

Sussex Archaeology Round-up (July - September 2008)

East Sussex

***Arlington: Roman 'Small Town'** (NGR TQ 541 068 and TQ 5409 0679). Excavation has continued all summer focusing on activity alongside the road. Definite bloomery / iron smelting activity has been identified in the form of a furnace base and related deep pit. Another area has produced evidence that the road ditch (and therefore the road) where constructed between 45-65AD, along with evidence of a side road and later pit concentrations. Lots of exciting artifacts recovered, including some unusual metal objects. This excavation is now drawing to a close and the team will move back to the 'mausoleum' and cemetery area this autumn. (ESCC with BHAS, ENHAS and MSFAT). Contact Greg Chuter (Gregory.Chuter@eastsussex.gov.uk).

Ashburnham: Kitchenham farm (north of Castle Croft/Castle Croft). The summer excavations took place between 20-28 August to which some 36 members participated. Finds are being processed at present. A Roman habitation layer was uncovered with a variety of ditches, pits and a possible iron production area. Quantities of burnt clay, slag, charcoal and the remains of iron nails were found in one area raising the question whether the nails were being produced on site. Pottery and Roman CBM was recovered from the trenches. A boundary ditch and bank was identified to the SW periphery of the site. Five coins were found in the excavation trenches and a possible bow brooch from a ditch. A further four coins were found during a metal detecting survey further up the field as well as the surprise find of part of a Bronze Age copper alloy socketed spearhead. (HAARG).

Ashcombe Windmill. Planning permission has been granted to rebuild the mill as a house. A watching brief on stripping topsoil off the site revealed a prehistoric ditch and negative lynchet, plus post holes and a dog burial contemporary with the mill. Excavation of the store building is to follow. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Ashdown Forest Survey. Survey now successfully completed. Report will be available shortly and HER to be fully updated. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Barcombe, Pond Field/Culver Mead, Culver Farm. The planned excavations could not take place due to the late harvesting of the crop. However, some smaller trenching was done elsewhere on the Roman road and large-scale geophysical survey traced its line across a large area of the farm. (Rob Wallace/Uni of Sussex).

Barcombe Roman Villa. The 2008 season is now complete and the site is now covered over. This years work has located a substantial bath house, which has been systematically demolished and rebuilt on smaller scale. (CCE/MSFAT).

Battle: Upper Lake zebra crossing. A watching brief on trial trenches for ESCC on the site of a proposed zebra crossing adjacent to the Abbey precinct wall. A sequence of earlier pavements and 16th- to 19th- century artifacts were recovered.

Beddingham – Lewes A27 widening scheme. All fieldwork completed by Jacobs, no archaeological features were recorded but interesting geotechnical data relating to peat deposits in the Ouse Valley was recovered. Report pending. (Jakobs).

Berwick: 8 The Street. A watching brief on a new garage revealed 19th- century features as well as a few pieces prehistoric flintwork and medieval pottery sherds. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Bexhill: Park Road. (NGR 573846 107074 to 573871 107126 and 573930 107092 to 573919 107141). Deep trenching in the vicinity of an alluvial channel has revealed stratified layers of silts, clay and peat overlying gravels. (ASE).

Bexhill to Hastings Link Road. Planning decision now awaited. (OA).

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** The stationmaster's cottage has now been excavated and recorded. It has proved to be a complex structure with two main phases of construction and numerous sub-phases. Work is now beginning on two large agricultural buildings to the south-east as well as a probable WW2 air-raid shelter. Volunteers are still welcome, please contact Luke Barber on research@sussexpast.co.uk (SAS).

***Brighton: Rocky Clump.** (NGR TQ 3273 1015). Work will continue at the site when BHAS have finished at Arlington. Work will continue on the 'bones' trench until December. (BHAS)

Brighton: Varley Halls. (NGR TQ 332 088). BHAS supported Lisa Fisher in her investigations of the field located between the Bronze Age sites of Downsview and Varley Halls. The new excavation examined a linear feature thought to be a ploughed out lynchet but which may be trackway leading down to a water source in the valley. There were very few finds, mainly contemporary ceramics and a few flint flakes. A few sherds of pottery may be either Iron Age or Bronze Age. Mike Allen conducted some environmental investigations. The student report will be appended to the 2008 notebook. (L. Fisher/CCE with BHAS).

Clay Hill reservoir. Work on EIA continues. (Reported by ESCC).

