

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROUND-UP (March to June 2013)

East Sussex

Alfriston: Winton Grange. Two trenches were excavated down to the underlying chalk natural. No archaeological features, apart from a possible well, were noted during the evaluation, and only two prehistoric flint flakes were recovered, the remaining finds all dating from the late 19th or 20th centuries (CBAS).

Barcombe: Knowlands Farm. A watching brief located nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Bexhill-Hastings Link Road. The main phase of archaeological excavations has begun, being undertaken before and during construction. Updates on the work will be appearing shortly on various websites including those of Bexhill and Hastings Museums, but the most significant finds to date (as as expected) are concentrations of worked flint ranging from Early Mesolithic through to Bronze Age at the dryland/wetland interface. Some of these 'sites' appear to represent single visits and if so will be particularly important in developing our understanding of how the local environment was used at specific times. At Upper Wilting Farm, Oxford Archaeology are working with HAARG to enable members to excavate alongside OA staff to enable a transfer of skills and knowledge (Oxford Archaeology).

***Bishopstone Tidemills.** The 2013 season started in May. Work has continued on the storage building begun last year. Additionally a row of three terraced workers' cottages together with their associated out-buildings is being exposed (SAS).

Brede High Woods. The community archaeology project with the Woodland Trust. Excavation of a Romano-British ironworking site revealed the remains of two furnace bases, a shallow gully in front of the furnaces and the slag heap. Pottery and iron-working debris suggests an early date in the 1st-2nd century. A probable post medieval charcoal burning platform nearby was also sectioned (CBAS).

***Brighton, Ditchling Road.** (TQ 327 122). An investigation of 2 ploughed out barrows is planned (BHAS).

Brighton, The Royal Pavilion (TQ 311042). A watching brief was conducted at the final stage of the tunnel project. The new excavations revealed a second ventilation shaft and a number of finds including bone, glazed ceramics and clay pipe bowls and stems (BHAS).

Brighton, Newmarket Farm (TQ363071) - BHAS continue to assist David Cuthbertson with his excavations of a farm house and barn built around 1820. Despite severe damage from WW2 artillery practise David is pleased with the information he is gathering regarding the floor plan and building materials. David's relatives used to live at the farm back in the 1920's and he is keen to see what remains of the old place (D Cuthbertson with BHAS).

Ditchling: Court Cottage. A watching brief recorded nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Ditchling Beacon (NGR 533338 112980). An archaeological evaluation of a proposed car park redevelopment at Ditchling Beacon, identified chalk geology beneath a layer of buried subsoil and an overlying layer of buried topsoil, underlying a thick layer of made ground. These layers were sealed by a layer of topsoil (ASE for NT).

Eastbourne: Bay Pond Road, Old Town. Evaluation. The earliest deposits on-site were dated to the mid-17th to early 18th century. No features or artefacts predating the post-medieval period were encountered during the work. Trench 2 revealed the possible remains of a track that is shown on the 17th- century Grier map, and may also be associated with the terraces noted in the adjacent allotments to the west of the site, while Trench 3 at the north end of the site revealed a possible ditch / linear feature dating to the mid-17th to early 18th century (CBAS).

Eastbourne: The Pub, Hampden Park. Evaluation - Both trenches were excavated down to 1.2m with a sondage at the end of each trench down to 2.2m. No features were found and only a handful of artefacts predating the 20th century. The Willingdon A peat horizon was not encountered. A geoarchaeological assessment suggested that this site was on slightly higher ground above the level at which the peat had formed (CBAS).

***Eastbourne: Motcombe Gardens Dovecote.** An evaluation trench was excavated in March but unfortunately had to be abandoned after one day due to extreme weather conditions (blizzards). The aim of this evaluation was to try to establish a date for the construction of this building and see if the standing structure is the original build. Though this project was aborted after one day, we did establish a number of phases of repairs and areas of the foundations that look original to the building. July 29th – August 4th 2013- A community excavation is planned to further investigate the origins of this iconic building prior to a bid for restoration. Also investigation into the silting up of Motcombe Pond, the source of the River Bourne, is planned. (Eastbourne Museum).

