

Worthing Archaeological Society Journal

Volume 4 Number 1
December 2013



*Previously unknown archaeological site identified in an Aerial Photograph
taken by WAS member Debbie Lee (Arundel area)*

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Dear Members

Firstly apologies for the delay in the production of the Worthing Archaeological Society's Annual Journal for 2013, this was caused by a combination of illness and delays in drafting articles.

As you will see, the journal contains a mix of contributions relating to private research and Field Unit activities. If you are undertaking any of your own projects, then please feel free to submit contributions to the journal.

Short articles will appear in the monthly Newsletters, with longer submissions appearing in the Annual Journal or on the society's web-site.

The summer of 2013 was a glorious one and the conditions were just right for Aerial Photography. One of our members, Debbie Lee in conjunction with Mr Tony Fowler took a number of excellent photographs which have led to a number of projects in the Walberton and Slindon area. Also, a forthcoming LIDAR project on the South Downs should result in further fieldwork in years to come.

If you have any suggestions or contributions to future Journals, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Rodney Gunner

December 2013

Although too modest to mention it, this is Rodney's last Journal as Editor. Rodney has been performing this role for more years that I care to remember and being editor is not an easy task as it takes a lot of skill, ingenuity and effort to source suitable articles for a local archaeological society's Journal.

Year after year Rodney has taken on this task and has never failed to produce enjoyable and very informative Journals, whose 'Production Values' have always been to a high standard.

Rodney's undertaking in this role has always been appreciated by the Committee and he will be a very, very difficult act to follow.

Keith Bolton (WAS Chairman)

Slindon House Cellars—Interim Report

By Rodney Gunner

Introduction

As part of the on-going archaeological work being undertaken on the National Trust estate at Slindon, by the Worthing Archaeological Society's Field Unit (WASFU), one of the key questions has always been the exact location of the original Archbishop of Canterbury's palace at Slindon.

It has been assumed (by the authors) that the current Slindon House is located on the footprint of the original building, but without any evidence to support this. Again, it has been assumed that any evidence will be found underground in the cellars. Therefore, a project was initiated with the aim of identifying and recording anything of historical interest located in the cellars.

Following an initial site visit in April 2013 and a four day survey was undertaken in August 2013. The recording of the cellars was undertaken by a team consisting of Bob Turner, Cheryl Hutchins, Rodney Gunner and Keith Bolton. Above ground and geophysical surveying was undertaken by Pete Skilton, Connie Shirley and Chris Lane.

This article forms part of the interim report produced following the initial survey undertaken in August 2013.

Historic Background

The following paragraphs are taken from VCH Sussex volume 4, 234-237:

There was a house of the Archbishops of Canterbury in Slindon in the 13th Century. It was an occasional residence of Stephen Langton who died here in 1228. Archbishop John Pecham spent much time here, holding ordinations in the Chapel in 1288 and 1291. Archbishop Chicheley confirmed the election of Thomas Ludlowe as Abbot of Battle in 1421 in the Chapel.

In 1539 Cranmer exchanged it with Henry VIII for other property and from 1555 to 1597 it was held by Anthony Kempe, the house being rebuilt either by him or by son Sir Garret Kempe.

Of the early work little is now visible although during repairs of 1870 an arch, probably of the 13th Century house, was discovered on the west front to the left of the entrance, 'half underground and only big enough for a man to creep through'... either early English or decorated work, plain and massive. It had to be built up. Some 16th century work can be seen in the porch in certain windows on the west and more at the back, where less restoration has taken place.

There are angle turrets on the south. In 1791 they were circular with 'onion' cappings, and square labels to the windows, but in the pre-restoration (1921) photograph the south-west turret, still circular, is crenellated. Today the turrets are octagonal with Jacobean-type 'onion' caps.

The great hall was also restored c. 1921 by the late Mervyn Macartney. Then 'most of the modern interior enrichments of the dining and drawing-rooms, including flat ceilings of carton-pierre, pilasters of plaster and classical arches of stucco – all of poor early 19th century work – have been swept away in the recent works and more appropriate plenishings substituted'. The latter include pseudo-Tudor beams to the hall, but the 18th Century screen remains, and flanking the fire-place are two door cases with segmental pediments probably dating from the late 17th Century. Some 18th Century fire-places are retained in the house.

In 1913, Slindon House and Estate was purchased by Mr F. Wotton-Isaacson. When he died in 1948, he bequeathed his Estate to the National Trust.

1940 Survey

The project has been greatly assisted by a War Department survey (reference HC/SX/3984) which was undertaken in 1940 prior to the house being taken over for military use. This survey provides a snap-shot of the state of the cellars at this point in time. Unfortunately, there is no direct reference to the main room of interest (currently used as a gym). The following is an extract of the 1940 survey report.

1. Main Passage Way

Ceilings – part stone and part concrete, all left rough from shuttering. Part semi-circular arched.

Floors – concrete rendered, trowel finished.

Window – one pavement light to recess of north-south passage. Prism lights in steel frame. Seven prisms chipped.

No window could be located during recent site visit and survey.

Six panelled old painted door by lift well.

The lift well has been bricked over.

2. Stores

Boiler house –entrance door, door to Coke Store, door to outside steps.

The entrance door and door to the Coke Store have all been bricked in.

Coke Store – leading from boiler house. Coal shute constructed in brickwork complete with self-locking circular coal plate.

Wood Store – previously coal or coke store with coal chute with self-locking cover.

Coal Store – adjacent to last with coal shute.

Stores at the southern end of the passage, going eastward and a short passage with left and right branches, both with concrete floors.

3. Wine Vaults

Consists of two cellars:

- a) North cellar stocked with wines recently blocked up and could not be inspected.
- b) Other cellar partitioned into two. Vaulted ceiling and brick walls. Brick floor much worn.

Ante-Chamber leading to Strong Room and wine chamber adjacent. Vaulted ceilings. Walls part brickwork and partly plastered. Floors of 6" tiles, much worn and several are missing. Four wrought iron hooks and triangle in vaulted ceiling. 17 wine bins, constructed in 4.5" partition walls with brick segmental arches and flat rendered top. Three

angle shelves 5ft 6" long constructed in timber on frame bars.

4. Strong Room

Vaulted arches. Walls part brickwork and part flint walls. Floor of 6" paving tiles. Ratner Safe Door with heavy brass lever handle and pull handle. Six deal shelves at north end fixed between brick piers on brick corbels.

Findings

This section outlines the findings of the survey (both in the cellars and the garden to the south of Slindon House).

1. Graffiti

One of the rooms contains an area of graffiti, some of which appears to originate from the 2nd World War and contains names of soldiers, who presumably were based in the house.

2. Main Passage Way and Store Rooms

The main passage way and Store Rooms at the northern end of the cellars, appear to have changed very little since the 1940 survey. The internal entrances to the boiler room have been bricked up (to minimise the fire risk) but the coke, wood and coal stores are intact with coal shutes and self-locking covers still in-situ.

3. Ladder

Part along the north-south passage way there is a recess containing a series of metal rungs embedded in the wall forming a ladder, which leads to a brick and concrete cover located in an internal court-yard.

The fact that this ladder is not mentioned in the 1940 survey suggests that it may have been built in the 2nd World War. However, the recess appears to be part of the original build, so may have been used as a means for unloading heavy stores directly into the cellars without needing to use the stairs.

The recess is highlighted in figure 1 over the page.

4. Stores at Southern end of passage

This cul-de-sac is very puzzling. The left hand branch returns back at an angle (see highlighted area in figure 1) and appears to be of multiple builds.

According to the 1940 survey this area contained "charging board installation with ampere gauges, seven lamp holder and two switches. Battery charging shelf 2ft 6" square.

The wall at the end of the right hand branch forms part of the strong room and appears to

have been infilled a number of times. However, due to the area being used to store school desks access was limited.

5. Wine Vaults

The wine vault contains a number of brick arched storage bins. These bins have been constructed within the vaulted area on three sides of the room.

6. Strong Room

7. Gym

The following plan (figure 2 below) shows the results of the resistivity survey. The areas of interest are the lighter squares.

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Salzman, L.F. (1953) *Sussex VCH: Volume 4 – The Rape of Chichester*.

War Department (1940) *Schedule of Condition HC/SX/3984*.

Whitfield, C. (1994) *Archaeological Survey – Slindon Estate*.

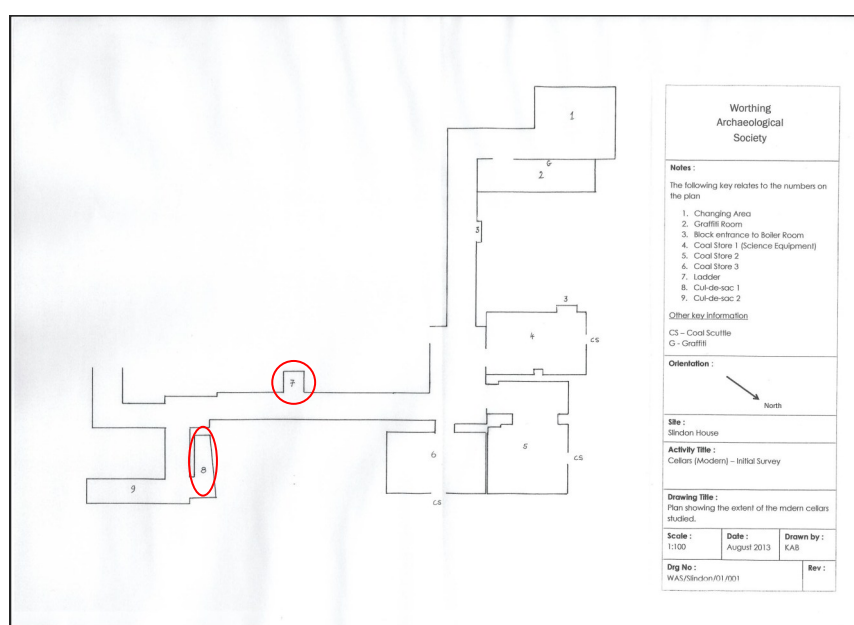


Figure 1: Slindon House Cellars - modern section

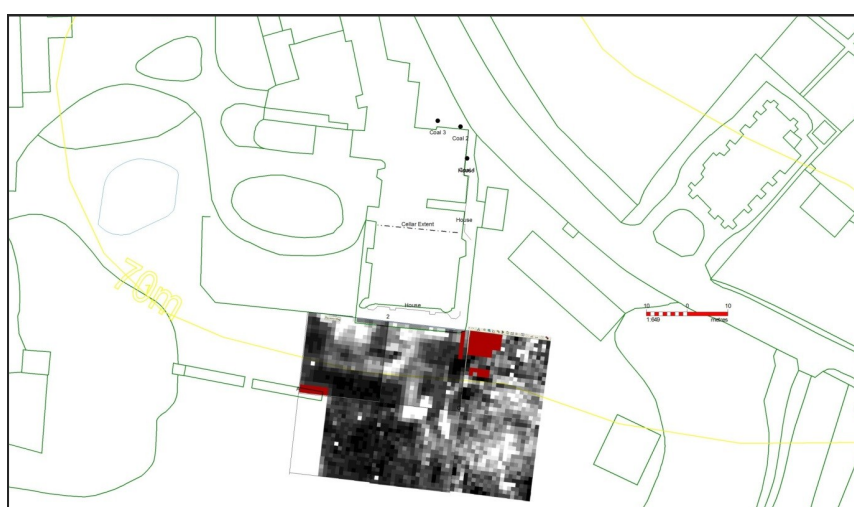


Figure 2: Resistivity survey results on lawn to south of Slindon House

A Field Walk at Lake Lane, Barnham

By C. Shirley

Introduction and Research Question

This project was suggested to Worthing Archaeological Society by Michael Tristram, a director of Sompting Estates, the land owner of the fields (SU 971 048) which are situated in West Sussex, just to the north of the railway line near Barnham along Lake Lane – see Figure 1.

The fields are a small area of arable surrounded by greenhouses and had been recently ploughed and sown with maize. The northern field had had a large quantity of rubble which had been cleared into a spoil heap in the north-west corner of the field.

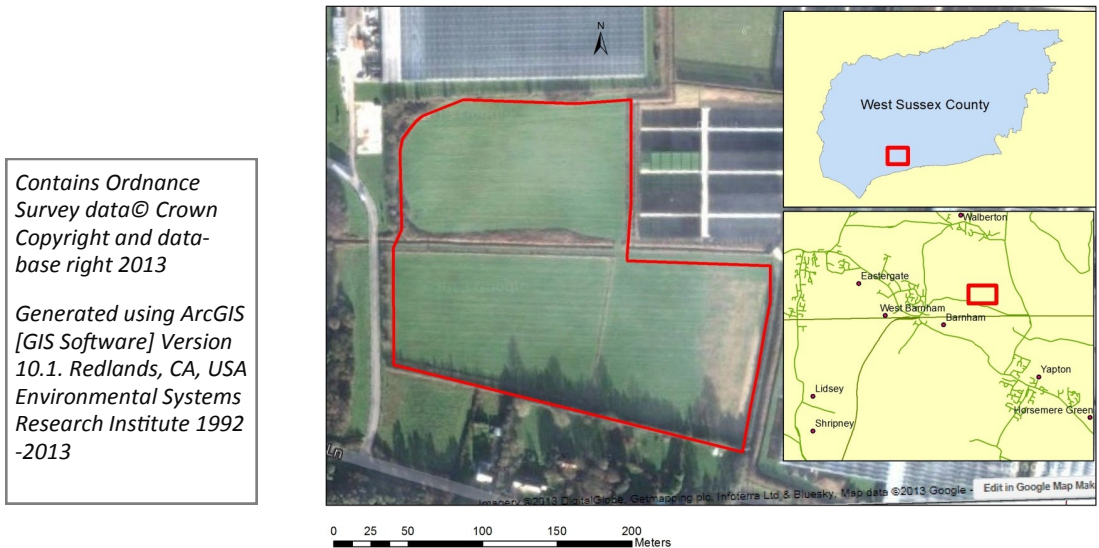


Figure 1 – The Fields in the Local Landscape Additional Sources: (Google, 2013)

Geology of the site

The site is in an area of brickearth but is close to the tidal deposits, sands and gravels which are part of a drainage system which joins the Aldingbourne Rife and flows out to the sea at Bognor Regis – see Figure 2.

