

**Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording at
The Littlehampton Academy
Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ**

**NGR TQ 03301 02762
NGR 503301 102762**

**Project No: 4409
Site Code: LAL 10**

ASE Report No: 2010193

Dylan Hopkinson MA

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Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was conducted in the grounds of The Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ and in the proposed access road area to the south (NGR 503301 102762). Archaeology South-East were commissioned to carry out the work by Gifford, on behalf of their client Balfour Beatty Construction Southern Limited prior to a planning decision being made regarding plans to build a new academy school, access road, car parks, outdoor spaces and sports pitches. The work was carried out between 11th October and 6th November 2010. A total of 28 trenches measuring a total of 540 metres in length were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site.

According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series map for the area (sheet 317 / 332 – Chichester and Bognor), the site lies on Aeolian deposits of Brickearth which overlie upper chalk; this was identified within the school playing fields at between 7.05m AOD and 5.99m AOD and generally sloped gradually down from the south to the north. The natural was also located to the south of the school where the proposed access road is located at between 7.59m AOD in the north of this area and 4.91m AOD in the southern part close to East Street.

In the southern part of the school playing fields site three late post-medieval field ditches were identified and a fourth, undated ditch was identified to the north of these. An area of localised truncation was observed in the middle of the current Academy buildings. No significant archaeological features were encountered; however a number of residual struck flint flakes and fragments of pottery were recovered.

In the approach road area of the site a number of ditches were identified that may have formed a single property or field boundary, with adjacent early post-medieval pits. Two late 18th- or early 19th-century garden walls were also recorded. These may have been associated with a former farm to the west of the proposed access road.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) (a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) was commissioned by Balfour Beatty Construction Southern Limited (hereafter referred to as the client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the grounds of The Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ and in the proposed access road area to the south (NGR 503301 102762, Fig. 1) prior to a planning decision being made regarding plans to build a new academy school, access road, car parks, outdoor spaces and sports pitches.

1.1.2 A total of 28 evaluation trenches were excavated totalling 540 metres in length.

1.2 Location and geology

1.2.1 According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series map for the area (Sheet 317 / 332 – Chichester and Bognor), the site lies on Aeolian deposits of Brickearth which overlie upper chalk.

1.2.2 The north-eastern part of the site is currently occupied by the The Littlehampton Academy buildings which lie on slightly higher ground than the surrounding sports fields in the north-west. The southern part of the site, where the proposed access route to the new academy buildings will be situated was, immediately prior to the evaluation work taking place, in use as a horse paddock.

1.2.3 The site covers an area of 21.2 hectares and is bounded on all sides by residential properties.

1.2.4 The evaluation trenches within the school playing fields encountered brickearth at a height of between 7.05m AOD and 5.99m AOD and this generally sloped gradually down from the south to the north.

1.2.5 The natural brickearth in the region of the access road was located at between 7.59m AOD in the north of this area and 4.91m AOD in the southern part close to East Street.

1.3 Scope of the report

1.3.1 This report provides an account of the archaeological evaluation and historic building recording. The work was undertaken between the 29th September and the 6th November 2010 by Andrew Margetts (Senior Archaeologist), Dylan Hopkinson (Archaeologist), Chris Crabb (Assistant Archaeologist), Roddy Matinson (Assistant Archaeologist), Lesley Davidson (Surveyor), Rob Cole (Surveyor) and John Cook (Surveyor).

1.3.2 The fieldwork was managed by Andy Leonard (Project Manager) and the post-excavation analysis was managed by Jim Stevenson (Project Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological and historical potential

- 2.1.1 An assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development was outlined in the Tender Specification document (Gifford, June 2010), and this was in turn based on the findings of the Desk-Based Assessment completed by L-P Archaeology (L-P Archaeology, April 2008). The archaeological potential is outlined here with due reference to these works.
- 2.1.2 These findings are based on a search of the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (WSHER) within 1km of the site.
- 2.1.3 The site lies on the Sussex coastal plain. Activity was first seen clustered along the raised beaches to the north of the site, and through the Bronze Age and Iron Age this activity steadily increased within the coastal plain.
- 2.1.4 The West Sussex Historic Environment Record identifies a number of unclassified prehistoric remains between 200 and 900 metres from the site, and these are thought likely to be from the later prehistoric periods. Flint implements, flakes and debitage from all prehistoric periods have been recorded throughout the 20th century.
- 2.1.5 Flint implements and a grain rubber were found over 1km to the north of the site at Wick, and a flint axe was recorded at Toddington around 525 metres to the north.
- 2.1.6 There is little Palaeolithic or Mesolithic evidence in the area of the study site and no entries were recorded from these periods in the WSHER.
- 2.1.7 There is a single entry in the WSHER from the Neolithic period at Toddington approximately 750 metres to the north of the site and most activity from this period is focussed on the higher land of the downs to the north above 60m AOD.
- 2.1.8 The Bronze Age shows a marked increase in activity throughout Sussex and this is true in the Littlehampton area where three Late Bronze Age settlements are known. The closest of these identified in the WSHER lies 385 metres to the east of the study site.
- 2.1.9 An Early Iron Age enclosure site is known at Wickbourne to the southwest of the site, and a number of Iron Age sites and findspots are also recorded in the WSHER. The most significant of these is an enclosure site approximately 800 metres to the northeast.
- 2.1.10 It is clear that the area around the site was occupied and exploited during the Iron Age, and the potential for finds within the grounds of the Academy was considered moderate to high.
- 2.1.11 During the Roman period much of the Late Iron Age settlements and field systems on the Sussex coastal plain underwent reorganisation, an example of this is the Littlehampton Roman Villa which lies approximately 650 metres to the east of the site. The site has a probable occupation from the 1st to 3rd AD centuries and it is likely that the land around the villa was used for agriculture.
- 2.1.12 Roman sites are also known at the Watermead Research Station approximately

400 metres to the northeast where a number of ditches representing a probable enclosure were found; and at the Littlehampton Crops Research Station over 1km to the north. Here a pottery kiln was excavated.

