog-tempered fabric with additional occasional <2.00 mm. flint

LIA.1D. Grog-tempered fabric with <2.00 mm buff-grog and occasional surface vesicles.

LIA.1E. Grog-tempered East Sussex Ware fabric with coarse <3.00 mm. orange and white grog filler.

LIA.2. Coarse-sanded carbon-soaked black with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler.

LIA.3. Smooth black fabric with profuse <0.10 mm. quartz sand and moderate <2.00 mm. calcined-flint.

LIA.4. Handmade black handmade fabric with quartz-sand, glauconite, brown grog and sparse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint.

LIA.5. Handmade carbon-soaked fabric with profuse <0.20 mm. quartz-sand, sparse <0.50 mm. calcined-flint and grog filler

LIA.6. Hard grey-black handmade fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint and sparse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler

Roman

R1A. Coarse-sanded greyware with profuse <1.00 mm. quartz-sand filler and black ferrous inclusions

R1B. Sandy greyware fired black externally with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler and black ferrous inclusions.

R1C. Very fine sanded greyware fired black externally with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler and black ferrous inclusions

R1D. Silty grey fabric with sparse soft black ferrous inclusions and blackened external surface

R2. Rowlands Castle ware

R3. Silty wheel-turned black with profuse <0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler

R4. Sandfree cream fabric fired smooth pink externally.

R5. Silty grey fired orange with sparse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint.

R5. Silty pink mortarium fabric fired yellow with occasional white quartz trituration grits.

R6. Highgate Wood C fabric with external white slip

R7. Silty orange fabric with soft ferrous inclusions

R8. Pale grey silty fabric with profuse glauconite and <0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler, fired smooth orange

R9. Coarse polished black Hardham 'London ware' with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler and thick pink margins

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 21 struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 5). The collection comprised 15 flakes, a narrow flake, 2 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm), a scraper, and two core fragments. The

narrow flake is cortical and almost certainly a fortuitous by-product of the flint knapping, rather than a conscious effort to make blades. The pieces, where cortex is still present, are all made either from local gravel flint, but with at least two pieces probably deriving from beach cobbles with distinctive surface crushing. All of the collection is likely to be locally sourced.

None of the collection is chronologically distinctive in its own right but would appear to represent fairly basic knapping, competent but not skilled, a broad later Neolithic/ Bronze Age date is suggested. Any of the pieces could easily be residual.

Ceramic Building Material by Sean Wallis

Eight fragments of tile, weighing 397g, were recovered during the evaluation. All of these are likely to be Roman in date, and the largest concentration came from ditch 38 (92), which contained six fragments, weighing 369g. This feature also contained Roman pottery. Whilst these finds may suggest the presence of a Roman building nearby, the relatively small amount of material recovered means that it is unlikely that any such building was situated in the area evaluated. These fragments are therefore likely to be from the villa complex identified to the west.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

One hundred and sixty-three fragments of burnt flint, weighing 6,801g, were found during the evaluation (Appendix 6). The biggest concentration came from pit 145 (198), which yielded seventeen pieces, weighing 1,403g. None of the fragments had been worked.

Fired Clay by Sean Wallis

Seven small fragments of fired clay, weighing 31g, were recovered during the evaluation. Where these were found alongside more closely dateable finds, a late Iron Age date is suggested.

Roman Coin by Susan Porter

A single coin was recovered from ditch 204 (166) in Trench 24. The size of this coin can be determined as a larger type (23mm) and its thickness and weight suggest a 2nd century date. The coin is copper alloy, most likely brass, and its size suggests a *Dupondius*, rather than the lower value *As*.

The obverse is highly worn but it is possible to discern a right facing draped bust with unadorned head. The legend is mostly worn away but enough survives to identify a young clean shaven Commodus as Caesar. CO..... ..ES AVG ..L GE.. The reverse is also in poor degraded condition but the legend can be inferred from the remaining letters as *Spes Publica* (...S PVB...A) with the figure of Spes standing left holding a flower and drawing out her skirt. Coins portraying the young Commodus as Caesar have a tight date range between AD175-177, the degree of wear on the flange and legend along with the relatively good survival of the portrait suggests that this particular coin may have remained in circulation for perhaps the rest of the 2nd century, before its deposition or loss.

Industrial debris by Steve Crabb

A single piece of industrial debris was recovered from undated pit 145 (198). It is a fragment of vitrified clay, lining from a structure associated with a very high temperature process. As no other material was recovered from this site it is not possible to ascertain what process created this material.

Conclusion

The evaluation successfully investigated those parts of the proposed development site which had not been subject to any previous archaeological work. Approximately one hundred archaeological features were recorded, and those which contained closely dateable finds demonstrate activity on the site during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman periods. Whilst some of the ditches revealed may merely represent field systems, some of the trenches contained concentrations of pits, post-holes and gullies, which probably relate to occupation. Most of these trenches were located in the northern part of the area covered by the evaluation, and are likely to be associated with the features which were recorded in previous episodes of archaeological work, which date from the same periods. The results of this earlier work suggested that the density of archaeological deposits appeared to decrease towards the south and east of the proposed development area. However, whilst few features were recorded in the north-eastern part of the present site, the evaluation has shown that activity does in fact extend southwards, although the level of activity does appear to be reduced.

As well as numerous well defined features, such as ditches, post-holes and pits, several extremely large deposits were recorded, particularly in the eastern part of the present evaluation area. Small slots were dug through most of these, which established that they are in fact archaeological in origin, and suggesting a late Iron Age or Roman date for them. It is possible that these large 'features' may represent a concentration of ditches or

pits, the individual edges of which could not be identified in the evaluation trenches. Alternatively, they may represent actual large landscape features, such as ponds or quarries. It is therefore felt that these may be more fully understood under full excavation conditions. Excluding these rather ambiguous features, the remainder of the archaeological deposits are typical settlement with the dating evidence indicating that occupation on the site may have extended from the late Bronze Age to the late Iron Age. The Roman features are similar in nature, although it is not clear from the evaluation as to how they relate to the villa complex to the west.

