

**An Archaeological Evaluation
on Land West of Westergate,
West Sussex.**

**NGR: 493580 104670
(SU 9358 0467)**

Planning Ref: APP/C3810/A/14/2220943

**ASE Project No: 7487
Site Code: LWW15**

**ASE Report No: 2015258
OASIS id: archaeol6-219847**

By Hayley Nicholls

**With contributions by
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, and Karine le Hégarat
Illustrations by John Cook and Lauren Gibson**



AUGUST 2015

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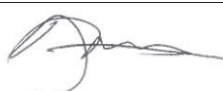
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Orion Heritage, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Westergate, West Sussex (NGR 493580 104670). A total of 17 archaeological trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural sandy clay at a maximum height of 9.80m AOD in the south-western corner of the site (Trench 15), falling away to 9.36m AOD in the south-east corner of the site (Trench 17) and 9.17m AOD in the north-east corner (Trench 4).

A small quantity of residual struck flint suggests some activity of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity recorded appears to be related to a large sub-rectangular enclosure of probable Middle-Late Iron Age date, with a range of internal associated internal features indicative of occupation, including pits ditches, gullies and postholes.

Medieval activity is limited to a single pit of possible 13th-14th century date. Post-medieval features comprise field boundary ditches, some of which are present on some century Ordnance Survey maps.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (AS), the contracting division of the UCL Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA) was commissioned by Orion Heritage, on behalf of their client Hallam Land Management Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed residential development of land west at Westergate, West Sussex, hereafter referred to as 'the site'. The site is centred in National Grid Reference (NGR) 493580 104670 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is roughly rectangular in shape, encompasses approximately 3.2 hectares and is currently rough pasture. The site is bounded to the south by paddocks, to the north by arable fields, to the east by Aldingbourne Primary School and the rear gardens of properties fronting on to Lamorna Gardens, and to the west by the rear gardens of properties fronting on to Hook Lane.
- 1.2.2 The site is essentially flat and lies at c. 10m AOD. According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2015) the bedrock geology of the site comprises London Clay Formation – clay, silt and sand overlain by river terrace deposits of sand silt and clay.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 A *Desk-Based Assessment* for the site was produced by CgMs Consulting Ltd. (CgMs 2013), in support of a planning application for residential development. It concluded that there was moderate potential for remains of all prehistoric periods and of the Roman period to be present.
- 1.3.2 On appeal, planning permission (APP/C3810/A/14/2220943) was granted by Arun District Council (ADC), subject to conditions. Condition 23 states that:
- 23) An archaeological investigation of the site shall be carried out at the expense of the developer in accordance with a specification (written scheme of investigation) to be submitted to, and agreed in writing by, the Local Planning Authority before the commencement of building works.*
- 1.3.3 A trial trench evaluation comprising seventeen 40m x 1.8m trenches was therefore proposed as an initial stage of developer funded fieldwork.
- 1.3.4 A *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by ASE (2015) prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. This outlined the research 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.

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 13th and 21st July 2015. The fieldwork work was supervised by Hayley Nicholls (Archaeologist) with assistance from Simon Stevens and Greg Priestley-Bell (Senior Archaeologists), Suzie Westall (Archaeologist), and John Cook and Vasilis Tsamis (Surveyors). The fieldwork was managed by Paul Mason and post-excavation by Jim Stevenson and Diccon Hart.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background information has been drawn from the *Desk-based Assessment* of the site, with due acknowledgement (CgMs 2013).

2.2 Prehistoric

- 2.2.1 An assemblage of Mesolithic flint artefacts including scrapers, cores, core rejuvenation flakes, waste flakes and blades have been recorded 400m to the north of the site (MWS6802). The assemblage has been interpreted as representing a flint working site rather than an occupation site.
- 2.2.2 An assemblage of Neolithic flints including three scrapers and 26 waste flint flakes have been recorded c. 500m to the north of the site (MWS7795). An undated, but probable Mesolithic or Neolithic flint artefact scatter, has also been recorded in close proximity (MWS6803).

2.3 Roman

- 2.3.1 A single cremation burial and Roman pottery has been recorded c. 700m to the north of the site, immediately to the south of Nyton (MWS1283). At least two further graves, Roman pottery and a wall have also been recorded in a back garden of a house c. 1km to the north west of the site (MWS7081). Little is known about the context of these finds but it is a clear indication that there could be some sort of Roman occupation and burial activity to the north of the site.

2.4 Saxon and Medieval

- 2.4.1 No mention is made in the HER of any excavated evidence for Saxon or early medieval occupation in proximity to the site and it must be assumed that the site was part of the local agricultural regime throughout the Saxon and medieval periods.

2.5 Post-medieval

- 2.5.1 The earliest map to depict the site at a reliable and reasonable scale is Gardener and Green's Map of Sussex dated 1795. This depicts Westergate as being no more than a collection of houses strung out along the A29 (as it became later) with what may be a small green at the junction of the A29 and the road from Eastergate. A small enclosed landscape park labelled as 'Knighton Park' is shown centred on Nyton. C & J Greenwoods map of 1825 depicts the site as an essentially unchanged landscape with the obvious exception of the Arundel and Portsmouth Canal which lies to the south of Westergate.
- 2.5.2 The Aldingbourne Tithe Map (1840) shows the site in more detail than on the earlier maps at which time it formed part of a larger field. The first edition Ordnance Survey map (1887) depicts the site as unchanged. The site was split into smaller fields sometime before 1912. It took on its current form by

1937, since which time it has remained unchanged.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

2.6.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation, as set out in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (ASE 2015) 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.

2.6.2 Specific research aims were to be derived from the South East Research Framework as the potential of the site became known.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2015). 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) and the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (WSCC 2015)
- 3.1.2 All 17 trenches were excavated, as shown in Figure 2. Trenches were located as close as possible to their specified locations in the WSI (ASE, 2015), although site constraints necessitated some minor revision to trench locations. Trench 11 was shifted approximately 6m to the west, Trench 15 by 5m to the north, and Trench 16 was shifted 11m to the north and shortened by c. 8m to avoid damaging existing hedges.
- 3.1.3 An extension to Trench 2 measuring 8m x 4.2m was excavated to the west of the south end of the trench to clarify the alignment of possible enclosure ditch [2/004].
- 3.1.4 The locations of trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.
- 3.1.5 The location of the trenches was accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.
- 3.1.6 A sample of features was excavated, mostly focussing on those away from the south-east corner of the site, rather than the defined percentages outlined in the WSI. This was agreed with the client and the archaeological advisor to WSCC as it was anticipated that further mitigation would focus on those towards the south-east of the site.

3.2 Archive

- 3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Number of Contexts	188
No. of files/paper record	1
Plan and sections sheets	6
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	157
Permatrace sheets	6
Trench Record Forms	17

Table 1: Quantification of site archive

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and Overburden

- 4.1.1 The trenches were situated on essentially flat land, with ground levels across the majority of the site lying at c. 10m AOD, falling to c. 9.6m AOD along the east site boundary (See Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 The undisturbed natural geology comprised firm mottled dark orange/mid grey/mid brown-orange sandy clay with occasional flecks of manganese. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 9.80m AOD in the south-western corner of the site (Trench 15), falling away to 9.36m AOD in the south-east corner of the site (Trench 17) and 9.17m AOD in the north-east corner (Trench 4). A minimum elevation of 9.08m AOD was recorded along the eastern perimeter of the site (Trench 4).
- 4.1.3 A subsoil deposit measuring between 0.17m and 0.40m thick overlay the natural substrate in all trenches. This comprised a moderately firm mottled mid orange-brown/grey-brown silt sand clay.
- 4.1.4 A topsoil deposit overlay the subsoil in all trenches and comprised a friable dark grey-brown clay silt which measured between 0.15m and 0.3m thick.
- 4.1.5 Land drains with chalk block sides and chalk capping were encountered in Trenches 1 and 5. Narrow, trencher-excavated land drains with no chalk structure were encountered in Trenches 12, 13 and 17. All cut the natural substrate.
- 4.1.6 Of the 17 trenches excavated, 16 contained archaeological features of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date.

4.2 Trench 1

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
1/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	10.33
1/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	10.13
1/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.75
1/004	cut	ditch	3.4	2.4	0.35	9.68
1/005	fill	fill	3.4	2.4	0.35	9.68
1/006	cut	ditch	3.4	1.07	0.55	9.27
1/007	fill	fill, primary	NA	NA	0.26	9.27
1/008	fill	fill, secondary	NA	NA	0.3	9.46
1/009	cut	ditch	4.2	1.06	0.62	9.31
1/010	fill	fill, primary	NA	NA	0.39	9.31
1/011	fill	fill, secondary	NA	NA	0.27	9.43
1/012	cut	pit	2.5	0.5	0.09	9.43
1/013	fill	fill	2.5	0.5	0.09	9.47
1/014	cut	drain	3.41	0.75	0.18	9.43
1/015	masonry or other	drain	3.41	0.28	0.23	9.51

	construction					
1/016	fill	fill	3.41	0.75	0.18	9.43

Table 2: Trench 1 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 1 was located in the north-west corner of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 Natural geology, comprising mid yellowish brown sandy clay [1/003] was recorded at a maximum elevation of 9.75m AOD. Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, all comprising ditches (Figure 3).
- 4.2.3 Ditches [1/004] and [1/006] were both located within the west half of the trench and both were orientated on a similar north-west to south-east alignment. The parallel ditches lay c.5m apart and therefore, may have formed ditches on either side of a trackway. The uppermost ditch fill [1/005] within ditch [1/004] comprised a firm light grey-brown clay silt with occasional manganese inclusions, similar to the upper fill [1/008] of ditch [1/006]. Basal fill [1/007] in ditch [1/006] comprised a mottled mid orange-brown/ light grey-brown silt clay with manganese inclusions. The base of ditch [1/004] was not reached.
- 4.2.4 Ditch [1/006] contained a single bodysherd of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery, two fragments of struck flint and 15 of fire-cracked flint (fire-cracked flint), all recovered from the basal fill [1/007]. Parallel ditch [1/004] contained five pieces of struck flint of which one was an end scraper and 29 fragments of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.2.5 Ditch [1/009] was located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The ditch basal fill [1/010] comprised of a firm mottled light grey/ mid brown/ mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional flint gravel inclusions whilst the upper fill [1/011] comprised a light brown-grey clay silt.
- 4.2.6 A modern land drain [1/014], constructed with chalk blocks [1/015], truncated both ditches [1/006] and [1/009]. This was in turn truncated by a shallow modern pit [1/012] containing reddened heat-affected clay.
- 4.2.7 Ditch [1/009] contained one fragment of brick dated c. AD 1700-1900, two multi-platform flint cores and 15 pieces of fire-cracked flint and overlying pit [1/012] contained one fragment of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.2.8 All features were sealed by subsoil horizon [1/002], and topsoil [1/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.3 Trench 2

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
2/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	10.24
2/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	10.04
2/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.73
2/004	cut	ditch, enclosure	10.42	3.8	0.7	8.27
2/005	fill	fill, secondary	NA	NA	0.35	8.27
2/006	cut	ditch	2.17	0.65	0.08	8.47
2/007	fill	fill	2.17	0.65	0.08	8.47
2/008	cut	ditch	2.27	0.63	0.15	9.73
2/009	fill	fill	2.27	0.63	0.15	9.73
2/010	cut	ditch	1.9	1.34	NA	9.81
2/011	fill	fill	1.9	1.34	NA	9.81
2/012	void					
2/013	void					
2/014	void					
2/015	void					
2/016	void					
2/017	void					
2/018	void					
2/019	void					
2/020	fill	fill, primary	NA	NA	0.38	8.22

Table 3: Trench 2 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 2 was located towards the north-west corner of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.3.2 The underlying natural geology was recorded at a maximum height of 9.73m AOD. Five archaeological features were identified within the trench, all comprising ditches (Figure 4).
- 4.3.3 Ditch [2/004] was located at the south end of the trench and appeared to represent the corner of a wide enclosure ditch. The uppermost ditch fill, [2/005], comprised a firm light grey silt clay and the basal fill, [2/020], comprised a mid brown-orange sand clay with light grey mottling.
- 4.3.4 The feature contained a single bodysherd of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery and 12 fragments of fire-cracked flint in the basal fill [2/020]. Upper fill [2/005] contained two conjoining rimsherds dated between AD270 – 410, an unfinished barbed-and-tanged flint arrowhead, a flint blade core, a flint flake and 38 fragments of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.3.5 Ditches [2/006] and [2/008] were both orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and were located at opposite ends of the trench. Ditch fill [2/007], in ditch [2/006], comprised a firm light grey-brown clay silt. Ditch fill [2/009] in ditch [2/008] comprised a mid grey-brown clay silt.

