

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
ARUN COMMUNITY HOSPITAL  
FITZALAN ROAD, LITTLEHAMPTON,  
WEST SUSSEX**

**ARUN: Littlehampton  
Planning Ref: LU/216/05  
NGR TQ 503160 102050**

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND  
PROJECT DESIGN FOR PUBLICATION**

**Project Nos. 2128, 2277**

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## **Summary**

Following a Stage 1 evaluation (October 2005), an archaeological excavation was carried out by Archaeology South-East prior to the construction of a new NHS community hospital at Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex. The excavation covered an area measuring approximately 25m x 16m, and was located over the position of trial trench 4, from the initial evaluation. This trench had revealed two Roman cremation urns, and several cut features, including a pit and gullies, of uncertain date. Although no further cremations were discovered, a number of linear features and pits were revealed during the excavation. The archaeological remains were generally very shallow, having been severely truncated by the foundations of the former hospital building. With the exception of several sherds of Roman grey ware pottery, the only artefacts recovered from the site were fire-cracked flints and waste flint flakes, and a small abraded fragment of possible Bronze Age pottery. A late Victorian bottle dump containing a number of stoneware bottles and glass vessels, bearing the name of a local brewery, was also found.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 *Introduction***

**1.1.1** This post-excavation assessment has been prepared broadly in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991; hereafter referred to as *MAP2*). This document seeks to summarise the results of archaeological work at the site and the potential for future analysis, as well as determining requirements for publication and archiving of these results.

**1.1.2** The aim of the report is to provide a framework for carrying the report through to publication, including the resources required for analysis, publication and archiving.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 *Background***

**2.1.1** The site is located within the grounds of the Littlehampton Health Centre and the former Littlehampton Hospital, Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex (NGR TQ 503160 102050) (Fig. 1). The front of the site was until recently occupied by the hospital building, while the rear of site is occupied by the Health Centre and car parks.

**2.1.2** The former Littlehampton Hospital has been demolished in advance of the proposed construction a new Community Hospital (Planning reference: LU\216\05), which would extend to the east of the existing Health Centre and to the north across an area of car park. Associated redevelopment of the site, including the extension of the car park to the west of the Health Centre and other new car parking areas in the south of the site, have also been proposed. In view of the archaeological sensitivity of the development site, a planning condition was attached to this consent by Arun District Council, following a recommendation by the West Sussex County Council's Archaeologist, requiring a programme of archaeological work at the site.

### **2.2 *Project Outline***

**2.2.1** A brief for Stage 1 trial trenching of the site was produced by WSCC (Mills 2005). The initial trial trenching at the site was undertaken in October 2005 (Fig. 2). Eight trenches were excavated by machine and a total of six possible archaeological features were identified all contained within Trench 4. The features included ditches, gullies and a pit. Two badly truncated Roman cremation urns were also found. This work was undertaken under sitecode ACH05.

**2.2.2** Following the results of this investigation, an archaeological excavation was undertaken in January 2006, on the area of the site covered by Trench 4 (site code ACH06). A specification for this phase of work was produced by ASE in January 2006 (Sygrave 2006). A watching brief was also carried out during the excavation of a new service road (Fig. 2).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

**3.1** The evaluation sought to address the following aims:

- What is the nature and level of the natural sediments on the site?
- Are there further Roman burials and cremations across the site?
- Are there medieval and early post-medieval burials on the site relating to the possible contraction of St Mary's graveyard?
- What is the nature and extent of the archaeological deposits on the site?

**3.2** Following the evaluation the aims of the excavation sought to clarify:

- What is the nature of the prehistoric features on the site? What conclusions can be drawn as to their form and function? How do they relate to nearby known prehistoric finds?
- Can the extent and date range of the Roman cemetery be ascertained? How does it relate to nearby known Roman finds?

### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

#### **4.1 *Introduction***

**4.1.1** To date, eight evaluation trenches, and one excavation area have been excavated at the site during the two phases of work. A watching brief was also carried out during the excavation of a new service road (Fig. 2).

**4.1.2** The results from the evaluation trial trenches and excavation area are described below. A full context register for both phases of work can be found in Appendix 1.

#### **4.2 *Quantification of Site Archive***

**4.2.1** A total of 22 individual contexts were identified during the evaluation phase, each recorded on a Context Record Form. One sheet of plans and sections was recorded, drawn on permatrace; resulting in one feature plan in relation to individual trench outlines at a scale of 1:50 and three section drawings at a scale of 1:10.

**4.2.2** Approximately 36 level readings were taken during the evaluation and recorded on Level Recording Sheets. In addition to all sections, each trench was levelled. The photographic record is listed on *pro-forma* sheets and consists of approximately 24 black and white exposures and approximately 49 colour transparencies.

- 4.2.3** A total of 90 further individual contexts were identified during the subsequent area excavation. Five sheets of plans and sections were drawn on permatrace, providing a plan at a scale of 1:50 of the excavated area, and a total of 32 section drawings at a scale of 1:10.
- 4.2.4** During the excavation all levels were taken using Total Station Surveying equipment. The photographic record of this work consists of approximately 31 black and white exposures, and approximately 42 colour transparencies.
- 4.2.5** The hand collected bulk finds have been washed, dried, marked and bagged. Quantification of the finds by context can be found in Appendix 1. A total of one box of material was assessed. The environmental samples were processed as described in section 5.9. The retained flots and residues form part of the site archive.

**4.3** ***Evaluation Results*** (Figs. 2 & 3)

- 4.3.1** Seven evaluation trenches were completed, with Trench 2 abandoned at an early stage due to the presence of buried services. Of the remaining trenches, T1, T3, T5, T6, T7 and T8 were archaeologically sterile and displayed modern truncation to varying degrees. Despite this truncation archaeological features did survive in Trench 4, which was located in the northern part of a fenced compound in an area previously occupied by buildings.
- 4.3.2** At the western end of Trench 4, a wide area of archaeological deposit interpreted as a probable ditch running from north-east to south-west ([9], Fill [10]) was encountered and recorded (Fig 3, Section1). A truncated/damaged Romano-British cremation urn [20] had been sunk into the top of the feature, although there was no discernible cut for the vessel. A concentration of burnt bone found to the east of the vessel was bagged separately as context [19]. Ditch [9] was also cut by a narrow linear, [11] (Fills [12] and [13]) (Fig 3, Section 1).
- 4.3.3** Further to the east, another Romano-British cremation urn [21] was encountered, apparently located at the edge of a large pit, although the definition of this feature was poor (Cut [14], Fill [15]) (Fig. 3 Section 2). This urn was considerably more intact than cremation urn [20] although again there was no discernible cut for the vessel. An undated gully was also encountered in this part of the trench running from north-east to south-west (Cut [16], Fill [17] Fig. 3 Section 3), which appeared to cut pit [14].
- 4.3.4** Aside from the Roman cremation vessels [20] and [21], few finds were recovered during the evaluation. Fills [10] and [12] included fragments of briquetage and sherds of flint-tempered pottery were also recovered in [12] and [19] probably of Later Bronze Age date. Worked flint, burnt flint and iron fragments were also recovered in [10] and [12]; Fills [13], [15] and [17] contained only worked flint (see Appendix 2 for full details).