The evaluation has shown that archaeological deposits survive throughout the proposed development site, despite previous activity. This is particularly true for the southern part of the site, where the trial trenches established that the archaeology had survived the creation of the existing college car park. Although all the topsoil and most of the subsoil horizons had been removed during the construction of the car park, the underlying brickearth geology had not been truncated to any extent. As a result, it is clear that archaeological deposits will be affected by the proposed development across much of the site.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
9	23.00	2.10	0.52	0-0.16m Tarmac; 0.16-0.45m gravel made ground; 0.45-0.52m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditches 14 and 15, pit 16 and gully 17.
10	22.80	1.80	0.53	0-0.20m Tarmac; 0.20-0.39m gravel made ground; 0.39-0.53m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Gully 18. [Plate 1]
11	25.90	2.10	0.45	0-0.13m Tarmac; 0.13-0.33m gravel made ground; 0.33-0.45m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditch 19. [Plate 3]
12	24.60	2.20	0.56	0-0.13m Tarmac; 0.13-0.35 gravel made ground; 0.35-0.56m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology).
13	26.60	2.25	0.53	0-0.12m Tarmac; 0.12-0.25m gravel made ground; 0.25-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.53m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Pit 20 and ditch 21. [Plate 4]
14	26.00	2.15	0.53	0-0.14m Tarmac; 0.14-0.32m gravel made ground; 0.32-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.53m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditch 28.
15	26.00	1.90	0.49	0-0.19m compacted hardcore; 0.19-0.36m subsoil (51); 0.36-0.49m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Gully 37 and ditch 40.
16	24.80	1.90	0.52	0-0.20m compacted hardcore; 0.20-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.52m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditch 34, pit 35 and post-hole 36.
17	26.10	1.90	0.50	0-0.18m compacted hardcore; 0.18-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.50m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Post-holes 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 32 and 33, gullies 25 and 27, and ditch 31.
18	25.10	1.80	0.62	0-0.28m turf and topsoil (50); 0.28-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.62m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditch 38 and pit/post-hole 39.
19	25.30	1.80	0.64	0-0.29m turf and topsoil (50); 0.29-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.64m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditches 103 and 130, gully 104, and post-hole 105.
20	25.30	1.80	0.62	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.62m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditch 133, pit 134, and large feature 213. [Plate 5]
21	25.00	1.80	0.70	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.70m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Modern truncation in northern half of trench.
22	26.00	1.80	0.77	0-0.36m turf and topsoil (50); 0.36-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.77m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditches 131 and 132.
23	25.30	1.80	0.68	0-0.29m turf and topsoil (50); 0.29-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51-0.68m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditch 207, large feature 208, and gully 209.
24	24.70	1.80	0.72	0-0.34m turf and topsoil (50); 0.34-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.72m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Post-hole 106, Ditches 107, 108, 109, 204, 205 and 214, and pit 215.
25	25.30	1.80	0.50	0-0.20m turf and topsoil (50); 0.20-0.38m subsoil (51); 0.38-0.50m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Post-holes 110, 112, 113, 116 and 118, ditches 111 and 119, gullies 114 and 117, and pits 115 and 120.
26	25.60	1.80	0.55	0-0.25m turf and topsoil (50); 0.25-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.55m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Post-hole 135 and ditch 136. [Plate 6]
27	25.00	1.80	0.75	0-0.25m turf and topsoil (50); 0.25-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.75m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Ditches 41 and 44, stake-hole 42, post-holes 43, 46 and 47, and large feature 45.
28	26.90	1.80	0.57	0-0.35m turf and topsoil (50); 0.35-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.57m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Post-holes 49, 101, 102, 121, 122, 123, 125 and 127, ditches 48 and 124, pits 126 and 128, and large feature 129.
29	25.00	1.80	0.57	0-0.20m turf and topsoil (50); 0.20-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.57m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Post-holes 138, 139, 140, 144 and 202, pits 141, 145, 147, 200, 201, 203 and 212, burnt flint feature 137, and ditches 142, 143, 146/149, 148, 210 and 211. [Plate 2]
30	25.10	1.80	0.57	0-0.22m turf and topsoil (50); 0.22-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.57m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology).
31	25.00	1.80	0.62	0-0.24m turf and topsoil (50); 0.24-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.62m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology).
32	24.70	1.80	0.66	0-0.23m turf and topsoil (50); 0.23-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.66m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology).
33	25.10	1.80	0.78	0-0.30m turf and topsoil (50); 0.30-0.62m subsoil (51); 0.62-0.78m+ mid orange brown clayey silt brickearth (natural geology). Large feature 206.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
9	14	68	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
9	15	69	Ditch		
9	16	70	Pit	Roman	Tile
9	17	71	Gully		
10	18	72	Gully		
11	19	73	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
13	20	74	Pit		
13	21	75	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
17	22	76	Post-hole		
17	23	77	Post-hole		
17	24	78	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
17	25	79	Gully		
17	26	80	Post-hole	Late Iron Age	Pottery
17	27	81	Gully		
14	28	82	Ditch		
17	29	83	Post-hole		
17	30	84	Post-hole		
17	31	85	Ditch		
17	32	86	Post-hole		
17	33	87	Post-hole		
16	34	88	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
16	35	89	Pit		
16	36	90	Post-hole	Early Iron Age	Pottery
15	37	91	Gully		
18	38	92	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
18	39	93	Pit / post-hole		
15	40	94	Ditch		
27	41	95	Gully		
27	42	96	Stake-hole		
27	43	97	Post-hole		
27	44	98	Ditch		
27	45	99	Large feature		
27	46	150	Post-hole		
27	47	151	Post-hole		
28	48	156	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
28	49	157	Post-hole		
28	100	158	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
28	101	159	Post-hole	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
28	102	160	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
19	103	152, 153	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
19	104	154	Gully	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
19	105	155	Post-hole		
24	106	161	Post-hole	Late Iron Age?	Pottery
24	107	162, 163	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
24	108	168	Ditch		
24	109	169	Ditch	Early Iron Age	Pottery
25	110	170	Post-hole		
25	111	171	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
25	112	172	Post-hole / pit		
25	113	173	Post-hole / pit		
25	114	174	Gully	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
25	115	175	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
25	116	176	Post-hole / pit	Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age	Pottery
25	117	177	Gully		
25	118	178	Post-hole		
25	119	179	Ditch		
25	120	180	Pit	Middle to Late Iron Age	Pottery
28	121	182	Post-hole		
28	122	183	Post-hole		
28	123	184	Post-hole		
28	124	185	Ditch		
28	125	186	Post-hole		
28	126	187	Post-hole / pit		
28	127	188	Post-hole		
28	128	189	Pit ?		
28	129	190	Pit(s) ?		

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
19	130	181	Ditch ?	Late Iron Age	Pottery
22	131	191	Ditch		
22	132	192	Ditch		
20	133	193	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
20	134	194	Pit	Middle to late Bronze Age	Pottery
26	135	195	Post-hole		
26	136	196	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
29	137	262	Burnt flint feature		
29	138	263	Post-hole		
29	139	197	Post-hole	Middle to late Iron Age	Pottery
29	140	264	Post-hole		
29	141	253	Pit	Middle to late Iron Age	Pottery
29	142	254	Ditch	Middle to late Iron Age	Pottery
29	143	265	Ditch		
29	144	266	Post-hole		
29	145	198	Pit	Roman?	Pottery
29	146/149	199/267	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age	Pottery (Roman sherd intrusive?)
29	147	268	Pit	Roman	Pottery
29	148	269	Ditch		
29	200	250, 275	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
29	201	270	Pit		
29	202	271	Post-hole		
29	203	273	Pit ?	Late Iron Age	Pottery
24	204	166, 251	Ditch	Roman	Pottery, coin
24	205	167, 252	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
33	206	255, 256	Large feature	Roman	Pottery
23	207	257	Ditch		
23	208	258	Large feature	Late Iron Age	Pottery
23	209	259	Gully		
29	210	274	Ditch ?	Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age	Pottery
29	211	272	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
29	212	261	Pit	Roman	Pottery
20	213	260	Large feature		
24	214	164	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
24	215	165	Pit ?	Roman ?	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Late Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Sherd No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
17	24	78	Wall sherd	1	1	6
18	38	92	Split base and wall sherds	2	3	8
28	100	158	Wall sherd with pinched cordon or vertical finger smearing	1	1	6
28	102	160	Wall sherd	1	1	5
19	104	154	Wall sherd	1	1	3
24	109	169	Rim and wall sherds from slack shouldered vessel	1	3	9
25	114	174	Wall sherds; two with vertical finger smearing	3	9	134
25	116	176	Wall sherd	1	1	10
20	134	194	Wall sherds	1	5	35
29	139	197	Split wall sherd	1	1	3
29	146	199	One sherd from shouldered jar; rest wall fragments	4	6	32
29	149	267	Wall sherd	1	1	6
24	204	251	Wall sherd	1	1	19
29	210	274	Wall sherds	5	10	42

