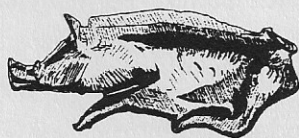


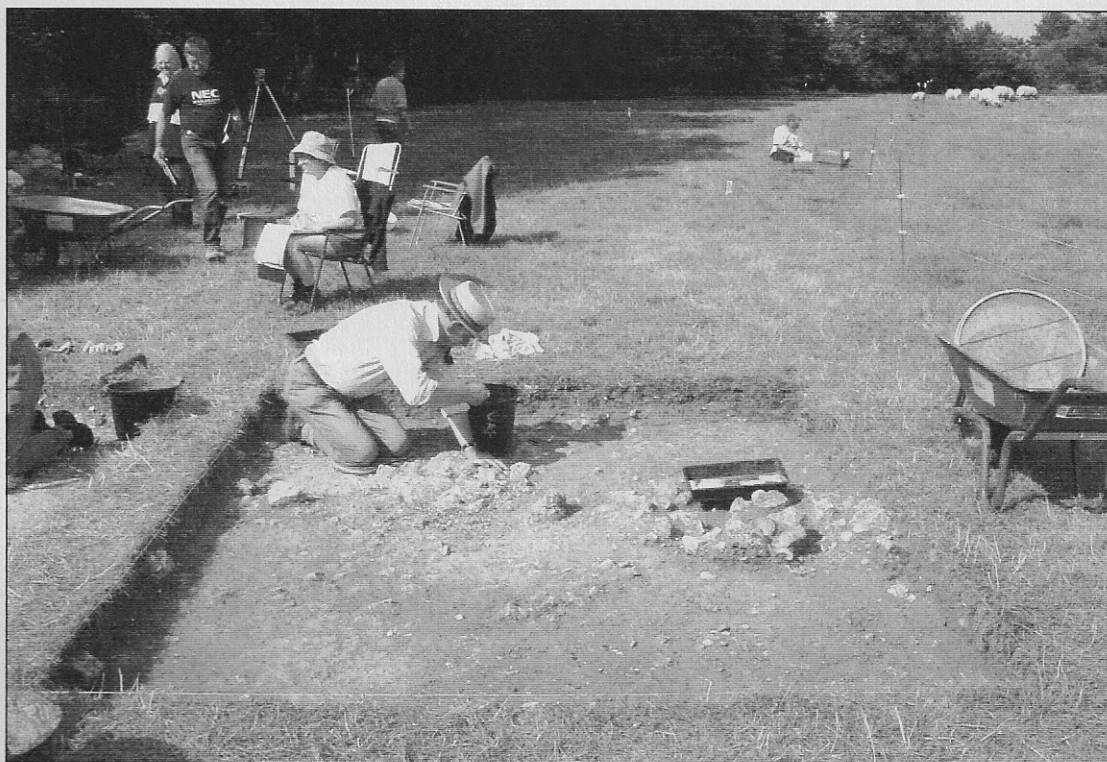
# WORTHING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



## Newsletter

Number 30 Volume 2

Autumn 2002



Your editor on his knees, during this years dig at Slindon

### **Contents Include**

Bishopstone Valley

Black Jack Field Walk

Field Day at Palace Land

# WORTHING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*Registered Charity 291431*

## Committee members

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| • President                                 | Mr John Mills                                      |   |
| • Vice President                            | Mrs Anne Induni                                    |   |
| • Chairman and<br>Field Unit Director       | Mr Keith Bolton                                    | 8 Daltons Place.<br>Arundel, West Sussex BN18 9QJ<br>01903 885644   |
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| • Members                                   | Mr Joe Barrow<br>Mr Roy Plummer<br>Mrs Gill Turner | Mr Guy Dennis<br>Mrs Pat O'Conner   |
| • Technical Advisors                        | Mr Chris Place                                     | Mr James Kenny  |

## Membership Fees

Annual Membership	£8.00 per year
Student Membership	£2.00 per year

Annual membership fees are due on 1<sup>st</sup> January each year.  
Please contact the Membership Secretary for Gift Aid and Direct Debit forms.

## Newsletter

**All contributions to the newsletter are very welcome**

Please send these to arrive with the Secretary  
by the 1st March for next edition

Any views and/or opinions expressed in this newsletter are not necessarily those of the Society nor it's membership.

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# W A S NEWSLETTER

2nd VOLUME No 30

Autumn 2002

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## EDITORIAL

### Roy Plummer

This is my last editorial, and the easiest to start. Thank you for your support over the last 15 or so years. That support may have taken the form of a piece or copy for inclusion or simply not being rude to me when we met. In any case thank you. I do not know at this time, who is to take over the job. It is almost certain that more than one person will be involved. Please continue to support them.

The biggest change I have seen in the content of the newsletter, in the last few years, is that we report more on our Society's activities and that is not just outings and visits. We are now deeply involved in real archaeology. It is like being back in the old days when amateurs were welcome on sites. I remember well working on sites – with the professionals.

Owen Bedwin at Lewes. North Bersted, Ardingly and the very first site at which we met – Angmering, behind the Lamb, where I also first met Sally White as a young student. I always respected her for insisting upon climbing the scaffold tower to take photographs. She was frankly more than a little scared but saw it as her job. We lashed the tower to stakes to make it less inclined to wobble and bless her she climbed on her own and took the "official" high level shots. On Chanctonbury we supplied Owen with about 40 fence posts and barbed wire, for free – that must have helped his budget.

Eric Holden, some of us worked with him on his reconstructions at The Weald and Downland Open Air Museum. I treasure some of the little notes he sent me, advising me on some of the work I was doing erecting buildings at the Museum and replicating corn grinding querns. Some of my querns are still in use on about 4 sites in the county.

Alec Barr Hamilton, whilst not really a professional was certainly held in high regard. At Stretham he tentatively identified the site of a bridge crossing the moat. He asked if I could clear the dead elms and bushes prior to digging. I did. It took me two visits, aided by my 4 sons, who thoroughly enjoyed pushing trees over and the bonfires. However, as a result of the excavations, the site of the bridge was determined to be some yards to the North of the cleared area. I well remember Alec's apprehensive phone call requesting further help.

Mike Pitts, carried out sterling work in the Oving area when he was but a young student. His first attempt at organising fieldwalking was frankly a shambles. A few of us got together and sorted it out and for a few years afterwards it was my privilege to organise his field walking. We had upwards of 30, including our members, walking during the Christmas recess. Finds processing took just as long a time then as now.

David Rudling, has on many occasions expressed his thanks to the Worthing Archaeological Society for help, freely given. A JCB, by courtesy of Seeboard, found its way onto the site at Bedingham on at least three days that I recall and the driver gave his time free. We presented him with a book on archaeology and I could always tell which chapter he was reading by the questions he asked. The same driver also assisted in the clearing of bushes and brambles from the top of Brack Mount at Lewes. When a train appeared from under our feet I expressed my astonishment. Fiona Marsden asked, "did you not feel the ground tremble during one of the meetings at the Castle", I could not resist saying, "I thought that was because I looked at you". There will, I hope, always be a fun element in our work.

This was all before the days of The Manpower Services Commission and PPG16, which changed the face of Amateur Archaeology. To the extent that it was difficult to find sites that welcomed part time amateurs. The changes also spawned a whole new crop of eager young graduates who wanted work. For many years it was difficult to find archaeology work for our members and much Committee time was spent exploring and discussing ways and means.

Some of the professionals saw the amount of work available to them diminishing and (perhaps I am being cynical here), set off into teaching certificate and Diploma courses for the amateurs. So then we had more people looking for practical work. The Society, whilst not taking credit for any of this, certainly did benefit from an influx of eager, dare I say, younger people looking for practical work.

Then came the day we were approached by the National Trust to ask if we would like to help at Slindon. The work we have carried out there has helped us to broaden our membership. The digging techniques are essentially the same but there is far more emphasis on recording – rightly so. In the past we were aware of changes in context, but noting it properly was not always given the priority it should have had.

