

**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4)  
Littlehampton, West Sussex**

**NGR: 503351 104203  
(TQ 03351 04203)**

**Planning Ref: LU/47/11**

**ASE Project No: 160459  
Site Code: LNR16**

**ASE Report No: 2016342  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-261598**



**Archaeological Evaluation Report  
Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4)  
Littlehampton, West Sussex**

**NGR: 503351 104203  
(TQ 03351 04203)**

**Planning Ref: LU/47/11**

**ASE Project No: 160459  
Site Code: LNR16**

**ASE Report No: 2016342  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-261598**

<b>Prepared by:</b>	Hayley Nicholls and Simon Stevens	Senior Archaeologist	
<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Dan Swift	Project Manager	
<b>Date of Issue:</b>	September 2016		
<b>Revision:</b>	February 2017		

**Archaeology South-East  
Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex  
BN41 1DR**

**Tel: 01273 426830  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)**

## **Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Armour Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed development of land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Sixty-six trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum elevation of 4.50 m AOD in the west of the site area falling away slightly to 3.20m AOD in the south-east of the site and to 1.90m AOD in the north-west.*

*The investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 11 of the 66 trenches. A very small quantity of residual struck flint artefacts suggest some later prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity appears to be related to a settlement of Early Iron Age date with a possible enclosure ditch associated with further ditches, a storage pit, gullies, and postholes.*

*Securely dated medieval activity was limited to quarry pitting in the east of the site.*

*Trenches 181 to 191, which could not initially be excavated alongside the first phase of work in July/August 2016 due to upstanding buildings were later excavated following their demolition in the south-east corner of the site in January 2017. No archaeological finds or features were identified.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 The Finds**
- 6.0 The Environmental Samples**
- 7.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

**HER Summary**  
**OASIS Form**

**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts**  
**Appendix 2: Residue quantification**  
**Appendix 3: Flot quantification**  
**Appendix 4: Addendum-Trenches 181 to 191**

## **TABLES**

Table 1:	Quantification of site paper archive
Table 2:	Quantification of artefact and environmental samples
Table 3:	Trench 134 list of recorded contexts
Table 4:	Trench 135 list of recorded contexts
Table 5:	Trench 137 list of recorded contexts
Table 6:	Trench 147 list of recorded contexts
Table 7:	Trench 154 list of recorded contexts
Table 8:	Trench 162 list of recorded contexts
Table 9:	Trench 163 list of recorded contexts
Table 10:	Trench 164 list of recorded contexts
Table 11:	Trench 165 list of recorded contexts
Table 12:	Trench 165 list of recorded contexts
Table 13:	Trench 172 list of recorded contexts
Table 14:	Trench 174 list of recorded contexts
Table 15:	Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds
Table 16:	Fabric descriptions of the fired clay
Table 17:	Animal Bone: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimen) Counts
Table 18:	The registered finds

## **FIGURES**

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Trench location
Figure 3:	Trench 134: Plan, section and photograph
Figure 4:	Trench 135: Plan, sections and photographs
Figure 5:	Trench 137: Plan, section and photographs
Figure 6:	Trench 147: Plan, sections and photographs
Figure 7:	Trench 154: Plan, section and photograph
Figure 8:	Trench 162: Plan, sections and photographs
Figure 9:	Trench 163: Plan, section and photograph
Figure 10:	Trench 164: Plan, sections and photographs
Figure 11:	Trench 165: Plan, section and photograph
Figure 12:	Trench 172: Plan, section and photograph
Figure 13:	Trench 173, plan, section and photographs
Figure 14:	Trench 174: Plan, section and photographs
Figure 15:	Site plan including locations of APS 1, 2 and 3
Figure 16:	Photos of Trenches 181 to 191

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed use development on land at Toddington Lane (Archaeology Phase 4 (AP4)), Littlehampton, West Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 503351 104203 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

1.2.1 The site is located in north Littlehampton, between Bognor Regis to the west and Worthing to the east, on the flat and low-lying coastal plain in West Sussex. The River Arun borders the town to the west, and to the north lies the South Downs National Park. The site itself is located adjacent to Toddington Lane, to the north of the main south coast railway line, and extends from recent housing development along Mill Lane to the west. The Black Ditch, a tributary of the River Arun forms the northern boundary to the site (Armour Heritage 2016).

1.2.2 The wider site comprises a sub-rectangular plot of land measuring approximately 85ha in total, with the Phase 4 area totalling 8.5ha. Until recently the site had been occupied by large greenhouses with associated roads and hard standing areas.

1.2.3 The site is situated on predominantly flat ground with a c.1m high terrace situated just west of the centre of the site, running from north to south. Ground levels of c. 4.73m - 5.61m AOD were recorded in the west of the site, on the upper level of the terrace, with heights of c. 3.40m – 4.32m AOD in the east of the site on the lower level of the terrace.

1.2.4 According to the latest available information from the British Geological Survey, the natural geology in the north of the site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 71 to 94 million years in the Cretaceous Period. This is overlain by superficial Raised Beach Deposits of sand and gravel which were formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The geology in the south of the site comprises Pit Chalk Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 89 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period, overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sand, silt and clay (BGS 2016).

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 Outline planning consent (LU/47/11) has been granted by Arun District Council for a mixed use development of the site with vehicular access from a new access from the A259 and with additional access from Mill Lane and Toddington Lane. The outline consent has been granted on condition (conditions 40 & 41) that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken. The conditions state:

*“(40) Archaeological investigations of the site shall be carried out for each phase or sub phase of the development at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The archaeological investigations shall be carried out following the demolition of existing buildings and before the commencement of new building works in each phase or sub phase of the development. This shall include (as necessary): - Geophysical surveys, test pits and trenches in the areas currently occupied by existing structures, and, - Borehole surveys conducted within the grazing marshes to the south of the Black Ditch and to the north of the development area. Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before development”.*

*“(41) The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing immediately of any items of archaeological interest unearthed during the building operation and given a reasonable opportunity for an examination of the artefact and the site where it was found. Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded in accordance with the policy AREA 17 of the Arun District Local Plan”.*

- 1.3.2 This evaluation forms part of a staged approach to the assessment of the site’s archaeological potential, and follows the completion of a cultural heritage chapter in the Environmental Statement (WYG 2011), and three Archaeological Phases (AP1-AP3) of trial trenching and subsequent archaeological mitigation (Wallis 2014, 2015, 2016a, 2016b) within parcels in the west and south of the site.
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AH 2016) was prepared outlining the aims and objectives of the current project and the methodology to be followed. It was submitted to and approved by the client and the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document, as well as with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (ESCC 2015) document and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014a, 2104b).

## **1.4 Scope of Report**

- 1.4.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, carried out between the 25<sup>th</sup> July and 12<sup>th</sup> August 2016. The fieldwork work was supervised by Hayley Nicholls (Senior Archaeologist) with secondary supervisory cover from Catherine Douglas (Archaeologist) with assistance from Sophie Austin, Tom Simms, Richard Turnbull, Pippa Postgate and Sophie Nicholson (Assistant Archaeologists), and Vasilis Tsamis (Surveyor). The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer and post-excavation by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.



## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following background information has been drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation with due acknowledgement (AH 2016).

### **2.2 General**

2.2.1 The archaeological potential of the Site was detailed in the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (WYG 2011), and indicated the potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval activity within the Site. Subsequent phased evaluations and mitigation within the southern and western sections of the Site (Wallis 2014, 2015, 2016a, 2016b), have confirmed extensive prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the area.

### **2.3 Previous Archaeological Work**

#### *Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)*

2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was completed by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) in the AP1 area in December 2015 (Wallis 2015), and comprised the excavation of 50 trenches.

2.3.2 Disturbance caused by former buildings on the Site was minimal, and the evaluation results confirmed the demolished nursery buildings had been set on made ground deposits overlying the previous topsoil, which had provided a buffer which served inadvertently to protect the extensive archaeological features recorded.

2.3.3 Broadly the results indicated a shift in settlement and related activity across the area, with features recorded in the north dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and features recorded elsewhere in AP1 broadly dating from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods. Features of Romano-British date were concentrated in the south west corner, and indicated continuous occupation from the Late Iron Age until the 2nd century AD.

2.3.4 The Romano-British activity indicated pits, post holes and ditches containing pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and residual worked flint in Trenches 1-8 in the southwest corner, and represented an area of intensive occupation close to the present Toddington Lane. It was agreed further mitigation would comprise the excavation of 1.06ha across the area of Romano-British activity, along with further investigations to the east. The mitigation work is ongoing, and the results have not yet been issued.

*Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2)*

- 2.3.5 The AP2 area was located immediately to the south and east of AP1 and proposed the excavation of 36 trenches (Wallis 2016a).
- 2.3.6 The results similarly confirmed that the former nursery buildings had not impacted heavily on the buried archaeology, which had been in part protected by made ground deposits overlying the original soil horizons.
- 2.3.7 Overall the results indicated a reduction in the activity across the area, with only twelve of the thirty-six trenches containing archaeological features. Nevertheless, evidence of Bronze Age occupation was more widespread, and confirmed in the north-eastern, central and south-eastern parts of the AP2 area. Abraded sherds of Bronze Age pottery and worked flint in a number of the ditches, gullies and pits excavated, followed a pattern of loosely clustered or isolated areas of Bronze Age activity seen more widely across the extensive South Coast Plain landscape.
- 2.3.8 Mitigation in this area proposed the excavation of four separate areas covering a total of c. 5,580 sq. m. The works are ongoing, and the results have not yet been issued.

*Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 3)*

- 2.3.9 Seventeen trenches were investigated in the AP3 area, of which ten positioned along the northern and eastern half of the area contained archaeological features.
- 2.3.10 The results confirmed the area had been subject to significant ground levelling to provide a level surface for the greenhouses formerly on the Site. This resulted in deep made ground deposits in the north and eastern parts of the area preserving the archaeology. By contrast, in the southeast corner of the AP3 area, significant truncation was noted, effectively removing any archaeology during the landscaping operation.
- 2.3.11 Despite the presence of services preventing full excavation of features in Trench 89, extensive archaeology was recorded. Postholes, one containing worked flint and Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recorded, along with a number of further ditches containing quantities of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. Similarly dated features comprising gullies, pits and ditches were investigated in Trenches 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97 and 102. A further feature containing Roman pottery was also recorded in Trench 90

## **2.4 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits
- produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential, and inform an archaeological mitigation strategy

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

(Figure 2)

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AH 2016). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).
- 3.1.2 Trenches 106, 107, 108, 109, 111, 125, 138, 151, 153 and 166 were not excavated as they were located in the areas of large long term topsoil, subsoil and crushed stone heaps. Instead, two additional short 8m trenches (Trenches 174 and 175) were excavated in gaps in the bund close to the proposed locations of Trenches 138, 151, and 153 in an attempt to evaluate the stratigraphy in this region, as agreed by the client and by the archaeological advisor.
- 3.1.3 Trenches 114, 110, 139, and 154 were shortened slightly due to the storage heaps mentioned above and Trench 115 was shortened as it was located over the site's secure Heras fenced boundary and a very overgrown hedge.
- 3.1.4 The proposed locations of Trenches 173 to 180 lay within and across a very large drainage ditch. This ditch was apparently clearly evident as an earthwork aligned north to south along the edge of the eastern site boundary. It was agreed that the methodology should be altered. Trench 173 was moved in order to run continuously with Trench 168 across the suspected ditch in order to clarify its profile and potential. After excavation of trenches 168 and 173 it became clear that the earthwork did not relate to a large ditch but was formed by the east facing slope of an extensive dump of made ground (see section 4.11). The other trenches in this area were not excavated and trench numbers 174 and 175 were reused elsewhere on the site (see 3.1.2).
- 3.1.5 All other 54 trenches were excavated in their intended locations.
- 3.1.6 The locations of trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.
- 3.1.7 The location of the trenches was accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.

### 3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and will be offered to Littlehampton Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	280
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	315
Context register	0
Drawing register	3
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	62

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box )	0.75 box
Registered finds (number of)	1
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0.25 box
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Geology and Overburden**

- 4.1.1 The trenches were situated on roughly flat ground, with the east half of the site lying generally c. 1m lower than the west with a north to south aligned terrace dividing the two areas. Ground levels of c. 4.73m - 5.61m AOD were recorded in the west of the site, whilst heights of c. 3.40m – 4.32m AOD were recorded in the east (See Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The depths of the excavated trenches varied widely across the site from <0.5m deep to >2m; Those in the centre-south and in the very south-west of the site generally had overburden deposits of less than >0.5m with often a single modern made ground deposit overlying heavily truncated natural. The trenches along the north, east and south-east boundary were generally deeper with multiple modern made ground deposits overlying less disturbed made ground/buried soil horizon deposits, which in turn overlay what appeared to be relatively undisturbed archaeological deposits where present or the natural substrate. Modern landfill deposits were identified in the far north-west corner of the site with depths of >2m, possibly infilling earlier large quarry pits.
- 4.1.3 A large modern drain ran from north to south along the east site boundary. Here all deposits overlying the natural had been heavily truncated, with a thin topsoil layer identified overlying the natural chalk bedrock.
- 4.1.4 The undisturbed natural geology comprised a moderately soft mid brown-orange sand clay with patches of orangey sand, flint gravels, and occasional outcroppings of chalk. In areas of contamination from overlying deposits such as tarmac and landfill, the natural deposits were blue-grey in colour. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 5.16 m AOD in the west of the site area (Trench 114), falling away slightly to 3.20m AOD in the south-east of the site (Trench 154) and to 1.90m AOD in the north-west of the site (Trench 172). A minimum depth of 1.38m AOD was recorded in the large drain running north-south along the east boundary (Trench 173).
- 4.1.5 Irrigation pipes and service trenches were encountered in all trenches. In the shallow trenches with depths <0.5m these truncated the natural substrate. In the deep trenches with depths >1m these generally did not truncate the natural substrate or the archaeological deposits.
- 4.1.6 Of the 62 trenches excavated, 11 contained archaeological features of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date.

## 4.2 Trench 134

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
134/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.14-0.20	5.63
134/002	Layer	Made ground	18	trench	0.32-0.53	
134/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	5.13
134/004	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	16	trench	0.10-0.52	
134/005	Cut	Pit	0.71	0.71	0.2	
134/006	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.05	
134/007	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.15	
134/008	Cut	Ditch	4.7	0.6	0.3	
134/009	Fill	Fill, single	4.7	0.6	0.3	
134/010	Cut	Ditch	3.6	1	0.23	
134/011	Fill	Fill, single	3.6	1	0.23	
134/012	Cut	Ditch	3.6	2	0.35	
134/013	Fill	Fill, single	3.6	2	0.35	

Table 3: Trench 134 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 134 was located towards the south-west corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 Four archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising three ditches and a pit (Figure 3).
- 4.2.3 Pit [134/005] was located towards the east end of the trench. Basal fill [134/006] comprised a friable mid yellow-brown silt sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions whilst upper fill [134/007] comprised a friable mid orange-brown silt sand also with occasional flint gravel inclusions.
- 4.2.4 Ditch [134/008] was located towards the centre of the trench, orientated on an east to west alignment. Ditch fill [134/009] comprised a friable dark orange-brown silt sand with occasional flint gravel and rare fire cracked flint inclusions. Three sherds of pottery, one of post-conquest Roman date and two of Mid/Late Iron Age to Early Roman date were recovered from the fill.
- 4.2.5 Ditch [134/010] was located at the west end of the trench, orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. Ditch fill [134/011] comprised a friable mid orange-brown silt sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. Two pieces of undiagnostic struck flint of probable later prehistoric date were recovered from the fill.
- 4.2.6 Ditch [134/012] was also located towards the west end of the trench, immediately east of ditch [134/010] and was also orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. Ditch fill [134/013] comprised a friable mid orange-brown silt sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. The relationship between the two ditches was uncertain.
- 4.2.7 No finds were retrieved from the pit, ditch [134/012] or from the overlying

deposits.

### 4.3 Trench 135

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
135/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.25-0.45	5.83
135/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	5.09
135/003	Cut	Ditch	2.37	0.87	0.37	
135/004	Fill	Fill, single	2.37	0.87	0.37	

Table 4: Trench 135 list of recorded contexts

4.3.1 Trench 135 was located towards the south-west corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (Figure 2).

4.3.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 4).

4.3.3 Ditch [135/003] was located at the north end of the trench, orientated on an east to west alignment. The ditch fill [135/004] comprised a compact dark orange-brown silt sand with occasional chalk flecks.

4.3.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposit.

### 4.4 Trench 137

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
137/001	Layer	Topsoil/ made ground?	trench	trench	0.20-0.35	5.83
137/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	trench	trench	0.50-0.70	
137/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	4.78
137/004	Cut	Pit?	1.39	1.39	0.73	
137/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.39	1.39	0.73	

Table 5: Trench 137 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 137 was located in the south-west corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment (Figure 2).

4.4.2 One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a possible pit (Figure 5).

4.4.3 Pit [137/004] was located towards the north-west end of the trench. The pit fill [135/005] comprised a friable light yellow brown silt sand with occasional flint inclusions.

4.4.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposits.