APPENDIX 4: Roman and later prehistoric pottery catalogue

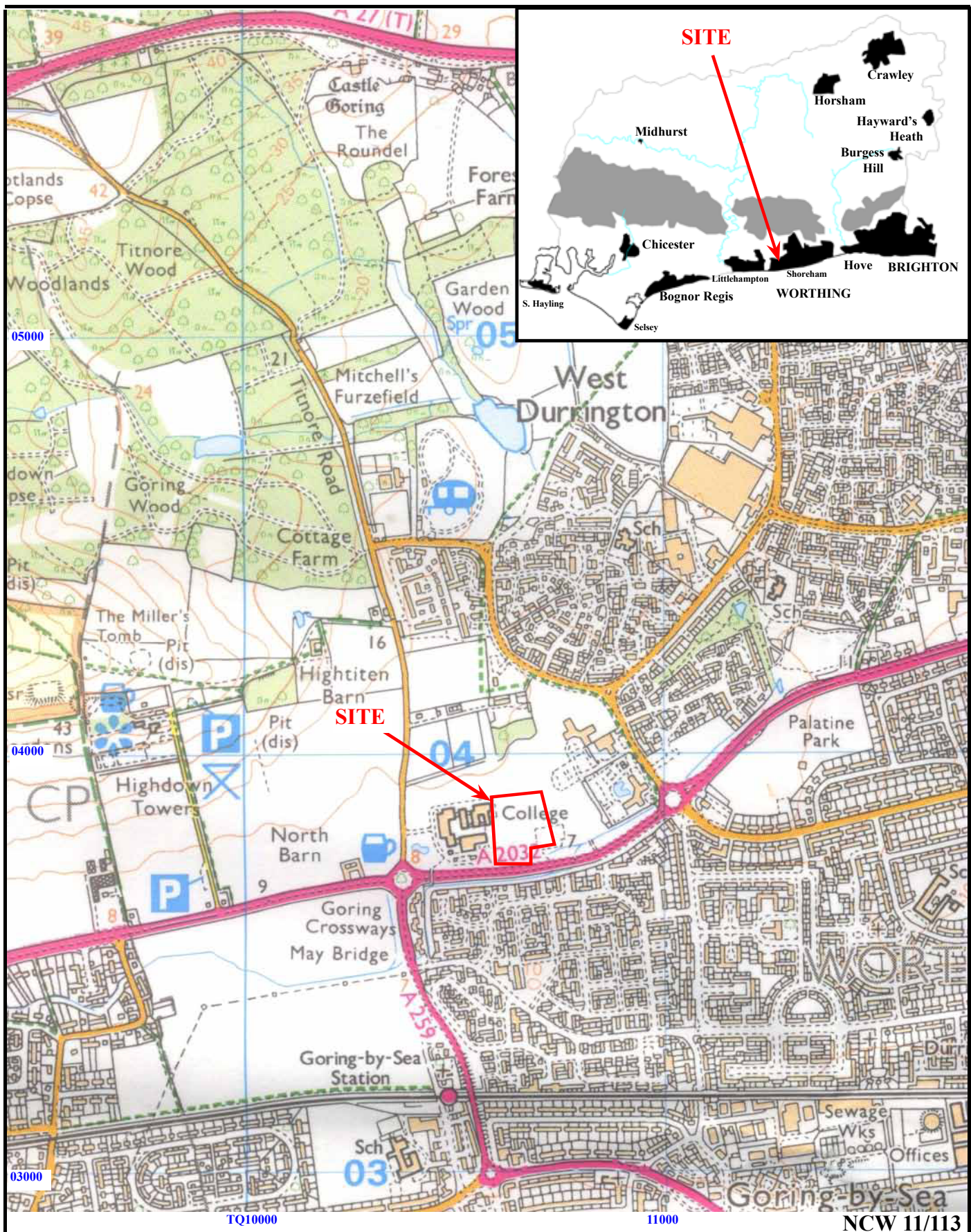
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
9	14	68	LIA2		50BC-AD50/60	1	1	Abraded.
11	19	73	MIA3	?Saucepan pot	500-50BC	2	4	
13	21	75	R2	Jar	AD150-300	1	9	Fresh.
17	26	80	LIA1B		50BC-AD70	1	7	Abraded.
16	34	88	MIA4		300-50BC	2	1	Fresh.
16	36	90	EIA 1		500-200BC	2	7	Abraded.
18	38	92	LIA2	Jar	50BC-AD50	1	3	Abraded
			LIA3	Jar	100-1BC	1	22	Sl.abraded
			R1C	Jar	AD43-150	1	7	
19	103	152	LIA3		100-1BC	3	2	Abraded
			R3	Indented beaker	AD200-250	5	17	Fresh 1 pot
28	48	156	R1B	Jar	43-150	1	2	Sl abraded.
28	101	159	MIA6	Saucepan pot	300-50BC	1	6	Fresh.
24	106	161	LIA1C		100-1 BC	1	3	V.abraded
			LIA3		50-1BC	1	2	Abraded
24	107	163	LIA1B		50BC-AD70	2	10	Abraded
			LIA1C		100-1 BC	1	2	Abraded
24	214	164	LIA2		50BC-AD50	3	33	
24	215	165	R1C	Closed	AD70-200	1	2	Abraded.
24	204	166	LIA1B	Closed	50BC-AD70	1	6	Abraded
			LIA2		50BC-AD50/60	4	10	
			R1A	Jar	AD43-150	1	23	Abraded
			R1B	Jars	AD43-200	30	250	
			R1D	Cornice rim bkr	AD130-250	10	55	Fresh
			R2	Flagon	AD70-150	4	43	Fresh
			R4	Closed	AD43-150	1	4	Abraded
R5	Mortarium	AD100-200	3	173				
24	205	167	LIA1B	Jar	50BC-AD70	1	16	Sl abraded
			LIA1D		50BC-AD70	1	4	Abraded
			R1C	Jar	AD70-200	2	11	Abraded
			R1D	Cornice rim bkr	AD130-250	7	14	Fresh. Same as in 166
			R2	Closed	AD70-300	1	14	Abraded
			R5		AD43-60	2	3	Abraded
24	109	169	EIA1	Closed	500-200BC	3	9	Fresh
			LIA3		100-1BC	1	2	Abraded
25	111	171	LIA4		100-1BC	1	1	Very abraded. ?residual
25	115	175	MIA6	?Onion jar	300-50BC	1	4	Fresh
				Girth car bowl		1	7	Fresh
25	120	180	MIA1	Saucepan pot	300-50BC	2	6	Abraded
			MIA6	Saucepan pot	300-50BC	1	3	Fresh
			LIA1C		100-1BC	1	7	
			LIA3		50-1BC	1	3	Abraded
19	130	181	LIA5	Narrow-necked jar	100-50BC	30	204	Fresh. One pot.
20	133	193	LIA1E		50BC-AD50	2	3	Fresh.
26	136	196	R1B	Jar	AD43-150	1	44	Fresh
			R1C	Pie-dish	AD130-180	2	80	Fresh
			R6	Beaker	AD70-160	1	2	Sl abraded
			R7	Closed		1	2	Abraded
29	139	197	MIA1	Saucepan pot?	300-50BC	1	4	Fresh.
29	145	198	R8	Jar	AD43-60	1	5	Abraded
29	146	199	R1B	Jar	AD43-150	1	6	Abraded.
29	200	250	LIA6	Jar	100BC-AD50	1	29	Fresh.
24	204	251	MIA6	Saucepan-pot	300-50BC	1	6	Fresh.
29	141	253	MIA6		300-50BC	1	10	Fresh.
29	142	254	MIA1	Saucepan pot	500-50BC	1	17	Fresh.
33	206	255	R1A	Jar	AD43-150	2	8	Abraded.
23	208	258	LIA1E	Jar	50BC-AD50	8	77	Abraded 1 pot.
29	212	261	R1B	Necked jar	AD43-70	22	262	Fresh 1 pot
			R9	GB platter copy	AD43-70	1	43	Fresh
29	147	268	R1B	Jar	AD43-150	1	18	Fresh. Pit.
29	211	272	MIA1		500-50BC	1	2	
			LIA2		50BC-AD50	1	1	
29	203	273	MIA6	Jar	300-50BC	1	5	Abraded
			LIA1B		50BC-AD70	2	17	Abraded

APPENDIX 5: Struck flint catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>
24	106	161	Intact flake
24	107	163	Core fragment
25	111	171	Intact flake
25	114	174	Intact flake
22	131	191	Broken flake (retouched) flake; Spall
22	132	192	Broken flake
20	134	194	2 Intact flakes; 2 Broken flakes; Spall; Core fragment
26	135	195	Broken flake
26	136	196	Intact flake
24	204	251	Broken flake
24	205	167	Broken narrow flake
24	205	252	Scraper
23	208	258	Broken flake
29	211	272	Broken flake
20	213	260	Intact flake

APPENDIX 6: Burnt flint catalogue

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
18	38	92	1	28
28	49	157	2	10
28	101	159	6	63
19	103	152	13	551
19	104	154	8	142
19	105	155	1	7
25	114	174	4	313
19	130	181	5	140
22	131	191	1	13
22	132	192	4	67
20	133	193	6	254
20	134	194	18	505
29	139	197	9	132
29	142	254	11	948
29	145	198	17	1403
29	146	199	15	730
29	147	268	1	109
29	200	250	1	24
29	202	271	1	32
24	204	166	1	50
24	204	251	3	242
24	205	252	1	10
24	205	167	4	85
33	206	256	12	692
23	207	257	2	21
23	208	258	7	71
23	209	259	4	7
20	213	260	5	152

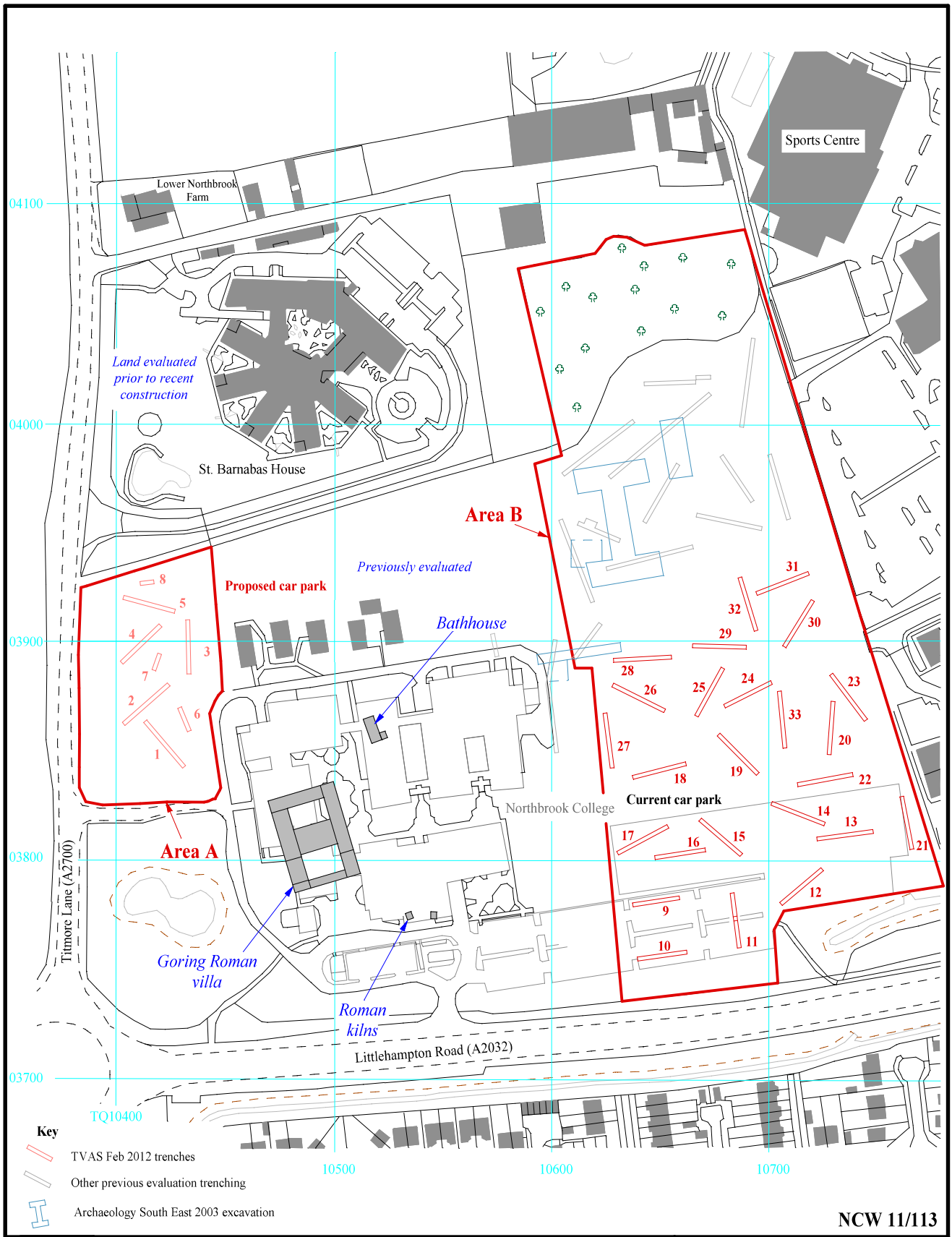


The Northbrook site, West Durrington, Worthing, West Sussex, 2012

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase B)

Figure 1. Location of site within West Durrington and West Sussex.