- 4.3.6 Ditch [2/006] contained one sherd of pottery of late 17th -18th century date and a fragment of brick of dated 1700-1900, two struck flint flakes and 12 fragments of fire-cracked flint. Ditch [2/008] contained a flint end scraper, a retouched flint flake and two further flint flakes, all collected from the surface of the feature. Given the similarity in the alignments of ditches [2/006] and [2/008] they are considered to be of similar date. The alignment of ditch [2/006] suggests it is a continuation of ditch [1/009].
- 4.3.7 Ditch cut [2/010] was located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated on an east to west alignment. The ditch fill [2/011] comprised a firm mid orange-brown clay silt and contained nine fragments of fire-cracked flint collected from the surface of the feature. The feature was not excavated.
- 4.3.8 All four features were sealed by subsoil [2/002] and topsoil [2/001]. Two sherds of early Roman pottery in a coarse but fairly softly fired oxidised sandy fabric were retrieved from the overlying topsoil and six fragments of fire-cracked flint from the subsoil.

4.4 Trench 3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Max. height m AOD
3/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.25	10.14
3/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.30	9.88
3/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.55
3/004	cut	ditch	2.02	2.06	NA	9.55
3/005	fill	fill	2.02	2.06	NA	9.55

Table 4: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.4.1 Trench 3 was located towards the north-east corner of the site (Figure 2).
- 4.4.2 The trench measured 39m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment.
- 4.4.3 The underlying natural geology [3/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 9.55m AOD. A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 5).
- 4.4.4 Ditch [3/004] was located towards the centre of the trench and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch fill [3/005] comprised a firm mid brown-grey silt clay and contained two small fragments of fired clay collected from the surface of the feature. The feature was not excavated.
- 4.4.5 The ditch was sealed by subsoil [3/002] and topsoil [3/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.5 Trench 4

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
4/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	9.70
4/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.30-0.40	9.45
4/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.17
4/004	cut	ditch	1.8	1.21	0.45	8.92
4/005	fill	fill	1.8	1.21	0.45	8.92
4/006	cut	gully	1.8	0.61	NA	9.02
4/007	fill	fill	1.8	0.61	NA	9.02
4/008	cut	ditch	2.29	1.32	NA	9.12
4/009	fill	fill	2.29	1.32	NA	9.12
4/010	cut	ditch	1.8	1.91	NA	9.18
4/011	fill	fill	1.8	1.91	NA	9.18

Table 5: Trench 4 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 4 was located in the north-east corner of the site. The trench measured 38.9m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.5.2 The underlying natural geology [4/003] was recorded at a maximum elevation of 9.17m AOD. Four archaeological features were identified within the trench, all comprising ditches (Figure 6).
- 4.5.3 Ditch [4/004] was located towards the south end of the trench and was orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. The relationship of the feature to the subsoil was unclear. The ditch fill [4/005] comprised a loose mid orange-brown clay silt with occasional fragments of chalk but was noticeably lacking in fire-cracked flint and is therefore considered to be of post-medieval/early modern date. No finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.5.4 Ditches [4/006] and [4/010] were both orientated on an east to west alignment and were located at opposite ends of the trench. Ditch fill [4/007], in ditch [4/006], comprised a firm mid grey silty clay and contained one fragment of fire-cracked flint. Ditch fill [4/011], in ditch [4/010], comprised a mid orange-grey silt clay and contained eight fragments of fire-cracked flint. In both cases the finds were collected from the surface of the features, which were unexcavated.
- 4.2.5 Ditch [4/008] was located towards the north end of the trench and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch fill [4/009] comprised a firm mid orange-grey silt clay with occasional angular flint inclusions. Two fragments of fire-cracked flint were collected from the surface of the feature, which was unexcavated.
- 4.5.6 Ditches [4/006], [4/008] and [4/010] were all sealed by subsoil horizon [4/002] and topsoil [4/001]. The stratigraphic relationship of the probable post-medieval ditch [4/004] to subsoil horizon [4/002] was less clear and it is possible that the feature was cut through this subsoil horizon. No finds were

retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.6 Trench 5

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
5/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	10.26
5/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	10.06
5/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.71
5/004	cut	posthole	0.3	1.6	0.09	9.75
5/005	fill	fill	0.3	1.6	0.09	9.75
5/006	cut?	ditch/drain	2.77	1.85	0.38	9.65
5/007	fill	fill	2.77	1.85	0.38	9.65
5/008	cut	drain	3.2	0.28	0.38	9.65
5/009	fill	fill	3.2	0.28	0.38	9.65
5/010	masonry	French drain	3.2	0.28	0.2	9.65

Table 6: Trench 5 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 5 was located towards the north-west corner of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.6.2 The underlying natural geology [5/003] was observed at a maximum height of 9.71m AOD. A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising of an isolated posthole (Figure 7).
- 4.6.3 Posthole [5/004] was located towards the south end of the trench and was filled with a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks [5/005], from which two fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered.
- 4.6.4 In addition, a shallow ditch or drain [5/006], filled with mid yellowish brown silty clay [5/007], was located at the northern end of the trench. The feature was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and was truncated long its length by a modern drain [5/008], containing chalk blocks [5/010]. It is considered likely, therefore, that ditch [5/006] represents a post-medieval field boundary, subsequently utilised for land drainage.

4.7 Trench 6

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Max. height m AOD
6/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	10.13
6/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.35	9.88
6/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.55
6/004	cut	posthole	0.59	0.38	NA	9.38
6/005	fill	fill	0.59	0.38	NA	9.38
6/006	cut	ditch terminus	1.04	0.7	NA	9.35
6/007	fill	fill	1.04	0.7	NA	9.35
6/008	cut	Ditch, field boundary	1.61	0.74	NA	9.40
6/009	fill	fill	1.61	0.74	NA	9.40
6/010	cut	ditch terminus	1.12	0.61	0.56	9.32
6/011	fill	fill, primary	0	0	0.13	9.15
6/012	fill	fill, secondary	0	0	0.41	9.32

Table 7: Trench 6 list of recorded contexts

- 4.7.1 Trench 6 was located centrally within the northern half of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.7.2 Natural sandy clay [6/003] was encountered at a maximum height of 9.55m AOD. Three possible archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a partially exposed pit or ditch terminus, a gully terminal and one posthole (Figure 8).
- 4.7.3 Posthole [6/004] was located towards the east end of the trench. The feature was circular in plan, and filled with a friable dark re-brown silt clay with frequent charcoal flecks [6/005].
- 4.7.4 Ditch terminus [6/006] was located within the eastern half of the trench, orientated on an approximate north to south alignment. The feature contained a fill of firm light grey silty clay [6/007].
- 4.7.5 Possible ditch terminus or pit [6/010] was located towards the east end of the trench and appeared to be orientated on a north to south alignment. The primary fill of the ditch [6/011] comprised a firm dark blackish-brown silt clay and was overlain by [6/012] which comprised a firm light brownish-grey silt clay. All three features discussed above were sealed by subsoil horizon [6/002] and topsoil [6/001].
- 4.7.6 A probable modern field boundary ditch [6/008], with a fill of firm light grey-brown silt clay [6/009], was located within the eastern half of the trench. The ditch was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The feature was seen to cut the subsoil horizon [6/002] and was sealed by topsoil [6/001].
- 4.7.7 The only finds retrieved from ditch [6/008] comprised one flint flake, 13 fragments of fire-cracked flint and one fragment of fired clay. However; these

are considered likely to be residual finds as the location of the ditch corresponds with a field boundary recorded on the Ordnance Survey map dated to 1990 (see Figure 19). No finds were retrieved from the overlying subsoil or topsoil deposits.

4.8 Trench 7

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Thickness m	Max. height m AOD
7/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.30	9.89
7/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.30	9.69
7/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.39
7/004	cut	ditch, enclosure	1.8	2.16	0.4	9.00
7/005	fill	fill, primary	NA	NA	+0.4	9.00
7/006	fill	fill, secondary	NA	NA	0.18	8.98

Table 8: Trench 7 list of recorded contexts

- 4.8.1 Trench 7 was located towards the north-east of the site. The trench measured 39m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.8.2 The underlying natural geology [7/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 9.39m AOD. A single archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 9).
- 4.8.3 Ditch [7/004] was located towards the south end of the trench and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The lower fill of the feature, [7/005], comprised a mid brown-orange sand clay with light grey mottling, whilst the uppermost fill, [7/006], comprised a firm light grey silt clay. The sequence and consistency of fills matched that of enclosure ditch [2/004] as did the feature's alignment; it is considered to represent a continuation of ditch [2/04]. The feature was not fully excavated.
- 4.8.4 Two body sherds of prehistoric pottery, one flint flake and 14 pieces of fire-cracked flint were retrieved from lower ditch fill [7/005].
- 4.8.5 The feature was sealed by subsoil [7/002] and topsoil [7/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.9 Trench 8

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
8/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	10.29
8/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.3	10.09
8/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.67
8/004	cut	pit	0.64	0.64	0.09	9.62
8/005	fill	fill	0.64	0.64	0.09	9.62
8/006	cut	ditch, enclosure	1.9	3.04	1.24	9.67
8/007	fill	fill, tertiary	NA	NA	0.6	9.67
8/008	fill	fill, secondary	NA	NA	0.54	9.53
8/009	fill	fill, primary	NA	NA	0.14	9.05

Table 9: Trench 8 list of recorded contexts

- 4.9.1 Trench 8 was located towards west of the site. The trench measured 40.5m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.9.2 The underlying natural sandy clay [8/003] was observed at a maximum elevation of 9.67m AOD. Two archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a ditch and a pit (Figure 10).
- 4.9.3 Ovoid pit [8/004] was partially exposed towards the east end of the trench. Pit fill [8/005] comprised of a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with frequent fire-cracked flint and occasional charcoal inclusions.
- 4.9.4 Ditch [8/006] was located at the west end of the trench and was orientated on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment, although the feature appears to be slightly curvilinear in plan. The basal fill [8/009] comprised very firm mixed grey/orange/white sand clay with abundant flint gravel inclusions. The intermediate fill [8/008] comprised a mid brown-orange sand clay with light grey mottling whilst the uppermost fill [8/007] comprised a firm light grey silt clay. The general sequence and consistency of fills matched that of enclosure ditches [2/004] and [7/004] and it is considered to represent a continuation of the same feature (see Figure 19).
- 4.9.5 Ditch fill [8/008] contained 12 bodysherds of prehistoric pottery, and eight fragments of fire-cracked flint, while upper fill [8/007] contained two sherds of dark surfaced coarse wares –possibly precursors of Rowland’s Castle grey ware pottery, five pieces of flint knapping waste and 69 pieces of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.9.6 Both pit [8/004] and ditch [8/006] were sealed by subsoil horizon [8/002] and topsoil [8/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.10 Trench 9

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
9/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	10.13
9/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.35	9.88
9/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.63
9/004	cut	pit	0.5	0.76	NA	9.52
9/005	fill	fill	0.5	0.76	NA	9.52
9/006	cut	Ditch, field boundary	1.8	1.59	NA	9.62
9/007	fill	fill	1.8	1.59	NA	9.62
9/008	cut	ditch	1.8	0.75	NA	9.67
9/009	fill	fill	1.8	0.75	NA	9.67
9/010	cut	gully	2	0.4	NA	9.64
9/011	fill	fill	2	0.4	NA	9.64

Table 10: Trench 9 list of recorded contexts

- 4.10.1 Trench 9 was located centrally within the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.10.2 The underlying natural geology [9/003] was recorded at a maximum height of 9.63m AOD. Three archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising a ditch, a gully and a possible pit (Figure 11). None of these features were excavated, though wherever possible finds were retrieved from the surfaces of the unexcavated fills.
- 4.10.3 Pit [9/004] was partially exposed towards the centre of the trench and was filled with a firm light grey sand clay [9/005]. Two conjoining pieces of medieval peg tile were retrieved from pit fill [9/005], dating to between the 13th and 14th centuries.
- 4.10.4 Ditch [9/008] was located towards the south end of the trench and was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The ditch fill [9/009] comprised a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional angular flint inclusions and contained eight fragments of fire-cracked flint collected from the surface.
- 4.10.5 Gully [9/010] was located towards the south end of the trench and was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The fill of this feature [9/011] comprised a firm light grey silt sand clay. No finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.10.6 A probable modern field boundary ditch [9/006] was located within the south half of the trench, orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. The feature contained a fill of firm light grey-brown silt clay [9/007], from which a piece of fire-cracked flint was recovered. However, this is considered likely to be a residual find as the location of the ditch corresponds with a field boundary recorded on the Ordnance Survey map dated to 1910 (see Figure 19).