Trench No.	Cxt	Feature Description	Provisional Date
<b>T4</b>	<b>9</b>	Wide, shallow ditch – Fill <b>10</b>	-
	<b>11</b>	V-shaped ditch – Fills <b>12, 13</b>	-
	<b>14</b>	Steep sided pit – Fill <b>15</b>	-
	<b>16</b>	U shaped gully – Fill <b>17</b>	-
	<b>20</b>	Cremation Urn B	Rom
	<b>21</b>	Cremation Urn A	Rom

**Table 1: Summary of Features within Evaluation Trench 4**

#### **4.4 Excavation Area** (Figs. 4 & 5)

- 4.4.1** The excavation was located in the area of Trench 4, towards the front of the site, and measured approximately 288.47m<sup>2</sup>. A number of features, including gullies and pits were excavated and recorded, although these were heavily truncated due to the substantial footings of the former hospital buildings.
- 4.4.2** The features comprised a series of linears, seven pits and one possible post hole; four of the linears were dated to the Late Bronze Age period, and one possibly to the Roman period. Two of the pits were dated to the LBA period and one to the Post- medieval period.
- 4.4.3** The linear features comprised narrow, shallow (truncated) gullies, which appeared to form the corner entrance to a possible stock enclosure. Linears **F119** (Cuts 115, 162, 125, 150), **F120** (Cuts 117, 138) and **F137** (Cuts 184, 144) extended north-east to south-west across the site. **F119** appeared to turn sharply to the south-east terminating towards the centre of the site. The relationship between the terminals of **F119** and **F120** was unclear; A pit, or terminal [**154**] appeared to be cut by **F119**.
- 4.4.4** Linear **F119** cut through a poorly defined deposit [**160**] (fill [**161**]). This is likely to be the same deposit examined in evaluation trench 4 where it was originally thought to be a shallow ditch ([9], fill [10]). The ditch identified as [11] in the evaluation therefore also forms part of linear **F119**. Also cut into deposit [**160**] is pit [**156**] (fill [**157**]) (Fig. 5 Section 5).
- 4.4.5** A curvilinear gully **F106**, extended from the northern end of **F137** in a south easterly direction for approximately 1 metre, before turning to the south, for another metre or so. This formed another possible 'entrance' with the terminal of **F109**.
- 4.4.6** A narrow gap separated the terminals of **F119/F120** from linear **F114** (Cuts 123, 112) which extended on the same alignment into the baulk of the site, towards the south-east; the terminals perhaps forming an entrance way into an enclosure. Linear **F109** (Cuts 122, 107) extended north from the north-western terminal of **F114**; again the relationship between these linears could not be ascertained.



- 4.4.7** Situated immediately to the south of **F114**, on a similar alignment was another linear **F127** (Cuts 128, 135, 170). This cut through underlying feature **F130** (Cuts 131, 133, 168) (Fig 5, Sections 4 & 6).
- 4.4.8** The final complex of features in the southwest corner of the site was problematic due to unclear relationships and poorly defined edges. Feature **F173** (Cuts 180), appeared to be a curving gully, positioned outside the possible entrance. Feature [174] appears to be a pit but the relationship between this and **F173** was not clear and is complicated further by intercutting pits [146] and [148]. The edge of feature [174] may continue as [102] or this may represent a separate feature. The finds from these features are generally of mixed date with both Later Bronze Age and Roman pottery present in the fill of [102]; a single sherd of LBA pottery in the fill of [146]. This complex of features also cut a second short length of gully [176].
- 4.4.9** Other features excavated on the site included an undated but probable Post-medieval pit in the north-east of the site (Context **166**), and three probable tree throws (Contexts **178**, **182** and **188**).

#### **Watching brief**

- 4.1.6** A watching brief was maintained during the excavation and preparation of ground prior to the construction of a new access road, located between the former hospital site and the existing Health Centre building. There was also evidence of severe truncation in this area, and no archaeological remains or artefacts were observed.

## **5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT**

### **5.1 *The Pottery* by Charlotte Thompson**

- 5.1.1** A total of 124 sherds of Roman pottery and 13 of prehistoric were recovered from two phases of archaeological investigations at the site at Arun Community Hospital, Littlehampton.
- 5.1.2** The assemblage contains two truncated vessels, one of which still contained cremated bone when lifted. The truncated vessel [20] (Cremation B) consists of a fragmentary but complete base and body. It is wheel made and the fabric has a fine micaceous matrix and sparse medium ill-sorted quartz inclusions. It is similar to the early Roman micaceous sandy ware (ERMS; Davies et al 1994, 89), although this vessel is likely to be a local product. The exterior surface is a dark brown/red and the interior paler and more orange/red. The vessel is abraded and the interior surface is pitted. Two of the 64 sherds from this vessel have grouped horizontal comb decoration on the exterior.
- 5.1.3** The fabric of the truncated vessel [21] (Cremation A) is different to the vessel [20], and very similar to Q100, thought to have been produced at the kiln identified at Horticultural Research International site at Littlehampton (Laidlaw and Lyne 2002). The fabric contains common well-sorted quartz and is intensely micaceous. It is not clear what type of jar it is, although a

small section of rim sherd recovered from [21] sample {1003} suggests that it was not a bead-rimmed jar. The jar contained cremated bone, and has thick soot on the exterior of the jar around the rim and the body, indicating that it had been used prior to deposition. If the fabric is Q100, this indicates that it dates to the first or early second century AD.

**5.1.4** The rim and base of a heavily abraded necked jar were recovered from context [103]. None of the original surfaces of the sherds remain, but the vessel is likely to be made from the fabric Q100 identified as a product of the kiln at the Horticultural Research International site at Littlehampton and therefore is the same date as jar [21].

**5.1.5** A number of flint-tempered sherds were also recovered from the site. Although most of these weigh less than 2g, the small sherd in context [12] is one of the few with both surfaces in tact and is 7mm thick. Three sherds were large enough to examine the fabric under the microscope. Context [19] contains a body sherd that is 11mm thick and is tempered with moderate very coarse ill-sorted flint. A sherd from [147] has moderate medium to very coarse flint temper and rare fine quartz and fine bronze mica: this is almost certainly a shoulder sherd from a separate vessel – the five fragmentary sherds may be part of this vessel. Another sherd, unstratified from Trench 6 is made from a different fabric with a dense matrix, moderate coarse to very coarse flint and sparse medium quartz. It is likely that these sherds are from later Bronze Age vessels, especially as later Bronze Age vessels have been identified at Horticultural Research International site at Littlehampton (Laidlaw and Lyne 2002) and also from the other site at the Horticultural Research International site (Thompson in prep).

## **5.2** *The Worked Flint* by Lucy Allott

**5.2.1** Five pieces of worked flint were recovered from four contexts during evaluation and a further five, from four contexts, during excavation. This small assemblage consists of three cores and seven flakes.

**5.2.2** Two of the cores were recovered from context [187]. They have scars from flake removals only. The larger core is relatively fresh, is half cortical and has not been extensively worked. The smaller core is very rounded and two corners appear battered and further rounded. A third small 'core' with bladelet removals was present in context [10]. The flat side of this piece is cortical. Small abrupt scars are present on one end giving it a scraper-like appearance. Its classification as a core is based on the presence of several negative scars (and partial scars) removed in several directions. These indicate that the piece was turned and that some of the original working platforms have been subsequently removed.

**5.2.3** Seven flakes are present. Five of these (from contexts [17], [19], [21], [147] and [149]) are semi cortical. The others from contexts [10], [126] are non-cortical. The assemblage is composed of relatively fresh (eg. context [19]), heavily patinated (eg. context [17]) and abraded (eg. context [10]) flakes suggesting several modes of deposition and the possible introduction of residual flint to the site. None of the flakes have been retouched or further worked.

**5.3     *The Burnt Clay*** by Charlotte Thompson

**5.3.1** Seven pieces of burnt clay weighing a total of 54g were recovered from the site. The largest, from context [10] is a knobbly 'sausage'-shaped prop that has been formed in the hand, and a second piece made from a similar fine and dense fabric may have joined this prop. The pieces in context [12] are most likely to also be from the same prop, although the pieces in context [17] and [187] are made from a different more quartz-rich fabric and are heavily abraded. Such props are associated with salt production, and objects associated with salt production have been found on the coast of southern Britain in contexts dated to the later Bronze Age onwards (Morris 1994, 385). As both probable later Bronze Age and Roman pottery was recovered from this phase of the work at this site, the date of the burnt clay objects is not clear.

**5.4     *The Fire-cracked Flint*** by Charlotte Thompson

**5.4.1** Sixty-three pieces of fire-cracked flint weighing 1720g were recovered from the two phases of work. The pieces come from 12 different contexts, five of which also contain worked flint.

**5.4.2** The assemblage of fire-cracked flint has been counted and weighed for the archive report and then discarded.

**5.5     *Metalwork*** by Charlotte Thompson

**5.5.1** Three contexts contain heavily corroded iron pieces. The piece in context [10] is a curved piece of sheet metal, with a rounded piece of metal, possibly copper, attached to one side. The function of this piece is unclear. The pieces from context [19] and [21] are almost certainly parts of heavily corroded iron nails. Neither of the pieces in context [19] have the heads intact, and it is possible that the head from context [21] belongs to one of them.