## 4.5 Trench 147

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
147/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.30-0.40	3.85
147/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	
147/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	3.14
147/004	Cut	Gully terminus?	4.7	0.69	0.26	
147/005	Fill	Fill, single	4.7	0.69	0.26	
147/006	Cut	Pit? Ditch terminus?	1.26	1.73	0.41	
147/007	Fill	Fill, single	1.26	1.73	0.41	

Table 6: Trench 147 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 147 was located towards the north edge of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.5.2 Two possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a pit or ditch terminus and a possible gully terminus (Figure 6).
- 4.5.3 Gully [147/004] was located within the west end of the trench, orientated on an east to west alignment. The gully petered out to the west whilst its east end appeared to terminate within the trench. The gully fill [147/005] comprised a friable light yellow brown silt sand with occasional flint pebble inclusions.
- 4.5.4 Pit or ditch terminus [147/006] was located immediately north of gully [147/004], partially exposed against the north edge of the trench on a possible north to south alignment. The fill [147/007] comprised a friable mid orange grey silt sand with occasional flint inclusions and very rare flecks of charcoal.
- 4.5.5 No finds were retrieved from either feature or from the overlying deposits.

## 4.6 Trench 154

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
154/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.25-0.40	4.34
154/002	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.42-0.53	
154/003	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.41-0.43	
154/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	3.29
		Ditch, enclosure. Same as [154/011]				
154/005	Cut	Ditch, enclosure. Same as [154/011]	10.4	3.5	0.6	
154/006	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.3	
		Fill, intermediate				
154/007	Fill	Fill, intermediate	-	-	0.4	
154/008	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.2	
154/009	Cut	Ditch	1	0.91	0.43	
154/010	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.43	
		Ditch, enclosure. Same as [154/005]				
154/011	Cut	Ditch, enclosure. Same as [154/005]	10.4	3.5	0.25	
154/012	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.25	
154/013	Cut	Pit/ posthole?	0.58	0.4	0.13	
154/014	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.13	
154/015	Cut	Pit/ posthole?	0.72	0.6	0.15	
154/016	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.15	

Table 7: Trench 154 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 154 was located in the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 17.7m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.6.2 Four archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two ditches, and two possible pits or postholes (Figure 7).
- 4.6.3 Within the east half of the trench enclosure ditch [154/005] was partially exposed against the north edge orientated on an east to west alignment. Towards the centre of the trench the ditch cornered to the south, and appeared to reorient to a north to south alignment. Basal ditch fill [154/008] comprised a friable mid to dark grey-brown sand clay with occasional chalk fragments and flint pebbles. Intermediate ditch fill [154/007] comprised a friable mid orange brown sand clay with frequent chalk fragments and flint pebbles and occasional fire cracked flint. Ten pieces of residual, undiagnostic struck flint of probable later prehistoric date, and seven sherds of flint-tempered pottery of probable Iron Age date were recovered from the fill. Uppermost fill [154/006] comprised a dark orange brown sand clay with occasional fire cracked flint inclusions. A single sherd of flint-tempered pottery also of probable Iron Age date and two animal bones were recovered from the fill, one of which was identifiable as the femur from a cow. Uppermost ditch fill [154/012] appeared to correspond with uppermost fill [154/006]. Two sherds of flint-tempered pottery of probable Iron

Age date were recovered from the fill, along with two pieces of undiagnostic struck flint, two pieces of fire cracked flint and four pieces of sheep or goat tooth enamel.

4.6.4 Ditch [154/009] was located towards the centre of the trench, orientated on a north to south alignment, truncated by enclosure ditch [154/005] to the north. The ditch fill [154/010] comprised a friable mid orange brown sand clay with occasional flint pebble and fire cracked flint inclusions. 27 pieces of residual undiagnostic struck flint of probable later prehistoric date, 11 sherds of flint-tempered pottery of probable Iron Age date, and three animal bones, one of which was identifiable as a fragment of a large mammal vertebrae were recovered from the fill.

4.6.5 Pit or posthole [154/013] was located close to the centre of the trench, inside the corner of, and cut by ditch [154/005]. The fill [154/014] comprised a compact light brown orange silt sand with occasional flecks of sandstone. No finds were recovered from the fill.

4.6.6 Pit or posthole [154/015] was located immediately south-east of, and cut pit or posthole [154/013], and was itself cut by ditch [154/009] to the south-east. The pit or posthole fill [154/016] comprised a compact mid orange brown silt sand with occasional chalk and sandstone fragments. Three sherds of pottery, one with a shelly fabric suggesting an Early Iron Age date, and one piece of struck flint were recovered from the fill.

4.6.7 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

#### 4.7 Trench 162

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
162/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.30-0.38	3.76
162/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	3.26
162/003	Void	-	-	-	-	
162/004	Cut	Pit, quarry?	2	1.35	0.55	
162/005	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.3	
162/006	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.25	
162/007	Cut	Pit, quarry?	1.6	1.6	0.26	
162/008	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.26	

Table 8: Trench 162 list of recorded contexts

4.7.1 Trench 162 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (Figure 2).

4.7.2 Two possible archaeological features were identified towards the centre of the trench, comprising possible quarry pits, both of which were only partially exposed (Figure 8).

4.7.3 Possible quarry pit [162/004] extended beyond the west edge of the trench.

Basal pit fill [162/006] comprised a friable mid orange brown sand clay with occasional chalk fragments and flint pebbles. Uppermost fill [162/005] comprised a friable mid to light orange brown sand clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flint pebbles. Three sherds of pottery of mid-13<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century date and two pieces of fire cracked flint were recovered from the uppermost fill.

4.7.4 Possible quarry pit [162/007] was located immediately south-east of pit [162/004], and extended beyond the east edge of the trench. The fill [162/008] comprised a compact dark brown silt clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. A single piece of struck flint of probable later prehistoric date was recovered from the fill.

4.7.5 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

#### 4.8 Trench 163

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
163/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.28-0.30	4.10
163/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	3.22
163/003	Cut	Pit, quarry?	8.33	1.1	0.6	
163/004	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.6	
163/005	Cut	Pit? Tree throw?	1.4	1.3	0.22	
163/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.22	
163/007	Cut	Pit, quarry?	2.1	0.78	0.28	
163/008	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.28	

Table 9: Trench 163 list of recorded contexts

4.8.1 Trench 163 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment (Figure 2).

4.8.2 Three possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two possible quarry pits, and a possible pit or tree throw (Figure 9).

4.8.3 Possible quarry pit [163/003] extended beyond the north edge of the trench. Pit fill [163/004] was the uppermost and only fill excavated for health and safety reasons and comprised a friable mid red brown sand clay with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint pebble inclusions. Five sherds of pottery of mid-13<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century date, a single piece of undiagnostic soft baked clay and an oyster shell were recovered from the fill.

4.8.4 Possible pit or tree throw [163/005] was located west-south-west of pit [163/003]. The fill [162/006] comprised a friable mid orange brown sand clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions.

4.8.5 Possible quarry pit [163/007] extended beyond the south edge of the trench. Pit fill [163/008] comprised a friable mid orange brown sand clay with

occasional chalk and flint pebble inclusions.

4.8.6 No finds were retrieved from pits [163/005] and [163/007] or from the overlying deposits.

#### 4.9 Trench 164

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
164/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.38-0.55	4.32
164/002	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	3.83
164/003	Cut	Ditch	3.5	1.53	0.69	
164/004	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.15	
164/005	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.54	
164/006	Cut	Ditch	3.4	1.4	0.27	
164/007	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.27	
164/008	Cut	Ditch	2.2	0.41	0.1	
164/009	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.1	

Table 10: Trench 164 list of recorded contexts

4.9.1 Trench 164 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment (Figure 2).

4.9.2 Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, all comprising ditches (Figure 10).

4.9.3 Ditch [164/003] was located towards the south-west end of the trench, orientated on an east to west alignment. Basal ditch fill [164/004] comprised a compact light grey brown clay sand with frequent chalk inclusions. Uppermost fill [164/005] comprised a compact mid grey brown clay sand with frequent flint and chalk and occasional fire cracked flint inclusions. The basal fill contained a small group of coarser flint tempered wares of possible Late Bronze Age date whilst the upper fill contained a moderately large mixed group of pottery with a sherd of post-conquest date, five of Late Iron Age-Early Roman date and 39 sherds of probable Early Iron Age date. The upper fill also contained a quantity of animal bone of which pig, sheep/goat and horse were identifiable.

4.9.4 Ditch [164/006] was located towards the north-east end of the trench, orientated on a similar alignment to, but significantly shallower than [164/003]. Ditch fill [164/007] comprised a compact light orange brown clay sand with frequent chalk and occasional flint and fire cracked flint inclusions. Three sherds of pottery of probable Iron Age date, and two pieces of residual struck flint of which one comprised a finely retouched end-and-side scraper of probable Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date were recovered from the fill. A quantity of animal bone of which a large mammal pelvis was identifiable and a single piece of fired clay were also recovered.

4.9.5 Ditch [164/008] was located towards the centre of the trench, orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. Ditch fill [164/009] comprised

a firm mid grey brown sand silt with frequent chalk flecks. A small group of flint tempered pottery of probable Iron Age date was recovered from the fill along with a piece of fire cracked flint.

4.9.6 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

#### 4.10 Trench 165

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
165/001	Layer	Made ground/ topsoil?	trench	trench	0.4	4.35
165/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	trench	trench	0.30-0.55	
165/003	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.30-1.10	
165/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	NA	2.27
165/005	Cut	Ditch	2	1.45	0.56	
165/006	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.19	
165/007	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.39	
165/008	Cut	Ditch	2	0.62	0.65	
165/009	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.19	
165/010	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.46	
165/011	Cut	Ditch terminus	2.04	0.91	0.28	
165/012	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.28	
165/013	Cut	Pit? Ditch terminus?	1.42	0.51	0.44	
165/014	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.44	
165/015	Cut	Gully	2.84	0.4	0.28	
165/016	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.28	
165/017	Cut	Pit, storage	1.66	1.34	1.22	
165/018	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.83	
165/019	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.39	
165/020	Cut	Ditch, enclosure? Same as [165/028]	4.65	1.4	0.42	
165/021	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.42	
165/022	Cut	Gully	2.93	0.48	0.17	
165/023	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.17	
165/024	Cut	Posthole?	0.51	0.5	0.18	
165/025	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.18	
165/026	Cut	Posthole	0.23	0.21	0.12	
165/027	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.12	
165/028	Cut	Ditch enclosure? Same as [165/020]	4.65	1.52	0.7	
165/029	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.45	
165/030	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.2	

Table 11: Trench 165 list of recorded contexts

4.10.1 Trench 165 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench

initially measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. An extension was excavated at the south end of the trench measuring 7.8m x 4.4m in order to safely excavate a section through possible enclosure ditch [165/028]. The extension revealed further archaeological deposits extending to the south-south-east, including a possible north-west to south-east aligned ditch. These were mapped but were not excavated (Figure 2).

- 4.10.2 Eleven archaeological features were identified and excavated within the trench, comprising three ditches, a ditch terminus, two gullies, two pits and two postholes (Figure 11).
- 4.10.3 Ditch [165/005] was located towards the north end of the trench, orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. Basal ditch fill [165/006] comprised a friable mottled light brown/ mid brown silt clay with frequent fragments of flint and chalk and rare charcoal inclusions. Upper fill [165/007] comprised a friable mid brown silt clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions. A small group of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the basal fill along with one piece of struck flint, four animal bones of which three were identified as sheep/goat, 17 pieces of fire cracked flint and three pieces of undiagnostic fired clay. A second small group of pottery of similar date was recovered from the upper fill, along with two pieces of struck flint, five animal bones of which two were identified as horse, 7 pieces of fire cracked flint and one piece of undiagnostic fired clay.
- 4.10.4 Ditch [165/008] was partially exposed at the north end of the trench, immediately north of, and cut by ditch [165/005]. The ditch was similarly orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. Basal ditch fill [165/009] comprised a friable mid to light brown silt clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. Upper fill [165/010] comprised a moderately compact mid-dark brown silt clay with abundant flint and chalk inclusions. Sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from both fills, one piece of undiagnostic fired clay was recovered from the basal fill, and fire cracked flint was recovered from the upper fill.
- 4.10.5 Ditch terminus [165/011] was located towards the centre of the trench, orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. Ditch fill [165/012] comprised a soft light brown grey silt sand clay with occasional flint and fire cracked flint inclusions. A small mixed group of pottery of both Early Iron Age and Roman date was recovered from the fill along with a single piece of fired clay and a small quantity of animal bone of which sheep/goat and rodent were identified. A bulk sample of the fill yielded small quantities of charred plant remains including caryopses of wheat and wheat/barley.
- 4.10.6 Possible pit or ditch terminus [165/013] was only partially exposed and extended beyond the east edge of the trench. Single fill [165/014] comprised a soft mottled light orange/ mid brown silt sand clay with occasional inclusions of flint pebbles and flecks of burnt clay and charcoal. Two tiny sherds of Later Prehistoric pottery were recovered from the fill.
- 4.10.7 Gully [165/015] was located towards the north end of the trench, orientated on

a similar alignment to ditch terminus [165/011]. The gully terminated within the trench and was heavily truncated by storage pit [165/017] c. 0.8m to the east of the terminus. The gully fill [165/016] comprised a friable light brown grey clay sand with frequent flint and occasional fire cracked flint and charcoal inclusions. A small group of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery, a single piece of struck flint of probable later Prehistoric date, a cow humerus and a piece of fired clay were recovered from the fill.

- 4.10.8 Pit [165/017] was circular in plan with vertical edges, and due to its form and its finds assemblage has been interpreted as a storage pit. Basal fill [165/018] comprised a friable dark black-grey silt clay with frequent flint inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal. The upper fill [165/019] comprised a friable dark grey brown silt clay with frequent chalk, flint and charcoal, and occasional fire cracked flint inclusions. A small group of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the basal fill along with a piece of Lower Greensand which might have derived from a quern but no diagnostic features survived. A bulk soil sample from the basal fill contained a moderate quantity of charred plant remains including caryopses of wheat, wheat/barley and emmer/spelt alongside seeds of wild plants, such as small and large caryopses of grasses, black bindweed and brome. A small number of pods of wild radish were also recorded. A large diagnostic group of Early Iron Age pottery, some of which appeared 'salt affected' was recovered from the upper fill. Eight pieces of fired clay and a quantity of animal bone was also recovered among which cattle and sheep/goat were identified. Canid gnawing was noted on two of the cattle long-bones.
- 4.10.9 Gully [165/022] was located towards the south end of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The gully appeared to have been cut by ditch [165/028]. The gully fill [165/023] comprised a friable mid yellow brown sand clay with frequent flecks of fired clay and occasional chalk, fire cracked flint and charcoal inclusions. A large quantity of fired clay of which some was identifiable as daub with well-defined wattle impressions was recovered from the fill suggesting the possible presence of a structure in the vicinity. Three sheep/goat bones were also recovered and were identified as being from a juvenile animal.
- 4.10.10 Posthole [165/024] appeared to cut gully [165/022] however, the fills within each feature were very similar so this cannot be certain. Fill [165/025] comprised a friable mid yellow brown sand clay with frequent flecks of fired clay and occasional chalk, fire cracked flint and charcoal inclusions. One sheep/goat tibia and a moderate quantity of fired clay of which some was identifiable as daub with well-defined wattle impressions was recovered from the fill. A single piece of fired clay held some features commonly found on loom weights, with a heavily reduced black core and paler curving exterior.
- 4.10.11 Posthole [165/026] was located immediately north of gully [165/022] at a distance of 0.25m. The posthole fill [165/027] comprised a friable mid grey brown silt clay with occasional chalk flecking. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 4.10.12 Ditch [165/028] was located towards the south end of the trench, orientated



on an east to west alignment. Basal ditch fill [165/029] comprised a friable light grey silt clay with abundant chalk and occasional fire cracked flint inclusions. A small group of slightly mixed 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery was recovered from the fill along with three pieces of struck flint, a large quantity of animal bone of which horse and cow were identified, and 11 pieces of fired clay. Upper fill [165/030] comprised a friable mid orange grey silt clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. A small group of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill, along with three pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) interpreted as possible tegulae. Animal bone was also recovered including part of a cow cranium and a single iron nail which was not easily datable. The ditch may be a continuation of enclosure ditch [154/005] identified in Trench 154 directly to the west, however, the dating evidence from the ditch in Trench 154 was of Iron Age date whilst in Trench 165 it was of Roman date. This might suggest that the ditch in Trench 165 represents a later recut of that in Trench 154.

4.10.13 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

#### 4.11 Trench 168/173

4.11.1 Trench 168/173 was re-located at the request of the CDC Archaeological Officer in order to investigate an apparently large earthwork aligned north-south along the eastern boundary of the site. The suspected western edge and base of this feature were visible at the ground surface and it was thought that this earthwork may represent a very large boundary or drainage ditch.

4.11.2 The 45m long evaluation trench aimed to expose the profile of this probable ditch and recover dating evidence from its primary infilling.

Trench	Context	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
T168	168/001	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.10-0.33	3.44-3.57
T168	168/002	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.20-0.39	
T168	168/003	Made ground	Trench	Trench	0.35-0.90	
T168	168/004	Natural	Trench	Trench	0	2.75
T173	173/001	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.10-0.20	
T173	173/002	Deposit (?Bank)	4.00	Trench	Trench	
T173	173/003	Natural	Trench	Trench	0	1.57
T173	173/004	Made ground	5.00	Trench	0.4	3.56

Table 12: Trench 168/173 list of recorded contexts

4.11.2 Natural chalk geology was recorded at a maximum height of 2.75m AOD at the western end of Trench 168 and a minimum height of 1.57m AOD towards the eastern end of Trench 173. In Trench 168 a series of made ground deposits were observed directly overlying natural geology ([168/003], overlain by [168/002], overlain by [168/001]). The made ground was over a metre thick throughout most of the trench but thinned out rapidly at the eastern end of Trench 168. An identical sequence of made ground deposits was also noted

in Trench 167 immediately to the south (see Appendix 1).