4.10.7 Pit [9/004], ditch [9/008] and gully [9/010] were all sealed by subsoil horizon [9/002], while the probable modern field boundary [9/006] was seen to cut through the subsoil horizon [9/002]. Topsoil [9/001] capped the sequence. A single retouched flint flake and four pieces of fire-cracked flint were retrieved from subsoil context [9/002].

4.11 Trench 10

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
10/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	9.96
10/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	9.66
10/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.31
10/004	cut	ditch terminus	2.1	0.6	0.3	9.19
10/005	fill	fill	2.1	0.6	0.3	9.19
10/006	cut	ditch	1.8	0.85	0.3	9.29
10/007	fill	fill	1.8	0.85	0.3	9.29
10/008	cut	ditch	1.8	0.7	0.33	9.29
10/009	fill	fill	1.8	0.7	0.33	9.29
10/010	cut	ditch	7	1	NA	9.30
10/011	fill	fill	7	1	NA	9.30

Table 11: Trench 10 list of recorded contexts

4.11.1 Trench 10 was located centrally within the site. The trench measured 40.2m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.11.2 The underlying natural sandy clay [10/003] was recorded at a maximum elevation of 9.31m AOD. Four archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising three ditches and a possible ditch terminus (Figure 12).

4.11.3 Possible ditch terminus [10/004] was located towards the east end of the trench and was orientated on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. Ditch fill [10/005] comprised a firm mid brown-grey silty clay. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

4.11.4 Ditches [10/006] and [10/008] were both located roughly centrally within the trench, orientated on parallel north to south alignments at a distance of 8.8m apart. Both ditch fills [10/007] and [10/009] comprised a firm mid yellow-brown silt clay. Finds recovered from these features include a sherd of 18th century pottery and eight fragments of fire-cracked flint from ditch [10/008]. Given the similarity in alignment it is likely that ditch [10/006] is also of post-medieval date.

4.11.5 Ditch [10/010] was located at the west end of the trench and was orientated on an east to west alignment, though the feature could be seen to be slightly curvilinear in plan. The ditch fill [10/011] comprised of a firm mid yellow-brown silt clay. No finds were retrieved from the feature.

4.11.6 All four archaeological features discussed above were sealed by subsoil horizon [10/002] and topsoil [10/001].

4.12 Trench 11

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
11/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	9.60
11/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	9.35
11/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.08
11/004	cut	ditch	1.8	0.73	0.19	9.08
11/005	fill	fill	1.8	0.73	0.19	9.08
11/006	cut	Ditch, field boundary	1.4	0.5	NA	9.01
11/007	fill	fill	1.4	0.5	NA	9.01
11/008	cut	ditch, enclosure	2.74	1.4	NA	8.98
11/009	fill	fill	2.74	1.4	NA	8.98

Table 12: Trench 11 list of recorded contexts

4.12.1 Trench 11 was located against the east site boundary. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (Figure 2).

4.12.2 Natural geology was encountered at a maximum height of 9.08m AOD. A total of three ditches were recorded within this trench (Figure 13).

4.12.3 Ditch [11/008] was located at the north end of the trench and was orientated on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment, although the feature appears to be slightly curvilinear in plan. The feature was not excavated. The uppermost ditch fill [11/009] comprised a firm light grey-brown silt sand clay and contained two pieces of fire-cracked flint. The alignment of the ditch appears to correspond with that of enclosure ditch [7/004] and it is considered to represent a continuation of the enclosure ditches recorded in Trenches 2, 7 and 8 (see Figure 19).

4.12.4 Ditches [11/004] and [11/006] corresponded with modern field boundaries recorded on Ordnance Survey maps, dating to 1910 in the case of [11/004] and 1990 in the case of [11/006] (see Figure 19).

4.13 Trench 13

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
13/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.25-0.30	10.14
13/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.2	9.89
13/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.62
13/004	cut	ditch	2.8	1.83	0.74	9.58
13/005	fill	fill, secondary	trench	trench	0.48	9.58
13/006	fill	fill, primary	trench	trench	0.27	9.54
13/007	cut	ditch	5.4	0.51	0.2	9.58
13/008	fill	fill	5.4	0.51	0.2	9.58
13/009	cut	ditch	5.21	0.33	NA	9.61
13/010	fill	fill	5.21	0.33	NA	9.61
13/011	cut	ditch	1.8	0.42	NA	9.61
13/012	fill	fill	1.8	0.42	NA	9.61
13/013	cut	ditch	2.05	2.2	NA	9.62
13/014	fill	fill	2.05	2.2	NA	9.62

Table 13: Trench 13 list of recorded contexts

- 4.13.1 Trench 13 was located centrally within the south half of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.13.2 Natural geology was recorded at a maximum elevation of 9.62m AOD. Five archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising three gullies and two ditches (Figure 14).
- 4.13.3 Ditch [13/004] was located at the east end of the trench and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The basal ditch fill [13/006] comprised a firm mottled light grey/mid grey-orange silt clay and contained two pieces of fire-cracked flint, whilst upper fill [13/005] comprised a mid grey silt clay. The upper fill contained 13 bodysherds of prehistoric pottery, two pieces of flint knapping waste and 31 pieces of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.13.4 Gully [13/007] lay immediately east of ditch [13/004] on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The ditches did not quite intersect within the trench so a relationship between the two was not visible. The fill of the feature, [13/008], comprised a firm mottled mid grey-orange/mid grey silt clay and contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery.
- 4.13.5 Gullies [13/009] and [13/011] were both located within the west half of the trench. Gully [13/009] was orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment similar to that of gully [13/007] and contained a fill of mid grey-orange silt clay [13/010]. Gully [13/011] was orientated on a north to south alignment and also contained a fill of mid orange-grey silt clay [13/012]. Both fills contained small quantities of fire-cracked flint.
- 4.13.6 Ditch [13/013] was located at the west end of the trench and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The ditch fill [13/014] comprised of a firm mid orange-grey silt clay with occasional angular flint

inclusions. A single platform flint flake core likely to pre-date the middle Bronze Age and nine pieces of fire-cracked flint were retrieved from the fill.

4.13.7 All five features were sealed by subsoil horizon [13/002] and topsoil [13/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.14 Trench 14

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
14/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	9.81
14/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.30	9.61
14/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.36
14/004	cut	ditch	2.2	1.25	0.12	8.98
14/005	fill	fill	2.3	1.25	0.12	8.98
14/006	cut	ditch	2.3	1.1	0.08	8.99
14/007	fill	fill	2.2	1.1	0.08	8.99
14/008	cut	ditch	2.3	0.7	0.2	9.09
14/009	fill	fill	2.3	0.7	0.2	9.09
14/010	cut	Ditch terminus, pit	+0.8	0.83	+0.32	9.11
14/011	void					9.11
14/012	cut	ditch	1.9	1.6	0.3	9.11
14/013	fill	fill	1.9	1.6	0.3	9.11
14/014	cut	pit	0.5	0.77	NA	9.12
14/015	fill	fill	0.5	0.77	NA	9.12
14/016	cut	pit	0.85	0.55	0.08	9.18
14/017	fill	fill	0.85	0.55	0.08	9.18
14/018	cut	pit	0.88	0.5	NA	9.02
14/019	fill	fill	0.88	0.5	NA	9.02
14/020	fill	fill	+0.8	0.83	+0.32	9.11

Table 14: Trench 14 list of recorded contexts

4.14.1 Trench 14 was located towards the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (Figure 2).

4.14.2 The underlying natural geology was observed at a maximum height of 9.36m AOD. A total of eight archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two ditches, two gullies, a pit and three possible pits or ditch terminals (Figure 15).

4.14.3 Ditch [14/004] was located towards the south end of the trench orientated on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment. The feature was not fully excavated. The upper fill [14/005] comprised a firm mid grey silt clay with occasional flint gravel and manganese inclusions. Three bodysherds of prehistoric pottery, three flakes of flint knapping waste and 30 pieces of fire-cracked flint were retrieved from the fill. The alignment of the ditch and its finds assemblage makes it likely to be a continuation of ditch [13/004].

4.14.4 Gully [14/006] lay north of ditch [14/004] on a west-north-west to east-south-

east alignment. The fill [14/007] comprised a firm mottled mid grey-orange/mid grey silt clay and contained one sherd of prehistoric pottery and nine pieces of fire-cracked flint. The alignment of the gully makes it likely to be a continuation of gully [13/007].

4.14.4 Gully [14/008] lay north of [14/006] on an east to west alignment. The fill [14/009] comprised a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional manganese inclusions and contained a small quantity of fire-cracked flint.

4.14.5 Possible pit or ditch terminus [14/010] lay centrally in the trench on an approximate east to west alignment and appeared to cut ditch [14/012]. The fill comprised a firm mottled light grey/mid grey brown silt sand clay with occasional manganese and charcoal inclusions.

4.14.6 Ditch [14/012] was orientated on a roughly north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch fill [14/013] comprised of a firm mid yellow-brown silt clay with occasional flint gravel inclusions. Eight sherds of prehistoric pottery, one very abraded fragment of probable daub with wattle impressions, four flint flakes and 55 pieces of fire-cracked flint were retrieved from fill [14/013].

4.14.7 Possible pits or ditch terminals [14/014] and [14/018] were partially exposed within the south end of the trench. Both features were filled with a firm mid yellow-grey-brown silt clay [14/015] and [14/0129] respectively. Fill [14/015] contained three fragments of fire-cracked flint and a light grey quartzite pebble which was probably procured for sharpening or polishing.

4.14.8 Pit [14/016] was located towards the north end of the trench and was filled with a firm mid grey-brown sandy clay [14/017]. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.14.9 All eight features were sealed by subsoil horizon [14/002] and topsoil [14/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.15 Trench 15

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
15/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.2	10.30
15/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.25	10.10
15/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.80
15/004	cut	ditch	2	0.65	0.3	9.80
15/005	fill	fill	2	0.65	0.3	9.80
15/006	cut	ditch	1.9	0.62	NA	9.66
15/007	fill	fill	1.9	0.62	NA	9.66

Table 15: Trench 15 list of recorded contexts

4.15.1 Trench 15 was located in the south-west corner of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.15.2 Natural geology was recorded at a maximum height of 9.80m AOD. Two archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two

ditches (Figure 16).

4.15.3 Ditches [15/004] and [15/006] were both located roughly central to the trench, orientated on parallel north to south alignments at a distance of around 9.1m apart. Both ditch fills [15/005] and [15/007] comprised a firm mid yellow-grey sand clay with small quantities of fire-cracked flint.

4.15.4 The features were sealed by subsoil [15/002] and topsoil [15/001].

4.16 Trench 16

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
16/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.23	10.04
16/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.25	9.79
16/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.60
16/004	cut	ditch, enclosure	1.96	1.87	NA	9.60
16/005	fill	fill	1.96	1.87	NA	9.60

Table 16: Trench 16 list of recorded contexts

4.16.1 Trench 16 was located close to the south site boundary. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a north to south alignment (Figure 2).

4.16.2 Natural geology was observed at around 9.60m AOD. One archaeological feature was identified within the trench, comprising a ditch (Figure 17).

4.16.3 Ditch [16/004] was located at the centre of the trench and was orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The feature was not excavated, although five fragments of fire-cracked flint were recovered from the uppermost ditch fill [16/005], which comprised a firm mid grey-brown silty sandy clay. The alignment of the ditch can be tentatively extrapolated to be a continuation of enclosure ditch [8/006] (see Figure 19).

4.16.4 The feature was sealed by subsoil horizon [16/002] and topsoil [16/001]. No finds were retrieved from these overlying deposits.

4.17 Trench 17

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
17/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.25	9.90
17/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.32	9.70
17/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.36
17/004	cut	ditch	1.8	0.88	NA	9.36
17/005	fill	fill	1.8	0.88	NA	9.36
17/006	cut	pit	0.96	0.7	NA	9.37
17/007	fill	fill	0.96	0.7	NA	9.37
17/008	void					
17/009	void					
17/010	cut	ditch	1.8	1.7	NA	9.24
17/011	fill	fill	1.8	1.7	NA	9.24
17/012	cut	ditch/ gully	2.1	0.68	NA	9.19
17/013	fill	fill	2.1	0.68	NA	9.19
17/014	cut	pit	0.78	0.78	NA	9.03
17/015	fill	fill	0.78	0.78	NA	9.03
17/016	cut	posthole	0.29	0.29	NA	9.32
17/017	fill	fill	0.29	0.29	NA	9.32
17/018	cut	posthole	0.44	0.44	NA	9.31
17/019	fill	fill	0.44	0.44	NA	9.31

Table 17: Trench 17 list of recorded contexts

4.17.1 Trench 17 was located within the south-east corner of the site. The trench measured 40m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on an east to west alignment (Figure 2).