**5.5.2** A very small fragment of copper alloy was recovered from context [103]. Although greatly corroded, a hoop and stem formed from a thin rod of copper alloy is clearly visible, and where the two ends of the rod are joined together is flattened, perhaps severed.

**5.5.3** All metalwork has been x-rayed which confirmed identifications and did not reveal any further detail or information.

**5.6     *Industrial Debris*** by Charlotte Thompson

**5.6.1** Two pieces of industrial debris were recorded from context [10]. The larger piece is approximately 80mm x 50mm x 40mm and has a large piece of flint attached, it is vesicular and weighs 78g. The context also contains some corroded iron and burnt clay but no pottery, so the date for this is unclear.

**5.7     *The Burnt Bone*** by Natasha Powers

- 5.7.1** A Romano-British cremation burial contained within a ceramic vessel [21], was lifted and excavated off-site by staff of Archaeology South-East. Some truncation of the upper portions of the vessel had occurred. Prior to examination by the specialist, the contents of the vessel had been carefully excavated in five spits, each of approximately 20mm in depth, which were planned as work progressed. Fragments within each spit were identified numerically. This allowed observations on distribution to be made, the excavator noting that there was a greater concentration of bone on one side of the vessel than the other. Separately lifted fragments were dry brushed, the remaining fragmentary bone wet sieved. The soil matrix was subject to sieving and flotation.
- 5.7.2** In addition burnt bone was recovered from context [19] adjacent to a second truncated vessel.

The cremated bone archive	
2 Contexts (108 bags burnt bone)	<p><i>[21] Spit 1 - 15 bags of burnt bone, 1 flot, 1 residue.</i></p> <p><i>[21] Spit 2 - 14 bags of burnt bone, 1 residue</i></p> <p><i>[21] Spit 3 - 36 bags burnt bone, 1 flot, 1 residue</i></p> <p><i>[21] Spit 4 - 22 bags burnt bone, 1 flot, 1 residue (flint)</i></p> <p><i>[21] Spit 5 - 20 bags burnt bone</i></p> <p><i>[19] One bag</i></p>

**Table 2: The Cremated Bone**

- 5.7.3** The human bone was examined in accordance with Museum of London standard assessment procedures and current guidelines (McKinley 2000, 2004). The total weight in grams for each spit was established, together with that of the residue present. Archaeology South East provided data from wet sieving. All burnt bone was scanned and basic fragmentation data determined from the largest fragment size and estimated average (mean) size of fragments within each spit. The colour of the bone was described and the percentage of fragments identifiable to skeletal area, as a proportion of the total number of fragments in each spit was estimated. The presence of animal bone and other intrusive material was also noted. The potential of each spit to provide demographic and other osteological data was determined.
- 5.7.4** Preservation of the burnt bone was fairly poor, particularly considering the careful excavation methods and urned nature of the deposit from [21]. The remains were extremely fragmentary, on average only 5-10mm across; the largest fragment 62mm in size. Full details of fragmentation can be seen in Table 3.
- 5.7.5** A scan of the remains indicated that there were no repeated skeletal elements; for the more complete burial [21] this suggests that the deposit contained parts of a single individual. Although several spits contained

insufficient identifiable bone to allow age at death data to be examined, no sexually dimorphic features of the skull or pelvis were observed and it is unlikely that sex estimation will be possible (Table 3). Despite the degree of fragmentation, a number of skeletal elements were identifiable. Further fragments should be identifiable to body area with additional study. No animal bone was identified within any of the samples and few fragments of pyre debris recognised. The bone was highly calcined, suggesting efficient cremation.

Site code	Context	Total weight (g)	Residue weight (g)	Approx % Identifiable fragments	Largest fragment (mm)	Mean Fragment size	Age?	Sex?	Other comments	Animal bone	Potential for osteological information
ACH05	[19]	11	n/a	5	36	10	N	N	None	N	Poor
ACH05	[21] Spit 1	28	9	5	22	5	?Adult	N	Fragment of cervical vertebra	N	Moderate
ACH05	[21] Spit 2	60	14	10	26	10	Adult	N	Cervical body with osteophytes	N	Moderate
ACH05	[21] Spit 3	86	>2	5	28	5	?	N	Fragment of cervical vertebra	N	Poor
ACH05	[21] Spit 4	83	11	10	56	10	?	N	None	N	Moderate
ACH05	[21] Spit 5	71	n/a	5	62	10	?	N	None	N	Moderate

**Table 3 Summary of cremated human bone**

Site code	Context	Colour (approximate percentages)
ACH05	19	100% off-white
ACH05	Spit 1	100% off-white
ACH05	Spit 2	100% off-white
ACH05	Spit 3	100% off-white
ACH05	Spit 4	95% off-white 5% blue-grey
ACH05	Spit 5	95% off-white 5% blue-grey

**Table 4 Summary of fragment colour and comments**

## 5.8 *The Environmental Samples* by Lucy Allott

**5.8.1** Nine samples were taken during two phases of work at Arun Community Hospital. Sample <1001> was taken from a ditch fill to recover environmental material. Two samples, <1002> and <1003> from contexts [19] and [21] were excavated from around the two cremation vessels (contexts [20] and [21]). Both cremations were found in association with darkened areas of earth.

These samples were collected with the aim of recovering burnt bone and other environmental or archaeological materials associated with the cremations. Sediment excavated from the interior of Cremation Urn B, context [20], was floated to establish evidence for botanicals. Six samples of 40 litres each were also taken during the excavation. Sample details and context numbers are documented in Table 5.

**5.8.2** Samples were processed using tank flotation and bucket flotation. The residues (heavy fraction) and flots (light fraction) were retained on 500micron and 250micron meshes respectively. Flots from samples <1> to <6> were not very rich and evidence for contamination was noted. These samples were therefore sub-sampled and 50% percent of each was processed. The flots from each sample have been dried, passed through graded sieves and further sorted into the ecofact and artefact categories documented in Table 6. Identifications of seeds and cereals are made using comparative material held at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. Residues were air dried and passed through 4mm and 2mm sieves to aid the sorting process. The archaeological and environmental materials from these residues have been classified and quantified (Table 7).

**5.8.3** Finds from the excavation residues have been incorporated into the finds report because no environmental remains were present. The excavation residues are not discussed further here.

Sample No.	Context No.
Evaluation Phase 2128	
1001	13 (Ditch Fill)
1002	19 (Soil around Cremation 20)
1003	21 (Cremation and immediately surrounding soil)
Excavation Phase 2277	
1	103
2	126
3	157
4	187
5	175
6	185

**Table 5: Environmental samples**

**5.8.4** The environmental and artefactual assemblages from the flots and residues of the evaluation phase are very small. The flots (Table 6) contained small quantities of highly fragmented charcoal and one charred cereal fragment sample <1003>, context [21] is identified as *Triticum* sp. (wheat). The sediment from the interior of context [20] (cremation B) produced some

charcoal (<4mm) however no seeds, cereals or other charred botanicals were noted in the flots or associated residue.

- 5.8.5** The residues (Table 7) contained small highly calcined bone fragments. These fragments are too broken to be identified however their presence in samples <1002> and <1003> supports their contextual interpretation as being associated with Cremations [20] and [21] respectively.
- 5.8.6** Flots from the excavation samples were small, ranging between 6 and 16 grams. These samples contained environmental remains including charcoal, wild seeds, cereals and small land snail shells. Some industrial debris was also present. Two fragments of charcoal were also recovered as spot finds during excavation.
- 5.8.7** Two samples contained uncharred rootlet vegetation suggesting the potential introduction of modern botanical remains or movement of archaeological remains in the deposits. Contamination is further indicated by the presence of uncharred seeds, including *Chenopodium* sp., *Sambucus nigra* and an unidentified type in samples <1> and <5>. These *S. nigra* seeds are often mineralised and preserved in waterlogged medieval deposits. The seeds from this site do not appear to be mineralised and the deposits were not waterlogged. They must therefore be viewed as relatively modern.
- 5.8.8** Five samples contained fine “sediment”, however, two of these (samples <4> and <5>) were dominated by small particles of charcoal. Charcoal fragments >4mm were present in small quantities in each sample while fragments <4mm are better represented. Unfortunately these fragments are too small to merit further analysis. It appears that samples <1> to <5> were dark and charcoal rich but that much of this charcoal was highly fragmented. Several samples contain small quantities of glassy charcoal that may have been heated to higher temperatures than other charcoal fragments present. Their preservation condition does not appear to be a result of mineralisation although it is difficult to make this distinction with these small specimens.
- 5.8.9** Charred seeds and cereals are present in small quantities. Two charred seeds in samples <3> and <4> have been identified as possible legumes. These are too fragmentary for specific identifications to be made. One cereal (*Hordeum vulgare* - barley) was recorded in sample <3>, which was taken from a Late Bronze Age pit (context [157]) and sample <4>, from context [187], which contained Roman and Late Bronze Age pottery. The presence of legumes and barley grains is not unexpected in these deposits.
- 5.8.10** Cereals present in the remaining samples include *Triticum* spp. (wheat species), *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat), and some poorly preserved unidentifiable fragments.