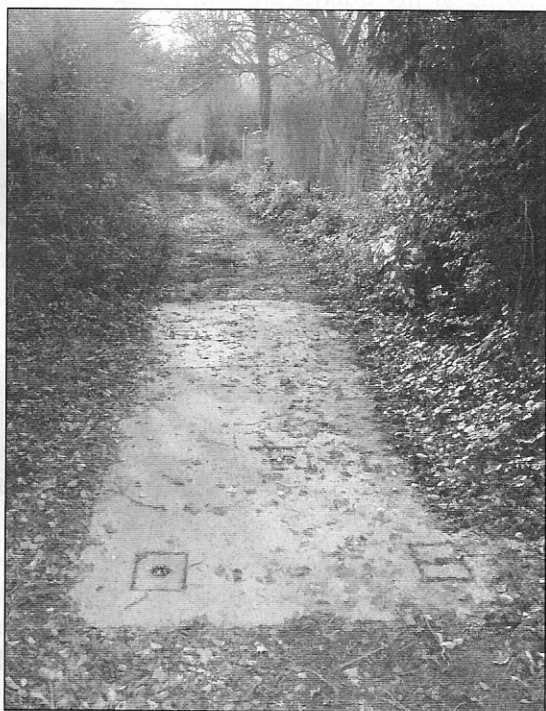
So in all our society has benefited from recent changes and we look forward to continuing working not just with the National Trust at Slindon, but also with others at places such as at Binsted and the Palace Lands' work mentioned in this newsletter. Many of our members now work on sites, such as Bishopstone – read Keith's article herein, Fishbourne and Marlipins. So the Society's name has spread as a source of site workers. The knock on effect is that our meetings are better attended, more lively and we are the envy of some societies who struggle to maintain their membership. Well done to all those who have done and still do 'their bit'.

To finish, almost, I must note a few errors that crept into the last newsletter. I am told that the Guardian prints apologies/corrections so we are in good company.

The cross section on page 7 was from Keith Edgar not Alan Brown, and it was Penny Edgar not Sioned Voss in the photograph. Incidentally, James Kenny tells us that the trig point is on Glatting Beacon.

Page 8 John Mills is a member of The CBA Committee not the Chairman. Anne Induni is the Chairman, and she, I know, spent some time with The Time Team. Now there's fame for you!

Finally, since I am renowned for my obscure quizzes, I have a question for you.



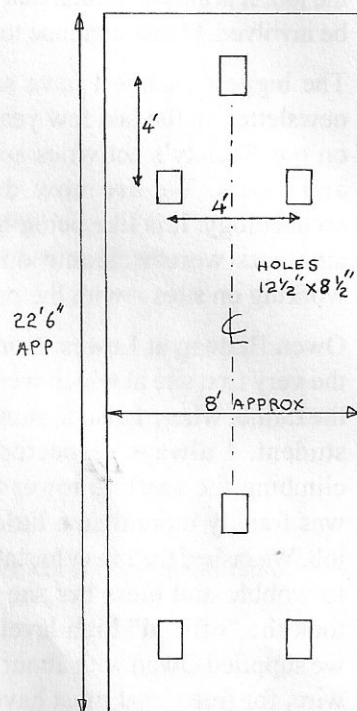
The sketch shows a portion of concrete road just to the North of the A27 in Charmandean lane.

It is about 90 paces north of the elaborate gate pillars, (the entrance to Charmandean Place?).

There are 6 holes let into the concrete and they are filled with small slabs cast to suit.

What is it?

The date is somewhere between 1860 and 1950





## Membership Matters

### Renewals

It is that time of year again, memberships subscriptions are due on 1<sup>st</sup> January, enclosed with this newsletter there is a membership renewal form.

Please help us by completing it in and returning to the Membership Secretary with your subscription, no need to wait until January.

We are asking all members to give us these details to ensure that all our records are up to date.

If you are paying by direct debit, or standing order, or are a life member, please still fill in the form and return to membership secretary, as soon as possible.

### Field Unit

If you are a member of the field unit, or would like to become a member, then please fill in the field unit section of the membership form.

This is also to ensure that our records include full details of everyone who wishes to belong to the unit is included on the list of members. This is important as it will enable us to ensure that we meet our insurance requirements.

### Important Note

In the event that there is a  
**Firemans Strike**  
when a meeting is scheduled  
at the Library  
Then regrettably that meeting  
will be  
**CANCELLED**

Please return completed forms  
and subscriptions  
to

Jo Thornton  
Membership Secretary W.A.S.  
Lyminster Lodge,  
Station Road,  
Steyning,  
West Sussex,  
BN44 3Y

## Summer outings 2003

All outings start from Stoke Abbot road car park, **at the stated times.**

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>11<sup>th</sup> May</b>    | <b>Sutton Hoo</b> depart time 8.30am. Cost £13.50                                    |
| <b>8<sup>th</sup> June</b>    | <b>Richborough and Deal Castle</b> depart time 8.45am.cost £12.50                    |
| <b>6<sup>th</sup> July</b>    | <b>Avebury, Long Kennet, Marden Henge</b> depart time 8.30am cost £12.00             |
| <b>10<sup>th</sup> August</b> | <b>Museum of London and the Guildhall</b> exhibition depart time 8.45am cost £12.00. |

### Book Now

to avoid disappointment

Tickets on sale now

From Rodney Gunner. Phone 01273 887399 for details,  
by post from 10, Old Barn Way, Southwick, West Sussex BN42 4NT,  
please enclose a first class stamp.

**Note: all tickets must be paid for at the time of booking.**

All visits will be guided, and there will be a small extra charge for this service, which is payable on the coach, together with admission charges, these will be kept to the minimum.

## John Mills' report to the Committee 23<sup>rd</sup> July

**Site of former Swan pub, Pulborough:** trial excavations by Wessex Archaeology have revealed buried greensand stone wall foundations of the coaching inn that pre-dated the recently demolished 1960's pub. A 4m deep deposit of organic silts, infill of a prehistoric river channel, latter eroded by the present channel of the Arun, had been sampled. Ground levels would for the most part be raised, so the channel and buried walls may be preserved *in situ*.

**Tarmac's Drayton North gravel pit, Oving, near Chichester:** Northamptonshire Archaeology have just begun excavation and recording of an area of what appear to be prehistoric double-ditched trackways, a small triple-ditched enclosure accessed by the trackways, and three cremation burials.

**"Beedings", Pulborough:** a watching brief by Archaeology South-East had revealed iron Age pits and ditches in a very small area close to the spot where Con Ainsworth had observed an iron Age ditch some years ago. It seems likely that there could be an Iron Age settlement here, on the high point of a greensand ridge.

**Former King & Barnes Brewery site, Horsham:** trial excavation by Archaeology South-East within the former "Bishopric" suburb of Horsham had revealed 13<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> century ditches, probably property boundaries, and a small area of stone foundations for a former timber-framed building fronting the main road (16<sup>th</sup> century?). More work may follow.

**A'Becket Place, Thakeham:** the OS - mapped course of the Sussex Greensand Way was not visible in a trial trench (Archaeology South - East).

**Proposed Asda Supermarket site, High Street, Crawley:** trial excavation by Archaeology South - East has revealed medieval pits and ditches close to the High Street, including a deep pit, full of large pieces of ironworking slag. Work continues.

**"Bidlington" Steyning:** A watching brief by Chris Greatorex of CG Archaeology just beyond the historical southern edge of Steyning has so far revealed no ancient features or finds.

**Future Worthing sites:** trial excavations expected on the site of the former WSCC Highways Depot, 91-96 High Street, Worthing; and below the 1960s hall extension to St Paul's church, Chapel Road, Worthing, where Worthing Museum correspondents noted in 1963 a Roman "pond".

**Ropetackle, Shoreham:** further excavations expected in the autumn

**Environmental Archaeological Guidelines:-** John Mills displayed a copy of English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology's new (March 2002) published guidelines on "Environmental Archaeology a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation". *Copies of this have been obtained for use by the Field Unit.*

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## John Mills' provisional report, 7th November 2002

**Shoreham Cement Works:** Sussex Industrial Archaeology Society have started collating material which will go towards a good industrial archaeological record of the site. First-hand information and memories of those who have worked on the site would be welcomed, and sight of any old postcards and photographs of the works, pre-1970 (contact John Mills).

