

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP

East Sussex

Alfriston, Riverbank: An evaluation produced an interesting assemblage of Mesolithic flintwork in Head deposit, with possible evidence for old stream/water channel. Other finds were all post medieval (Chris Butler Archaeological Services (CBAS)).

Ashdown Forest: A new film on the archaeology of Ashdown Forest and associated walks leaflets are being produced which will be available at the Ashdown Forest Centre. Work on the Pale is coming to a conclusion, with report forthcoming (CBAS).

***Barcombe Roman Bath House:** The final season of excavations will run from the end of June-mid Aug 2012 (8 weeks). It will have a link with Heritage Malta who are sending six volunteers on exchange, and we will be looking for six over-50s for a reciprocal project in Malta over for three weeks mid May- mid June 2012. (CCE/MSFAT).

Beckley, Methersham Manor: An evaluation on the possible location of a moat located little of interest (CBAS).

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** Fieldwork at Tidemills will resume in May 2012. If you wish to volunteer please contact Luke Barber: research@sussexpast.co.uk (SAS).

***Brede High Woods Community Archaeology Project:** The Community Archaeology project at Brede High Woods, organised by CBAS Ltd on behalf of the Woodland Trust, is now underway. So far we have surveyed the site of Brede High Farm, and carried out a magnetometer survey at a possible Roman ironworking site. We will be returning to Brede High Farm to carry out some excavations over a three week period in May this year, and then undertaking excavations on typical woodland features such as saw pits and charcoal burning platforms later in the year. If you would like to volunteer for this excavation, no experience is required, please see <http://www.cbasltd.co.uk/communityarchaeology.html> for further details and an application form. (CBAS).

Brighton, Bristol Gardens: a watching brief found a possible Victorian culvert or drain, and arches that may indicate cellars of an adjacent building.

Brighton, 21 Nanson Rd, Coldean: a watching brief is currently underway close to the site of the Roman settlement. No features or finds found as yet. (BHAS).

***Brighton, Rocky Clump. (TQ 328 101):** the excavations at Rocky Clump ended in mid December, with finds right up to the last minute. The excavations have revealed the north corner of a large Iron Age enclosure, with an associated trackway leading away from the ditches on the east side. It is believed that the trackway was used for the removal of the chalk from the ditches. A number of articulated pig burials were found and significant amounts of Late Iron Age raised eyebrow' decorated pottery. A number of almost complete vessels were recovered as well as a 2 metre length of mussel shells, which proved too many in number for the small pit created to dump them. There were very few metals finds, but one item was an early 'La Tene' brooch, in pristine condition, and this has now been conserved by the Museum of London. The new season of excavations will begin on Saturday 7th April and will investigate the interior of the enclosure, and also seek the location of a number of possible round houses. Cost of BHAS Membership is £12

full and £6 student. No experience necessary training will be given. Contact John Funnell at john.funnell@brightonarch.org.uk or call 01273 607127 or use the BHAS website at www.brightonarch.org.uk

Broadwater Warren: Monitoring 2nd year of Forestry operations for RSPB, including clearance of trees from the Firing Range, now finished. Report in preparation (CBAS).

Burwash, Green Wood (TQ 6360 2156): an undated bloomery site was located which showed evidence of tap slag and furnace lining. The slag heap covered an area of c. 40 sq. metres (WIRG).

Crowhurst: A survey is to be carried out on a proposed alternative site of the 1066 Battle of Hastings (IHRG).

Eastbourne, Burlington Hotel car park: an evaluation located the remains of 19th- century stable buildings shown on the 1st Edition OS map. The site was severely truncated during 20th- century redevelopment as garage. No evidence for Eastbourne Roman villa was found (CBAS).

Eastbourne, 14 Hurst Road: a watching brief found nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Eastbourne, Sovereign Harbour cycleway: an ongoing watching brief has located some further remains of the 19th- to 20th- century railway line dismantled in the 1950/60's (CBAS).

Eastbourne, Pococks Cottages: Eastbourne Museum are planning a community excavation at the site in July-August 2012 (Jo Seaman/Eastbourne Museum).

Eastbourne, Wish Tower Café: an ongoing watching brief is being undertaken during demolition, looking for evidence for WW2 Emergency Coastal Battery, and counterscarp wall of Martello Tower moat (CBAS).