4.17.2 Natural geology was observed at around 9.36m AOD. Seven archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two ditches, a gully, two pits and two postholes (Figure 18). None of the features was excavated and all finds were retrieved from the surface.

4.17.3 Ditch [17/004] was located at the west end of the trench orientated on a roughly north to south alignment with some suggestion of curvature within the trench. The upper fill [17/005] comprised of a firm mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional flint gravel and manganese inclusions and small quantities of fire-cracked flint.

4.17.4 Pit [17/006] was located towards the west end of the trench, immediately east of ditch [17/004] and in close proximity to postholes [17/016] and [17/018]. Pit fill [17/007] comprised of a firm mid grey-brown sand clay and contained a single sherd of prehistoric pottery.

4.17.5 Ditch [17/010] lay immediately east of postholes [17/016] and [17/018] and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. Ditch fill [17/011] comprised a firm mid grey-brown silt clay and contained small quantities of fire-cracked flint.

4.17.6 Gully [17/012] lay roughly central to the trench, orientated on a north-west to

south-east alignment. Gully fill [17/013] comprised a firm mid grey-brown silt clay and contained two sherds of prehistoric pottery and two fragments of fire-cracked flint.

4.17.7 Pit [17/014] was located towards the east end of the trench. Pit fill [17/015] comprised of a firm light grey-brown sand clay and contained a single retouched flint flake and three fragments of fire-cracked flint.

4.17.8 Postholes [17/016] and [17/018] were located towards the west end of the trench, immediately west of ditch [17/010]. Both postholes were filled with a firm dark grey-brown sand silt clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Posthole [17/016] was circular in plan whilst posthole [17/018] was only partially revealed within the trench but appeared to have a slightly larger diameter.

4.17.9 All features were sealed by subsoil [17/002] and topsoil [17/001]. One sherd of prehistoric pottery was retrieved from the overlying topsoil deposit [17/001].

4.18 Archaeologically negative trenches: Trench 12

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Max. height m AOD
12/001	layer	topsoil	trench	trench	0.23-0.28	10.25
12/002	layer	subsoil	trench	trench	0.15-0.17	9.97
12/003	layer	natural	trench	trench	NA	9.70

Table 18: Trench 12 list of recorded contexts

4.18.1 Trench 12 was located within the south-west of the site was the sole archaeologically negative trench (Figure 2). No pre-modern archaeological deposits were revealed and the sequence of overburden deposits was consistent with that identified in all other trenches.

4.18.2 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation of the site. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 18). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014a). No further conservation is required.

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	cracked flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)
1/005					5	53	29	724				
1/007	1	4			1	38	11	25				
1/010			1	113	2	644	15	471				
1/013							1	54				
2/001	2	14					1	4				
2/005	2	22			3	56	38	680				
2/007	1	30	1	57	2	11	12	189				
2/009					4	37						
2/011							9	47				
2/013							6	25				
2/020	1	1					12	214				
3/005											2	1
4/007							1	3				
4/009							2	29				
4/011							8	117				
5/005							2	4				
5/007					2	5						
6/009					1	21	13	28			1	14
7/005	2	2			1	3	14	349				
8/005							6	45				
8/007	2	12			5	88	69	716				
8/008	12	7					8	222				
9/002					1	16	4	77				
9/005			2	16								
9/007							1	63				
9/009							8	84				
10/009	4	13					8	451				
11/009							2	63				
13/005	13	26			2	1	31	405				
13/006							2	15				

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	cracked flint	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	F Clay	Wt (g)
13/008	2	3										
13/010							3	46				
13/012							7	58				
13/014					1	57	9	129				
14/005	3	3			3	21	30	781				
14/007	1	3					9	160				
14/009							6	103				
14/013	8	60			4	69	55	1868			1	3
14/015							3	90	1	43		
15/005							3	75				
15/007							1	7				
16/005							6	141				
17/001	1	14										
17/005							8	185				
17/007	1	8										
17/011							5	157				
17/013	2	4					2	9				
17/015					1	4	3	21				
Total	60	226	4	186	38	1124	463	8934	1	43	2	17

Table 18: Quantification of the finds

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine le Hégat

5.2.1 A small assemblage of flints considered to be humanly struck, consisting of 34 pieces (weighing 1013g), were recovered from 15 numbered contexts during the evaluation. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was catalogued directly into an Excel spreadsheet. Table 19 summarises the assemblage.

Types	Flakes	Cores, fragments	Core	Retouched forms	Total
No	24	4		6	34

Table 19: The Flintwork

5.2.2 Trenches 1 and 2 produced the largest quantities of flint (7 pieces and 9 pieces each respectively). The other flint-producing trenches produced only small quantities of flintwork (18 pieces from eight trenches). Although flints appear to be more common in Trenches 1 and 2, overall the flints were thinly spread, with no contexts containing more than five artefacts.

5.2.3 The assemblage of flints comprises a large percentage of knapping waste. With no blade-like flakes, blades or bladelets, flakes are the only removal

type present in the assemblage. Although they display relatively fresh edge condition, a large proportion of these flakes are actually broken. Their fragmentary condition does not allow particularly confident dating. Nonetheless, the dominance of flakes suggests a flake-based industry (Ford 1987), and general technological and morphological observations imply a Middle Neolithic to later prehistoric (Mid – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) date for the material.

- 5.2.4 Context [2/005] contained an unfinished barbed-and-tanged arrowhead. The unsuccessful attempt was possibly aborted because of a snap during manufacture. The incomplete implement may have been subsequently reworked and used as a piercer. Barbed-and-tanged arrowheads can be found from the Late Neolithic period to the Late Bronze Age, although during the Late Bronze Age they tend to be more crudely made. Unfortunately the example from context [2/005] is unfinished, and therefore impossible to date more precisely. The assemblage of modified pieces also included two end scrapers (contexts [1/005] and [2/009]) and three retouched flakes (contexts [2/009], [9/002] and [17/015]). The three retouched flakes were very fragmented and not closely datable. But both scrapers are most characteristic of a flake-orientated industry.
- 5.2.5 Four cores were present including a multi-platform flake core and a fragmentary core (both from [1/010]) as well as a blade core ([2/005]) and a single platform flake core ([13/014]). The multi-platform flake core and the single platform flake core are likely to pre-date the mid Bronze Age. The small blade core (26g) was used to remove small bladelets. It exhibits a slightly glossy surface that may represent sand / wind gloss. A Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date can be assigned to this artefact.
- 5.2.6 The evaluation produced a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint; 463 fragments weighing 8934g. The fragments were recovered from 41 numbered contexts in 16 different trenches. A largest concentration came from context [14/013] with a total of 1868g. Overall, the fragments are of a moderate size, measuring up to 80mm. While a few fragments exhibit a only a reddish tinge, the large majority of the pieces are calcined white or mid grey. The difference in colour suggests that the degree to which the flint had been heated varied. Burnt unworked flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities.
- 5.2.7 The flint assemblage from Westergate provides evidence for prehistoric presence in the local landscape. A large proportion of the pieces of struck flints are not closely datable. Nonetheless, the bulk of the assemblage exhibits technological traits characteristic of a late prehistoric date (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age). In addition, a Mesolithic (or Early Neolithic) presence is represented by a single core. The assemblage suggests flint knapping as well as tool using activities. However, it is thinly spread in the archaeological features, and the same features appear to contain flints of mixed date.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery from the site totals 56

sherds, weighing 192g. The pottery has at this stage been examined for spot-dating purposes but has not been fully recorded according to a fabric type-series. It is recommended that it should be retained and fully integrated into any future assessment/analysis programme in the event of further excavation at the site.

5.3.2 Small groups of prehistoric flint-tempered bodysherds were noted in contexts [1/007], [2/020], [7/005], [8/008], [13/005], [13/008], [14/005], [14/007], [14/013], [17/001], [17/007] and [17/013]. Towards the western edge of the West Sussex Coastal Plain, flint-tempered wares were the predominant fabric type in the Early and Middle Neolithic, the Middle and Late Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age and earliest Roman periods. This means that it is very difficult to determine the date of prehistoric pottery based on fabric type alone, especially when only a few small sherds are present in each stratified context. Having said this, characteristics like size, sorting and frequency of inclusions, wall-thickness and surface treatment can provide an indication of date. Taken as a whole, the assemblage is characterised by fairly fine and well-sorted fabrics, sometimes associated with well-burnished surfaces. This is probably indicative of Middle or Late Iron Age activity although some individual sherds are much coarser and thicker-walled: traits which would be more readily associated with Middle to Late Bronze Age assemblages. Fabrics of this type were found in [1/007], [13/005] and [17/005], although, in [13/005], they were associated with better-sorted wares possibly indicating that not all of the sherds are contemporary.

5.3.3 A few sherds of probable early Roman pottery were also recorded. A coarse but fairly softly fired oxidised sandy ware was recorded in context [2/001] and dark surfaced coarse wares – possibly representing precursors of Rowland's Castle grey ware – were noted in [8/007] and as a residual element in context [10/009]. Finally, two late Roman conjoining rimsherds from a short-necked indented beaker in New Forest colour-coated ware were found in context [2/005]. This vessel (Fulford 1975, type 27) is dated c. AD270-410 although there is some evidence that it became less common after c. AD350 (Ibid, 52)

5.4 The Post Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Just two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from the site. Context [2/007] produced a slightly worn bodysherd from a fine unglazed earthenware jar likely to be of later 17th- to 18th- century date (30g). Context [10/009] produced a 3g fragment from a vessel in glazed red earthenware. The piece is suggestive of an 18th- century date.

5.4.2 The pottery has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

5.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Trista Clifford and Luke Barber

5.5.1 Four fragments of CBM with a total weight of 186g were recovered from three separate contexts. Context [1/010] contained a well fired self -glazed red brick fragment in a sparsely quartz and iron oxide tempered fabric, dating to c1700-1900. A fragment of roof tile from [2/007] in a fairly fine fabric is probably of similar date.

- 5.5.2 Context [9/005] contained two conjoining worn/weathered peg tile fragments in a moderate coarse quartz and common iron oxide tempered fabric, quite crudely formed and medium fired. The fragments are of probable 13th to 14th century date.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

- 5.6.1 Four fragments weighing a total of 18g were recovered. One very abraded fragment of probable daub with two wattle impressions came from [14/013], while context [6/009] contained a small amorphous lump and context [3/005] produced some probable fired clay amounting to just 1 g.

5.7 The Stone by Luke Barber

- 5.7.1 Context [14/015] produced a 44g fragment from a light grey quartzite pebble. Although the piece shows no definite wear polish it is probable it was procured for sharpening or polishing – the hard nature of such pebbles often prevents wear from light usage.
- 5.7.2 The stone has no potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 All trenches revealed a similar sequence of natural firm mottled dark orange/ mid grey/ mid brown-orange sand clay with occasional flecks of manganese overlain by a subsoil of mid orange-brown/ grey-brown silt sand clay and a dark grey-brown clay silt topsoil.
- 6.1.2 The undisturbed natural geology was encountered at elevations of between 9.80m and 9.75m AOD along the west site boundary and between 9.08m and 9.36m along the east boundary.
- 6.1.3 The depth of overburden varied between 0.4m and 0.65m across the site.
- 6.1.4 Of the seventeen trenches excavated, 16 contained archaeological features of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date.
- 6.1.5 The methodology, as set out in the WSI, 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.

6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 6.2.1 Intact topsoil and subsoil deposits were identified in all trenches, suggesting only minimal truncation of the underlying archaeological horizon.
- 6.2.2 Minimal contamination and truncation from modern trencher-dug and chalk built land drains was seen in Trenches 1, 5, 12, 13 and 17. Modern field boundaries, recorded on Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1910 and 1990 were identified in Trenches 6, 9 and 11 (see Figure 19) and a further ditch postulated as modern due to the chalk within its fill was identified in Trench 4.

6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Later Prehistoric

- 6.3.1 Small quantities of residual flint artefacts suggest low level activity of later prehistoric date. A large proportion of the pieces of struck flints were not closely datable however, it was considered that the bulk of the assemblage exhibited technological traits characteristic of a Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date. In addition, a Mesolithic (or Early Neolithic) presence was represented by a single core.

