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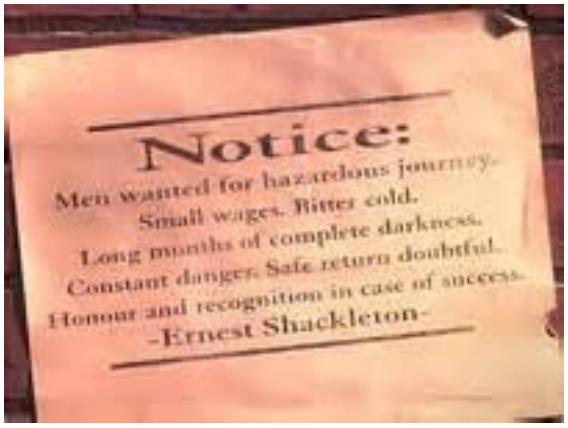

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Editor

Dear Members

I hope you enjoy this year's edition of the Worthing Archaeological Society's annual journal. It covers a diverse variety of subjects, from flint mines to those extraordinary men who took part in Antarctic expeditions at the beginning of the twentieth century and who settled in Worthing.

The Society organised two excavations this year at Goblestubbs Copse, west of Arundel, the earlier one at Easter is reported on in this edition. The later, and I have to say more interesting, excavation took place in August but unfortunately we are awaiting the results of an environmental dating sample and the report will hopefully appear in next year's edition. But we do have the in-depth flint report for the earlier 2006/7 excavations and the Easter and Summer excavations of this year from Gill and Bob Turner. There are still questions to be answered at Goblestubbs and we hope to be able to return there, subject of course to the owners' permission, sometime in the future.

A former editor, Rodney Gunner, is in the process of moving away from the area and we would like to take this opportunity to thank him for his long service to the Society. He has served not only as Editor, but also as Honorary Secretary, Membership Secretary and the organiser of summer coach trips as well as contributing physical prowess to excavations. Although he is starting a new life elsewhere he will be working on Sussex subjects that still interest him and we look forward to seeing the results published. Rodney has been involved in advising on and publishing articles on the Great War, the Second World War and Slindon in the West Sussex Record Office and for the Secrets of the High Woods project.

I wish you all you wish yourselves for the coming New Year and hope you enjoy this edition which is, as you can see, the work of many members of the Society.

Cheryl Hutchins
Editor, December 2016

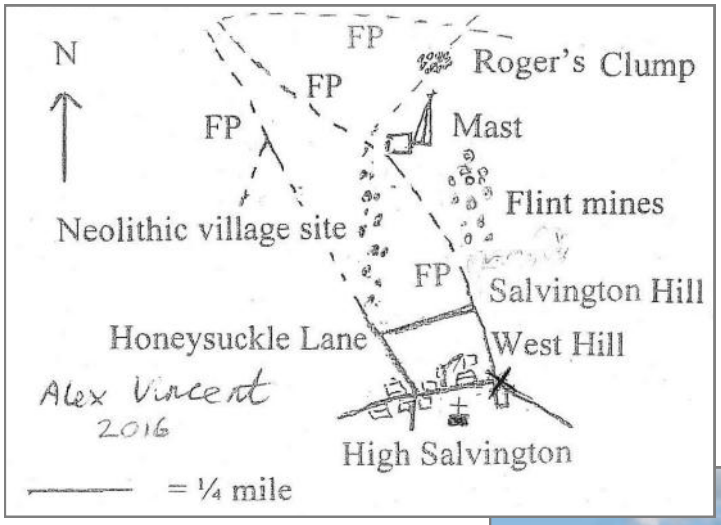
Possible Neolithic Flint Mines at Salvington Hill

By Alex Vincent

There could be a possible Neolithic flint mine complex on Salvington Hill in High Salvington near Worthing in West Sussex, centred at c. TQ 121072. It is situated on the hill, east of a footpath called West Hill, which was originally named Greenway, and south and south-east of the TV mast and underground reservoir. This footpath is an ancient trackway, which may date back to Neolithic times.

There are depressions on the hill (one large) similar to those at Cissbury, which may represent flint mine shafts. They stretch from north to south for about 250 yards. Two of the depressions are covered with overgrowth. Other depressions which once existed may have been filled in. The TV mast and underground reservoir could be standing on the site of other shafts. The author has explored the site during the spring and summer of 2016 and has found flint flakes in and around the depressions. Some firecracked flint and beach pebbles were also found. All finds plus a write-up with map and photographs have been donated to Worthing Museum.

To the south is woodland where there are slight dips, which could be other flint mine shafts. It is possible that this site could be a small flint mine complex or part of the possible Neolithic flint mines at Roger's Clump (West Hill). It is more likely to be the former and was probably worked by a family or two. It could be that there was a major flint mining industry on the South Downs north of Worthing during the Neolithic period.



Map showing where the possible flint mines may once have been

Chalk Objects and Identity in the Neolithic Evidence from Sussex Enclosures

By Brendan Wyatt

Table 1. Chalk Objects from Neolithic Contexts from Sussex Causewayed Enclosures

Description	Context	Ditch Circuit	Site
Piece of chalk scored on one face with parallel grooves	C.I.3	Spiral Ditch (SD)	Trundle
Piece of chalk scored with irregular, though intentional, scratches		Trial Trench 2 (TT2)	Trundle
Roughly shaped chalk cup	C.I.5	Second Ditch (2D)	Trundle
Part of chalk cup	C.II.1	Second Ditch (2D)	Trundle
Chalk cup	C.III.3	Inner Ditch (ID)	Trundle
Semicircular carved chalk object with incised lines radiating outwards	C.III.3	Inner Ditch (ID)	Trundle
Large chalk block with central hour-glass perforation	C.III.3	Inner Ditch (ID)	Trundle
Small perforated piece of chalk	C.III.5	Second Ditch (2D)	Trundle
Flat piece of chalk perforated near one end by a small hole and incised lines on one side	C.IV.3	Second Ditch (2D)	Trundle
Small piece of roughly trimmed chalk with incomplete perforations	C.II.6	First Ditch (DI)	Whitehawk
Large smooth chalk block with perforations	C.VI.3	First Ditch (DI)	Whitehawk
Chalk cup	C.II.3	Second Ditch (DII)	Whitehawk
Fragment of smooth lump of chalk with hourglass perforation	C.I.3	Second Ditch (DII)	Whitehawk
Small roughly trimmed chalk fragment with hourglass perforation	C.I.1	Third Ditch (DIII)	Whitehawk
Small piece of chalk with incised lines	C.I.7	Third Ditch (DIII)	Whitehawk
Chalk cup	2	Section A Ditch 1 (DI)	Whitehawk
Piece of triangular perforated chalk	4	Section A Ditch 3 (DIII)	Whitehawk
Four-sided piece of chalk with incised lines (chessboard)	4	Section A Ditch 3 (DIII)	Whitehawk
Chalk with incised lines	6	Section B Ditch 3 (DIII)	Whitehawk
Chalk with incised lines	Hole 51	Section B	Whitehawk

Introduction

In this article I review the artefactual evidence excavated from the Sussex Neolithic causewayed enclosures, specifically chalk objects and their association with articulated burials, and discuss the possibility of a correlation in the deposition of chalk objects with either gender or functional identity. This assessment has been undertaken from reviewing the excavation reports.

The Chalk Objects

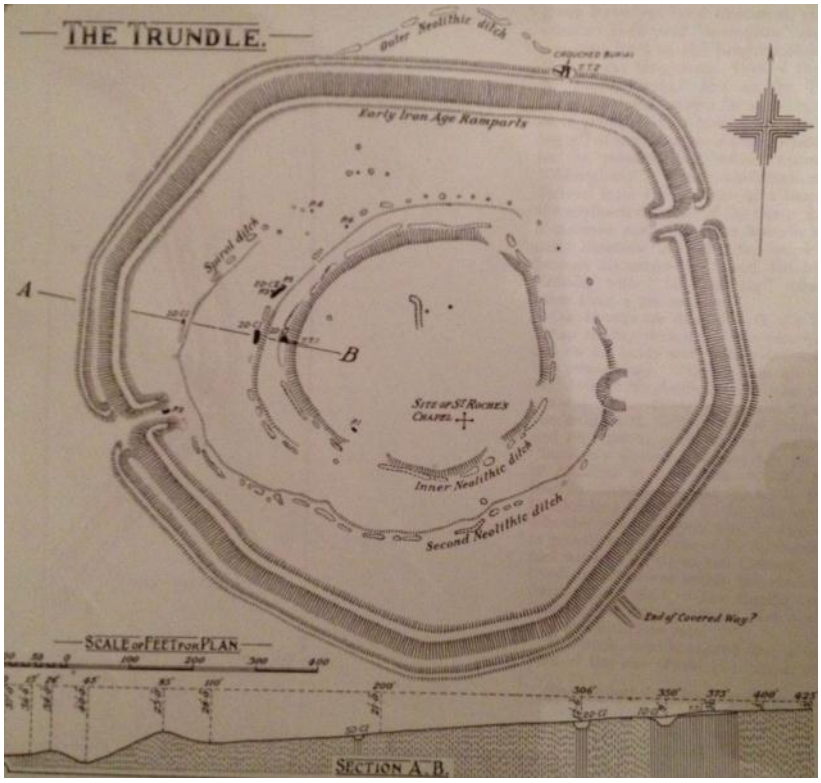
Chalk blocks with incised lines or perforations are a fairly common feature from Neolithic sites. However, they have been found only at three enclosures in Sussex (see table 1); The Trundle; Whitehawk; and Halnaker Hill. The perforated objects have been compared to similar pieces found at Harrow Hill flint mine. Following experiments conducted by Peter Drewett, it has been suggested that the circular blocks with hour-glass perforations function well as spindle whorls and that the larger chalk blocks function as loom weights (Bedwin, O & Aldsworth, F G, 1981) and agrees with Curwen's view of the chalk objects found at Whitehawk. He believed them to be loom weights and evidence of weaving (Curwen, E C, 1954).

With the exception of Whitehawk and Offham, most enclosures in Sussex have not been subject to extensive excavation. Therefore, the evidence found to date may not be representative of the actual quantity of these chalk objects.

The Trundle

Curwen's first season of excavation at The Trundle in 1928 revealed several chalk objects from Neolithic contexts.

Figure 1. The 1928 Excavations at The Trundle - Plan and Trench Sections

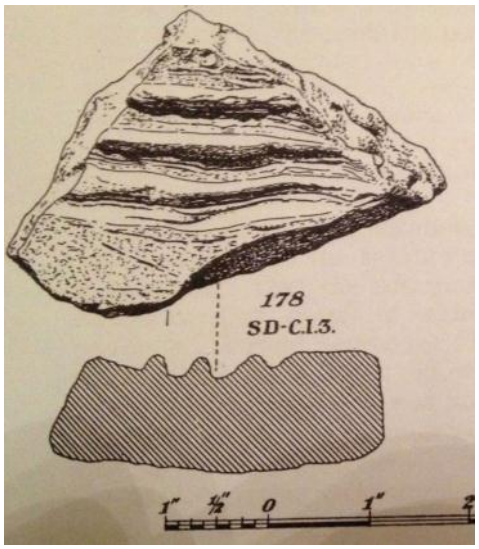


(Curwen, E C, 1929, p.33)

A piece of chalk with incised lines was excavated from the trench put over the end of a segment of the spiral ditch in the west of the enclosure. It was found in cutting 1, spit 3, a fine chalky mould at a depth of 60 - 75 cm. This layer was above the primary ditch fill of chalk rubble. In addition to the piece of incised chalk, 4 flint flakes, a few sherds of neolithic pottery and a few ox bones were excavated from the same context. However, there were no human remains.

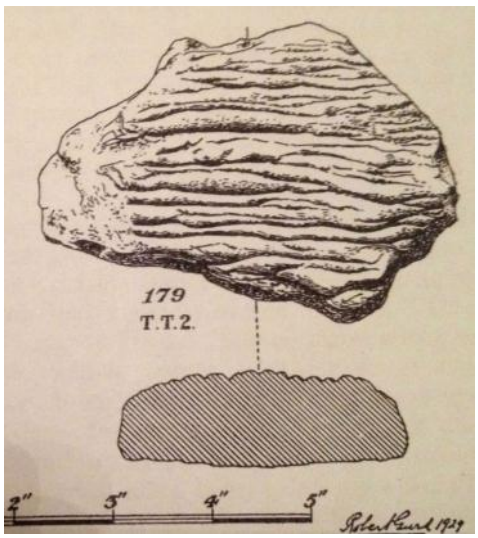
A second piece of chalk with incised lines was excavated from Trial Trench 2. This was dug through the outer Iron Age rampart where the eastern end of the outer neolithic ditch appears to run under the rampart in the north part of the enclosure. It was in this trench that a crouched burial was found. The skeleton was female and cut into context 3 composed of fine chalk rubble, the same context as the piece of incised chalk. However, the piece of chalk was not found in association with the burial. More recently, radiocarbon dating has proven that the burial dates to the Iron Age (Whittle et al, 2011).

Figure 2. Piece of Incised Chalk from Spiral Ditch at The Trundle



(Curwen, E C, 1929, p.62)

Figure 3. Piece of Incised Chalk from Trial Trench 2 at The Trundle



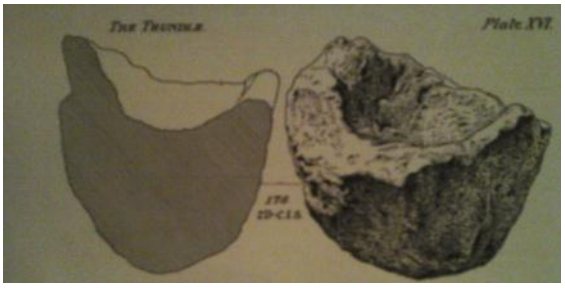
(Curwen, E C, 1929, p.62)

Both pieces of chalk resemble similar incised lines found in the chalk at Harrow Hill flint mine.

In addition to the incised pieces of chalk,two chalk cups were also excavated, similar to ones found at Cissbury flint mines and interpreted as possible lamps.

The first chalk cup was excavated from the second ditch, cutting 1, spit 5 at a depth of 36 - 54 inches. This was found at the bottom of the trench in chalk rubble.

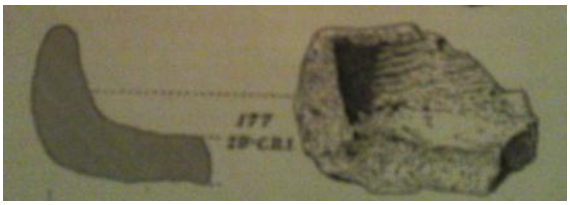
Figure 4. Chalk Cup from the Second Ditch Cutting 1 at The Trundle



The location of the second chalk cup may have been mislabelled in the report. In the body of the test it is stated it was found in the second ditch, cutting 1, spit 1. However, both the drawing of the object in the report and the finds table indicate it was located in the second ditch, cutting 2, spit 1 at a depth of 0 - 9 inches in a layer of mouldy chalk. This appears to be a mixed layer with modern and Iron Age material, as well as Neolithic pottery.