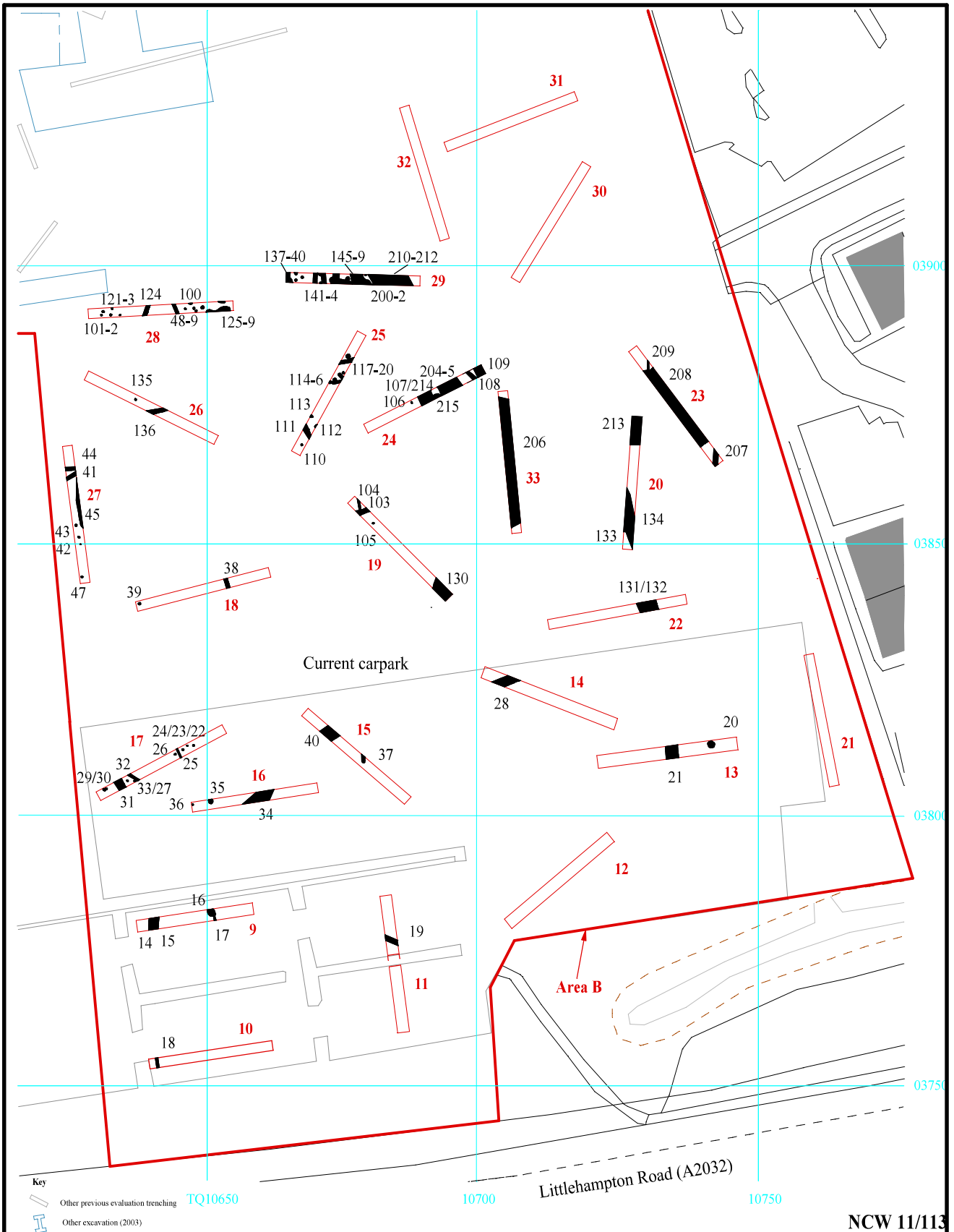
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**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington, Worthing,
West Sussex, 2012
Archaeological Evaluation (Area B)**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site, showing evaluation trenches.



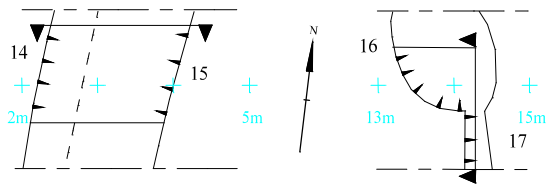


**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)**

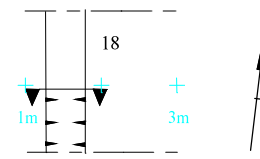
Figure 3. Location of trenches



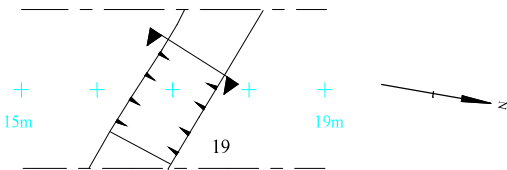
Trench 9



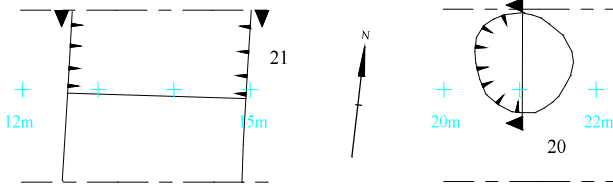
Trench 10



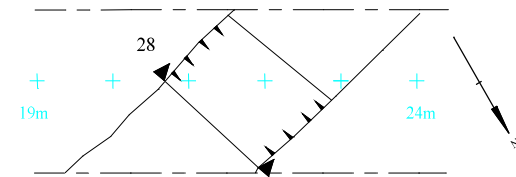
Trench 11



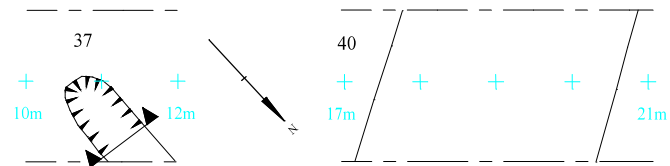
Trench 13



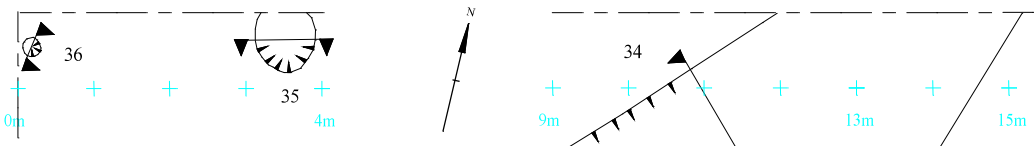
Trench 14



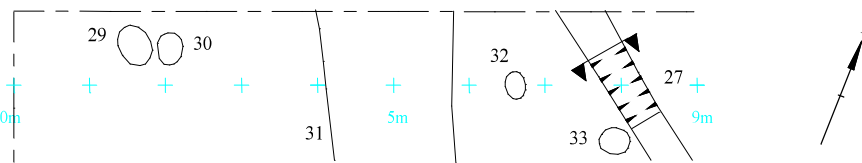
Trench 15



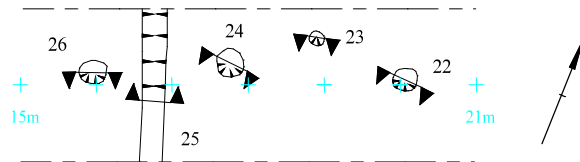
Trench 16



Trench 17



Trench 17



NCW 11/113

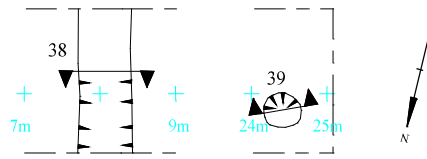
The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
 Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
 Archaeological evaluation (Area B)

THAMES VALLEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES
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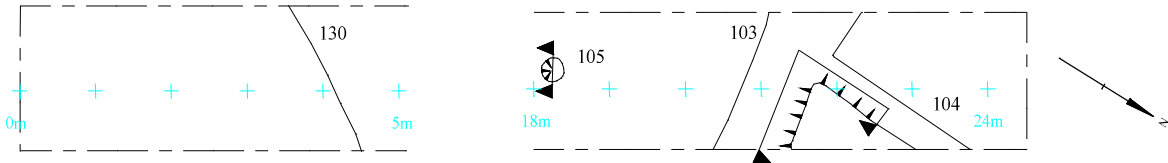
Figure 4. Plans of trenches.