- 4.11.3 The sharp thinning out of the made ground towards the east, is responsible for the suspected earthwork which is formed by the banked edge of the made ground (Figure 13). There was no evidence of the side of a large ditch.
- 4.11.4 In the western end of Trench 173, a single made ground deposit was distinguished ([173/004] of 0.4m depth) and this was overlain by a thin layer (c.0.1m) of topsoil, [173/001].
- 4.11.5 In the centre of the trench the natural chalk geology was exposed, directly overlain by topsoil, again there was no evidence of a ditch cut.
- 4.11.6 At the eastern end of Trench 173 a c. 4m wide deposit, [173/002], (Figure 13) was observed to a depth of 0.20-0.30m, directly overlying natural geology and overlain by a slightly thicker deposit of topsoil (c.0.3m). There was no evidence of a cut and it is probable that this is bank material associated with a ditch further to the east. Because of the existing field boundary it was not possible to extend the trench further in this direction to clarify this. No dating evidence was recovered from the bank deposit.

#### 4.12 Trench 172

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
172/001	Layer	Made ground/ topsoil?	trench	trench	0.30-0.40	3.36
172/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	trench	trench	0.20-0.50	
172/003	Layer	Made ground	trench	trench	0.30-0.40	
172/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	2.38
172/005	Cut	Pit, quarry?	3.6	2	0.4	
172/006	Fill	Fill, single	-	-	0.4	
172/007	Cut	Pit, quarry? Ditch?	2.57	2.53	0.7	
172/008	Fill	Fill, basal	-	-	0.15	
172/009	Fill	Fill, upper	-	-	0.55	

Table 13: Trench 172 list of recorded contexts

- 4.12.1 Trench 172 was located in the north-east corner of the site. The trench measured 25m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.12.2 Two possible archaeological features were identified towards the centre of the trench, comprising possible quarry pits, both of which were only partially exposed (Figure 12).
- 4.12.3 Possible quarry pit [172/005] extended beyond both east and west edges of the trench. Uppermost fill [172/006] comprised a soft dark brown-grey silt clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.12.4 Possible quarry pit [172/007] was located immediately to the south of quarry pit [172/005]. The feature appeared more linear than pit [172/005], suggesting it might be a ditch, however the features' profile was more in keeping with that of a quarry pit. The basal fill [172/008] comprised a friable mid orange brown silt clay with occasional chalk and flint inclusions. The upper fill [172/009] comprised a friable mid brown silt clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. A single grog-tempered bodysherd of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date was recovered from the basal fill whilst the upper fill produced a mixed group of three large fresh sherds of mid-13<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century date, and 20 small abraded early Roman sherds. It is likely that the Iron Age and Roman material was residual within this feature and that potentially both pits were contemporary with the medieval quarry pitting in Trench 162.

4.12.5 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

#### 4.13 Trench 174

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
174/001	Layer	Made ground/topsoil?	trench	trench	0.4	4.41
174/002	Layer	Made ground/subsoil?	trench	trench	0.50-0.75	
174/003	Layer	Made ground/Buried soil horizon?	trench	trench	0.7	
174/004	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	-	2.63
174/005	Cut	Ditch?	7	1	-	
174/006	Fill	Fill, upper	7	1	-	

Table 14: Trench 174 list of recorded contexts

4.13.1 Trench 174 was located in the south-east corner of the site and was excavated between two large bunds. For health and safety reasons the trench could not be accessed. The archaeological deposits were roughly mapped from above but not excavated. The trench measured 8.5m in length, 2.2m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.13.2 One possible archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a possible ditch (Figure 13).

4.13.3 Ditch [174/005] ran the length of the trench, partially exposed against the west edge and appeared to correspond with enclosure ditch [154/005] in Trench 154 immediately to the north. The uppermost ditch fill [174/006] appeared to comprise a dark grey brown sand silt clay.

4.13.4 No finds were retrieved from the feature or from the overlying deposit.

#### **4.14 Archaeologically Negative Trenches**

- 4.14.1 The majority, and remainder of the trenches excavated were devoid of archaeological deposits. A list of all recorded contexts in each trench is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.14.2 These archaeologically negative trenches were predominantly located in the west and the north-east of the site, with a band of negative trenches also extending through the centre of the site from north to south.
- 4.14.3 The depths of the excavated trenches varied widely across the site from <0.5m deep to >2m; Those in the centre-south of the site, in the region of Trenches 139, 141, 150 and 157 and in the very south-west of the site in the region of Trenches 110, and 123 had overburden deposits of less than >0.5m with often a single modern made ground deposit overlying heavily truncated natural. The trenches along the north, and east boundary were generally deeper with multiple modern made ground deposits overlying less disturbed made ground/buried soil horizon deposits, which in turn overlay what appeared to be a relatively undisturbed natural horizon.
- 4.14.4 Modern landfill deposits were identified in the far north-west corner of the site with depths of >2m, possibly infilling earlier large quarry pits.
- 4.14.5 Very limited quantities of finds were recovered from overburden contexts in Trenches 155 and 161. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from modern made ground layer [155/001] whilst two pieces of fire cracked flint were recovered from modern made ground layer [161/001].

## 5.0 THE FINDS

### 5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. The hand-collected finds were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 15). A small number finds were also retrieved from the residues of environmental samples (quantified in Appendix 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

5.1.2 A single registered find was recorded, as detailed in section 5.11. No further conservation is required.

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
US	1	38	12	90			2	7	1	2	9	78		
134/009			3	6					1	11				
134/011	2	16												
154/006			1	6			2	243						
154/007	1	6	7	48					1	5				
154/009			6	18			3	16	2	110				
154/010	2	10	5	44										
154/012	2	13	4	9			4	1	2	3				
154/016	1	5	3	6										
155/001			1	5										
161/001									2	23				
162/005			3	12					2	122				
162/008	1	8												
163/004			5	25	1	13							1	122
164/004			4	54					1	11				
164/005			45	180			64	396	25	205				
164/007			3	11			35	147	3	37	1	17		
164/009			10	19					1	17				
165/006	1	10	20	190			4	36	17	1616	3	11		
165/007	2	32	21	198			5	111	7	282	1	10		
165/009			3	84							1	12		
165/010			24	145					7	302				
165/012			14	50			5	23	9	222	1	2		
165/014			2	2										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
165/016			11	28			4	98	13	509	1	5		
165/019			89	115			15	652	2	70	8	64		
165/021			2	21			1	7						
165/023							3	32	1	5	91	1028		
165/025							1	13			20	212		
165/029	1	5	14	110			62	625	2	22	11	33		
165/030			15	112	3	35	6	58						
172/008			1	4										
172/009			23	59										
Total	14	143	351	1651	4	48	216	2465	99	3574	147	1472	1	122

Table 15: Quantification of hand-collected bulk finds

## 5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 In total, 22 pieces of struck flint weighing 165g were hand collected or retrieved from bulk environmental samples during the first phase of the evaluation. A small quantity of burnt unworked flint fragments (5880g) were also recovered. No concentrations were found; 21 pieces of struck flint came from 11 numbered contexts in four trenches (trenches 134, 154, 162 and 165), and a piece was found from an unstratified deposit. The small assemblage comprised 13 flakes, seven chips, an end-and-side scraper and a retouched flake. The flakes are mainly irregular, and where present the platforms are principally plain and unprepared. Although chronologically undiagnostic, they are mostly characteristic of a late prehistoric date. The end-and-side scraper (context [165/006]) is finely retouched. It displays direct retouch forming convex edges along both lateral sides and a slightly concave edge towards the distal end. A Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date would be appropriate for this piece. The burnt flint fragments were principally large (up to 70mm) and highly calcined to a light grey colour.

### **5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty**

- 5.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of predominantly Iron Age pottery – including some diagnostic Early Iron Age elements – was recovered from the site, alongside a small amount of Roman material; in total the hand-collected prehistoric and Roman assemblage comprises 340 sherds, weighing 1.57 kg. In addition, small groups of pottery were recovered from the residues of environmental samples in two contexts, [165/012] and [165/018].
- 5.3.2 At present the assemblage has been examined for spot-dating and characterisation purposes but not fully quantified according to a fabric and form type-series. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for possible full recording in the event that any further archaeological work takes place at the site.
- 5.3.3 Prehistoric pottery was recovered without any demonstrably later material in 17 different contexts ([154/006], [154/007], [154/009], [154/010], [154/012], [154/016], [164/004], [164/007], [164/009], [165/006], [165/007], [165/009], [165/010], [165/014], [165/016], [165/018] and [165/019]) as well as in several others containing some Roman pottery. There was one fairly large individual assemblage (89 sherds) from context [165/019] and several other small to moderate-sized groups of 20-50 sherds from elsewhere in Trenches 164 and 165, probably indicating some level of settlement activity in this area of the site. Interestingly, the largest group, from [165/019] contains a few possible ‘salt-affected’ sherds with the characteristic oxidised firing colour and whiteish surface discoloration typical of vessels from salt-working sites. However, although some possible briquetage was also recorded in the fired clay assemblage, it should be noted that salt-affected pottery/container briquetage is often found further inland than equipment associated with primary salt reduction processes, so it is possible that these fragments represent parts of vessels used in the transport and storage of salt for consumption rather than any role in the production process itself.
- 5.3.4 The vast majority of the prehistoric assemblage is made up by flint-tempered bodysherds. On the West Sussex coastal plain, flint-tempered pottery tends predominate in most prehistoric periods from the Early Neolithic onwards so, where these occur without any diagnostic feature sherds, it is usually difficult to assign spot-dates with complete confidence. Having said this, there are chronological trends in the size, sorting and frequency of flint inclusions, as well as in other elements like wall-thickness or the presence/ frequency of quartz in the background matrix, which can provide indications of dating, especially when a larger number of bodysherds are stratified together.
- 5.3.5 In the current assemblage the flint-tempered wares are predominantly fine or moderately fine, usually with frequent but fairly well-sorted inclusions which tend not to exceed c.2.5mm. Most examples do not contain much visible quartz at x 20 magnification but a significant minority of the flint-tempered wares are sandier fabrics with moderate quartz of up to 0.3mm. Whilst some examples of finer, better-sorted flint-tempered wares occur in Bronze Age assemblages, the fact that these are in a clear majority in the current assemblage probably provides quite a good indication that the pottery is predominantly of Iron Age

date. On the other hand, two very small groups of bodysherds, from contexts [164/004] and [165/016], appear to be somewhat coarser with more examples of inclusions of up to 4mm in size. In the former, the four sherds are all moderately thick-walled, perhaps suggesting a Late Bronze Age attribution and, in the latter, there is an example of a typical post-Deverel-Rimbury flint-gritted base, indicating a Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date.

- 5.3.6 The more typically Iron Age flint-tempered fabrics (containing finer, better-sorted inclusions) were quite frequently found in contexts which also contained a smaller proportion of shelly wares; there were also a few examples of fabrics tempered with both flint and shell. Groups of this type were noted in contexts [154/016], [165/006], [165/007], [165/009], [165/010] and [165/019]; the latter also produced one example of a flint-tempered ware containing frequent glauconite. There is some evidence that shell-tempering emerged on the coastal plain in the earliest Iron Age (c.800-600BC), associated with the decorated phase of the PDR tradition (Seager Thomas 2008, 41); however, assemblages where shelly fabrics are a common element are probably more typical of the Early Iron Age proper (c.600-400BC). Indeed, many of the groups containing shelly wares also produced some probable Early Iron Age feature sherds, including a partial flaring rim in context [165/005], another strongly everted/flaring rim jar, found alongside a shoulder with finger-tipped decoration in context [165/009], a shouldered, necked jar from [165/010], a flint-gritted base in an otherwise shell-tempered fabric from [165/018] and a shoulder from a fine-ware tripartite bowl in [165/019]. One sherd from the largest group in context [165/019] features an internal carbonised residue which may be suitable for future radiocarbon dating, which could be useful in refining the chronology of the assemblage.
- 5.3.7 It is difficult to rule out the possibility that Middle or Late Iron Age material is present amongst the less diagnostic sherds in the prehistoric assemblage, since unlike in other regions, the coastal plain did not see much evolution in fabric choices during the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC; however, no diagnostic feature sherds of Middle or Late Iron Age date were noted. In several cases (e.g. contexts [164/005] and [165/012]) earlier Roman pottery was found in association with flint-tempered fabrics and it is difficult to determine whether these are residual Early Iron Age wares or broadly contemporary Late Iron Age/early Roman fabrics; certainly flint-tempered wares survived into the early post-Conquest period in the locality of the site (e.g. Laidlaw 2002, 33).
- 5.3.8 A single sherd in a Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered fabric was noted in context [172/008] and fairly small quantities of Roman pottery were also recorded in five other contexts [134/009], [155/001], [165/021], [165/030] and [172/009] (in the latter, the Roman material was probably residual in a deposit containing larger, less abraded sherds of medieval pottery). Compared with the prehistoric assemblage, the Roman pottery generally comprises quite small fragmented groups of sherds and there are no clear spatial concentrations, suggesting that the features may be agricultural in nature and/or located some distance from areas of denser settlement.



5.3.9 The majority of the Roman sherds are in local Arun Valley coarse ware fabrics including quite a high-proportion in dark-surfaced fabric variants, which tend to occur in the early Roman period. Rowlands Castle grey wares are also represented. The only fairly diagnostic Roman group, from context [165/029], appears somewhat mixed in date. It clearly contains some 1<sup>st</sup> century material, including a rouletted sherd from a North Gaulish butt-beaker, a possible Late Iron Age/early Roman flint-tempered sherd and a high-shouldered necked jar; however, it also includes a sherd in a post AD120 central Gaulish samian fabric and an earlier variant of the typical Rowlands Castle everted rim jar (a form which is more common from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century onwards).

#### **5.4 The Post-Roman Pottery** by Luke Barber

##### Spot Dates

162/005 – c. 1250-1350

163/004 – c. 1325-1450 (x1 resid C13th)

172/009 – c. 1350-1450

5.4.1 Just 11 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 77g, were recovered from three different contexts on site. Context [162/005] produced two worn oxidised bodysherds in a fine/medium sandy tempered buff ware (2/12g) as well as a slightly fresher sherd of reduced medium sandy ware (1/1g). Together, a mid-13th to mid-14th century deposition date is likely.

5.4.2 Context [163/004] produced sherds from two different vessels: an abraded bodysherd (4g) from a 13th/ early-14th century oxidised Binsted vessel tempered with fine sand and sparse flint and four much fresher conjoining sherds from a Late Medieval fine sandy ware oxidised bowl with wide flat-topped expanded rim and external sooting (20g). The latter vessel suggests a mid-14th to mid-15th century date making the Binsted sherd almost certainly residual.

5.4.3 Context [172/009] produced two further fresh conjoining sherds in Late Medieval fine sandy ware (38g), this time from a jar with slightly beaded flaring rim. A mid-14th to mid-15th century date is again probable. The other sherd consists of a somewhat abraded bodysherd from a green glazed jug with incised wavy line decoration in West Sussex Ware (probably Binsted). Although such a vessel could be contemporary with the jar, its heavily abraded condition suggests it could be a residual mid-13th to mid-14th century piece.

#### **5.5 The Ceramic Building Material** by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 Three pieces of ceramic building material weighing 35g were collected from evaluation context [165/030]. All three fragments were highly abraded and largely undiagnostic but based on the character of the fabric and the approximate surviving dimensions these are believed to be Roman tegula fragments. They were made of a medium-fired orange fabric with sparse quartz.

## 5.6 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.6.1 A fairly small assemblage of 143 fired clay fragments weighing 1394 (avg. weight per fragment: 9.7g) was recovered from eleven evaluation contexts and one unstratified context: [163/004]; [164/007]; [165/006]; [165/007]; [165/009]; [165/012]; [165/019]; [165/023]; [165/025]; and [165/029]. Four clay fabrics were identified, descriptions for which are provided in Table 16. Of these, F2 was the most common fabric with over 100 pieces. The others were significantly less represented, by 12 fragments or less.
- 5.6.2 Much of the clay was undiagnostic, although a large quantity appeared to have been subject to heat and/or burning. F1 was characterized by being very evenly baked, and a clearly laminated quality that resulted from this. All the F1 fragments were very thin, having often splintered laterally, although otherwise the fragments were larger in terms of flat surface area than any of the other clay types. One fragment from [165/006] had organic impressions within the clay layers, and it is possible that these fragments were originally daub or structural clay, although no fragments show wattle impressions.
- 5.6.3 A number of the clay fragments can more definitively be identified as daub. Pieces in F2 from [165/023] and [165/025] had very well defined wattle impressions, and often more than one per surviving fragment which ranged in diameter from 10-23mm. Of interest too is the number of fragments that had large areas of lilac colouring. Pink and purple colouring are 'salt colours', found on clay that had been used as briquetage. Beyond the lilac-coloured clay there is no evidence for salt working amongst the fired clay from LNR16, and the clay had clearly been subject to burning with areas too oxidized bright orange and reduced to black, so it is possible that the colouring may be the result of another chemical reaction from the burning process.
- 5.6.4 Two pieces of clay had some features often found on loom weights. The more convincing of these was a piece of F2 from [165/025], with a heavily reduced black core and paler curving exterior. The other was a piece of very hard but non-reduced F3 which was very chipped and worn smooth, but with possible linear impressions which appeared similar to the linear perforations found on triangular shaped loom weights. The remaining clay (24%) was undiagnostic.