**Tarmac's Drayton North gravel pit, Oving, near Chichester:** Northamptonshire Archaeology have now finished excavation and recording. The trackways and small triple-ditched enclosure appear to be of Bronze Age date, the enclosure, which contained some shallow pits, perhaps a small stock fold amongst the fields.

**Proposed Asda Supermarket site, High Street, Crawley:** trial excavation, followed by excavation, behind the high Street by Archaeology South-East has now ended. 13/14<sup>th</sup> ~ century boundary ditches ran back from the High Street, possibly originally narrow plot boundaries or 'strip field' demarcations. Medieval pits were found, and a medieval well containing, at its bottom,

a shoe, much pottery in its fill, including part of a "face jug" (Ringmer kiln?), and much slag (not certainly from ironworking); and a small bowl pit ironworking "furnace" just behind the High Street. Further away from the High Street a probable Saxon pit, Saxo-Norman gully (hints of early settlement at Crawley?) were found, and most interestingly, this far up in the weald, a very shallow pit containing part of the upside-down rim of a Late Bronze Age pot. At the northern end of the site another concentration of medieval activity was found, with good pottery assemblages on the edge of the former hamlet of West Green.

**Former WSCC Highways Depot, 90-96 High Street, Worthing:** trial excavation by Archaeology South-East revealed foundations of brick cottages shown on the Worthing Manor map of 1806, but no medieval features. The site may lie beyond the edge of the medieval hamlet.

**4, West Parade, Worthing:** a watching brief here by Archaeology South-East near the site of previous Roman discoveries did not reveal any ancient features.



**Southern Water site, Yeoman Road, Worthing:** a trial trench excavated here just to the east of Northbrook College did not reveal any ancient features. From this and recent work at the College it seems that the eastern edge of the Bronze Age! Iron Age! Roman villa site has been reached.

**Former King & Barnes Brewery site, Horsham:** further excavation by Archaeology South-East within the former "Bishopric" suburb of Horsham has revealed some medieval pits and foundations of early and later post-medieval buildings.

**Bailiffscourt Hotel, Climping** trial excavation and small-scale excavation by Archaeology South-East next to the moated Grange have revealed Roman ditches, part of a previously unknown Roman site, extending beyond the small development area. A Bronze Age pit or ditch was found here in 1999.

**Tilgate Forest, Crawley:** Walking through the Forest recently, a group of splendidly preserved minepits (medieval to 17th century iron ore extraction mine shafts), previously unknown, have come to light. Unknown ancient earthworks are still awaiting discovery in our woods!

## Museum Day

2<sup>nd</sup> November 2002

I would like to thank everybody who helped at our Societies open day in November at Worthing Museum, without your help it could not have been the success it was, over 450 members of the general public of all ages passed through the museum on that day.

With your support we will be repeating this event again next year.

Rodney Gunner,  
Hon Secretary.

## News From Local Societies Joe Barrow

The following activities were reported by local societies at the Sussex Archaeological forum meeting held on the 4<sup>th</sup> September 2002.

### Sussex Archaeological Society (SAS)

There had been two recent major research excavations. At Fishbourne excavations over a ditch on the south side of the recently excavated building yielded 1st century finds and, sensationally a scabbard for a Roman sword/dagger provisionally dated 20 – 40 AD - i.e. pre - invasion!

Excavations at Bishopstone have produced evidence of considerable Iron Age activity :- a crouched burial, pottery and terracing in an area where there has been little found previously from this period. Test pits north of the Church turned up Saxon, bun shaped, loom weights and a disc brooch, while, to the south, were rubbish pits containing material up to high medieval times.

### Hastings Area Archaeological Research Group (HAARG)

Early in the year, members excavated a stone - lined pit in the grounds of 'Magazine', a house in Castle Street, Winchelsea. Finds included domestic rubbish, predominantly broken tableware but including children's toys together with slate and ink writing materials, and industrial material from a possible bone – working

workshop. The contents can be clearly dated to 1850 – 1870 and although fairly recent in date, were sealed and had good dating evidence. Containing a wide variety of finds, other items included within context, especially the notoriously difficult to date earthenware, will in future be more easily dated by comparison with this assemblage.

More recently a watching brief at Fairlight Place had revealed a brick well.

### Chichester and District Archaeological Society

The Roman road going south of Chichester had been found. The remains are very solid being well compacted gravel. It is perhaps 8 – 9 m wide but this could be due partially to the upper layers being displaced sideways with time.

### Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society (BHAS)

Excavations by the Ditchling Road west of the hillfort had revealed an Iron Age round house 5.2 metres in diameter with post holes and some struck flint. This represents a previously unknown settlement.

### Hurstmonceaux Group

Excavations had been completed and showed evidence of a demolished building which has been dated to the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, finds include sherds of a Dublin made glass goblet of the same period.

## Bishopstone Valley Archaeological Research project 2002

A personal view by Keith Edgar

Looking for opportunities to broaden my knowledge on archaeology field work I volunteered for a week's digging in August with the Bishopstone valley project.

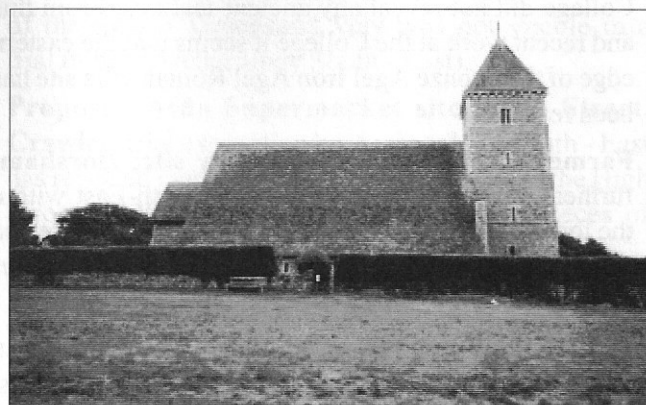
This project is being handled by the Sussex Archaeology Society and is the start of a 3 year plan to reconstruct the development of settlement and land use within the survey area.

The area in question encompasses the hamlet of Bishopstone and the surrounding valley that lies between Newhaven and Seaford in East Sussex.

Three areas of work were in progress during my week, geophysical survey of land around the church, excavation of iron-age features at Norton farm and test-pitting on a field adjacent to the northern boundary wall of the churchyard. For some reason best known to myself, I volunteered for the test-pitting team led by Dr. Gabor Thomas the project director and S.A.S research officer, the rest of the team were archaeology students. The test pits were to be 1 metre square and depth was to bedrock whenever that occurred, luckily this was usually at a depth of approximately 300-400mm.

On most days each pit was dug by 2 people and we opened 2 or 3 at the start of each day, this allowed them to be dug, cleaned, photographed, drawn and reinstated that same day so as not to leave the field untidy as the villagers use it as their "village green". Each pit provided varied assemblages of bones (from small birds to pigs, sheep, fish vertebrae etc.) pot sherds, roof tiles and oyster shells.

The one exception to this was test pit No.6 (see photo and drawing) which produced 2 post holes and a linear



St Andrew's Church - looking south.  
the area in the foreground is where  
the test-pits were dug.

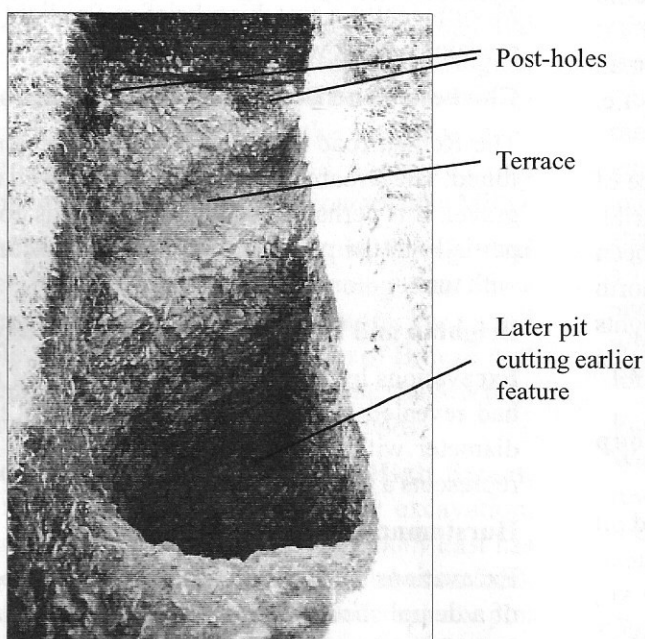
*The Saxon church of St. Andrew with later Norman tower, and medieval building extensions. It is thought to be a Saxon minster, which in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries were important trade centres for the production, distribution of local and international goods.*

feature, which when the trench was enlarged to 3m x 1m produced a chalk terrace and cut into that a deep pit. Also in this trench was a small pit containing a large quantity of oyster shells.