Firle, 2 Stamford Buildings Wick Street (TQ 48402 08094): Site code SBF 11. Director: Gary Webster. Archaeology South East undertook an archaeological watching brief during intrusive groundworks associated with the development of a new garage at 2 Stamford Buildings, Wick Street, Firle. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified. With the exception of the driveway, which was encountered toward the north-west of the site, natural stratigraphy was undisturbed. No evidence of the crashed Spitfire or the West Firle Union Workhouse was identified. It is thought that these remains are more likely to be encountered slightly further to the north of this site. (Archaeology South-East (ASE)).

Glynde, Glynde Place: a watching brief during floor reduction in the West Hall revealed probable Iron Age cut feature and a possible hearth. Remains of an earlier post medieval floor were also recorded (CBAS).

Hamsey, Great North Barn Hamsey (NGR 541162 112672 to 541311 112283): Site code WPH10. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the excavation of a cable trench. No archaeological deposits or features were present and only a very small unstratified assemblage of post-medieval pottery and struck flint was recovered (ASE).

Hastings, 9 Amherst Close: a watching brief located nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Hastings, Hurst Court, The Ridge. (NGR 582127 112603). Site code: HCH11. Two excavated archaeological test pits were excavated. These were manually excavated. No significant archaeological features or deposits were encountered. A small assemblage of 19th- to 20th- century artefacts was recovered from the topsoil. The thinness of the overburden and the finds from it are suggestive of intensive landscaping at the site probably associated with the creation of grounds for the school in the 1860s. It was not possible to establish the extent of this truncation and archaeology may survive in other areas of the site but any potential archaeological features in the area of the test pits would have been heavily impacted upon during the process (ASE).

Hove, Blatchington Mill School, Nevill Avenue (NGR 527860 206230): Site code BMS 11. Director: Andrew Margetts. The evaluation work was undertaken to inform on possible further mitigation in advance of the construction of new hockey pitches. The natural horizon(s) in all trenches were intact. No archaeological features were encountered and only a few sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered. The site occupies a small area of Reading and Woolwich beds and it is possible that these less favourable soils for agricultural exploitation in comparison to the wider coastal plain geologies may account for the lack of archaeological activity (ASE).

Lewes, Dial House: a building survey was undertaken (CBAS).

Lewes, 36 Priory Street (TQ 41369 09716). Site code: PST 11. Director: Dan Swift. The work comprised a watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a new extension to the property. The small trench revealed a bungaroosh wall with brick buttresses, possibly forming an earlier party wall. Bungaroosh as a building technique is thought to be fairly unique to the Brighton area and to dates roughly between c. 1750 and c. 1850. It may therefore relate well to the structure shown on 18th- and earlier 19th- century maps. A relatively large and closely dated assemblage of finds from a layer abutting the masonry was probably deposited between c.1875-1900. Structures are shown on the site on the 1824 Marchant map, but no structures are shown on the site on the 1873 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, so it seems logical to assume that the wall fell out of use sometime between 1824 and 1873, and probably towards the end of this date range (ASE).

Litlington, Church Farm: An ongoing watching brief during the conversion of barns to a brewery has uncovered post medieval features and artefacts (CBAS).

Newhaven, No. 5 Denton Rise, Denton (NGR 545216 102604). Site code: DRN11. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the erection of extensions to a house and garage, and for the construction of a detached garden/storeroom. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered. (ASE).

***Ore, Old St Helens Church community excavation:** planned for 2nd April through to the 28th April 2012. A community excavation was arranged to help answer some questions about the origins and history of this picturesque ruined church in Ore, Hastings, East Sussex, in advance of a programme of conservation work. Managed by CBAS Ltd for Sussex Heritage Trust (CBAS).

Piltdown: a small scale excavation was planned for May or August 2012 on the site of the Piltdown hoax (Matt Pope).

Robertsbridge, 19 & 20 Fair Lane: Watching Brief: Nothing found (CBAS).

Rotherfield, Spindrifft: an ongoing watching brief has found nothing significant so far (CBAS).

Rye, 46 Church Square: a watching brief on groundworks for a new extension found no features. A typical range of later medieval/post medieval artefacts was recovered (CBAS).