Fabric	Description
F1	Brown/burnt fabric with laminated quality.
F2	Micaceous and slightly gritty and silty orange fabric.
F3	Pinkish-orange with moderate red clay inclusions up to 5mm.
F4	Soft, brownish fabric with common very coarse calcareous deposits, up to 3mm

Table 16: Fabric descriptions for fired clay

## **5.7 The Slag** by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The environmental residues from contexts [165/012] and [165/018] produced 1g and 4g of magnetic fines respectively. Close examination of the material showed all was composed of well water-worn granules of fine ferruginous siltstone but no slag. The siltstone may well have had its magnetism enhanced by burning but this may have been the result of any number of activities, including domestic hearths.

## **5.8 The Geological Material** by Luke Barber

5.8.1 Stone was recovered from just two deposits; the assemblage only being recovered from the environmental residues. Context [165/012] contained two tiny (<1g) granules of coal, quite probable intrusive in the deposit. Context [165/018] contained an 18g piece of very worn chalk and a 42g piece of burnt Lower Greensand. The latter may well have derived from a quern but no diagnostic features had survived to prove this.

## **5.9 The Animal Bone** by Gemma Ayton

5.9.1 The archaeological evaluation produced a small animal bone assemblage containing 216 hand-collected fragments from 15 individually numbered contexts. A further 48g of small, highly fragmented bone was recovered from whole earth samples, which includes 5g of burnt and calcined specimens.

5.9.2 The assemblage is in a mixed state of preservation with some large but no complete bones remaining. Contexts [165/029] and [164/005] contain many small, highly eroded and poorly preserved fragments. Of the 211 fragments recovered, 78 were identifiable to taxa with sheep/goat dominating the assemblage followed by cattle, pig and horse respectively (Table 17).

Taxa	NISP
Cattle	11
Sheep/Goat	18
Pig	6
Horse	6
Large Mammal	18
Medium Mammal	17
Rodent	2
Unidentifiable	133
Total	211

Table 17: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimen) Counts

5.9.3 The majority of the bones derive from contexts within Trench 165 which produced both meat-bearing and non-meat bearing bones from the three main domesticates. Canid gnawing was noted on two cattle long-bones from context [165/019] and juvenile sheep/goat bones were recovered from context [165/023]. Bones from a juvenile pig, including two, female canines were

recovered from Trench [164/005]. The animal bone assemblage suggests that domestic, animal-husbandry related activities were undertaken in this area.

**5.10 The Shell** by Susan Chandler

5.10.1 A single Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell was recovered during the works on site, from context [163/004]. It is the lower valve and weighs 122g.

**5.11 The Registered Find** by Susan Chandler

5.11.1 The registered find was given registered finds numbers RF <0> and recorded on pro forma sheets, as per standard practice. The object discussed here is detailed in Table 18 below.

RF No	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	165/030	nail	iron	?Med/ P. Med

Table 18: The registered finds.

5.11.2 Registered find RF <1> is a partial nail, missing most of the head and stem. It is heavily corroded, obscuring most of its form. It appears to have a square stem and head. It is most likely to be of a medieval or post-medieval date though it is not possible to date it accurately.

## **6.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES** by Mariangela Vitolo

### **6.1 Introduction**

6.1.1 Two bulk soil samples were taken from a linear feature and a possible storage pit to recover environmental material such as charred plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and molluscs as well as to assist finds recovery. The following report summarises the contents of the samples and discusses the information provided by the charred plant remains and charcoal on diet, agrarian economy, vegetation environment and fuel selection and use.

### **6.2 Methodology**

6.2.1 The samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank and the residues and flots were retained on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively before being air dried. The residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 2). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Preliminary identifications of macrobotanical remains were made with reference to modern comparative material and published reference atlases (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

### **6.3 Results**

*Samples <1> [165/012] and <2> [165/018]*

- 6.3.1 Both samples contained rootlets and uncharred goosefoot seeds. These are probably modern contaminants that infiltrated the deposits through root action.
- 6.3.2 Charred plant remains were recorded from both contexts, but whilst they were scarce in the linear feature, they were more abundant in storage pit [165/017]. Caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) and emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) were present alongside seeds of wild plants, such as small and large caryopses of grasses (Poaceae), black bindweed (cf *Fallopia convolvulus*) and brome (*Bromus* sp.). A small number of pods of wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) were recorded from the pit.
- 6.3.3 Charcoal was present in both samples, but not in high enough an amount to warrant identification work. The residues contained bone, a small amount of marine molluscs, flint, fire cracked flint, burnt clay, pottery, coal and magnetic material.

## 6.4 Discussion

- 6.4.1 The bulk soil samples from North Littlehampton have yielded a small amount of charred plant remains, which are likely to have originated from small scale domestic accidents, occurred for example during cooking or the day-to-day cleaning of the grains. Despite caution must be used, given the small nature of the assemblage, only wheat was identified with certainty in these samples, including glume wheat caryopses. Chaff would be a more reliable means of identification; however this fragile part of the cereal plant tends to burn away more easily than the caryopses and to disappear from the archaeological record. More sampling would be needed to confirm what types of crops were cultivated or used at the site. The grass and black bindweed seeds occur often as crop weeds and this is their likely origin in this assemblage.
- 6.4.2 The small amount of charcoal recovered could be due to circumstances of deposition and it is possible that deposits nearby preserve plant macrofossils and charcoal. Any future work at the site should continue to include sampling, targeting primary deposits.

## **7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 7.1.1 The undisturbed natural geology comprised a moderately soft mid brown-orange sand clay with patches of orangey sand, flint gravels, and occasional outcroppings of chalk. In areas of contamination from overlying deposits such as tarmac and landfill, the natural deposits were blue-grey in colour. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 5.16 m AOD in the west of the site area (Trench 114), falling away slightly to 3.20m AOD in the south-east of the site (Trench 154) and to 1.90m AOD in the north-west of the site (Trench 172). A minimum depth of 1.38m AOD was recorded in the large drain running north-south along the east boundary (Trench 173).
- 7.1.2 The depths of the excavated trenches varied widely across the site from <0.5m deep to >2m; Those in the centre-south and in the very south-west of the site generally had overburden deposits of less than >0.5m with often a single modern made ground deposit overlying heavily truncated natural. The trenches along the north, east and south-east boundary were generally deeper with multiple modern made ground deposits overlying less disturbed made ground/buried soil horizon deposits, which in turn overlay what appeared to be relatively undisturbed archaeological deposits, where present or the natural substrate. Modern landfill deposits were identified in the far north-west corner of the site with depths of >2m, possibly infilling earlier large quarry pits.
- 7.1.3 A large modern drain ran from north to south along the east site boundary. Here all deposits overlying the natural had been heavily truncated, with a thin topsoil layer identified overlying the natural chalk bedrock.
- 7.1.4 Of the 62 trenches excavated, 11 contained archaeological features of prehistoric, Roman or medieval date.
- 7.1.5 The methodology, as set out in the WSI (AH 2016), was successfully employed during the evaluation. The conditions on site were conducive to confident and efficient identification and recording of archaeological features and as such it is considered that this evaluation and report has successfully achieved its objective.

### **7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 7.2.1 Heavy modern disturbance of the uppermost 0.5m of overburden was noted in all trenches and irrigation pipes and service trenches were encountered frequently across the entirety of the site. In the shallow trenches with depths <0.5m, no undisturbed deposits were identified, and the natural had undergone heavy horizontal truncation and further truncation from the services.
- 7.2.2 In the deep trenches with depths >1m these services generally did not truncate the natural substrate or the archaeological deposits. In these trenches the uppermost deposits comprised heavily disturbed made ground deposits sealing less disturbed, possibly intact buried soil horizons. Archaeological deposits, where present survived well in these areas.

### **7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### *Prehistoric*

- 7.3.1 A small assemblage of 22 pieces of struck flint weighing 165g was hand collected during this project. No concentrations were found. The small assemblage comprised 13 flakes, seven chips, an end-and-side scraper and a retouched flake. Although chronologically undiagnostic, they were mostly characteristic of a late prehistoric date.

#### *Bronze Age*

- 7.3.2 Two very small groups of bodysherds, from basal ditch fill [164/004] and gully fill [165/016], both situated in the south-east corner of the site appeared to be somewhat coarser than the majority of flint tempered ware collected on site. In the former, the four sherds were all moderately thick-walled, perhaps suggesting a Late Bronze Age attribution and, in the latter, there was an example of a typical post-Deverel-Rimbury flint-gritted base, indicating a Late Bronze/Early Iron Age date. As such, these might be the earliest identified features within the site. However, it should be noted that ditch fill [164/004] was overlaid by an upper fill [164/005] containing Iron Age material and also sat within a ditch which ran parallel to a securely Iron Age ditch [164/006]. As such, it is possible that the finds were residual, or that fill [164/005] represented an Iron Age recut of an earlier Bronze Age ditch.

#### *Iron Age*

- 7.3.3 A moderate-sized assemblage of Iron Age pottery was recovered during the trial trench evaluation. Most examples did not contain much visible quartz but a significant minority of the flint-tempered wares were sandier fabrics with moderate quartz of up to 0.3mm. Whilst some examples of finer, better-sorted flint-tempered wares occur in Bronze Age assemblages, the fact that these were in a clear majority in the current assemblage indicated that the pottery was likely of Iron Age date.
- 7.3.4 Thirteen archaeological features were dated as Iron Age and these comprised eight ditches, a ditch terminus, a gully, two pits and a pit/posthole. With the exception of a ditch in Trench 134 within the south-west of the site, all other features were clustered in the south-east corner of the site area.
- 7.3.5 Given the curvilinear form of ditch [154/005], and that it likely corresponded with ditch [165/028] in Trench 165 to the east and ditch [174/005] in Trench 174 to the south, it was considered very likely to represent part of an enclosure.
- 7.3.6 Pit [165/017] was circular in form with vertical sides and a flat base. A moderate assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the feature and as such it has been interpreted as a possible storage pit. Caryopses of wheat, wheat/barley and emmer/spelt were present within a bulk soil sample taken from the pit.



- 7.3.7 Gully and posthole [165/022] and [165/024] both had similar fills with abundant fired clay inclusions some of which were clearly identified as daub with wattle impressions. There was no clear curvature to the gully itself, which might suggest an interpretation as an eaves-drip gully, although only a very short section was exposed, however, the quantity of daub would strongly suggest a structure in the near vicinity.
- 7.3.8 The sole possible Iron Age feature outside the south-east corner of the site is represented by ditch [134/008]. The alignment of the ditch could suggest it was a continuation of ditch [164/003].
- 7.3.9 The concentration and form of Iron Age features within Trench 165 strongly suggests settlement activity. Furthermore, canid gnawing was noted on two cattle long-bones from Early Iron Age storage pit [165/017] and juvenile sheep/goat bones were recovered from gully [165/022] and bones from a juvenile pig, including two, female canines were recovered from ditch [164/005]. This assemblage suggests that domestic, animal-husbandry related activities were undertaken within this area.
- 7.3.10 The Early Iron Age activity within Phase 4 of the works at Toddington Lane, appears to strongly correspond with that identified during the evaluation by TVAS in the north-east of Phase 3 (TVAS 2016, Figure 14). The details of the excavation in this area are forthcoming.

#### *Roman*

- 7.3.11 A small group of slightly mixed 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery was recovered from the basal fill of ditch [165/028], whilst a small group of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill. This represents the only securely Roman feature within the site. However, the ditch alignment strongly suggests it represented a continuation of Iron Age ditch [154/005] to the west and as such may represent a later re-cutting and reuse of the earlier ditch.

#### *Medieval*

- 7.3.12 Three features of mid-13<sup>th</sup> to mid-14<sup>th</sup> century medieval date were identified, all comprising possible quarry pits spread across the east of the site in Trenches 162, 163, and 172.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 7.3.13 As detailed in the results section (4.11), evaluation trench 168/173 has clearly demonstrated that the extant earthwork is, in this vicinity, formed by large amount of banked, recent, made ground.
- 7.3.14 The only evidence of boundary related feature was found in the eastern edge of Trench 173 where a fairly thin deposit of possible bank material, [173/002], was recorded. Apart from this deposit, the natural chalk/sandy silt was exposed throughout and there was no evidence of a ditch cut.

7.3.15 Although no dating evidence was recovered from the possible bank material it may correspond to a north-south field boundary running perpendicular to the Black Ditch and depicted on the earliest available mapping (Yeakell and Gardner 1778-1783). In the immediate area where the bank was recorded there was no obvious modern disturbance and it was overlain by a reasonable depth of topsoil. It therefore seems likely that the associated ditch is located on the eastern side of the bank beyond the limit of excavation in Trench 173.

*Undated*

7.3.16 The remainder of the archaeological features on the site remained undated. These comprised four ditches, a possible ditch terminus, a gully, a pit, and a pit/posthole.

## **7.4 Consideration of project aims**

### General Aims

7.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development;
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site;

7.4.2 The field evaluation has established that there are significant archaeological remains, probably of Early Iron Age date located towards the south-east corner of the site. The archaeological remains have been interpreted as most likely a single phase of settlement.

7.4.3 Medieval quarrying has also been identified within the site area, focussed towards the eastern boundary.

7.4.4 A bank associated with a probable earlier post-medieval field boundary was noted on the eastern edge of the site.

7.4.5 The depth of archaeological deposits varies between 0.2m and 1.2m deep. Generally, the preservation of the archaeological deposits is considered good with minimal contamination.

- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits; and

7.4.6 Heavy modern disturbance of the uppermost 0.5m of overburden was noted in all trenches and irrigation pipes and service trenches were encountered frequently across the entirety of the site. In the shallow trenches with depths <0.5m, no undisturbed deposits were identified, and the natural had undergone heavy horizontal truncation and further truncation from the services. In the deep trenches with depths >1m these services generally did not truncate the natural substrate or the archaeological deposits. In these trenches the uppermost deposits comprised heavily disturbed made ground deposits sealing less disturbed, possibly intact buried soil horizons.

### Research Aims

7.4.7 Upon completion of the evaluation, it has been possible to update the archaeological research aims of the project as it progresses, bringing them in line with those discussed in the South East Research Framework (SERF 2008). This will provide a focus for the research aims of any necessary mitigation work:

- 7.4.8 With the sites proximity to the south coast and the River Arun, can cultural or social links be made with the continent, especially with relation to pottery forms and production? (Couldrey 2008, 7)
- 7.4.9 There is an apparent hiatus between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. With evidence uncovered of possible Late Bronze Age activity relating to Early Iron Age activity, can the site go some way to explaining the shift that occurred in settlement and land division at this time? (Hamilton 2008, 13; Champion 2008, 10)
- 7.4.10 Given the relatively large assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery and the general belief that Iron Age pottery production was undertaken at a local scale, is there is any much needed evidence of pottery production for this period, and can well sealed contexts provide us with a more precise dating for ceramic chronology in the area? (Couldrey 2008, 6)
- 7.4.11 With relation to the late 13<sup>th</sup> and early 14 century quarry pits, it has been highlighted that much work needs to be done to understand what other activities were occurring on the hinterlands of industrial areas, for example where and how people lived while undertaking some of these industrial tasks (Weeks 2008, 7). To what extent can this site improve our understanding of these activities?

## **7.5 Conclusions**

- 7.5.1 This investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 11 of the 66 excavated trenches. A very small quantity of residual struck flint artefacts suggests some later prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the recorded archaeological activity appears to be related to a settlement of Early Iron Age date with a possible enclosure ditch associated with further ditches, a storage pit, gullies, and postholes, which could aid the answering of several research aims of the South East Research Framework.
- 7.5.2 Securely dated medieval activity was limited to quarry pitting in the east of the site, which again, with further mitigation work, could go some way elucidating questions raised in the South East Research Framework.
- 7.5.3 Trenches 181 to 191, which could not initially be excavated alongside the first phase of work in July/August 2016 due to upstanding buildings were later excavated following their demolition in the south-east corner of the site in January 2017. No archaeological finds or features were identified. The trenches showed clear evidence of modern ground reduction/terracing/truncation (Appendix 4).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Armour Heritage 2016. Written Scheme of Investigation: Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4) Littlehampton, West Sussex
- BGS (British Geological Surveys) 2016. accessed 31/08/2016  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
- Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker, R.M. & Jans, J.E.A. 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen Archaeological Series 4. Netherlands: Barkhuis.
- Champion, T. 2008. *The evolution of later and prehistoric settlement in Kent and Surrey*, SERF 2008
- ClfA 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*. University of Reading
- ClfA 2014b. *Code of Conduct*. University of Reading
- ClfA 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
- Couldrey, P. 2008. *Iron Age Pottery from Kent, ca. 600-100BC*, SERF 2008
- Jacomet, S. 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Unpublished manuscript: Archaeobotany Laboratory, IPAS, Basel University.
- English Heritage 2002. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation and Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record*
- English Heritage 2008. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation*
- Flatman, J. 2008. *Some thoughts on the medieval South-East*, SERF 2008
- Hamilton, S. 2008. *Sussex later prehistory: a research framework?*, SERF 2008
- Laidlaw, M. 2002, The pottery, in Lovell, J. An early Roman pottery production site at Horticultural Research International, Littlehampton, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 140, 28–36
- MoLAS 1994. *Site Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork*
- NIAB. 2004. *Seed Identification Handbook: Agriculture, Horticulture and Weeds*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Cambridge: National Institute of Agricultural Botany.
- Seager Thomas, M. 2008. From potsherds to people: Sussex prehistoric pottery, *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 146. 19-52

SERF, 2008. South East Research Framework, unpublished research document

Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: University Press.

TVAS 2016. Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 3), Littlehampton, West Sussex:  
Archaeological Evaluation

Weeks, J. 2008. *Some recent development in the medieval period in South-East England*, SERF 2008

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank Armour Heritage for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and James Kenny Archaeological Advisor to Arun District Council for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Hayley Nicholls with Catherine Douglas providing secondary supervisory cover. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Lauren Gibson produced the figures for this report; Darryl Palmer managed the excavations and Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift the post-excavation process.