Figure 5. Part of a Chalk Cup from the Second Ditch, Cutting II from The Trundle

(Curwen, E C, 1929, p.62)



Several other chalk objects were excavated which Curwen described as spindle whorls and loom weights. However, these were excavated from Iron Age contexts.

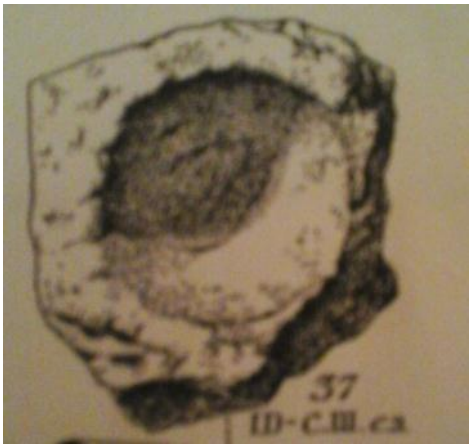
In Curwen's second season of excavation at The Trundle in 1930 further chalk objects were excavated.

A trench was placed over the inner ditch (cutting III). This was positioned to the north of the trench opened in 1928 over a causeway in the west part of the enclosure. Three chalk objects were found in the bottom of the ditch in the chalk rubble fill at a depth of 43 - 56 inches; a large chalk block with a semi-circular notch; a large block of chalk with a central hour-glass perforation; and a chalk cup. Some sherds of neolithic pottery and a few flint flakes were also found in the same context.

Figure 6. Chalk objects from the Inner Ditch Cutting III from The Trundle

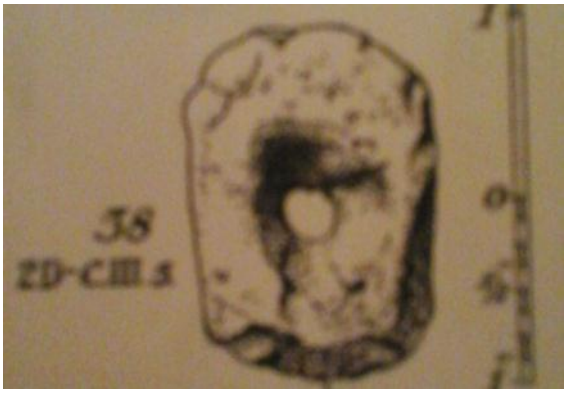
(Curwen, E C, 1930, p.112)

(Curwen, E C, 1930, p.140)



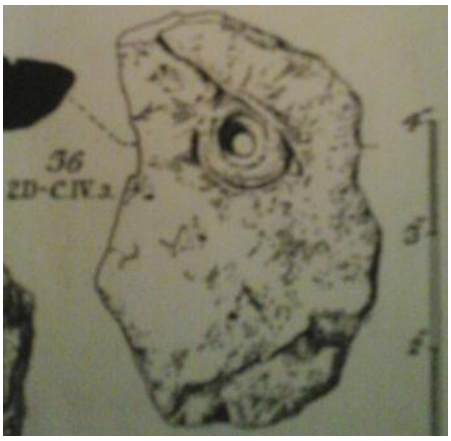
Two cuttings, III and IV were placed across the second ditch between two causeways and between cuttings I and II from the 1928 excavations. In spit 5 at the bottom of cutting III a small perforated chalk block was found in the chalk rubble layer at a depth of 36 - 48 inches. In spit 4 at the bottom of cutting IV another slightly larger chalk block with a perforation was found in the chalk rubble at a depth of 27 - 48 inches.

Figure 7. Small Perforated Chalk Object from Second Ditch, Cutting 3 from The Trundle



(Curwen, E C, 1930, p.140)

Figure 8. Perforated Chalk Object from Second Ditch, Cutting IV from The Trundle



(Curwen, E C, 1930, p.140)

As with the 1928 excavation, several other chalk objects were excavated which Curwen classed as spindle whorls and loom weights and again all were found in Iron Age pits, rather than Neolithic contexts.

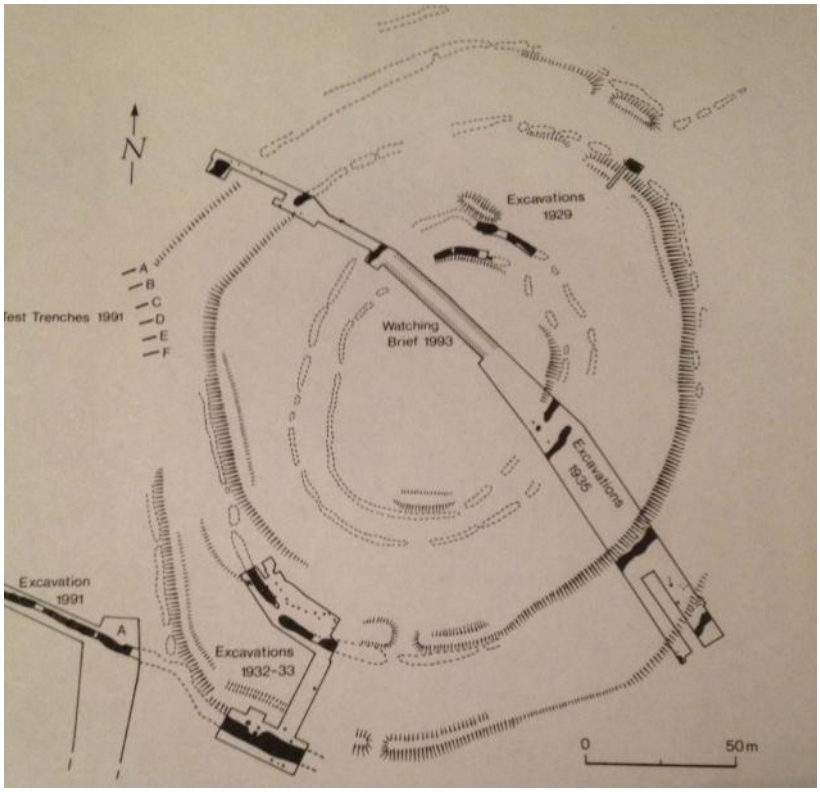
Whitehawk

A number of excavations have been undertaken at Whitehawk, often as rescue excavations as a result of development, despite the site being a scheduled ancient monument. The majority of these excavations were undertaken in the first half of the twentieth century. Figure 9 below shows a plan of the Whitehawk enclosure and highlights the location of all previous excavations.

Williams' 1929 excavation was undertaken following concerns of further destruction of the monument through the commencement of building work. Six cuttings were made in the inner ditch, six cuttings in the second ditch and one in the third ditch Six chalk objects were excavated from these cuttings.

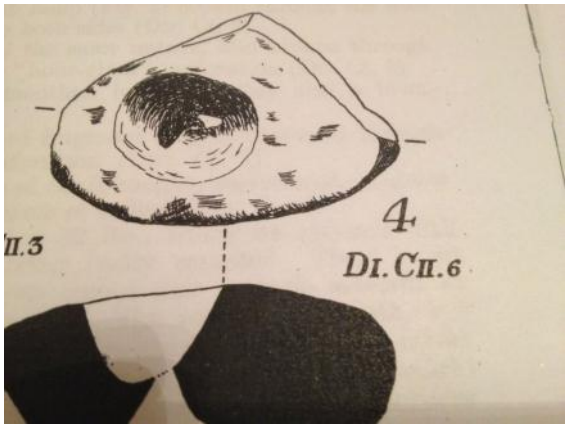
A small piece of roughly trimmed chalk with incomplete perforations was found in Ditch I from cutting II, spit 6. This context comprised of chalk rubble at a depth of 45-54". The context also contained a few animal bones and flint flakes.

Figure 9. Plan of Whitehawk and Location of Excavations



(Russell, M & Rudling, D, 1996, p.41)

Figure 10. Small Perforated piece of chalk from First Ditch, Cutting II, from Whitehawk

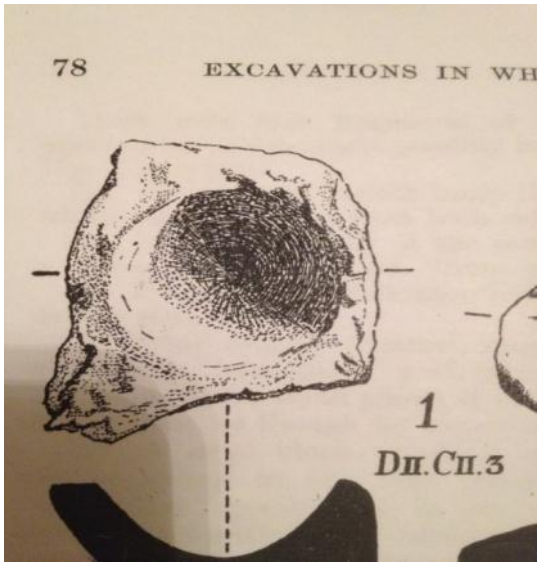


(Williamson, R P R, 1930, p.78)

A large smooth chalk block with perforations was found in Ditch I, cutting VI, spit 3. This context also contained a child's femur and a human ulna. Unlike other chalk objects, this piece of chalk was buried with disarticulated human remains at a depth of 20-30".

A chalk cup was excavated from Ditch II, cutting II, spit 3. This context was located at a depth of 18-27" and contained a black mould. Several animal bones were found in this context.

Figure 11. Chalk cup from Ditch II Cutting II from Whitehawk



(Williamson, R P R, 1930, p.78)

Curwen's 1932-33 excavation was another emergency excavation in advance of levelling of the ground for a pull up area for the racecourse. The excavation was carried out in the southern part of the monument in the third and fourth ditch circuits.

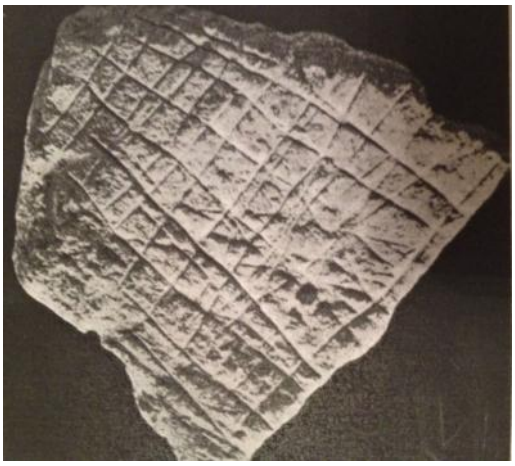
The chalk pieces were all found in the third ditch circuit from a layer of dark chalk rubble, just above the primary ditch fill. Two pieces of perforated chalk and two pieces of incised chalk was found with an adult female and child articulated burial, together with two fossils and ox bones. Not far from this burial, in the same ditch and context another female was buried with a fossil.

Curwen's 1935 excavation was undertaken in advance of a road being constructed through the centre of the enclosure. The proposed route was excavated. Curwen divided the site into two sections. Section A covered the eastern half of the monument intersecting four ditch circuits. Section B covered the western half of the monument intersecting four ditch circuits.

Three chalk objects were excavated from Section A in the eastern half. These were:

- A chalk cup found in Ditch I in context 2, a deep layer of grey-black filling that also contained large quantities of Neolithic pottery, animal bones and flint flakes.
- A piece of triangular perforated chalk from Ditch III context 4, chalk rubble at the bottom of the ditch, also containing some Neolithic pottery sherds and animal bones.
- A four-sided piece of chalk with incised lines resembling a chessboard. This was also found in Ditch III from context 4 from the bottom of the ditch.

Figure 12. The Chessboard piece of chalk from Ditch III from Whitehawk



(Curwen, E C, 1936, p.86)

Two chalk objects were excavated from Section B in the western half of the enclosure. These were:

- A piece of chalk with incised lines found in Ditch III, context 6, a layer of chalk silt just above the bottom of the ditch

- A piece of chalk with incised lines. This was excavated from hole 51, a pit 4ft, 4in below the level of the chalk. This pit was located just to the southern edge of a causeway in the third ditch circuit. At about two feet from the bottom of the pit a piece of chalk with incised lines was excavated just above the articulated skeleton of a child.

Human Bones and Chalk Objects

Several theories have been proposed to account for the human bones found at Neolithic enclosures. Curwen believed them to represent evidence of cannibalism. His argument was based on burnt skull pans associated with burnt pottery in the third circuit ditch at Whitehawk (Curwen, E C, 1936).

The evidence of human remains from the Sussex enclosures does appear to show a correlation between the location within the enclosure and articulated remains. The articulated remains are all found in the outer ditches and all in secondary layers in ditches, as opposed to the primary fills. This might support ideas about the phased nature and use of enclosures, with the outer circuits being developed later than the inner circuit. This might also suggest a change in burial practices or meaning in the deposition of human bones, changing from one of placing disarticulated remains in the ditch to one of articulated burial. Alternatively, articulated remains might be an extension of the disarticulated ideology, sustaining a continuation of identifying local sites of importance.

At some other Neolithic enclosures in Britain the disarticulated remains are dominated by skulls. The evidence of skulls has been used to support arguments for a need to incorporate "identified elements of certain individuals" (Russell, M, 2001, 78). However, the evidence of skulls is minimal at Sussex enclosures based on current excavated

Table 2. Human Remains at Sussex Causewayed Enclosures

Other Objects	Chalk Objects	Human Remains	Sex	Adult / Child	Articulated / Disarticulated	Trench	Circuit	Ditch Fill Layer	Site
		Phalanx, rib			D		Inner	Secondary	Offham
		Mandible			D		Outer	Secondary	Offham
		Mandible			D		Outer	Primary	Offham
		Fibula			D		Outer	Primary	Offham
		Femur			D		Outer	Secondary	Offham
		Skelton	M	A	A		Outer	Secondary	Offham
		6 fragments of leg bone			D		Inner	Primary	Bury Hill
Perforated fossil		Skeleton	F	A	A		Outer	Secondary	Trundle
		Humeri, ulna, femur, vertebra, pelvis			D		Inner	Secondary	Whitehawk
Ox, pig, sheep, deer bones		2 humeri, skull, mandible			D		Third	Secondary	Whitehawk
Fossil echinoid		Skeleton	F	A	A		Third	Secondary	Whitehawk
2 echinoid fossils, ox radius	2 perforated chalk blocks, 2 large incised chalk blocks	Skeleton	F	A	A		Third	Secondary	Whitehawk
2 echinoid fossils, ox radius	2 perforated chalk blocks, 2 large incised chalk blocks	Skeleton		C	A		Third	Secondary	Whitehawk
3 sherd pottery, 3 mussel shells		Skeleton	M	A	A		Second	Secondary	Whitehawk
3 sherds pottery	Incised chalk block	Skeleton		C	A		Third	Secondary	Whitehawk

material; a few fragments at Whitehawk and a small number of mandibles at Offham and Whitehawk. There is a predominance of long bones in the disarticulated remains at the Sussex enclosures, which is also the case at other enclosures throughout Britain, This may represent links to a mobile society and the circulation of bones within the community with periodic deposition. However, as with other samples from the Sussex enclosures, the sample sizes are too small to support anything more than assumptions about purpose or meaning.