Eastbourne: Manor House, Borough Lane. A watching brief in May was undertaken during trenching for foundations to a new wall around the site of the stables/car park of the building formerly housing the Towner Gallery and Museum. Two walls of two apparently separate buildings were recorded, one on the west side of the site relating to a row of post-medieval buildings that occupied the site until the mid C19th. The other to the extreme north of the site that seems to be part of an earlier substantial building that ran south-north towards the road. A C19th- rubbish pit was also revealed in the trench and may represent a later use of an earlier feature. In the last week a stone built well (still in working order) was uncovered in the centre of the site that appears to have been in use until the late C19th. Further investigations to this feature are taking place (Eastbourne Museum).

Eastbourne: Cornish Farm Barrow, Beachy Head. An evaluation community project is planned on a ploughed out suspected barrow to assess survival of archaeological features. Tbc but probably September (Eastbourne Museum).

Exceat (TV524989). Resistivity and Radar were used on the site of the deserted medieval village. These found the plan of the church and the churchyard wall, with further attached walls to the south (Greg Chuter & David Staveley).

Firle Church. A watching brief located nothing of archaeological significance (CBAS).

Hailsham: 4 Elmsdown Place. A watching brief recorded nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Hastings: Queensway North. A watching brief on the access road found nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Hove: 63 Surrenden Road (NGR 530580 107032). Some drainage structures were discovered, but these will not be any earlier than the construction of the house, between 1899 and 1912. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered on site (ASE).

Laughton: Laughton Place (TQ487113). – The Roman road was found using magnetometry. It is visible as a causeway crossing the flood plain (David Staveley).

Lewes: Caffyns. A watching brief discovered a cobbled surface, probably associated with the site's past use as a Brewery (CBAS).

Lewes: Culverwell Building. Building survey and historical research showed that the building was probably constructed around 1838, and then extended between 1875 and 1899. Almost all of the internal features relating to its original use as the South Downs Brewery have been removed in the past, although the building does exhibit some original structural features which have been identified in the report (CBAS).

Lewes: Land rear of 103 High Street (NGR TQ 41218 09948). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during ground works. The level of the chalk geology varied from 0.66m below ground surface level, to 1.13m below ground surface level further east. A frogged-brick wall, an unfrogged red brick drain, and part of a red brick floor surface were encountered during the ground reduction, demonstrating domestic activity from c. 17th century and concluding a lack of activity prior to the post-medieval period (ASE).

Lewes: Battle of Lewes Survey. A metal detector survey was undertaken on available land at Landport Bottom in an attempt to recover items that may be associated with the 1264 battle. The overall sample was very small and a large number of metallic items were recovered. The vast majority of these relate to use of the land in the 18th to 20th centuries though a few earlier pieces were recovered. These include an Edward 1 farthing and a possible suspension mount for a harness pendant but no finds that could initially be positively linked with the battle. Listing and study of the excavated items is ongoing (SAS).

***Mile Oak: The Foredown Tower** (TQ 256 071). Fieldwalking is planned for this site (BHAS).

North Chailey: Holford Manor. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new large garage. Much of the area had been disturbed by previous activity on the site (TVAS).

Ore: Old St Helen's Church. Final monitoring works were undertaken during path construction and erection of sign boards. Reburial of human remains also took place. Awaiting a C14 date on a burial from centre of the church (CBAS).

Patcham: Vale Road (NGR: 530095 109141). Significant evidence of Anglo-Saxon and early medieval occupation was identified. At least two SFBs and substantial early medieval timber structures were identified in addition to a number of ditches, a variety of pits and post-holes and an animal burial. An opportunity for community involvement made it possible to engage members of BHAS on site and provide a site tour for local residents. The central area of the site will be stripped to archaeological levels at a future date following which a more detailed summary and subsequent publication of results will be possible. ASE wish to thank BHAS

members for the sterling work they put in on site, allowing much more to be excavated than would otherwise have been possible (ASE with BHAS).

Patcham, 45 Old London Road (TQ 302 087) – A watching brief noted the possible traces of an early wall associated with the 14th- or 15th- century listed building. Glass and ceramic were recovered from the listed cottage (BHAS).

Piddinghoe: 7 Brookside (TQ 435 028) – A watching brief recovered a couple of flint flakes but no features noted (BHAS).

Portslade: St. Peter's School, Wellington Road. A watching brief was maintained during groundwork associated with the redevelopment of the 'Ottima' site as part of St. Peter's School expansion between 28th February and 15th March 2013. The groundwork involved the removal of extant structures on the site and the excavation of foundation trenches for a new building. A post-medieval concrete pier base and brick wall footing as well as two post-medieval soakaway structures were observed and recorded during the excavations. No archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period were encountered during the groundwork. A clay tobacco pipe stem and ceramic building materials were recovered from made ground deposits for dating. Natural Head deposits were encountered at depths of between 0.2m and 0.7m across the site. These deposits were overlain by made ground associated with demolition and levelling phases at the site. Evidence was found to suggest that the natural horizon of the site was truncated by 20th- century construction activity (ASE).