Rye: 31 Mermaid Street, Rye (TQ 91955 20275). Site code MSR 11. Director: Giles Dawkes. A watching brief on a small trench (0.6m wide and 9m in length) recorded up to 1.5m of stratified archaeological deposits including two medieval stone masonry walls, one of which was at least 0.8m wide, with an associated stone box drain and flag stone floor. Over two hundred sherds of medieval pottery and two coins were also recovered, mainly from occupation layers overlying the walls. The uppermost deposit of significance was a cobble yard surface probably associated with the 16th century building still standing on the site. As the watching brief was located over 10m from the street frontage the medieval building was evidently to the rear of the main residence and its stone construction suggests this was likely to have been a detached kitchen block; a common arrangement on pre-15th century high-status medieval residences. (ASE).

Rye: Ypres Tower (TQ 922 202). Site code: YPR 11. Director: Andrew Margetts. The work comprised an archaeological watching brief during a hand dug test pit in advance of drainage works and conservation of the Women's Tower at Ypres Tower Museum. The work took place on the 22nd of November 2011. Excavations were located in the Museum garden adjacent to the Women's Tower where post-medieval drainage features were encountered. Further ground works are likely at the site. (ASE).

Seaford, 2 The Close: an evaluation on a possible Roman negative lynchet produced prehistoric flintwork and Roman pottery (CBAS).

Seaford, Elm Court (TV 4850 9946). Site code: ECS 11. Director: Dan Swift. The northern part of the site, where a drainage channel was located, was sloped and did not appear to have been terraced. The majority of the site, however, had been heavily levelled. Foundations trenches variously revealed thicknesses of made ground and foundations which had truncated colluvial/alluvial layers [02] and [03]. In most of the site [02] had been completely removed and modern deposits directly overlay [03]. Although there is perhaps potential for some archaeology to exist on the site, none was viewed in the watching brief. No archaeological finds or features were found. (ASE).

Streat, The Gote: a building survey was undertaken (CBAS).

West Sussex

Albourne, Wick Farm (NGR 556721 116376). Site Code: WFA11. Historic building recording was carried out and an archaeological watching brief maintained during renovations at Wick Farm. Evidence of earlier, possibly medieval, phases of the upstanding building were found including walls, floors, postholes and associated artefacts (ASE).

Albourne, The Gallops: a watching brief on the construction of a new access driveway found some sherds of medieval pottery at the base of the topsoil – the first known from the medieval settlement here – but no cut or structural features (CBAS).

Alfoldean: During November 2011 David Staverrey (BHAS) carried out a geophysical survey on HDAG's behalf of the Western Field at Alfoldean to include the SAM (permission granted by

E.H.). His findings include several trackways (some previously suspected, others unknown) of potentially various dates (possibly Iron Age and Roman as well as later), a previously unknown 'possible area of occupation' and a building outline where a suspected later bathhouse is situated (fieldwalking finds have suggested that is what it could be). A strong response from part of this building suggests where the stoke hole could have been. During autumn 2012 David will return to carry out further surveys at Alfoldean. (Horsham and District Archaeological Group).

Ansty and Staplefield, Staplefield Waste Water Treatment Works, Staplefield Road: a watching brief located iron working slag found probably related to Holmsted Forge (ASE).

Bersted, Richmond Lodge, Shripney: a watching brief was undertaken at the site (Development Archaeology Services).

Billingshurst, Hilland Farm, Land East of Billingshurst (NGR 509390 126090). Site code: WLB11. Director: Simon Stevens. A group of archaeological features were encountered and excavated on alignments suggested by the geophysics results. The features consisted mostly of ditches of varying profiles, widths and depths. All of the investigated features contained Romano-British pottery, dated to the 1st and 2nd century AD, often in significant quantities. A small black glass Roman ring intaglio was also recovered. Environmental evidence included charcoal and burnt animal bone. In conclusion, and based on currently available evidence, the targeted evaluation of the locations of the geophysical anomalies has shown that the majority were geological in origin, but the survey also highlighted the presence of buried archaeological features. Based on the geophysics results, the evaluation and initial assessment of the finds it appears that an enclosed area (or enclosures) of 1st to 2nd century date was located at the site. The incidence of significant quantities of pottery in the ditches suggests the presence of occupation (ASE).

Billingshurst, Marringdean Road: geophysical survey has identified a number of linear and curving anomalies, and a thermoremanent discrete feature (pit?). Further work to follow (ASE).

Bramber, Annington House: a watching brief during excavation of geological test pits located a single worked flint from TP2 (CBAS).