Ditchling: 52 East End. Building work went ahead without implementing the archaeological planning condition. Some interesting flintwork was recovered when a site inspection was made after the damage had been done and further fieldwork recovered more flintwork, Roman tile and a C16th/17th- pit. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Exceat. Further work on this medieval chapel/hospital is due to begin shortly. (MSFAT).

Falmer: Woollards Field. (TQ 533887 108125). The work was undertaken between the 15th and 28th May 2008 consisting of six trenches, measuring 20m by 2m and two trenches measuring 15m by 9m. Six linear features, representing seasonal water flow, ran across the site in a north-east to south-west orientation along the base of the valley. A single naturally occurring feature lay to the south-east of the site. The geo-archaeological formation processes associated with the dry river valley were investigated. Evidence of truncation of the site due to the construction of the railway line and A270 was found to the south-east and north-west respectively. (ASE).

Falmer: Falmer Stadium. An evaluation of the infrastructure works area along the A27 has been undertaken. More work to follow. (ASE).

Groombridge to Langton Green Pipeline. Trial trenching of a pipeline route from Groombridge to Langton Green revealed evidence for a post-medieval farm complex, fieldwork has now finished on site. (Network Archaeology).

Hailsham: Welbury Farm. Geophysical survey in advance of a large housing development has identified a possible moated site, ring ditches and a series of field boundaries. Evaluation excavation will be carried out in the near future. (OA).

Hastings: St Mary's Terrace. A watching brief on drainage works revealed largely disturbed ground. (reported by ESCC).

Lewes: Lewes House residential excavation. (TQ 4173 1008). Excavations are drawing to a close behind Lewes House and west of Walwers Lane. The archaeology comprises of a large number of deep medieval pits (12th - 14th century), some possible small-scale quarrying activity and wells. Some Iron Age ditches have also been located with small amounts of residual Roman and Saxon artefacts from across the site. A number of site tours were arranged throughout the duration of the dig, including the whole of National Archaeology Week. These were well attended and gratefully received. (ASE).

Lewes: St Nicholas Centre, Spital Road. (NGR 540591 110078). Watching brief in advance of controlled excavation immediately adjacent to ASE excavations undertaken in 1994 (which revealed extensive burials and deposits associated with the former medieval hospital) revealed nothing but extensive modern services and extensive truncation. (ASE).

Lewes: St Pancras church. An evaluation and borehole survey has been completed. (DAS).

Lewes: Phoenix Quarter site. A desk-based assessment has been carried out on this site. (WA).

Lewes: North Street, Lewes Police Station site. A mitigation excavation is being planned for this site following evaluation. (TVAS).

Lewes: 102 High Street. A watching brief revealed part of a 19th- century footing and the top of a well or culvert. (reported by ESCC).

Lewes: 23 Malling Street. A watching brief revealed nothing of archaeological significance due to the shallow nature of the small-scale development. (reported by ESCC).

Lewes: Poverty Bottom Pipeline (TQ 468 058 to 467 023). The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 16th and 20th June 2008. Six trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 73m within the working corridor of the proposed pipeline in order to investigate and record the historic landscape features impacted by the pipeline scheme, in particular the lynchets which cross the site but also including road crossings and other boundaries (including ditches, banks and streams). (ASE).

Lewes: Poverty Bottom Pipeline (TQ 468 058 to 467 023). A watching brief was maintained during the groundworks between 2nd June and the 1st of September 2008. Several finds, including, pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), worked and fire-cracked flints, iron and copper alloy metal objects, glass, fired clay and slag were recovered from unstratified topsoil deposits across the site. In addition to three large, linear field systems uncovered within the easement corridor, which correspond with aerial photographs, along with several small Bronze Age pits, revealed in close proximity, suggesting a possible nearby settlement. (ASE).

Mayfield Church. The watching brief has continued and evidence for Norman footings have been revealed.. (CG Archaeology).

Northeys, Pevensey Levels. A borehole survey has been carried out under HLS grant. The survey identified a number of peat deposits and the 'true' edge of the former island. Report pending. (OA).

Ouse Valley Transfer Scheme. The post excavation report is pending (Network Archaeology).

Ovingdean. (NGR TQ 354 036). The south/west corner of the manor house was exposed. It comprised 1.4m thick walls and a flint floor, constructed of large flint cobbles still in-situ. The floor is from a later phase. The 13th century cellar floor is about 1.4m deeper. No trace of the kitchen was found, but large rectangular post holes indicate the location of a possible earlier timber framed building, not noted on the geophysics, but within the medieval enclosure boundary banks. A new section of a wide flat bottomed ditch running east/east produced a second almost complete cooking pot. Other finds included an arrow head, sword chape and 13th- century buckle engraved with the word 'amore'. The student dissertation will be appended to the 2008 field notebook. (BHAS/C. White/Uni of Sussex).