Ringmer – Lewes cycle path. Five evaluation trenches were opened but no archaeological features were found. The only finds of archaeological interest comprised a little Bronze Age pottery and flintwork recovered from the colluvium in one trench at the east end of the site (CBAS).

Ringmer: Fingerpost Farm (TQ 457 131). The Roman road was found in a magnetometry survey, plus the line of the road continuing as a flint scatter in the field to the west (David Staveley).

Rottingdean: Gate Cottage, Bazehill Road (NGR 536898 102838). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks at Gate Cottage, 6 Bazehill Road, involving the excavation of footings for a two-storey rear extension and a small single storey side extension. The work was undertaken between 10th March 2013 and 13th March 2013. The watching brief encountered only a buried garden soil overlying a made ground deposit, used to create a level platform for the erection of the existing buildings. No significant artefacts or structural features were identified during the monitoring of these works (ASE).

Rye: Former Library site, Lion Street. Evaluation. Two test pits produced a few medieval and early post medieval finds, but a large assemblage of 18th- and 19th- century material (CBAS).

Rye Harbour Turning Circle (NGR TQ 94050 19418). An archaeological watching brief was undertaken in April following the dredging of a channel of the River Rother at Rye Harbour. The area measured approximately 1400m², including 300m² of saltmarsh, was dredged from the east bank of the channel. The objective of this work was to better allow 90m ships to turn. No archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief monitoring (ASE).

Rye: Southridge, Gun Garden, Church Square (NGR 592220 120300). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for an extension to the rear of Southridge.

The house is a Grade II listed building and lies within Rye's Conservation Area. Although no archaeological features were disturbed a range of archaeological artefacts was recovered from a deep garden soil encountered during the monitoring (ASE).

Stanmer: Rocky Clump (TQ 328101) - The new season of excavations at Rocky Clump had a late start due to poor weather but we commenced the removal of the overburden on the previously covered area in mid April. After the excavations at Patcham we recommenced at RC with the area previously identified as containing soot and charcoal revealing more evidence of burning with the possibility of an oven or kiln site being present. To the West of this area an array of stake holes has been excavated but it is too early to assign any particular pattern and extensions to the trench will be necessary. Special finds to date are a Roman coin, a small (~4mm) copper alloy ring and a fibula tentatively identified as La Tene period 1. The YAC are due to visit the site in June and there will be a further pause in excavations whilst Society members join the Culver Project. David Staveley has just conducted a magnetometry survey of the field to the East of Rocky Clump (TQ 329 102) and unfortunately only revealed geological features (BHAS & David Staveley).

St. Leonards: Stone Court. A watching brief recorded nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Tongdean: 9 The Beeches (TQ 295071). A watching brief noted no finds or features (BHAS).

Westfield (nr Hastings), Whiteland Wood: (NGR 580700 115200). An archaeological watching brief was maintained during excavations for a new underground low and high voltage cable. Natural substrate was attained below topsoil and shallow subsoil varied in depth across the site. No significant archaeology was observed but a possible undated and heavily truncated archaeological deposit was identified to the west of the stream. Two large in-filled depressions also located west of the stream but further to the south appear to be recent and/or natural in origin. Located on low-lying ground adjacent to the stream they are probably water related features although one could be a possible pond (ASE).

Westham: 74 High Street. A watching brief found nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

West Sussex

Alfoldean (TQ 115329). - Further magnetometry revealed an additional trackway heading away from the Mansio site in Field B towards the direction of the Dedisham Manor house, and a large rectangular enclosure in the SE corner of the field just across the river from the Manor house. Further Geophysics on the other side of the river is to be carried out to see if this feature is possibly a port or river crossing. Tile associated with a heating system and CBM has been found adjacent to this site, but earlier theories of this being a later Bath House associated with the Mansio may now be incorrect in the light of this new rectangular feature. A survey was also undertaken in the pony paddock on the other side of the Manor house (again heading in a SE direction) to see if the track way could be picked up on the other side heading away from the Manor, but nothing obvious could be detected in that particular area. a network of trackways, some of which may predate the Roman station, with a possible bath house adjacent to a possible river crossing or port (HDAS & David Staveley).