Broadbridge Heath, Land south of Broadbridge Heath: a watching brief on the excavation of small ponds, the first part of a large housing development was undertaken. No archaeological findings (ASE).

Burgess Hill, Land off Manor Road: trial trenching on a new housing site, followed by small-scale excavation, found post-holes and an eaves-drip gully of a Later Bronze Age round house, on the south-facing slope of a ridge. A pit contained a deposit of 15 LBA loom weights. This was on the county boundary ridge, which seemed to have considerable archaeological potential (Thames Valley Archaeological Services).

Chichester, Eastgate Square (NGR 486508 104917). Site code: ESC11. Director: Diccon Hart. An archaeological excavation of an area measuring approximately 975sqm was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The underlying natural geology, consisting of a combination of Brickearth and Coombe Rock was encountered between 11.96m OD and 13.18m OD across the site. The earliest activity identified on the site dated to the Roman period and includes several rubbish pits in the southern half of the site and a large quarry that extended across much of the northern half of the site. Significant quantities of Roman pottery and domestic

refuse were recovered from some of the rubbish pits. Two burials of Roman date were also identified, including an infant interred in a rubbish pit and an adult buried in the base of the quarry. The remainder of the archaeological sequence recorded on the site comprises a medieval and post-medieval cemetery. A total of 1764 burials were recorded across the entirety of the excavation area, including shroud burials and coffined burials, as well as a number of post-medieval brick tombs (ASE).

Chichester, Chichester Fire Station: a watching brief on excavations for Interceptor Pits, in the general area of the Northgate Roman cemetery revealed no ancient features (reported by WSCC).

Crawley, Sussex House (NGR 526758, 136836). Site code: SHC12. This is an ongoing evaluation but to date we have uncovered evidence for medieval activity. Generally industrial evidence is located to the north of the site and domestic activity to the south. Full summary to follow in the next Sussex summaries. (ASE).

Crawley, Land south of Three Bridges Railway Station. Site code: FRS11. An archaeological evaluation had just begun on site (geoarchaeological survey over stream alluvium). To date no archaeological finds or features had been uncovered but work ongoing. (AECOM and ASE).

Crawley, Land to the East of London Road (NGR TQ 2744 3909). Site code: LRC 11. Director: Liane Peyre. A total of twenty-nine trenches were excavated at intervals across three fields to the south of Gatwick Manor Hotel and east of Fleming Lane. Three ditches aligned on a north – south axis were identified, with two small sherds of possible Roman pottery recovered from one of the ditches. They most likely represent field boundary and/or drainage ditches but none relate to boundaries shown on post-medieval historic maps and are therefore likely to predate these. (ASE).

Crawley, land north of Tinsley Green: geophysical survey on the site of an intended pollution control lagoon has shown some possible small discrete archaeological features (reported by WSCC).

Ditchling, the cricket field: a watching brief on the cricket field found Mesolithic flints (David Rudling).

Felpham, Ivy Cottage Nursery: trial trench excavation has located a Roman ditch terminal and undated pits (Wessex Archaeology).

Henfield, Parsonage Farm Phase 3: a trial trench evaluation has been undertaken (Foundations Archaeology)

Horsham, Bridge House, 68-70 East St: a watching brief on new construction at the eastern end of the historical core of Horsham Borough found no surviving ancient features (TVAS).

Knepp estate, near West Grinstead: work at Knepp will commence this year with a resistivity survey to try and locate the position of the windmill that once occupied an area by the furnace lake, but has long since been lost (Horsham and District Archaeological Group).

Littlehampton, Southfields Recreation Ground, Southfields Road: during recent (September 2011) landscaping works along the northern edge of the Recreation Ground, just south of the site of the Gosden Road Roman Villa, a small amount of Iron Age and Roman pottery was observed, but no archaeological features (TVAS).

Littlehampton, Wickbourne Swan, Clun Road: trial trench excavation on a small site found part of a Bronze Age urn, flint axe fragment and probably ancient, but undated pits (TVAS).

Midhurst, Gas Main Replacement (Centred at NGR 588670 121460). Site Code: MID 11. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks associated with the replacement of a gas main in the centre of Midhurst. No significant archaeological features or deposits were observed. A small assemblage of late post-medieval construction material was recovered from a deposit of made ground (ASE).