***Ovingdean.** There will be both geophysical surveys (TQ3575 0300) and a fieldwalking project (TQ352 034) once the field is available, in the autumn. (BHAS).

Plumpton College. The college has gone ahead with extension work, without a programme of archaeological work, contrary to the planning condition imposed. Chris Creatorex has visited the site and made some attempt to salvage what he can from the damage they have caused. No archaeological features were identified but a large quantity of prehistoric flintwork was recovered: report pending. (CG Archaeology)

Rottingdean: Grand Crescent. A watching brief produced a few flint flakes and a feature that proved to be a tree hollow. The garden had been heavily disturbed by earlier garden terracing. (BHAS).

Rottingdean: Golf Course. A pit was excavated when leg bones were revealed during BHCC work to erect new seating along the golf course. The bones proved to be sheep, ewe and lambs. (BHAS).

Rushlake Green Water Pipeline (TQ 627 184). Preliminary results from a geophysical survey have not revealed significant levels of archaeology although some features of archaeological origin are suggested. (ASE).

Rye: Seymore House. An ongoing watching brief on boreholes and lowering of ground within the building is currently taking place – finds include medieval and post-medieval pottery and other finds. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Rye: Tower House site. A desk based assessment of the site has been undertaken. This site will now go forward to trial trench evaluation. (DAS).

Rye: Conduit Hill (the former Austin Friars Chapel). An archaeological assessment and survey report has been carried out. (Trust for Thanet Archaeology).

Sedlescombe: Park View. Fieldwork in the form of targeted excavation at the tannery site will probably be undertaken by ASE when slow worms have been cleared. (reported by ESCC).

Rushlake Green : Warbleton Priory. Two separate watching briefs have been undertaken: 1) on a new road to cart-lodge, partly within Scheduled Monument area, revealed a number of probable lime kilns of unknown date, and a number of Post Medieval features; 2) the Manege – nothing found. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Stone Cross First Time Sewerage Scheme (NGR 561607 105164 to 561424 104508). Topsoil stripping and pipe trenching has so far not revealed anything of archaeological significance. (ASE).

Uckfield: Eastbourne Road. A watching brief on residential development has produced negative results so far on the strip for haul road. (Sutton Archaeological Services/CgMS).

Wivelsfield: Theobalds Road, East Sussex. (NGR 532600 120500). Eleven trial trenches were excavated in June. The trenches were laid out to target or respecting

geophysical anomalies. Two main phases of archaeological features were identified. The earliest was a series of shallow ditches and pits dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The ditches possibly form part of an enclosure located immediately south of the prehistoric ridgeway route and the recovery of significant amounts of burnt daub indicates the former presence of timber buildings, possibly roundhouses. The main medieval features on the site were two large negative features, interpreted as ditches forming part of an enclosure with finds of sherds of pottery dating from the 13th-14th centuries. (ASE).

Woodingdean: Bostle. English Heritage have asked BHAS to conduct some geophysics around possible barrows in Woodingdean. This will begin this autumn. (BHAS).

West Sussex

Aldingbourne: Lidsey Landfill Site Extension. (NGR centred SU 92700 03934). Phase 3 of recording in advance of landfill operations. Further linear ditches of the Romano-British field system have been recorded, comprising a landscape of large rectilinear fields, separated by trackways. Further work expected in 2009. (TVAS).

***Alfoldean.** Fieldwalking of the fields around Alfoldean is to continue as well as geophysical and other non-intrusive investigations - particularly in areas omitted by GSB Prospection Ltd in October 2005. (Richard P Symonds/ WAS. Tel: Tel: 01403 273479).

Angmering: St Margaret's Church. (NGR 506728 104362). Human remains and brick vaults have been encountered both within the nave and in the churchyard during the watching brief. What was originally thought to be a tunnel has been revealed by documentary sources to be a substantial early Victorian heating duct.