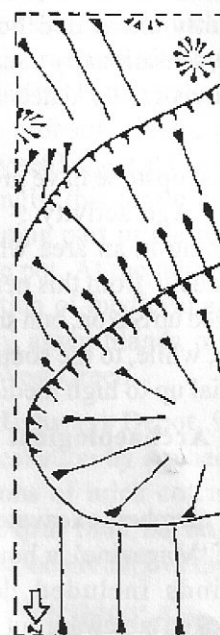
This trench was left open all week and allowed visitors to see some results from all our digging around the field.

More details on the Bishopstone Valley project can be found on the S.A.S web site at : -

[www.sussexpast.co.uk/research](http://www.sussexpast.co.uk/research).



Test pit No.6 looking south.



Sketch plan of Test pit 6 (not drawn with planning frame) to show features of pit



# Black Jack Field Walk

Keith Bolton

## Introduction

As part of the fieldwork being carried out on the Slindon Estate by Worthing Archaeological Society on behalf of the National Trust, the Field Unit carried out two surveys on field 15 (Black Jack).

These consisted of a 'walk-over' survey and a systematic field walking survey on the Bowl Barrow (NT site 121020) in the north-west corner of the field.

The purpose of these surveys was to assess any plough damage to the barrow. According to Whitfield in 1994 the barrow had a diameter of 20m and an approximate height of 0.2m with Bronze Age pottery and 'burnt clay' being found on its surface (Whitfield 1994, 99).

For the detailed field walking survey a grid consisting of thirty-six 5 x 5 m squares was used orientated on a north/south baseline. All archaeological material was bagged from each square.

## The Finds

### Worked Flint

Debitage accounts for 90% of the worked flint with 10% identifiable as implements.

### Worked Flint

		Qty	%
Debitage	Hard-Hammer Flakes	96	65%
	Soft-Hammer Flakes	11	7%
	Blades	6	4%
	Bladelets	12	8%
	Re-touched Flakes	7	5%
	Core	1	1%
Implements		15	10%
Total		148	100%

### Debitage

Hard-hammer struck flakes make up 65% of the worked flint. The majority of these are mainly short and broad with large platforms and bulbs and a large proportion have hinge fractures.

Soft-hammer flakes together with the blades and bladelets account for 19% of the worked flint. The blades, comprising four whole blades and two broken, and nine bladelets and three broken are all soft-hammer struck.

Only one small core was found, which may have been due to a collection bias. This appears to have one or possibly two irregular platforms and has only a few flakes removed with a substantial amount of cortex remaining.

Of the re-touched flakes, one is soft-hammer struck. The majority are fairly large, crudely worked flakes with one obviously flawed flake that was probably abandoned during manufacture. All show post-depositional damage making positive identification impossible but may well have been intended as implements.

## Implements

The total number of implements identified is 15, of these 3 were found on the 'walk over' survey, and the remaining 12 during the field walk (see diagram 1 for distribution plan). :

The implement types and quantities of each found are as follows:

Implement Type	Qty
End Scrapers	6
End Scraper/?Awl	1
End/Side Scrapers	2
Hollow Scrapers	3
Hollow Scraper/Awl	1
Knife/Scraper	1
Knife	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

The knife/scraper was found during the 'walk-over' survey. The patination is blue/grey with darker patination on the distal end with a small amount of cortex remaining on the dorsal side.

It is suggested that this change in patination may indicate that the implement was buried in an upright position for a considerable time. There is some post-depositional damage. This appears to be a finely manufactured implement and is of Neolithic date. A further knife was found during the systematic field walk but this is a simple retouched flake.

Scrapers from hard-hammer struck flakes make up the majority of the implements and include two possible combination implements. The predominance of scrapers, especially the hollow scrapers, may indicate a specific activity site.

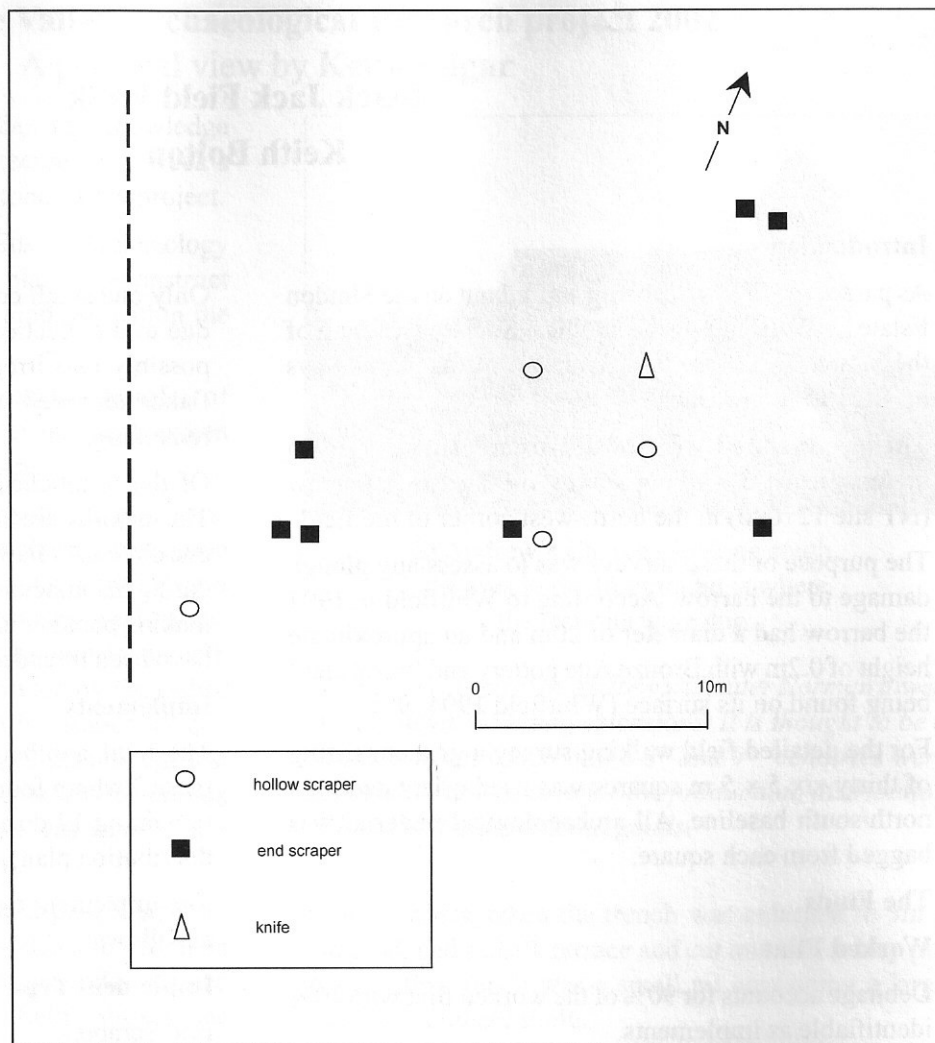
**Figure 1: Distribution plan showing implements from detailed Field Walk.**

All pieces found are plotted.

Most of the soft-hammer debitage of blades and bladelets is likely to indicate Mesolithic activity in the area. Although the majority of the hard-hammer flintwork appears to reflect Neolithic technology, some of this is likely to be of a later date. The flakes are large, squat and bulky and a small number of scrapers appear to have the minimum amount of retouch. A more likely date for this flintwork may be Later Bronze Age.

#### Pottery

Only five small sherds of pottery were recovered.