North Bersted, near Bognor Regis: the late Iron Age burial (c. 50BC) discovered in 2008 (TVAS) has been shown to be a male in his mid 30s with evidence of horse riding and a well developed right arm and shoulder. He had been buried with a bent-over sword and spear. The first tooth analysis indicates that he was from a slightly warmer area than southern Britain, possibly from a Gallo-Celtic background. The metal items, which have been in conservation at Chippenham for three years, were now conserved (TVAS).

Nuthurst, Sedgwick Park, West Wing: an historic building survey has established that the core of the West Wing, partly timber-framed and now the oldest remaining part of Sedgwick House, was of late 17th-century/ early 18th-century date, probably a service wing either to the Caryll house or to the later Bennett house (ASE).

Pagham, Church Barton Farm, Pagham Road: a watching brief on excavations for a new farm reservoir found a Bronze Age pit (DAS).

Pulborough, Pulborough Churchyard: in January 2012 HDAG assisted Dr Robert Hutchinson by carrying out a Resistivity survey for him on several areas within Pulborough churchyard. He was looking for geophysical evidence to support research he had carried out on the existence of an Anchorites cell, a medieval mortuary chapel, and a Roman building. Dr Hutchinson is now preparing his report (Horsham District Archaeology Group).

Pulborough, Land north of Glebelands: a trial trench evaluation, followed by a watching brief, found a series of shallow Mid Iron Age gullies/ ditches running north-south down the slope of a greensand ridge. Some Bronze Age features and finds were present (Surrey County Archaeological Unit).

Pulborough, Shorts Farm, Nutbourne: a watching brief near the site of a reported Roman building at Ebbsworth Cottage found no ancient features or finds (PRO Archaeology Services).

Pulborough, Oddstones, Stane Street: a follow-up watching brief has located some further, possibly prehistoric, linear features (ASE).

Pulborough, Coombelands, off Stane Street: a geophysical survey and targeted trial trench evaluation located a large medieval ditch along western edge of the site (ASE).

Pyecombe, Church of the Transfiguration (NGR: 52921126 TQ 292 126). Site Code: CTP 12. Director: Kathryn Grant. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of a single hand-excavated test pit measuring 1.2m north-south by 1.5m east-west against the external south wall of the nave. Natural geology was encountered at a maximum height of 111.05m OD during the test pit excavations. Evidence of an old doorsill was revealed which suggests that the blocked-in window was likely to have been a doorway previously. In addition to this, the north-south aligned

foundation wall segment suggests that a porch would have also stood in this position. The possible Sarsen Stone located beneath the doorsill is interesting as other church records suggest that other examples are located near to the porch (presumably the north porch) within the graveyard. A few tiles (probably roof tiles) were also uncovered in the south-eastern corner of the test pit. It was unclear whether these tiles were placed as a surface within the deposit or were loose/re-deposited. The church foundations seem to have been constructed directly onto the chalk bedrock. However, the area to the south of the church (within the test pit) was reduced to beneath natural geology by 450mm to a depth of 110.60m OD (ASE).

Selsey, flood alleviation (Medmerry) (NGR: 483469, 095339). Site Code: SEL10. Director: Greg Priestley- Bell. An archaeological watching brief has begun at Medmerry. The majority of this work will fall in the next summary period. Large-scale excavations for 'borrow pits' were revealing a late BA landscape. CDAS had been carrying out training surveys with its new Geoscan RM15 D Resistivity Meter. Not much was found apart from some potential craters left over from the use of the area as a bombing range during WW II. However, these were fed into the plans for the September survey and may have identified a target for 2012 (ASE).

Shoreham by Sea, Old Erringham Hall: a watching brief during the replacement of a garage found nothing apart from 20th- century material (CBAS).

Shoreham by Sea, Car Park Ship Street: trial trenches found medieval features – to be preserved *in situ* (ASE).

Slindon, Slindon Park Pale: the survey is now about three quarters of the way round the pale, ditches and associated paths and unofficial footpaths and was due to continue with a survey of the vegetation when the new growth comes through. This work was being done for the National Trust (Worthing Archaeological Society).

Slinfold, Rapkyns Care Centre, Guildford Road: a trial evaluation has been undertaken (ASE).