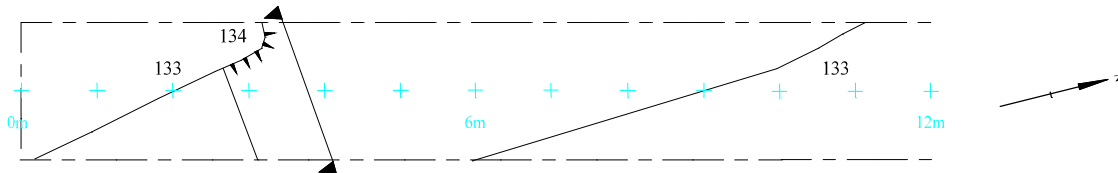
Trench 18



Trench 19



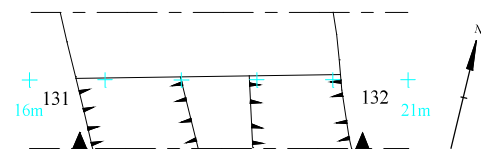
Trench 20



Trench 20



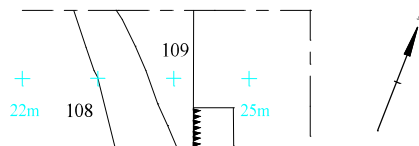
Trench 22



Trench 24



Trench 24



NCW 11/113

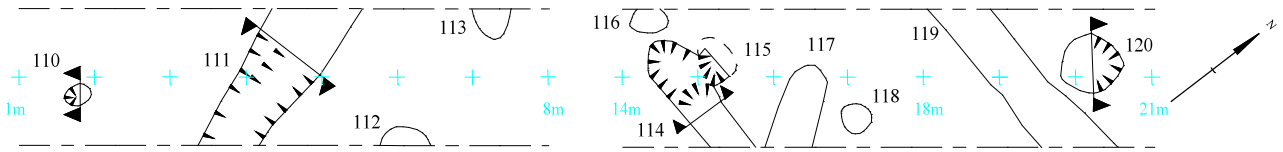
The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
 Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
 Archaeological evaluation (Area B)

Figure 5. Plans of trenches.

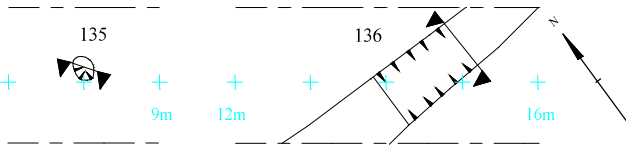


THAMES VALLEY
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES
 SOUTH

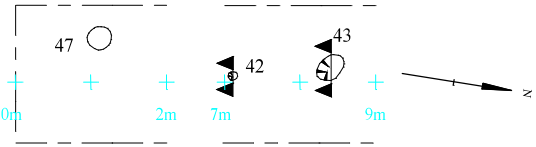
Trench 25



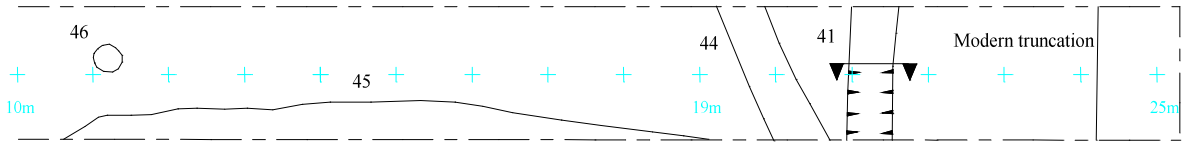
Trench 26



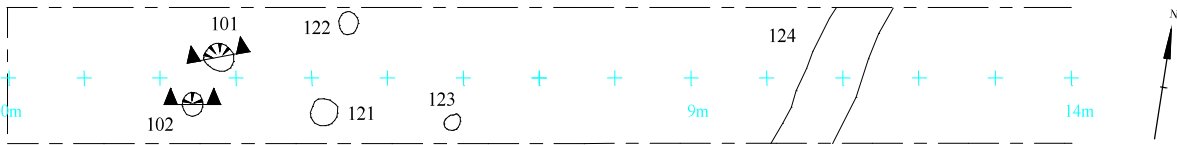
Trench 27



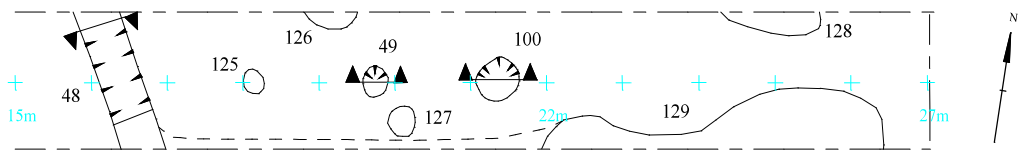
Trench 27



Trench 28



Trench 28



NCW 11/113

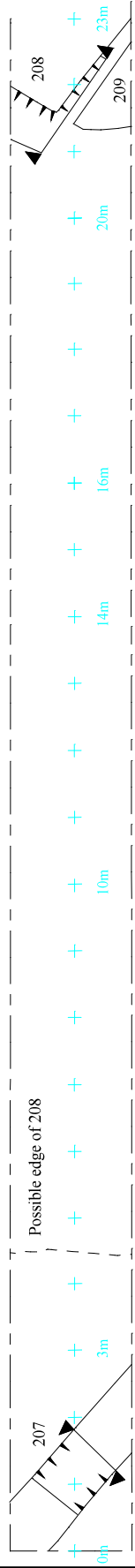
**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex , 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)**

Figure 6. Plans of trenches.