Beedings, near Pulborough. The 2008 excavations at Beedings were an enormous success. Three trenches were sited to target fissures close to the original find spot and produced lithic assemblages covering the Late Mesolithic, Early Upper Palaeolithic and Middle Palaeolithic periods. They included fragments of blade points, discoidal cores and associated debitage. The site is confirmed as the most important Early Upper Palaeolithic site in north western Europe, with evidence for at least two phases of occupation by Neanderthal hunting groups. Dating and environmental samples were recovered that will throw further light on the age and nature of occupation at the hill. The excavations, directed by Matt Pope (ASE/Boxgrove) and Caroline Wells would not have been the success they were without the tremendous efforts of volunteers from Worthing Archaeological Society, they together with volunteers from BHAS, CDAS and a range of students contributed hugely with a great level of professionalism. Work is now underway in developing an analysis programme for the site to bring this work to publication. Work is also on-going in prospecting more widely for similar fissure contexts elsewhere in the weald and developing strategies for their future management and research. (Matt Pope (UCL)/Caroline Wells with WAS/BHAS/CDAS).

Bersted: Land at North Bersted. (NGR SU 9169 0146 – 9327 0124). Continuing excavations on the site have revealed an accompanied adult male extended inhumation burial of probable Late Iron Age date. The dead man appears to have been buried within a large coffin or box, below or secured by iron straps, or possibly an item of furniture incorporating ironwork. Three large grey ware pottery urns, most likely of the 1st century BC to early 1st century AD, stood within the head of the grave, with an iron (?)knife. Two small pottery vessels were situated near the foot of the grave. By the body's left side was a copper alloy shield boss, iron (?)shears, a copper alloy suspension ring, and a probable copper alloy helmet. Both above and below the helmet were two crescent-shaped or semicircular thin copper alloy decorated openwork panels, for which no parallels are known from the UK or (so far) from Europe. The grave sits within a small rectilinear ditched enclosure, of Iron Age date but awaiting detailed spot-dating. A small number of cremation burials, thought to be of Iron Age date, have been recorded nearby. The inhumation and grave-goods have all been removed for conservation. Excavation of part of a palaeochannel of probable Bronze Age date, a former tributary of the Aldingbourne Rife, has revealed probable stakes within the stream silts, and tree branches and trunks. On another part of the site, a small hoard of five copper alloy palstaves has been recovered from the base of topsoil. Work on the site continues. (TVAS).

Bersted: Oldlands Farm. (NGR SU 94179 01496). Trial archaeological excavation has revealed ditches of Bronze Age field systems, pits containing calcined flint, and a cremation burial urn; ditches and pits of Early-Middle Iron Age date, part of a quern in a pit, and a possible Iron Age cremation within a pond or watercourse; and part of a Romano-British field system. (Cotswold Archaeology)

Bognor Regis Community College, Westloats Lane. (NGR SZ 92226 99972 & SU 92084 00190). Construction of new Primary and Secondary Schools. Archaeological excavations in two areas, following earlier trial excavations, revealed in the south-east of the site, linear ditches, most of them probably part of a Later Bronze Age field system, a possible LBA round house eaves-drip gully, and LBA pits and post-holes. A large extraction pit, containing a large quantity of prehistoric pottery including the complete base of a vessel, was also uncovered in this area. In the north-west of the site, flat-bottomed ditches of Romano-British date may be linked to a RB field system, partly revealed to the NE in 1998. Medieval drainage ditches, one of them 2 metres deep, were also revealed. Further queries regarding this project should be directed to Andy Shelley, Gifford. (ASE).

Bognor Regis: Aldwick End, 262 Hawthorn Road. (NGR SZ 92026 99328). Trial trenches revealed no archaeological features but a very small collection of prehistoric struck flint, Late Iron Age pottery (3 sherds) and Middle Saxon pottery (1 sherd, alluvial flint grit tempering). (TVAS).

Bosham Hoe Water Pipeline (NGR 48145 10185). Topsoil stripping and pipe trenching has so far not revealed anything of archaeological significance. (ASE).

Broadbridge Heath: Broadbridge Farm and land west of the A24. (NGR TQ 14414 30399 & TQ 15100 30506). Small-scale geophysical survey (gradiometer and resistivity) near the site of Broadbridge Mill revealed weak evidence for possible buried archaeological features. Trial trench excavation across a long, curving field boundary, provisionally identified from topographical and map evidence as a possible former medieval park boundary, revealed remains of a shallow, undated linear feature(s), pre-dating the present field boundary, but no substantial buried remains. (ASE & Stratascan).

Burgess Hill: Birchwood Grove Primary School, Birchwood Grove Road. (NGR TQ 32159 18339). A watching brief on ground works for construction of the new school has revealed no surviving archaeological features. (ASE).