In the absence of skulls at the Sussex sites, it may be that identity was conferred on the remains through the deposition of artefacts with articulated burials.

There are not many articulated human remains excavated from Sussex enclosures, therefore it is not a large sample to make a general hypotheses of practices associated with gender or identity. However, from this small sample it is clear there are differences in artefactual deposition associated with male and female skeletons. The male skeleton at Offham did not have any other artefacts associated with it and the male skeleton from Whitehawk was buried with pottery and mussel shells.

The only known Neolithic female and child articulated remains have come from Whitehawk. All have either fossils or incised chalk blocks associated with the burials.

Only three radiocarbon dates have been obtained from articulated skeletons at Sussex enclosures However, the radiocarbon dates of the three skeletons that have been obtained (in table 3) show they are broadly contemporary and, therefore, it could be assumed that the burial practices were also contemporary and might be associated with gender. The two female skeletons are those found in the 1932-33 excavation, one of them buried with a child.

Table 3: Radiocarbon Dates From Articulated Human Remains at Sussex Enclosures

Radiocarbon Date	Sex	Context	Ditch	Site
3640-3520 cal BC (68% probability) 3660-3380 cal BC (95% probability)	F	CII	III	Whitehawk
3640-3530 cal BC (68% probability) 3650-3520 cal BC (95% probability)	F	CII-IV	III	Whitehawk
3635-3505 cal BC (68% probability) 3640-3380 cal BC (95% probability)	M	Segment 4	Outer	Offham

(Albrecht, B G, 2010)

Discussion

There are a variety of chalk objects of differing sizes and treatment; some having perforations, others incised lines. It is a possibility that the inclusion of incised chalk blocks with adult female and child burials is unique to Whitehawk, although in the absence of other child and adult female skeletons from the other Sussex enclosures this cannot be confirmed. Incised chalk blocks were excavated at The Trundle, however, were not associated with human burials. This may have more to do with the limited excavation at other Sussex enclosures. However, evidence from other enclosures in the UK might suggest that this is a practice specific to Whitehawk. The female and child articulated remains from other enclosures in the UK, in particular Hambledon Hill and Windmill Hill, do not have chalk objects associated with the burials.

An alternative to gender identity might be functional identity, with an association of buried artefacts with flint mining. There are similarities between the chalk objects excavated from the enclosures and those excavated from flint mines, in particular incised chalk blocks and chalk cups. The 'chessboard piece of incised chalk from Whitehawk is very similar to one found at Harrow Hill and chalk cups have been found at Cissbury.

Sussex was a major centre for flint mining in the Neolithic. It is possible therefore that flint mining is represented at enclosures due to its importance within the community. It is interesting to note that incised chalk objects have been found only at the two largest enclosures in Sussex; The Trundle and Whitehawk. Drewett concluded that these were the two main enclosures controlling the regional territories and linked to the production of flint. The other enclosures were subsidiary. It is also possible that those who were buried with incised chalk blocks at Whitehawk worked within the mines, the chalk pieces representing their association with mining during their life.

Further work will be required to confirm these hypotheses. A greater sample of human remains would be required and an evaluation of associated artefacts from their contexts to determine if the inclusion of chalk objects with burials was a general practice associated with adult females and children, or if this was unique to Whitehawk. This would necessitate the excavation of larger areas of the known Sussex enclosures. However, most are scheduled monuments and is not likely to be possible.

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Excavation at the Goblestubbs Copse East Enclosure Easter 2016

By Gordon Hayden and Amie Friend

1. Background to the Project

In the late summer of 2014 members of English Heritage and Worthing Archaeological Society (hereafter WAS), had the opportunity to walkover the site in preparation for an article on previous work undertaken in the area for a subsequent *Sussex Archaeological Collections* volume (McOmish and Hayden 2015). The walkover identified a series of features, some of which had been previously recognised but un-surveyed by WAS (Allison 2009). The features consisted of a number of unrecorded earthworks leading off the enclosure and at least one field system underlying the enclosure complex. The newly recognised earthworks were highly suggestive of phases of activity but were of unknown date. This interpretation was further enhanced by the LiDAR survey carried out on behalf of the South Downs National Park Authority *Secrets of the High Woods* project.

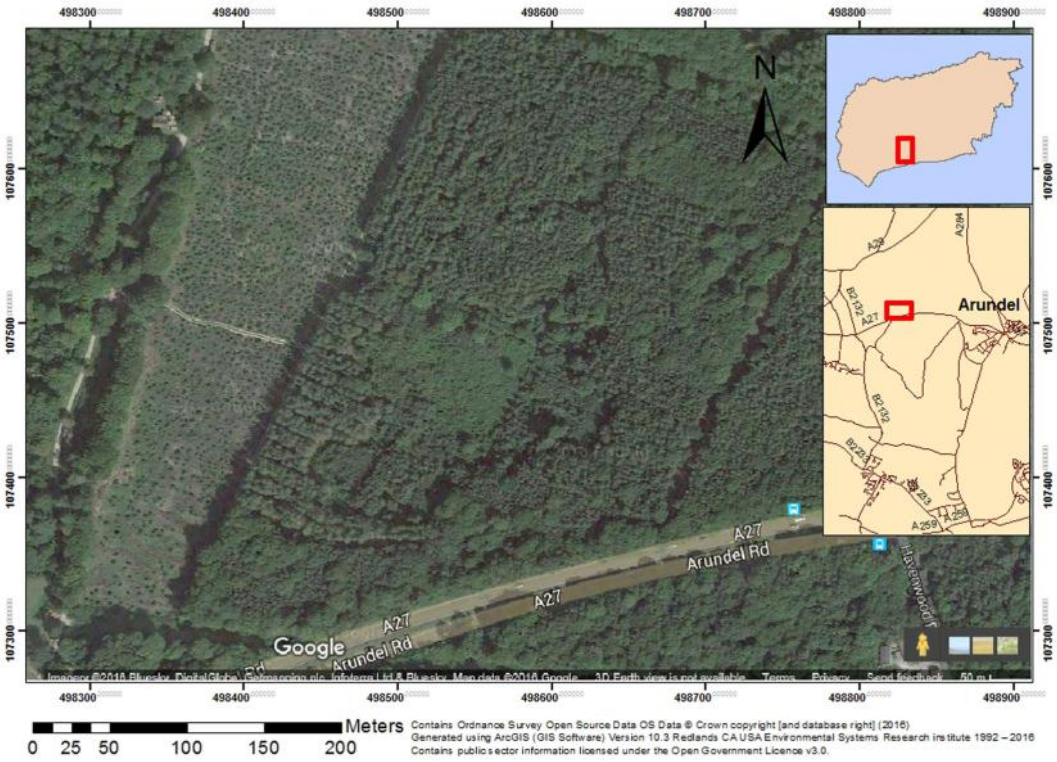
It is postulated that the Goblestubbs Copse enclosure complex forms part of a larger *oppidum* (McOmish 2013). If the *sub-oppidum* theory is correct it would be the first time that one has been positively identified on the chalk downs of West Sussex east of the Chichester Entrenchments. Alternatively given the presence of pottery datable to the Bronze Age and earlier phases of the Iron Age found during the previous excavation by WAS in 2006 (McOmish and Hayden 2015), these earlier earthworks could pre-date the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. Given that the previous excavation had shown that not all the enclosure elements appeared to be contemporaneous, permission was sought from the landowner, the Norfolk Estate, to carry out a further excavation to ascertain the date of construction and abandonment of the enclosures, and also to record their condition for future research and conservation, due to the fact they are situated in a woodland environment which has had several episodes of tree planting and felling within living memory. The excavation took place between 28th March and 6th April 2016 and a site code (GCWA16) was assigned.

2. Site Location and Geology

The site (Figure 1 on page 14) forms part of a larger enclosure complex with two components separated by a modern trackway. The eastern component (hereafter referred to as Goblestubbs Copse East) was the subject of this investigation.

This site is centred at SU 98580757 and at this point lies at a height of approximately 39m above Ordnance Datum. The western component of the enclosure complex (hereafter referred to as Goblestubbs Copse West) is a scheduled site (SAM No. West Sussex 59; NMR No. SU 90 NE 16). However, the Goblestubbs Copse East component is situated outside the scheduled area approximately 50m to the east. The underlying geology consists of chalk overlain by a substantial tertiary capping of clay-with-flints, with the enclosure complex situated on a sand and gravel terrace.

Figure 1. Location map of the Goblestubbs Copse enclosure complex (Google, 2016)



3. Archaeological Background

Goblestubbs Copse lies in dense woodland approximately 2km to the west of the town of Arundel. The woodland forms part of a larger wooded landscape which has been the subject of a number of surveys and excavations over the years. These are bounded by the large earthen ditch and rampart known as the War Dyke (Hadrian Allcroft 1922) to the west and the River Arun to the east. The War Dyke has been interpreted as the easternmost earthwork of the Chichester Entrenchments, or possibly defining a separate Late Iron Age community to the Chichester enclave (Hamilton and Manley 1999). A number of important sites lie within this defined area including the so-called 'groups/ villages' in Rewell Wood, the Dalesdown enclosure and the 'Circus' (Curwen and Curwen 1918; 1920; 1928; Hadrian Allcroft 1920; McOmish and Hayden 2015). To the east lies the site of Shepherd's Garden (Frazer Hearne 1936) which crosses the AD 43 divide and is contemporary with the latest known phase of Goblestubbs Copse East.

As far as can be ascertained, excavations first took place at Goblestubbs Copse West under the direction of Con Ainsworth and Dr. H.B. Ratcliffe-Densham in 1972. A recent re-evaluation of the surviving finds would place the excavated features as being of early-mid Roman date *c*. AD 60-220 (McOmish and Hayden 2015).

The excavation at Goblestubbs Copse East carried out by WAS in 2006 consisted of four trenches, two of which (Trenches 1 and 3) have established beyond reasonable doubt that the northern enclosure straddles the AD 43 divide (*c*. AD 20-60), but Trench 2 over the southern arm of the southern enclosure was suggestive of a 1st century BC date (*ibid*). Trench 4 was not fully excavated due to a lack of available resources. The results of the 2006 excavation did suggest that not all the elements of the enclosure complex are contemporary, hinting at the longevity of the site.

4. Excavation Objectives and Methodology

4.1 Objectives

The project design identified the following archaeological objectives;

4.1.1 To investigate what the observed earthworks represent

Recent surveys of Goblestubbs Copse East clearly show an earthwork extending southwestwards from the southwestern corner of the southern enclosure. Therefore the first objective was to ascertain whether this earthwork was indeed ancient, and whether the two enclosures previously recorded thus sit within a larger enclosure system. Given that the southern arm of the southern enclosure has been dated to the 1st century BC, but the northern enclosure has been

dated to the early-mid 1st century AD, another critical point was to understand whether the northern arm of the so-called 'Annexe' extending southeastwards from the eastern arm of the northern enclosure (McOmish and Hayden 2015), was modified to accommodate the later enclosure.

4.1.2 To further establish a chronology for the development of the enclosures

The linear earthworks clearly run into each other and, in some cases, appear to cut or abut each other. It was therefore desirable to establish their relative relationships in order to establish a chronology of occupation. To this end it was hoped the excavation would provide sufficient material to allow secure dating of the linear earthworks and enclosure boundaries.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Positioning of Trenches

Two excavation trenches were hand dug and positioned to half-section two of the linear features targeted by recent field reconnaissance and the LiDAR survey of the area. The positioning of both trenches was in some respects dictated by the available space between trees, as there is extensive tree cover over the site. Consequently the size and position of the trenches took into account the safety interests of those working on the site and also preservation of the trees.

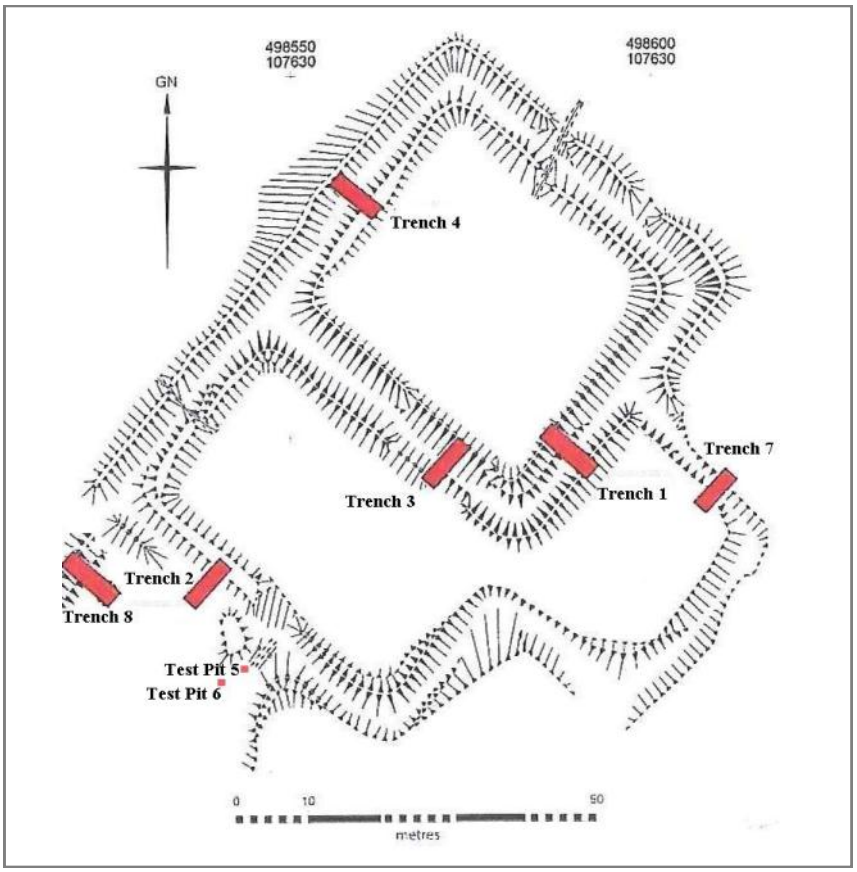
4.2.2 Trench Numbering

The numbering of the trenches was determined by the available documentary record. The context register from the previous excavation carried out by WAS in 2006 (site code: GCW06) lists six trenches. These trenches consisted of four excavation trenches (one not excavated to any great depth) and two 1m^2 test pits. However verbal communication with members of the previous excavation team was more uncertain, and varied between two and four test pits. With this in mind the site directors agreed to go with the available documentary evidence, and in the interests of continuity, the two new trenches were in consequence numbered Trenches 7 and 8 (Figure 2).