Billingshurst. Work to complete investigations of a post-medieval site are planned (HDAG).

Black Down Estate (nr Fernhurst). A high resolution lidar survey has been undertaken for the Black Down Estate, with subsequent archaeological field survey and documentary research currently being undertaken. A small exhibition on the project is planned to be hosted by Haslemere Museum (NT/Tom Dommett).

Burgess Hill: Kings Way (NGR 53293 11869). An evaluation of 94 trial trenches of varying lengths was undertaken across the site. The trenches were located to target geophysical anomalies identified during a previous magnetometer survey. The most obvious finding of the evaluation was the near complete absence of archaeological features and finds from the site. Of the 94 trenches, two field boundary ditches and a small undated linear feature were the only remains identified. The earliest find from the site was residual later 15th/16th century roof tile from a 19th/early 20th century ditch. This may derive from one of the early post-medieval buildings known to have stood in the vicinity. Of the three ditches identified, only one contained datable finds. However considering the form and location of the other two, these are more than likely also former post-medieval land divisions. In conclusion, before enclosure in the late medieval/post-medieval period the site seems to have been woodland lacking any substantial human activity (ASE).

Chichester: Westgate Fields. An archaeological excavation was carried out in March 2013 at Westgate Fields, just outside the south-west corner of Chichester's city walls, by CDAS volunteers under the direction of George Anelay of West Sussex Archaeology Ltd. The aim of the excavation was to try to determine the number of bastions along the city walls from their south-west corner at the Avenue de Chartres to the Deanery Bastion discovered in 2009. Before these excavations a total of three were known and one inferred; the results of this project mean that a total of five can now be confidently located, with the confirmation of that previously inferred and the discovery of convincing evidence for a "new" bastion. The spacing between these five bastions, as measured centre to centre, was either c.35m or c.40m. This spacing does reveal some consistency in design, while at the same time exhibiting a flexibility which must have been necessary given the uneven distance between wall corners and gates. On the basis of this evidence it would appear very probable that a spacing of around 40m was planned between bastions for the complete circuit of the walls, since there is no reason to believe that this stretch of the city walls is any different from any other, save in the intensity with which it has been investigated. It is to be expected that a sixth bastion would have existed at the corner of the city walls, as it changes direction from the Westgate Fields to run alongside the Avenue de Chartres. Unfortunately a combination of limited trench size and later disturbance has resulted in their being insufficient evidence to confirm this supposition. It is regrettable that as yet none of the corners of the Roman walls of Chichester have been adequately excavated, and it is as yet unclear whether they were originally curved or angled, or whether they had bastions and, if so, how the walls were adapted to accommodate them.

In addition to confirming the location of the original bastions along the walls, these excavations have provided some further evidence relating to the succession of ditches which surrounded the city throughout its history. The early Roman pre-wall ditch, first identified as such in the 2009-10 excavations, was again encountered, with its line parallel to the later wall now being confirmed for a longer stretch along the Westgate Fields. This would seem to add further support to the possibility that it marked the limit of the city before the wall was constructed. As well as this early boundary, the probable Civil War era ditch was again identified. This has now been recorded in excavation trenches from the wall corner at the Avenue de Chartres to the Deanery Bastion. Its line seems to vary along its length, in some places because it is avoiding extant bastions, but in others for reasons that are less clear (George Anelay/CDAS).

Crawley: Worth Park. This site is currently undergoing a £2.4 million HLF renovation. The gardens there were landscaped by James Pulham and Son in late 1800's. HDAG has been asked to conduct a small scale excavation into some unusual features found in one of the flowerbeds that could indicate an earlier unexpected design. This phase of the project has to be completed by the end of June 2013 (HDAG).

Crawley: Kilnwood Vale, Bewbush, Phases 2 and 3 (NGR 523245 134630). An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of Phases 2 and 3 of a major residential development at Kilnwood Vale. A total of thirty-eight trenches, each 50m in length were excavated and recorded. Linear features and a small scatter of pits and postholes were identified during the evaluation. A number of other potential features were investigated, but were found to be of natural origin (rooting, geology or burrowing disturbance). Dating evidence was extremely sparse although some features could be confidently assigned to the post-medieval period. Several of the linear features identified are thought likely to preserve elements of the agricultural landscape surrounding Bewbush Manor (ASE).