Middle to Late Iron Age

- 6.3.2 Small groups of prehistoric flint-tempered bodysherds were noted in ditch fills [1/007], [13/005], [14/005], and [14/013], enclosure ditch fills [7/005], [8/008] and [2/020], gully fills [13/008], [14/007] and [17/013] and pit fill [17/007]. The dating of these wares is uncertain given the longevity of use of flint as a

temper within prehistoric pottery on the West Sussex Coastal Plain. However; it is suggested that as a whole, the assemblage is probably of Middle or Late Iron Age date, although some individual sherds are much coarser and thicker-walled and would more readily suggest a Middle to Late Bronze Age date.

- 6.3.3 The Middle to Late Iron Age activity within the site area is characterised by a large sub-square enclosure, with internal ditches, pits and postholes of as yet uncertain function (see Figure 19). The quantity of artefacts recovered would suggest the enclosure is most likely to be delineating a settlement.
- 6.3.4 External to the enclosure, possible field boundary ditches of a broadly contemporary date extend to the north along with two possible parallel trackway ditches in Trench 1.
- 6.3.5 A focus of activity, possibly external to the enclosure (if the extrapolated south corner of the enclosure is correct), was also identifiable within the south-east corner of the site within Trench 17.
- 6.3.6 Moderate quantities of fire cracked flint were present within most of the otherwise undated ditches, pits and postholes and this may indicate a prehistoric rather than a medieval or later date for the majority of these features.

Medieval

- 6.3.7 A single medieval pit was identified within the middle of the site area in Trench 9, dated by two fragments of peg tile of 13th to 14th century date.

Post-medieval

- 6.3.8 Post-medieval artefacts were recovered from three ditch contexts within the north half of the site. Two west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditches in Trench 2 are dated to the 17th to 18th century, one of which is likely to be a continuation of ditch [1/009] in Trench 1.
- 6.3.9 Two parallel north to south aligned ditches in Trench 10 in the middle east of the site have been dated as 18th century date, and two ditches in Trench 15 in the south-west corner of the site have been postulated as 18th century in date due to the similarity in their alignment and spacing to the ditches in Trench 10.

6.5 Consideration of research aims

- 6.5.1 The general aims of the archaeological field evaluation were to:
- Clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development.
- 6.5.2 The field evaluation has established that there are significant archaeological remains, probably of Middle to Late Iron Age date, across the majority of the site, particularly focussed towards the south-east quarter, and consisting of a

sub-rectangular enclosure with associated internal features. However, archaeology of a contemporary date has also been identified within the north-west corner of the site and may represent an access trackway to the enclosure.

- Identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site.
- 6.5.3 The finds assemblage would suggest a Middle to Late Iron Age date for the significant archaeological deposits within the site. However, the longevity of flint as a temper within prehistoric pottery on the West Sussex Coastal Plain does leave an element of doubt with regards to this date. An earlier Middle to Late Bronze Age for at least some of the features is also possible.
- 6.5.4 The significant archaeological remains are characterised by a sub-rectangular settlement enclosure, with internal ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. A possible trackway has been identified within the north-west corner of the site potentially providing access into the north corner of the settlement.
- 6.5.5 The archaeological features present were all located at a depth of between 0.40m and 0.65m below ground level across the site
- Assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- 6.5.6 Whilst truncation from modern field boundary ditches and land drains was evident within the site area they appeared to have caused minimal truncation and contamination of the archaeological deposits. In particular, the presence of a subsoil horizon in all excavated trenches suggests minimal truncation of the underlying archaeological horizon.

6.6 Conclusions

- 6.6.1 This investigation has succeeded in identifying archaeological features in 16 of the 17 excavated trenches. Small quantities of residual struck flint suggest some activity of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity recorded appears to be related to a sub-rectangular enclosure of probable Middle-Late Iron Age date, with a range of internal associated internal features indicative of occupation, including pits ditches, gullies and postholes. Medieval activity is limited to a single pit of possible 13th-14th century date. Post-medieval features comprise field boundary ditches, some of which are present on some century Ordnance Survey maps.

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HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	n/a					
Site code	LWW15					
Project code	7487					
Planning reference	APP/C3810/A/14/2220943					
Site address	Land at Westergate, West Sussex					
District/Borough	Aldingbourne					
NGR (12 figures)	493580,104670					
Geology	Undifferentiated river terrace deposits over London Clay					
Fieldwork type	Eval✓	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	13-21.07.15					
Sponsor/client	Orion Heritage					
Project manager	Paul Mason					
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval	Post-Medieval	Other	
Project summary (100 word max)	<p><i>Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Orion Heritage, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Westergate, West Sussex (NGR 493580 104670). A total of 17 archaeological trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural sandy clay at a maximum height of 9.80m AOD in the south-western corner of the site (Trench 15), falling away to 9.36m AOD in the south-east corner of the site (Trench 17) and 9.17m AOD in the north-east corner (Trench 4).</i></p> <p><i>A small quantity of residual struck flint suggests some activity of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity recorded appears to be related to a large sub-rectangular enclosure of probable Middle-Late Iron Age date, with a range of internal associated internal features indicative of occupation, including pits ditches, gullies and postholes.</i></p> <p><i>Medieval activity is limited to a single pit of possible 13th-14th century date. Post-medieval features comprise field boundary ditches, some of which are present on some century Ordnance Survey maps.</i></p>					

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-219847

Project details

Project name Land at Westergate, West Sussex

Archaeology South-East were commissioned by Orion Heritage, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Westergate, West Sussex (NGR 493580 104670). A total of 17 archaeological trenches were excavated across the site to reveal the underlying natural sandy clay at a maximum height of 9.80m AOD in the south-western corner of the site (Trench 15), falling away to 9.36m AOD in the south-east corner of the site (Trench 17) and 9.17m AOD in the north-east corner (Trench 4). A small quantity of residual struck flint suggest some activity of Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date in the vicinity of the site. However, much of the archaeological activity recorded appears to be related to a large sub-rectangular enclosure of probable Middle-Late Iron Age date, with a range of internal associated internal features indicative of occupation, including pits ditches, gullies and postholes. Medieval activity is limited to a single pit of possible 13th-14th century date. Post-medieval features comprise field boundary ditches, some of which are present on some century Ordnance Survey maps.

Project dates Start: 13-07-2015 End: 21-07-2015

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes 7487 - Contracting Unit No.

Any associated project reference codes LWW15 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Monument type ENCLOSED SETTLEMENT Iron Age

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARY Iron Age

Monument type TRACKWAY Iron Age

Monument type FIELD BOUNDARY Post Medieval

Monument type PIT Iron Age

Monument type POSTHOLE Iron Age

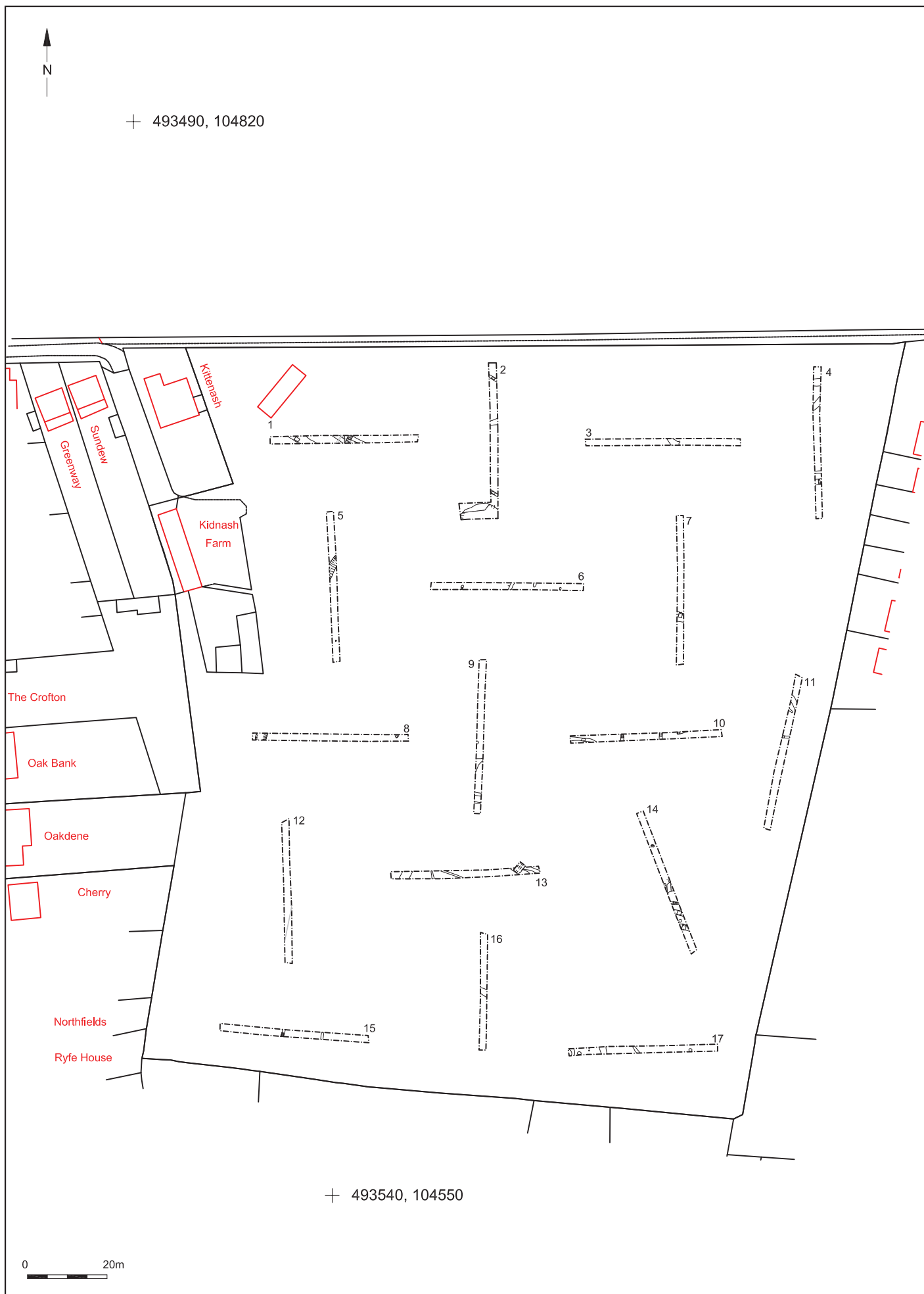
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Significant POT Iron Age

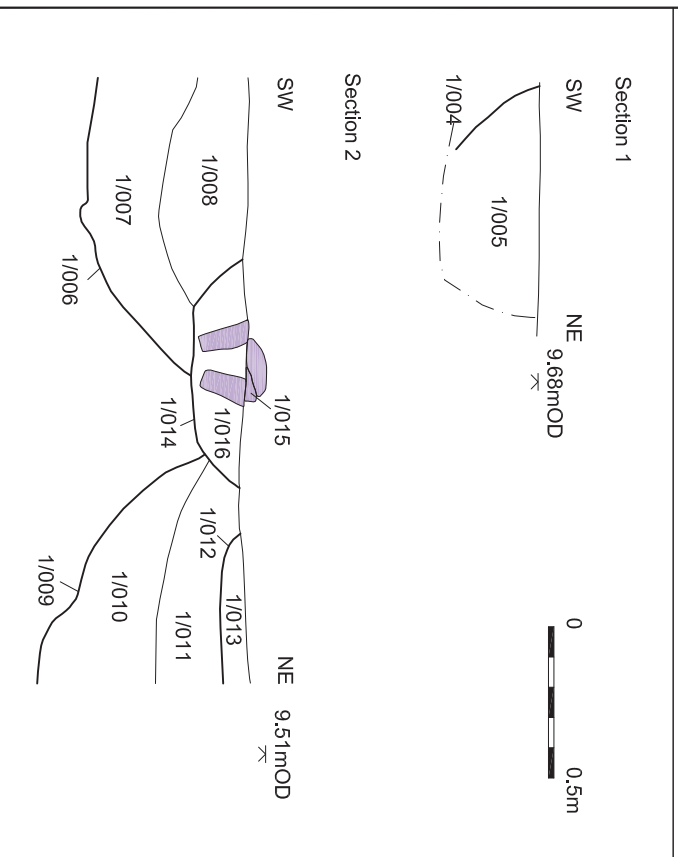
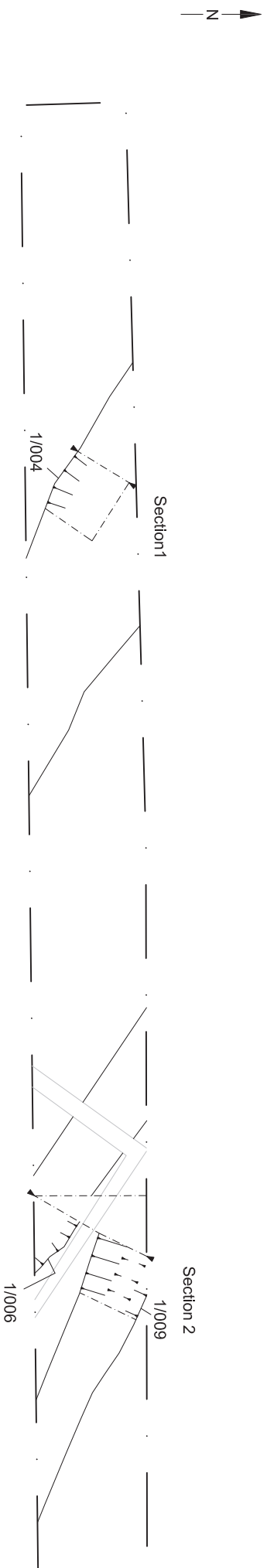
Finds	
Significant Finds	ARROWHEAD Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLAKE Neolithic
Significant Finds	ROOFING TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOFING TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	DAUB Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN ALDINGBOURNE Land at westergate
Postcode	PO20 3TE
Study area	3.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 935 046 50.8328077697 -0.672128604309 50 49 58 N 000 40 19 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 9.08m Max: 9.80m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Archaeology South-East
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Hayley Nicholls
Type of	Client

sponsor/funding body	
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orion Heritage
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Chichester Museum
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land West of Westergate, West Sussex.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Nicholls, H
Other bibliographic details	2015258
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	A4 bound report