Fabric Type No.	Qty	Sherd Type	Fabric Colour	Inclusions
1	1	Body	Buff/grey	< 2mm calcinated flint
2	1	Body	Pale orange/buff	< 2mm calcinated flint
3	3	Rim or base	Red/orange	No visible inclusions

Fabric types 1 and 2: these sherds are badly abraded and are of Prehistoric date (probably Bronze Age).

Fabric type 3: this pottery is of unknown date but mostly likely to be Post-Medieval.

#### Foreign Stone

- Hard Sandstone (30 mm x 15 mm and 40 mm x 30 mm)
- Sandstone 60 mm x 25 mm
- Horsham stone (largest piece measures 50mm x 35mm)

All the sandstone probably originates from the Weald. None shows any sign of having been worked.

#### CBM - Tiles

Largest piece measures 60 mm x 50 mm. Two of the tiles have square peg holes. The majority of the CBM is most likely Roman.

#### Iron Objects

All the metal is likely to be from modern farm machinery.

#### Discussion

A large number of finds had been recovered previously by Mr. Robin Upton, an Estate worker, from the site of this Bowl Barrow. Most of the finds are of Bronze Age pottery and burnt clay fragments and only a few pieces of worked flint, although these included two Mesolithic/Neolithic scrapers (Kenny, 1996, 3).

A small proportion of the flintwork in this assemblage is likely to be Mesolithic but the majority date to the



Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Generally, scatters of Mesolithic flints are found across the Estate with concentrations in an area between two ancient river courses that may suggest some temporary settlement (Whitfield, 1994, 19) but the flints in this assemblage seem to be consistent with some isolated hunting and gathering activity.

The technology and limited range of implements suggest a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date. No permanent settlement has been found on the Estate, although it can be assumed that extensive wooded areas of the Estate were being cleared for settlement, monument construction and agricultural activities and that by the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age most of the Downs were cleared and being utilised for grazing and cultivation. (Whitfield, 1994, 22, 27). The high proportion of implements and the predominance of scrapers may indicate a specialised industry related to hunting or stock farming similar to that suggested by Holden at Rackham Hill. Holden also noted that Rackham and other comparable sites were found close to round barrows at the margin of cultivated land or seasonal pasture (Holden, 1975, 102).

The Prehistoric pottery in this assemblage may be fragments of cremation vessels and therefore directly associated with the Barrow but the sherds are very small and abraded making positive identification difficult.

The building material, which consists of relatively small and abraded pieces, is probably associated with the Celtic/Romano-British field system that covers the area of this field and adjoining field 16 to the south (Kenny, 1996, 3).

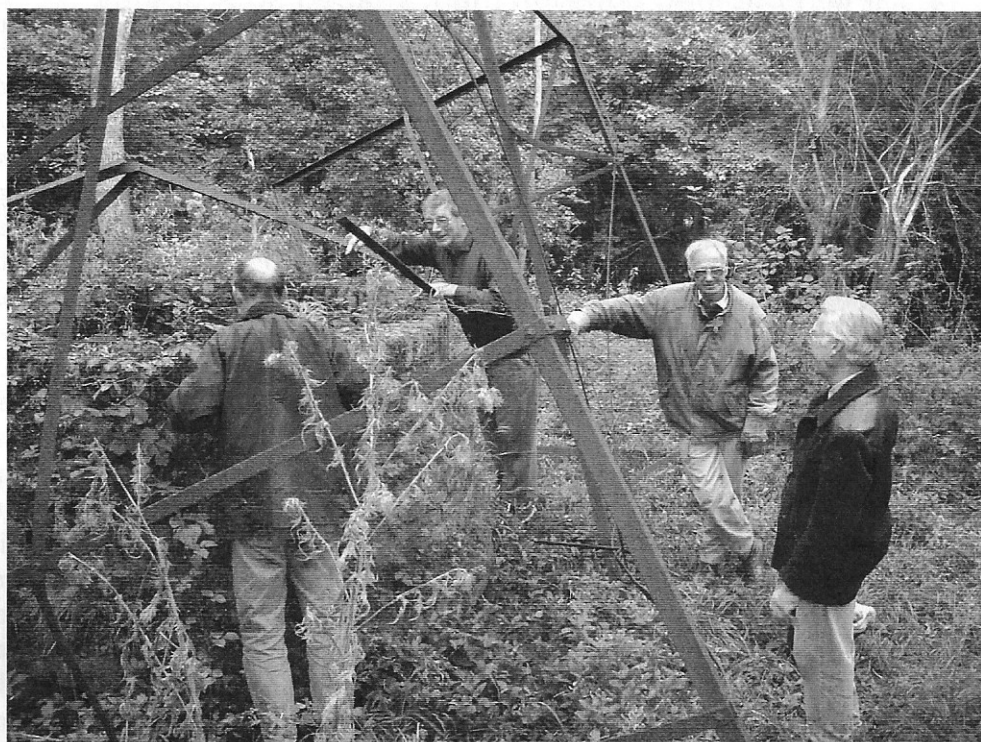
Further field walking of this field and surrounding area may provide further information about the knapping site and its association with the Barrow.

#### References:

Holden, E.W., 1975, *A Late Neolithic Site at Rackham*, Suss. Arch. Coll. 113, 85-113

Kenny, J., 1996, *The Upton Collection of Archaeological Artefacts from the National Trust Slindon Estate, West Sussex*, Southern Archaeology (Unpublished)

Whitfield, C., 1994, *Archaeological Survey: Slindon Estate*, The National Trust (Unpublished)



Slindon when we were gathering material for the Museum day. It was a beautiful afternoon and strolling through the woods looking for flint to display was – for those there an idyllic pastime. We all enjoy what we do and newcomers are welcome.

#### Newsletter

The committee are considering the future production of the Newsletter.

Would any member interested in contributing please contact either the Chairman or the Secretary in the first instance

## Field Day at Palace Lands, 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2002

John Green

The purpose of the field day at Palace Lands was twofold  
to pinpoint on the ground a feature known from maps and aerial photographs  
to examine the communication routes that might have led to the site

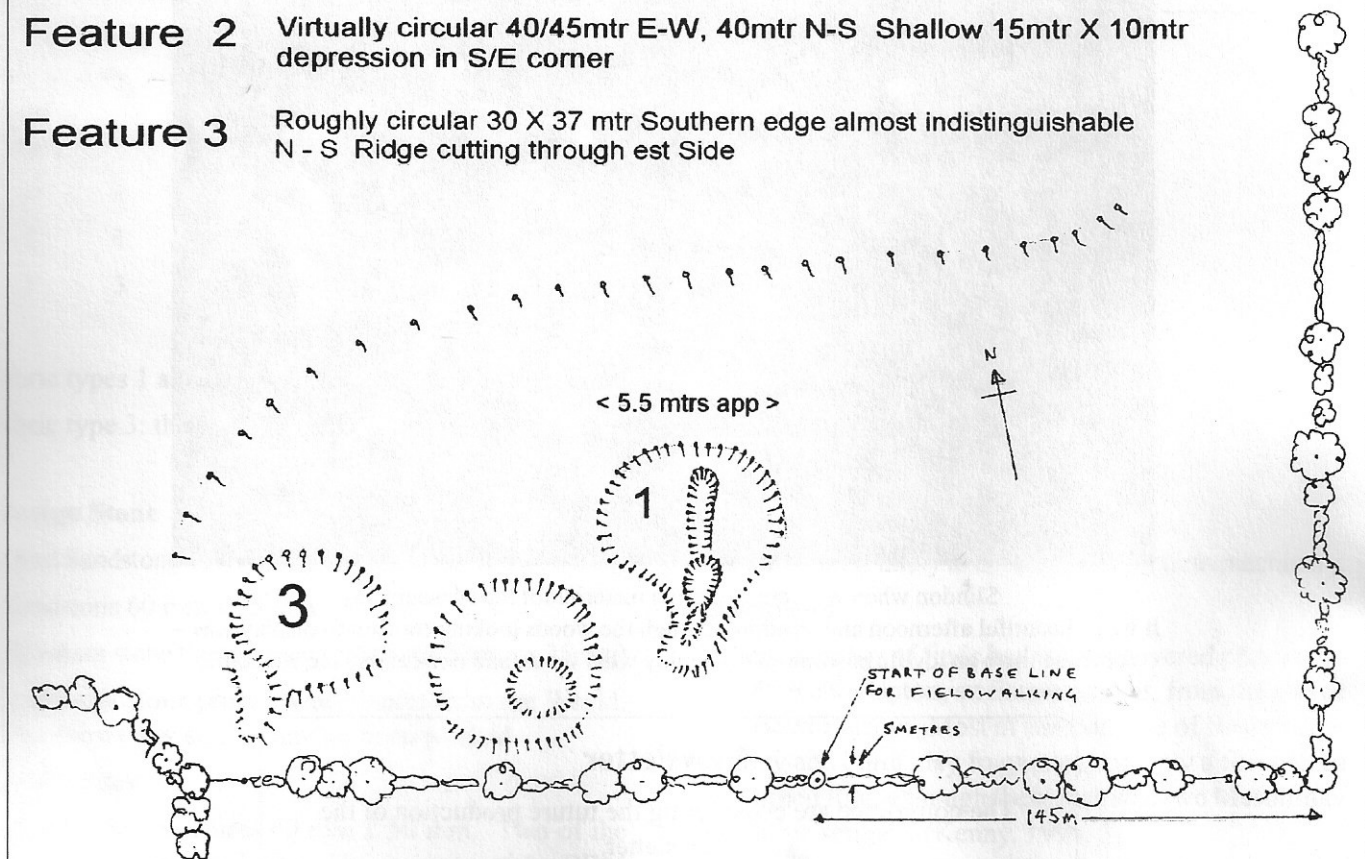
The feature in question no longer exists but can be clearly seen in aerial photographs from the 1940's and 50's, where it appears as a small triangular copse of trees or bushes. It is also marked as a clump of trees on the 1879 and 1952 OS maps but appears on the 6" OS map and the 1847 Tithe Map of Shipley as a pond or pool, being shaded as a roughly rectangular shape (coloured blue on the Tithe map). The most intriguing mention is on a sale map, prepared in 1897, when Lot 1187 was marked in gothic script as the "*Foundations of Old Mansion*".