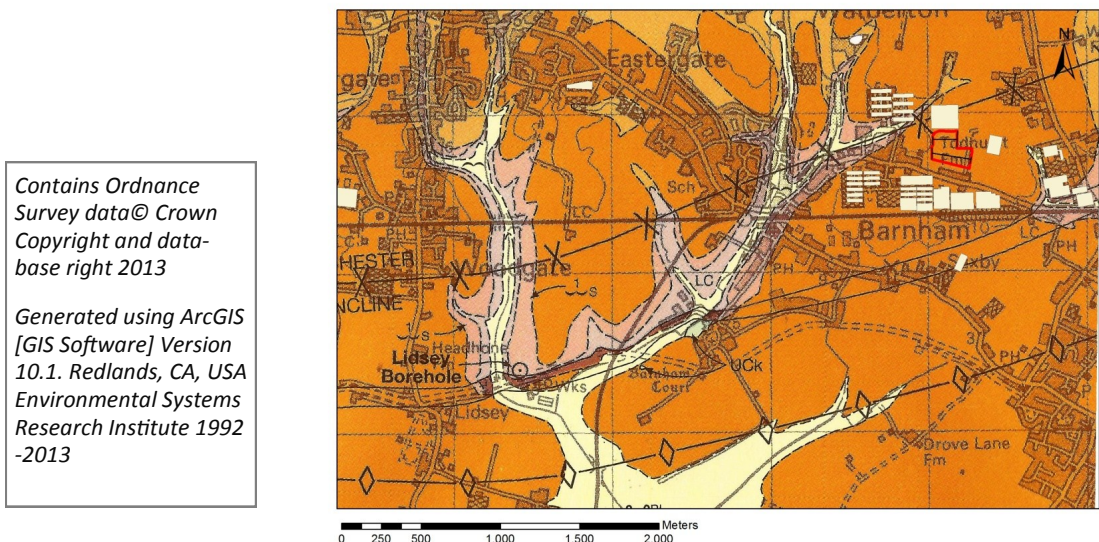


Figure 2 – Geology of the Site Additional Source (BGS, 1996)

The Yeakell and Gardner map of 1778 (Figure 3) shows the area as small fields with drainage ditches.

Figure 4 shows the first OS surveyors map 1805 overlaid with the modern road and rail data. Lake Lane appears to be a water course and the main communication feature running east to west is the Portsmouth and Arun canal.

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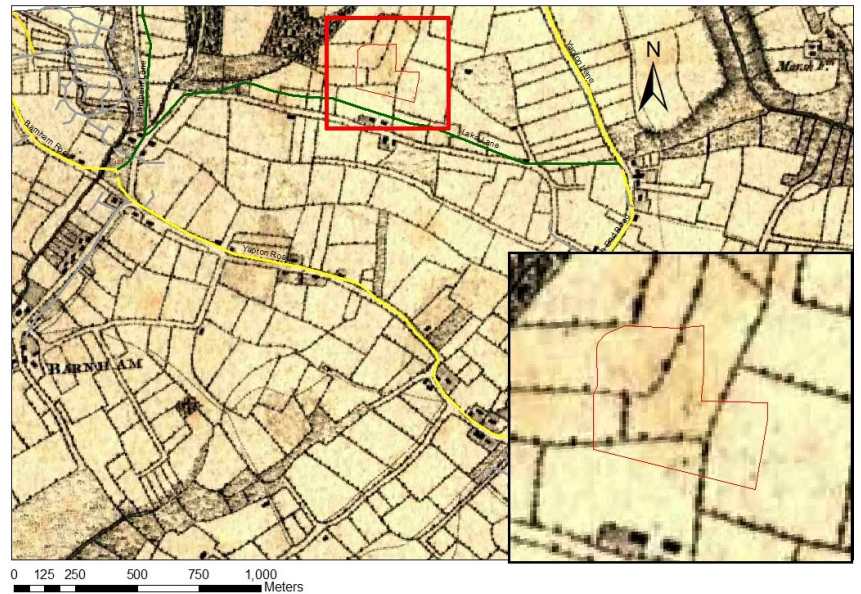


Figure 3 - Yeakell & Gardner Map (overlaid with modern roads)
Additional Source (Yeakell & Gardner, 1778)

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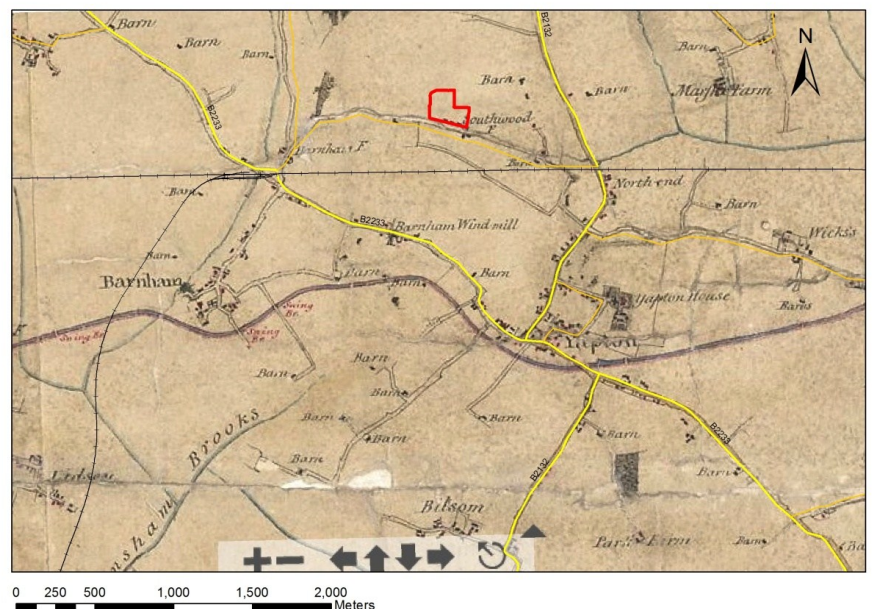


Figure 4 - First Survey Surveyors Map
Additional Source (BLO, 1805)

Field walk methodology

The fields were designated A to the north of the drainage ditch and BC to the south. Field Ordnance Survey Grid positions were established by using the south wall of the large greenhouse as a datum and collecting field boundary data to confirm positions. A centre line was drawn across each field and 20x20m squares designated by A, B, C etc to the right of the line (south) and AA, BB, CC etc to the left of the line (north) – see Figure 5.

Finds were then allocated to squares 0-20, 20-40, 40-60 etc. Collection was limited to +/- 1metre of a line through the centre of the square.

When plotting finds on the map, the finds were randomly allocated within the grid along the 2m collection area to give a visual indication of the density of finds.

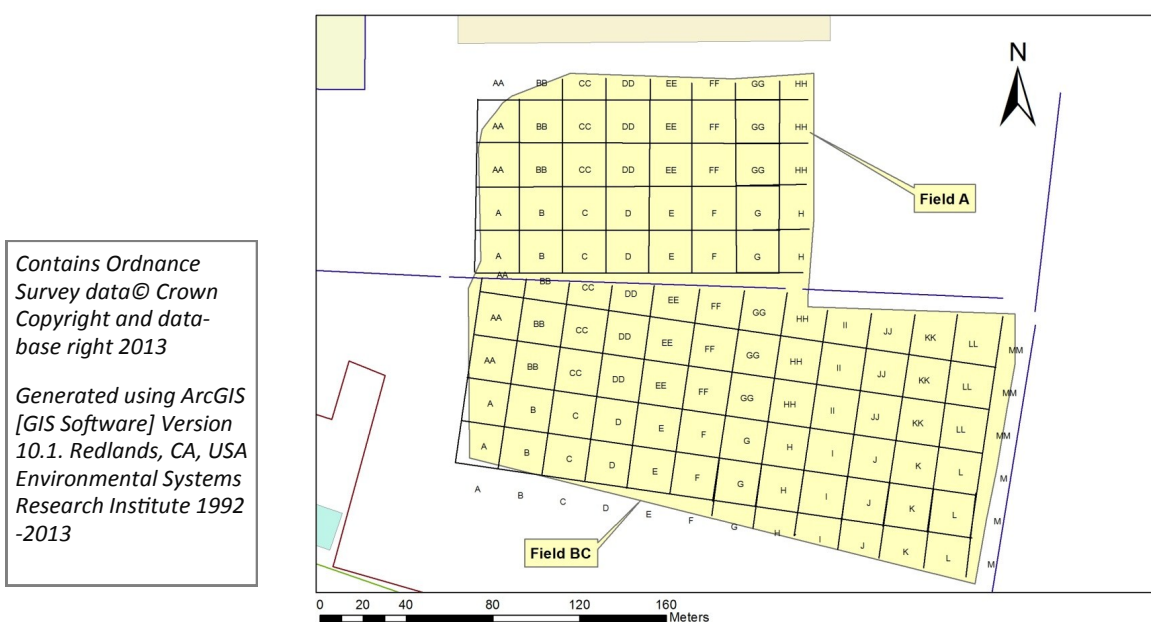


Figure 5 - Grid designation

Finds analysis

Overview

A total of 546 artefacts were collected from a 10% sample of the total area. Figure 6 shows the percentage per category.

Find types collected were:

Pottery

Struck Flint

Burnt Flint

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Brick

Tile

Other

Metal

Glass

Foreign Stone

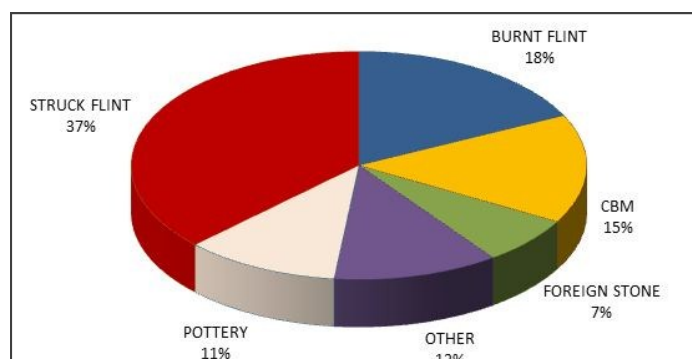


Figure 6 - All finds—percentage of total of 546 artefacts

A greater density of finds occurred within field BC than A – see Figure 7 It appeared that when the surface of field A was cleared of modern building rubble, the field was also stripped of these types of artifact.

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Figure 7 - Distribution of Finds

Struck Flint

A total of 200 pieces of struck flint were collected and Figure 8 shows the distribution across the fields. There is a slightly greater concentration of artifacts in field BC, transects B/BB and C/CC which may be a result of this being the line of the old field boundary.

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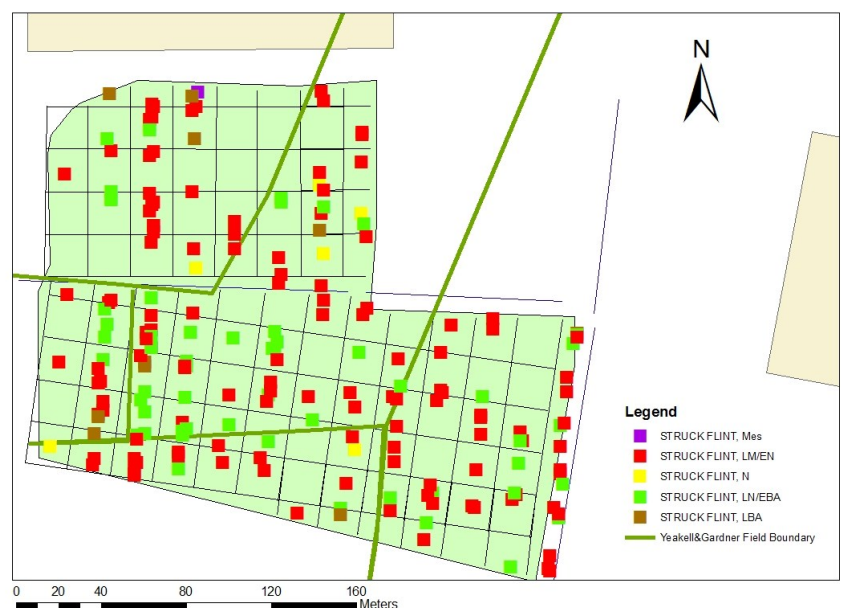


Figure 8 - Distribution of Flint within the Fields
Additional Source (Yeakell & Gardner, 1778)

The flint was categorized by periods

Mes – Mesolithic

LM/EN – Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

N - Neolithic

LN/EBA - Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

LBA – Late Bronze Age

Figure 9 shows that the flint is predominantly LM/EN with the widest variety of tool types belonging to this period. Andreysky (2005) notes that current data indicates greater artifact diversity in assemblages associated with relatively more mobile rather than sedentary groups.