Entered by D Hart (d.hart@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on 6 August 2015



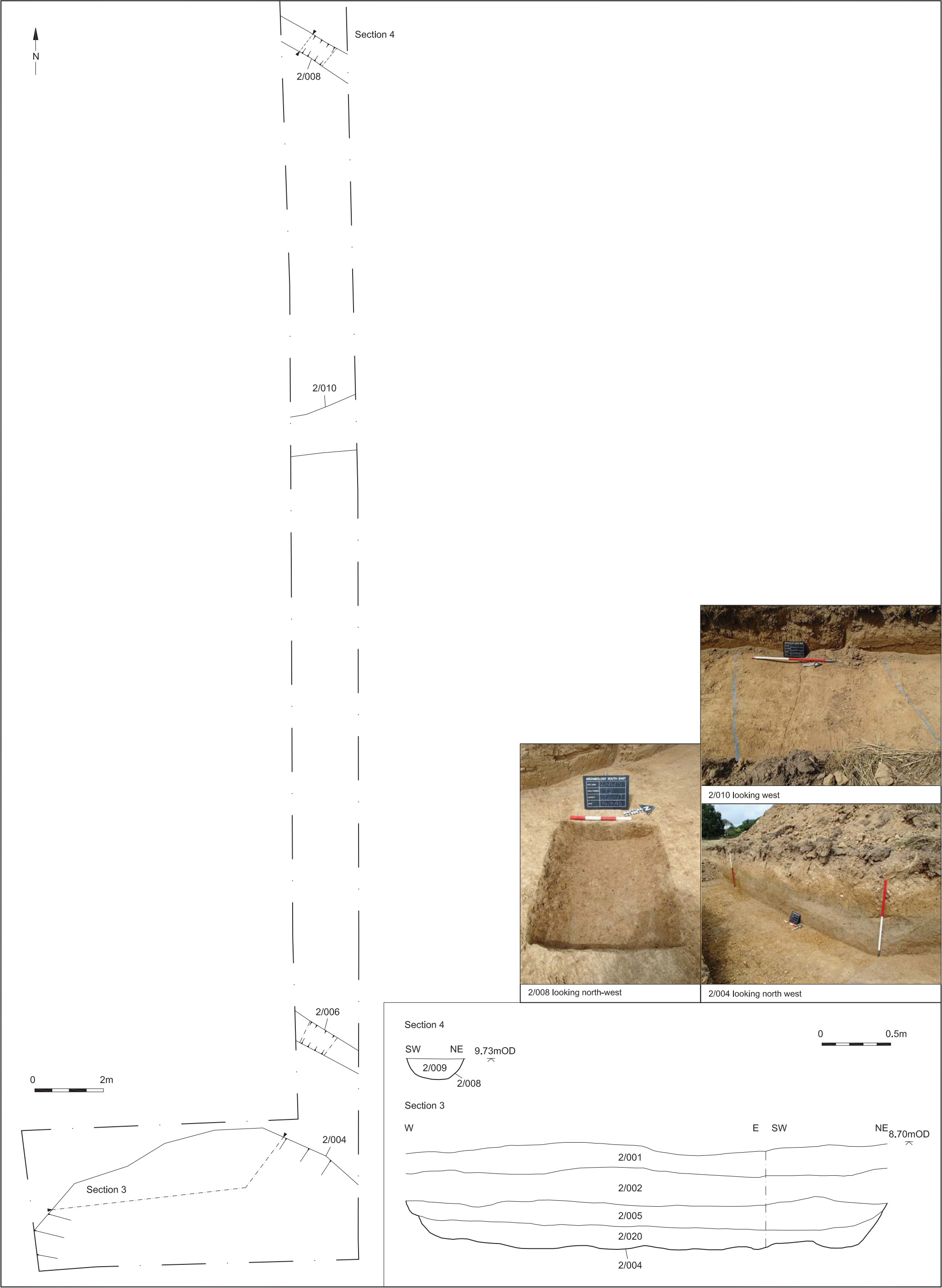
© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Westergate	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7487	July 2015	Trench Location	
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: NG		



1/004 looking north-west



1/006, 1/009 and 1/014 looking north-west

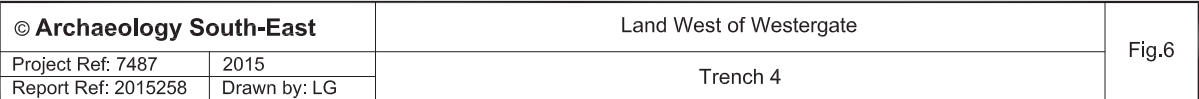


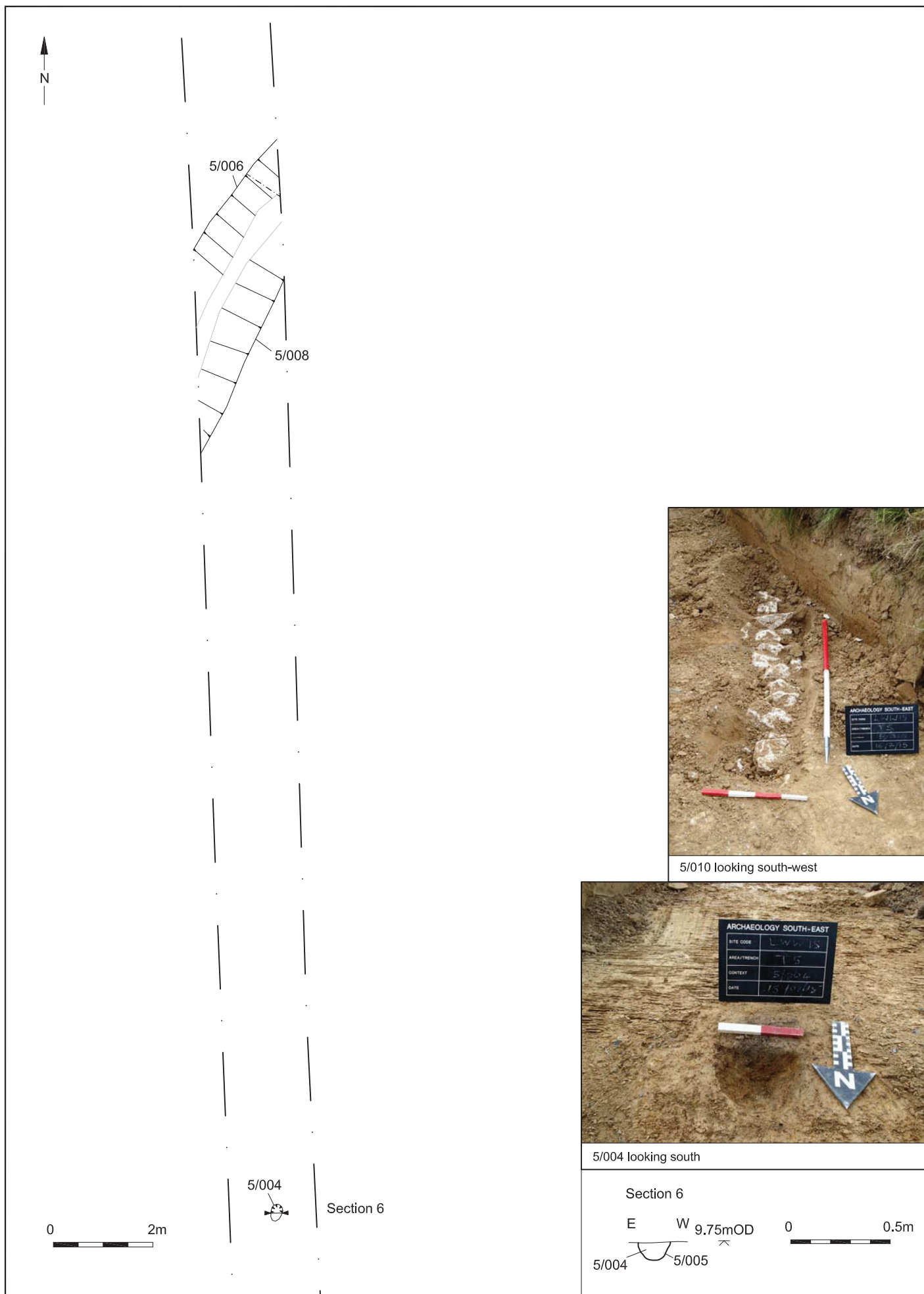


© Archaeology South-East			Land West of Westergate	Fig.5
Project Ref: 7487	2015			
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG	Trench 3		

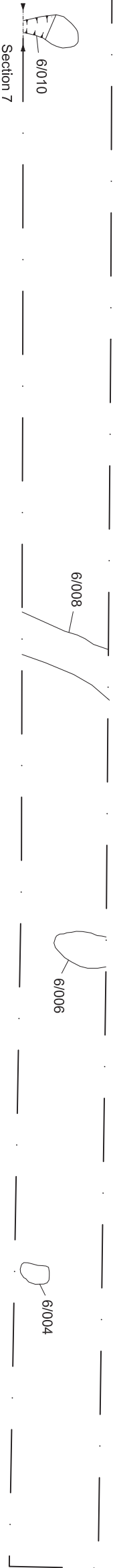
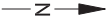


Plan view of the 4/005 trench. The trench is roughly trapezoidal, wider at the top (North) and narrower at the bottom (South). The top width is labeled '8.92m OD'. The bottom width is labeled '4/004'. The trench is labeled '4/005' in the center. A scale bar at the bottom indicates 0 to 0.5m. A north arrow is at the top right.