- 2.1.13 The WSHER records many additional sites, burials and find spots in the area around the site and the potential for remains from Roman activities on the site was considered high.
- 2.1.14 There is a single entry in the WSHER from the early medieval period which lies 850 metres northeast of the site. Here a number of linear features and pits were identified.
- 2.1.15 A further unstratified find spot from the medieval period is listed in the WSHER. As a whole the potential for medieval activities on the site was considered low.
- 2.1.16 It is likely that the site remained in agricultural use into the post-medieval period. Maps of the area were consulted for the DBA from Richard Budgen's 1724 map through to the 1970-72 Ordnance Survey. These show the changing field boundaries and construction of four cottages on the site.
- 2.1.17 The WSHER records a number of brickfields and brickworks in the area around the site, and a Second World War defensive fence and tank traps in the immediate environs.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological work was carried out in accordance with the tender specifications (Gifford, June 2010), the relevant Standards and Guidance of the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) and the WSCC Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions (WSCC 2007).
- 3.1.2 A total of 28 evaluation trenches were excavated using a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket, each 20 metres long; except for trenches 26 and 28 in the southern part of the site which were 10 metres long (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.3 These were recorded by an archaeologist to assess the level of archaeological survival, and all the trenches were left open for at least two days to allow potential features to weather out.
- 3.1.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using ASE standard context sheets, with colours recorded by visual inspection.
- 3.1.5 Section drawings of the excavated profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:10, sample section drawings of the overlying deposits were also drawn at 1:10 scale on plastic drafting film, and a full photographic record was made recording all features and contexts.
- 3.1.6 The trench and feature locations were recorded using GPS surveying equipment and all features were planned in relation to ordnance datum heights.

3.2 Excavation aims and objectives

- 3.2.1 The aim of the evaluation was to assess with a greater degree of certainty the presence or absence of any significant archaeological deposits on the site that may be affected by the proposed development.
- 3.2.2 To assess the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit, character, date, significance and condition of any archaeological remains on site.
- 3.2.3 To assess how such remains might be affected by the development of the site and what options, if any, should be considered for mitigation.

3.3 Site archive

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

3.3.2 Table 1: Quantification of site archive

Trench Record Sheets	28
Number of Context Sheets	35
Photographic Record Sheets	9
Photographs	141
Drawing Sheets	6
No. of files/paper record	1

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Natural

- 4.1.1 The natural brickearth was pale orangey brown fine sandy silt. This was often slightly blotchy with patches of darker orangey brown sandy silt. The top 0.20 to 0.30 metres of the natural brickearth showed signs of having been disturbed, presumably by ploughing.

4.2 Overburden

- 4.2.1 The brickearth was found to have been overlain by between 0.10 to 0.25 metres of topsoil; light orangey brown silts and fine sand. This was observed in most trenches lying directly over the natural; however Trenches 5 and 20 also had a layer of dark orangey brown subsoil.
- 4.2.2 Trench 25 was located on a raised area of the sports fields at the same height as the school buildings. This was due to a layer of made ground 0.45 metres thick. This was light brown sandy silt containing frequent large fragments of frogged bricks and brickwork.

4.3 Archaeology

- 4.3.1 The majority of the trenches showed no signs of archaeological features cutting the natural (Fig. 3). Only Trenches 2, 3, 11 and 17 revealed cut features.

4.4 Trench 1

- 4.4.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil and no archaeological features were identified.

- 4.4.2 Table 2: List of contexts in Trench 1

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
1/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	6.92
1/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.60	6.77

4.5 Trench 2

- 4.5.1 A single ditch was identified in the western end of Trench 2 cutting into the brickearth and sealed by the topsoil (Fig. 4).
- 4.5.2 This north-south aligned ditch [2/004] was 1.54 metres wide and 0.58 metres in depth. It was filled by a single fill of mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional rounded gravels [2/003].
- 4.5.3 The fill was largely free from finds apart from the bottom 0.12 metres where there was a concentration of flint nodules a single brick fragment, oyster shells, pottery, glass and flint flakes. The pottery suggested an 18th/19th century date, the CBM an 18th/20th century date. There was also some residual medieval 13th/14th century pottery and a single sherd of prehistoric dated c. 1150-600 BC.
- 4.5.4 The ditch is close to the position of a field boundary ditch that is shown on the Littlehampton Tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 5). The ditch corresponds with the western ditch of the field plot marked as '79'.
- 4.5.5 The ditch was sealed by a layer of topsoil 0.15m thick [2/001].
- 4.5.6 Table 3: List of contexts in Trench 2

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
2/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.24	7.00
2/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.56	6.82
2/003	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.58	6.82
2/004	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	6.82

4.6 Trench 3

- 4.6.1 Two intercutting ditches were identified towards the western end of Trench 3 cutting the natural [3/002] (Fig. 6).
- 4.6.2 The first of these was a linear cut 1.85 metres wide and 0.64 metres in depth and aligned north to south [3/003]. The fill of this ditch was mid orangey brown clayey silt [3/004].
- 4.6.3 This fill contained a single fragment of late 18th- or 19th- century wine bottle glass and a residual sherd of pottery dated to the 11th to 13th centuries.
- 4.6.4 A second north-south aligned ditch cut the first and was 2.54 metres wide and 1.10 metres deep [3/005]. This was filled with mid greyish brown clayey silt which contained ceramics, flint, fire cracked flint and glass [3/006] signifying a 17th- to 20th- century origin.
- 4.6.5 Ditch [3/005] had been re-cut on two occasions, first by cut [3/007] which was filled

with mid orangey brown clayey silt [3/008].

4.6.6 The second re-cut [3/009] also was filled with mid orangey brown clayey silt that was slightly greyer towards the bottom of the deposit [3/010].

4.6.7 Neither of the fills of these re-cuts yielded any finds.

4.6.8 These ditches are also aligned closely with the position of a field boundary ditch that is shown on the Littlehampton Tithe map of 1841 (Fig. 5). The ditches correspond closely with the eastern ditch of the field plot marked as '79'.

4.6.9 It is possible that the location of the ditch moved slightly over time as the field boundaries were re-cut and reinstated, and that these ditches represent different phases of its use. However the ditch is no longer shown by the time the 1875 First Edition Ordnance Survey was produced, and this may suggest a separate but related agricultural function for the later ditch.