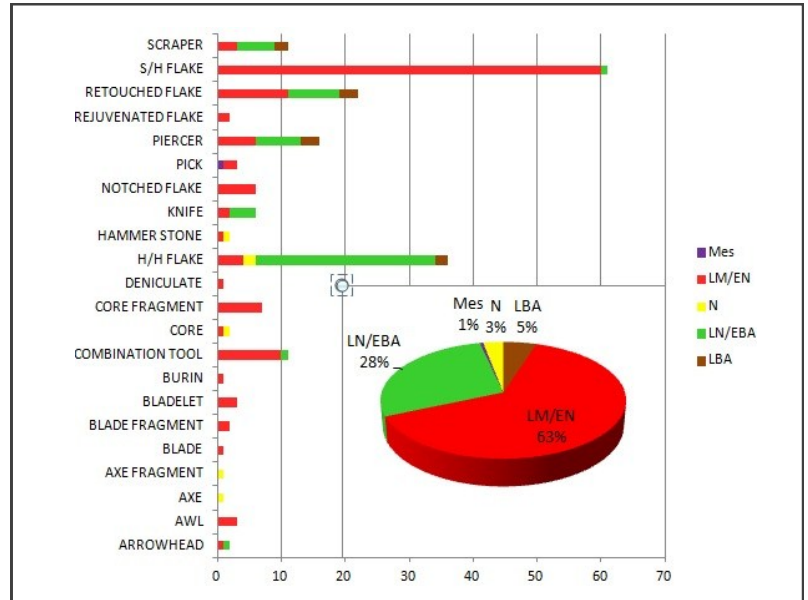


Figure 9 - Struck Flint by Type and Period

Tools included the finely-worked arrowheads of Figure 10. The lower flint in this illustration has been created by the Levallois technique which Turner (2013) notes dates back to the Neanderthal period in Britain although this piece is dated to Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

National Monument record 249180 (NMRa, 2013) lists a number of flint tools including a leaf arrowhead at Barnham (SU959046) and the report notes a number of such flint tools assemblages mostly from the area 2km east of the site about the same distance to the west of the innings (see Figure 2) as our site is to the east. Record 249143 (NMRb, 2013) details Bronze Age axes found alongside the railway cutting along the edge of the innings.

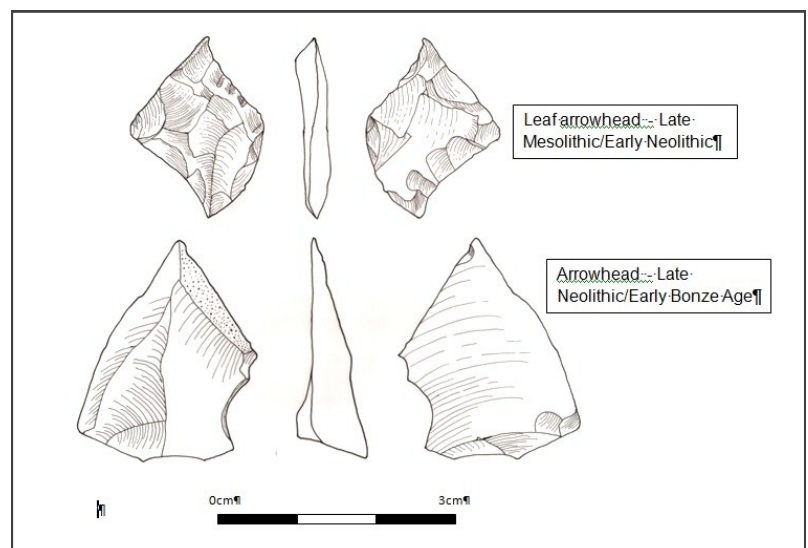


Figure 10 - Flint arrowheads

Pottery

The 54 small sherds of pottery collected consisted of:

Prehistoric – 1

Medieval – 9

Post-Medieval - 44

The pottery finds show no particular correlation with the old field boundaries and over half of the post-medieval pottery is 19th and 20th century. However, the flint gives a site usage dating to the Bronze Age so it is intriguing to find a sample of date to the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (Hayden, pers.comm) – see Figure 12.

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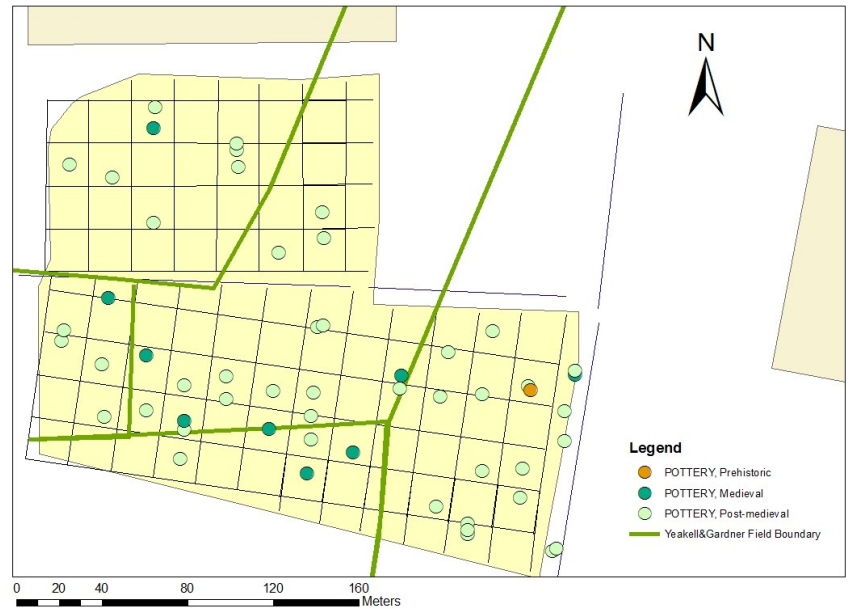


Figure 11 - Distribution of Pottery Finds



Figure 12 - Prehistoric pottery—possibly Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

CBM, Foreign Stone, Burnt Flint and Other

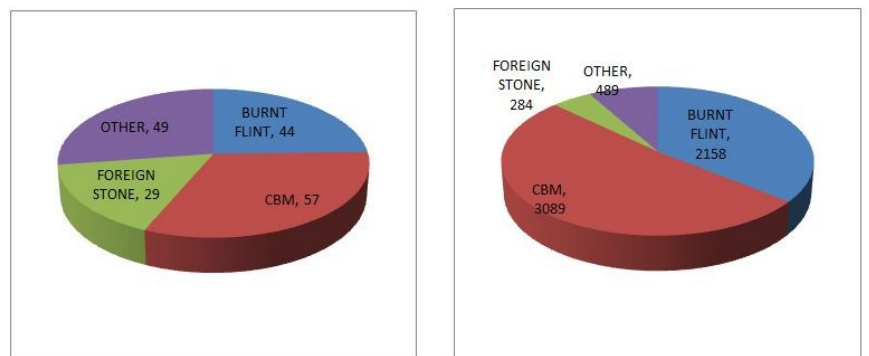


Figure 13 - Remaining categories by count and weight in grams

179 other finds were collected and the distribution of the remaining finds categories again showed no particular alignment with the old field boundaries – see Figure 14

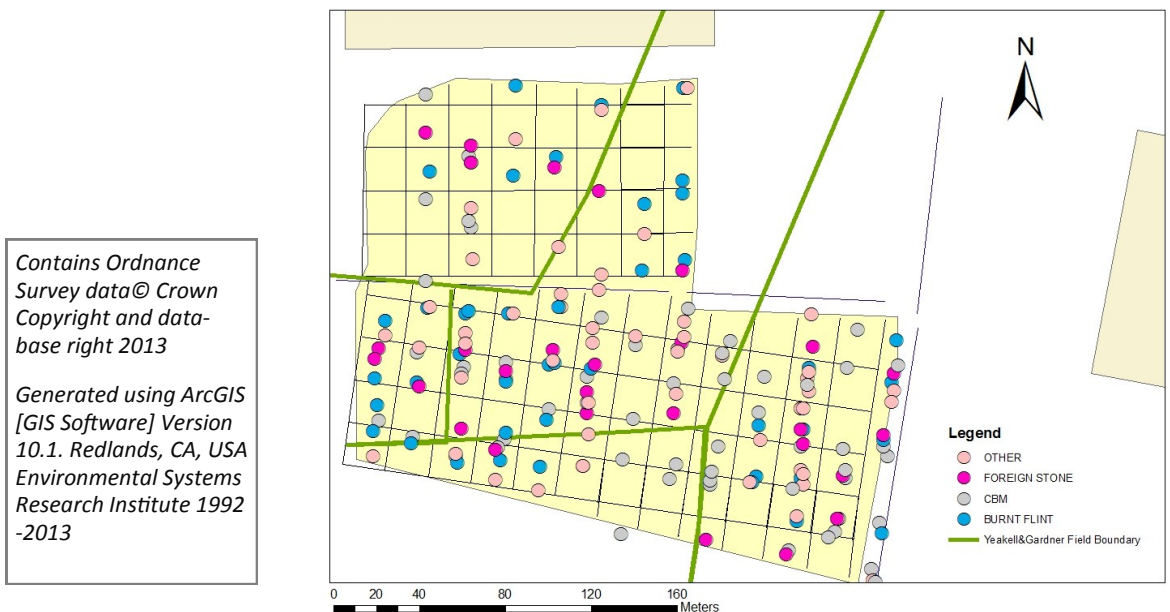


Figure 14 - Distribution of CBM, Foreign Stone, Burnt Flint and Other



Figure 15 - Drinking Glass c. 1770

The bulk of this group of finds was Ceramic Building Material (CBM) largely of 19th and 20th century brick and tile although approximately 40% were attributed as medieval.

The relatively low weight of foreign stone reflects that this was mainly slate.

Burnt flint was found in small pieces (average 49grams) and could not be attributed to any period.

Other categories included glass and metal all considered to be post-medieval - see Table 1. However a stem of a fine 18th century drinking glass was found – see Figure 15.

Table 1 – Other categories			
Bottle	4	Stem	1
Bottle Base	1	Stem Only	1
Farm equipment	1	Twisted glass stem	1
Fe Nail	4	Vessel	17
Fe Object	1	Window	13
Fe Washer	1	Glass	4
Total Other 49			

Discussion and recommendations for Future Work

Holgate and Woodcock (1989) describe a site at Pannel Bridge in East Sussex (TQ882152) which has a number of similarities to the Lake Lane site. Pannel Bridge is about 500m from a sewer in the Pannel Valley, which flows out to sea about 3km away.

This site produced 391 struck flints, with over half of the assemblage considered to be Mesolithic. Comparing the percentage of flakes to tools with the Lake Lane site shows a similar proportion (see Figure 16).

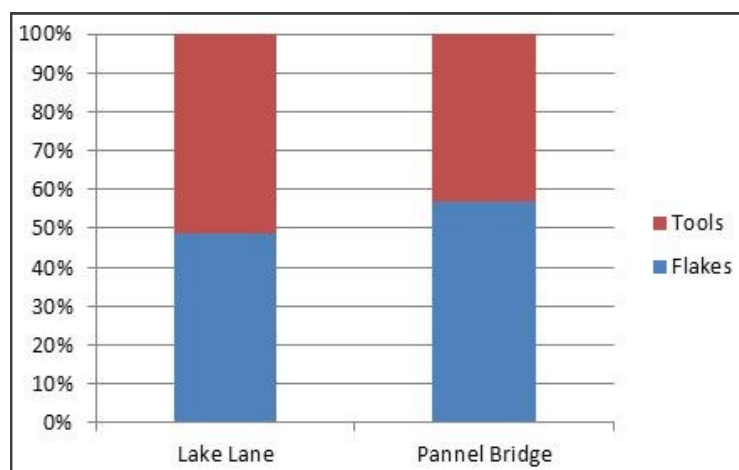


Figure 16 - Comparison between Lake Lane and Pannel Bridge (Holgate & Woodford, 1989)

The Pannel Bridge site was interpreted as “a short-stay camp used for a restricted range of tasks.”

Although this valley appears to have been visited by Mesolithic hunter-gathers, the valley shows little sign of human activity until the Romano-British period (Holgate & Woodford, 1989).

It seems unlikely that the Lake Lane site would fare any better for signs of Mesolithic activity. However further excavation may be worthwhile in test pitting along the line of the old hedge to determine whether a larger flint assemblage could shed light on the use of the site.

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Andrefsky, W. (2005) *Lithics (Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis)* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

BGS (1996) *British Geographical Survey 1:50000 Series England and Wales Sheet 317/332* Chichester and Bognor

BLO (1805) *Ordnance Survey Surveyors Map* Arundel 8

Budgen, T. (1806) “1780-1840 Ordnance survey surveyors drawings – map of Steyning” Courtesy of the British Library

Google website

Holgate, R. & Woodcock, A. (1989) A Later Mesolithic Site at Pannel Bridge, Near Pett level, East Sussex in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **127** 1-10

NMRa (2013) Monument 249180

NMRb (2013) Monument 249143

Turner, R. (2013) *Flint Knapping* Stroud, The History Press

Yeakell and Gardner. (1778) 1778-1783, 2 inch to 1 mile. Large scale map of Sussex

For full details of references and Acknowledgements please refer to the original report.

Angmering Geophysical Survey

By Pete Skilton

At the time the Journal is going to press, Angmering Parish Council are still awaiting permission from the Arun District Council for the limited excavations mentioned in the article to take place.

Angmering Project-Phase I

Prior to October 2012, Angmering Parish Council requested the help of WAS to rediscover the outline of St Nicholas Church, Angmering, which was last used in 1593.

Owen Bedwin at the request of Sussex Archaeological Society (S.A.S) did what was then believed to be a rescue archaeology dig in 1974, in which W.A.S. played a large role, whose involvement was arranged by Con Ainsworth.

Resistivity machines were a thing of the future and the walls were located with a combination of old records, observations and a little luck (I quote Owen Bedwin here). The report was fully written up and is still available as Owen Bedwin's Excavation Report of St. Nicholas- Sussex Archaeological Collections, Vol. 113, 1975.

This report included a plan view of the church, showing the alignment to be E-W (see Figure 1 below).