## HER Summary

<b>Site code</b>	LNR16				
<b>Project code</b>	160459				
<b>Planning reference</b>	LU/47/1				
<b>Site address</b>	Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex				
<b>District/Borough</b>	Arun District Council				
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	503351 104203				
<b>Geology</b>	Brickearth and chalk				
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	EVAL				
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	25th July to 12th August 2016				
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Armour Heritage				
<b>Project manager</b>	Darryl Palmer				
<b>Project supervisor</b>	Hayley Nicholls				
<b>Period summary</b>			NEOLITHIC	BRONZE AGE	IRON AGE
	ROMAN		MEDIEVAL		
<b>Project summary</b>	<p>Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Armour Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed development of land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Sixty-six trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum elevation of 4.50 m AOD in the west of the site area falling away slightly to 3.20m AOD in the south-east of the site and to 1.90m AOD in the north-west.</p> <p>The investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 11 of the 66 trenches. A very small quantity of residual struck flint artefacts suggest some later prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity appears to be related to a settlement of Early Iron Age date with a possible enclosure ditch associated with further ditches, a storage pit, gullies, and postholes.</p> <p>Securely dated medieval activity was limited to quarry pitting in the east of the site.</p>				



## OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: archaeol6-261598

#### Project details

**Project name** Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Armour Heritage to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed development of land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex. Sixty-six trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural geology at a maximum elevation of 4.50 m AOD in the west of the site area falling away slightly to 3.20m AOD in the south-east of the site and to 1.90m AOD in the north-west.

**Short description of the project** The investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 11 of the 66 trenches. A very small quantity of residual struck flint artefacts suggest some later prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity appears to be related to a settlement of Early Iron Age date with a possible enclosure ditch associated with further ditches, a storage pit, gullies, and postholes.

Securely dated medieval activity was limited to quarry pitting in the east of the site.

**Project dates** Start: 25-07-2016 End: 12-08-2016

**Previous/future work** Yes / Not known

**Any associated project reference codes** LNR16 - Sitecode

**Type of project** Field evaluation

**Site status** None

**Current Land use** Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed

**Monument type** DITCH Early Iron Age

**Monument type** QUARRY PIT Medieval

**Methods & techniques** "Sample Trenches"

**Development type** Rural residential

**Prompt** Planning condition

**Position in the planning process** After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

#### Project location

**Country** England

**Site location** WEST SUSSEX ARUN LITTLEHAMPTON Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex.

**Study area** 8.5 Hectares

**Site coordinates** TQ 03351 04203 50.827561154153 -0.532384936298 50 49 39 N 000 31 56 W Point

Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.34m Max: 4.5m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Consultant
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Armour Heritage
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton, West Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	2016342
Date	2016

Issuer or publisher ASE  
Place of issue or publication Portslade  
Entered by Hayley Nicholls (h.nicholls@ucl.ac.uk)  
Entered on 2 September 2016

**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches: list of recorded contexts**

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
T104	104/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.20-0.25	4.97
T104	104/002	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.25	
T104	104/003	Layer	Landfill?	2.2	
T104	104/004	Layer	Natural	0	2.27
T105	105/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.15-0.20	5.40
T105	105/002	Layer	Made ground	0.05-0.20	
T105	105/003	Layer	Landfill?	0.1	
T105	105/004	Layer	Modern spoil heap material	0.20-0.30	
T105	105/005	Layer	Natural	0	4.57
T110	110/001	Layer	Road surface and crushed stone	0.10-0.20	4.97
T110	110/002	Layer	Made ground	0.40-0.50	
T110	110/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.40
T112	112/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.60	5.13
T112	112/002	Layer	Made ground	0.35-0.40	
T112	112/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.13
T113	113/001	Layer	Made ground	0.40-0.75	5.03
T113	113/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.3	
T113	113/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.33
T114	114/001	Layer	Made ground	0.35-0.40	5.17
T114	114/002	Layer	Landfill?	0.33-0.60	
T114	114/003	Layer	Tarmac	0.02	
T114	114/004	Layer	Contaminated natural	0.4	4.17
T114	114/005	Layer	Natural	0	3.77
T115	115/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.12	5.26
T115	115/002	Layer	Made ground	0.28	
T115	115/003	Layer	Landfill?	1.6	4.85
T116	116/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.70	5.33
T116	116/002	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.60	
T116	116/003	Layer	Landfill?	0.1	
T116	116/004	Layer	Landfill?	0.05	4.83
T117	117/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.60	5.01
T117	117/002	Layer	Made ground	0.9	
T117	117/003	Layer	Natural	0	3.91
T117	117/004	Layer	Landfill?	1.4	4.63
T118	118/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	4.98
T118	118/002	Layer	Made ground	1.60-1.70	

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
T118	118/003	Layer	Contaminated natural	0	3.18
T118	118/004	Layer	Natural	0	3.76
T118	118/005	Layer	Made ground	0.1	
T118	118/006	Layer	Made ground	0.95	
T118	118/007	Layer	Made ground	0.2	
T119	119/001	Layer	Made ground	0.35-0.60	5.10
T119	119/002	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.30	
T119	119/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.55
T120	120/001	Layer	Made ground	0.35-0.40	5.05
T120	120/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.2	
T120	120/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.45
T121	121/001	Layer	Made ground	0.05-0.20	4.96
T121	121/002	Layer	Natural	0	4.91
T121	121/003	Layer	Road surface and crushed stone	0.15	
T122	122/001	Layer	Made ground	0.10-0.65	4.97
T122	122/002	Layer	Natural	0	4.87
T123	123/001	Layer	Road surface and crushed stone	0.1	5.54
T123	123/002	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.50	
T123	123/003	Layer	Natural	0	5.14
T123	123/004	Layer	Made ground	0.4	
T124	124/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.24-0.33	5.81
T124	124/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.42-0.61	
T124	124/003	Layer	Natural	0	5.15
T126	126/001	Layer	Made ground	0.35-0.55	5.07
T126	126/002	Fill	Modern service trench fill	0.25	
T126	126/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.72
T127	127/001	Layer	Made ground	1.10-1.30	5.02
T127	127/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.10-0.20	
T127	127/003	Layer	Natural	0	3.82
T128	128/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.1	4.98
T128	128/002	Layer	Made ground	1.10-1.25	
T128	128/003	Layer	Natural	0	3.58
T129	129/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.10-0.15	4.73
T129	129/002	Layer	Made ground	0.2	
T129	129/003	Layer	Landfill?	0.25	4.38
T129	129/004	Layer	Made ground	0.8	
T129	129/005	Layer	Made ground	0.3	
T130	130/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.50	4.02
T130	130/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10-0.40	

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
T130	130/003	Layer	Made ground	0.15-0.60	
T130	130/004	Layer	Made ground	0.05-0.50	
T130	130/005	Layer	Natural	0	2.12
T131	131/001	Layer	Made ground	0.50-1.30	3.95
T131	131/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.45
T131	131/003	Fill	Modern backfill	0.3	
T132	132/001	Layer	Made ground	0.40-0.90	5.03
T132	132/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.20-0.25	
T132	132/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.00
T133	133/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.05-0.16	4.98
T133	133/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.09-0.54	
T133	133/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.46
T133	133/004	Layer	Made ground	0.85	
T136	136/001	Layer	Made ground	0.56-1.39	5.74
T136	136/002	Layer	Natural	0	4.90
T139	139/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.40	5.01
T139	139/002	Layer	Natural	0	4.05
T140	140/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.30	4.55
T140	140/002	Layer	Natural	0	4.033
T141	141/001	Layer	Made ground	0.18-0.27	4.15
T141	141/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.80
T142	142/001	Layer	Made ground	0.27-0.69	4.37
T142	142/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.78
T143	143/001	Layer	Made ground	0.25-0.55	4.02
T143	143/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.66
T144	144/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.50	4.24
T144	144/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.74
T145	145/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.40	4.04
T145	145/002	Layer	Made ground	0.15-0.20	
T145	145/003	Layer	Made ground	0.3	
T145	145/004	Layer	Natural	0	3.64
T146	146/001	Layer	Topsoil/ made ground?	0.40-0.45	3.77
T146	146/002	Layer	Made ground	0.25-0.40	
T146	146/003	Layer	Made ground	0.25-0.40	
T146	146/004	Layer	Natural	0	2.67

Trench	Context	Type	Interpretation	Depth	Height
T146	146/005	Deposit	Buried soil horizon?	0.20-0.40	
T146	146/006	Deposit	Buried soil horizon?	0.20-0.30	
T148	148/001	Layer	Made ground	0.32-0.42	3.90
T148	148/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.27
T149	149/001	Layer	Made ground	0.25-0.30	4.09
T149	149/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.38
T150	150/001	Layer	Made ground	0.32-0.41	4.66
T150	150/002	Layer	Natural	0	4.07
T152	152/001	Layer	Made ground/ topsoil?	0.30-0.45	5.09
T152	152/002	Layer	Made ground/ subsoil?	0.33-0.54	
T152	152/003	Layer	Natural	0	4.11
T155	155/001	Layer	Made ground	0.23-0.42	4.47
T155	155/002	Layer	Made ground	0.13-0.38	
T155	155/003	Layer	Made ground	0.17-0.23	
T155	155/004	Layer	Natural	0	3.68
T156	156/001	Layer	Made ground	0.17-0.32	4.07
T156	156/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.63
T157	157/001	Layer	Made ground	0.27-0.36	3.93
T157	157/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.56
T158	158/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.35	3.80
T158	158/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.32
T159	159/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.40	3.63
T159	159/002	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.35	
T159	159/003	Layer	Made ground	0.2	
T159	159/004	Layer	Natural	0	2.68
T160	160/001	Layer	Made ground	0.26-0.37	3.62
T160	160/002	Layer	Natural	0	3.09
T167	167/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.40	3.72
T167	167/002	Layer	Made ground	0.40-0.45	
T167	167/003	Layer	Made ground	0.25	
T167	167/004	Layer	Natural foreshore deposit	0	2.62
T169	169/001	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.30	3.48
T169	169/002	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.35	
T169	169/003	Layer	Natural	0	2.71
T170	170/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.40	3.52
T170	170/002	Layer	Made ground	0.05-0.20	

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Height</b>
T170	170/003	Layer	Natural	0	2.93
T171	171/001	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.40	3.4
T171	171/002	Layer	Made ground	0.30-0.55	
T171	171/003	Layer	Made ground	0.20-0.40	
T171	171/004	Layer	Natural	0	1.82
T175	175/001	Layer	Made ground/ topsoil?	0.30-0.50	3.41
T175	175/002	Layer	Made ground	0.10-0.20	
T175	175/003	Layer	Made ground/ Buried soil horizon?	0.3	
T175	175/004	Layer	Made ground	0.5	
T175	175/005	Layer	Natural	0	1.45
T175	175/006	Deposit	Natural? / fill?	0.3	



**Appendix 2: Residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams**

Sample Number	Context	Parent	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	Sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	165/012	165/011	Linear	40	40	*	<1	**	<1	*	<1	**	20	*	<1					FCF ****/ 805g - burnt clay */ <1g - mag. mat. **/ 4g - flint */ <1g - pottery */ 27g - coal */ <1g
2	165/018	165/017	Pit	40	40	**	1	**	1	*	<1	**	18	**	2	**	<1	*	<1	pottery */ 72g - burnt clay */ 6g - mag. mat. **/ 6g - flint */ 96g - burnt stone */ 57g - FCF ****/ 1501g

**Appendix 3: Flot quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)**

Sample Number	Context	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	
1	165/012	5	30	30	80	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> / <i>Hordeum</i> sp.(2)	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	++				
2	165/018	8	50	50	30	30	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> <i>dicoccum</i> / <i>spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ / ++	**	Poaceae (large&small), cf <i>Fallopia</i> <i>convolvulus</i>	+ / ++	*	<i>Raphanus</i> <i>Raphanistrum</i> (pod)	++	

## Appendix 4 – Addendum: Trenches 181 to 191

### **Introduction**

The majority of the trenches were excavated in an area of the site formally occupied by buildings, which showed clear evidence of ground reduction/terracing/truncation. The exception was Trench 185. The planned location of a number of the trenches was found to be flooded, or to be occupied by trees or bushes, so the positions of some of the trenches were altered (Figures 2 and 16). All trenches were 25m in length unless otherwise stated. No significant archaeological deposits were encountered and no artefacts were recovered from the overburden.

### **Trench 181**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
181/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	1.2m	2.12 – 2.24

Trench 181 was located in the footprint of a recently demolished building. The only context encountered in this trench was an extremely loose mixed deposit of made ground, context [181/001], a mixture of redeposited clay and chalk which was waterlogged and prone to collapse. A sondage excavated at the southern end of the trench showed this extended to over 1.2m in depth; the trench was abandoned and backfilled.

### **Trench 182**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
182/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.06	2.18 – 2.19
182/002	Layer	Chalk	Trench	Trench	-	2.12 – 2.16

Trench 182 was located adjacent to the site of a recently demolished building. The only two contexts encountered were a thin layer of demolition rubble consisting of crushed concrete, tarmac and brick rubble, context [182/001], which directly overlay 'natural' chalk, context [182/002]. The surface of the chalk had been truncated by concrete and services and by the teeth of a machine bucket during recent demolition.

### **Trench 183**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
183/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.19	2.43 – 2.49
183/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.72	
183/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.49 – 1.78

Trench 183 was located in an area of grass situated between two recently demolished buildings. The overburden consisted of a humic mid brown silty clay topsoil, context [183/001] and an orangey brown silty clay subsoil, context [183/002], which directly overlay the 'natural' brownish orange clay, with occasional exposures of the surface of the underlying chalk, context [183/003]. The surface of the 'natural' had been heavily disturbed by a service trench.

**Trench 184**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
184/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.71	1.63 – 1.90
184/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.03 – 1.32

Trench 184 was located in the footprint of a recently demolished building. The only two contexts encountered where a layer of rubble consisting of flint gravel, concrete and brick rubble, context [184/001], which directly overlay the 'natural' brownish orange clay, context [184/002].

**Trench 185**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
185/001	Layer	Topsoil	Trench	Trench	0.21	3.05 – 3.19
185/002	Layer	Subsoil	Trench	Trench	0.66	
185/003	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	2.21 – 2.37

Trench 185 was excavated in the only area of the site which had not been terraced/truncated. The contexts were similar to those seen in Trench 183, but there was no obvious truncation from any source.

**Trench 186**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
186/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.24	1.76 – 1.82
186/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.49 – 1.66

Trench 186 was located in the footprint of a recently demolished building. The contexts were similar to those encountered in Trench 184.

**Trench 187**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness	Heights (mAOD)
---------	------	-------------	---------------	--------------	------------------------	----------------

					m	
187/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.59	1.56 – 1.67
187/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.02 – 1.42

Trench 187 was located in the footprint of a recently demolished building. The contexts were similar to those encountered in Trench 184.

### **Trench 188**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
188/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.54	1.59 – 1.68
188/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.23 – 1.26

Trench 188 was located in the footprint of a recently demolished building. The contexts were similar to those encountered in Trench 184.

### **Trench 189**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
189/001	Layer	Hardstanding	Trench	Trench	0.78	1.94 – 1.97
189/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.2 – 1.33

Trench 189 was located in the only part of the site close to its planned location which was not flooded. It could only be excavated to a length of 4m in this position. The only encountered contexts were a thick layer of hardstanding made up of crushed concrete, brick, tarmac and grey roadstone, context [189/001], which directly overly the 'natural' brownish orange clay, context [189/002].