4.2.3 Trench Layouts

Trench 7 was aligned approximately north to south across the inner and outer banks and the ditch in-between the northern arm of the so-called 'Annexe' which forms the easternmost known element of the enclosure system. The trench was cut 6.00m in length and 2.00m in width. However due to a lack of available

Figure 2: Plan of the Goblestubbs Copse East complex showing approximate positions of the 2006 and Easter 2016



resources after the topsoil and the first 20cm spit were removed, a slot 1.00m wide was excavated along the entire western side of the trench.
Trench 8 was aligned approximately west to east across the linear anomaly highlighted by recent field reconnaissance and the LiDAR survey.
This linear feature possibly formed part of the south-westernmost element of the enclosure system. The trench was cut 5.00m in length and 2.00m in width. However due to the presence of a root system relating to an adjacent tree, after removing the topsoil and the first 20cm spit, a section 80cm in length stretching across the entire width of the westernmost end of the trench, was left unexcavated for reasons of safety and tree preservation. Additionally, due to a lack of available resources, a slot 1.00m wide was then excavated along the remaining southern side of the trench.

5. Excavation Results

5.1 Trench 7

Two archaeological features were recognised in this trench. The northern arm of the 'Annexe' ditch, the cut of which (Context 710) was recognized at 0.30m below the modern day ground surface. This feature stretched for 3.55m at the widest point, with its deepest point being 1.65m below the level of the top of the ditch. The ditch cut was a wide V-shape with a very slight flat base (Figure 3). The fill of the ditch was composed of sand and clay, with very sparse flint nodules and occasional slight gravel lenses. A primary fill (Context 721) 0.15m in depth at the base, with a 0.18m thick concentration of silt on the northern side of the ditch, was observed.

Enclosed within the 'Annexe' ditch was a second ditch, the cut of which (Context 708) was recognized at 0.45m below the modern day ground surface and 0.08m in from the cut on the southern side of the larger ditch (Figure 4). This second ditch was 2.50m at the widest point, with its deepest point being 0.85m. It is likely that this ditch was subsequently cut at some point after the backfilling of the 'Annexe' ditch, and the fill was composed of the same material as that of the larger ditch. The cut of this subsequent ditch was less V-shaped than its predecessor. No evidence of the interface where any of the ditch banks sat on the ancient ground surface could be discerned, due to the homogenous nature of the sub-soil. The fills within both features contained worked flint dating from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age, indicating re-deposition of residual material. There was a marked concentration of flint finds, mostly of Late Bronze Age date, on the southern side of the ditch which could be suggestive of an earlier prehistoric deposit being disturbed or removed by the initial cutting of the ditch, and this material was subsequently re-deposited during the backfilling of the ditch.
A bead rimmed Southern Atrebatic Overlap pottery vessel found in the upper fill of the northern arm of the 'Annexe' ditch, indicates the feature was most likely backfilled by the 3rd quarter of the 1st century AD. However, no secure dating evidence was found within the fill of the subsequent smaller ditch.

Figure 3. View of the main ditch in Trench 7, looking northwestwards (photo: © Worthing Archaeological Society)

Figure 4. View of the southern end of Trench 7 showing a re-cut within the ditch, looking northwards (photo: © Worthing Archaeological Society)

Figure 5. View of the ditch and re-cut shallow gully-like feature in Trench 8, looking southwards (photo: © Worthing Archaeological Society)

5.2 Trench 8

A further two archaeological features were recognised in this trench. The first was a shallow bowl-shaped ditch, the cut of which (Context 808) was recognized at 0.05m below the modern day ground surface. This feature stretched for 3.60m at the widest point, with its deepest point being 0.82m. Enclosed within this was a second shallow gully-like feature the cut of which (Context 806) was also recognized at 0.05m below the modern day ground surface. The cut was 1.94m at the widest point, with its deepest point being 0.45m. This gully-like feature was a subsequent re-cut at some point after the backfilling of the initial bowl-shaped ditch. No evidence of a bank related to either cut or any primary fills (or silting up) could be recognized. The fills within both features were composed of sand and clay, with very sparse flint nodules, and contained worked flint dating from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age. Below these features a clay and flint layer/deposit was observed. This was initially thought to have been archaeological and an attempt was made to half-section the layer. However after excavating to a depth of 0.50m, and with no finds emerging, it was decided to call a halt. It was deemed that this thick clay and flint layer/deposit was most likely a natural occurrence (see 'Discussion' below.)

5.3 Discussion

The first note of interest in Trench 7 is that the profile of the larger ditch did not exactly replicate either of the two ditches of the northern enclosure fully excavated in 2006 (McOmish and Hayden 2015: Figures 18-21). Consequently all three enclosure ditches show a marked lack of uniformity, although all three appear to have been virtually contemporaneously cut. Accordingly it is therefore unlikely that the northern arm of the 'Annexe' was modified to incorporate the northern enclosure, and all the northernmost elements were planned from the outset to be part of the same enclosure system. The scant pottery found during this excavation, further indicates that the northern enclosure element at Goblestubbs Copse East was constructed around the beginning of the 1st century AD, but then strangely abandoned during the early part of the third quarter of the century. This contrasts with the Goblestubbs Copse West component which continues in use until the early part of the 3rd century AD. A virtually contemporaneous Arun-Valley bowl which was found in the fill immediately under the cut of the subsequent smaller ditch provides a *terminus post quem* for this feature. No secure dating evidence was found within the fill of this subsequent ditch, but the lack of a primary fill or silting suggests the feature was not open for very long.

Figure 6. View of the natural clay-with-flint layer underlying the shallow ditch in Trench 8, looking westwards (photo: © Worthing Archaeological Society)

The dating of the ditch and gully in Trench 8 is also problematical. Given the lack of any finds post-dating the Late Bronze Age, it is postulated that the shallow bowl-shaped ditch is likely to be prehistoric, pre-dating and therefore not related to the enclosure complex. The cut of this ditch (Context 808) lay immediately above a thick clay-with-flints layer, which was most likely to be a natural occurrence given that the area of the site appears to have been subject to periglacial processes. Indeed the clay-with-flints layer in this area is 3-6m in depth (Matt Pope *pers. comm.*). The fills within both features contained worked flint dating from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age, indicating a lack of secure stratification. The fill of the subsequent gully-like feature also contained a sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, but given the homogenous nature of both fills, it is difficult to ascertain beyond reasonable doubt that the subsequent gully-like feature could be securely dated, and the re-deposition of residual material during backfilling at some point in the past cannot be ruled out. Indeed the re-deposited worked flint finds in both trenches can only provide hints as to the longevity of activity on the site, and what that activity consisted of. The recent field reconnaissance carried out in 2014 recognised a field system underlying both enclosures. Therefore it is conceivable that the concentration of flints dating to the Late Bronze Age could be related to this phase. Only fieldwork carried out in an area devoid of later activity would prove this hypothesis.

6. Further Work

Given that this excavation has verified that all the northernmost elements were planned from the outset to be part of the same enclosure system, it is of primary importance to understand why there appears to be earlier pottery in Trench 2 which was excavated in 2006. As this trench was not excavated down to the natural, it is imperative this work is carried out to provide a better understanding of the longevity of occupation within the eastern enclosure. Furthermore an excavation of the linear anomaly, highlighted by the LiDAR survey, and postulated as the track leading to the eastern enclosure entrance could define the nature of activity within the enclosure itself. This work was carried out in August 2016 and will be the subject of a future report.

7. The Finds

7.1 Pottery– By Gordon Hayden

Introduction and Summary

The excavation yielded 4 sherds (weighing 47 grams) of pottery. The diagnostic rims found in this assemblage have a combined date range of *c*. AD 20-90, but there is also one sherd of Late Bronze Age and one sherd of post-medieval to modern pottery found during the excavation.

The Pottery Fabrics

Fabric FT2: Prehistoric Flint-Tempered Coarseware 2

Handmade - Late Bronze Age in date.

Fabric ST3: Southern Atrebatic Overlap Sandy Coarseware 2

Handmade, but tournette-finished - The major period of production is from the very early-1st century AD until *c*. AD 60 (Hayden 2011).

Fabric ST6A: ArunbValley Reduced Coarseware 1

Wheel-thrown – The major period of production dates from the mid-1st century to the latter part of the 2nd century AD (Lyne 2005a).

Fabric PM3: Post-Medieval to Modern Oxidised Ware

Wheel-thrown – Probably 19th-20th century AD.

The Pottery Forms

Two diagnostic rims were found, both within the main ditch fill from Trench 7 (Table 1). A bead rimmed Southern Atrebatic Overlap bowl or jar (Figure 7) has a parallel in the early ditch at Fishbourne, and there is dated to the late Augustan to Claudian period (Lyne 2005b: pp.68-70 & fig.8, no.1). An everted rimmed Arun Valley bowl is similar to examples at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971: p.194 & fig.91, no.83.2) which date from the Neronian period into the last decade of the 1st century AD.

Table 1. Catalogue of the Pottery

SF No.	Context	Qty	Wgt	Fabric	Rim Dia	EVE	Vessel
7201	701 (topsoil)	1	3g	PM3	N/A	N/A	N/A
7106	702 (spit) 713 (fill)	1	16g	ST3	180mm	0.05	Bead rimmed Bowl/Jar
7113	714 (spit) 713 (fill)	1	22g	ST6A	180mm	0.06	Everted rimmed Bowl
8111	802 (spit) 807 (fill)	1	6g	FT2	N/A	N/A	N/A

Figure 7. A Southern Atrebatic Overlap bead rimmed bowl or jar from the main ditch fill in Trench 7 (photograph © Worthing Archaeological Society)

Discussion of the pottery

With the exception of the single Southern Atrebatic Overlap vessel, none of the Arun Valley Late Iron Age derivative sandy fabrics which characterized the previous excavation at Goblestubbs Copse (Hayden 2013) were found during this excavation. It is highly likely this Southern Atrebatic Overlap bowl/jar is contemporary with those found previously and therefore a date of *c*. AD 20-60 can be assigned to this particular vessel. The Arun Valley bowl also found in the ditch fill can be tentatively dated to *c*. AD 50-90, and therefore a date of somewhere in the early third quarter of the 1st century AD can be postulated for the main backfilling of the ditch. The Late Bronze Age sherd does not emanate from a securely stratified layer and therefore can only hint at the longevity of occupation at the site.

7.2 Worked Flint– By Bob Turner and Gill Turner

The worked flint finds from this excavation are discussed in detail in a separate article within this volume. Suffice to say all the finds were found re-deposited within the fills of later features, but these can provide hints as to the nature and longevity of activity on the site. The flints show a comparatively distinct peak during the Late Bronze Age, whilst some of the cutting tools are highly suggestive of animal husbandry within the vicinity.

Acknowledgements

Our gratitude is extended to Bob and Gill Turner for compiling the worked flint report and to Connie Shirley for compiling the survey report.

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Goblestubbs Copse Flint Report

2006/7, Easter & Summer 2016

By Bob and Gill Turner

Introduction

A total of 316 worked flint finds were recovered from the Society's excavations at Goblestubbs Copse. In 2006/7 42 flints were found and 274 from the 2016 excavations, of which 98 came from the Easter excavation (2016A) and 176 from the Summer excavation (2016B).

The finds have been recorded by context including those found in top soil. In the case of the 2016 excavations, each flint has been allocated a unique small finds number that indicates it was either 3-dimensionally recorded or found in a disturbed context.

For analysis purposes, the flint has been attributed to specific time periods and separated into tool types and debitage. The full archive catalogue is available and only significant items are described and commented on in the report.

The overall view appears to show a predominance of Bronze Age material with an underlying background of Neolithic and earlier activity.

The Finds

2006/7 – 42 Flints

Trench 1 – 11 finds, 5 stratified and 6 top soil

Trench 2 - 12 finds all top soil

Trench 3 - 13 finds, 6 stratified and 7 top soil

Trench 4 - 1 find top soil

Test pit 10 - 3 finds top soil

Test pit 11 - 2 finds top soil

2016A – 98 Flints

Trench 7 - 56 finds, 42 stratified and 14 top soil

Trench 8 - 42 finds, 21 stratified and 21 top soil

2016B – 176 Flints

Trench 2 – 71 finds, 51 stratified, 20 top soil and unstratified

Trench 3 – 1 find, unstratified backfill

Trench 5 – 9 finds, 4 stratified, 5 top soil and unstratified

Trench 6 – 2 finds top soil

Trench 9 – 75 finds, 14 stratified, 61 top soil and unstratified

Trench 10 – 18 finds, 6 stratified, 12 top soil and unstratified

Trench 2 and Test Pits 5 and 6 opened in 2006/7 were re-excavated in 2016B and the test pits designated Trenches 5 and 6. Trench 3 of 2006/7 was backfilled in 2016B.

Raw Material

The site to the south side of the South Downs is geologically situated well above the flint horizons of the lower part of the Upper Chalk. The only naturally occurring flint in the area, apart from quarried flint, is that found within the 'clay-with-flint' deposits. This tends to be of poor quality and pale to mid-grey in colour with light grey or white patches or mottling with fossil inclusions. The dark grey to almost black flint is of far better quality and appears to be brought into the area. A small number of flints exhibit white patination from considerable surface weathering and others show signs of water-rolling and burning. One struck chert flake was recovered of unknown source and date.

The finds from the earlier periods tend to be manufactured from good quality flint whereas the poorer quality local flint has been utilised in the later periods.

Analysis of Combined Assemblage

The flint includes struck flint as well as thermal flakes and miscellaneous natural pieces and, where there are indications of 'use-wear' but no secondary working, these items have been classified as tools and shown as 'utilised' flakes, blades or pieces.