Chichester Harbour: Emsworth. The archaeological and historical study of the Emsworth oyster beds has essentially been completed. The overall objective of this project, which was funded by the Chichester Harbour Conservancy, was to better understand how the Emsworth oyster industry operated. The survey teams concluded that the oyster beds on the early maps were recognizable, but they had been rebuilt many times over the years. Each bed could be cleaned and flushed by a system of culverts. When the oyster beds were in active use, they could best be described as an oyster warehouse. Oysters were brought in from other parts of Chichester Harbour, and further afield, and were stored in these beds. Orders were fulfilled by selecting oysters from the beds, and dispatching them to the customer. There was evidence that they continued in use in a limited way even after the Emsworth oyster industry collapsed following the death of the Dean of Winchester in 1902. (Joint CDAS with Emsworth Maritime and Historical Trust and the Hampshire and Wight Trust for Maritime Archaeology).

Chichester: Tower Street. Excavations on the site of the Roman public bath-house for Chichester District Council re-exposed the masonry remains of the hypocaust and the 'cistern', both still in reasonable condition. Archaeological deposits at the centre of the site for the most part did not appear to have survived the 1970s excavation, but an area not previously archaeologically investigated at the north end of the site contained an unexcavated section of the remains of a Roman box-lined sewer. The redevelopment of the site as a new Chichester District Museum is proceeding on course for opening in late 2010. (ASE).

Chichester: Theatre Lane. An evaluation prior to redevelopment revealed a large, earlier Roman, u-shaped feature, perhaps a large ditch running at an acute angle to the east-west trench. This may be related to a former line of Stane Street beneath the city.

Chichester: 1-4 Theatre Street. (NGR 86089 104550). A 1970's building (which occupied the site) was demolished and its wall footings and concrete floors were removed by the demolition contractors. During these works a floor surface and heavily damaged walls of a probable 18th century building were discovered beneath the remains of the 1970's building. The excavations did not reach natural sub strata and no finds from any other period were discovered. (ASE).

Crawley: part of Apple Tree Farm site, Ifield Avenue. (NGR TQ 25301 38267). A watching brief and small-scale trial archaeological investigation, in advance of construction of a Sanatan Mandir, revealed no archaeological features. (ASE).

Crawley: Barley House, Brighton Road. (NGR TQ 26786 36136). A watching brief was undertaken in January 2008 to monitor the removal of the foundations of the existing building. Stiff yellow Wealden clay was observed beneath a brown clay (possible ploughsoil) layer containing inclusions of charcoal, peg roofing tile, clay tobacco pipe, and pottery. The pottery ranged in date from the late 13th\early 14th century to the 18th century. This layer was covered by topsoil. Beyond the footprint of Barley House, a line of brick footings of 18th- century or later date were observed running across the site on a north-south alignment. (MoLAS. Ref: WX-BAR08).

Crawley: Highfield House, Town Mead. (NGR TQ 26750 37050). Small-scale trial archaeological excavation to the north-west of the medieval High Street properties revealed no archaeological features, nor surviving alluvial deposits (as mapped by the British Geological Survey). The site may lie beyond the edge of the area of medieval occupation of the town. (WA).

Eartham: Selhurst Park. The District Council's annual community archaeological excavation is in full swing. A very large area has been stripped to reveal a complex of Iron Age and Roman enclosures and other features including a variety of pits and postholes. A ditch containing Roman pottery provisionally dated later first century to earlier second century AD has produced a large fragment of the cheek-piece from a Roman infantry helmet of mid. first century date. It is unclear as yet if this represents a direct military presence. The site is open for visits throughout September (not Sundays or Mondays). (CDC).

Fishbourne: Old Portsmouth Road. (NGR 483498 104695 to 483621 104669). Monitoring of pipe trench excavations along the A259 and monitoring of topsoil strip for a contractor's compound west of Salthill Road and pipe trenching along Salthill revealed no archaeological remains. (ASE).

Fishbourne Roman Palace. The experimental earthwork created in the 1980s was trial trenched by Reading University in order to make a final record prior to the project coming to a close. (Martin Bell/Reading University).

Gatwick Airport (North-West Zone). Work has just started on this archaeological project. (Reported by WSCC).

Hardham Pipeline. Work is shortly to begin on this project. (Reported by WSCC).

Harting: West Heath Common Quarry. (NGR centred SU 78208 22625) : A watching brief on clearance of ground in the western part of the sand pit site revealed part of a hollow way, shown as a trackway on 19th-century maps, but possibly earlier in origin, and

part of a curving boundary bank. Work continues at intervals. (Berkshire Archaeological Services).