Crawley: Sussex House (TQ 26758 36836). Although no phasing has been carried out for the site at this time, the archaeological evidence revealed during the excavation seems to be an extension of the activity identified during the evaluation phase. The evaluation work identified late- 13th to mid- 15th century industrial/settlement activity. The archaeological evidence supports the image of later medieval domestic and/or industrial ribbon development along the High Street with gardens/paddocks/enclosures to the rear. Some intrusiveness of post-medieval finds within potentially medieval features was also encountered during the archaeological investigations (ASE).

Findon: Cissbury Ring. In advance of works to enable grazing on Cissbury Ring, a geophysical and topographic survey is planned for the southern entrance to the hillfort (NT/Tom Dommett).

Graffham Common (NGR SU 932 195). In March, in conjunction with the Sussex Wild Life Trust, CDAS surveyed a series of barrows, quarries, pits and a half mile length of bank and ditch, previously obscured by undergrowth and never properly surveyed. Detailed drawings are currently being produced. This was the second session on a project which will last for two years (CDAS).

***Hand Cross: Nymans Estate.** A geoarchaeological survey and excavation led by Matt Pope is planned for autumn at Nymans, investigating possible Mesolithic rock shelter sites. There will be opportunities for volunteers to be involved in this (NT/Tom Dommett).

Littlehampton: Courtwick Lane. A number of haul roads have been stripped on this site, which is largely being re-developed for housing. At least two Saxon grub huts were identified, along with a Neolithic pit and various pits and gullies of probable prehistoric date (TVAS).

Midhurst: St Margaret's School. A small evaluation was carried out. A few late post-medieval and modern features were recorded. A modest amount of medieval pottery was also recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, but no associated features could be identified (TVAS).

Midhurst: Market Square (NGR SU 88713 21470). During February and April 2013 a watching brief was undertaken prior to the installation of a new paved surface, benches and drainage. The watching brief area was located between the church of St Mary Magdalene and St Denys (c.1291) and the Former Town Hall (c.1760, now Garton's Coffee Shop) at the site of the

original medieval market square. The site was broken down into three areas according to the groundworks programme. The main focus of activity seems to be in the eastern half of the site (Area 3).

Area 1 revealed a series of badly truncated layers possibly representing former market square surfaces as well as possible refuse small pits.

Area 2 saw a continuation of the former market surfaces with four layers identified overlying the sandy natural. These were comprised of compacted tile and rubble laid down one on top of the other presumably to repair damaged and worn areas of the market square. To the east of these surfaces were the remains of sandstone building foundations recorded running parallel to West Street which was constructed of undressed, unmortared sandstone within a foundation cut.

Area 3 saw the highest density of features characterised by large deep post pits which possibly relate to a more permanent covered market structure seen on the map of 1632. A number of linear features were also identified which may relate to drainage for the site (ASE).

Pagham: Church Farm Holiday Village. An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundworks for a flood alleviation scheme, specifically in the area of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Becketts Barn. Owing to the pre-agreed shallow depth of the groundworks, no significant archaeological deposits were encountered. Finds from the overburden were limited to late post-medieval ceramics and glassware (ASE).

***Petworth, Petworth House.** A number of geoarchaeological surveys, geophysical surveys and evaluation excavations have been undertaken as part of the community archaeology project within the Park. These have identified elements of the 17th- century house, 15th- to 16th- century banqueting hall (?), 18th- century stables, and elements of the deserted medieval village at Tillington (demolished in c. 1763 as a result of the expansion of the Park). Excavation of the demolished North Wing of the House is planned for July to coincide with the Festival of Archaeology, and an exhibition about the project will open in October (NT/Tom Dommett with CDAS, HDAG etc).

Pulborough. Work to complete investigations of a Roman to medieval site are planned (HDAG).

Saddlescombe. Geophysical survey with volunteers is planned at Saddlescombe over the summer (NT/Tom Dommett).

Selsey: Medmerry Flood Alleviation Scheme. As previously reported, excavations are on going. Full summary to be provided upon completion of all works (ASE).

***Slindon Estate.** An assessment of the Courthill Farm area is being undertaken, in advance of changes to the farm tenancy and possible woodland regeneration. It is hoped that this will lead to further work (systematic field walking, geophysical survey and excavation) at a number of potentially significant prehistoric and Romano-British sites, with the aim of including opportunities for volunteers (NT/Tom Dommett).

Steining: The Chalet, Wykeham Close. A watching brief was carried out during the construction of a new house on the site. One post-medieval pit was recorded in the foundation trenches (TVAS).