This, coupled with the results of the fieldwalking exercise last year, which turned up large quantities of high status (medieval) pottery has raised the possibility that perhaps there was once a substantial property on the site. However, despite thorough searches at the Record Office, no hint has been found of a building and the feature does not appear on either the 1795 Gardner and Gream Map of Western Sussex or the 1806 2" to 1 mile OS map. It is also interesting that, although three sale maps were prepared for Auctions in 1887, 1893

### Palace Lands Field

Traced from a sketch by Bob Turner

- Feature 1** Flat bottomed question mark shaped 35 X 55mtrs  
Substantial ridge to North East trailing to nothing in East  
Within - A triangular depression 6 Mtr wide narrowing to 1mtr through centre  
and a Small shallow central depression 6 X 12 mtr
- Feature 2** Virtually circular 40/45mtr E-W, 40mtr N-S Shallow 15mtr X 10mtr depression in S/E corner
- Feature 3** Roughly circular 30 X 37 mtr Southern edge almost indistinguishable N - S Ridge cutting through east Side



Tracing carried out by the editor not John.



and 1897 respectively, it is only on the last that the feature is described as the ruin of a mansion. Incidentally, the first two of these maps were prepared by auctioneers based in London, while the third was drawn up by the Horsham firm of King & Chasemore.

Certainly there was something substantial in the field known as Great Palace Land. The fieldwalkers reported meeting an elderly man who had previously farmed on the estate. He remembered sitting on the stones to eat his lunch after a morning's ploughing. He also claimed that in the 50's or 60's the trees were grubbed out and the stones removed and used as fill elsewhere on the farm. There are several hollows and platforms remaining in the field.

During our visit the dips and hollows were drawn and measured. By careful comparison with the aerial photos and by measuring and pacing out the ground it was possible to fix the probable position of the clump visible on the aerial photos. It was even possible to detect, from the colour and texture of the grass, the faint outline of a triangular shape at the deepest part of one of the depressions. Markers were left in the hedges and we are confident that we can return to the spot if resistivity surveys or digging are permitted.

We also had good success in locating a footpath that once crossed Palace Lands and a disused lane that skirted the fields. The only record of the footpath is on the 1952 OS map. It ran North/South from Broomers Corner across the stream towards Laybrook Farm. From comparison with the Tithe Map it is clear that the path followed the line of the old field boundaries. Soon after the Tithe Map was drawn up a Sullington landowner, George Carew Carew-Gibson acquired the Palace Lands and amalgamated the small fields into larger areas as a "gentleman's estate". Certainly by the time of his death in 1887, the present field boundaries had been established, respecting in most cases only the major hedge lines, so it is interesting that this footpath, when it appears in the 1950's, should follow a line unmarked for nearly a hundred years. The path passes within 60 paces of the "mansion". We were able to identify where the path breaks the hedge line between Great Palace Land and Little Palace Land and the probable place where it crosses the brook, although nothing remains of the footbridge, called Washbridge, which was drawn on the 1879 OS and the Sale map. It is also possible to faintly discern the original field divisions in both fields.

The lane crossed Little Palace Land, east/west, making a sharp dog leg along what was once the boundary with Washbridge Field, and was plainly a substantial route to and from Apsley Farm, at least until the middle of the nineteenth century. It probably fell out of use when the

Apsley Farm estate was broken up around the time of the Enclosure. No longer connecting the extremities of the estate and passing through land in separate ownership it would have lost its purpose. It can still be traced from the south of Sott Meadow past the now derelict Upper Barn and exists as a wide uncultivated margin on the east where it leaves Brookhouse Lane but it has been ploughed out where it crossed the main field. At its nearest point, the gate between the two Palace Land fields, it passed within a hundred paces of the "mansion" feature.

**Advance Notice  
YOUNG  
ARCHAEOLOGISTS DAYS  
BIGNOR 2003  
July 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>**

We look forward to seeing many of you at Bignor in 2003. A small sub-committee is planning our displays and activities. Come along with your children/grandchildren or some other child and join in.

Children under 16 – free admission when accompanied by an adult.

We plan for the usual dig with finds processing, some drawing, surveying, wattle and daubing, use of a resistivity meter, Children's tours of the Villa, Time Team videos

**AND**

with the consent of the National Trust we hope to repeat our successful guided walk of part of the Roman road.

**Wanted  
Slide Projector**

Is there a member who has a carousel type slide projector, but no longer has any need for it?

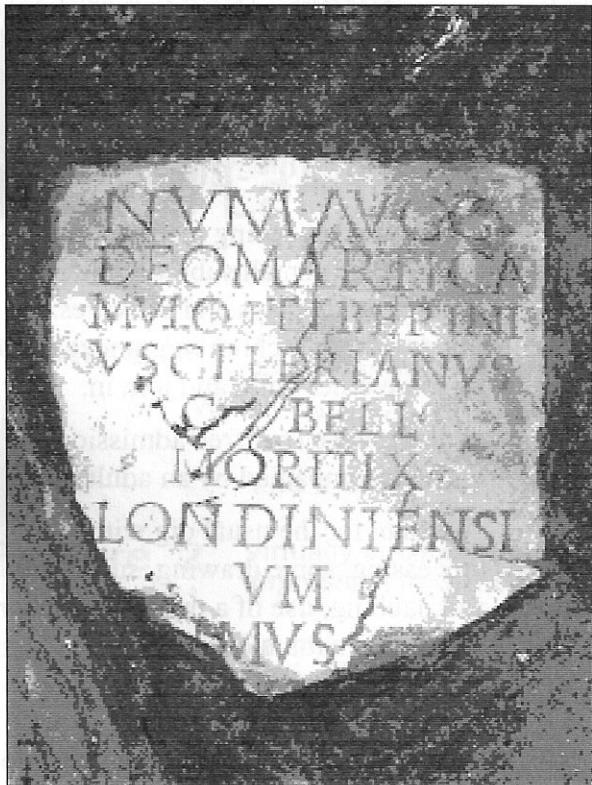
Would you consider donating it to the society, or perhaps be willing to consider selling it?

Please contact Rodney Gunner, Secretary.