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Sample No.	Context No.	Uncharred Vegetation (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm (frags)	Charcoal <4mm (%)	Glassy Charcoal	Seeds Charred	Seeds Uncharred	Cereals Charred	Shells	Ind debris
Spot Find	187			2							
1001	13	50	20		10-20						
1002	19	50	20	1	c.50						
1003	21	50	30	1	c.30				1 <i>Triticum</i> sp.		
Crem B	20	50			50						
1	103		45	7/<2g	45/4g	*/<2g		*/<2g <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*/<2g <i>Triticum</i> sp.		
2	126	10	60	1/<2g	25/<2g		*/<2g Unid. frags		*/<2g <i>H. vulgare</i> & <i>Triticum</i> sp.		Y/ <2g
3	157		50	3/<2g	40/2g	*/<2g	*/<2g Legu me? & Unid. frags		*/<2g <i>H. vulgare</i>		Y/ <2g
4	187		40	5/<2g	50/2g	*/<2g	*/<2g 1 Legu me?		*/<2g Unid.		
5	175		45	3/<2g	45/4g			*/<2g <i>S. nigra</i> & Unknown	*/<2g <i>T. aestivum</i> & Unid.		
6	185	75		5/<2g	15/<2g		*/<2g Unid.			*/<2g	Y/ <2g

**Table 6:** Results of flot analysis (Seed, cereal and shell quantification: \* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-20, \*\*\* = 21-30)

Sample No.	Context No.	Charcoal >4mm frags	Charcoal <4mm	Pot	Calcined Bone	Ceramics	Worked Flint	Magnetic/ Industrial debris	Fe	Fire Cracked Flint
------------	-------------	---------------------	---------------	-----	---------------	----------	--------------	-----------------------------	----	--------------------



1001	13		*/<1g				*/<2g	**/10g		
1002	19		*/<1g		Y/8g		*/<2g	Y*<1g	*/<1g	
1003	21		*/<1g	8/6g	Y/6g		*/<2g	*/<1g		492g
<b>Crem B</b>	<b>20</b>		*/<2g			3/<2g				
<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>					3/6g	*/<2g	*/<2g		6/14g
<b>2</b>	<b>126</b>						*/2g			3/20g
<b>3</b>	<b>157</b>					1/<2g			*/<2g	2/4g
<b>4</b>	<b>187</b>						*/2g			5/44g
<b>5</b>	<b>175</b>									2/12g
<b>6</b>	<b>185</b>					1/6g	3/12g			2/24g

**Table 7:** Residue quantification (quantification: \* = 0-10, \*\* = 11-20, \*\*\* = 21-30)

## 6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

**6.1** While there have been no formal archaeological investigations carried out on the site prior to the evaluation by ASE, building work associated with the construction of the hospital and health centre has revealed extensive archaeological remains. Several late 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century (Roman) burials were recorded in c.1908 in vicinity of the Hospital. In 1982 it was recorded that one Roman cremation burial pottery vessel 'found when extending the hospital' (in the 1920's) was in Littlehampton Museum. In the early 1970's about 30 Roman burials were uncovered during construction of the car park behind the hospital. The results from the current phase of work therefore offer a limited amount of additional information for this area of Littlehampton and are of local significance.

**6.1.1** The two Roman cremations confirm the extent of the burial ground in this area but also demonstrate the level of truncation that has occurred. It seems likely these vessels are contemporary with earlier vessels recovered on site and suggest they form part of a single burial complex that included both cremation and inhumation burial practice.

**6.1.2** The series of linear features appear to form part of a field system, probably an enclosure of some description. The presence of Late Bronze Age pottery (although in very small quantities) suggests this system may originate in this period. These linears appear to truncate a number of features, most of which are poorly defined. These may represent further examples of tree throws which would explain their irregular and poorly defined nature.

**6.1.3** No significant stratigraphic relationships were recorded in the evaluation trenches. A small number of stratigraphic relationships between features were revealed during the open excavation, although it was not possible to identify the majority of these, due to the level of truncation, the natural geology, and paucity of dateable artefacts.

**6.1.4** The majority of features excavated could not be dated with confidence due to the paucity of datable pottery from most contexts. The exceptions to this are the Roman cremation vessels identified in the evaluation phase.

**6.2     *The Pottery*** by Charlotte Thompson

**6.2.1** The assemblage contains probable later Bronze Age sherds and at least three Roman vessels dated to the 1st or 2nd century AD. At least two of these vessels are likely to have derived from the local kiln discovered at the Horticultural Research International site at Littlehampton (Laidlaw and Lyne 2002) and is of local significance. The assemblage has some potential for further work, and the comparison of both truncated vessel [20] and vessel [21] with the cremation vessel on display at Littlehampton Museum is recommended to see if there are similarities in fabric, form or decoration. No vessels are worthy of illustration.

**6.3     *The Worked Flint*** by Lucy Allott

**6.3.1** This assemblage is limited and it is therefore not diagnostic of period. The assemblage holds no potential for further study.

**6.4     *The Burnt Clay*** by Charlotte Thompson

**6.4.1** The burnt clay assemblage is almost certainly associated with salt making activities, and objects associated with salt production have been found on the coast of southern Britain in contexts dated to the later Bronze Age onwards (Morris 1994, 385). However, as the largest piece of burnt clay was found in a context without any pottery or any other dateable artefacts, the small assemblage has little potential for further work.

**6.5     *The Fire-cracked Flint*** by Charlotte Thompson

**6.5.1** The assemblage has limited significance and potential for further work. No further work is required.

**6.6     *The Metalwork*** by Charlotte Thompson

**6.6.1** The assemblage is small, heavily corroded and of limited significance in either providing dating evidence or addressing questions concerning the nature of activity on the site. No further work is required on these pieces.

**6.7     *The Industrial Debris*** by Charlotte Thompson

**6.7.1** The assemblage has limited significance and potential for further work. No further work is required.

**6.8     *The Burnt Bone*** by Natasha Powers

**6.8.1** In all, the potential for further information at analysis is moderately good though limited by size and fragmentation. The careful excavation of the remains will allow for observation of distribution patterns in the identifiable bone whilst broad age at death may be established. As no evidence of burnt objects, foodstuffs or animals was seen, it appears either no pyre goods were used in the cremation rite, that they were entirely organic and have left

no trace, or that there was careful separation of the individual from the remains of the funerary pyre. The absence of charcoal or pyre material would seem to suggest the latter. Full analysis of the cremated bone will allow comparison of the fragmentation and identifiable bone present to other burials of similar date together with observations on pyre temperature and disposal practices. The excavation plans increase the potential for full discussion of the deposit.

**6.8.2** The cremated human bone has no international or national significance and limited regional significance. There is local significance to the cremated human bone in examining patterns of Romano-British land use and funerary ritual.

**6.9**     ***The Environmental Samples*** by Lucy Allott

**6.9.1** The environmental samples have confirmed the presence of environmental remains however these remains are fragmented, highly burnt (such as the bone) or poorly preserved and identifications are necessarily limited. Charred and uncharred seeds, and charred cereals identified in the samples are consistent with seeds and cereals from contemporaneous archaeological contexts in the region.