4.6.10 A slight depression can be seen in the surface of the land on the same position and alignment as these features. This depression was surveyed using GPS equipment and corresponds very clearly with the 1841 map.

4.6.11 The features were sealed by a 0.15 metre thick layer of topsoil [3/001].

4.6.12 Table 4: List of contexts in Trench 3

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
3/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	7.07
3/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.92
3/003	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	6.92
3/004	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.64	6.92
3/005	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	6.92
3/006	Fill	Ditch Fill	1.12	6.92
3/007	Cut	Ditch Re-cut	-	6.92
3/008	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.71	6.92
3/009	Cut	Ditch Re-cut	-	6.92
3/010	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.45	6.92

4.7 Trench 4

4.7.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.7.2 Table 5: List of contexts in Trench 4

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
4/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	7.02
4/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.88

4.8 Trench 5

4.8.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain by a 0.35 metre thick layer of made ground and then by the topsoil.

4.8.2 The level of the natural is significantly lower than the surrounding trenches and it is thought likely that the brickearth has been horizontally truncated, possibly by activities related to the construction of the school.

4.8.3 Table 6: List of contexts in Trench 5

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
5/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	7.06
5/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.35	6.86
5/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.70	6.51

4.9 Trench 6

4.9.1 This trench was not excavated due to the presence of services.

4.10 Trench 7

4.10.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.10.2 Table 7: List of contexts in Trench 7

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
7/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.76
7/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.56

4.11 Trench 8

4.11.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.11.2 Table 8: List of contexts in Trench 8

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
8/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.98
8/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.78

4.12 Trench 9

4.12.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.12.2 Table 9: List of contexts in Trench 9

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
9/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25	6.74
9/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.50	6.59

4.13 Trench 10

4.13.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.13.2 Table 10: List of contexts in Trench 10

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
10/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25	6.74
10/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.80	6.49

4.14 Trench 11

4.14.1 A single southeast to northwest aligned linear feature was identified in the northern part of Trench 11 cutting into the natural [11/002] (Fig 7).

4.14.2 This ditch [11/003] measured 1.18 metres wide and 0.72 metres deep and was filled by a single fill of mid orangey brown clayey silt [11/004], which contained no finds.

4.14.3 This feature is at ninety degrees to the alignment of the ditches in Trenches 2 and 3 but cannot be related to any of the field ditches on historical maps; however it is likely to relate to the use of the land for agriculture.

4.14.4 The ditch was sealed by a 0.15 metre thick layer of topsoil [11/001].

4.14.5 Table 11: List of contexts in Trench 11

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
11/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	7.03
11/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.60	6.87
11/003	Cut	Ditch Cut	-	6.87
11/004	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.72	6.87

4.15 Trench 12

4.15.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.15.2 Table 12: List of contexts in Trench 12

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
12/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	7.20
12/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.50	7.00

4.16 Trench 13

4.16.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.16.2 Table 13: List of contexts in Trench 13

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
13/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.67
13/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.45	6.52

4.17 Trench 14

4.17.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.17.2 Table 14: List of contexts in Trench 14

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
14/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25	6.62
14/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.37

4.18 Trench 15

4.18.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.18.2 Table 15: List of contexts in Trench 15

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
15/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.23	6.56
15/002	Deposit	Natural	+1.00	6.33

4.19 Trench 16

4.19.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.19.2 Table 16: List of contexts in Trench 16

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
16/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25	6.67
16/002	Deposit	Natural	+1.15	6.42

4.20 Trench 17

4.20.1 A single northeast to southwest aligned linear feature was identified cutting into the natural [17/002] in the middle of Trench 17 (Fig. 8).

4.20.2 This ditch [17/004] measured 7.90 metres wide and 1.04 metres deep and was filled by a single fill of mid to dark brown silt with frequent fragments and flecks of chalk and common flint nodules [17/003]. There were patches greenish yellow sand mixed through the silt.

4.20.3 The fill of this feature yielded some small fragments of CBM giving a date of 17th to 19th century.

4.20.4 This feature could not be identified on any of the historic maps in the DBA, nor could it be identified in any of the surrounding trenches. However a plotted projection of the alignment of this feature to the southwest shows that it would pass directly between Trenches 4 and 9 and below Trench 3.

4.20.5 It is possible that it is a modern truncation related to the construction of the school. The level of the natural brickearth in Trench 5 to the south of Trench 17 was also

reduced and made ground also present. These are amongst the trenches closest to the school buildings and it is reasonable to expect that there would have been an impact on the surrounding deposits during the construction of these buildings.

4.20.6 The cut feature was sealed by a layer of topsoil 0.20 metres deep [17/001].

4.20.7 Table 17: List of contexts in Trench 17

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
17/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.72
17/002	Deposit	Natural	+1.15	6.52
17/003	Fill	Ditch/Pit Fill		6.52
17/004	Cut	Ditch/Pit Cut		6.52

4.21 Trench 18

4.21.1 This trench was not excavated due to the presence of services.

4.22 Trench 19

4.22.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.22.2 Table 18: List of contexts in Trench 19

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
19/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.89
19/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.69

4.23 Trench 20

4.23.1 In this trench the brickearth [20/003] was overlain by a 0.10 metre thick layer of made ground [20/002] and then by the topsoil. A single prehistoric sherd of pottery was recovered from the topsoil [20/001].

4.23.2 Table 19: List of contexts in Trench 20

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
20/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	7.08
20/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.10	6.93
20/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.60	6.83

4.24 Trench 21

4.24.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.24.2 Table 20: List of contexts in Trench 21

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
21/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	6.14
21/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	5.99

4.25 Trench 22

4.25.1 This trench was not excavated due to the presence of services.

4.26 Trench 23

4.26.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.26.2 Table 21: List of contexts in Trench 23

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
23/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.19
23/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	5.99

4.27 Trench 24

4.27.1 In this trench the brickearth was overlain directly by the topsoil.

4.27.2 Table 22: List of contexts in Trench 24

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
24/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	6.38
24/002	Deposit	Natural	+0.55	6.18

4.28 Trench 25

4.28.1 In this trench the brickearth [25/003] was overlain by a 0.60 metre thick layer of made ground [25/002] and then by the topsoil [25/001].