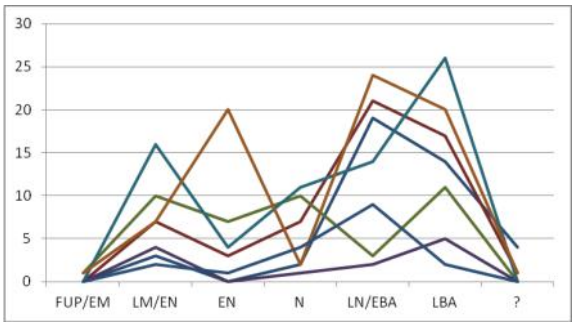
For analysis purposes the flint has been attributed, where possible, to the following time periods:

FUP/EM	Final Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic
LM/EN	Late Mesolithic Early Neolithic
EN	Early Neolithic
N	Neolithic
LN/EBA	Late Neolithic Early Bronze Age
LBA	Late Bronze Age
?	Unable to date

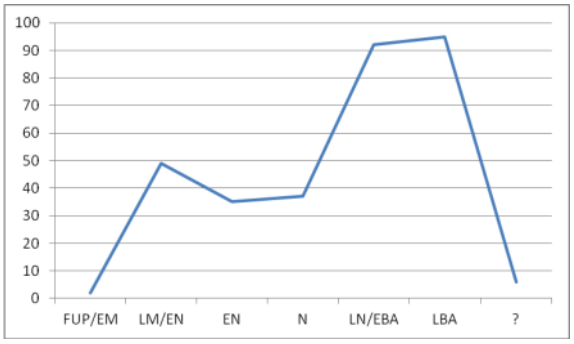
The total combined assemblage of 316 flints has been sorted to the above periods as follows:

	FUP/EM	LM/EN	EN	N	LN/EBA	LBA	?	
2006/7	0	3	0	2	19	14	4	42
2016A TR7	0	7	3	7	21	17	1	56
2016A TR8	1	10	7	10	3	11	0	42
2016B 3/5/6	0	4	0	1	2	5	0	12
2016B TR2	0	16	4	11	14	26	0	71
2016B TR 9	1	7	20	2	24	20	1	75
2016B TR10	0	2	1	4	9	2	0	18
Totals	2	49	35	37	92	95	6	316

Distribution by Trench:



Combined Distribution:



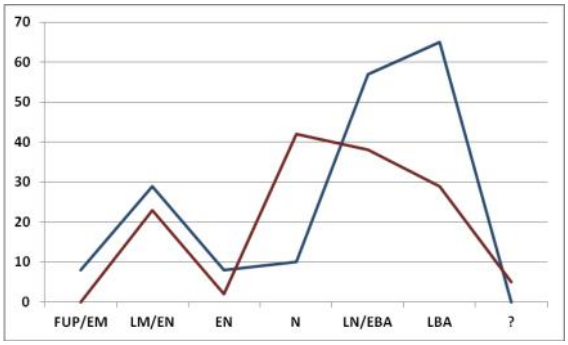
The above shows the total worked flint recovered including both tools and debitage. Some assumptions have been made in attributing debitage to periods by the quality of the flint, where this was found within a context and whether this was associated with other finds. The overall view is one of two distinct periods, Neolithic and Bronze Age with an underlying scatter of material from earlier periods.

It should be noted that the 2016A assemblage included a badly burnt scraper that appeared to be on a truncated blade. This was tentatively allocated to the Early Mesolithic period, although there was some question about this in view of its condition. A similar and better preserved truncated blade with the proximal end modified into a scraper was recovered from the 2016B excavation. This discovery appears to validate the reliability of the previous find and both have now been attributed to the Final Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic transition that would appear to indicate some activity in the vicinity in the Late glacial period.

Of the combined assemblage of 316 flints, 177 have been classified as tools and the finds have been attributed to the following periods:

	FUP/EM	LM/EN	EN	N	LN/EBA	LBA	?	Total
Tools	8	29	8	10	57	65	0	177
Debitage	0	23	2	42	38	29	5	139
						Total Finds		316

Tools and Debitage:

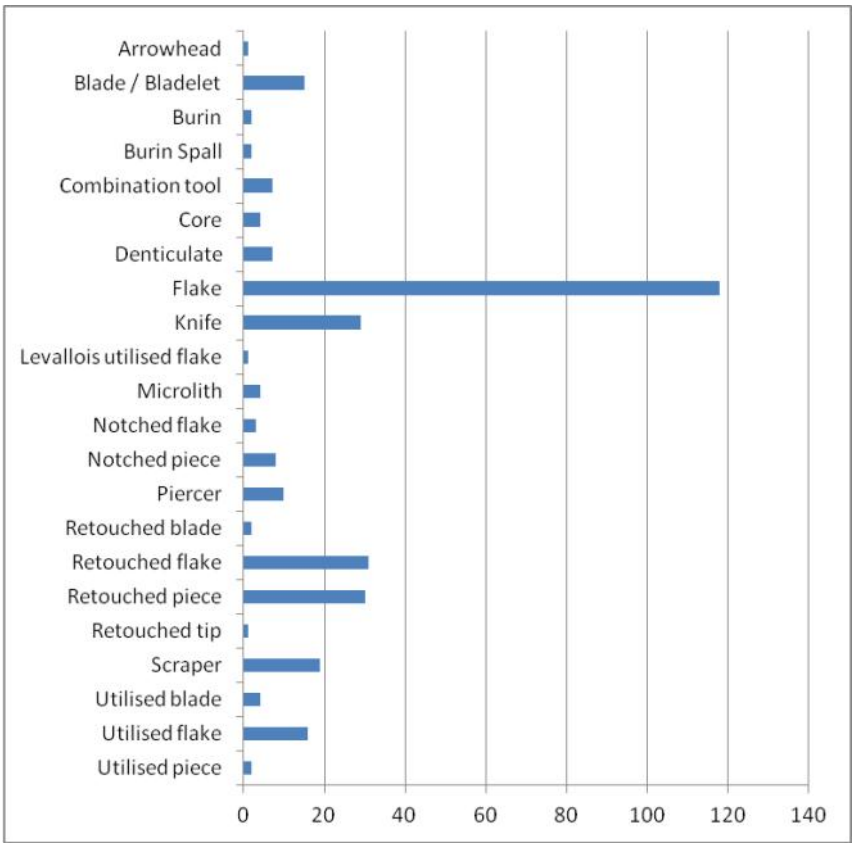


As can be seen there is an initial peak in the Mesolithic followed by a gradual fall and then a sharp rise at the end of the Neolithic into the Bronze Age.

The lack of debitage in the later periods would indicate that the amount of tool production on site was diminishing.

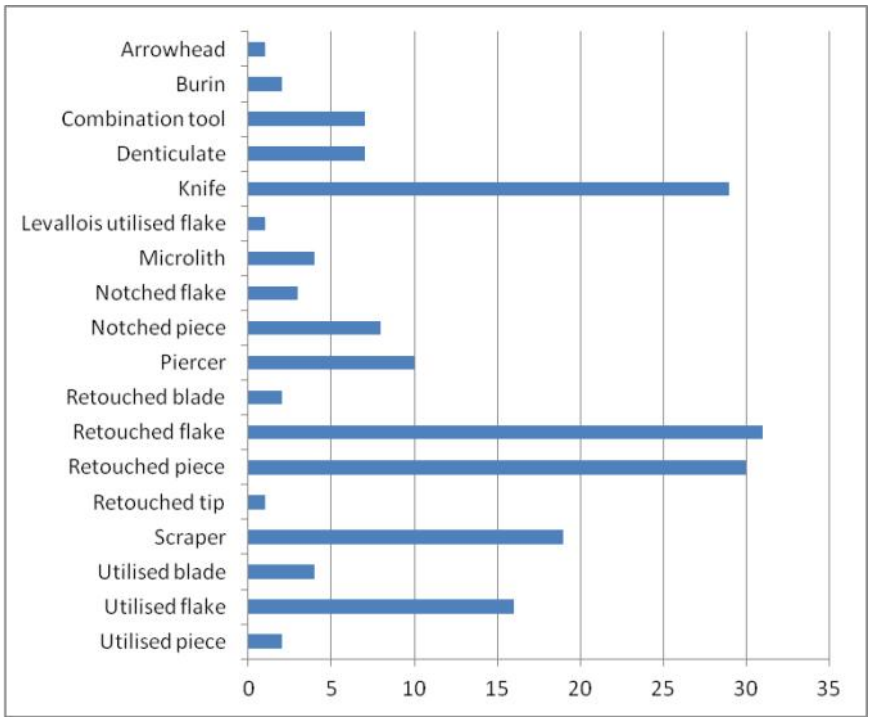
The following table shows the combined tools and debitage recovered from 2006/7 and the 2016A and B Trenches:

Arrowhead	1
Blade/Bladelet	15
Burin	2
Burin Spall	2
Combination Tool	7
Core	4
Denticulate	7
Flake	118
Knife	29
Levallois Utilised Flake	1
Microlith	4
Notched Flake	3
Notched Piece	8
Piercer	10
Retouched Blade	2
Retouched Flake	31
Retouched Piece	30
Retouched Tip	1
Scraper	19
Utilised Blade	4
Utilised Flake	16
Utilised Piece	2



The table below shows the types of tools and the numbers recovered:

Arrowhead	1
Burin	2
Combination Tool	7
Denticulate	7
Knife	29
Levallois Utilised Flake	1
Microlith	4
Notched Flake	3
Notched Piece	8
Piercer	10
Retouched Blade	2
Retouched Flake	31
Retouched Piece	30
Retouched Tip	1
Scraper	19
Utilised Blade	4
Utilised Flake	16
Utilised Piece	2



From this small assemblage, the absence of core tools and lack of significant amounts of debitage would appear to indicate that this was not a habitation site and that the relatively small number of scrapers compared with the large number of cutting tools, would indicate a working environment.

Tools 177

Significant tools are described as follows:

Arrowhead 1

2016B - SF 9106, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 26 x 12 mm (Fig. 1)
Small dark grey leaf-shaped flake retouched on all edges with some invasive retouch on dorsal side. An unsuccessful attempt has been made to remove the dorsal ridge. Early Neolithic.

Burins 2

2016A - SF 8105, Tr. 8, Context 802, size 22 x 16 mm (Fig. 1)
Small grey flake with platform and bulb intact. The distal end and one lateral side are modified to form a dihedral burin. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016A- SF 8224, Tr. 8, Context 804, size 33 x 26 mm
Grey primary flake with cortex retained on platform and modified into a dihedral burin. Early Neolithic

Combination Tools 7

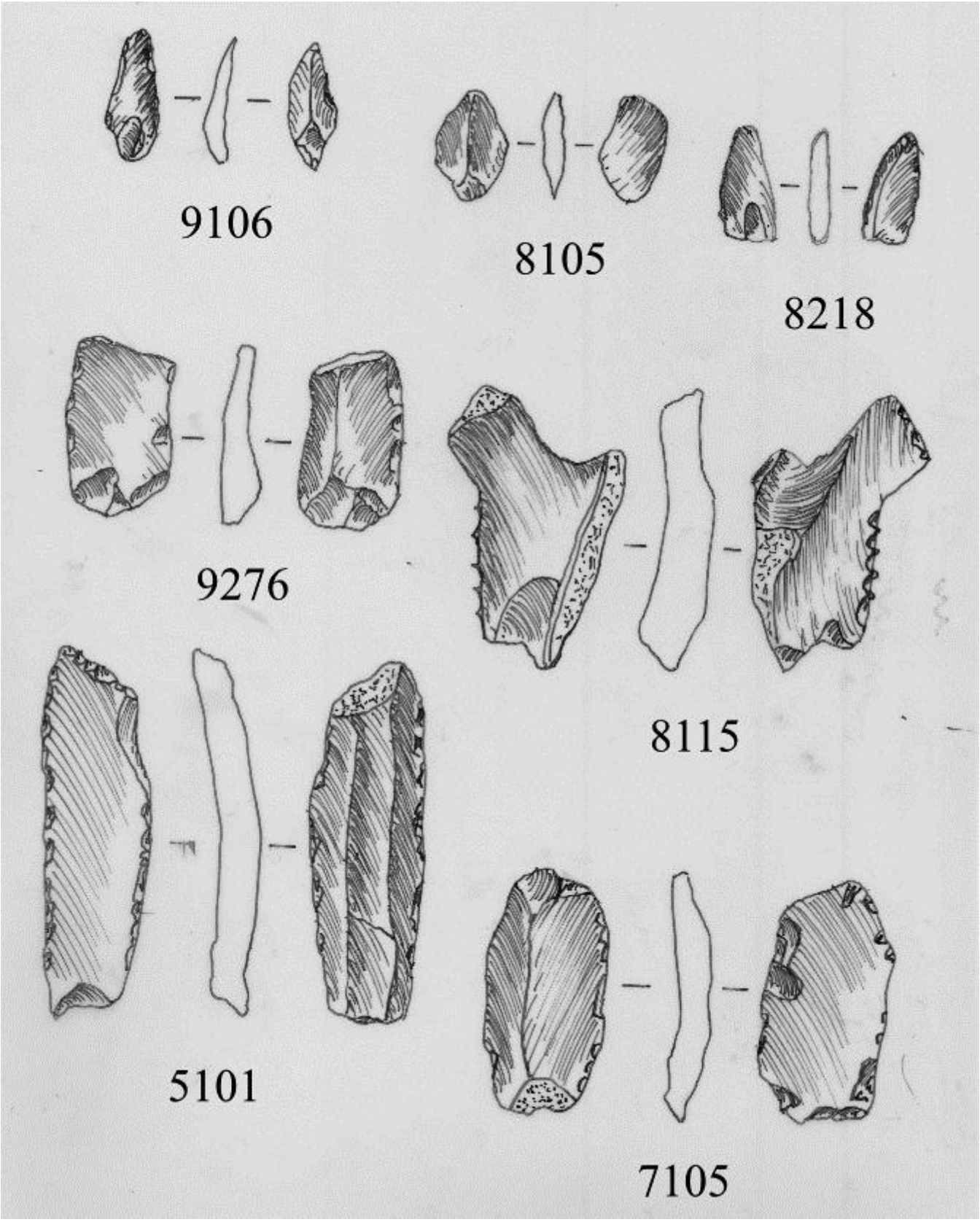
2016B – SF 2246, Tr. 2, Context 2001, size 34 x 24 mm
Grey flake with hinge termination and unmodified knife with use-wear on one lateral edge and a re-touched notch. The opposite edge is a denticulate of 9 retouched notches ranging from 0.3-1 mm in width. Early Neolithic

2016B – SF 2236, Tr. 2, Context 2012, size 38 x 22 mm
Small grey mottled flake with the distal end modified by a small retouched notch to form a piercer on one lateral side and an unmodified knife with use-wear. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016B – SF 9275, Tr. 9, Context Unstratified, size 37 x 21 mm (Fig. 1)
Dark brown, semi-translucent long broken blade with a distal retouched truncation and modification of the proximal end into a scraper. Good quality flint with glossy and uniform patination and the use of skilled knapping techniques. Final Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic

2016B – SF 10212, Context 1002, size 52 x 48 mm
Dark grey mottled flake with small hinge termination modified into a scraper. Cortex is retained on one lateral edge and the opposite edge is

Goblestubbs Tools Fig 1. Scale Full Size



retouched to form a knife with considerable use-wear. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 5101, Context 5009, size 76 x 24 mm (Fig. 1)
Light to dark brown banded long blade with 2 ridges on the dorsal side. One lateral edge is abruptly retouched and the other is retouched on both sides near the distal end to form a backed knife. The tip is also modified to form a piercer. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Denticulates 7

2006/7 – Tr. 1, Context 101, size 63 x 85 mm
Light grey mottled flake with 3 regular crudely made notches, each 20-25 mm wide. Late Bronze Age.

2016 /7– SF 7238, Tr. 7, Context 717, size 54 x 24 mm
Miscellaneous light brown piece with cortex retained on one edge. The opposite edge is formed by a natural step creating two edges. The first edge is retouched and worn and the smaller second edge modified by 3 notches each 2 to 3 mm wide. Late Bronze Age.