**6.9.2** These samples do not hold potential for further analysis for two reasons. First, there is evidence for modern contamination in the form of uncharred vegetation and seeds. Second, remains are limited, poorly preserved and do not appear to be unusual for the region. In addition it is not felt that processing the remaining fifty percent of each sample would contribute further to their potential and therefore no further work on these samples is necessary.

**7.0**     **REVISED RESEARCH AIMS**

**7.1**     ***Revised Research Aims***

**7.1.1** In light of the assessments above, no further research aims are identified. The aims identified for the evaluation and excavation were in the main addressed by the evidence recovered.

**7.1.2** Whilst more evidence was recovered for linear features, probably part of a field system of Later Bronze Age origin, these are poorly dated and their truncated nature means little can be understood about how this developed or was modified. The lack of associated well dated artefacts and environmental material limits our ability to characterise this activity further.

**7.1.3** The two Roman cremations confirm the extent of the burial ground in this area but also evidence for the level of truncation that has occurred. It seems likely these vessels are contemporary with earlier vessels recovered on site and suggest they form part of a single burial complex that included both cremation and inhumation burial practice. No further evidence of Roman burial was found in the larger excavation area.

**8.0 METHODOLOGY FOR FURTHER WORK**

**8.1 *The Stratigraphic Sequence* by Sam Worrall**

**8.1.1** A full report will be prepared based on the information recovered from the varying archaeological features encountered at the site, integrating the reports supplied by the various specialists.

**8.2 *The Pottery* by Charlotte Thompson**

**8.2.1** It is recommended that the two vessels associated with cremations from this site are compared with the cremation vessel at Littlehampton Museum. Any available information on earlier finds, including context and nature of discovery, held at Littlehampton Museum will be taken into consideration. A report will be prepared for publication on the total assemblage.

**8.3 *The Worked Flint* by Lucy Allott**

**8.3.1** No further work is required.

**8.4 *The Burnt Clay* by Charlotte Thompson**

**8.4.1** No further work is required.

**8.5 *The Fire-cracked Flint* by Charlotte Thompson**

**8.5.1** No further work is required.

**8.6 *The Metalwork* by Charlotte Thompson**

**8.6.1** No further work is required.

**8.7 *The Industrial Debris* by Charlotte Thompson**

**8.7.1** No further work is required.

**8.8 *The Burnt Bone* by Natasha Powers**

**8.8.1** The following questions form the basis for the publication research:

- *What was the age at death of the individual?*
- *Is there evidence of tokenism – are particular areas of the body favoured for collection?*

- *Is the distribution pattern within the urn significant?*
- *Can similarities in funerary practices be identified between this and other sites in the region?*

**8.8.2** All spits should be fully recorded into a specially designed Excel spreadsheet. This will involve sieving each bag to separate the fractions greater than 10mm, 4mm and, where appropriate, 2mm. Each will be examined for identifiable bones, which will be separated by body area and weighed. Each numbered fragment should be examined and located to body area where possible to allow annotation of the existing plans. Where completeness allows, identifiable elements will be fully catalogued. Detailed observations of colour and fragmentation and pathological changes will be made.

***Recording***

*Task 1 Recording of 108 bags of cremated bone*

*Task 2 Annotation of excavation plans*

***Analysis***

*Task 3 Production of specialist report*

**8.9** ***The Environmental Samples*** by Lucy Allott

**8.9.1** These samples have produced small quantities of material and do not provide significant palaeoenvironmental evidence. No further work is required.

**9.0 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING PROPOSALS**

**9.1 *Publication Synopsis***

**9.1.1** It is proposed that the findings are worthy of publication as a short article in the county archaeological journal, *Sussex Archaeological Collections*. The site will be examined in terms of overall phasing. Reference will be made to previous findings on the site (including information held by Littlehampton Museum on the circumstances and nature of these earlier discoveries) as well as other contemporary sites, both locally (e.g. Horticultural Research International) and more further afield, in attempt to put the site in a local and regional context.

**9.1.2** The report will include results from the evaluation phase, area excavation and watching brief. Appropriate maps, plans, sections, table and illustrations of significant artefacts will be used as illustrations in the report.

**9.1.3** It is proposed the article will follow the publication synopsis outlined below, resulting in an article of c 4000 words.

<b>Title</b>	Archaeological Investigations at Arun Community Hospital, Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2005-2006. Sussex Archaeological Collections
<b>Introduction</b>	
<i>Planning Background</i>	(50)
<i>Site location, Geology and Topography</i>	(150)
<i>Archaeological Background</i>	(100)
<b>Excavation Methodology</b>	(50)
<b>Excavation Results</b>	(1500)
<i>Introduction</i>	
<i>Pre-Roman field system</i>	
<i>Roman burial evidence</i>	
<b>Artefactual Evidence</b>	
<i>Pottery</i>	(750)
<b>Discussion: Suggested Topics</b>	(800-1000)
<i>Evidence for LBA Field System in Littlehampton area</i>	
<i>Roman burial: local &amp; regional context</i>	
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	(20)
<b>Bibliography</b>	(200)
<b>Figures</b>	<i>Site Location</i> <i>Feature Plan</i>

## **9.2     *Artefacts and Archive Deposition***

**9.2.1** Following completion of the post-excavation work the artefacts recovered during the archaeological work will be offered to a suitable museum to be agreed with the landowner and the WSCC. It is initially proposed to offer the archive (which will include the retained finds) to Littlehampton Museum.

## **10.0    RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING**

### **10.1    Staffing**

**10.1.1** The project team will be composed as follows:

#### **Table 8: Project Team**

<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Initials</b>	<b>Tasks</b>
Senior Archaeologists (TBC)	SA	Site Analysis; Report production; archive collation
Charlotte Thompson	CT	Prehistoric & Roman pottery; Archive collation & deposition
Natasha Powers	NP	Human Bone Specialist (MoLSS)
Louise Rayner	LR	Post-Excavation Project Manager; editing
Justin Russell	JR	Publication Figures

## 10.2 Resources

**10.2.1** The resources allocated to each task are indicated below. This will enable a publication text as described above to be produced and the site archive deposited.

**Table 9: Resources required for analysis and publication**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Team Member</b>	<b>Person Day</b>
<b>Stratigraphic</b>		
Prepare publication text & integrate specialist information	SA	5
<b>Finds &amp; Environmental</b>		
Pottery analysis & text	CT	1.5
Cremated Bone analysis & text	NP	2
<b>Illustration and preparation of report text</b>		
Prepare plans and sections for publication	DO	1
Project management	LR	0.5
Report Edit	LR	0.5
<b>Publication Grant</b>		Fee

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**Appendix 1: Context Register**

Context	Context Type	Filled By	Filled Of	Comments	Spotdates
1	Deposit			Hard Core T1, T2, T5	
2	Deposit			Natural Brickearth T1, T4	
3	Deposit			Topsoil, T5, T6, T7, T8, T3	
4	Deposit			Subsoil T5, T6, T7, T8, T3	
5	Deposit			Brickearth with flint gravels T5, T6, T7, T8	
6	Deposit			Subsoil, T5	
7	Deposit			Made ground, T3	
8	Deposit			Natural flint gravels, T3	
9	Cut	10		Wide ditch?	
10	Fill		9		
11	Cut	12, 13		Cut of ditch?	
12	Fill		11		LBA
13	Fill		11	Charcoal rich fill	
14	Cut	15		Cut of pit?	
15	Fill		14		
16	Cut	17		Cut of gully	
17	Fill		16		
18	Cut	19		Box section dug around cremation [20]	
19	Fill		18	Soil around cremation [20]	LBA - Ro
20	Urn			Cremation Urn B	Rom
21	Urn			Cremation Urn A	Rom
100	Deposit			Overburden	
101	Deposit			Subsoil	Rom
102	Cut	103		Pit/gully?	
103	Fill		102		LBA-Rom
104	Cut	105		Cut for terminus of F106	
105	Fill		104		
106	FEATURE			Ditch Feature: 104, 142	
107	Cut	108		Cut of terminus of F109	
108	Fill		107		
109	FEATURE			Ditch Feature: 122, 107	
110	Cut	111		Emphemeral Ditch	
111	Fill		110		
112	Cut	113		Cut of ditch F114	
113	Fill		112		
114	FEATURE			Ditch Feature: 123, 112	
115	Cut	116		Cut of ditch F119	
116	Fill		115		
117	Cut	118		Cut of ditch F120	
118	Fill		117		
119	FEATURE			Ditch Feature: 115, 162, 125, 150	
120	FEATURE			Ditch Feature: 117, 138	
121	Fill		122		
122	Cut	121		Cut of ditch F109	
123	Cut	124		Cut of ditch F114	
124	Fill		123	Fill of ditch	
125	Cut	126		Cut of ditch F119	
126	Fill		125		
127	FEATURE			Ditch feature: 128, 135	
128	Cut	129		Cut of ditch F127	
129	Fill		128		