4.28.2 The level of the natural is very similar to the surrounding trenches and the trench is situated on a low bank which the excavation has proved to be due to the deposition of made ground.

4.28.3 Table 23: List of contexts in Trench 25

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
25/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.25	7.18
25/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.60	6.93
25/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.50	6.33

4.29 Trench 26

4.29.1 In this trench the brickearth [26/003] was overlain by a 0.96 metre thick layer of made ground [26/002] and then by the topsoil [26/001].

4.29.2 The top of the brickearth in this trench was upto 0.53 metres below the level in the closest trench (Trench 27 to the south) and had clearly been reduced by a complicated sequence of modern truncation events.

4.29.3 Table 24: List of contexts in Trench 26

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
26/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.18	8.14
26/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.96	7.96
26/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.10	7.06

4.30 Trench 27

- 4.30.1 In this trench the brickearth [27/003] was cut by a major north-south aligned linear feature [27/006] (Fig. 9).
- 4.30.2 This cut was observed for a maximum of 8.20 metres length and 1.15 metres width within the trench but extended beyond the trench edges to the east and south. It was also partially excavated to a depth of 1.30 metres before it became too difficult to proceed further.
- 4.30.3 This cut was shown to have very steep flat sides and was filled with a backfill of mid orangey brown sandy clay with large flint nodules and chalk lumps [27/005]; this contained 17th- to 19th- century CBM.
- 4.30.4 A secondary fill of pale orangey brown sandy clay 0.55 metres thick was also identified [27/004] and was very similar to a dump of material that lay over much of the local area.
- 4.30.5 This final fill was sealed by a layer of made ground [27/002] 0.10 metres in thickness and in turn by a 0.15 metre thick layer of topsoil [27/001].
- 4.30.6 This steep sided north-south aligned cut lies very close to and on the same alignment as a known deep sewer-main service trench; and it is most likely that this is the cut observed with rapid backfilling of the risings. The service cut is known to be in the order of six metres in depth and is therefore likely to have excavated below the brickearth into the underlying clay and chalk.

4.30.6 Table 25: List of contexts in Trench 27

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
27/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.15	7.59
27/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.10	7.44
27/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.40	7.34
27/004	Deposit	Ditch Fill	0.55	7.40
27/005	Deposit	Ditch Fill	+0.80	6.85
27/006	Cut	Ditch Cut	+1.30	7.40

4.31 Trench 28

4.31.1 In this trench the brickearth [28/005] was overlain by a 0.45 metre thick layer of buried subsoil [28/004], the upper surface of which was very uneven and appeared to have undergone an episode of horizontal truncation or disturbance [27/003].

4.31.2 The disturbed subsoil was buried by a dump of pale orangey brown sandy clay [28/002] upto 0.45 metres in thickness. This deposit is very similar to the upper fill of the sewer service cut in Trench 27 ([27/004]).

4.31.3 Finally a layer of topsoil [28/001] 0.10 metres thick sealed the sequence.

4.31.4 Table 26: List of contexts in Trench 28

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
28/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.08	7.64
28/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.10	7.56
28/003	Cut	Truncation / Disturbance	-	-
28/004	Deposit	Subsoil	0.45	7.46
28/005	Deposit	Natural	-	7.01

4.32 Trench 29

4.32.1 In this trench the brickearth [29/003] was cut by a single north-south aligned linear cut into which two slots were excavated (Fig. 10). The overall dimensions of cut [29/004; 29/006] were 0.88 metres in width 9.60 metres long and a maximum observed depth of 0.40 metres. This was interpreted as a field boundary ditch.

4.32.2 This ditch was filled with mid orangey brown sandy silt [29/005; 29/007]. The pottery and CBM from these contexts was of 17th- to 19th- century date.

4.32.3 A deposit of buried subsoil ([29/008]) 0.20 metres thick was identified overlying the brickearth; however this did not physically seal the ditch.

4.32.4 Overlying the buried subsoil and sealing the ditch was a 0.20 metre thick dump of orangey brown sandy clay [29/002]. This was the same dump deposit that was seen over much of the area.

4.32.5 A 0.16m thick layer of topsoil [29/001] sealed the trench.

4.32.6 Table 27: List of contexts in Trench 29

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
29/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.16	6.93
29/002	Deposit	Made Ground	0.20	6.77
29/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.45	6.31
29/004	Cut	Ditch Cut	0.40	6.31
29/005	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.40	6.31
29/006	Cut	Ditch Cut	0.29	6.31
29/007	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.29	6.31
29/008	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20	6.77

4.33 Trench 30

- 4.33.1 In this trench the brickearth [30/003] was cut by a number of features (Fig. 11). The first of these was a small pit cut [30/005] that measured 1.00 metres in diameter and 0.11 metres in depth. This proved to be a shallow scoop upon excavation and it is likely that the upper part of the feature was removed during machine excavation of the trench.
- 4.33.2 This was filled with mid greyish yellow sandy silt [30/004]. Pottery from the 14th century and CBM dating to the 16th to 18th centuries was recovered from this fill.
- 4.33.3 In the western end of the trench a north-south aligned ditch cut was identified; 0.97 metres in width and 0.22 metres deep [30/007]. The fill of this ditch was dark greyish brown sandy silt containing 18th- to 19th- century pottery [30/006].
- 4.33.4 In the middle of the trench a third feature cut the natural [30/009]. This was a large pit measuring 4.10 metres east to west and 1.45 metres north to south and extending into the southern trench edge; and with a depth of 0.41 metres.
- 4.33.5 This pit was filled with a single fill of light brownish grey sandy silt [30/008].
- 4.33.6 In the south-east corner of the trench a potential feature was investigated that was determined to be an animal burrow [30/011]. This was filled with loose mid greyish brown sandy silt [30/010].
- 4.33.7 Overlying these features was a layer of subsoil 0.33 metres in depth [30/002]; which was in turn sealed by a 0.20 meter thick layer of topsoil.