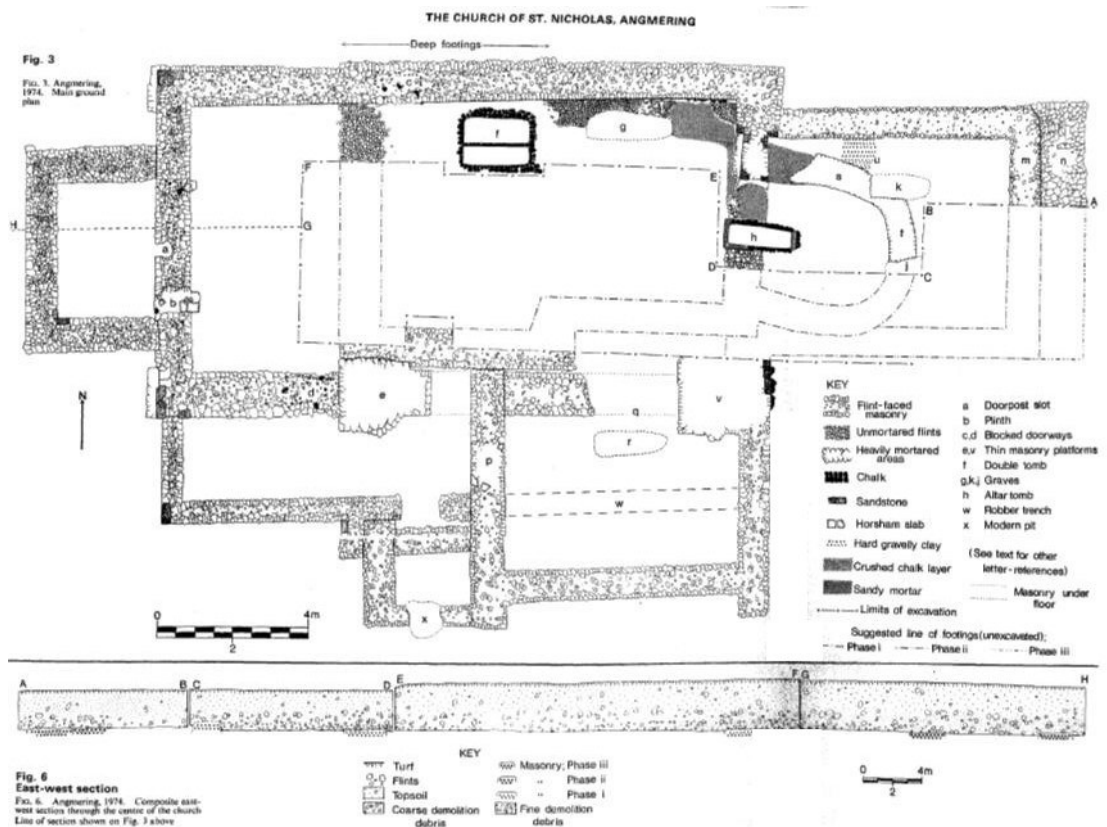


Figure 1: Plan of St Nicholas Church, SAC vol 113

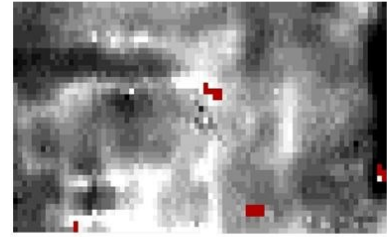
An ad hoc W.A.S. survey team was put together and St Nicholas Gardens were firstly surveyed as a walk over and subsequently surveyed with Connie's Magnetometer and then the Resistivity Meter.

Because the gardens have had many uses, including church gardens and latterly, public gardens, in respect of the magnetometer the results were not as one would have hoped. The Resistivity results were much more satisfying. The Gardens were divided into 20 x 20 m grids. The first two grids were exactly as we would have wanted (see 2 below) (Retained as E-W alignment)

Comparing the results was quite gratifying.

Following this the Gardens, Geo and church plan were then calibrated and placed in to the landscape.

- The Results
- 2 x 20 metre squares were surveyed
 - Survey was done at half a metre intervals
 - 'Ghost' of the church wall lines found
 - Alignment not E-W as Bedwin's Plan.



Red Squares = 'Blank Readings' i.e. Park Benches.

Figure 2 - Resistive results

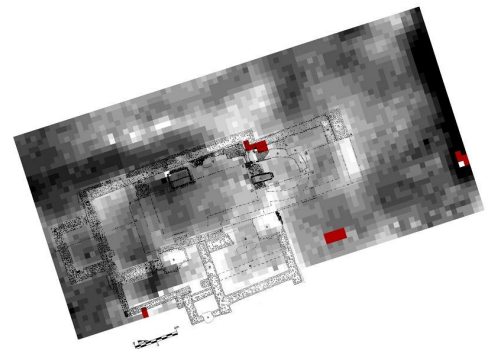
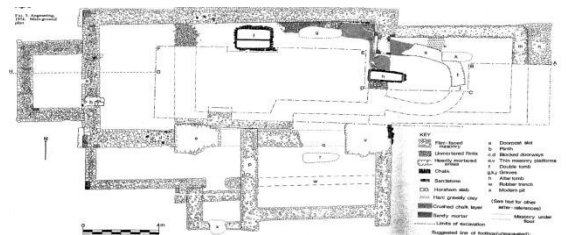


Figure 3 - Resistivity results plotted over plan of church



Figure 4 - Plan of Gardens together with plan of church

To complete Phase I, the outline of the church is to be identified using a simple triangulation system whereby markers, previously placed can be used to create the ground plan (see 5 below).

In conjunction, two small trenches (3 x 2 m) will be placed across two identifiable wall returns. The objectives being to:

- A. To ensure the correct part of the church has been identified.
- B. To demonstrate to schoolchildren construction methods
- C. To give the local schoolchildren, under supervision, some 'hands on' experience of archaeology.

The end result is hoped to be that the outline should be preserved in a permanent manner, likewise one return. Methods are still subject of discussion and obviously, matters cannot progress until these are decided.

A public presentation was given at St. Wilfrides School Hall on Wednesday 26th June 2013. Whilst not sold out, it was encouraging to see at least a dozen members of the public interested enough to turn up.

The weather since October 2012 has been quite variable and part from snow, just about every mix had been encountered.

The survey to date had been carried out most Tuesdays. The bulk of the team were made up of the 'finds' team, who appeared to enjoy themselves enormously, clambering in and out of hedges!

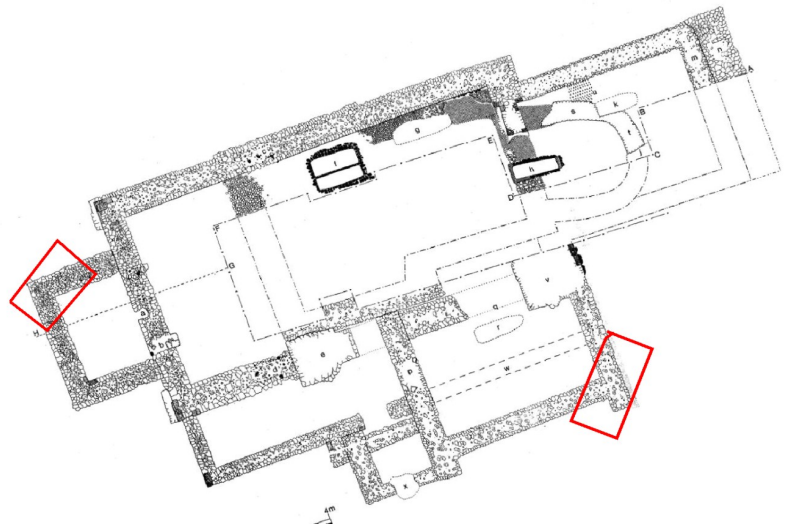


Figure 5 - Plan of church with proposed location of trial trenches

The Stiances Archaeological Project, Season 2

By Simon Stevens



The pupils from Newick Primary School have been busy again this summer on an archaeological dig. Following the success of an excavation in 2010, and after the usual round of fund-raising and paperwork, the kids were let loose in a field called *Little Stiances* on Sharpsbridge Lane on the border between Newick and Barcombe in June. More than 200 children between the ages of 4 and 11 learnt a range of archaeological skills and put them into practise during a week-long excavation, which was followed by a public Open Day so the kids could show-off the results of their hard work.

We knew from the findings of the 2010 that part of the field had been occupied by buildings since at least the 18th century until the early 20th century, and that the occupants had been messy enough to leave us plenty of datable evidence there such as pottery and clay pipes. This year we again targeted this area (given the name '*The Cottage Site*' because that's a lot easier to say than '*Group of Agricultural Buildings Site*' to be completely honest!). But we also looked at another part of the field, a peculiarly flat area identified during 3D modelling of the field in 2010, which rapidly became known as '*the other bit*' or '*the bit down the hill*'.....

But before the hard labour could begin, the site accommodation needed to arrive. A somewhat bemused delivery driver managed to find the site, and get the cabin and accompanying row of toilets into the field, without serious mishap despite the presence of some very attentive cows. Luckily the livestock were moved before the arrival of the site tents on the following morning, or things could have got nasty.



The weather on Monday morning was perfect and Year 6 and the Reception Class (the littlest ones) duly arrived at 9.00am and got to work on their various tasks, the younger ones closely accompanied by their older 'buddy' (a veteran of the previous 'dig' in 2010). The kids were divided up into four groups (Romans, Saxons, Vikings and Normans) and each given a special chant for the occasion. It was unfortunate that the Roman's cry of '*Roma Victa*' (borrowed from the film '*Gladiator*') does sound a bit like '*I love Hitler*' in a recording made by a local newspaper for their website, but that's show business for you.

Unfortunately (or perhaps in divine retribution for our unintentional idolisation of German dictators), the weather turned violently against us and the rest of the week was marked by strong winds and regular heavy rain. The overnight 'repositioning' of the one of the site tents into the field next door was probably the most obvious result of the conditions, although complaints from some of the mums concerning '*hair frizz*' were apparently FAR more serious (no, I have absolutely no idea either....). Anyway, despite the

fact that most of the children resembled drowned rats by the end of each day, and notwithstanding the fact that parent's car seats then took the brunt of the mud, the kids still seemed to have a whale of a time.

With the aid of a trio of terrified professional archaeologists, teachers and classroom assistants from the school, mums, dads, assorted other relatives, governors and anyone else brave/foolhardy enough to volunteer to help, the kids came up trumps again this year. As in 2010, every test-pit excavated at the site contained artefacts left over from past activity in the field. The Cottage Site again produced a range of finds reflecting the occupation of buildings in that part of the field mostly dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Finds ranged from pieces of broken pottery, glass and clay pipes to the bricks and tiles from the demolished buildings, to more 'personal' artefacts such as the remains of a knife, a fork and a number of decorated buttons. Some of the character of the interior of the building(s) is shown by the survival of door fittings, and part of a decorative metal plate, probably from the cooking range. Peculiarly the excavation this year also yielded metalwork elements from a number of different sizes of shoe, and the remains of part of a leather boot, complete with brass eyelets.

Test-pit digging in '*the other bit*' was less productive in terms of quantity and range of finds, but did uncover evidence of medieval occupation. Pottery dating from as early as the 13th century was found in the test-pits, suggesting that the flat area may be the location of the remains of a medieval building of some kind. Certainly the 3D survey showed that there are a number of 'house platforms' perhaps fronting onto a sunken lane, suggesting the presence of some kind of settlement in the field during the Middle Ages.

So as well as the 'known' location of the later buildings, the children's work has uncovered evidence of a whole new phase of medieval occupation at the site. Coupled with the presence of a thin scatter of prehistoric flintwork of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (which hints that hunter/gatherers were camping at the site more than 10,000 years ago), there is now clear evidence that many people have lived and worked in this deceptively quiet field over the years.

There are a huge number of people to thank for their help again this year.

Please refer to the original report for a list of acknowledgements.

Upstairs at Parham House

By Cheryl Hutchins



While trowelling the sandy soil of Worthing Archaeological Society's trenches at Parham over the past few summers, I have speculated on the lives of those who lived in the house. The Church of St Peter lies a short step from where we are digging, and the vestry is the oldest part of the present building. It was reconstructed as a chapel in 1545 as directed in the will of Robert Palmer. This Robert Palmer, a freeman of the Mercers' Company in London, bought land in Sussex during the 1520s and, after the dissolution of the monasteries, bought the manor of Parham in 1540 from the crown (Kirk p. 23). Robert's grandson Thomas, a child of 2 ½, laid the foundation stone of the house in 1578, and a dendrochronology felling date of timbers used in the roof of 1578/79 ties in with the laying of this stone (Kirk p 35). The Palmer family owned Parham for a comparatively short time as it was the grown Thomas who sold the estate in 1601 to Sir Thomas Bishopp, and retired to another Palmer family house, the suggestion being that the family had over-stretched themselves financially.