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130	FEATURE			Pit: 131, 133, 168	
131	Cut	132		Pit F130	
132	Fill		131		
133	Cut	134		Pit F130	
134	Fill		133		
135	Cut	136, 187		Cut of ditch F127	
136	Fill		135		
137	FEATURE			Gully: 184, 144	
138	Cut	139		Cut of ditch F120	
139	Fill		138		
140	Cut	141		Cut of ditch: F137	
141	Fill		140		LBA
142	Cut	143		Cut of ditch F106	
143	Fill		142		
144	Cut	145		Cut of ditch F137	
145	Fill		144		
146	Cut	147		Deep pit, SW corner of site	
147	Fill		146		LBA
148	Cut	149		Shallow pit, N of [102]	
149	Fill		148		
150	Cut	151		Cut of ditch F119	
151	Fill		150		LBA
154	Cut	155		Pit/posthole or terminal to F120	
155	Fill		154		
156	Cut	157		Pit	
157	Fill		156		LBA
160	Cut	161		Deposit/Pit?	
161	Fill		160		
162	Cut	163		Cut of ditch F119	
163	Fill		162		
166	Cut	167		Pit	
167	Fill		166		
168	Cut	171, 172		Cut of pit F130	
169	Fill		170		
170	Cut	169		Cut of ditch F127	
171	Fill		168	Upper fill of 168	
172	Fill		168		
173	FEATURE			Curvilinear ditch: 180	
174	Cut	175		Pit/ditch	
175	Fill		174		
176	Cut	177		Gully, SW corner	
177	Fill		176		
178	Cut	179		Tree throw	
179	Fill		178		
180	Cut	181		Terminal of Ditch F173	
181	Fill		180		
182	Cut	183		Tree throw	
183	Fill		182		
184	Cut	185		Cut of ditch F137	
185	Fill		184		LBA
186	Layer			Spread in S of site	
187	Fill	135		Fill in ditch cut 170 & 135: F127	LBA
188	Cut	189		Tree Throw	
189	Fill		188		
200	Deposit			Made Ground deposit (W.B.)	



**Appendix 2: Finds Quantification**

**Evaluation Finds Quantification**

Context	Pottery		Stone		Bone		Iron		Ind. Debris		WFlint		FCF		Burnt Clay	
	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt
[10]			2	197			1	6	2	88	2	10	28	428	2	42
[12]	1	1							1	6			5	36	2	2
[13]																
[15]																
[17]											1	8			1	4
[19]	2	9			24	12	2	8			1	22				
[21] Crem A	38	562									1	8				
[21] {1003}	8	4														
[21] under crem	1	1					1	2								
[20] Crem B	64	390														
T6 unstrat	2	5														
TOTAL	118	972	2	197	24	12	4	16	3	94	10	134	33	464	5	48

**Excavation Finds Quantification**

Context	Pottery		Bone		WFlint		FCF		Burnt clay	
	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt	ct	wt
[101]	1	<2					1	16		
[103]	11	112								
[126]					1	20	2	110		
[134]							5	54		
[136]							3	382		
[139]							1	34		
[147]					1	16	3	84		
[149]					1	8	4	28		
[151]	1	<2					1	2		
[157]	1	<2								
[157] {3}	1	2								
[175]							4	154		
[185] {6}	1	6								
[187]	1	<1			2	322	5	326	2	6
[187]	1	<2								
U/S			1	4			1	66		
TOTAL	19	112+	1	4	5	366	30	1256	2	6

**Appendix 3: Pottery Data & Spot dates**

Site code	Context	Fabric	Form	Dec	Ct	Wt	Date
ACH05	[12]	FLIN1			1	<2	Later Bronze Age
ACH05	[19]	FLIN3			1	8	Mixed: Later Bronze Age and Roman
ACH05	[19]	SAND			1	<2	Mixed: Later Bronze Age and Roman
ACH05	[20] Crem B	SAND	JAR	COM B	64	385	1-2nd century AD
ACH05	[21] Crem A	SAND	JAR		38	562	1-2nd century AD
ACH05	[21] sample {1003}	SAND			8	4	1-2 century AD
ACH05	T6 U/S	FLIN2			1	5	Mixed: Later Bronze Age and Roman
ACH05	T6 U/S	SAND			1	<2	Mixed: Later Bronze Age and Roman
ACH06	[101]	SAND			1	<2	Roman
ACH06	[103]	SAND	NJA R		11	112	Mixed: Later Bronze Age and 1-2 century AD
ACH06	[103] sample {1}	FLIN3			3	6	Mixed: Later Bronze Age and 1-2 century AD
ACH06	[141]	FLIN1			1	<2	Later Bronze Age
ACH06	[147]	FLIN1			1	11	Later Bronze Age
ACH06	[151]	FLIN1			1	<1	Later Bronze Age
ACH06	[157]	FLIN1			1	<2	Later Bronze Age
ACH06	[157] sample {3}	FLIN2			1	<2	Later Bronze Age
ACH06	[185] sample {6}	FLIN2			1	6	Later Bronze Age
ACH06	[187]	FLIN1			1	<2	Later Bronze Age

**Appendix 4: Oasis Form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

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Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol6-17944**

## Project details

Project name	Littlehampton Hospital excavation, Littlehampton, 2006
Short description of the project	Following a Stage 1 evaluation (October 2005), an archaeological excavation was carried out by Archaeology South-East prior to the construction of a new NHS community hospital at Fitzalan Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex in January 2006. The excavation covered an area measuring approximately 25m x 16m, and was located over the position of trial trench 4, from the initial evaluation. This trench had revealed two Roman cremation urns, and several cut features, including a pit and gullies, of uncertain date. Although no further cremations were discovered, a number of linear features and pits were revealed during the excavation. The archaeological remains were generally very shallow, having been severely truncated by the foundations of the former hospital building. With the exception of several sherds of Roman grey ware pottery, the only artefacts recovered from the site were fire-cracked flints and waste flint flakes, and a small abraded fragment of possible Bronze Age pottery. A late Victorian bottle dump containing a number of stoneware bottles and glass vessels, bearing the name of a local brewery, was also found.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2006 End: 01-02-2006
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ACH06 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2277 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	CINERARY URN Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Significant Finds	VESSEL Roman
Significant Finds	VESSEL Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLAKE Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	'Full excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN LITTLEHAMPTON Former Littlehampton Hospital
Postcode	BN17 5EU