Sompting, Park Brow: work here is indicating a mixed story, mostly about what happened to the site after the 1920's excavations with significant changes to the landscape with the South Downs being taken as a training area in WW2, deep ploughing after the war and the impact of the storm of October 1987. Magnetometry reveals a 20m (60ft) circular anomaly on the lower slope adjacent to the path saturating the equipment so is a ferrous structure. Probably WW2 store but excavating could be tricky as the site has produced a selection of unexploded ordnance. Test pits have revealed the depth of re-deposited soil after the 1987 storm and this explains why flint found when field walking has no patination although flint from earlier times was nearly all white patinated. Some interesting information in the wartime files. Initial proposals were to exclude bits of Park Brow from the training area but not the areas of significant field systems and previous excavation. To paraphrase a letter from EC Curwen "shame about the archaeology but what really worries me is taking good agricultural land out of production." Flint finds collected in the 1950s are also being reviewed (Worthing Archaeological Society).

Southwater, Land west of Southwater: a geophysical survey and fieldwalking has been undertaken. The geophysical survey anomalies may in part belong to a pre-15th century field system (Stratascan, Archaeology South-East).

Southwater, Land east of Millfields: a geophysical survey has located some anomalies (ASE).

Storrington, St Joseph's Orchard, Church Street: trial trench investigation in advance of housing development has identified Later Bronze Age ditches, medieval and post-medieval ditches (probably plot boundaries) and pits (ASE).

Thorney Island: it is believed that there should be some interesting targets for further research, fieldwalking and geophysics. The church and the display cabinet in its nave are particularly fascinating (CDAS).

Warblington: a team has produced a survey that indicates the villa complex was possibly somewhat more substantial than was previously thought. General documentary research into the wider context is continuing. It is possible that the recent survey results will raise some specific questions, where the group will try to identify comparative sites (CDAS).

Watergate Hanger, near West Marden: James Kenny, assisted by Dave Butcher, directed the CDAS annual training dig during the last two weeks of September 2011, returning to the site of the Roman villa. A large area and a trial trench were opened at the south-east corner of the site in order to test the theory that masonry structures found in the vicinity in the 1980s represent an aisled hall. To this end, work concentrated on proving that the south wall of the building was continuous over as long a distance as possible while hoping that one of the internal pad-stone roof supports might be revealed. In the event a 7m+ length of the south wall was traced – more than enough to demonstrate that theory is likely to be correct – but no pad-stones. Archaeological highlights included evidence for a possible smithing hearth, a much worn 1st- or 2nd- century coin from within the aisled hall and the impressive size of its east (gable end) wall (CDAS).

West Wittering (NGR SZ 7740 9828). Director: Greg Priestley-Bell. Between the 20th of September 2011 and the 19th of October 2011, an archaeological watching brief was carried out during ground works associated with the construction of a seawall on Chichester Harbour at West Wittering. The site produced significant remains from the prehistoric and Roman periods. In addition, several undated linear earthworks associated with crop marks were noted. Three scatters of worked flint were recorded: Scatter A (Main Site Compound), B (SOP-15 and SOP-16, Haul Road) and C (Secondary Site Compound). Scatter A also included a significant quantity of fire-cracked flint. Two further pieces of worked flint were collected from the vicinity of SOP-14 (Haul Road). No associated features were identified at any of the worked flint/fire-cracked flint find spots. The character of the material is generally Mesolithic/Neolithic. A single 'T-shaped' cut feature thought to be related to salt-working was identified in the 'Main Site Compound' area. A stone and fired-clay lined pit measuring *c.* 3.3m long, *c.* 1m wide and *c.* 500mm deep, had an eastward, slightly off-centre right-angular, stone-lined extension measuring *c.* 1m long, *c.* 500mm wide and *c.* 400mm deep. The feature was subdivided by a dry stone partition. There was evidence of significant burning throughout the length of the feature, but only minor burning evident within the stone-lined extension. The fills of the three elements produced a large quantity of fired-clay objects and fragments, together with a quantity of Roman pottery probably dating to between AD120-250. In the field to the west, through which the haul road passes, aerial photographs show what appears to be a small coaxial field system comprising several ESE-WNW linear crop marks and a few short returns. In some cases, low linear earthworks, corresponding to the crop marks, are visible on the ground. However, due to the shallowness of the haul road topsoil strip in this area and the very low level of disturbance no archaeological excavation was carried out (ASE).

Worthing, Aquarena, Brighton Road, western car park: an ongoing watching brief (ASE).

Worthing, Goring Station sidings: a watching brief has been undertaken (DAS).