2016A - SF 8110, Tr. 8, Context 802, size 54 x 36 mm
Grey broken flake retaining some cortex with only partial bulb present and no platform. One edge is modified with 5 notches, each 3-5 mm wide. Late Bronze Age

2016A - SF 8115, Tr. 8, Context 803, size 62 x 36 mm (Fig. 1)
Grey mottled miscellaneous piece with cortex retained on one side. The edge is modified with 4 moderately well made notches, 4 mm wide. Late Bronze Age

2016B - SF 2251, Tr. 2, Context 2013, size 43 x 38 mm
Grey mottled thermal flake with cortex on one lateral edge, modified with 5 notches, 4-5 mm apart. Late Bronze Age

2016B – SF 6202, Tr. 6, Context Unstratified, size 76 x 52 mm
Large grey mottled broken flake with some cortex on dorsal side modified with 1 large notch 10mm wide and 5 smaller notches varying from 2-7mm. Late Bronze Age

2016B - SF 9265, Tr. 9, Context 903, size 57 x 55 mm (Fig. 2)
Grey mottled flake with some cortex retained on distal and proximal ends. The edge is modified with 5 notches, approx. 10 mm apart. Late Bronze Age

Knives – Retouched and Unmodified 29

2006/7 - Tr. 1, Context 103, size 67 x 40 mm
Mid -grey mottled secondary flake backed knife with cortex and unmodified cutting edge with heavy use-wear. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2006/7 - Tr. 3, Context 301, size 108 x 39 mm
Light grey mottled flint backed knife with cortex and crude retouched cutting edge with use-wear. Late Bronze Age

2016A - SF 7105, Tr. 7, Context 702, size 53 x 30 mm (Fig. 1)
Dark grey hard hammer struck flake terminating in cortex at distal end. One lateral edge is heavily worn and the opposite edge is retouched along half of its length. The proximal end is partly modified with invasive retouch giving the appearance of an end scraper. Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 7212, Tr. 7, Context 703, size 45 x 19 mm
Off-white patinated and water rolled backed knife with well made retouched cutting edge showing considerable use-wear. Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 8101, Tr. 8, Context 802, size 35 x 22 mm
Grey mottled small triangular flake with bulb and platform intact and cortex on one lateral edge. The cutting edge is unmodified with heavy use-wear. Early Neolithic

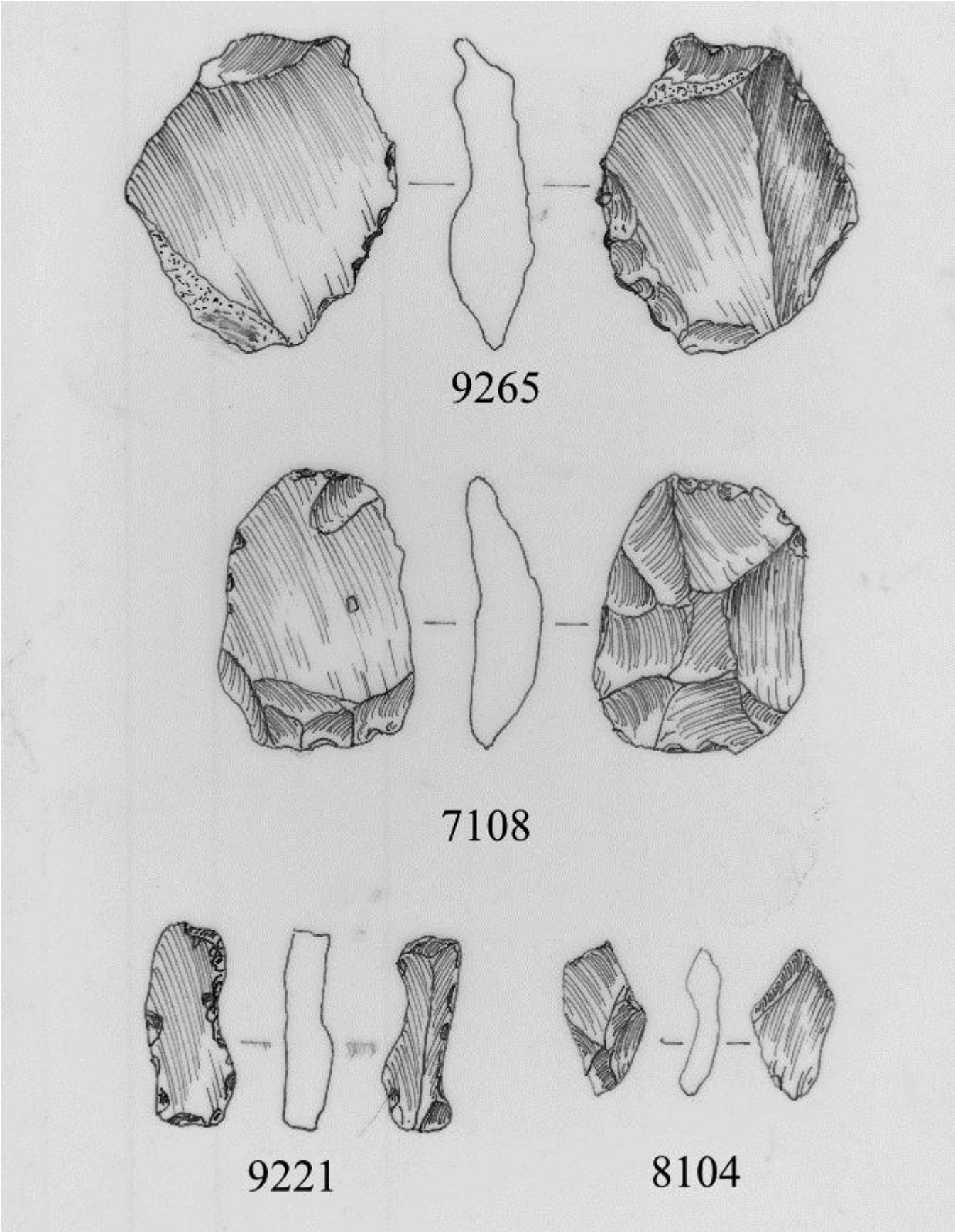
2016A - SF 8207, Tr. 8, Context 804, size 41 x 30 mm
Grey mottled concave flake with cortex backed knife with considerable use-wear. Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

2016B - SF 2220, Tr. 2, Context 2005, size 56 x 36 mm
Dark grey flake with cortex on dorsal side. One lateral edge has some retouch but both edges show extensive use-wear. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B - SF 2229, Tr. 2, Context 2010, size 60 x 15 mm
Dark grey mottled starch fracture with extensive use-wear along one edge giving the appearance of a backed knife. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B - SF 9260, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 43 x 71 mm
Grey mottled flake with some cortex retained and use-wear along one edge. Late Bronze Age

Goblestubbs Tools Fig 2. Scale Full Size



Levallois Flake 1

2016A - SF 7108, Tr. 7, Context 705, size 60 x 46 mm (Fig. 2)
Dark grey mottled flake with six facets on dorsal side and retaining both bulb and platform with a slightly modified distal end exhibiting heavy use-wear, possibly used as a chopper. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Microliths 4

2006/7 - Tr. 4, Context 401, size 22 x 19 mm
Grey thin and translucent oblique microlith with cortex on one edge and indications of use-wear on opposite edge. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 7235, Tr. 7, Context 717, size 9 x 11 mm
Light grey microlith detached from a bladelet with use-wear on one lateral edge. Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 8218, Tr. 8, Context 804, size 24 x 12 mm (Fig. 1)
White patinated Horsham Point, retouched and worn on curved lateral side. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 8220, Tr. 8, Context 805, size 15 x 10 mm
White patinated small triangular microlith with use-wear on both edges. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

Notched Pieces 3

2016A - SF 7229, Tr. 7, Context 715, size 29 x 25 mm
Grey mottled flint with a notch struck from one side and retouched on the other. Late Bronze Age

2016B - SF 3201, Tr. 3 Unstratified size 57 x 45 mm
Grey flint with some cortex at one end and a retouched notch 10mm deep x 7 mm wide at the opposite end. Late Bronze Age

2016B - SF 9221, Tr. 9, Context 902, size (Fig. 2)
Grey mottled flint with white patination on one side and a retouched notch that cuts through the patination. Late Bronze Age

P***iercers 10***

2016A - SF 7234, Tr. 7, Context 717, size 15 x 22 mm
Grey proximal end of broken blade with cortex on one lateral edge. The opposite edge and part of the butt end are retouched to form a piercer. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 7243, Tr. 7, Unstratified, size 49 x 28 mm
Grey mottled, broken and water-rolled scraper of an earlier period with heavy use-wear and later reused with the modification of one end to form a piercer. Late Bronze Age

2016A - SF 8104, Tr. 8, Context 802, size 30 x 17 mm (Fig. 2)
Grey trapezoidal flake with part of the bulb and platform intact and a modified distal end to form a bec shaped piercer. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 8223, Tr. 8, Context 804, size 30 x 21 mm
Dark grey curved broken blade with a triangular distal end modified into a piercer. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016B - SF 9266, Context 903, size 38 x 27 mm
Grey trapezoidal flake with some cortex retained. The distal end is modified to form a piercer with the point retouched on one edge and a spall removed and the tip retouched on the opposite edge. Early Neolithic

Retouched Blades 2

2006/7 - Tr. 3, Context 301, size 52 x 19 mm
Grey blade with wear on both lateral edges and a retouched proximal end giving the appearance of a piercer. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Retouched Flakes 31

2016A - SF 7116, Tr. 7, Context 717, size 27 x 12 mm
Light brown small flake with bulb and platform missing and one lateral retouched edge. Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

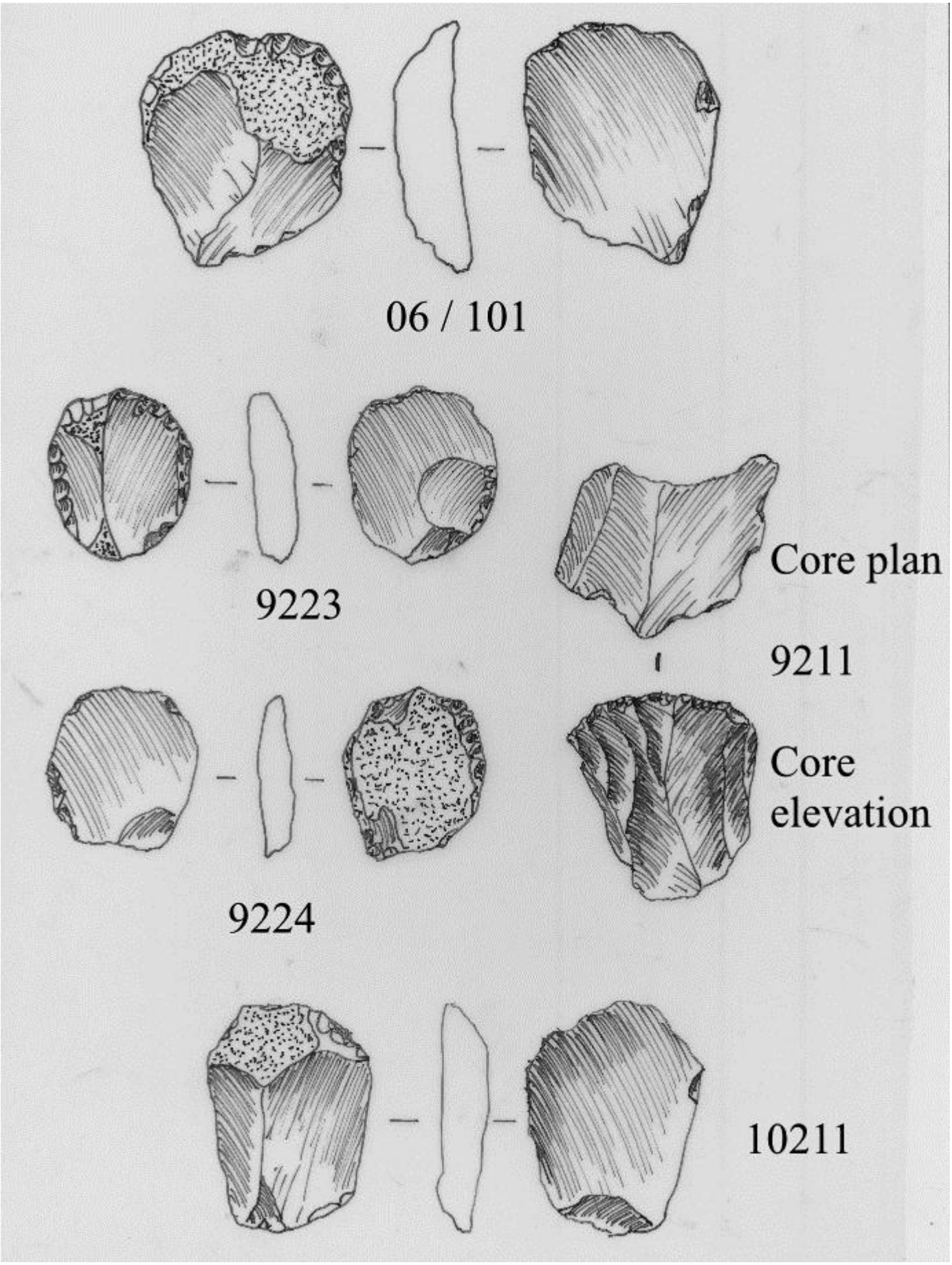
2016A - SF 7231, Tr. 7, Context 715, size 40 x 22mm
White patinated water-rolled flake with one lateral retouched edge. Both edges show considerable use-wear. Late Mesolithic/Early ~Neolithic

2016A - SF 7233, Tr. 7, Context 717, size 48 x 53 mm
Dark grey core rejuvenation flake with some cortex retained and one retouched and heavily worn lateral edge. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Retouched Pieces 30

2016A, - SF 7205, Tr. 7, Context 703, size 86 x 40 mm
Grey mottled poor quality primary piece with a secondary flake removal to create a short edge with crude retouch. Late Bronze Age

Goblestubbs Tools Fig 3. Scale Full Size



2016A - SF 8214, Tr. 8, Context 805, size
White patinated thermal flake with a second thermal flake removal on the ventral side revealing grey mottled flint. Both lateral retouched edges cut through the patination and two flake removals are evident on the dorsal side. Late Bronze Age

2016B – SF 5203, Tr. 5, Context 5001, size 102 x 67 mm
Large light grey mottled poor quality flint with some cortex and one retouched edge with use-wear. Late Bronze Age

Retouched Tip 1

2016B - SF 2272, Tr. 2, Context 2014, size 29 x 22
Grey mottled broken flake tip, retouched on both edges and white patination on ventral side. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Scrapers 19

2006/7 - Tr. 1, Context 101, size 53 x 52 mm (Fig. 3)
Light grey mottled concave and well-made discoidal scraper with some cortex retained. Semi-abrupt retouch is used on the majority of the dorsal edge and a secondary flake removal on the same side indicates that this was a left-handed tool. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2006/7 - Tr. 3, Context 301, size 39 x 38 mm
Light grey mottled concave and well-made discoidal scraper with some cortex retained. Both abrupt and invasive retouch are used on the dorsal side. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016A - SF 7227, Tr. 7, Context 714, size 33 x 29 mm
Small grey and concave thermal flake with crude retouch. Late Bronze Age