### **Trench 190**

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
190/001	Layer	Hardstanding	Trench	Trench	0.78	2.11 – 2.13
190/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.34 – 1.54

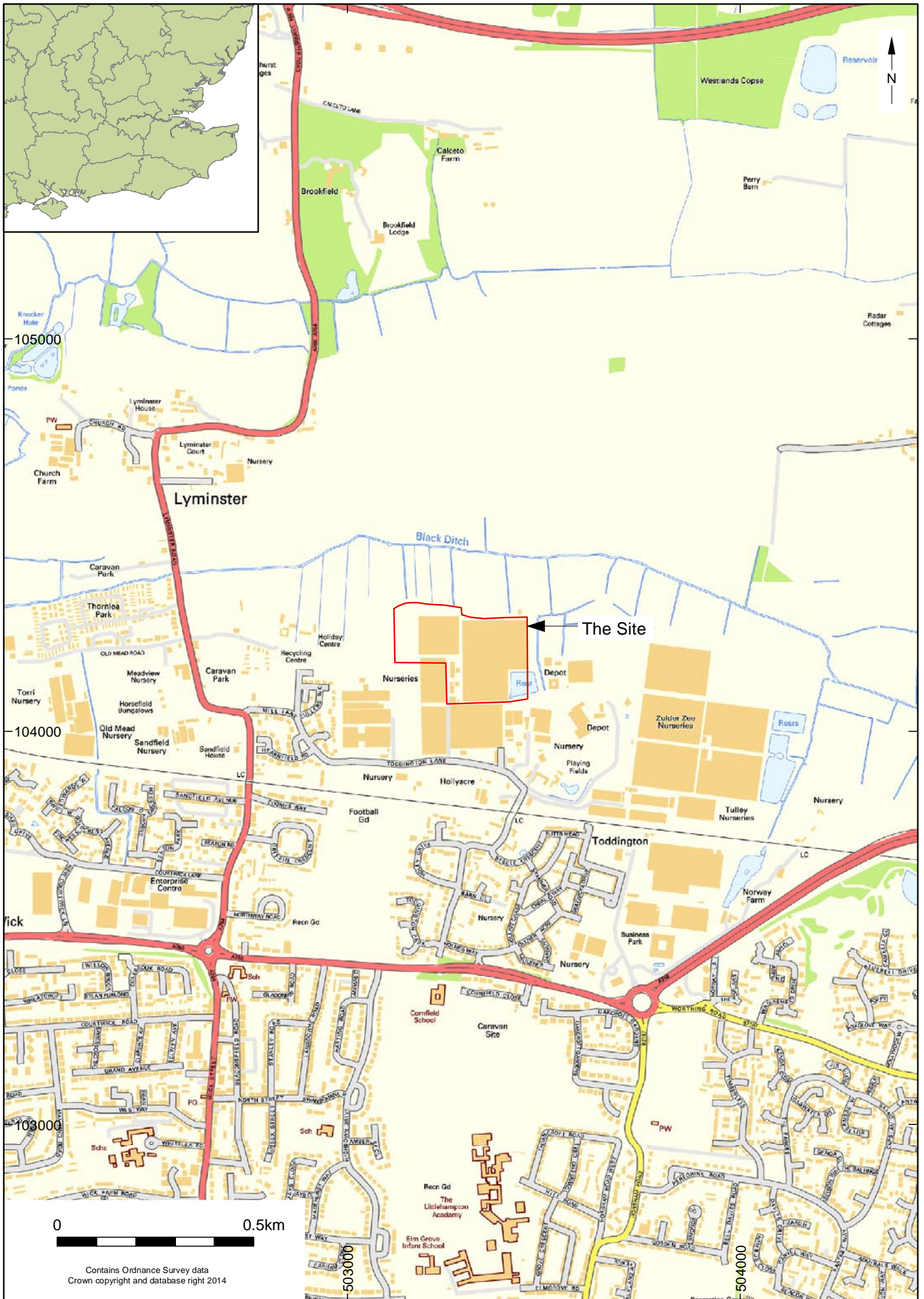
Trench 190 was located in the only part of the site close to its planned location which was not flooded. Only a 2m length of trench could be excavated. The contexts were similar to those encountered in Trench 189; the hardstanding was of similar thickness.

### **Trench 191**

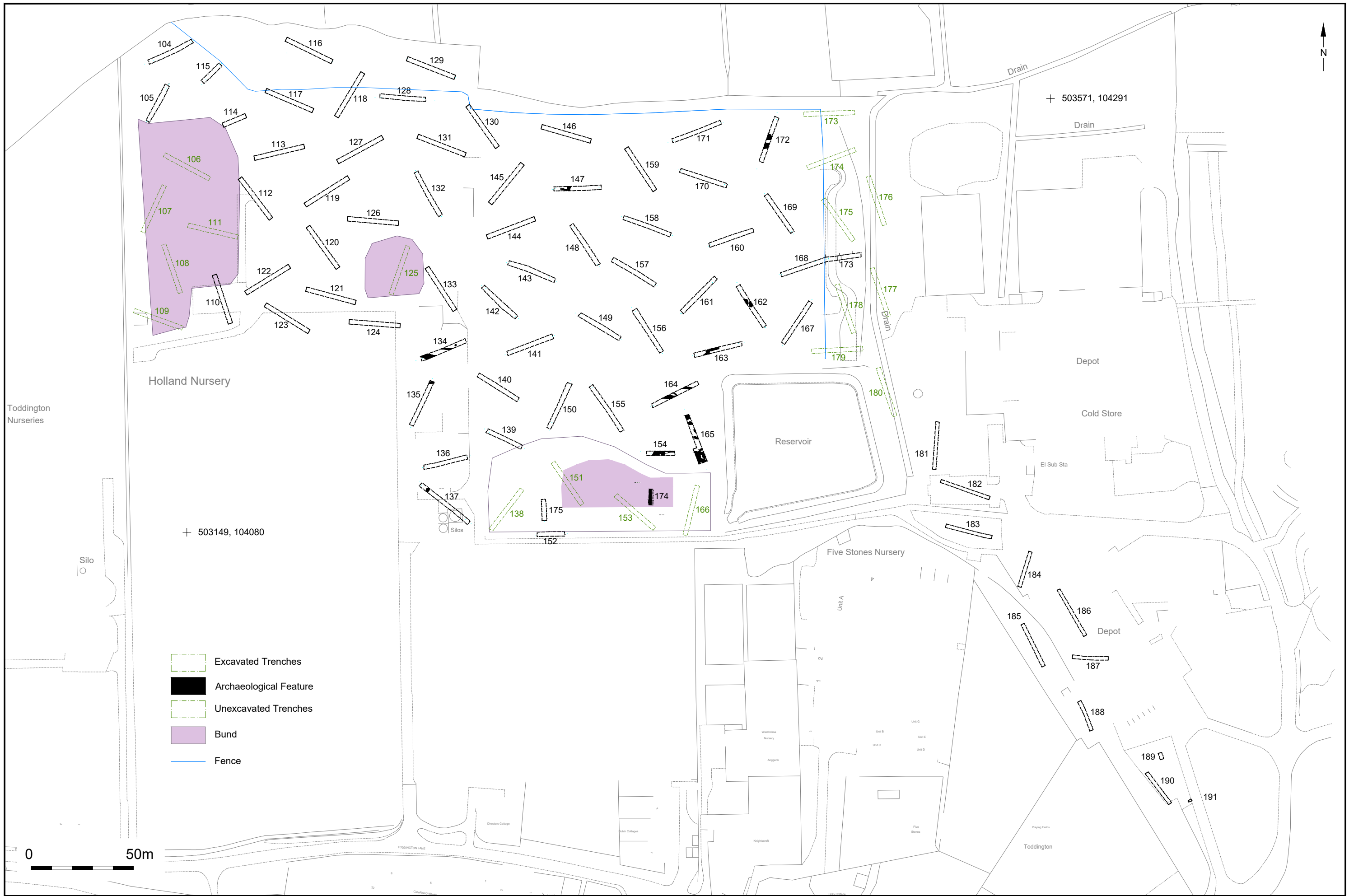
Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Max. Deposit Thickness m	Heights (mAOD)
---------	------	-------------	------------------	-----------------	--------------------------------	-------------------

191/001	Layer	Made Ground	Trench	Trench	0.54	1.77 – 1.84
191/002	Layer	'Natural'	Trench	Trench	-	1.04

Trench 188 was located within the area of hardstanding. The contexts were similar to those encountered in Trench 189. The 'natural' had been heavily disturbed by a service trench.



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.1
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.2
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		



+ 503255, 104172



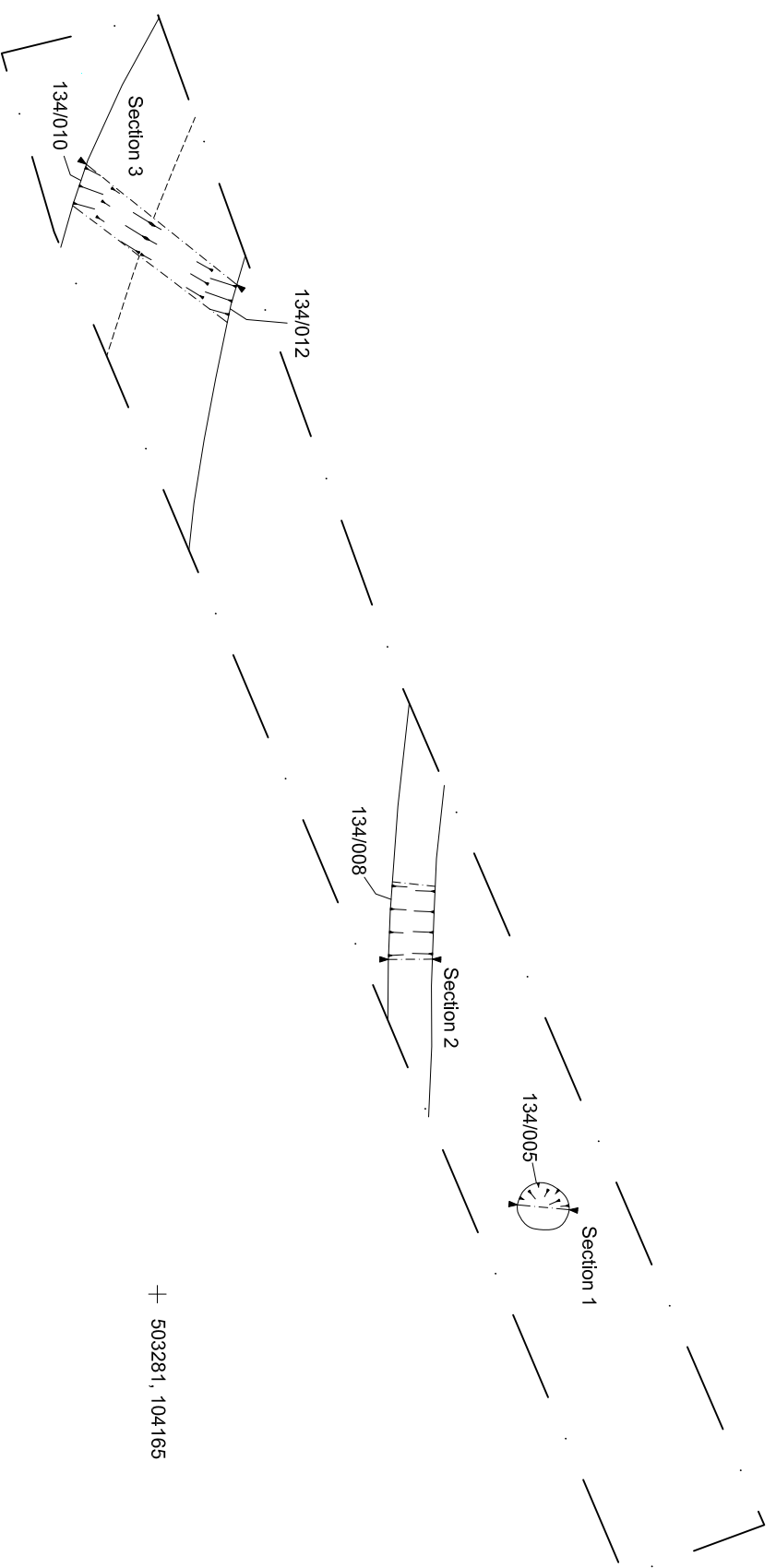
134/005 looking east



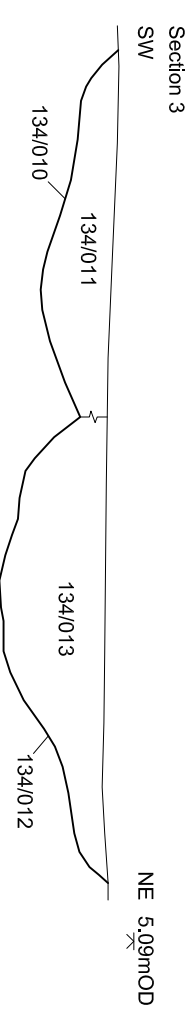
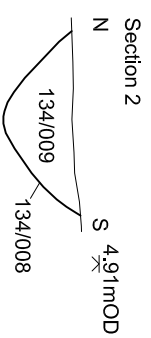
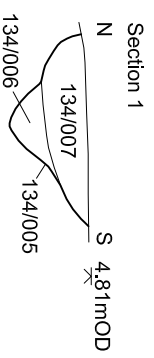
134/008 looking east