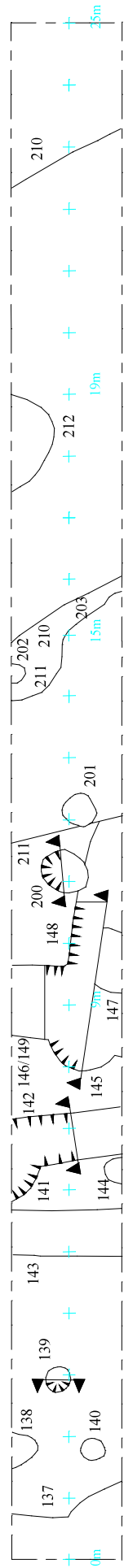


THAMES VALLEY
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SOUTH

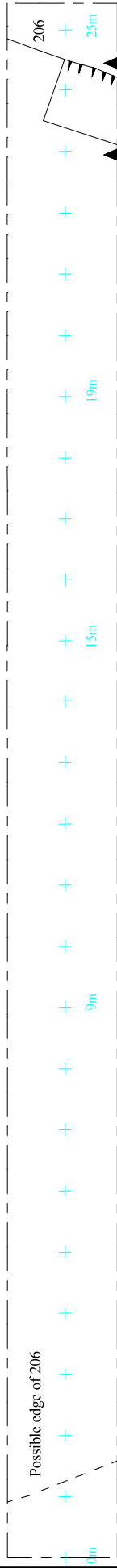
Trench 23



Trench 29



Trench 33



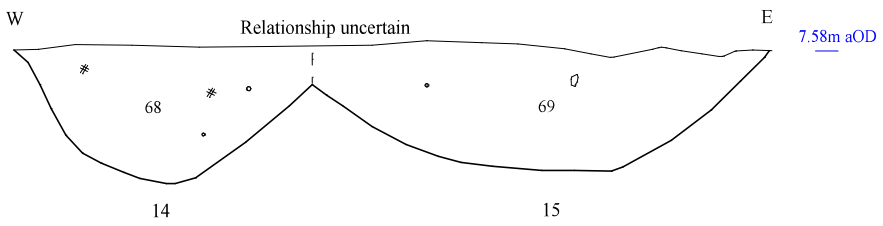
NCW 11/113

**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)**

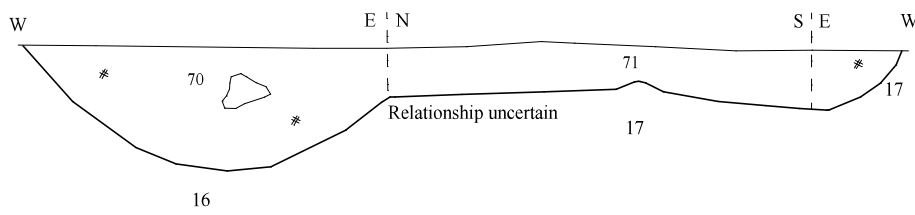
Figure 7. Plans of trenches



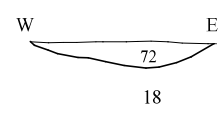
Trench 9



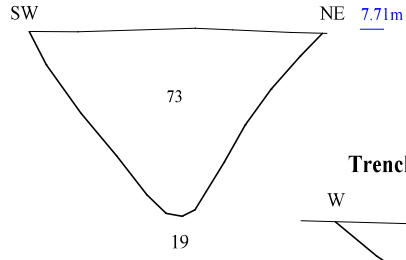
Trench 9



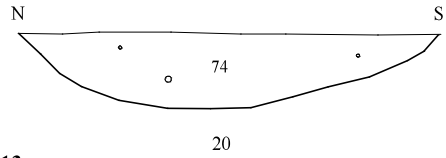
Trench 10



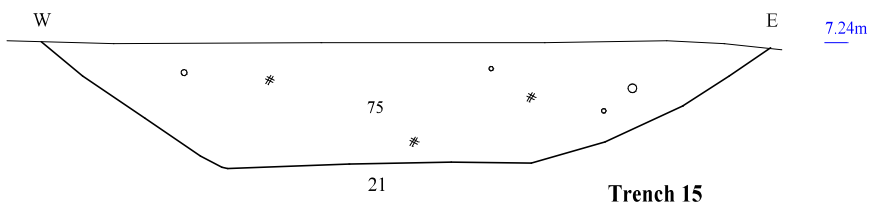
Trench 11



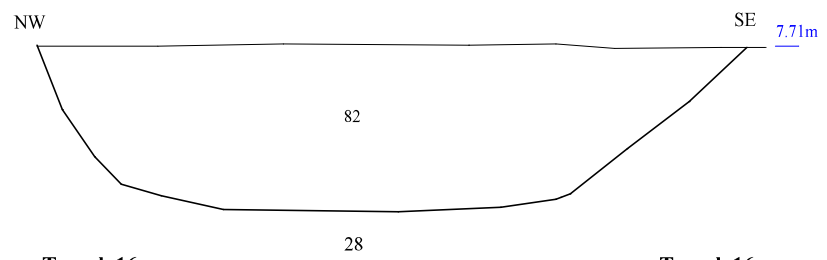
Trench 13



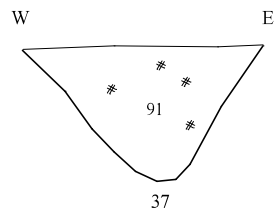
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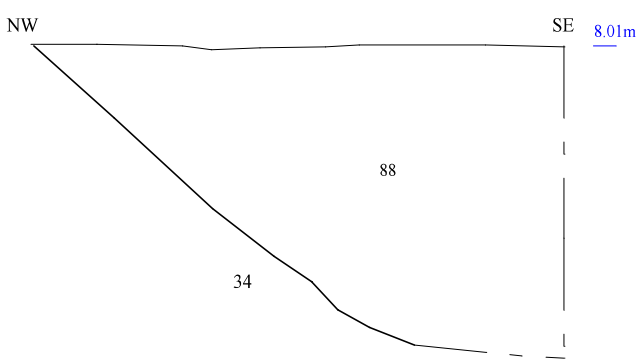
Trench 14



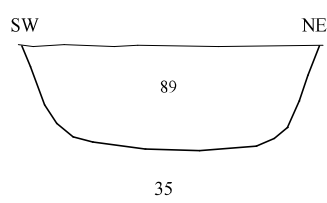
Trench 15



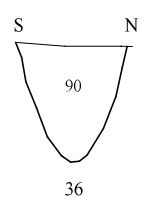
Trench 16



Trench 16



Trench 16

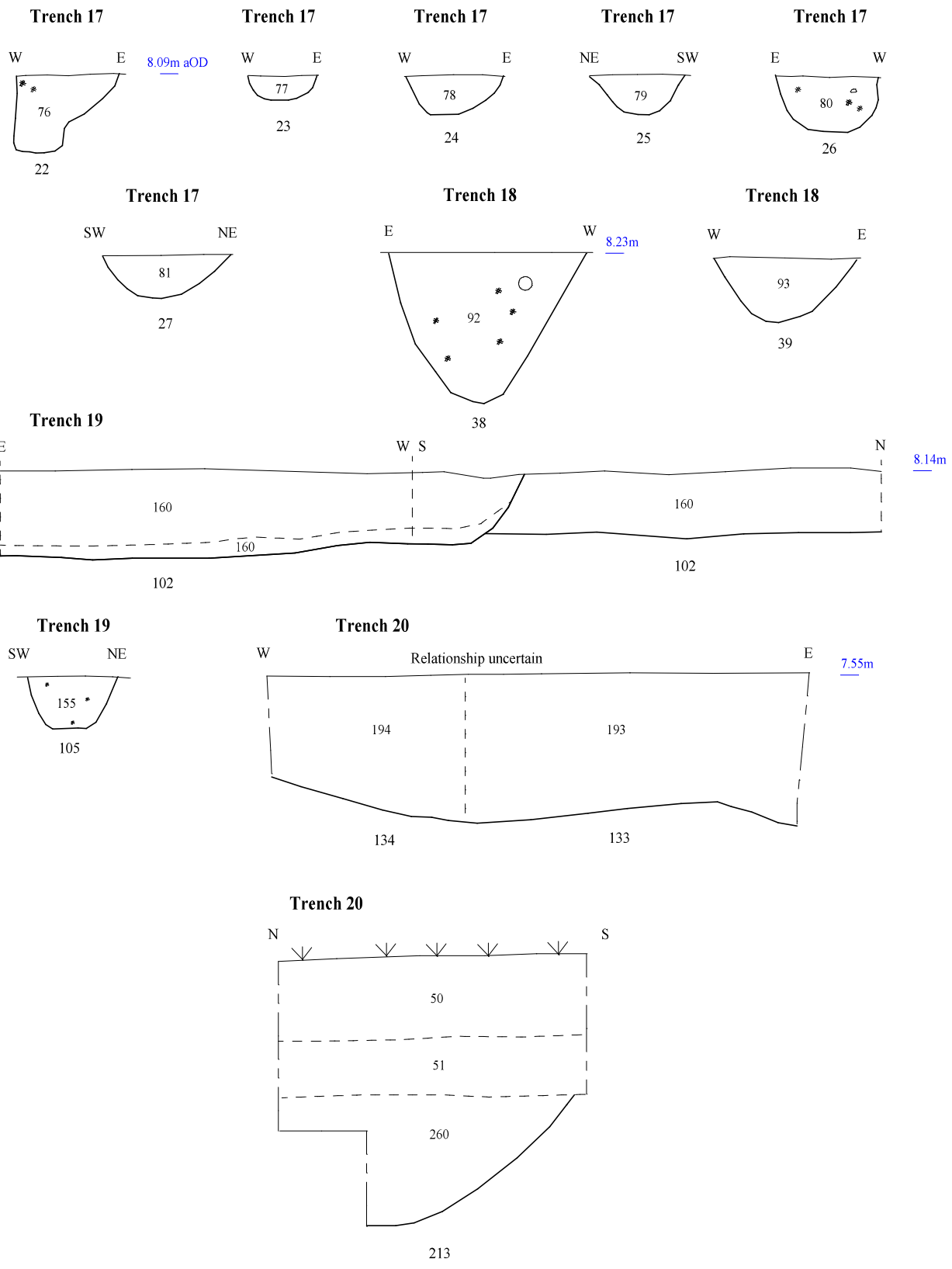


NCW 11/113

The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
 Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
 Archaeological evaluation (Area B)

Figure 8. Sections.





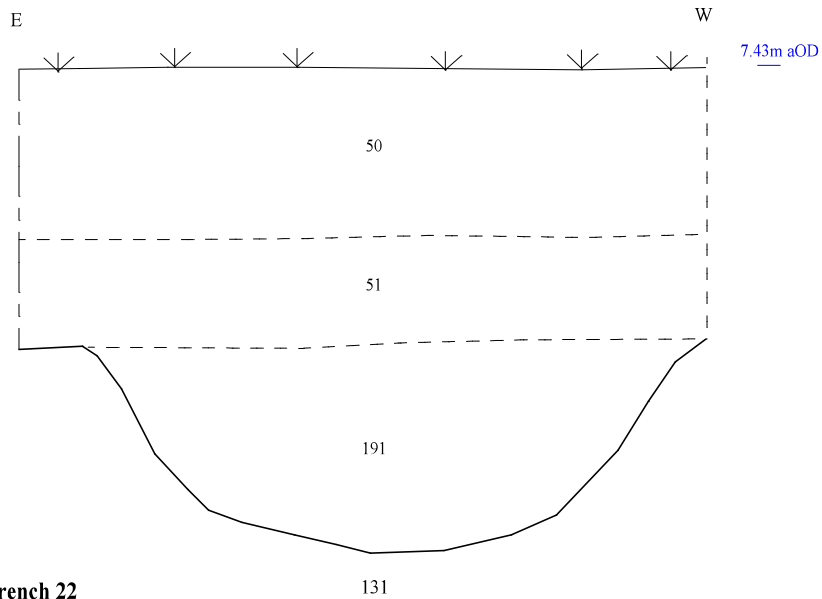
NCW 11/113

The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
 Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
 Archaeological evaluation (Area B)