4.33.8 Table 28: List of contexts in Trench 30

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
30/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.23	5.41
30/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.33	5.18
30/003	Deposit	Natural	-	4.85
30/004	Fill	Pit fill	0.11	4.82
30/005	Cut	Pit cut	0.88	4.82
30/006	Fill	Ditch fill	0.22	4.44
30/007	Cut	Ditch cut	0.22	4.44
30/008	Fill	Pit fill	0.41	4.56
30/009	Cut	Pit cut	0.41	4.56
30/010	Fill	Animal burrow	0.47	4.82
30/011	Cut	Animal burrow	0.47	4.82

4.34 Trench 31

- 4.34.1 The brickearth in the western end of this trench [31/003] was cut by a number of features (Figs. 11 and 12). The first of these was a 1.52 metre wide cut aligned north to south across the trench [31/005].
- 4.34.2 This ditch was filled with two deposits of mid orangey brown sandy clay [31/004] and [31/010]. The ditch was not excavated since it was clearly a continuation of the linear ditch in Trench 30 ([30/007]).
- 4.34.3 To the east of this ditch two pits were identified extending into the north and south trench sides. The first of these [31/007] was 2.50 metres in length but only visible to a width of 0.40 metres. This could not be fully excavated due to the restricted space working against the trench edge but was seen to be at least 0.82 metres deep.
- 4.34.4 This pit was filled with mid orangey brown sandy clay containing pottery dating to the 14th to 15th centuries [31/006].
- 4.34.5 The second pit which was sub-circular, and measured 1.76 metres in diameter by 0.70 metres deep [31/009]. This was filled by a single deposit of mid orangey brown sandy clay [31/008]; pottery of 14th- to 15th- century date and CBM of 17th- to 18th- century date was recovered from this fill.
- 4.34.6 The features were overlain by a layer of subsoil [31/002] that was observed in the eastern end of the trench and was 0.23 metres thick ([32/002]), and in turn by 0.20 metres thickness of topsoil [31/001].

4.34.7 Table 29: List of contexts in Trench 31

Context Number	Type	Description	Max. Deposit Thickness (m)	Datum m AOD
31/001	Deposit	Topsoil	0.20	5.70
31/002	Deposit	Subsoil	0.23	5.50
31/003	Deposit	Natural	+0.45	5.27
31/004	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.29	5.32
31/005	Cut	Ditch Cut	+0.47	5.32
31/006	Fill	Ditch Fill	+0.82	4.89
31/007	Cut	Ditch Cut	+0.82	4.89
31/008	Fill	Ditch Fill	0.70	5.32
31/009	Cut	Ditch Cut	0.70	5.32
31/010	Fill	Ditch Fill	+0.47	5.32

4.35 Historic Building Recording

4.35.1 Two standing walls were recorded in the southern approach road area of the site in the vicinity of Trenches 30 and 31. These are shown on the 1841 Tithe map (Fig. 14).

4.35.2 Southern Wall (Fig. 13; elevations 1 and 2)

4.35.3 Orientated roughly east-west, and situated parallel and adjacent to East Street, a length of upstanding wall was recorded. This measured c.40m in length, 0.34m in width and stood to a maximum height of c.1.4m. The original construction of the wall was comprised of a roughly faced flint masonry (contexts [3] and [5]) of unfaced flint beach cobbles bonded by mid white grey lime mortar with frequent inclusions of small shingle. An occasional levelling course of sandstone fragments was in evidence within the upper part of this context and the wall was topped by large sandstone capstones [2] and [4] to prevent weathering. These measured c.0.7m in length, 0.17m thick and 0.34m wide. The wall had been repaired in areas with occasional cement patching [1] to the upper fabric of the masonry.

4.35.4 Northern Wall (Fig. 13; elevation 3)

4.35.5 Approximately 16m north of the southern wall a second slightly longer parallel wall was recorded. This northern wall was mostly obscured by vegetation but appeared to be of a very similar flint and mortar construction [8] to the southern wall. However, at the base of the observed section, a possible brick and flint rubble footing or repair [9] was recorded. Concrete repair work [7] and sandstone capstones [8] were again present.

4.35.6 Discussion

4.35.7 It is thought that the two walls described above comprise the remnants of late 18th-/early 19th- century garden walls associated with the nearby farm that once existed to the west. These equate well with the two walls shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (Fig. 14).

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the evaluation. Finds were all washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were counted, weighed and bagged by context and by material, according to IFA guidelines. No further conservation is required. An overview of the finds can be found in Appendix A.

5.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.2.1 A single flint-tempered sherd from context [20/001], weighs less than two grams. The fabric contains sparse to moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.2-1.5mm in a slightly silty background matrix. Although flint-tempering occurs over a very wide chronological range on the Coastal Plain, it is most typical of medium fine wares in the post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition, dating to around 1150-600BC, and appears to feature concentrated flint-gritting on one surface, possibly indicating that it is from a typical PDR base.
- 5.2.2 Three sherds from the rim of one vessel were recovered from context [27/002]. It is a well-burnished, small, plain profile jar with an in-turning plain tapered rim. The fabric contains sparse, moderately sorted flint of between 0.2 -2mm in a matrix containing moderate quartz of silt sized to 0.1mm in size. In terms of fabric, the sherds are clearly of 1st millennium BC date, and both the fabric and form are probably most consistent with Middle Iron Age types; however, it should be stressed that the rim sherds are partial and fragmentary so they cannot be assigned to this period with absolute confidence.