## Tabard Square, Southwark

Excavation of a 1.1 hectare site are currently taking place on the residential development site known as Tabard Square in the London Borough of Southwark. Excavations started in July 2002 and during the summer produced evidence for the post-medieval tanning industry, early 18<sup>th</sup> century terrace housing and land division.

Over the last two months, the Roman levels have been reached in the first area to be excavated to this level and already we have evidence for timber and stone structures on a monumental level. Possibly associated with the buildings on the site was the find of a Roman inscription.



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

This inscription is a dedication from a trader based in London, called Tiberinius Celerianus, made to the spirits of the emperors and the god Mars Camulos. The current theory is that Tiberinius describes himself as the chief trade negotiator of Civis Bellovacii, a region in northern France centred on Reims. Words are missing from the bottom of the slab, presumably broken off when the stone was removed from its original position. It was found in a pit containing pottery of the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the inscription is thought to have been made between 50–150 AD.

The full text of the inscription and translation is as follows:

NVM AVGG DEO MARTI CAMVLO TIBERINIVS  
CELERIANVS C BELL MORITIX LONDINIENSIVM  
\*\*\*MVS\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\*

'To the spirits of the emperors and the god Mars Camulos, Tiberinius Celerianus of the Bellovacii, ranking moritex (negotiator) of the traders of London, set this up'.

Excavations will continue into the spring of next year. They are being funded by Berkeley Homes with EC Harris acting as their archaeological consultants and project managers, and Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd commissioned to undertake the excavation.

For further information, please contact Nansi Rosenberg at the address below:

EC Harris  
Capitol House  
Russell Street  
Leeds  
West Yorkshire  
LS1 5SP  
[nansi.rosenberg@echarris.com](mailto:nansi.rosenberg@echarris.com)

## Book Review

### *Folklore of Sussex* Jacqueline Simpson

Jacqueline Simpson first published this book in 1973; it has now been re - published and updated there are lots of new pictures and on reading it feels fresh and alive.

Jacqueline Simpson has for many years been the leading authority on Sussex folklore, the subject covered are drawn from widely scattered sources, put together in a very readable way. Among the many subjects covered are the many tales linked to churches, treasures, dragons, fairies, and the devil.

Well covered is everyday life, from marriage, to the birth of the children, to death, but then you come across Beekeeping, which was of great importance to many a country family, the turning of the year is well covered,

so many special days for each month of the year, we learn that on the 25<sup>th</sup> of October it is St Crispins Day, which at one time was well celebrated in Horsham, St.Crispin was the patron saint of shoemakers, and everybody on that day would get thoroughly drunk.

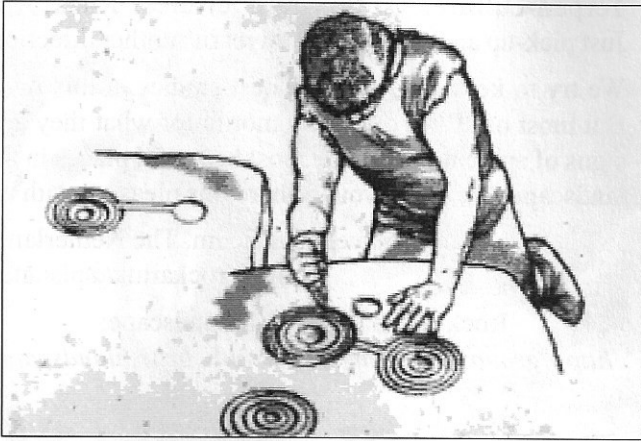
All the months are covered with tales of Guy Fawkes in November, And of St Clements Day, a festival of blacksmiths, one could go on, the final part of the book covers Sussex humorous tales, and rhymes, I can thoroughly recommend this book, and well worth putting on your Christmas gift list.

Rodney Gunner

Published by Tempus Books £14.99.



## Prehistoric Rock Art in the British Landscape - the quest for a passion-



A man stands in front of a rock with an oval stone in his hand. All is quite. He hears only the sounds of the wind, the birds and running water. Rays of sunlight glance through the treetops onto the wet rock. He knows what he has to do. He knows how and why. There is an image inside him and he is going to transfer it to the rock. He lifts his hand and hacks an outline of the image into the rock. His hand does what his thoughts and tradition say he must do. The sound of stone against stone breaks the silence. Again and again he hammers and hacks in the same groove, making it deeper. The image becomes clear against the grey rock. The image on the rocks becomes the same as the image inside him.

Five thousand years later... A man stands in front of a rock and sees that an image has been carved into it - an image that another person once saw inside himself and transferred to the rock. The place, the rock and the image are the same, but inside him he has quite different images and they do not look like the one on the rock. What stories were so important that they had to be chiselled into the rock and into the memory, exactly there and in no other place?

This introduction in the book "Rock Carvings in the Borderlands - Bohuslän and Østfold" is in fact a good answer to the question why we choose this evocative hobby and also why it became a passion; an amazing - but not longer understood- link with our ancient ancestors in a breathtaking landscape. We are often asked why and how we got involved in this subject. So here is the story of a quest for a passion.

As a born Frisian (a province in the North of the Netherlands with their own language and culture) I became interested in the so called "Terpen" - culture. Terpen are man-made mounds in the flat landscape used to live on, seeking protection from the incoming sea. They start building these mounds in the Iron Age, ±600BC, until about 1000AD when English monks, helped by local farmers, started to build dykes.

Around 1800AD, the fertile soil of the mounds were sold to other parts of Holland. By digging the soil away, it became clear that the terpen were in fact an archaeological picture-book with thousands of finds from the Iron-Age and the Roman- and Medieval period.

What happened in the rest of Europe when the Frisians tried to keep their feet dry on their mounds? The emergence of the Celts! The culture and amazing art of this people became my next hobby.

The Celts swarmed off to the far corners of the continent. When they arrived in the UK and Ireland, they found megalithic structures as passage-graves, standing stones and stone circles. They used these features for their own belief and rituals. And there was my third hobby; stone circles!

During vacations I visited a lot of locations and enjoyed their settings in connection with the surrounding landscape. I set-up a database and collected books, etc.



It must have been in the eighties that I ran into rock art for the first time. It was at Clava, near Inverness in Scotland. Man-made cups in a stone; a "sign" of life! From then on there was only one real interest: abstract rock art! In 1993 I photographed the Drumtroddan motifs in Wigtownshire (Dumfries & Galloway, Scotland) and was really "hooked".

In 1998, an year after my retirement - as a Navigation officer - from the Royal Dutch Navy, I made my first Rock Art Fieldtrip and came back with a lot of photos, slides, sketches and notes. There was no way back. The hobby became - and still is - a passion! Since then I make regular trips to the UK, accompanied by my good friend Gus van Veen. I know him for more than 35 years! He was a Director of a Paper-factory but suffered a brain-stroke four years ago. And although he still has some difficulties with his speech, he is a keen observer and a great companion on our trips to the UK.

We've visited more than 100 rock art locations. We met friendly and helpful people (farmers and other locals) and made a lot of friends. In June 2001 we started our community-website "Rock Art in the British Landscape". The main goal of the website is to make abstract rock art in Great-Britain perceptible to everyone who is interested and to share ideas about these enigmatic signs of a lost message.

We consider good photography of the rockart sites our core business. So far the website is a success; we have 57 members from 15 countries and  $\pm$  13.000 hits in the first year. We provide "links" to other interesting rockart websites and to personal websites of our members. The back-up of our site is formed by a digital databank and a rockart library.

We are just amateurs but fully dedicated to the course of abstract rock art, especially in connection with the surrounding landscape. After all it is not a big deal; Terpen-culture, Celts, Stone circles, Rock Art! Just pick-up another book or travel in another direction.

We try to keep-up with the latest studies in this field. But most of all we enjoy the motifs for what they are: signs of ancient life, in the most beautiful places in the landscape. We invite you to share this pleasure with us.