No memorials remain to the Palmer family in the vestry but my eye was caught by the Bishopp family wall-mounted memorials to Harriet-Anne, her husband Robert Curzon, and their son Robert, their daughter-in-law Emily, and grandchildren Robert and Darea. I was especially intrigued by those that state:

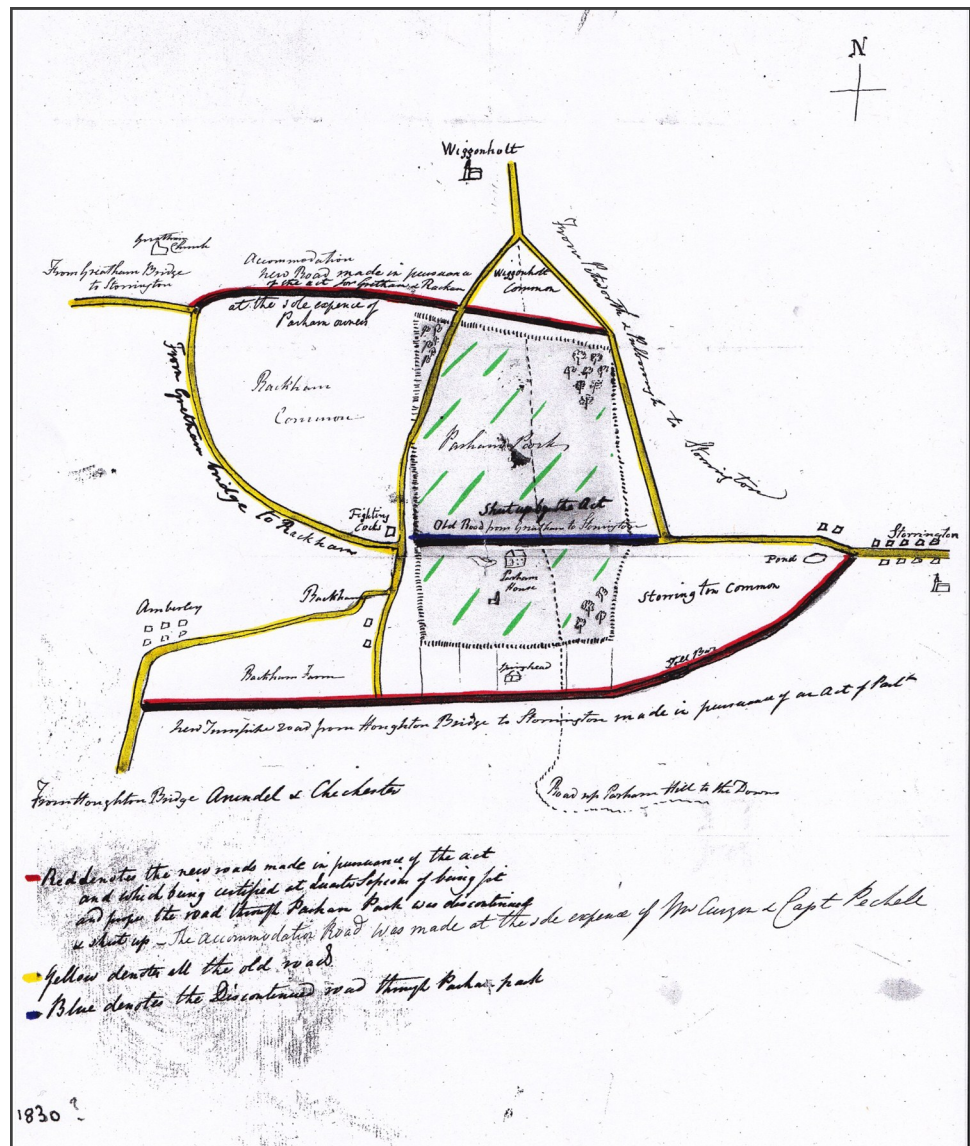
"Sacred to the memory of Emily Julia Wilmot Horton, daughter of the late Right Honorable Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, Baronet sometime Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, and Governor of Ceylon and of Dame Anne Beatrice his wife. She was born at Catton Hall in Derbyshire Dec 21st 1821 and died in London March 11th 1866 aged only 44 years. She married Aug 27th 1850. The Hon Robert Curzon, afterwards Lord

Zouche, her husband, and her two children Robert Nathaniel Cecil George Curzon, born July 12th 1851 and Darea Curzon, born Nov 13th 1860 survived to deplore her irreparable loss. She was humble and holy and one that feared God, and eschewed evil.

Also of Robert Curzon Lord Zouche, her husband, oldest son of the Hon ble Robert and Harriet Anne Baroness de la Zouche sometime private secretary to Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople and Joint Commissioner for England at the Conference of Erzerum. Born in London March 16th 1810 and died at Parham Augst 2nd 1873 to the deep grief of all his family and the many friends who knew and loved him."



Parham House and estate have been a rich man's delight and those with enough money, and some without, have enhanced both house and setting. The Bisschopp family had a long custodianship, owning the estate from 1601 to 1922. The fifth and last Sir Cecil Bisschopp (Harriet Anne's father) is recorded as chairman of the Trustees of the Storrington to Ball's Hut Turnpike Road in the Minute Book. The First Meeting of Trustees was held on 14th May 1812 at the sign of the White Horse in Storrington "for conveying into execution an Act of Parliament passed in the 52nd year of the Reign of his present Majesty King George the Third intituled An Act for Repairing the Road from Storrington to Ball's Hut in Walberton in the County of Sussex." (WSRO Parham Add MSS 2109-2111) This turnpike was planned to run south of the park (away from the house) and Sir Cecil saw this as an opportunity to close the west-east direct road between Rackham and Storrington which ran to the north of the house, immediately under the garden wall. A clause for "stopping up certain roads thro' Parham Park" appears in the Bill, and Sir Cecil planned the building of a new



A sketch possibly dated 1830 showing the disputed closed road in blue and Curzon's new accommodation road to the north, and the Turnpike Road to the south in red (WSRO Parham Add MSS 1/4/5/1)

road skirting the north of the park from Greatham to Storrington, thus increasing the distance to be travelled by villagers from Rackham who wished to reach Storrington.

The Turnpike Road was built (the present B2139) but at his death in 1828 Sir Cecil had not proceeded with the contested new Greatham-Storrington road (north of the house and park) or had taken any steps to close the road through the park. On his death, his properties were divided between his 2 daughters, Harriet-Anne (married to the Hon Robert Curzon) and Katherine Annabella (married to Capt George Brooke-Pechell of Castle Goring). These two gentlemen closed the west-east old road by 1830 causing correspondence between Messrs Whitter & Dennett of Worthing and Messrs Geo Mant of Storrington, the former putting forward the spirited grievances of the

Rackham and Storrington townsfolk, and suggesting other solutions. But spirited or not, the old road through the park remained closed and a new one was built north of the park at the expense of Mr Curzon and Capt Pechell, when in 1833 a Bill concerning more effectively repairing the road from Storrington to Ball's Hut in Walberton was presented to Parliament. (Parham Mss 1/4/5/1). The villagers however still continued to use the old road causing irritation to the new residents, the Hon Robert Curzon and his wife Harriet-Anne.

The Curzons not only improved the appearance of the park but also employed the architect Anthony Salvin between 1829 and 1855 to advise on the house's restoration. Such investment in the estate corresponds with the elevation of Harriet-Anne's social standing when she succeeded to the title of

13th Baroness Zouche (Kirk pp 8-10). Edmund Cartwright of Arundel, in a letter dated 30 January 1829, offers his congratulations on her succession and goes on to regale her with an account of meeting the Duke of Wellington at Sir John Shelley's where the Duke in his capacity as a Tory Prime Minister claimed he did not expect much opposition from the Whigs who he was assured intended to support him. He had left London at 6.00 pm on "*a dark miserable night*" and had travelled part way on horseback arriving at 11.00 pm. His energy was commented on by his hosts and the Duke replied "*I economize my time, I methodize my business, & I live temperately, & so I make one day go as far as another person does two!*" (Parham MSS 2/3/2/25) Perhaps an ability to stretch one day into two is something we should all aspire to. However the Iron Duke's administration fell a year later.

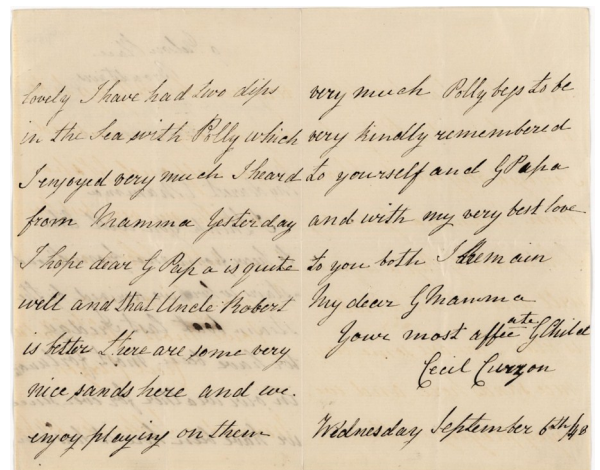
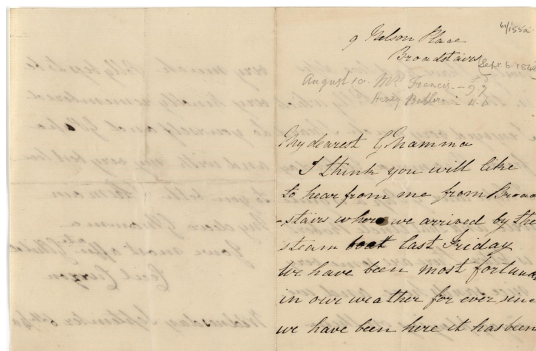
Harriet-Anne and Robert Curzon invested heavily in the house and park although in spite of this the house deteriorated.. Their favoured younger son Edward also proved to be a heavy spender who was indulged by his parents. Their older son and heir, Robert, who loved the house, spent most of his life away from Parham. He travelled extensively, perhaps to avoid his parents, and made adventurous trips to the eastern end of the Mediterranean in search of ancient manuscripts which he bought from monasteries in Greece and Turkey and which he presented to the British Library. Current opinion is that he took advantage of the monks and removed treasures to which he had no right but his legacy is still at the Library so perhaps the same arguments as used in the case of the Elgin marbles can also apply.

Robert Jnr recorded his travels in the 1830s and 40s in "Visits to Monasteries in the Lavant" published in 1849 by John Murray (Fraser, p 167). In 1832 Robert travelled through Europe and via Malta to Egypt where he undertook a 4 month trip down the Nile, and on to St Catherine's Monastery in his search for ancient manuscripts. He returned to Cairo and in 1834 he visited Jerusalem and the Middle East.

Then after many, and some hair-raising, adventures in attempting to purchase manuscripts at Meteora, he returned to the family home at 24 Upper Brooke Street, London, at the end of 1834 (Fraser, pp 53-67). Life at home proved unsatisfactory and in June 1837 he embarked for Constantinople where he stayed with the British Ambassador. His thirst for manuscripts again took him to Mount Athos and Patmos, and from Cairo into the desert to visit Coptic monasteries, before returning to England. Again strained relationships with his family led

to Robert accepting the position of private secretary to the then British Ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning. This was not an official government position but a private arrangement with the Ambassador. In 1842 Curzon was present in Erzurum in eastern Turkey where a conference to establish the frontier between Turkey and Persia was held with England and Russia acting as intermediaries, and it is this part of his life which is commemorated in his memorial in Parham Church. Curzon described Erzurum as "dirty more squalid, more tumbledown and covered with snow and ice than any other city. Capt Williams (his colleague) ill, Persian plenipotentiary dying at Tabreez, Turkish plenipotentiary dead." (Fraser, pp154-5). Negotiations were long and protracted and plague broke out in nearby villages, and finally Curzon himself succumbed to a serious illness in the autumn of 1843. So it was decided at the end of December that he should be taken by litter through the plague-ridden winter landscape, to the shore of the Black Sea, and by boat to Constantinople, and finally home. Here a long recuperation was clearly necessary.

His health was probably never completely restored and a polite and dutiful expression of concern for "Uncle Robert's" health is even evident in a letter from a small Cecil Curzon to his grandmother, Harriet-Anne on his holiday at Broadstairs dated Sept 6th 1848.



(WSRO Mss Parham 2/3/2/25/61/155)

An aside for those interested in Slindon, back home in Sussex and recovering from his ordeal, he wrote to his friend Sneyd of the Countess of Newburgh (of Slindon House) as an "old lady at 86 as brisk as a bee and has had her house full of company as usual all the year" (Fraser, p 171).

Robert ceased adventuring abroad and married Emily Julia Wilmot-Horton in August 1850 and a son, another Robert but known as Robin was born in 1851. Robert and his new family lived at 24 Arlington Street, London, and a daughter Darea was born in 1860.

Family relationships and financial crises caused great stress at Parham. In 1860 a scandal broke which "set West Sussex by the ears" when the Parham steward, Daniel Dione Greere helped himself to estate income (Fraser, p 194). This came to light when Elizabeth Francis, the housekeeper, tried to cash a wage cheque which the bank returned. There were rumours of Greere building a yacht at Littlehampton, horses in his stables and wine in his cellar. The family appear to have been living in fear under siege as Greer was armed. Eventually he attempted to emigrate to Canada but was caught in London, admitted to St Margaret's workhouse, certified and transferred to an asylum. (Fraser, pp 193-9). But finances were in a bad way and even drastic measures such as selling off the trees in the park were not enough to stabilize the situation.

Robert's father died in 1863 in the midst of financial problems and Robert Jnr finally inherited Parham together with the title of the 14th Baron Zouche. But it would seem happiness eluded him as two years later his wife Emily died and he struggled to cope with the family's reduced circumstances. His mother, Harriet-Anne died in 1870 after a fall. Robert began his long dreamed-of improvements including the gatehouse in Fountain Court, installing mullioned windows to the flanking wings of the south front to match the windows of the Great Hall, and creating a new Dining Room and the South Library (Kirk, pp 109-111).

He continued with his archaeological/historical interests and on Thursday Aug 8 1872 the Annual Meeting of Sussex Archaeological Society was held at Parham House. The times of trains from Victoria and London Bridge are listed in the Notice, connecting to "A Special Train" leaving Three Bridges at 11.05 am, arriving at Pulborough at 11.45 am. And for the return trip a special train left Pulborough for Three Bridges at 7 pm. Dinner (3s 6d) was held in the Society's Marquee in Parham Park at 3 o'clock (WSRO Parham Mss 1/5/3/28). A report on the house, listing its armour, books, manuscripts and paintings was subsequently published in Sussex Archaeological Collections Volume 25 of 1873.



Grandmother Harriet-Anne and Darea pose with a pet dog in the photograph. (WSRO 1/5/6/9/22)

London, 30th March 1899

To Lord Zouche

PLEASE to receive particulars of five cases of wine forwarded by L. B. & S. C. R. Goods train to Parham Park, Pulborough, this day:-

Mark & Number	Contents
RPS 239/242	4 Cases containing 9 Dozen Bottle 1893 St Emilion
RPS 245	1 Case containing 4 Dozen Imperial Ports 1893 St Emilion

Cases to be returned.

A tin label to hang on each bin with the name of the case.

From RANDOLPH PAYNE & SONS,
61, St. James's Street.