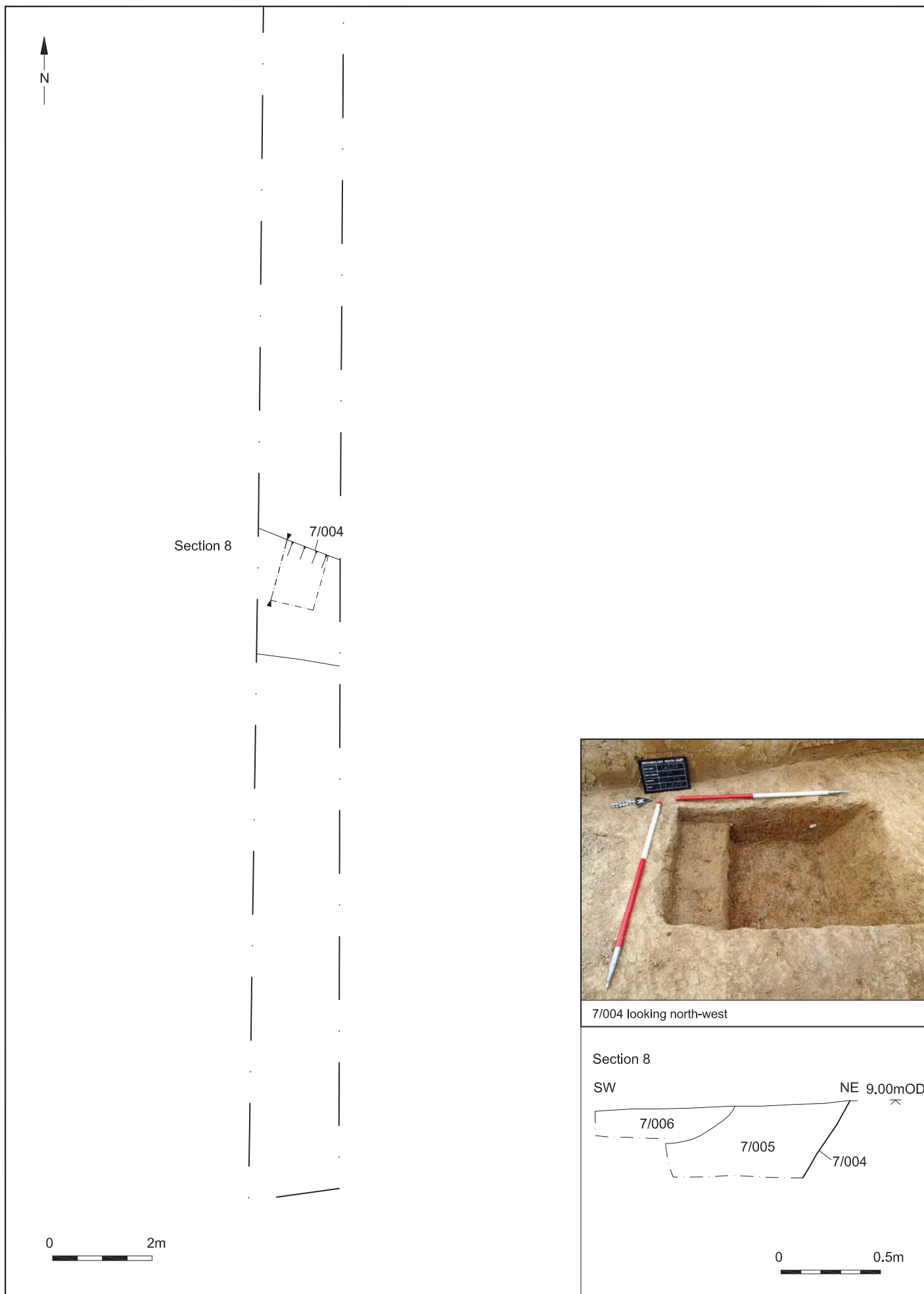


© Archaeology South-East		Land West of Westergate	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 7487	July 2015	Trench 5	
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG		

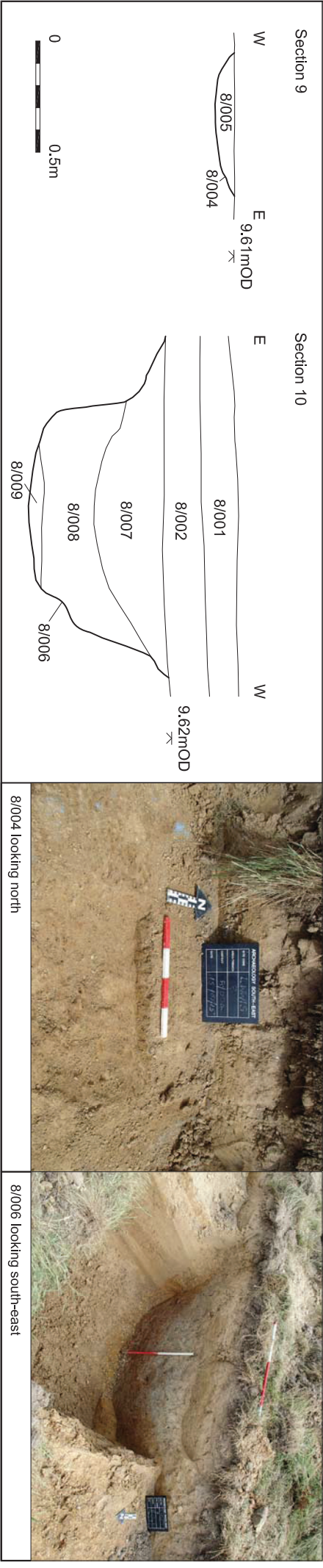
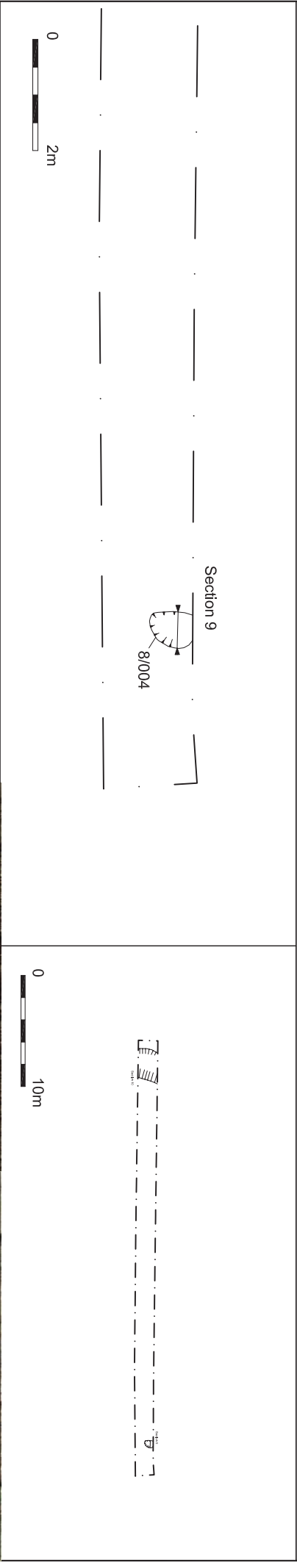
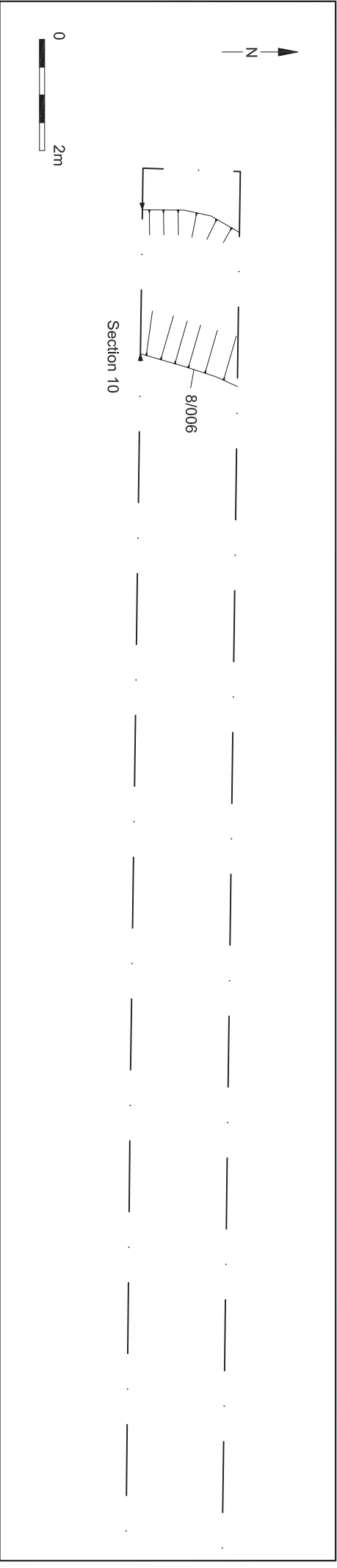


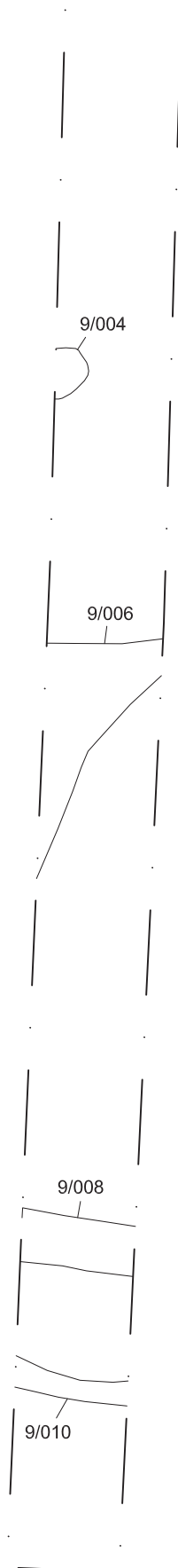
Section 7





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Project Ref: 7487	July 2015	Trench 7	
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG		





0 2m



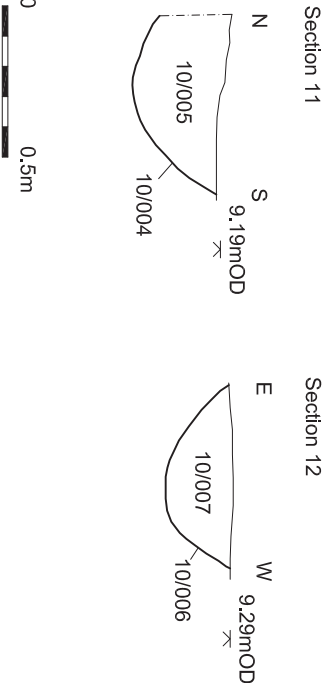
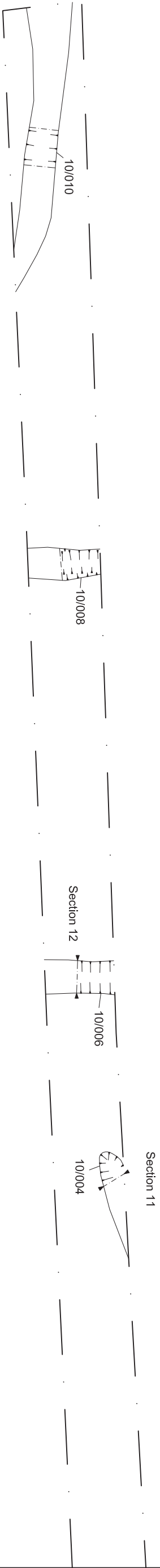
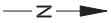
9/004 looking west