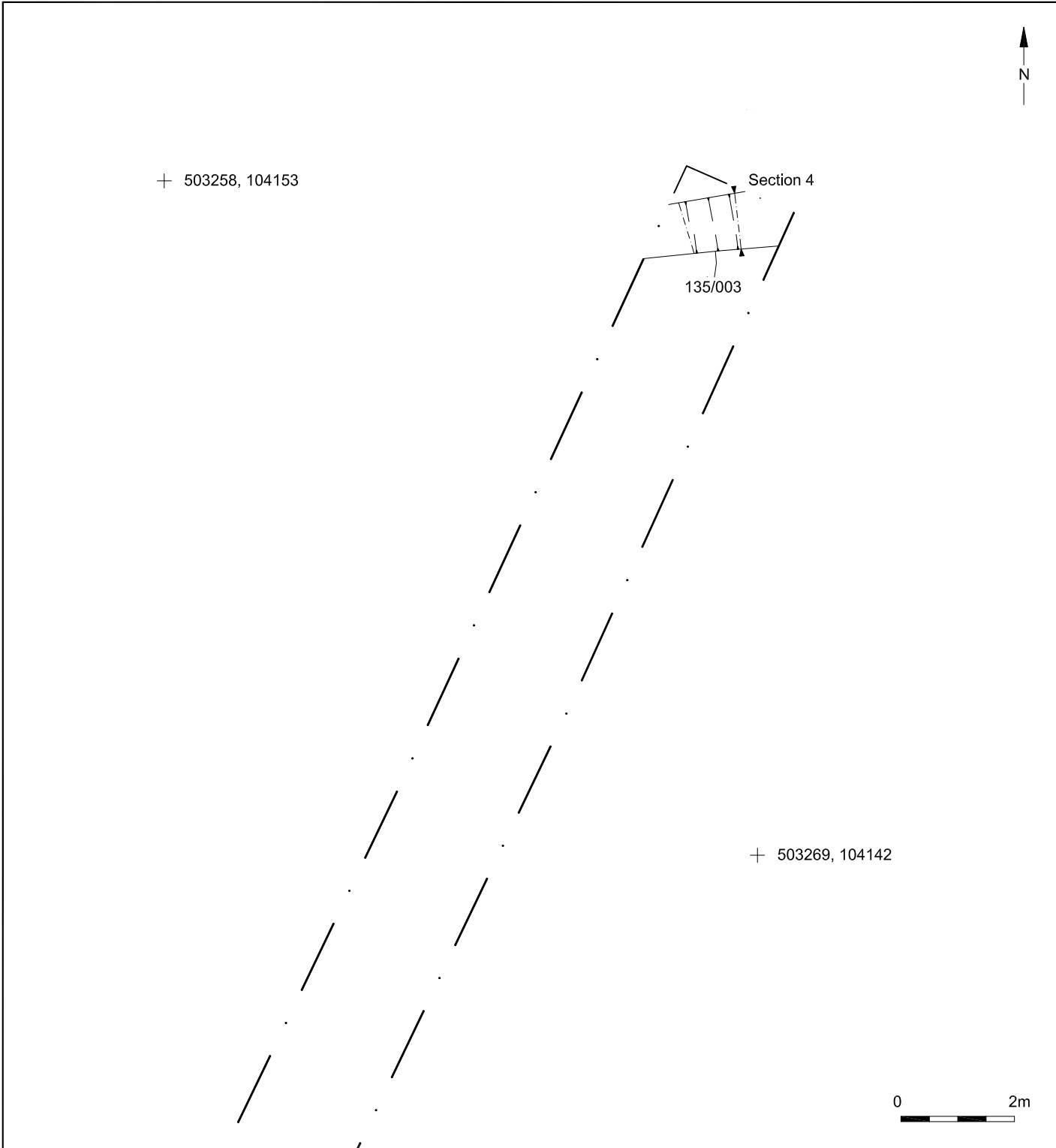
134/010 and 134/012 looking north-west



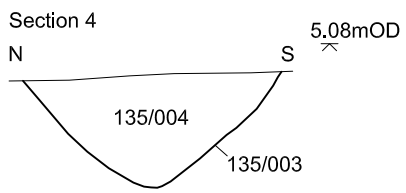
0 2m



0 0.5m

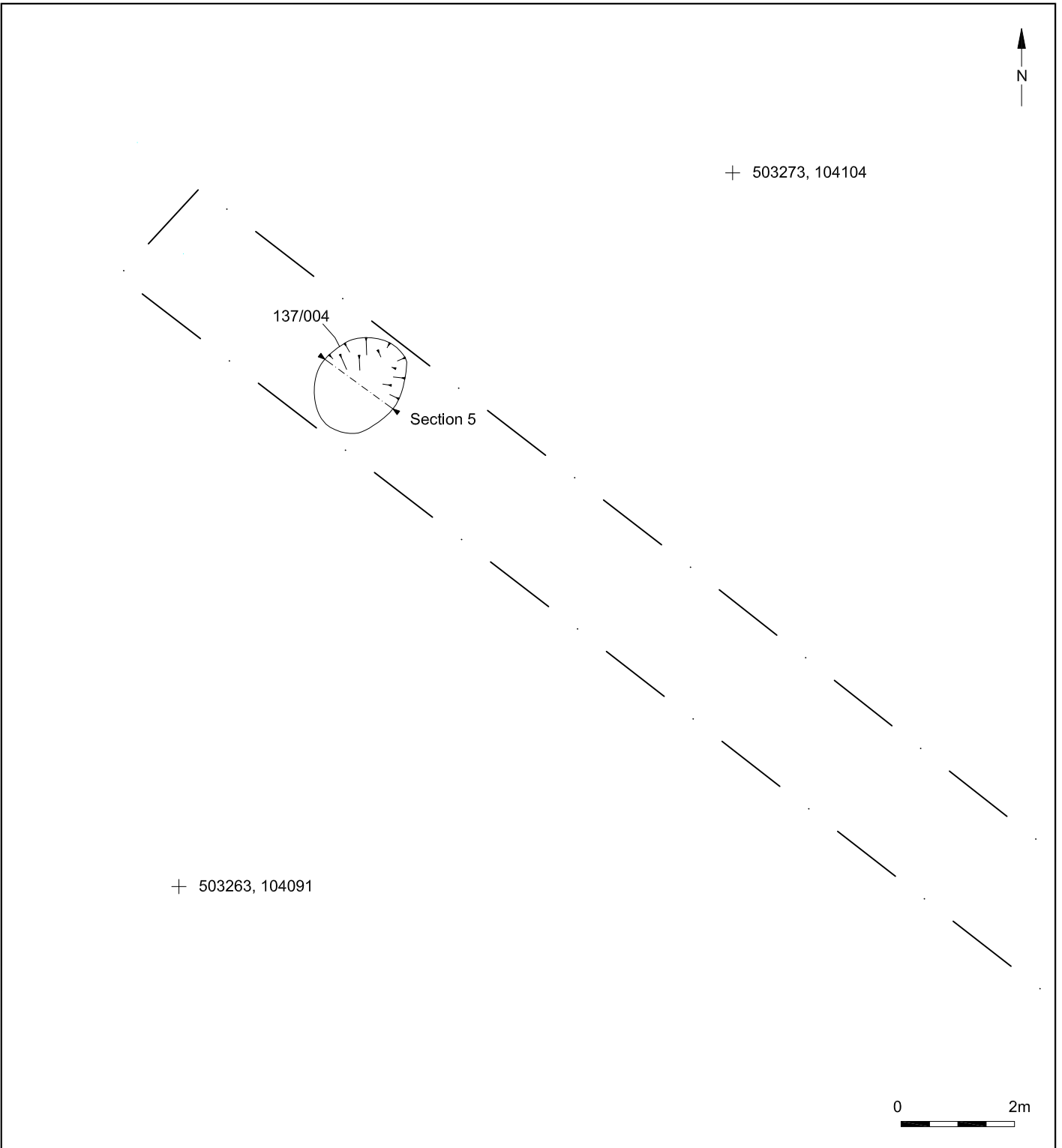


135/003 looking east

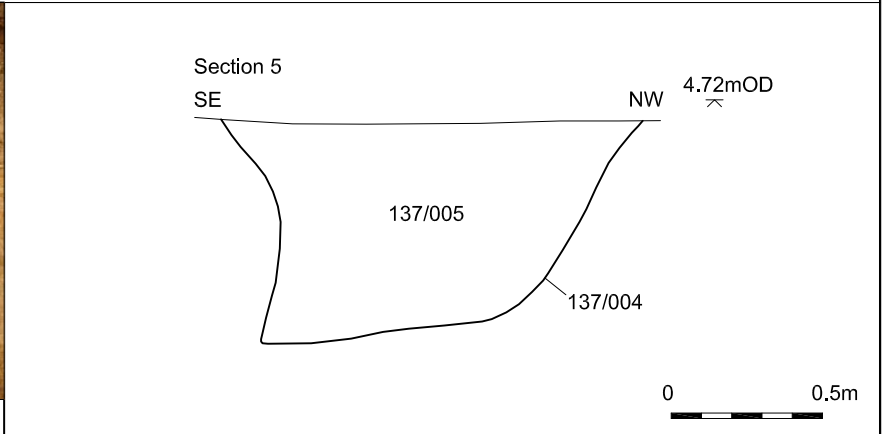


0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.4
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench 135 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		

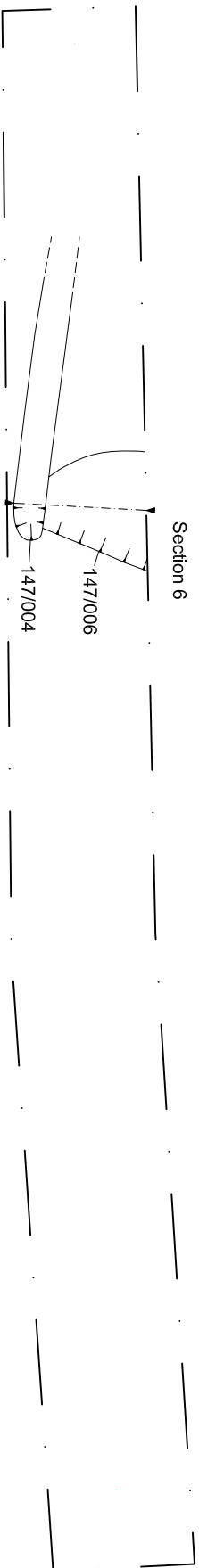
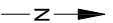


137/004 looking south-west



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddlington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.5
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench 137 plan, section and photograph	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		

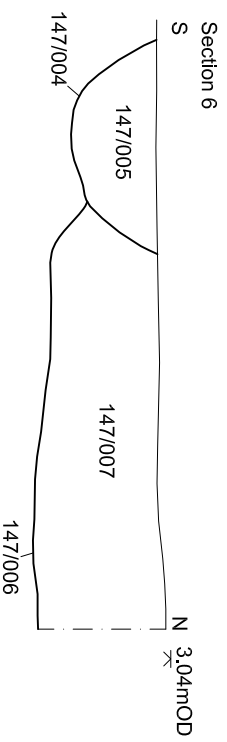
+ 503328, 104251



+ 503346, 104242



147/004 and 147/006 looking west

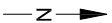


0 0.5m

0 2m

<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.6
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016		
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG	Trench 147 plan, section and photograph	

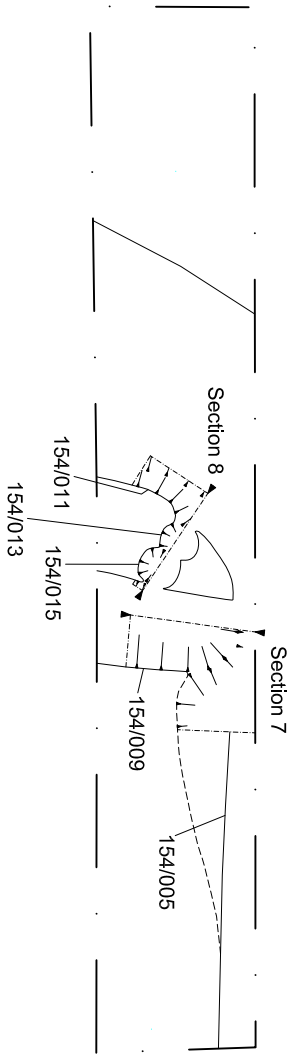
+ 503365, 104121



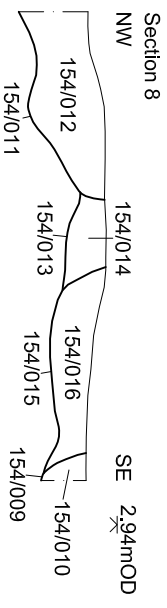
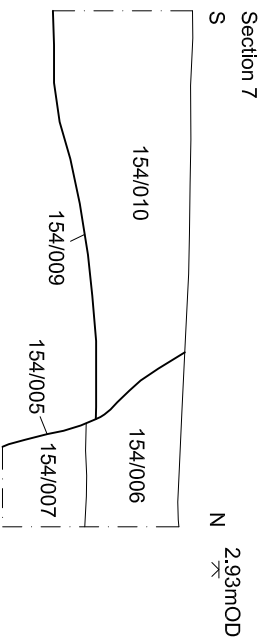
154/005 and 154/009 looking west

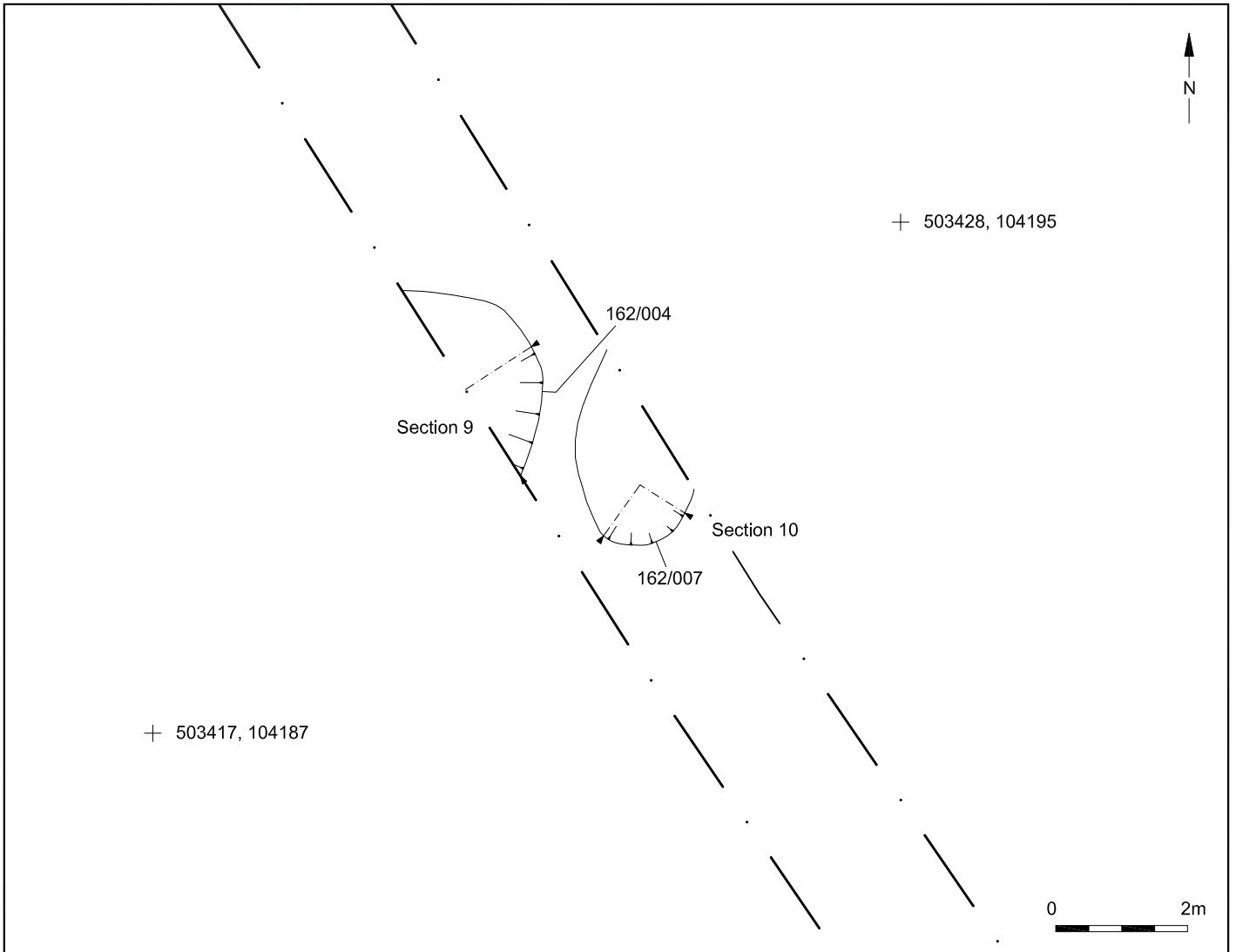


154/009, 011, 013 and 015 looking north-east



+ 503384, 104115

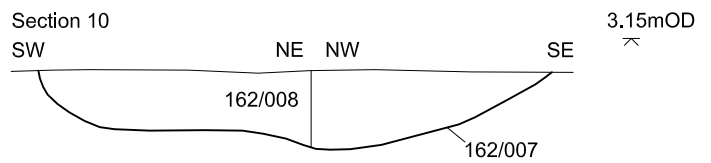
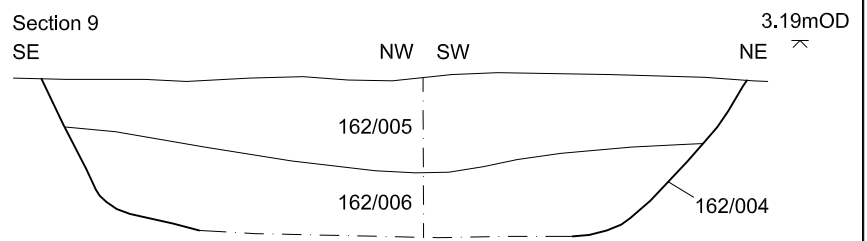




162/004 looking north-west

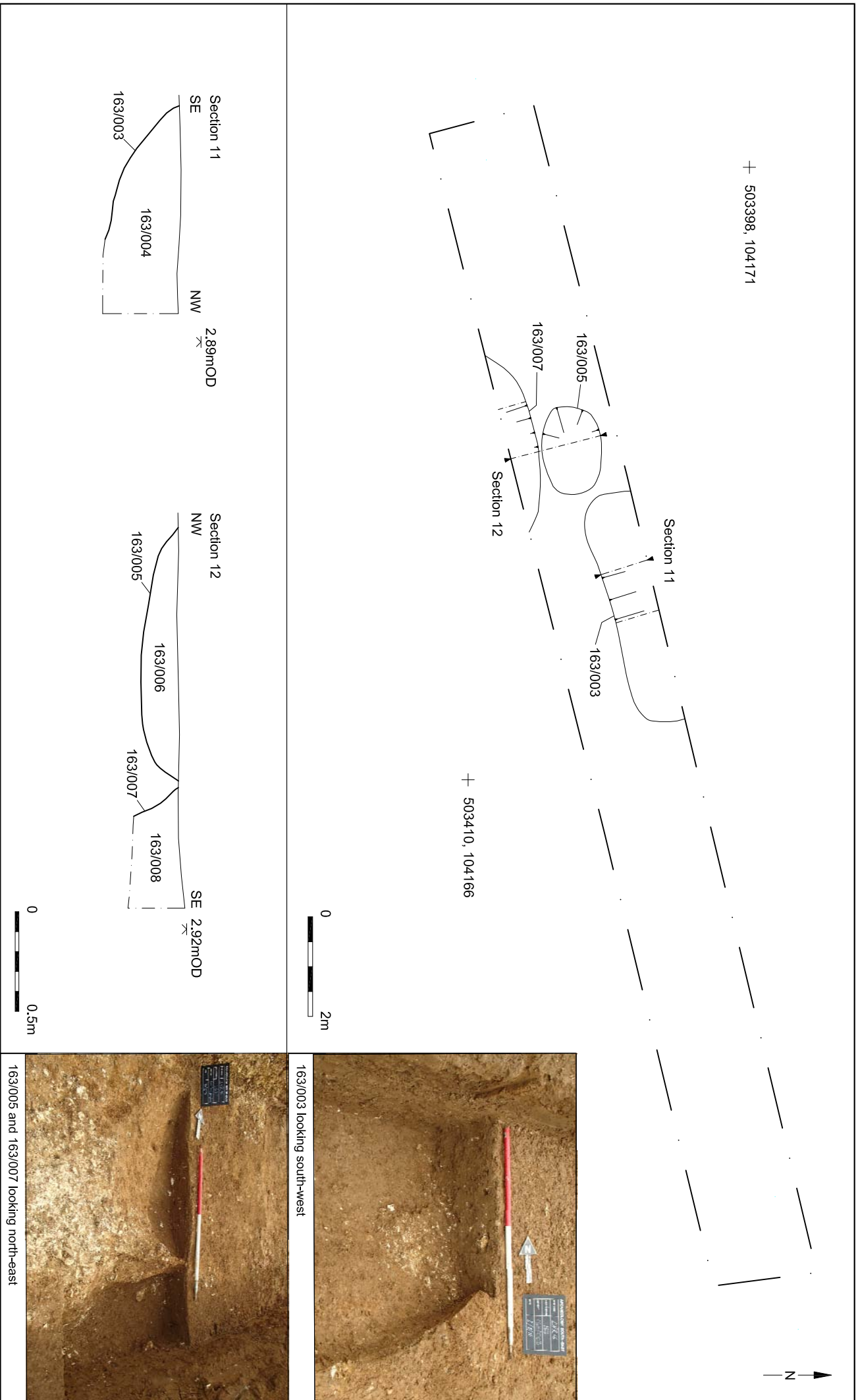


162/007 looking north

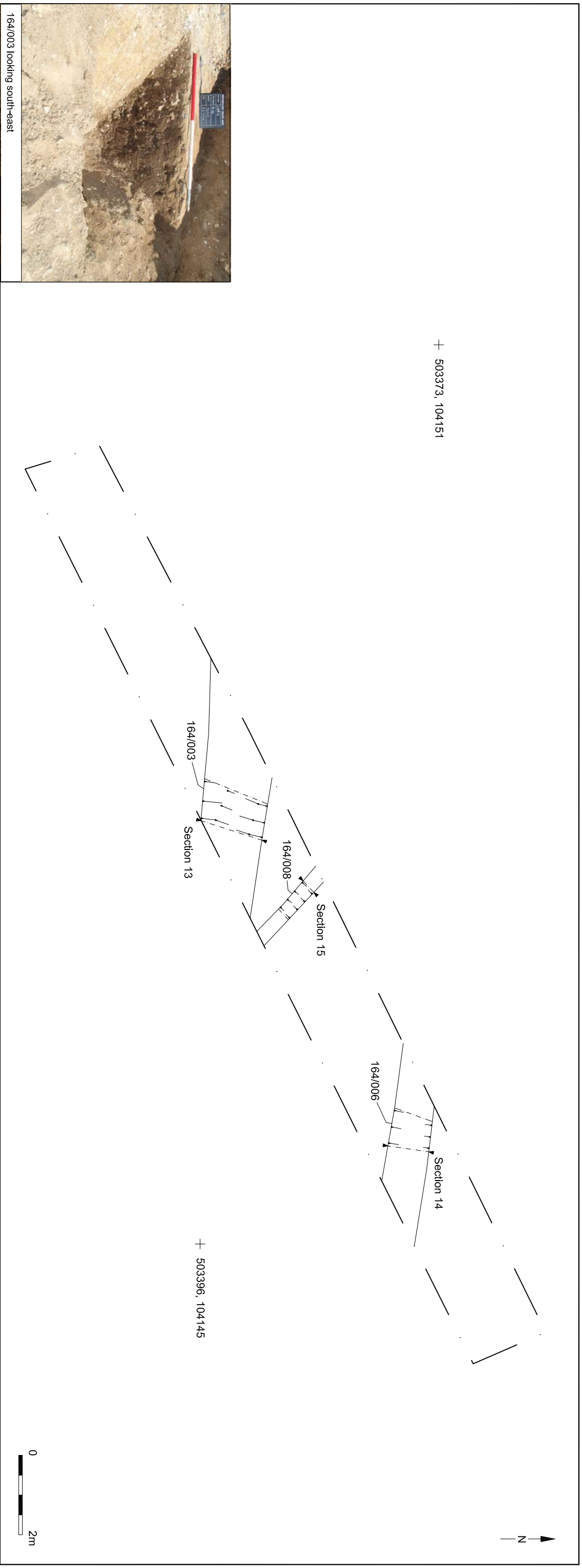


0 0.5m

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.8
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench 162 plan, sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		