5.3 The post-Roman pottery by Luke Barber

- 5.3.1 The evaluation recovered a small assemblage of post-Roman pottery, the majority of which was recovered from unstratified topsoil deposits in nine different trenches. The material is of a number of different periods and is in variable condition. As a general rule the earliest pottery consists of quite heavily abraded small sherds (> 20mm across) while the late medieval and post-medieval assemblages are fresher and represented by slightly larger sherds (< 50mm across). Most fragments consist of small featureless body sherds – the only rim sherds being of late post-medieval date.
- 5.3.2 The earliest pottery consists of three small abraded bodysherds from coarsewares of probable Late Saxon or Saxo-Norman date recovered from two contexts. Context [3/001] produced a 5g fragment from a reduced jar tempered with coarse flint sand with larger flint inclusions to 2mm; while [3/006] contained a 3g reduced fragment tempered with sand and chalk (voids) to 2mm that was very abraded. Another sherd was residual in [3/006] and consisted of an abraded reduced sherd tempered with fine sand and white flint grits to 1mm. Additional, more diagnostic sherds would be needed from the site to confirm the dating of these pieces. However, it would appear that some activity in the Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman period was occurring at the site albeit at a very low level.
- 5.3.3 The medieval period is represented by a number of sherds of variable size and condition indicating activity on site between the later 13th and mid 15th centuries. A tiny (1g) residual medium sand tempered cooking pot bodysherd was recovered

from [2/003]. It is of probable 13th- to 14th- century date. Other larger sherds, though still exhibiting heavy abrasion, were recovered from [13/001] (x1), [28/004] (x1) and [30/006] (x1) suggesting the spreading and reworking of manure. These pieces consist of fine sand tempered oxidised wares including externally glazed jugs and cooking pots with internally glazed bases of 14th- to mid 15th- century date. However, several contexts contain similar wares in a fresh condition suggesting possible occupation on or close-by between 1350 and 1450. The earliest of these groups was recovered from [30/004] which can be ascribed a general 14th- century date including both glazed jug and unglazed cooking pot sherds. Contexts [31/006] and [31/008] contained sherds from well fired fine/medium unabraded externally sooted sandy cooking pots with internally glazed bases of a type most common between the mid 14th and early/mid 15th century. This is an interesting period ceramically in that it marks the first of the Transitional wares just as they begin to develop out of the High Medieval types, but before they have become the fully developed Transitional types as typified by the painted wares of the mid/late 15th century.

5.3.4 The remainder of the assemblage is of the late post-medieval period. The earliest of this was all recovered from Trenches 1, 2, 29 and 30 all of which produced a number of creamware and pearlware sherds suggesting activity between 1780 and 1830. Most relate to plain (creamware), blue shell-edged (pearlware) or blue transfer-printed (pearlware) plates although a few bowls and a hand-painted pearlware saucer are also present. There are also a number of coarsewares which may be of similar date but which could easily be of later 19th- century type. These include glazed red earthenwares, unglazed red earthenwares (flower pots) and Sunderland-type slipware (bowls). The best late 18th- to early 19th- century group is from [29/007] which produced a number of quite large early transfer-printed pearlware vessels including a plate, deep saucer and bowls with floral and Chinese-style patterns as well as sherds of creamware and Sunderland-type slipware. The latest sherds from the site are of the later 19th century and include the English stoneware ink bottle with Bristol glaze from [15/001] and the refined white earthenware jar from [19/001].

5.3.5 The post-Roman pottery from the site suggests there have been periods of activity at the site, quite probably associated with manuring, between the 10th to 12th, 13th to mid 15th and late 18th to 19th centuries. The presence of some unabraded mid 14th- to mid 15th- century material suggests that domestic activity may have been located on or near the site at this time. However, the sample is small and, at least with the earliest material, not particularly diagnostic. As such a larger sample could easily alter this chronological profile of the assemblage.

5.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

5.4.1 A total of 50 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 7018g were recovered from the works. The material is predominantly of post-medieval date with a few fragments of possible later medieval or early post-medieval date (table 30). Approximately 50% of the assemblage has been retained as fabric samples for reference the remainder has been discarded. A full quantification of the ceramic building material has been retained for the archive.

5.4.2 Table 30: summary of CBM by fabric, form and context.

Context	Fabrics	Forms	Date range
1/001	T1	Peg tile	C18th-C19th
2/001	T1	Peg tile	C18th-C19th
2/003	B3, T2	Brick, peg tile	C18th-C20th
3/001	B3, T3	Brick, peg tile	C17th-C20 th
3/006	T1, B1, B2	Peg tile, brick	C17th-C19th
9/001	T4	Peg tile	C16th-C17th
13/001	B2, T4	Brick, peg tile	C16th-C18th
14/001	B2, B3	Brick	C17th-C20th
17/003	B2, T1	Brick, fired clay, tile	C17th-C19th
19/001	T5	Peg tile	C15th-17th
21/001	T1	Concrete, peg tile	C18th-C20th
23/001	B2, B2, T1	Brick, peg tile	C17th-C19th
27/005	T1, B2	Brick, Peg tile	C17th-C19th
29/005	B1	Brick	C18th-C19th
29/007	T3, T1	Peg tile	C17th-C19th
30/004	T3, T4, B2	Brick, peg tile	C16th-C18th
30/010	T1, T3	Peg tile	C17th-C18th
31/008	T3	Peg tile	C17th-C18th

5.4.3 Peg tile was recovered in five different fabrics, all variants of a sandy orange fabric with differing silt and quartz inclusions. The earliest peg tile was in fabric T5 from context [19/001]. This is a fine orange sandy tile with sparse elongated voids and sparse coarse orange silt inclusions with a poorly formed circular peg hole. The fragment is probably of 15th- to 17th- century date. Peg tile in fabric T4, a coarse orange fabric with moderate to abundant coarse quartz and rounded black iron rich inclusions and some cream silt streaking, recovered from contexts [13/001] and [9/001], is of probable early post-medieval 16th- to 18th- century date. Peg tile fabric T3, an orange very sandy peg tile with moderate medium sized quartz and moderate sparse red iron rich inclusions, was recovered from context [3/001] [29/007] [30/004] [30/010] [31/008] and is of probable 17th- or 18th- century date. Two later post-medieval fabric types were identified T1, a pale orange fabric with cream silt marbling and moderate speckles of red iron rich silt and T2, an orange sandy fabric with moderate black iron rich inclusions both of 18th- or 19th- century date. Peg tile fragments in T1 were recovered from contexts [1/001] [2/001] [3/006] [17/003] [21/001] [23/001] [27/005] [29/007] and [30/010]. Peg tile in fabric T2 was recovered from context [2/003].