9/008 looking west



9/010 looking east





11/008 looking east



11/004 looking west

Section 13

S N



11/001



11/002



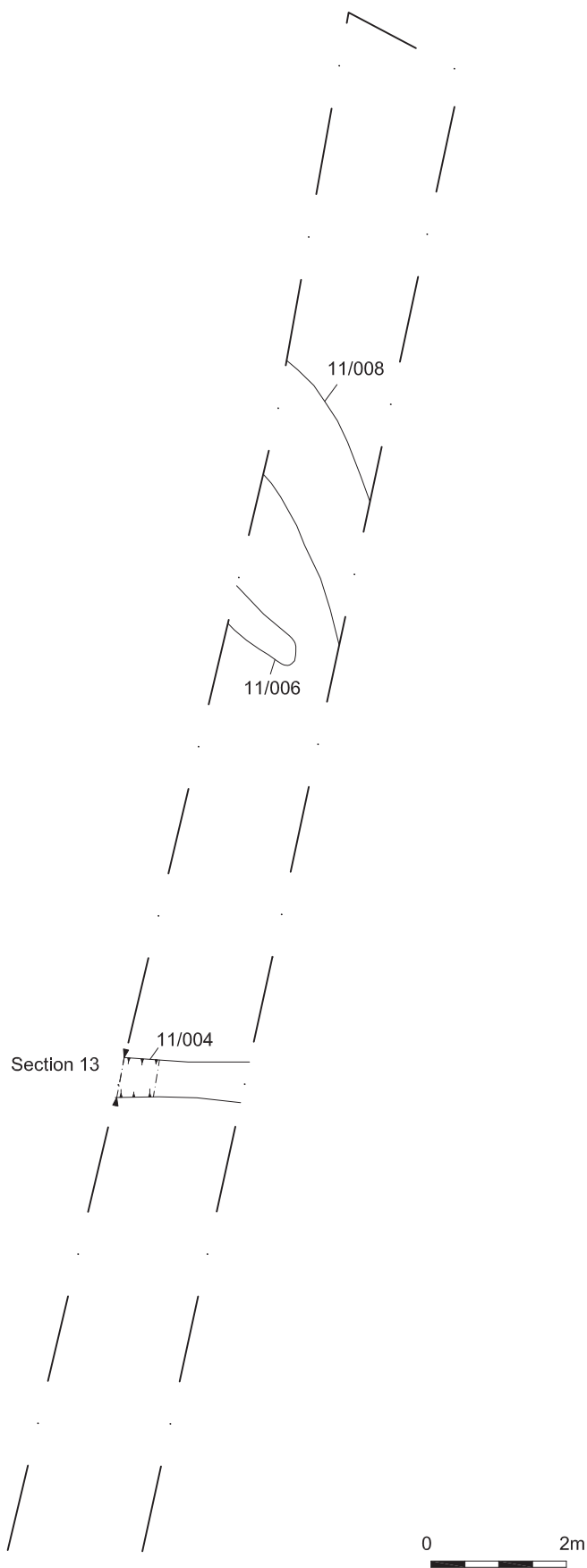
11/005

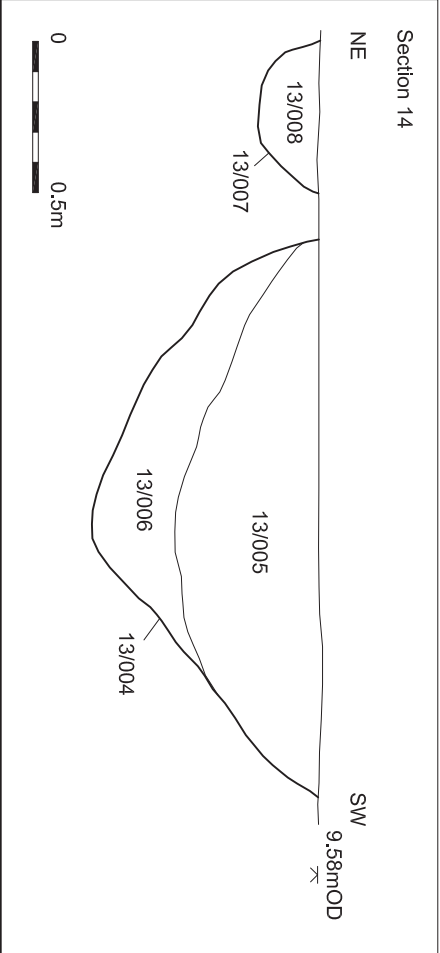
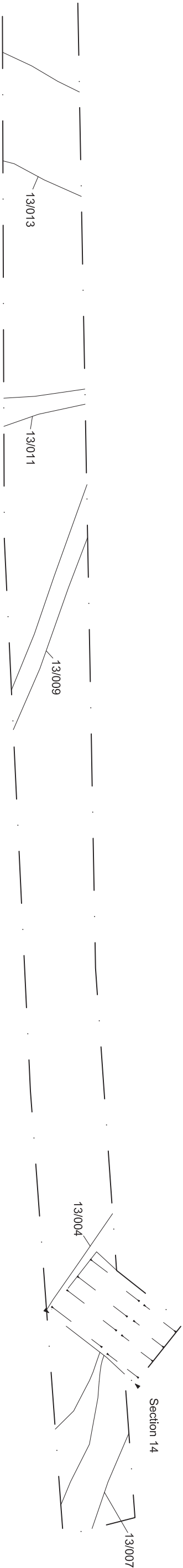
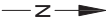


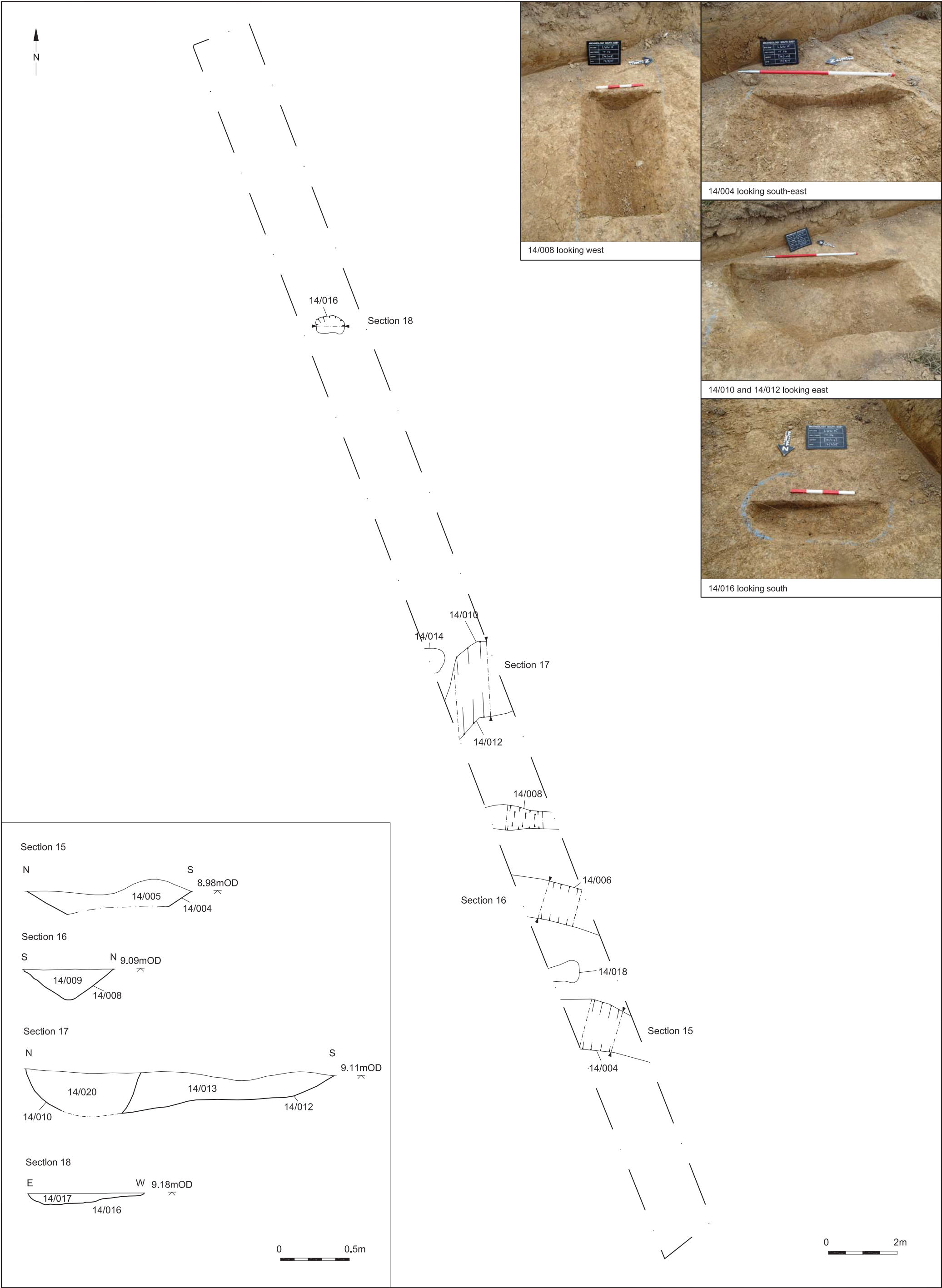
11/004

9.08mOD
X

0 0.5m









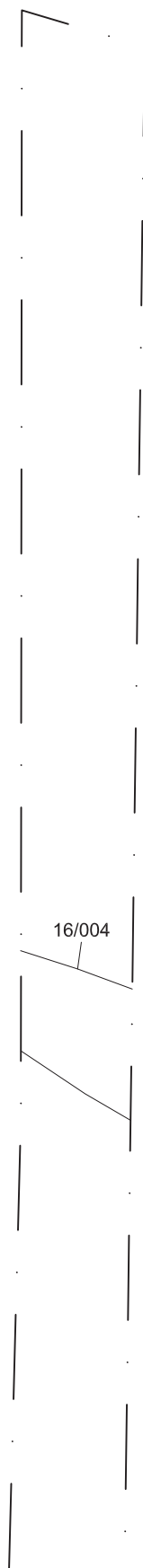
15/004

Section 19

15/006

0 2m

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Project Ref: 7487	2015	Trench 15	
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG		

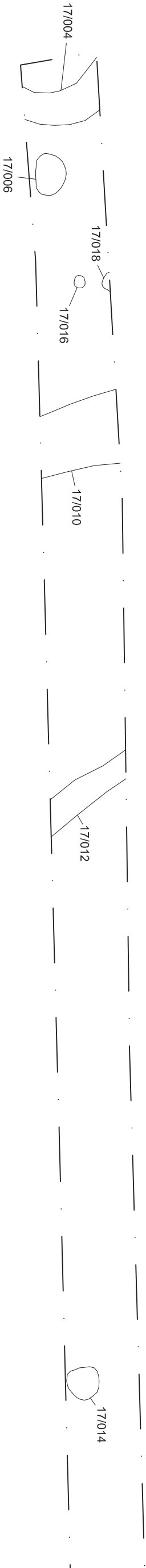
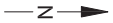


0 2m

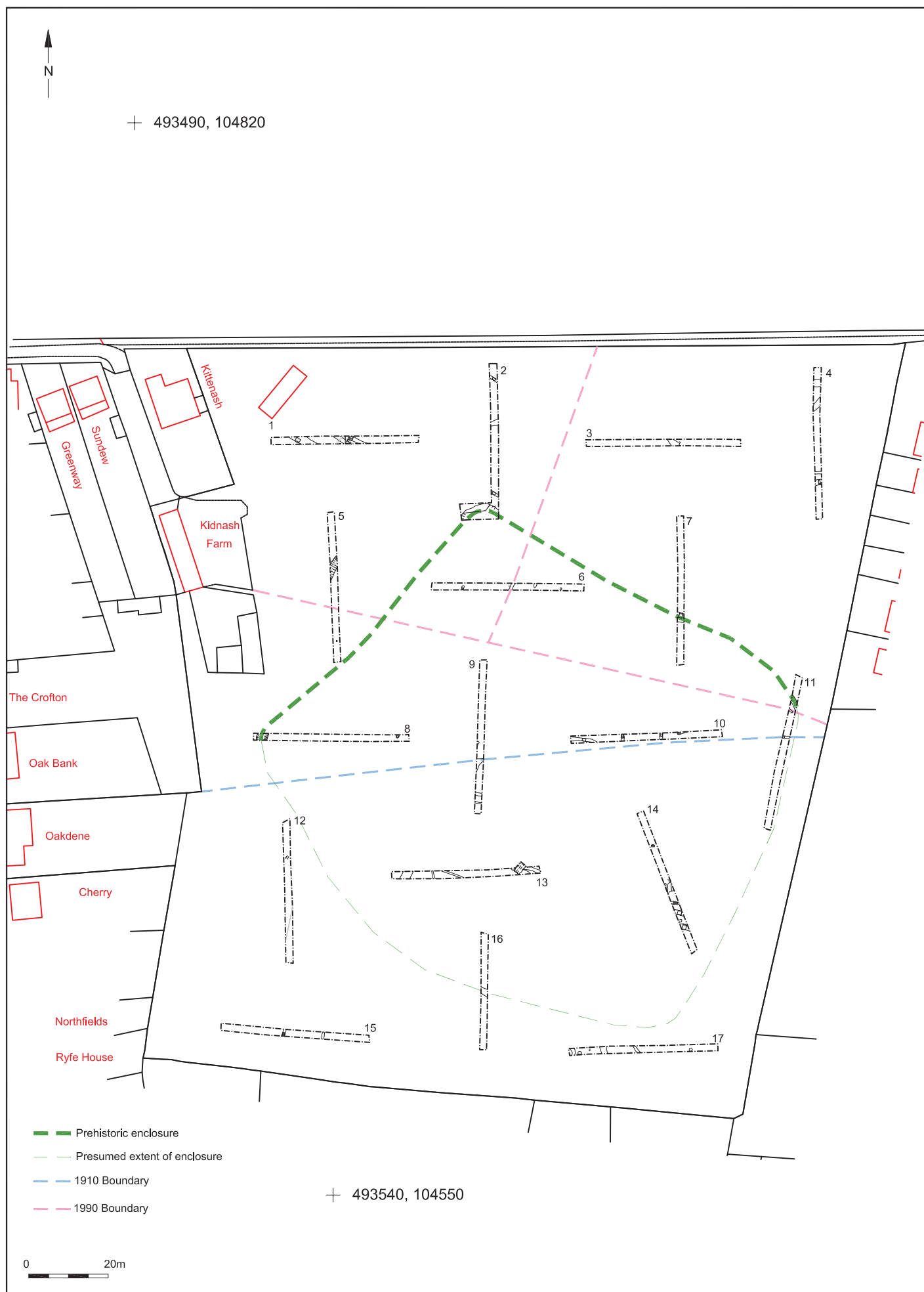


16/004 looking east

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Project Ref: 7487	July 2015	Trench 16	
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG		



© Archaeology South-East			Land West of Westergate	Fig.18
Project Ref: 7487	2015	Trench 17		
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG			



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Westergate	
Project Ref: 7487	July 2015	Projected extent of Middle-Late Iron Age enclosure and Post-Medieval boundaries	
Report Ref: 2015258	Drawn by: LG		

Fig. 19

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