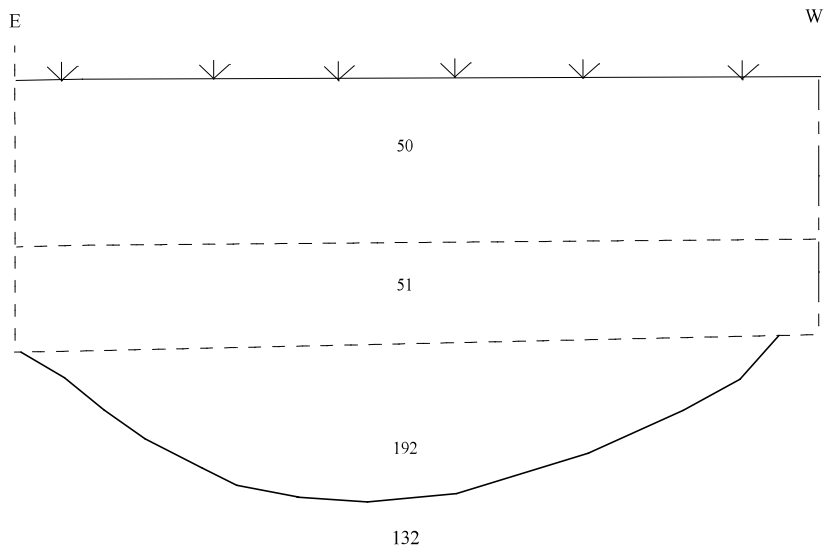
Figure 9. Sections.



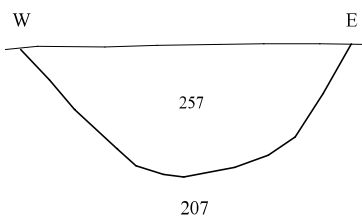
Trench 22



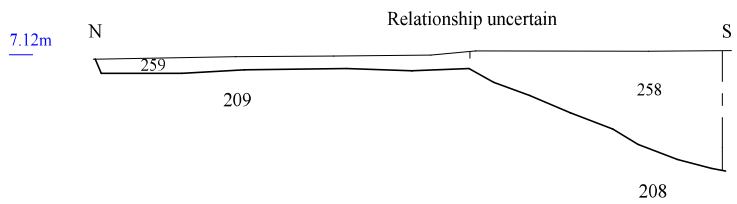
Trench 22



Trench 23



Trench 23



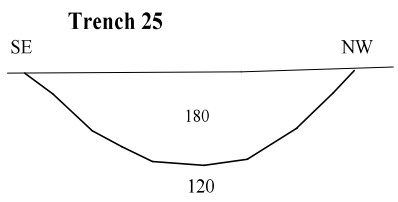
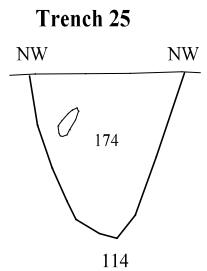
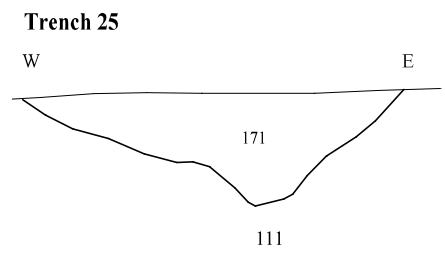
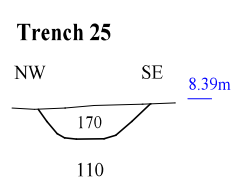
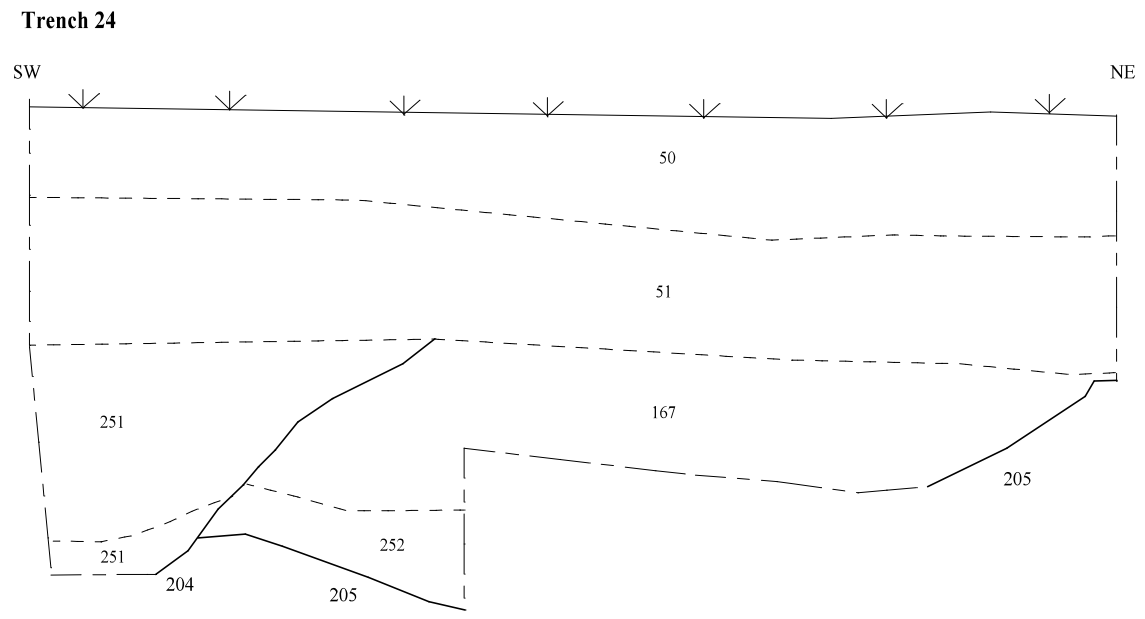
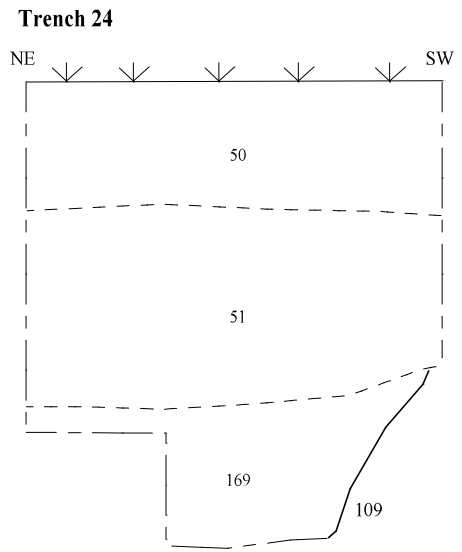
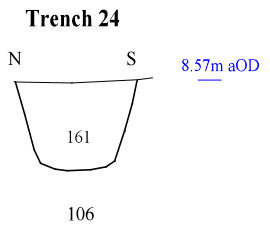
NCW 11/113

**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)**

Figure 10. Sections.