5.4.4 The earliest brick type identified was in an orange sandy fabric with abundant fine quartz and sparse iron rich inclusions (B1) and is of probable 17th- to 18th- century date. Bricks in this fabric were found to be unfrogged with moderately well-formed arises and a slight indented margin was observed on one fragment. Brick in B1 was recovered from contexts [3/006] [13/001] [14/001] [17/003] [23/001] and [29/005]. A second brick fabric (B2) a red sandy fabric with moderate calcareous speckling and coarse black iron rich inclusions was identified in context [3/006]. The brick, recovered from contexts [3/006] [13/001] [14/001] [17/003] [23/001] [23/001] [27/005] and [30/004] was abraded, had a poorly formed rectangular frog, and is most likely of later 17th- to 19th- century date. Fragments of Sussex Brick Co. Ltd brick was recovered from [2/003] [3/001] and [14/001]. These late 19th- or early 20th- century bricks are in a pinkish orange fabric with coarse cream silt inclusions and sparse black iron rich inclusions, are machine made with well-formed frogs and 'SUSSEX BRICK CO. LTD' stamped into the frog.

5.4.5 A fragment of modern pink concrete floor tile was recovered from context [21/001] and an undated fragment of fired clay was noted in context [17/003].

5.4.6 No further work is anticipated for the assemblage.

5.5 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.5.1 The evaluation produced nine fragments of animal bone from four contexts ([13/001], [29/007], [30/004], [31/08]). The identified fragments included a horse mandibular tooth from [13/001], fish and bird from [29/007], a fragment of cattle phalange from [30/004] and a possible cattle long-bone fragment from [31/008].

5.6 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.6.1 Work at The Littlehampton Academy produced ten struck flints weighting 106g and fourteen burnt unworked flints weighing 252g (Table 31). The material was recovered from six trenches.

5.6.2 The flints were manufactured from dark brown to translucent yellowish brown fine-grained flint with infrequent light grey mottled patches, occasional inclusions and thin smooth buff cortex.

5.6.3 Although six flints were recorded as broken, evidence of edge abrasion from surface rolling, which is expected in deposits associated with agricultural activities, was surprisingly infrequent.

5.6.4 However, a single piece from context [19/001] displayed some surface gloss and some iron mould marks associated with ploughing activities. The dorsal surface of the same artefact was re-corticated bluish white.

5.6.5 The rest of the assemblage was uncorticated. The majority of the struck flints represented pieces of flint debitage including two flakes, six broken flakes and a shattered piece.

5.6.6 A single implement was recovered from [19/001]. The tool exhibited intensive post-depositional damage. Although it displayed direct abrupt retouches on the right-hand edge and additional inverse semi-abrupt retouches on its distal end, the technological traits were not sufficient to assist with dating.

5.6.7 The assemblage is not considered to warrant any further analysis as it is extremely limited in size and the material is most likely residual. However, it should be retained to allow integration with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work.

5.6.8 Table 31: The Flintwork

Context	Interpretation	Flake	Broken flake	Shattered piece	Retouched piece	Burnt unworked flint - No./Wt. (g)
2/003	Ditch fill	1	1	1		
3/006	Ditch fill	1	2			5/164
19/001	Topsoil		1		1	
24/001	Topsoil		1			
27/002	Made ground		1			
30/004	Pit fill					8/80
30/010	Animal burrow					1/8
Total		2	6	1	1	14/252

5.7 The Stone by Luke Barber

5.7.1. Only contexts [2/003] and [3/006] produced geological material. All consists of coal/coal shale (context [2/003]) and coal of post-medieval origin. The material would be in keeping with the 18th- to 19th- century dating provided by the pottery.

5.8 Other Finds by Elke Raemen

5.8.1 Two pieces of ironwork were recovered from [11/004]; an iron concretion and an amorphous object likely to represent a heavy duty nail. A heavily corroded heavy duty nail was recovered from [30/010], while [31/008] contained three amorphous objects, also most likely to be nails.

5.8.2 Glass is all of late post-medieval date. Two green glass wine bottle fragments were recovered, including a base fragment of late 18th- to early 19th-century date from [3/004] and a body sherd dating to the late 19th to early 20th century from [2/003]. An aqua bottle neck fragment with internal screw was recovered from [3/006]. The piece is likely to be from a mineral water bottle and dates to the late 19th to early 20th century. Additionally, [29/005] contained a blue glass base fragment from a wine bottle of 19th- century date together with an aqua neck fragment from a late 19th- or early 20th- century medicine/ toiletry bottle.

5.8.3 Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem dating to the late 18th- 20th century were recovered from [29/007] and [30/010].

5.8.4 Two upper valves from the Common Oyster, *Ostrea Edulis*, were recovered from [30/006] and [31/008].

5.9 Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.9.1 A fragment from a small bone paintbrush handle, RF<1>, was recovered from [29/007]. Some bristles remain in situ. The brush is of late post-medieval date.
- 5.9.2 Context [30/010] contained a short length of lead window came, RF<2>, together with a small modern opaque white glass button, RF<3> and a modern leather strap fragment with copper alloy eyelets, RF<4>.
- 5.9.3 The registered finds are of limited significance and are therefore not considered to hold any potential for further work.