(Parham Add Mss 1/5/3/26)

Unfortunately Robert only enjoyed Parham for a mere 3 years before he died on 2nd August 1873. His son Robert, known as Robin, inherited but both family and estate fortunes continued to decline. In the census return of 1881 Mr Charles Newton, a retired merchant aged 66 born in Hexham, Northumberland, is listed as tenant and head of house at Parham. However in March 1899 Robert's son Robin was again in residence as can be seen from the delivery note above from his wine merchants in St James's Street. (Parham Mss 1/5/3/26)

Finally the estate was sold in 1922 to Clive and Alicia Pearson who were in a position to restore the house.

The twentieth century would not be complete without a mention of both World Wars but I leave military history to others far more knowledgeable than I, except to note that in 1939.



PP/WSL/L000789

Parham became home to 30 evacuee children from Peckham, South London, and this photograph shows Parham with the south lawn awash with chicken coops. These coops were named Greater Parham and Chicken Villa, from which it can be assumed that the chickens were a success with family, staff and evacuees.

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West Sussex Past Pictures PP/WSL/L000789
www.westsussexpast.org/pictures

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WSRO Parham Add Mss 1/5/3/26

WSRO Parham Add Mss 1/5/3/28

WSRO Parham Add Mss 1/5/6/9/22

WSRO Parham Add Mss 2/3/2/25/61/155

A Regionally Important Pottery Group from Goblestubbs Copse 2006–2007

By Gordon Hayden

Introduction and Summary

The 2006-2007 fieldwork undertaken by Worthing Archaeological Society at Goblestubbs Copse yielded 173 sherds (weighing 1948 grams) of pottery from eight contexts. Most of this assemblage dates to c. AD 20-60, but there is also small amount of earlier prehistoric pottery. This contrasts with the pottery collected during fieldwork in 1973 which was also examined (Hayden 2013), and appears to represent a subsequent occupation phase in the vicinity dating from the mid-1st to late-3rd centuries AD.

Methodology

All of the pottery was counted and weighed and then quantified by number and weight of sherds per fabric. Rims were measured using a rim chart to determine Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVE's) and to ascertain vessel forms. Sherds were examined using a hand lens at X20 magnification, whilst a pocket microscope (at X60 magnification incorporating a built-in artificial illumination source) was used to ascertain the size, form, frequency and nature of inclusions and also to determine a fabric series.

The Fabrics

Earlier Prehistoric Coarsewares (Table 1)

There were four flint-tempered fabrics, but given that most consist of featureless body sherds close dating is problematical. All appear as residual material. Fabric FT1 would appear to be possibly Late Neolithic or more likely Early Bronze Age in date, Fabrics FT2 and FT3 would appear to date to the Early-Middle Iron Age, whilst the rim found in Fabric SFT1 is Late Iron Age in date, most likely dating to the 1st century BC. Nearly all of this material emanated from a single context (201) which also included worked flint of later Mesolithic/early Neolithic date and burnt daub/fired clay fragments.

Late Iron Age Derivative Coarsewares (Tables 1 and 2)

All of the fabrics in this category are handmade, primarily sand-tempered fabrics, which have subsequently been finished using a turntable/tournette or had their outer surfaces burnished. Fabrics ST1 and ST2 are non-local, but emanate from the Reading Beds clay outcrops in Hampshire and West Sussex (Hayden 2011: Table 2). All the remaining fabrics were made using a clay mixture which is unique to the Arun Valley area (Table 2). Some of these fabrics bear a resemblance to Late Iron Age to early Roman-period pottery found at

the Ford Airfield site (Lyne 2004) which dates from the Bronze Age through to the 2nd century AD. Only one sherd of imported pottery was found during the 2006-2007 fieldwork, namely a Gallo-Belgic White Ware beaker dating from the early 1st century AD until the pre-Flavian period (Davies *et al* 1994: 146).

Very little in terms of other material was found within the contexts with these Late Iron Age derivative fabrics (contexts 103, 301 and 303/1-5). All contained fragments of burnt daub/fired clay and residual worked flint tools. A beach pebble in one context (303) may have been used as a burnishing tool, which might be suggestive of pottery production on site. It is feasible that pottery may have been produced in the Goblestubbs Copse area as clay-lined pits were recorded during survey work in the Rewell Wood area near Goblestubbs Copse. These were understood to be dew ponds (Allcroft 1920: 32; Curwen & Curwen 1920: 21-23), but some of the smaller pits might possibly have been used for the levigation of clays for potting.

Fabric Group	Sherd Count	% Qty	Weight (grams)	% Wgt
<i>Earlier Prehistoric</i>				
FT1 - Prehistoric Flint-Tempered Coarseware 1	1	0.58	8	0.41
FT2 - Prehistoric Flint-Tempered Coarseware 2	2	1.16	6	0.31
FT3 - Prehistoric Flint-Tempered Coarseware 3	1	0.58	1	0.05
SFT1 - Prehistoric Sand and Flint-Tempered Coarseware	7	4.04	114	5.85
<i>Late Iron Age Derivative</i>				
ST1 - Rowland's Castle Variant Reduced Coarseware	4	2.31	20	1.03
ST2 - Southern Atrebatian Overlap Sandy Coarseware 1	14	8.09	247	12.68
ST3 - Southern Atrebatian Overlap Sandy Coarseware 2	4	2.31	70	3.59
ST4A - Arun Valley Handmade Reduced Coarseware	92	53.18	979	50.26
ST4B - Arun Valley Handmade Oxidised Coarseware	5	2.89	15	0.77
ST4C - Arun Valley Handmade Burnished Coarseware	16	9.25	158	8.11
ST5A - Arun Valley Handmade Reduced Finer Coarseware	5	2.89	74	3.80
ST5B - Arun Valley Handmade Burnished Finer Coarseware	2	1.16	33	1.69
SGT1 - Arun Valley Sand and Grog-Tempered Coarseware	19	10.98	217	11.14
NOG WH 3 - North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White Ware 3	1	0.58	6	0.31
TOTAL	173		1948	

Table 1. Breakdown of the pottery fabrics found at Goblestubbs Copse 2006-2007.

Fabric	Description
ST3	A handmade hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel except where there are areas of burnishing. The outer surface is coloured very dark grey (Munsell 2000 10YR 3/1), with a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) inner surface, and a reddish brown (5YR 5/4) core. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.03-0.1mm in size, sparse, sub-angular cemented fine-grained sandstone of 0.05-0.2mm and mica of 0.02mm, and rare sub-angular ferrous of 0.2mm.
ST4A	A handmade fairly hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel; although some examples appear to be handmade and subsequently wheel-finished. The surface colour varies greatly from black (10YR 2/1) to light brown (7.5YR 6/4), with a grey (7.5YR 6/1) to reddish brown (5YR 5/4) core. Inclusions consist of abundant, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles between 0.3-1.0mm in size, common sub-rounded ferrous up to 0.5mm, and rare angular mica of 0.05-0.1mm.
ST4B	A handmade moderately hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and rough feel, which appears to be an oxidised version of the above. The colour varies from yellowish red (5YR 4/6) to reddish yellow (5YR 6/6) throughout. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles between 0.3-1.0mm in size, sparse, sub-rounded ferrous up to 0.5mm, and rare angular mica of 0.05-0.1mm.
ST4C	A handmade moderately hard, rough fabric with an irregular fracture and smooth feel, which appears to be a burnished-surface version of the above fabrics. The surface colour varies from black (5YR 2.5/1) to reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) with a grey (7.5YR 5/1) to reddish brown (5YR 5/4) core. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of mostly 0.5mm in size, and sparse, sub-angular ferrous and mica of 0.02mm.
ST5A	A handmade fairly hard, rough fabric with a smooth fracture and fairly feel, which is coloured grey (2.5Y 5/1) throughout. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles up to 0.5mm in size, and sparse sub-angular ferrous and mica of 0.02-0.05mm. This fabric appears to be a finer version of Fabric ST4A.
ST4B	A handmade fairly hard, rough fabric with a smooth fracture and fairly smooth feel, which appears to be a burnished-surface version of the above fabric. The outer surface is coloured very dark grey (10YR 3/1), with a brown (7.5YR 5/4) inner surface and margins, and a grey (2.5Y 5/1) core. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles up to 0.5mm in size, and sparse sub-angular ferrous and mica of 0.02-0.05mm.
SGT1	A handmade and subsequently wheel-finished, fairly hard, rough fabric with a laminated fracture and fairly smooth feel. The surface is coloured pale brown (10YR 6/3) with a light grey (10YR 7/1) core. Inclusions consist of common, well-sorted, sub-angular quartz particles of 0.05mm in size, sub-angular grog of 0.05-2.0mm and sparse sub-angular ferrous and mica up to 0.05mm.

Table 2. Late Iron Age derivative sandy fabrics produced in the Arun Valley area.

The Forms (Figure 1)

A small number of rim forms could not be directly paralleled in published works and are described here;

No. 1—A necked jar with a slightly outturned flattish rim, slightly similar in profile to an example found at Ford Airfield (Lyne 2004: 40 and fig. 19, no. 6). Late Iron Age in date, most likely dating to the 1st century BC. Fabric SFT1. *Context 201.*

No. 2—A platter/shallow dish with an upturned rim which may have also had the dual function of being used as a lid. Produced from the early-1st century AD until c. AD 60 (Lyne 2005a: 105). Fabric ST2. *Context 303-1.*

No. 3—A platter with a simple rim broadly copying the profile of an imported Gallo-Belgic CAM 1 form, slightly similar to examples found at Fishbourne and North Bersted but in a totally different fabric (see Lyne 2005b: 71 and fig. 8.14). Fabric ST4A. *Context 303-1.*

No. 4—A carinated jar with an outturned rim. Fabric ST4A. *Context 303-1.*

No. 5—A straight-sided bowl with a beaded rim. Fabric ST4C. *Context 303-3.*

No. 6 = A carinated necked jar with an outturned rim which may have been the precursor to later forms such as the Fishbourne type 181, which has been found on a number of early Roman-period sites in the West Sussex area (see Cunliffe 1971: 214 and fig. 103, nos.181.1-2). Fabric SGT1. *Context 303-4.*

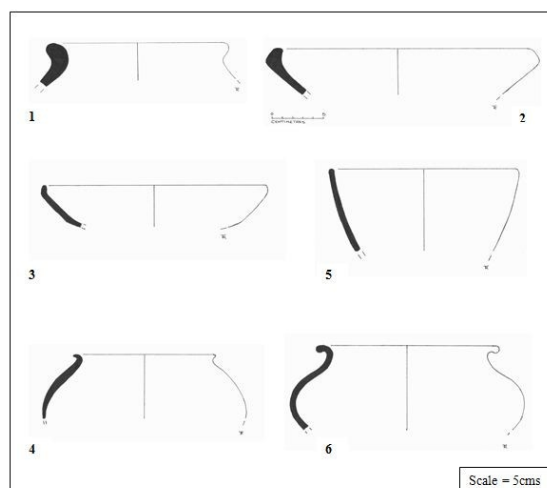


Figure 1. The unusual forms found at Goblestubbs Copse 2006-2007 (drawings by Bob Turner).

The Significance of the Assemblage

This assemblage is regionally significant in that the majority of the Late Iron Age derivative fabrics appear to be handmade precursors to the mass-produced and widely-distributed pottery produced in the Arun Valley during the Roman period. Kiln sites are known from Wiggonholt, Hardham and Littlehampton (Lyne 2003: 142 and fig. 11.1); however the pottery found here would appear to pre-date these production sites. The handmade to wheel-thrown transition in West Sussex has traditionally been believed to have started soon after AD 43, but this has recently been reassessed and may have taken until c. AD 70 to mature into fully wheel-thrown production (Hayden 2011).

There is a small amount of Southern Atrebatian Overlap pottery with platter and lid forms recognised. Yet these particular forms are not present in the early ditch at Fishbourne (dated c. 10 BC-AD 25) where a significant amount of this type of pottery was found (Lyne 2005b). With this in mind a date range of c. AD 20-60 has been postulated for the Goblestubs Copse material (Southern Atrebatian Overlap wares have been noted at a number of Late Iron Age-Roman transitional sites in West Sussex and eastern Hampshire). This date and the contemporaneous date of the single piece of Gallo-Belgic fineware,

would make it likely that these locally-produced Arun Valley products are of a similar period. Several of these locally-produced forms appear to be prototypes to those seen in Period 1 (c. AD 43-75) levels at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971). They are an early attempt at producing shapes which later appear in fully wheel-thrown wares. This suggests people are beginning to adopt new ideas and possibly reflecting changes in dietary habits. The presence of platter types which are similar in shape to imported varieties may indicate a shift towards consuming foodstuffs with a dryer consistency and adopting the idea of formal table dining.

The pottery from this assemblage is most significant in that it bridges the gap in the ceramic record, in the West Sussex area, in the period immediately pre-dating the Roman Conquest. The assemblage illustrates a shift from flint-tempering to that of quartz sand, and the copying of certain forms imported into the area at the very end of the Late Iron Age. Overall the vessel forms appear to be prototypes to fully wheel-thrown wares produced in the Arun Valley during the early Roman period, and thus the Goblestubs assemblage indicates what is happening to localised pottery production directly before changes in technology brought about by the Roman Conquest.

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What can the Late Bronze Age hill-forts, between the Adur and Arun rivers, infer about the communities of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Sussex?

By Amie Friend

Introduction

Throughout the early phase of archaeological interest the dominating opinion of hill-forts has prevailed, that these often commanding sites were the “ultimate weapon of European prehistory” (Avery, 1986, 216). While the obvious defensive qualities of many such sites are clear to see, there is such variability within the hill-fort data set of Britain alone that, in reality, it is dangerous to assume that every hill-fort fulfilled the same role within its prehistoric society. The proof of such dominated opinion lies within the very name of the sites themselves. The term hill-fort naturally draws for the archaeologist and general public alike a picture of fortified defended settlements, at the heart of insular communities. While in some cases this maybe a reasonable interpretation, the fact remains that this vision of hill-forts may only prove viable for larger scale, distinctly Iron Age, phases of site building, and only then in certain cases. The majority of fort sites in Britain are beneath 1.2 ha in size (Harding, 2012, 9) with enclosures and defences not always suitable for much more than containing livestock. Indeed as Brown writes, “the vast majority of sites do not seem to have served as defensive forts as normally understood” (Brown, 2009, 6). Yet all too often it is tempting to view these enclosed sites as delimited insular features within a landscape, their individual significance tied up within their own bounded world.