THAMES VALLEY
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SERVICES
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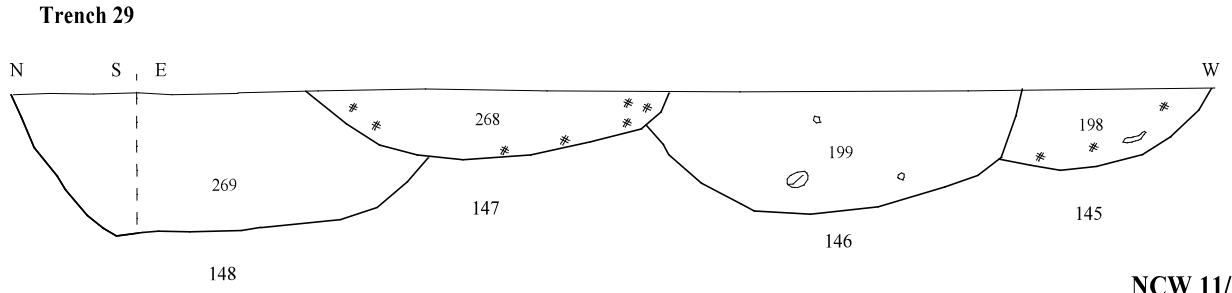
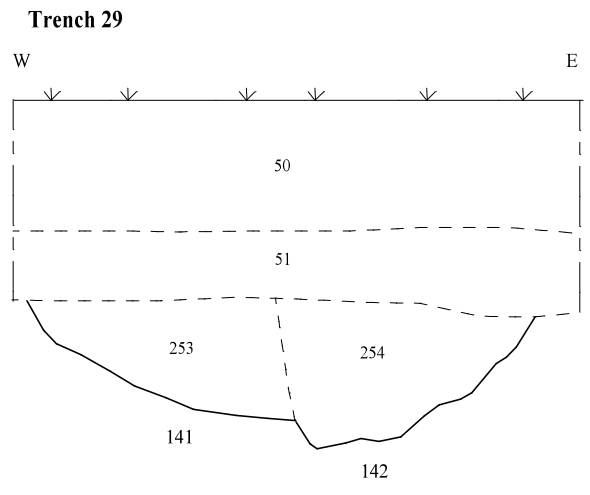
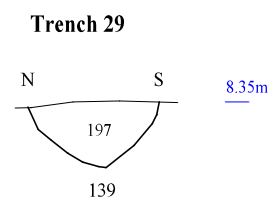
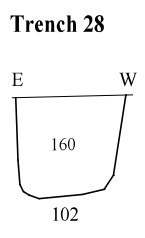
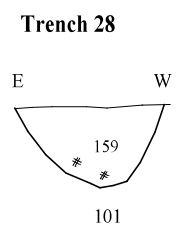
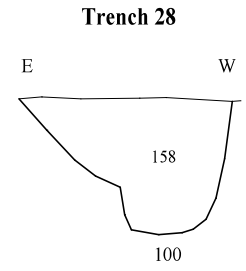
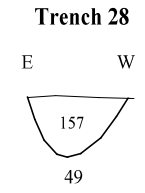
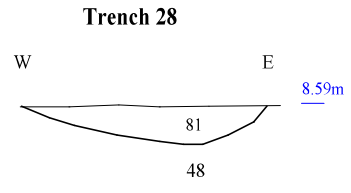
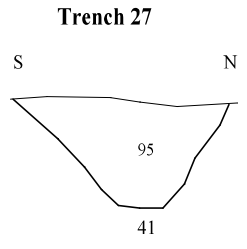
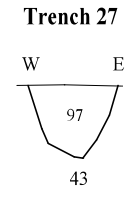
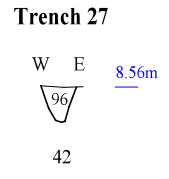
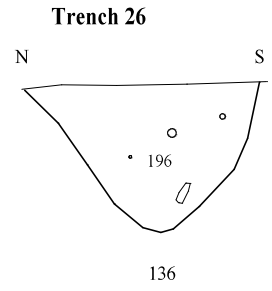
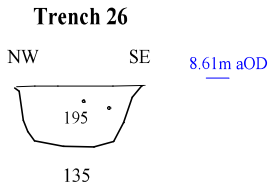


NCW 11/113

**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex , 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)**

Figure 11. Sections.





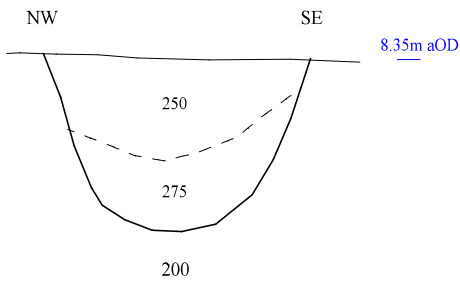
NCW 11/113

The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex, 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)

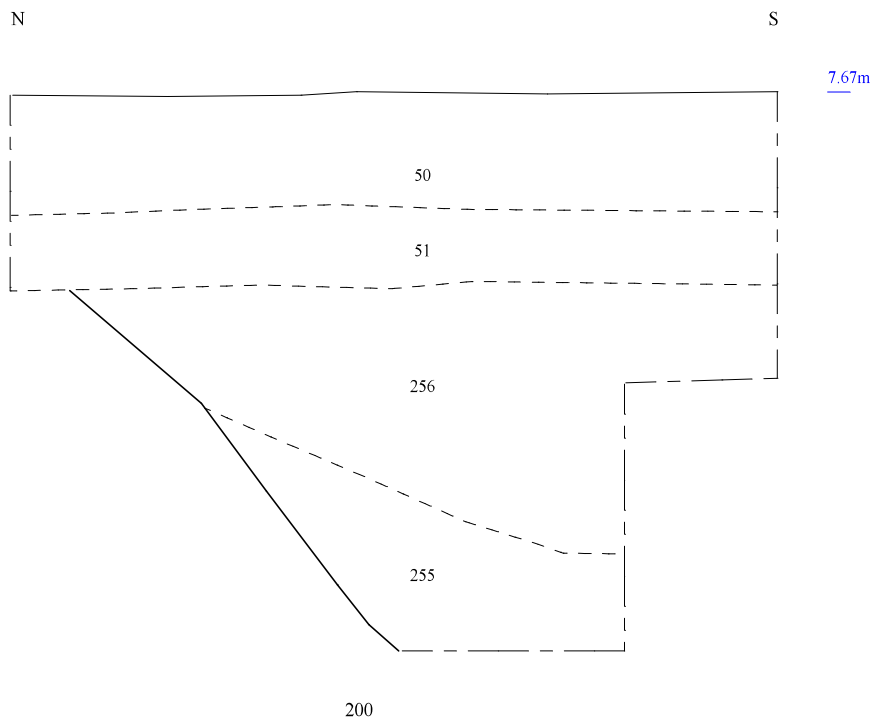
Figure 12. Sections.



Trench 29



Trench 33



NCW 11/113

**The Northbrook Site, West Durrington,
Worthing, West Sussex , 2012
Archaeological evaluation (Area B)**

Figure 13. Sections.



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
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Plate 1. Trench 10, looking east, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 29, looking east. Scales: 2m and 1m.

NCW 11/113

**The Northbrook site, West Durrington, Worthing, West
Sussex, 2012
Archaeological Evaluation (Area B)
Plates 1 and 2.**

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SERVICES
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Plate 3. Trench 11, slot 19, looking west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Trench 13, slot 21, looking north. Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

NCW 11/113

**The Northbrook site, West Durrington, Worthing, West
Sussex, 2012
Archaeological Evaluation (Area B)
Plates 3 and 4.**

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SERVICES
SOUTH



Plate 5. Trench 20, slot 213, looking north east. Scale: 0.5m.

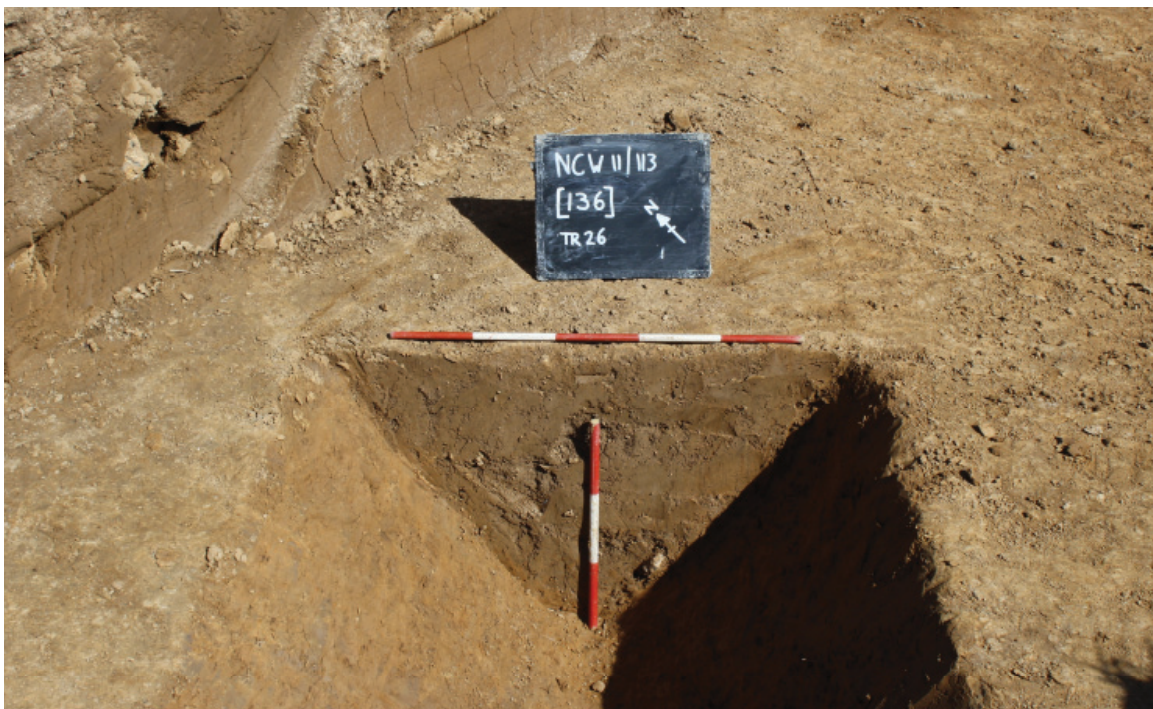


Plate 6. Trench 26, slot 136, looking north east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.

NCW 11/113

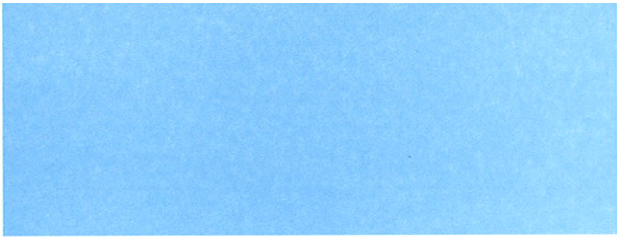
The Northbrook site, West Durrington, Worthing, West
Sussex, 2012
Archaeological Evaluation (Area B)
Plates 5 and 6.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
SOUTH

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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