<b>© Archaeology South-East</b>		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench 163 plan, sections and photographs
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG	
		Fig.9



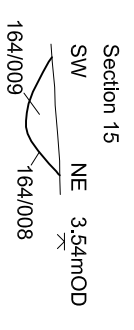
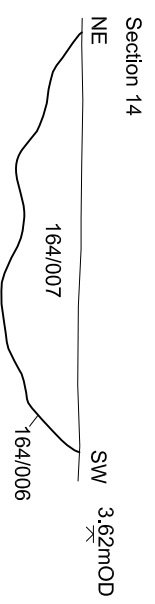
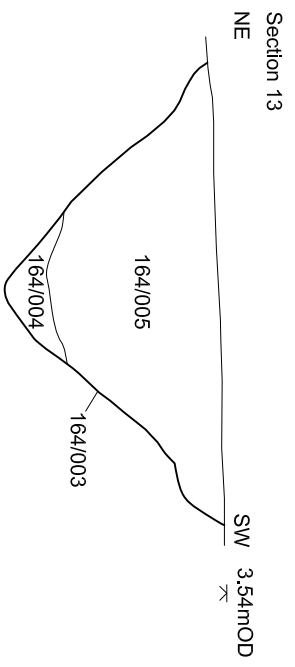
164/003 looking south-east



164/006 looking south-east

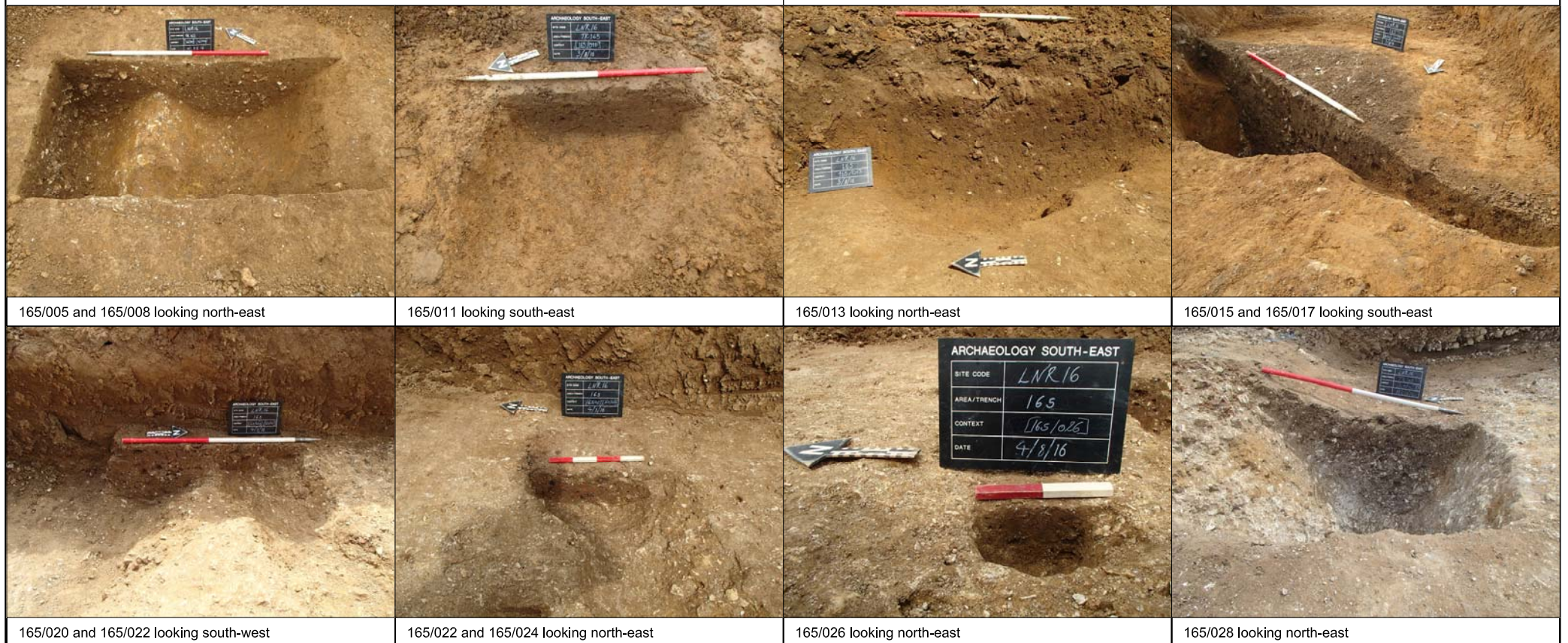
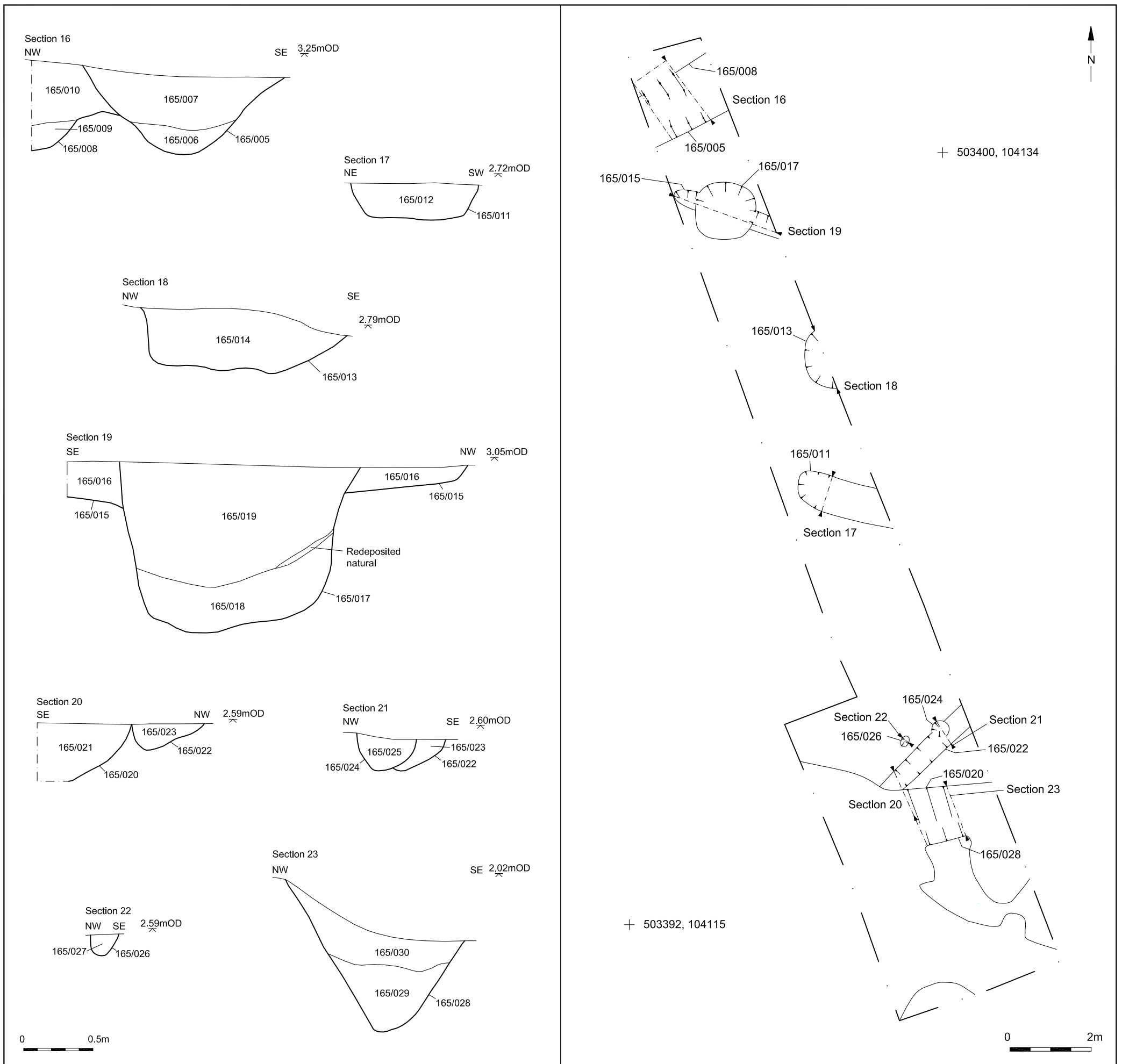


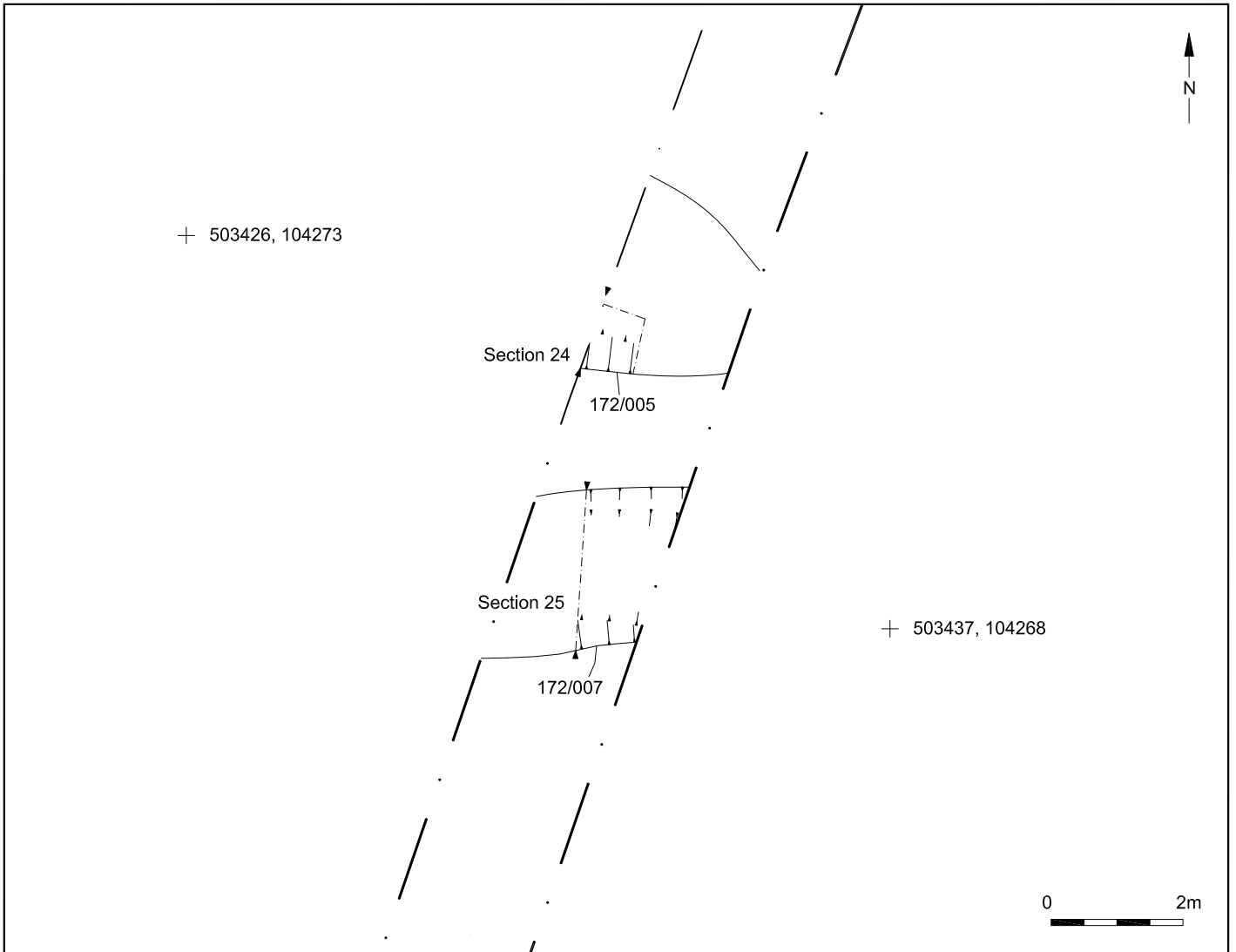
164/008 looking north-west



0 0.5m



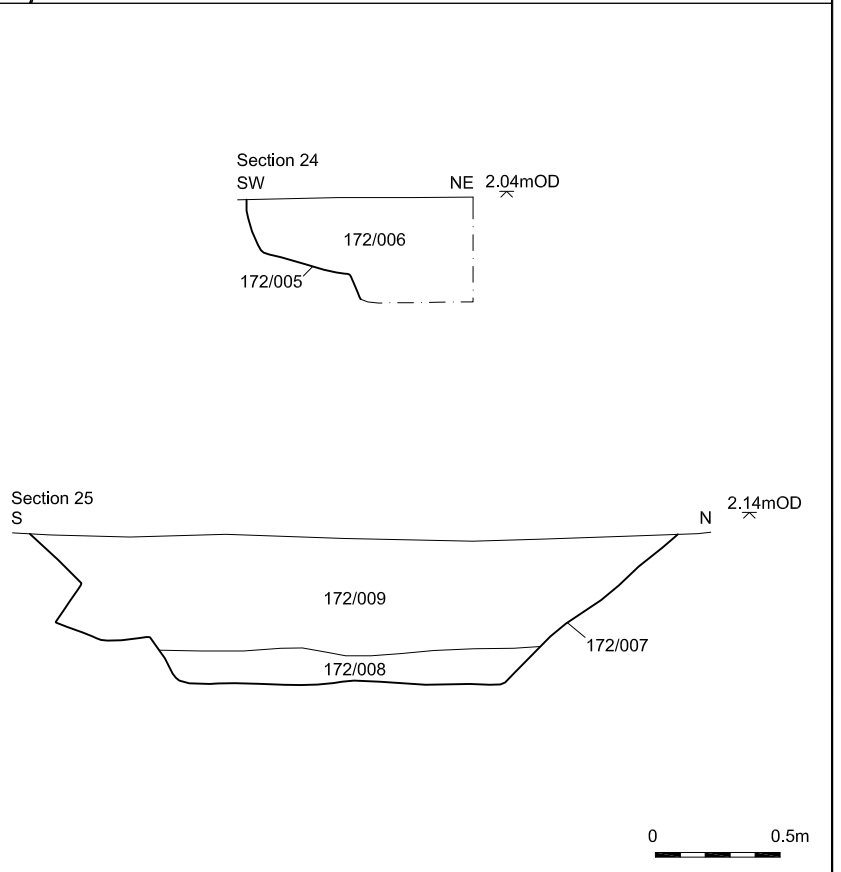




172/005 looking north-west



172/007 looking west

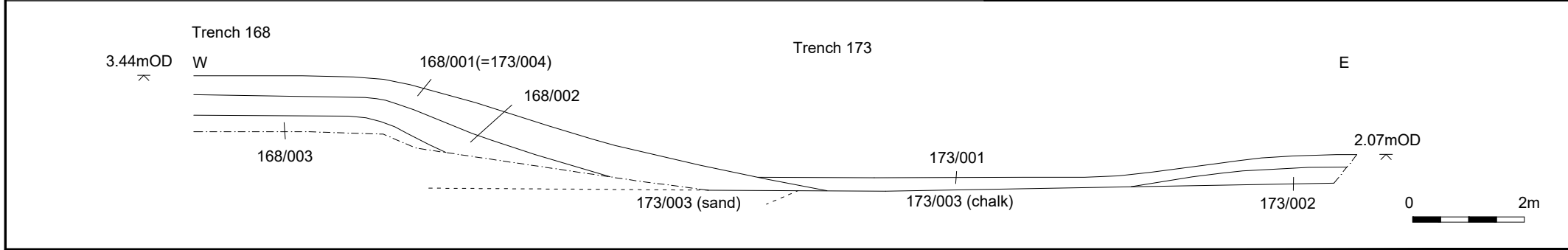




Trench 173 looking east to bank



Trench 173 looking west to made ground



© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench 173 plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		



+ 503368, 104104



Trench 174 with 174/005 looking south

Trench 174 with 174/005 looking north

+ 503380, 104088

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig.14
Project Ref: 160459	August 2016	Trench 174 plan and photographs	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: LG		





Trench 183 looking south-east



Trench 185 looking south-west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Toddington Lane (Phase 4), Littlehampton	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 160459	Feb 2017	Trenches 183 and 185: photographs	
Report Ref: 2016342	Drawn by: JLR		

**Sussex Office**

Units 1 & 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**Essex Office**

27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**London Office**

Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
[www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