2016A - SF 8209, Tr. 8, Context 804, size 43 x 22mm
White patinated water-rolled and worn blade with evidence of burning. The distal end is modified under the patination to form an end scraper. Final Upper Palaeolothic/Early Mesolithic

2016A - SF 8221, Tr. 8, Context 805, size 26 x 20 mm
Grey/brown flake, part of which is modified into a thumbnail scraper with both invasive and abrupt retouch. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 9223, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 37 x 34 mm (Fig. 3)
Dark grey good quality flint and well made discoidal scraper with some cortex and two removals on the dorsal side. (Found next to SF 9224). Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 9224, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 37 x 34 mm (Fig. 3)
Dark grey good quality flint and well made discoidal scraper with cortex on the whole of the dorsal side. (Found next to SF 9223). Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 9231, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 46 x 29 mm
Dark grey mottled flake with hinge termination modified firstly into a side scraper on one lateral edge. Following a break of the opposing edge, a second scraper was formed on the edge break. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 10201, Tr. 10, Context 1001, size 32 x 20 mm
Small grey end/side scraper with prominent ridge and some cortex retained on the dorsal side. End and part of lateral side are modified. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016B – SF 10211, Tr. 10, Context 1002, size 51 x 40 mm (Fig. 3)
Dark grey mottled hard hammer-struck flake modified into an end scraper with some cortex retained at the distal end of the dorsal side. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Utilised Blades 4

2006/7 - Test Pit 10, Context 1001, size 38 x 17 mm
Dark grey unmodified blade with extensive use-wear on one lateral edge and a small area of cortex at the distal end. The platform and bulb are intact and there are five facets on the dorsal side. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

Utilised Flakes 16

2016A - SF 7101, Tr. 7, Context 702, size 33 x 26 mm
Dark grey mottled hard-hammer struck flake terminating in an inclusion with a large bulb of percussion and signs of use-wear on one edge. Neolithic

Debitage 139

Significant items are described as follows:

Blades/bladelets 15

2006/7 - Tr. 1, Context 101, size 27 x 10 mm
Light grey bladelet with platform and part of bulb missing. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2006/7 - Tr. 2, Context 201, size 36 x 15mm
Light grey blade struck to overshoot a previous poorly struck blade. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 9252, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 22 x 8 mm
Grey bladelet with platform and bulb missing. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

Burin Spalls 2

2016A - SF 8217, Tr. 8, Context 805, size 14 x 3 mm
Light grey secondary spall taken from a dihedral burin with first transverse strike. Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic

2016B - SF 2218, Tr. 2 Context unstratified, size 18 x 4 mm
Grey mottled triangular in profile spall with cortex on tip. Early Neolithic

Cores 4

2016A - SF 7230, Tr. 7, Context 706, size 77 x 61 mm
Grey core with five or six flake removals with no platform preparation. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016B – SF 2239, Tr. 2, Context 2012, size 58 x 42 mm
Dark grey bi-polar core with some cortex and inclusions. Evidence of blade preparation but most removals have terminated in step or hinge fractures indicating unskilled knapping technique. Neolithic

2016B – SF 9211, Tr. 9, Context 902, size 46 x 43 mm (Fig. 3)
Dark grey, good quality single platform core with some cortex retained and extensive platform preparation for blade removals. Early Neolithic

Flakes 118

The flakes from the earlier periods of the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic are generally small, well -made and struck from good quality flint. The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Later Bronze Age flakes tend to be much larger hard hammer-struck primary flakes with obvious step and hinge fractures. The quality of flint is poor and less care is taken in the manufacture.

2006/7 - Tr. 2, Context 201, size 26 x 31 mm
Light grey mottled thinning flake from tool manufacture. This was struck to remove an inclusion on the dorsal side but the ventral side shows that the inclusion was increasing. Difficult to date

2006/7 - Tr. 2, Context 201, size 45 x 33 mm
Grey mottled horizontal core rejuvenation flake struck to increase the surface area of the core with some platform preparation. Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age

2006/7 - Tr. 3, Context 301, size 65 x 35 mm
Grey mottled vertical core rejuvenation flake with some platform preparation. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

2016A - SF 7203, Tr. 7, Context 704, size 10 x 8 mm
Light grey pressure flake. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016A - SF 7245, Tr. 7, Context 720, size 15 x 12 mm
Dark grey small good quality flake with indications of burning. Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

2016B – SF 9244, Tr. 9, Context unstratified, size 29 x 22 mm
Grey/brown translucent thinning flake from tool manufacture. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

Fire-cracked/Burnt Flint

The total number of fire-cracked/burnt flints recovered amounted to 474 weighing 8096g, of which 149 weighing 2594g were recovered from the 2006/7 excavation, 126 weighing 2054g from 2016A and 199 weighing 3448g from 2016B. All were discarded on site.

Discussion

Although the flint assemblage from these three excavations is small it indicates activity in or near the site from at least the Early Mesolithic through to the Later Bronze Age, with the greater number of flints dating to the later period.

The raw material ranges from the good quality black and dark grey flint from sources outside the immediate area that has generally been used in the early periods to the local poor quality grey flint with mottling and large inclusions of the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age. A small number of flints have white patination from chalk Downland weathering and others have indications of burning, iron oxide staining and water-rolling. There is a single chert flake of unknown date.

The flint working shows considerable diversity from well-crafted secondary retouch of the early flint, to the very crude knapping techniques of the Late Bronze Age. There is a complete range of skills demonstrated in tool manufacture including techniques to correct and overcome knapping errors.

Some unusual items have been found such as a Levallois core flake, the Final Upper Palaeolithic/ Early Mesolithic blade scrapers and the unusual large number of rare denticulates from the Late Bronze Age.

The assemblage, where possible, is dated to period and shows a distinct pattern of a general underlying Neolithic period followed by a build-up in the Early Bronze Age and peaks in the Late Bronze Age. The finds from the Mesolithic should be regarded as sporadic finds relating to hunting activities.

The absence of habitation tools, such as significant numbers of scrapers and core tools in the Neolithic and Bronze Age would indicate that this was not an occupation site and the relatively small amount of debitage suggests tool maintenance was being carried out rather than manufacture. The quantity of knives and cutting tools with evidence of extensive 'use-wear' and the presence of denticulates may indicate animal husbandry. This observation would appear to corroborate the results of the LiDAR Survey undertaken by the 'Secrets of the High Woods Project' for the South Downs National Park Authority, that extensive field systems underly the Iron Age site.

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The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration: The Worthing Connections

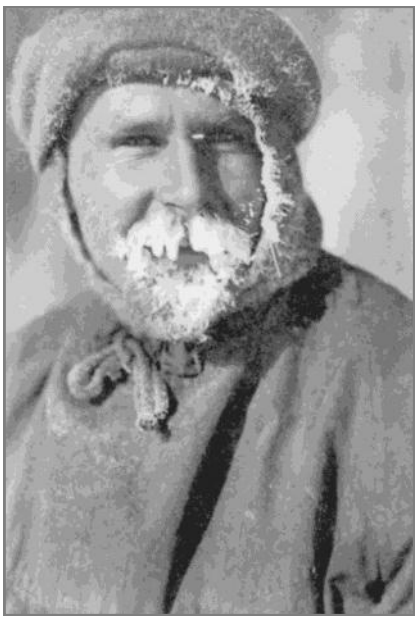
By Brendan Wyatt

The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration is generally accepted as starting in 1897 and ending in 1922 following the death of Sir Ernest Shackleton. This period saw many nations send expeditions to the Antarctic following the Sixth International Geographical Congress in London in August 1895. This Congress called on scientific societies around the world to promote Antarctic exploration. In 1897 the Royal Geographic Society set up its Antarctic Committee and in the same year the Belgian Geographical Society launched an Antarctic expedition.

British explorers were at the forefront of this renewed interest in the Antarctic, including Captain Robert Falcon Scott who led two expeditions in 1901 and 1910 and Sir Ernest Shackleton who was part of Scott's 1901 expedition and led his own expeditions in 1907, 1914 and 1922.

This article reveals how Worthing is connected to this age of exploration through crew members and scientists on some of these expeditions making their homes in Worthing. Several of them have archaeological connections. It also reveals how a Worthing school contributed to Scott's fateful 1910 expedition, spurred on by patriotic fervour for the glory of the Empire.

Lionel Greenstreet born 20th March 1889, Lyonsdown, Hertfordshire, died 13th January 1979, Goring-by-Sea



30th August 2016 marked the centenary of the rescue of the crew of Sir Ernest Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-17, one of the greatest feats of survival ever recorded.

Lionel Greenstreet was the First Officer of the expedition's ship, The Endurance. He was a late arrival to the crew, joining the ship on the day it left port.

Shackleton's Endurance expedition set out to be the first to cross the Antarctic continent from coast to coast. However, The Endurance got stuck in the ice-pack in the Weddell sea and was eventually crushed and sank. The crew man-hauled three lifeboats across the ice until it started to break up, then rowed the lifeboats to Elephant Island.

Lionel is mentioned several times in Shackleton's account of the expedition: "South. The Endurance Expedition".

Whilst the ship was stuck in the ice scientists and crew members took the opportunity to go onto the ice flow. However, this had its risks.

20th August 1915: "*The scientists wished to inspect some of the neighbouring bergs at close quarters, but sledge travelling outside the well-trodden area immediately around the ship proved difficult and occasionally dangerous. On 20th August for example, Worsley, Hurley and Greenstreet started off for the Rampart Berg and got on to a lead of young ice that undulated perilously beneath their feet. A quick turn saved them*." (Shackleton, P.66)

Eventually, the pressure of the ice on the ship's hull, began to tell.

24th October 1915: "*There came what for the Endurance was the beginning of the end….The ice had lateral as well as forward movement, and the ship was twisted and actually bent by the stresses. She began to leak dangerously at once." - (Shackleton, P.79)*

Unfortunately, the main pump had become frozen and Lionel is mentioned in the diary again for the part he played in getting the pump working, an unpleasant task:

"*After it had been knocked out Worsley, Greenstreet, and Hudson went down into the bunkers and cleared the ice from the bilges."* Worsley described the experience in detail:

"*This is not a pleasant job. We have to dig a hole down through the coal while the beams and timbers groan and crack all around us like pistol shots. The darkness is almost complete, and we mess about in the wet with half-frozen hands and try to keep the coal from slipping back into the bilge. The men on deck pour buckets of boiling water from the galley down the pipe as we prod and hammer from below, and at last we get the pump clear, cover up the bilges to keep the coal out, and rush on deck, very thankful to find ourselves safe again in the open air." (Shackleton,* Pp. 79-80)

The Endurance finally sank on 21st November 1915. After the crew had abandoned the ship and were camping on the ice nearby, Lionel proved very popular with the crew.

28th December 1915 *5.30am:* Greenstreet and Macklin earned the gratitude of the crew by killing and bringing in *"a huge Weddell seal weighing about 800lb, and two emperor penguins."* This "*made a welcome addition to our larder." (Shackleton,* P.115)

Once the ice began to melt, the crew took to the three lifeboats taken from the Endurance and rowed to Elephant Island. Again, Lionel earned the praise of his crew-mates *"Greenstreet was in the Dudley Docker with Worsley. Worsley described him as a splendid fellow"* and describes the exhausting conditions of the journey: "*We had now had one hundred and eight hours of toil, tumbling, freezing and soaking, with little or no sleep. I think Sir Ernest, Wild, Greenstreet and I could say that we had no sleep at all."* (Shackleton, Pp.154-155)

Lionel remained with the majority of the crew on Elephant Island while Shackleton, Worsley, McNish, Crean, McCarthy and Vincent sailed the 800 miles across the Southern ocean in the modified lifeboat James Caird to South Georgia to get help and rescue the crew, a remarkable feat of navigation and survival. The crew on Elephant Island were finally rescued on 30th August 1916.

Lionel moved to Worthing in the mid 1960s and lived at 66 Barrington Road, Goring-by-Sea. He was the last surviving member of the Endurance Expedition and died on 13th January 1979. He was cremated at Worthing crematorium.

Dr Leonard Duncan Albert Hussey born 6th May 1891, Leytonstone, died 25th Feb 1964, London

Doctor, explorer, anthropologist, archaeologist.

Leonard Hussey was born in Leytonstone, London. He graduated from Kings College London with degrees in psychology, meteorology and anthropology. In 1913 he was working as an anthropologist on the Jebel Moya dig in Sudan alongside a certain O. G. S. Crawford who later pioneered the use of aerial photography in archaeology. It was while Leonard Hussey was excavating in Sudan that he saw an advert in a newspaper to join Shackleton's 1914 Endurance expedition. Upon his return to England Hussey met Shackleton, was accepted and joined the expedition as the meteorologist.

Hussey took along his banjo on the expedition. He regularly entertained the ship's company and the wildlife it appears in equal measure:

"*During the afternoon three adelie penguins approached the ship across the floe while Hussey was discoursing sweet music on the banjo. The solemn-looking birds appeared to appreciate "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," but they fled in horror when Hussey treated them to a little of the music that comes from Scotland.*" (Shackleton, P.14)

Once The Endurance had sunk, Shackleton limited each crew member to carrying 2 lbs in weight of personal items to minimise the amount of weight they had to drag across the ice. The only exception was Hussey's banjo which Shackleton insisted he take as "*vital mental medicine*" for the crew.

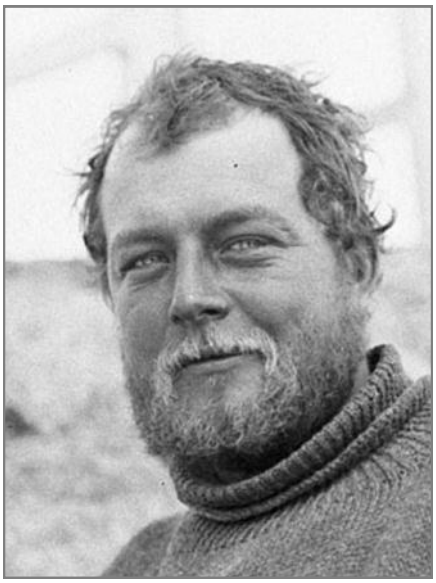
Whilst the majority of the crew waited for rescue on Elephant Island, a concert was held every Saturday evening at which Hussey entertained them with his banjo.

Upon their return to England the majority of the crew enlisted in the various armed forces. Hussey joined the Royal Garrison Artillery as a 2nd Lieutenant, rising to the rank of Captain. He also served again with Shackleton and a number of other Endurance crew members on the North Russia front on operation Syren, owing to their polar experience.

Following the First World War Hussey qualified as a medical doctor. In 1921 Shackleton invited Hussey to join him on his Quest expedition to Antarctica. It was while at South Georgia that Shackleton died of a heart attack. Hussey accompanied Shackleton's body back to England. However, Shackleton's widow telegraphed requesting that Shackleton should be buried in South Georgia. Hussey made the arrangements and Shackleton was buried in the Norwegian cemetery at the Grytviken whaling station on South Georgia.