As such the aim of this paper will be to investigate a group of Late Bronze Age fort enclosures, namely Harrow Hill, Highdown Hill and Chanctonbury Ring, situated in the region of the Sussex South Downs between the rivers Adur and Arun (Adur-Arun district), figure 1, in order to explore the possibility that these forts functioned not in a defensive, insular manner, but rather as interlinked enclosures for the same community

group. A key feature of this paper will be the development of arguments surrounding not only the high visibility of these individual sites, but also possible inter-visibility between them, and the ramifications such inter-visibility may have had. Similarly the placement of these hill-forts in reference to the known settlement sites of the period will be explored, as will the hill-forts themselves, in order to develop an understanding of why these forts were constructed in the places they were, and if there is any plausibility to the notion that, rather than being insular sites, these hill-forts actually functioned within a larger social frame work. As such within the context of this paper the terms *hill-fort* and *enclosure* will be used interchangeably as points of reference rather than descriptions of the sites and their function.

Dating

In 2009 Brown argued that hill-forts are not “purely a creature of the Iron Age” (Brown, 2009, 33) an apt statement when considering Harrow Hill, Highdown Hill and Chanctonbury Ring, all of which date broadly, in their earliest phase, to the late Bronze and early Iron Age, approximately 700BC (Hamilton & Manley, 2001, 14/15). Recent work by Hamilton and Manley with pottery assemblages recovered from each site, radiocarbon dating when possible and, in the case of Highdown Hill, typological dating of metalwork, has demonstrated that each site was roughly contemporary (Hamilton & Manley, 2001, 14/15). Activity at Highdown Hill it has been suggested began slightly earlier (Hamilton & Gregory, 2001, 63 & 66) however the first constructed enclosure corresponds with the same general phase as its neighbours and as such, in terms of site phasing, it is plausible that all three sites were used in combination or at least contemporaneously.

Hill-fort	Size (ha)	Height (OD)	% Excavated
Chanctonbury Ring	1.25	234	10
Harrow Hill	0.4	167	3
Highdown Hill	1	81	10

Table 1 – Dimension and Excavation Data for Chanctonbury Ring, Harrow Hill and Highdown Hill (Hamilton and Manley, 1997, 96)

The Concept of Inter-Visibility

Visibility, as a theme of archaeological research, “can be traced back considerably further” (Lake, 2003, 689) than the past few decades that GIS, and the arts of digital mapping, have begun to be explored. In their 1997 paper focused on the Sussex South Downs, Hamilton and Manley described inter-visibility as an “interesting issue” (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 99), an issue which has arguably been slightly neglected in the field of archaeological development.

In the context of this paper Chanctonbury Ring is the most prominent site under discussion, as shown in table 1, and it has long been argued that from its interior other local hill-forts, such as Harrow Hill, are clearly visible, as are sites slightly further afield, such as Thundersbarrow and Harting Beacon (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 99). Such inter-visibility raises interesting issues when we take into consideration the role that such fort sites would have played in their local and regional communities. It is plausible that the late Bronze Age hill-forts of the Sussex Downs were inter-linked through lines of sight and, instead of being insular enclosures they in fact functioned as periphery sites which held combined as well as individual significance for the communities who constructed them. Indeed as Harding has commented it need not “follow that the external settlements were necessarily dependent on, or subordinate to, the hill-fort” (Harding, 2012, 8).

To test this idea of inter-visibility a visit to each of the three topical hill-forts seemed in order. Walking these three enclosures demonstrates clearly their elevated positions within the landscape, and each leaves a distinctly individual impression on the visitor. However from positions immediately surrounding each enclosure it would seem that at least one of the neighbouring hill-fort sites is locatable on the skyline. From Highdown Hill Chanctonbury Ring is a clear mark on the landscape, easily distinguishable in its modern context by a copse of trees planted within the forts interior. Whilst the extent of prehistoric tree cover cannot be fully established the South Downs were, as Hamilton and Manley point out, subjected to wide spread clearance in the final millennium BC and it is their opinion that the “locations of the sites indicate that inter-visibility was highly significant” (Hamilton & Manley, 2001, 13). Therefore, as long as the location of Chanctonbury Ring was well known to the local Bronze Age inhabitants of the Highdown area, there would most likely have been limited issues of visibility between the district’s most southern hill-fort, and it’s most northern.

In addition to this visual evidence of hill-fort inter-visibility, inter-visibility between all three enclosures can be demonstrated through the results of viewshed analysis, produced with the application of GIS (*Geographic Information Systems*). Figures 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate viewshed maps, generated for this paper from national grid references. The points of reference were adapted to take into account an approximate human height (1.75m) both at the point of origin, within the hill-fort, and at any given point in the surrounding landscape.

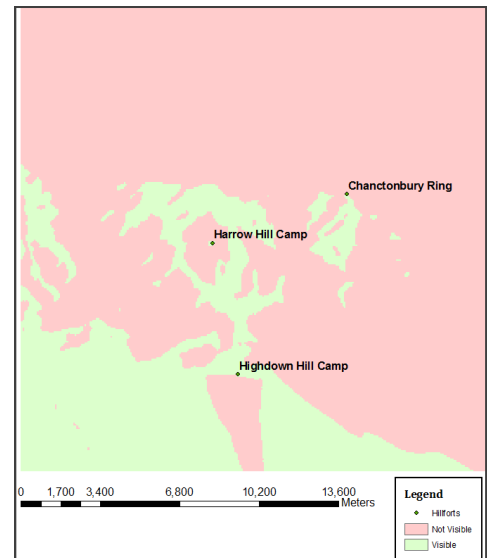


Figure 1—Viewshed from Harrow Hill

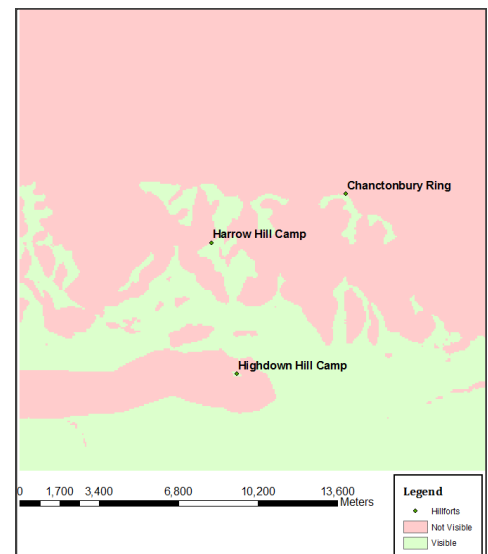


Figure 2—Viewshed from Highdown Hill

Positively figures 1 and 2 show that there may well have been some form of inter-visibility between the sites of Highdown Hill and Harrow Hill. The maps demonstrate that, although on the edges of visible possibility, the sites do fall within the realm of a line of sight. Both also, though with

a little more trepidation of interpretation, show some form of inter-visibility with Chanctonbury Ring. Furthermore if, as Gosden argues, the areas chalk bedrock was employed, a result of stripping the overlying turf to face the ramparts (Gosden, 2004, 42), the natural luminescent quality of the area's primary building stone may have significantly enhanced the visible qualities of all three enclosures, with palisade structures emphasising the landscape points even more.

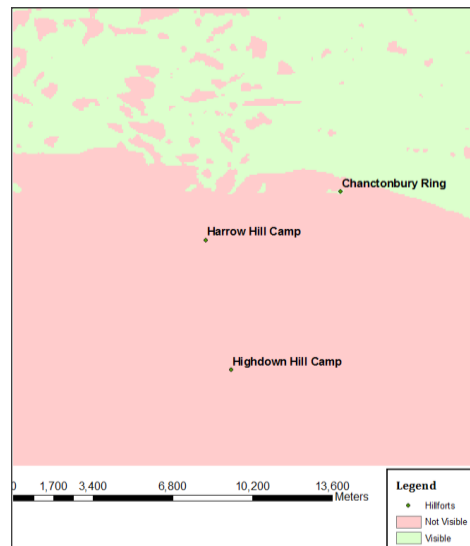


Figure 3—Viewshed from Chanctonbury

However when analysis is made of the Chanctonbury Ring viewshed, figure 3, distinct contradiction is evident. According to these findings the only area that should be visible to Chanctonbury Ring is the area lying directly to the north, into the Weald. Whilst from walking the site it is evident that there are very comprehensive views to the north, in order to fully appreciate them the viewer would have to stand to the left of the modern enclosure, when looking northward, to obtain an unobstructed view. In contrast from the slight plateau directly to the south of the site the views towards both Harrow Hill and Highdown Hill are extensive and as far reaching as the sea on a clear day.

As such the viewshed of figure 3 demonstrates clearly one of the distinct downfalls of GIS modelling, and the use of such viewshed analysis. Each outcome is completely dependent on the landscape points entered into the computer prior to the generation of results, with only the base topography taken into account. The viewshed example shown here of Chanctonbury Ring, figure 3, most likely demonstrates a result skewed by a grid reference originating from a point to the north side of the enclosure were, due to the natural rise of the hill summit, not even limited views of the south facing slope are offered.

As Bedwin writes “Chanctonbury Ring is one of the best known landmarks in Sussex” (Bedwin, 1980, 173) and views to the south of the site should have been clear on the viewshed. Unfortunately this is only one issue which may arise from visibility analysis, all of which must be acknowledged if a full picture of the likely inter-visibility of these three hill-fort sites is to be constructed.



Figure 4—Southern view from Chanctonbury Ring winter 2012/13 (Photograph by Author)

Excavation revealed that all three topical sites were bounded by a form of wooden structure or palisade. The extent to this structure, its form, and that of any structures that were within or without of the enclosures, would have had a drastic effect on the places where individuals would have to stand in order to view neighbouring sites. Similarly clear days would have been a necessity for this kind of community link. As Brown has demonstrated hill-fort sites are generally situated in some of the most exposed areas of the countryside (Brown, 2009, 10) and the South Down sites are no exception. Cloud cover, rain, even fog or mist may all obscure visibility. Indeed perfect examples of this weather dependency can be seen in figures 4. This photograph was taken following one of the heaviest snow days of the 2012/13 winter, and demonstrates the ability of snow to strip the landscape of all defining characteristics. Yet, from walking the sites as well as the evidence of viewshed data inter-visibility, can be argued to have been a key theme, in all three of the late Bronze Age hill-forts of the Adur-Arun district.

This inter-visibility link raises many possibilities as to the place and role that these hill-forts commanded within their local and regional communities. It is likely that hill-fort inter-visibility was a function mainly reserved for the summer months when visibility was at its best. During winter the majority of the population would most likely have stayed close to the warmth and protection of the farmsteads and travelled to see neighbours and family members during the summer. Therefore, if inter-visibility did play a role in these late Bronze Age hill-forts, it is likely to have been as a link during summer activities, gatherings and festivities.

As has already been argued human activity may have increased a sites visibility, such as Gosden's argument for the use of the chalk bedrock (Gosden, 2004, 42) and the construction of palisade walls. This argument may be further extended to consider the visibility of activities such as the lighting of fires both during the day (smoke) and at night (light) both of which, if the fire was set in the right place, may have been visible for miles around. As Brown has observed it has long passed into folk law "that the feast was an important part" (Brown, 2009, 86) of prehistoric life, and the lighting of larger fires for such communal cooking would have without a doubt been a necessity which greatly advertised such a feast to the surrounding landscape.

Similarly the data presented above demonstrates the possibility of a linked line of visibility along the downs via the hill-forts. If the Highdown Hill and Harrow Hill viewsheds are examined, figures 1 and 2, it is clear that, not only had these sites perception of each other, but also views that the other lacked. From Harrow Hill there seems to be a narrow channel of visibility between two banks of the downs to Highdown Hill. However from Highdown the local landscape opens up to the east and the west along the shore line and most significantly to the south and the open sea. As has already been argued by Hamilton and Manley Harrow Hill is in clear sight of Chanctonbury Ring (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 99) and such inter-linked views may have been significant, if the communities were one instead of many, as lines of communication or forms of landscape control and regulation.

In essence inter-visibility within the three forts of the Adur-Arun region is clearly a distinct possibility, and one that in all likelihood was either designed by the communities who constructed and used the sites, or at the very least was not missed or ignored. As such this inter-visibility may be used to say a great deal about not only the hill-fort sites themselves but also the communities which surrounded them. As Harding writes, in such "instances inter-visibility might imply a network of sites in contemporary use as part of a larger political, social or economic design" (Harding, 2012, 15).

Location and Proximity

As demonstrated above, inter-visibility seems to have been a key feature of the late Bronze Age hill-forts within the Adur-Arun district, and for much of their working lives it is doubtful that these sites existed in solitude. However to gain any perspective on the communities who lived and worked around and within these enclosures the placement of the forts in relation to their contemporary landscape must be addressed.

To date several settlements spanning both the late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age have been located in the immediate vicinity of all three fort sites (Hamilton & Gregory, 2000, 61), and as a result the forts place within their contemporary society can be, to a degree, established whilst interpretation as to their role, or roles, contemplated.