Jan Brouwer, Castricum, The Netherlands

E-mail: rockartuk@planet.nl

Rock Art in the British Landscape:

<http://groups.msn.com/rockartinthebritishlandscape>

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## Some more Pull is on the way

### Anthony Brook

John Henry Pull (1899 – 1960), resident of Worthing since 1910, was a highly – rated amateur archaeologist of the inter war and post war years, spending all his spare time meticulously investigating the barrows, tumuli and flint mines of the chalk hills that made up the secondary escarpment between the Adur and the Arun. Despite their earlier acerbic relationship, influenced (perhaps) by class attitudes of the inter war years, John Henry Pull was eventually elected President of the Worthing Archaeological Society for 1952 – 1953, and his personality and achievements are kept alive by the Annual Memorial Lecture in his name.

Almost all of Pull's publications were pre - war, including his one and only book – "The Flint Mines of Blackpatch" (1932), well received in archaeological circles. Mostly he published locally, in the *Worthing Herald* or the *Sussex County Magazine*, and more often than not in serial form; mostly solo but sometimes in partnership with his colleague, C E Sainsbury. His only post war article, "Further Discoveries at Church Hill, Findon" appeared in the *Sussex County Magazine* in 1953. Despite endorsement by the Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University, Pull's efforts to get his book on "The Story of Flint" published in 1949 proved unavailing: Worthing Museum treasures the unpublished manuscript.

Another unpublished manuscript by John Henry Pull, of indisputable provenance, has recently and accidentally come my way, for onward transmission in due course to Worthing Museum where the rest of his archival material resides. Before it gets there, though, it needs to be

published, for all to read and evaluate. It concerns Shepherds' Crowns and consists of a series of 6 articles on fossilized sea urchins which Pull had carefully researched and prepared, presumably for publication in the local media. These articles, typed on a faulty old typewriter on lined foolscap, display a profound knowledge of the palaeontology, archaeology and folklore of Echinoids, and are currently being retyped and reset using a word processor. Accompanying this series of articles are also 10 immaculate pen and ink illustrations, some with colouration, each signed JHP; also 2½ pages of handwritten notes for a lecture on the subject for February 13<sup>th</sup> in Coronation year i.e. 1953, which thereby provides a firm time frame for the production of the whole series. These turn out, therefore, to be some of Pull's ultimate endeavours at recording his lifetime enthusiasm, ranging over a much more extensive arena than just downland flint mines.

It is proposed, therefore, to publish this series on Shepherd's Crowns, together with Sally Whites's recent biographical essay and Pull's bibliography, plus other relevant material sometime in the New Year, with possibly some contributions from the Worthing Archaeological Society's archives.

So be forewarned: some more Pull is on its way, to stand alongside the recent volume, *"Rough Quarries, Rocks and Hills"* (2001) edited by Miles Russell, with its resounding subtitle "John Pull and the Neolithic Mines of Sussex". As you will see, John Henry Pull's intellectual prowess was quite exceptional, for an autodidact from what sociologists used to call 'the working class'.

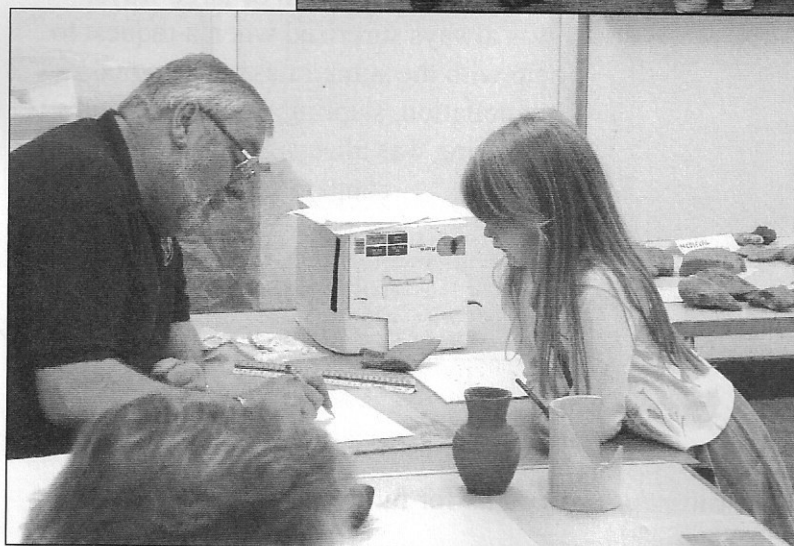




# at Worthing Museum 2nd November

*Our Intrepid Membership Secretary  
signs up another new member*

A typical scene  
from the Day



Our youngest member looks on  
intently as a pot appears on paper

## Small finds

Next time you are at Kingston Lacey, Near Bournemouth, take a closer look at some of the paintings.

I suggest looking at one of The Four Elements, by Breughel. Painting number 47, FIRE shows two water - powered hammers, two water - powered grindstones and a vertical horse driven cannon borer. I found the latter fascinating since most drawings depicting cannon boring show horizontal boring, which with the weight of the tool causing sagging may result in off centre boring.

Should a water – powered hammer catch your imagination then visit Finches forge (NT) on Dartmoor. If lucky you may see a hammer at work and witness a man with his nose to the grindstone. Also on the site is a Ram Pump, two more of which are viewable at Sheffield Park if you know where to look.

The Times – July 2000 published a letter from Richard Smart – Director, National Index of Memorial Inscriptions.

In it he talks of new moves to record all inscriptions in Parish churchyards. I understand that The Heritage Lottery Fund is providing some money. If enough people are interested, then, perhaps, we can do some work in this area. This could be highly suitable for those that consider their days of pick and shovel have passed.

Pete Brannlund, bringing with him some 6<sup>th</sup> form pupils, appeared at our dig at Slindon. It was nice to see younger

people on our dig. One of them is attempting a reconstruction of a bronze age bow as his project for whatever they call exams these days. I have loaned him a replica bronze age axe, cast by Gill, my wife on one of our archaeological excursions. The following is a letter from Pete

Dear Editor

A big thank you to all of those involved in the Slindon excavation. As a teacher of Archaeology at Boundstone I was delighted when the opportunity presented itself for my students to get their hands dirty. Not only did the seven students involved acquire excavation experience, they received the warmest welcome imaginable. Special thanks must go to Keith Bolton, who was more than willing to spend time explaining techniques and training the students. They all enjoyed themselves, indeed, most of them turned up on more days than they originally committed themselves to! Six of the students have now signed up to be members of the Field Unit, a testimony to all of those at the dig.

Part of the new A level in Archaeology involves the students in an extended piece of research, and it was great that so many members were prepared to discuss these with the students and offer practical help. Again, special thanks to Roy (the bow is now in the design phase, and the axe will soon be 'blooded'!).

Pete Brannlund

## Library News

Enclosed with this newsletter is an updated list of books, available from the Society's Librarian.

The Library has been built up based on a donation by a former member.

Books may be borrowed by members on application to Martin Snow 01903 208975

e-mail: martin@worthingpast.co.uk

An updated list is maintained on our web site at : -

[www.worthingpast.co.uk/membership\\_library.htm](http://www.worthingpast.co.uk/membership_library.htm)

As an important footnote to this, my last newsletter may I give my sincere thanks to all those people who over the years have helped in small or large ways.

I was always surprised when a request to help with the sometimes daunting tasks of collation, stapling, addressing and delivering was always met with willing cooperation.

THANKYOU.

Roy Plummer

Check out the Society's Web Site at [www.worthingpast.co.uk](http://www.worthingpast.co.uk) for further news and updates



## MEETINGS

*All meetings commence at 7.30pm and unless otherwise stated will be held in the  
Lecture Theatre at the Central Library, Richmond Road, Worthing*

**December 10<sup>th</sup> 2002 - See note on Fireman's Strike**

Mr. Matthew Pope - UCL

*Boxgrove Raised Beach Project*

### 2003

**January 14<sup>th</sup>**

Lt. Col. Gerald Hennings Retired

*Archaeology in Cyprus*

**February 11<sup>th</sup>**

**The John Pull Memorial Lecture**

Mr. Jonathan Cotton - MOLAS

*Gallery Reorganisation*

**March 11<sup>th</sup>**

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING - 7pm**

Dr. Andrew Birley - Vindolar

*Vindolanda*

**April 8<sup>th</sup>**

Dr. John Narborough

Amberley Chalkpits Museum

*100 Years of Electricity*

*X*