In 1960 Leonard retired to St. Aubins Road, Ferring, West Sussex. He died on 25th February 1964 at King's College Hospital, London.

Alfred James Hodgeman born 8th August 1885, Adelaide Australia, died January 1964, East Grinstead.



Alfred was the cartographer and sketch artist on Douglas Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-14. He was a member of the main base party in Adelie Land. As a trained and qualified architect he designed the expedition's main hut and oversaw its construction.

Mawson's is another tale of extraordinary survival and endurance in the face of the harshest conditions on the planet. When Mawson and his party failed to show up back at the base hut Alfred Hodgeman volunteered to stay in Antarctica for a second year to search for and find Mawson and his party. Mawson eventually made it back to the base hut, but his two companions, Belgrave Ninnis and Xavier Mertz had died.

At the start of World War 2 Hodgeman and his family were living in Worthing at 47 Broadwater Road. He was a member of the Home Guard Royal Sussex Regiment naval observation post on the Worthing coast, as well as working as an engineer in the naval dockyards at Portsmouth. This special observation unit was set up to observe and provide early warning of a German invasion. Captured German invasion plans revealed that Worthing beach was one of the main beach landing locations.

He moved to East Grinstead in the mid 1950s where he died in 1964.

Thomas Wyatt Bagshawe, born 18th April 1901, Dunstable, died 28th January 1976, Worthing

Thomas was a member of John Lachlan Cope's Expedition to Graham Land 1920-22. The expedition aimed to continue mapping the western coastline of the Weddell Sea. However, a lack of funding severely restricted the expedition's programme.

Thomas and Lt. M C Lester were the only two expedition members to overwinter in Antarctica. They were dropped off on 12th January 1921. They lived in an abandoned water boat and used packing cases to extend it to create a small hut. They named the place Waterboat Point.

They had very little equipment to carry out their scientific research and improvised tools and equipment. They carried out weather observations and kept records of observations of zoological subjects such as whales, seals and penguins. He wrote an account of this expedition in "Two Men in the Antarctic", Cambridge University Press.

They were picked up after a year exactly, on 13th January 1922. Their over-wintering party still remains the smallest ever overwintering party on Antarctica.

On his return from Antarctica, Thomas joined the family engineering business in Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

He had a keen interest in local history and heritage. From 1924-1947 he was Honorary Curator and Honorary Director of Luton Museum. From 1940-1946 he was Honorary Curator of the Cambridge Folk Museum.

By the mid 1950s Thomas had moved to Sussex. In 1955 he was living in Angmering-on-Sea, by 1961 he was living in Amberley, by 1963 he was living in Chichester and by 1966 he was living in Worthing. He moved back to Bedford in 1973.

During this time he kept up a correspondence with Beatrice Blackwood, the anthropologist who also ran the Pitt Rivers Museum in Oxford.

Letters from Beatrice's archive at the Pitt Rivers museum reveal Thomas maintained his interest in the Luton museum and the Cambridge Folklore Society whilst he was living in Sussex. In a letter dated 20th July 1961 he laments the lack of rescue archaeology in advance of building works in Luton.

Thomas died on 28th January 1976.

School Contributions

Schools across the country, including from Sussex, raised funds to buy and sponsor essential items for Robert Falcon Scott's 1910 expedition. These included dogs, ponies, sledges, tents and sleeping bags. The schools also named the dogs and ponies they raised money for.

The dogs for the expedition were all Siberian sledging dogs, except for two Esquimaux dogs and a collie bitch. Cecil Meares, the expedition's chief dog handler, went to Siberia to collect the dogs and drove them across Siberia to Vladivostok, with the help of the dog-driver Demetri Gerof. From Vladivostok they went by steamer to Sydney, Australia, and then from Sydney to Lyttleton, New Zealand where they met up with the expedition's ship Terra Nova.

The Steyne School in Worthing sponsored a dog as for the expedition. It's Russian name was Petichka (translated as Little Bird). The school named the dog Steyne.

Many of the dogs that accompanied Scott's expedition survived and returned to New Zealand with the surviving expedition members, unlike the ponies that either died or were killed for food for the dogs.

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The First 50 Years from the Society's Minute Books

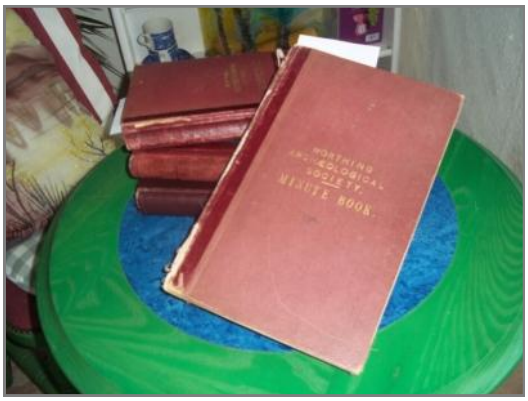
By Cheryl Hutchins

Rodney Gunner, former Hon Sec has, in the process of moving house, delved into his attic and come up with Minute Books going back to around the formation of the Society. These have proved to be gold.

The Society came into being on 10 January 1922 but unfortunately the minutes covering the first year are unavailable and the records we hold start on Tuesday 20th March 1923. The Society held monthly Committee Meetings, an Earthworks Sub -Committee (the equivalent of our Field Unit) and published Annual Reports. The minutes record correspondence, progress on excavations, summer excursions and winter meeting programmes, and the success of the annual supper held in the autumn.

But from the beginning it is apparent that there were tensions within the Society between the Officers and Mr John Pull, the 23 year old enthusiastic site excavator at Blackpatch. The crux was that the Officers wanted to alter his report of his excavations during 1922. On 19 June 1923 a letter from John Pull was read "in which he made certain conditions with reference to the publication of a report on the Society's work at Black Patch" i.e. his report is printed intact, he retains the right to peruse the printer's proofs, that the report be published as his Report, and that any drawings used shall be limited to those made by him, etc. The Committee resolved that he be thanked and advised that it regretted it was unable to publish his report. These tensions reflect the officers' opinion that Pull's work including plans and artefact drawings could not match theirs since as a working man he could not be judged a "professional". The extraordinary result was that the report submitted to the Sussex Archaeological Society was written by the Curwens, father and son, who had not been present at the excavation but as medical doctors were professionals! A further snub to Pull is recorded in the minutes of 25 September 1923 when a letter from him reporting progress on the second pit at Blackpatch and offering to give a description of the work to the Society was met with the resolution that he be thanked and nothing further. Modern archaeologists such as Miles Russell (Bournemouth University) and James Sainsbury (Worthing Museum) have expressed their opinion of the high standard of John Pull's recording and drawings which were sadly not used in the report prepared by the editorial committee and subsequently published in Sussex Archaeological Collections Vol. LXV. Channel Four's Time Team referred to Pull's work when carrying out their excavations at Blackpatch in 2005.

Later in 1928 it is recorded that John Pull asked whether the Society would have objections to his report on Black Patch being published in Sussex Archaeological Collections and the Committee informed him that they had published all the report they thought necessary.



The Society turned its attention to the flint mines at Harrow Hill employing a labourer for 2 weeks at a cost of £3. 5. 0. The Third Annual Meeting reported that a considerable depth had been reached and galleries found and in 1924 the Committee agreed to apply for insurance for the excavations at Harrow Hill.

A special meeting was held at Cissbury on 1 October 1925 with the idea of interesting the public in its purchase and The Fourth Annual Report advised of the acquisition of Cissbury and that "that most important archaeological site was the property of the Nation". Excavations led by Dr E Cecil Curwen followed in 1930 and subsequently published in Sussex Archaeological Collections.

Interestingly the 19 October 1925 lecture was by Sir Arthur Smith-Woodward FRS on "The Fossil Man of Piltdown, a lecture described as "highly scientific". And in 1931 Dr RE Mortimer Wheeler paid tribute to the importance of the work carried out by Worthing's President Woodward at Piltdown "so successful a place in the history of mankind unsurpassed by any other locality". Indeed!

New members had to be nominated and lists appear at every Committee Meeting of nominations and resignations. Membership at this rose to around 300. Later resignations had be in writing otherwise members were liable for the current subscription. National politics intruded on the summer visits programme when the May 1926 outing was postponed until June due to the transport difficulties caused through the General Strike. Otherwise the focus of the business of the Society remained local. In September 1927 the Hon. Sec. reported that Tarring Cottages (now the Old Parsonage Restaurant) had been purchased at a cost of £950 and that the Sussex Archaeological Trust would have control of them. Worthing Archaeological Society continued to support the cottages and was represented on their managing committee.

Meanwhile John Pull continued excavating and, surprisingly he and his fellow excavator, Mr C F Sainsbury were invited to speak at the Annual Meeting in March 1928 of their discovery at Blackpatch of early burials. The Treasurer's Report for 1917-28 stated that £8 had been paid to fill the pit at Blackpatch.

Other activities of the Society were to draw attention to damage to archaeology when in the autumn of 1930 it protested about the unsightly chalk letters which were placed upon the south-west slope below Cissbury by a local company advertising the Cissbury Building Estate. As a result the letters were removed.

On 1933 Dr E C Curwen undertook excavation at Michelgrove and he later gave a lecture on the Bronze Age site at New Barn Down. Donations were gratefully received when in 1936 at excavations at Harrow Hill 25/- was collected by Mr Holleyman in a box displayed at the "diggings". One visitor put in 10/-. The excavation was later published by Sussex Archaeological Collections. In the same year Dr A E Wilson returned to excavate at Highdown and the 16th Annual Report in 1938 publishes a report on the bath house discovery with a hypocaust at the site. The 18th Annual Report published continued work on Bronze Age and Iron Age huts. The Annual Report includes demolition of old buildings in Worthing.

During 1935-6 Miss Marian Frost who had been a founder member and had previously served as Honorary Secretary became the Society's first lady president. Unfortunately she died at the end of 1935 so was unable to complete her year in office.

In the winter of 1945/6 there were plans to form a Junior Section for training for field work, perhaps with an eye to the loss of paid workmen? Dr Wilson addressed a meeting of young people and a 2 week excavation at Highdown was planned. Unfortunately these plans were abandoned due to the site not yet being derequisitioned by the Air Ministry. The Society recorded its opinion that the military works were of special interest as a historical memorial of the war and was given the opportunity to observe the clearing of the site the Ministry of Works.

At the 27th Annual Meeting on 9th March 1948 John Pull was nominated to and accepted onto the Committee. In December he proposed a series of lectures be held on Practical Archaeology in order to build up a team of workers willing and ready to undertake excavation. These were to be given by Major A C Roper, Mr G A Holleyman, Mr Pull himself and Mr G P Burstow and held at the Adult Education Centre, Union Place in Worthing. In 1949 Pull advised that the work at Church Hill was completed and planned to move to Tolmere Farm which he hoped would be a good operation for the young people who attended the recent lectures.

The Committee nominated John Pull as President on 25th February 1952 with the retiring President speaking of his practical experience and wide knowledge of archaeological work undertaken in the area by the Society during the previous 30 years. This received the full support of those present. In 1952 the Society examined whether there was an earlier building on the site of John Selden's cottage, and work continued at Church Hill to open up a flint mine shaft. A shaft was also opened at Cissbury.

At the Annual Meeting in 1953 the Society voted, without dissension, to raise the annual subscription from 5/- to 7/6, there having been no increase since the Society's founding in 1922. The Coronation Celebration Committee invited the Society to enter for the Coronation Procession on 20th May, however the Committee regretted its inability to cooperate. It's hard to imagine what a float would have looked like.

John Pull reported on work at Cissbury listing a leaf-shaped arrowhead, a skeleton of an ox, pig bones, molluscs and at the depth of 20 ft, at the entrance to one of the galleries, a skeleton. But the Chairman and Officers protested about these finds having been given to the press before being reported to the Committee. It is recorded that timbering was necessary as well as added barbed wire "owing to interference from rough lads when the workers were absent". In October 1953 Pull reported that he had been approached by the BBC with regard to giving a short broadcast on the opening of a flint mine and that this would take place on News Reel on 24th October.

In 1954 drawings of ox or red deer heads were found on inaccessible places in the shaft at Cissbury. Also in 1954 the Committee gave a

donation of 10/6 to the 8th Worthing Sea Scouts in thanks for constructing a rope ladder used in the excavations at Cissbury.

At the 35th Annual Business Meeting the then President Mr G A Holleyman announced the intention of forming a Junior Members Section at an annual subscription of 2/6 for the benefit of schoolboys and girls and full students.

On 8th December 1960 the President spoke of the great loss the Society had sustained through the murder of Mr J Pull. Members stood in silence. At a later meeting it was suggested that a fund should be opened in memory of Mr Pull and a lecture arranged and paid for known as the John Pull Lecture. He was working for Lloyds Bank in Durrington at the time and was shot in a raid. The gang was caught and the man who actually shot him was one of the last people to be hanged. The 39th Annual Report for 1960-61 referred to him as a most enthusiastic worker, superintended excavation at flint mines at Blackpatch, and younger members are grateful for his help and guidance.

And membership topped 402 in the year 1962-3. Our friend and mentor Mr C J Ainsworth was nominated and accepted as a member of the Society at the Committee Meeting on 16 January 1963 and onto the Committee at the 42nd Annual Business Meeting on 11 March 1964.

In 1965 there were discussions regarding the purchase of a Proton Gradiometer, to be shared with other Sussex societies and was used to satisfaction.

The 43rd Annual Report 1964-5 includes a report on the excavation of a medieval pottery kiln site at Binstead, the first medieval kiln to be excavated in West Sussex. And only now do we hope to get an analysis of the finds if negotiations with Cardiff University are successful.

By now the responsibility for excavation had moved to Worthing Museum and an annual report was given by Miss K J Evans, Asst Curator of the Museum.

In 1969 the Committee voted to support the CBA's Draft Antiquities Bill ensuring reporting and protection of archaeological finds in April 1969. At Decimalisation subscriptions rose to 40p.

In March 1970 Mr A C Ainsworth was elected as President of the Society. In 1971 the Committee suggested the 50th Anniversary should be celebrated by a dinner and the holding of an exhibition during February.

At a Committee Meeting on 29th April 1971 there is first mention of metal detectors being used by unauthorised people.

And in the 1971-2 Annual Report Mr Ainsworth reported on a watching brief at Parham House where the digging of a ha ha exposed medieval pottery which we rediscovered in filing cabinets in the gatehouse years later, prior to our excavations there.

The above covers the first 50 years and it is interesting to note how closely we today follow the path laid down by the pioneers of the Society, and how faithful we are to their principles. We hope they would be happy with how the Society is continuing their work today.

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All contributions to the Journal are very welcome!

Supply in Word format, if possible, and send to
Cheryl Hutchins, Editor

Any views and/or opinions expressed in this Journal are not necessarily those of the Society or its membership