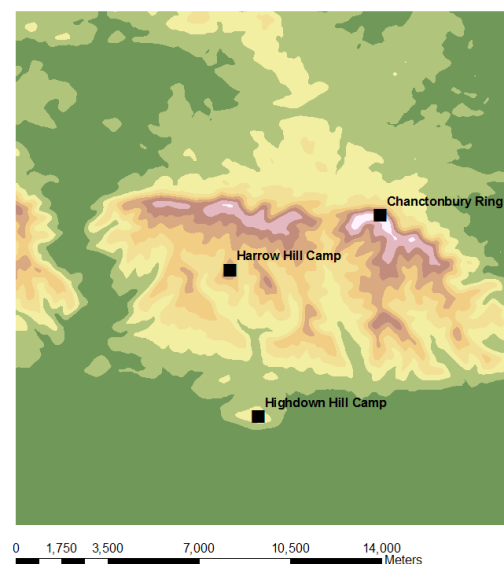


Figure 5—The topographical distribution of Late Bronze Age Hill-forts within the Adur-Arun district

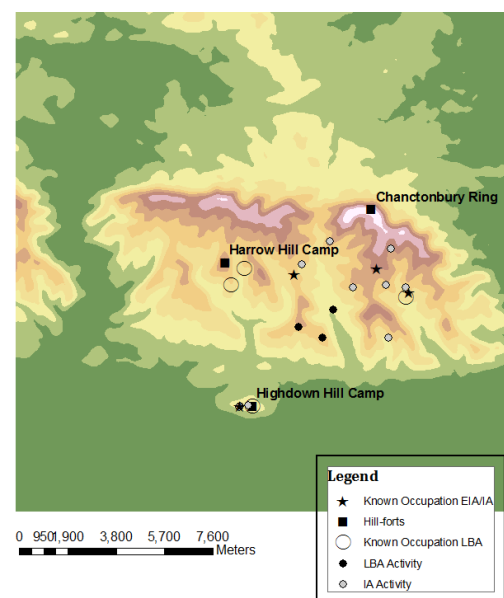


Figure 6—The topographical distribution of Late Bronze Age hill-forts, and contemporary Settlement Sites with the Adur-Arun district

As Ellison writes, the settlement sites of southern England during the late Bronze and Early Iron Age generally categorise into small circular or square agricultural units (Ellison, 1978, 36) placed in areas of the landscape most likely to take advantage of natural resources and protection from the elements. However if figures 5 and 6 are examined the placement of late Bronze and Early Iron Age settlement sites, in the Adur-Arun district, may prove interesting when compared to the placement of the local hill-forts. From the maps presented in these figures a general trend seems to take shape, indicating the possibility that each settlement population was directly connected with one particular hill-fort. If figure 6 is examined a clear example of such a trend can be distinguished. From this figure it seems that Harrow Hill was surrounded by two late Bronze Age settlements, namely Cock Hill and New Barn Down, each situated on slightly elevated ground yet surrounded by still higher regions of the downs. Such a topographical position would have been ideal for a community settlement, enclosed from the exposed conditions of the higher levels of the Downs and able to make use of the good arable soils and water supply (Lewis, 2009, 271). However it is very unlikely that from their positions in the landscape either settlement would have been in a line of sight for Highdown Hill or Chanctonbury Ring. Only Harrow Hill would have dominated the local skyline for these two farmsteads. The same trend can be observed with the Iron Age settlement at Highdown Hill and those surrounding Chanctonbury Ring. These sites seem, for the time, well built, and, in the case of Muntham Court, near Chanctonbury Ring, which boasts “several rectangular six post structures and a 20m palisade with a single gap” (Bedwin, 1980, 173), substantial. Yet in placement each site suggests that only its local hill-fort was in a reasonable enough position to provide the local populations with a direct line of sight. Figure 7 demonstrates the topography of the area more clearly, and leaving aside possible negating factors such as prehistoric tree cover, weather and the reliability of computer modelling, it would seem that, with only one or two possible early Iron Age exceptions, the settlement sites of this area adhere, in location, to one specific fort site.

In reality the majority of these sites would have been little more than singular farmsteads or hamlets (Parker-Pearson, 1993, 103), relatively self sufficient and host to a family or extended family group (Bedwin, 1978, 42). However these smaller groups would most likely have been part of a larger community populace operating within the extended area of the Adur-Arun district, and quite possibly the South Downs as a whole, through ties of kin, marriage and custom. As such it is perhaps not unreasonable to speculate that each fort site, visible to only a handful of

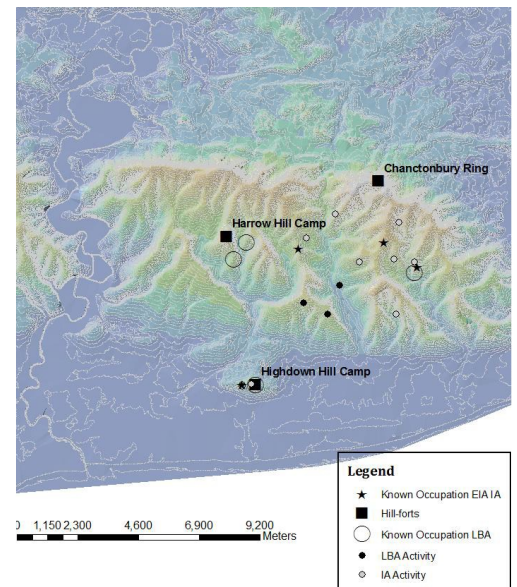


Figure 7—Contour distribution of the Late Bronze Age hill-forts and Settlements Sites in the Adur-Arun district

farmsteads, served those particular settlements in a local individual manner, as Brown suggests was the case at Harrow Hill (Brown, 2009, 29), whilst, at the same time, providing a link to a wider community through visual contact with the neighbouring forts.

Each hill-fort location would unquestionably have been carefully chosen (Brown, 2009, 35). Considerable amounts of labour, resources and time would have been required to complete the surrounding enclosures, effort which would not have been expended lightly. As such it is reasonable to surmise that each hill-forts placement within the landscape was not without purpose, and the visibility of the location, in both a local and inter-regional context, may have been a key consideration. In such a light the development of hill-forts in the Adur-Arun district may be argued to have been developed as methods of controlling the landscape, observing and monitoring trade activities and travellers, or centres for the utilization of “natural resources, factors essential to everyday life” (Brown, 2009, 196). Indeed, as Brown has already hypothesized, hill-forts may have been situated in order to control travel passes and routes of trade (Brown, 2009, 197).

Yet such enclosures may equally be interpreted, especially in light of inter-visibility evidence, as having a role as watch posts and or beacons. Indeed beacons are well known in the recent history of the south coast. Memorial armada beacons still stand in prominent positions and it is not impossible that the fort sites of the Adur-Arun district fulfilled just such a role for the late Bronze and early Iron Age peoples of the Sussex South Downs. In times of trouble beacons in the

forts may have signalled warnings whilst during times of peace signals may have been devised to call the surrounding groups of a community to one place for meetings or community decisions as well as festivals and days of celebration. In fact evidence of unusual burning has already been located at Harrow Hill. In 1937 Holleyman observed during excavation that “a peculiar feature of the gateway was the burnt condition of the original turf line” (Holleyman, 1937, 235). Such burning may be attributed to the earlier flint mines, however, according to Holleyman’s excavation, the quantities of charcoal and ash were substantial and “extended beneath the rampart on either side” (Holleyman, 1937, 235) of the gate. This may suggest that such landscape positions were utilised for their visibility, and perhaps inter-visibility, long before the fort enclosures themselves were constructed. If the trends put forward by this paper prove accurate it would seem that conclusions, such as the late Bronze Age hill-forts in the area fulfilling some form of watch post or beacon role, are not as farfetched as they may first appear. If the enclosures were connected through lines of sight, and each settlement related to one particular fort, what we may be seeing in the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age of Sussex is a prehistoric method of communication, key in the maintenance and governance of a large regionally fragmented community.

Chanctonbury Ring, Harrow Hill and Highdown Hill

As Harding writes “large scale examination of hill-fort interiors is plainly essential to an understanding of their economic and social function” (Harding, 2012, 119) however, as table 1 demonstrates, such large scale investigation have not been attempted at any of the three late Bronze Age hill-forts situated in the Adur-Arun district. Further excavation will be the future route of hill-fort examination, in order to gain a fuller understanding of each site and its context. However despite the rather limited excavations which have so far been carried out on the three sites under discussion, excavation, and the clues it can provide, should still be acknowledged and included in any hill-fort examination.

Each of the three topical sites are particularly unusual in their own way and, from only a cursory investigation, it is clear that all three had to a degree their own independence and individuality of perception. When site deposition is considered Harrow Hill, excavated in 1937, is perhaps the most unusual of the three. The fort is one of the smallest examples in Britain (WWW1) only 0.4ha (Table 1) with no distinct evidence of occupation (WWW1). However, what the site did reveal was large quantity of ox bone, namely mandibles and

teeth, representing approximately 50 – 100 animals (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 100). Such depositional practices do not lend themselves willingly to an interpretation of domestic rubbish clearance, and it is difficult not to draw conclusions of religious offerings (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 100). Similarly Chanctonbury Ring demonstrates little to no occupational evidence (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 99) however has provided archaeology with a single pit deposit containing animal bone, un-worked red flint, granite originating from Cornwall and most significantly human leg bone (WWW2), sparking debates concerning its spiritual significance. In contrast Highdown Hill seems to have been a place purely for the living. Unlike Harrow Hill, whose bank and ditch it is hard to envisage ever being defensive (Hamilton & Manley, 1997, 99), excavation at Highdown, as a Chanctonbury, revealed multiple phases of enclosure construction (Wilson & Litt, 1939, 182), and of the three its defensives seem to have been designed reasonably strong as well as boundary defining. Similarly whereas its neighbours, to date, lack any evidence of sustained occupation Highdown Hill boasted two small roundhouses, of a probable mid to late Bronze Age date, as well as depositions of loom weights, worked bone and metalwork, including a copper alloy brooch (Chichester, HER MWS8306, FWS5365) and a late Bronze Age dagger, (Chichester, HER MWS6402, FWS1856) as well as small hoard including a golden ring (Chichester HER, MWS6402, FWS1857).

As such while the lack of large scale excavation on each of the three sites is a significant obstacle each site yields a variety of clues as to how they may have been used during their working lives. It may very well be the case that each fort overlapped in its social function, fulfilling many rather than exclusively specific roles. If each settlement, as argued above, was linked with one particular hill-fort then, depending on the nature of the settlements, the forts would most likely have had to fulfil the same practical roles as those performed by their neighbours, perhaps as a storage areas, livestock enclosures, centres of decision making or religious participation as well as the afore mentioned method of communication. However each fort varies considerably from its fellows in size, shape and excavated anomalies, and as such arguments maybe formulated that some grain of truth lies in the speculation that each hill-fort site had a recognised speciality of function within the wider community group.

In such a light Highdown Hill, slightly more defended with views and easy access to the sea, may have been a primary marketplace or trading point, a location where the majority of trade and exchange, both with the distributed branches of

the local community as well as travellers from further afield could take place in a designated, secure location. On the other hand Harrow Hill, weaker, and the location of an unusual form of deposition, may indeed be, as Hamilton & Manley argue, a site of “seasonal slaughtering ... or specialist processing of animal remains” (Hamilton & Manley, 1997 100) of which choice pieces were gifted to religious or spiritual entities. Equally Chanctonbury Ring may have provided a community with a territorial boundary marker or alternatively a site for the processes of law, religion or justice.

Still Harding is of the opinion that the key role of any hill-fort site is enclosure “physically or conceptually demarcating an area to which access is restricted or controlled” (Harding, 2012, 1). Whilst the enclosure of hill-forts is quite obviously a key element of their construction, and in technical terms Harding is perfectly right in his statement, the emphasis that archaeology has put on such access and control is not perhaps completely in keeping with the present archaeological evidence of forts, such as the three here discussed. Classically such forms of access and control are taken as indicators of specific social hierarchy or measures of defence. However such quick judgments, while very plausible, often prevent the contemplation of other equally likely explanations of enclosure as a concept and practice. In reality whilst restricted access was most likely an element of the majority of hill-forts, such restriction could as easily have been designed as a method of animal confinement, or delimitation of sacred or meaningful areas of land which encircled rather than excluded, as it was to define social strata. As Bedwin writes “it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that these hill-forts became the political and economic centres of a given area” (Bedwin, 1978, 45) and whilst enclosure and defence may have been aspects of a hill-fort function it perhaps, during the late Bronze Age, was not as dominating an aspect as has so often been claimed.

In essence from the evidence so far revealed through excavation, each of the three fort sites under discussion seem to have functioned to some degree as individuals within their local societies. Whilst they are undoubtedly interconnected in some forms they each hold onto some form of individual identity within their local, and perhaps regional, contexts just as towns and villages still do today.

Conclusions

As such from the evidence presented throughout this paper inter-visibility of fort sites in the Adur-Arun region would seem to be a distinct possibility. Each fort site of the area seems to have been within some degree of visual contact of its neighbours, a conclusion which ultimately demonstrates that rather than there being many insular communities, dotted throughout the South Downs landscape, the more likely social reality was of a larger cultural population dispersed into smaller family units. Such a conclusion is further emphasised by the hints explored as to the possibility of visibility networks, within the district, incorporating both the hill-forts and local settlements. Such networks paint pictures of a relatively cohesive co-operation of the many facets of such a society, with each branch working and trading with the others to ensure the wider kin groups survival as well as the maintenance of regional strength and prosperity. There will always be problems with such distribution conclusions, for instance we likely know of only a handful of the late Bronze Age settlements that originally existed in the area, and the ones that are known of may just happen to exhibit the trends discussed. However to have such concentrations of population within such a small area unquestionably demonstrates population interaction, and the lack of practical defences at the three fort sites, in combination with their inter-visibility links would argue for a closely connected community group. It is true that each fort site does display its own individuality, arguing perhaps some form of acknowledged individualism within the local population or for the particular fort site. Yet, ultimately the proximity, location and inter-visibility of the three late Bronze Age forts in this area would argue for a settled community, distributed throughout the South Downs landscape, which was well organised, sophisticated and quite likely controlled a degree of wider social standing and wealth.

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