Storrington: Monastery Lane. An evaluation on former allotments adjacent to the monastery revealed very disturbed stratigraphy, apart from an undated linear feature, possibly a field boundary. Most of the finds and features appear to be 20th century and relate to its use as allotments (CBAS).

Storrington: Kithurst Lane. An evaluation on the edge of Storrington Common revealed nothing of archaeological interest (CBAS).

Storrington: Stablebrook, Wisborough Lane (NGR 509032 114328). An archaeological watching brief was maintained from 13th July 2012 to 8th April 2013. The groundwork programme included archaeological monitoring of groundwork in the footprint of the proposed new building, monitoring of two test pits within extant outbuildings, and external excavations associated with the construction of a treatment tank and soakaway. Monitored groundwork resulted in the identification and recording of 11 small pits and postholes of 19th/early 20th-century date, scattered across much of the new building footprint. Natural geology was revealed 0.45m below ground level and was overlain by buried topsoil and made ground deposits. This sequence was overlain by the floors and their associated makeup within the outbuildings (ASE).

Warblington, Hants. Although just outside Chichester District the Roman site falls within the Chichester Harbour Conservancy Area. A third season of excavation is planned for September, subject to final permissions. It is planned to excavate to the south of last season's trench to locate the southern wall of the presumed aisled structure and also the Iron Age ditch beneath it (CDAS).

Warnham: Former Warnham Brickworks. Two industrial buildings at the site, due to be demolished, were surveyed. The larger building would appear to be the older of the two, built between 1928 and 1962 from the evidence from the OS maps and aerial photographs. The smaller building is the more modern and from the mapping evidence was constructed between 1966 and 1976. Neither appears to have been utilised for the brickmaking process, and were probably used as a workshop and for storage (CBAS).

Warnham: Three field-walking surveys just south of Warnham Manor (Formerly Ends Place and previous to that The Old House) have now been carried out in conjunction with the Warnham Society. Pottery (13th Century – 19th Century), worked flint, clay pipe, metalwork, floor and roof tile, slate, CBM have all been collected. Vicky Lillywhite and Joan Francis have now met with Caroline Wells, who carried out the initial identifications on the worked flint collection from the 1990's that partially prompted this project, and she is happy to carry on advising HDAG with regard to the flint (HDAG).

Westergate: Land at. Between 11th and 28th March 2013 an archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the site. The work was commissioned by Ramboll UK Ltd. Seventy-two trial trenches were excavated to a cumulative length of 1764m. Of these trenches, twenty-five contained archaeological remains. Three periods of archaeological activity were identified: Early Neolithic (Period 1), Late Bronze Age (Period 2) and post-medieval (Period 3). Period 1 (c.3650-3300 BC) activity was represented by pits/tree-boles. Period 2 (c.1150-800 BC) and Period 3 (Late 18th Century) activity was represented by ditches, probably elements of field systems. With the exception of three features of probable Early Neolithic date, the general absence of discrete features, suggests that the site was utilised for pastoral or arable farming activity, perhaps since the Late Bronze Age. Natural geology was encountered at 10.89m AOD (Trench 55) in the southwest of the site rising by over three metres to 14.22m AOD (Trench 21) in the north of the site. This was overlain by subsoil. In some parts of the site a possible relict soil was identified beneath the later intact subsoil. Generally there was a considerable build-up of overburden deposits found across the site (c.350-700mm of coverage over archaeological features) (ASE).

West Wittering (NGR SZ 777 984). An opportunity occurred to carry out a resistivity survey of the field immediately to the west of the church in February which led to a resurvey of the northern part in higher resolution in March. A trial trench will be dug in this area in June (CDAS).

Woolbeding. A laser scan survey was undertaken on the C19th- beam pump. This has been completed with a view to starting restoration work in the summer to restore the beam pump to working order. Geophysical surveys with volunteers are planned for the area between the beam pump and the House, and for the area immediately behind the church (NT/Tom Dommett).

Worthing: Northbrook College, Littlehampton Road. The large excavation in advance of housing has now finished. Numerous features dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods were recorded. A probable late Bronze Age roundhouse and two Roman enclosures were among the last features to be excavated. A probable droveway was observed running almost the whole length of the site, from north to south. This feature appears to have been a boundary in the Roman period, and probably earlier (TVAS).

Worthing: Pumping Station, Hill Barn Lane. A watching brief was carried out at a former water board depot which is being re-developed for housing. No archaeological finds or features were recorded (TVAS).