Study area 288.47 Square metres  
National grid reference TQ 50316 10205 Point

#### Project creators

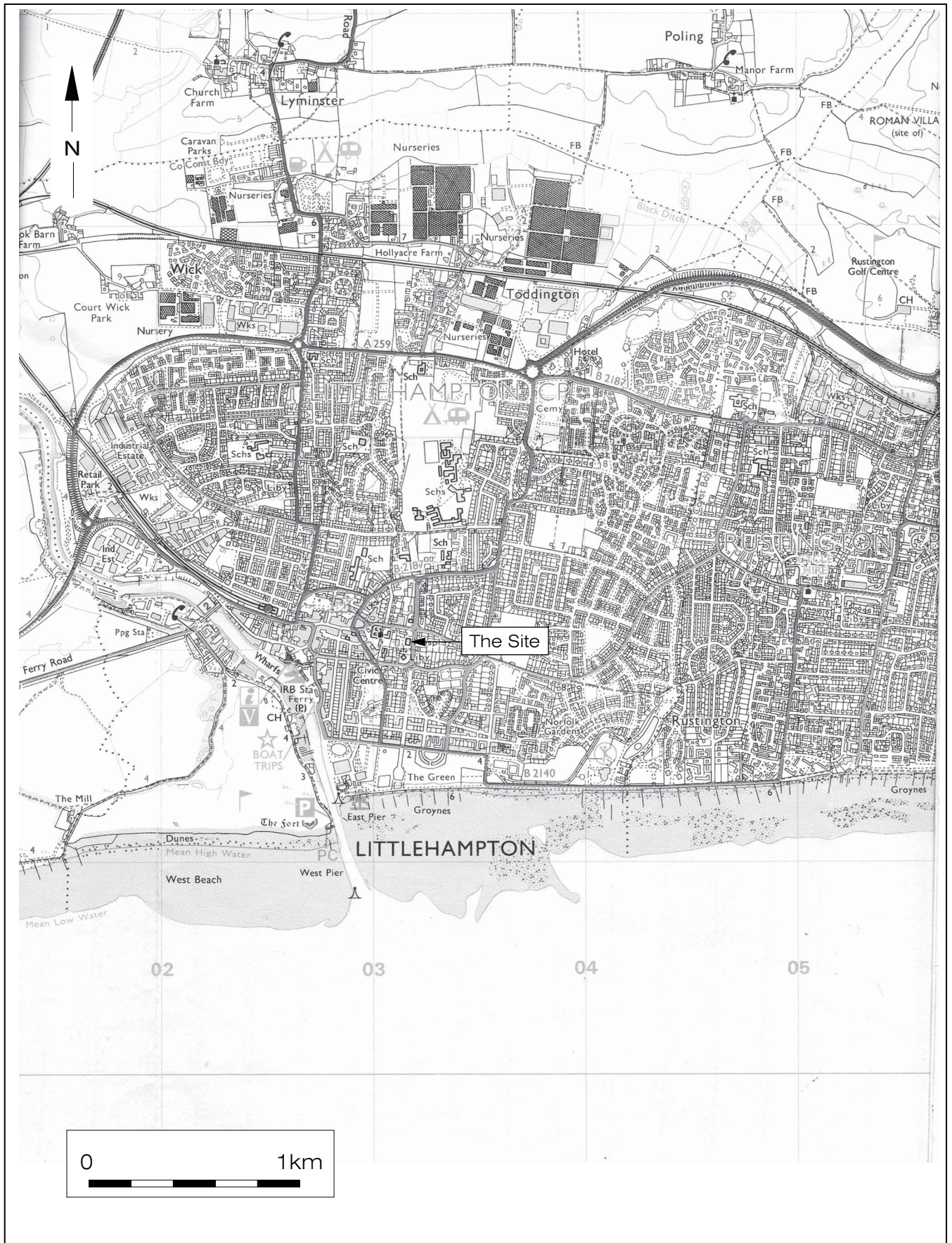
Name of Organisation Archaeology South-East  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Archaeology South-East  
Project director/manager JON SYGRAVE  
Project supervisor SAM WORRALL  
Sponsor or funding body Adur, Arun and Worthing Primary Care Trust

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Local Museum  
Physical Contents 'Ceramics', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Worked stone/lithics'  
Digital Archive Exists? No  
Paper Archive recipient Local Museum  
Paper Contents 'Ceramics', 'Environmental', 'Human Bones', 'Metal', 'Stratigraphic', 'Worked stone/lithics'  
Paper Media available 'Context sheet', 'Correspondence', 'Notebook - Excavation', 'Research', 'General Notes', 'Report', 'Unpublished Text'

#### Project bibliography 1

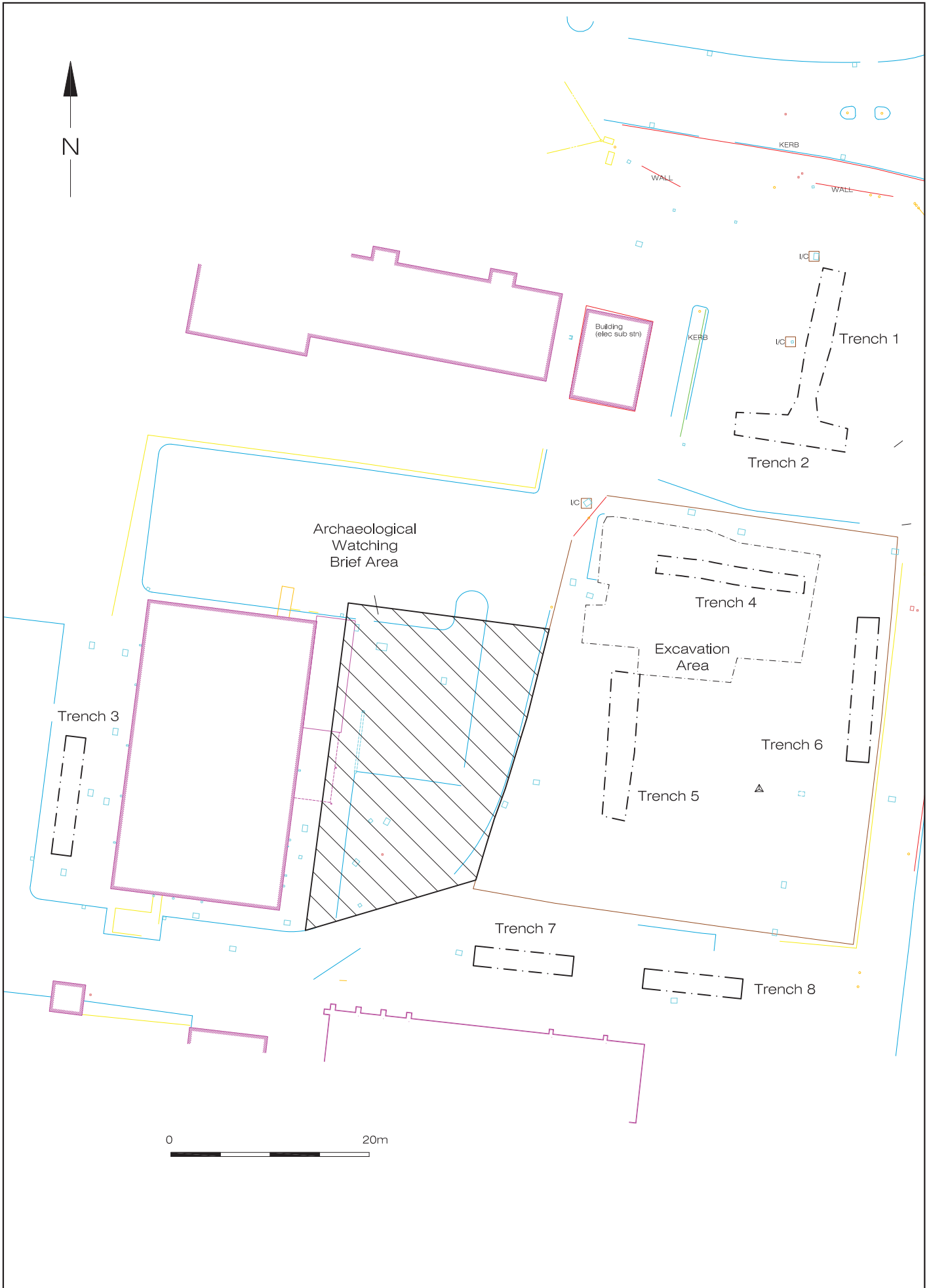
Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title Archaeological Investigations at Arun Community Hospital: Post-Excavation Assessment and Project Design for Publication  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Worrall, S  
Date 2006  
Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East  
Place of issue or publication Archaeology South-East  
Description A4 unpublished client report  
Entered by Louise Rayner (louise.rayner@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 5 September 2006