Lancing: 67 Manor Road. (NGR TQ 18154 05585). Trial trench excavation (five trenches), in advance of proposed house building, adjacent to St James the Less CE parish church, has revealed medieval occupation of later 12th- to mid 14th-century date: rubbish pits containing pottery, animal bone and marine molluscs, and a probable property boundary (ditch and post-hole), parallel to Manor Road, the ancient main street of Lancing village. (C. Butler Archaeological Services).

Lavant: Land at Lavant Quarry. (NGR SU 83971 07564). Magnetometer survey and trial trench excavation within an initial sample 1 ha area of unextracted land at the Quarry have revealed a small number of archaeological features, including a small pit containing pottery thought to be of Earlier Neolithic date and part of a saddle quern, and an 18th-/19th-century field boundary ditch. Further evaluation work anticipated. (Cotswold Archaeology and GSB Propection).

Lyminster: St Mary Magdalene's CE parish church, Church Road. (NGR TQ 02262 04767). During a watching brief on the erection of an extension to the church, an inhumation burial accompanied by an iron knife has been recorded – possibly an Anglo-Saxon burial. X-ray examination is intended, to ascertain whether the knife can be firmly dated. (ASE).

Lyminster –Steining: Land opposite Granary Barn, Wyckham Lane. (NGR TQ 18932 13135). Small-scale trial archaeological investigation, in advance of construction of a new stable block, adjacent to the site of earthworks considered to be part of the former Wyckham Deserted Medieval Hamlet, revealed no archaeological features or finds. (DAS).

***Slinfold: Dedisham Manor** (NGR TQ 1112 3287). Volunteers are sought to become involved with a new 5-Year project investigating the manor and its environs (which is a working farm) in the civil parish of Slinfold, West Sussex. The project will consist of topographical surveying, landscape studies, geophysics, fieldwalking, hedgerow dating and any other non invasive archaeological techniques that may become applicable to the site during the course of the project. Experience is a benefit but not essential as training will be given on the various techniques required though this project is not primarily a training course. The site offers a possible fortified Manor House with surviving earthworks. In 1329, Thomas Tregoz was granted a licence to "fortify with a wall of stone and lime, and to krenellate (sic) his manse of 'Dachesham' in the county of Sussex." (the license is given in length in SAC. Vol. XIII., p. 112). The "Great Park" has been converted into farms, and the Manor House, situated to the north of Slinfold village, is said to have been ransacked by Sir William Waller's soldiers in 1643, and afterwards went to decay, though a few of the offices remain as a farm-house. This site has been suggested as Great Dixter but tenurial history suggests it is the "Mainly C18 house enclosed by a semi-circular moat which joins the River Arun to form the north side. A Medieval fishpond is present to the southeast of the house. There was also the possibility

of at least three watermills (at different periods in history) having been in existence on the estate and there still survives a complicated maze of watercourses possibly associated with the former mills and also a nearby iron-working forge. Of the manor-house, a long parallelogram forms the plan and the walls are half-timbered, though now partly covered with weatherboarding. For further information see my weblog on the manor, (with photos) which can be visited on:<http://wasfu-man-dedishamhistory.blogspot.com/> Volunteers who wish to join this team are invited to contact me via the email address to be found on the weblog above. To be covered by insurance all volunteers will need to enroll as members of WAS. (Richard P Symonds/ WAS. Tel: Tel: 01403 273479).

Woodmancote: St Peter's Church. (NGR 523117 115000). A small amount of disarticulated human remains have so far been recovered during a watching brief. (ASE).

Worthing: former Northbrook College. (NGR TQ 514937 102910). The last 2 trenches were undertaken and no notable features recorded. (ASE).

Worthing: Land at Lower Northbrook Farm, Titnore Lane. (NGR 10482 04016). Following trial trench excavation in 2005 (Archaeology South-East), archaeological excavation and recording has begun, in advance of construction of the new St Barnabas Hospice. The work includes a 2-week "Community Archaeological Excavation" area within the site, directed by Worthing Archaeological Society. Initial work has revealed linear features of Bronze Age and Romano-British date, and a complex of linear ditches, pits and post-holes of Bronze Age, Iron Age and RB date. Work continues. (AOC Archaeology & Worthing Archaeological Society).

Worthing: R/o 30-32 Offington Lane. (NGR centered TQ 13401 04806). Trial trench excavation revealed no surviving archaeological features. (DAS).