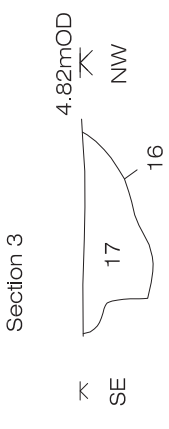
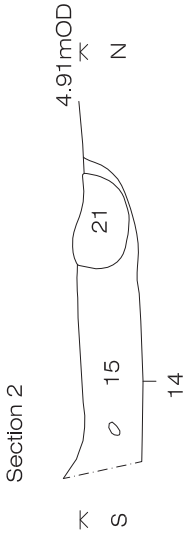
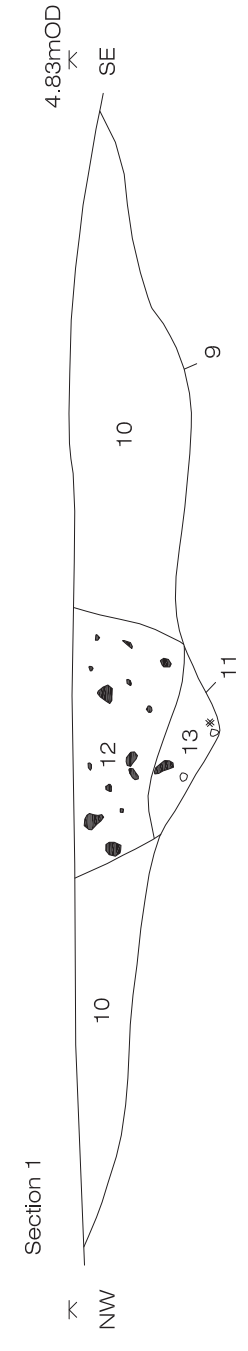
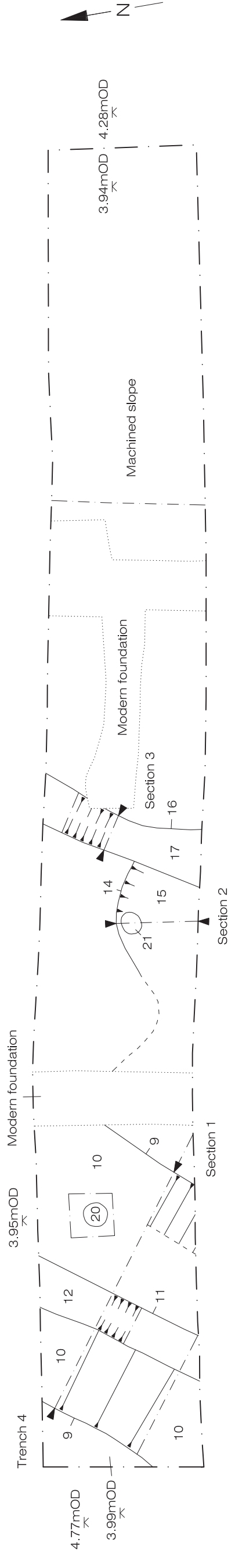
© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST		Arun Community Hospital, Littlehampton		Fig. 1
Ref: 2277	May 2006	Drawn by: JLR	Site Location Plan	

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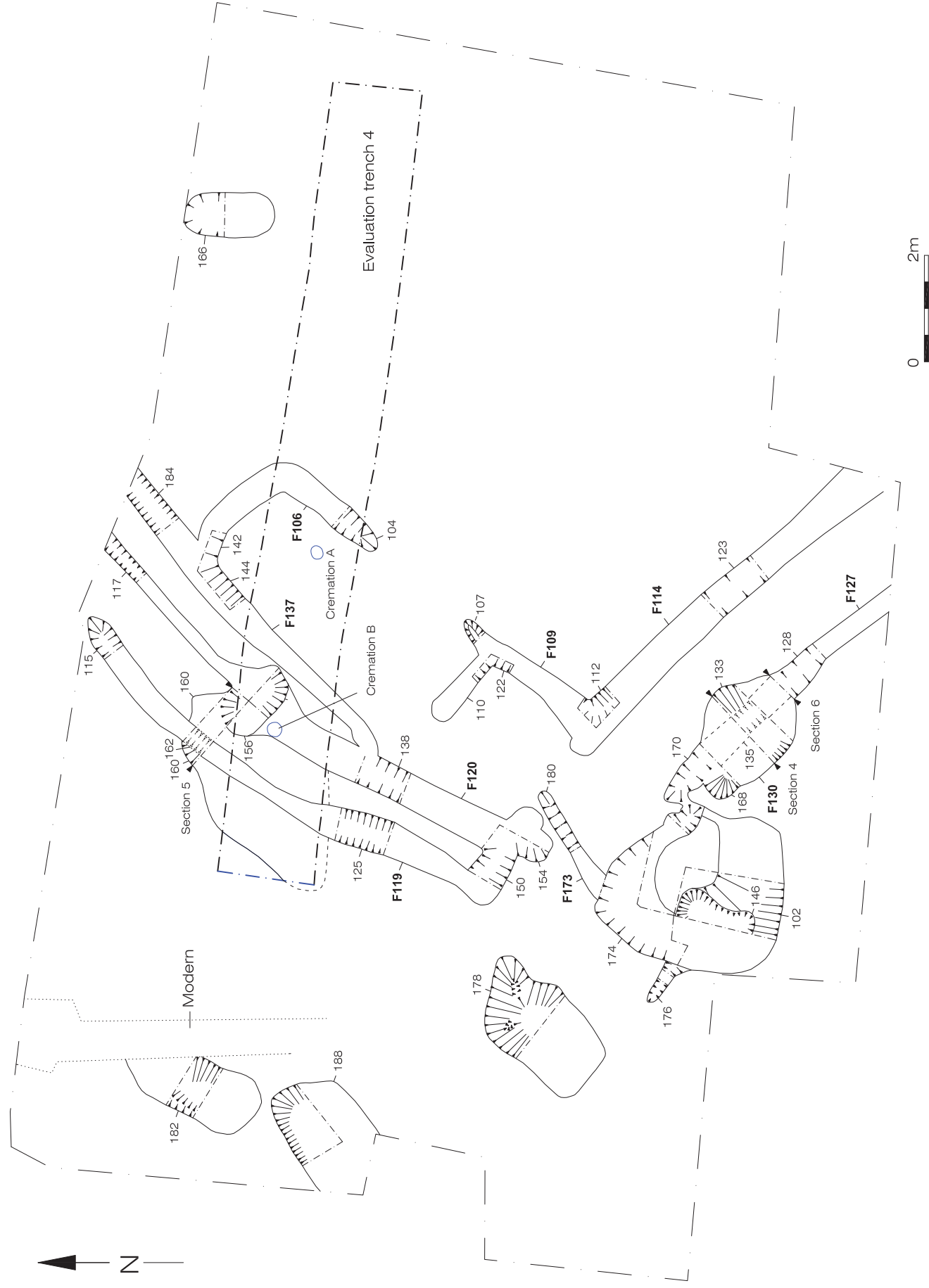


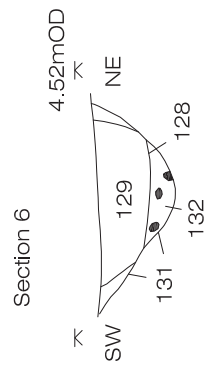
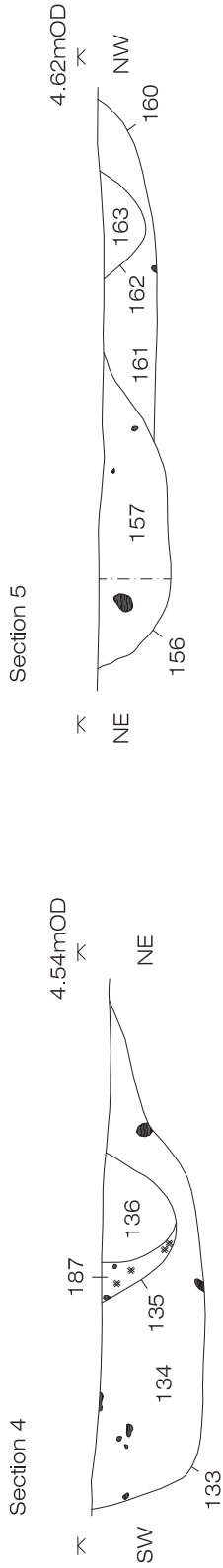


© ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTH EAST			Arun Community Hospital, Littlehampton	
Ref: 2277	May 2006	Drawn by: JLR	Location of evaluation trenches, excavation area and watching brief area	
			Fig. 2	



Excavation Area





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Fig. 5