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The features discovered in Trenches 2 and 3 can be shown to closely relate to features identified on the 1841 Littlehampton Tithe map and are most likely to be field boundary ditches.
- 6.2 The two ditches in Trench 3 lie very close to each other and it cannot be clearly seen which relates to the 1841 map boundary ditch. The stratigraphically earliest ditch [3/003] is closest in form to the ditch in Trench 2 and it is thought likely that they are contemporaneous.
- 6.3 The second ditch in Trench 3 may have been a later reinstatement of the original ditch, however this ditch is not shown on the 1875 Ordnance Survey map and no other features are shown on later maps in this location. Consequently, other agricultural ditch interpretations may be applicable.
- 6.4 The north-south aligned ditch [27/006] identified in Trench 27 appeared to follow the same alignment as the field boundary ditches identified on historic mapping from 1814 onwards. However the steep sides and significant depth suggest a different interpretation. The cut lies very close to the route of a known sewer main (Fig. 14), which is in the region of 6 metres deep, and remains the most likely interpretation.
- 6.5 Ditch [29/004; 29/006] was also aligned north to south and was very similar in form to other field boundary ditches identified elsewhere on the site; however there are no known cartographic features visible on historic maps that correspond with this feature (Figs. 14-16). Maps consulted for this purpose include:
- 1800 Ordnance Survey Surveyors Draft
 - 1806-7 surveyed 1" to 1 mile Draft map for 1st edition PM 283
 - 1875-6 surveyed 6" to 1 mile 1st edition Ordnance Survey LXIII
 - 1899 6" to 1 mile 2nd edition Ordnance Survey
 - 1913 6" to 1 mile 3rd edition Ordnance Survey
 - 1932 Revision 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey LXIII SW
 - 1962 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey
 - 1970 1:2500 Ordnance Survey NG plan TQ 0202 0302
- 6.6 On site it was thought likely that ditch [29/004; 29/006] continued south into Trenches 30 and 31 ([30/007; 31/005]); however their alignments are not as close as once thought and this interpretation may be incorrect (Fig. 14).
- 6.7 Trenches 30 and 31 lie between the two flint walls (discussed in section 4.35 above) on the plot of land adjacent to East Street. The walls coincide loosely with boundaries shown on the 1841 Tithe Map (Fig. 14) and may define the north and south limits of the plot which may have been used for the burial of domestic waste from these properties (ASE 2011).
- 6.8 A number of struck flint flakes and a single abraded pottery sherd from prehistoric periods were recovered in the Academy playing fields as residual finds from the topsoil and from ditches [2/004] and [3/003]. Residual medieval pottery sherds dating to 11th to 13th centuries were also recovered from the topsoil in trench 3 and from ditches [2/004] and 3/003].

- 6.9 It is likely that any cut features from these periods were disturbed by deep ploughing which could be seen to have disturbed the upper portion of the natural brickearth. This was more noticeable on the Academy playing fields and feature survival appears to be better in the southern part of the site on the route of the approach road.
- 6.10 There was however an overall lack of artefacts from antiquity and it is thought likely that the use of the land was of a low intensity throughout the prehistoric and subsequent periods.

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ASE 2011. *Historical research Produced in Association with an Archaeological Evaluation at Fitzalan Link Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex*. ASE report no: 2011046

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L-P Archaeology, April 2008: *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of land at Littlehampton Community School*

WSCC 2007. *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*. West Sussex County Council (WSCC) document

Acknowledgements

ASE would like to thank Gifford for commissioning the work and John Mills of WSCC for his continued guidance throughout the project.

5.1.4 Appendix A: Quantification of finds

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Shell	wt (g)	Flint	wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	wt (g)
1/001	1	10	1	26														
9/001			1	44														
11/004													2		52			
12/001	1	40																
13/001	2	48	4	682	1	30												
14/001			3	3040														
15/001	1	56																
16/001	1	4																
17/003			4	2														
19/001	2	10	1	60					2	20								
2/001	3	10	2	56														
2/003	11	104	2	576					3	14	8	30			1	6		
20/001	1	<2																
21/001			2	634														
23/001	2	50	5	184														
24/001									1	6								
27/002	3	8							1	6								
27/005			4	16														
28/004	3	12																
29/005	1	2	1	38											2	34		
29/007	9	60	3	118	6	2											1	<2

SMR Summary Form

Site Code	LAL 10					
Identification Name and Address	The Littlehampton Academy Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ					
County, District &/or Borough	Arun					
OS Grid Refs.	NGR 503301 102762					
Geology	Aeolian Brickearth which overlies upper chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4409					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval. ✓	Excav.	<u>Watching brief.</u>	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval. 11-10-10 to 06-11-10	Excav.	W.B.	Other		
Sponsor/Client	Balfour Beatty Construction Southern Limited					
Project Manager	Andy Leonard					
Project Supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA	IA	RB
	AS	MED	PM ✓	Other Modern		
<p>100 Word Summary.</p> <p>An archaeological evaluation was conducted in the grounds of The Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ and in the proposed access road area to the south (NGR 503301 102762). In the southern part of the school playing fields site three late post-medieval field ditches were identified and a fourth, undated ditch was identified to the north of these. An area of localised truncation was observed in the middle of the current Academy buildings. No significant archaeological features were encountered; however a number of residual struck flint flakes and fragments of pottery were recovered. In the approach road area of the site a number of ditches were identified that may form a single property or field boundary with adjacent early post medieval pits.</p>						

OASIS ID: archaeol6-86394

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at The Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted in the grounds of The Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ and in the proposed access road area to the south (NGR 503301 102762). The work was carried out between 11th October and 6th November 2010 by Archaeology South-East on behalf of their client Balfour Beatty Construction Southern Limited prior to a planning decision being made regarding plans to build a new academy school, access road, car parks, outdoor spaces and sports pitches. A total of 28 trenches measuring a total of 540 metres in length were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. According to the British Geological Survey 1:50,000 series map for the area (sheet 317 / 332 - Chichester and Bognor), the site lies on Aeolian deposits of Brickearth which overlie upper chalk; this was identified within the school playing fields at between 7.05m AOD and 5.99m AOD and generally sloped gradually down from the south to the north. The natural was also located to the south of the school where the proposed access road is located at between 7.59m AOD in the north of this area and 4.91m AOD in the southern part close to East Street. In the southern part of the school playing fields site three late post-medieval field ditches were identified and a fourth, undated ditch was identified to the north of these. An area of localised truncation was observed in the middle of the current Academy buildings. No significant archaeological features were encountered; however a number of residual struck flint flakes and fragments of pottery were recovered. In the approach road area of the site a number of ditches were identified that may form a single property or field boundary with adjacent early post medieval pits.
Project dates	Start: 11-10-2010 End: 06-11-2010
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LAL 10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Middle Iron Age
Methods & techniques	'Sample Trenches'
Development type	Estate management (i.e. maintenance of existing structures and landscape by capital works and on-going maintenance)
Development type	Academy/School Redevelopment
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN LITTLEHAMPTON The Littlehampton Academy
Postcode	BN17 6DQ
Study area	39800.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	503301 102762 503301 00 00 N 102762 00 00 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	WGS 84 Datum
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.91m Max: 7.59m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Gifford
Project design originator	Gifford
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard/Jim Stevenson
Project supervisor	Dylan Hopkinson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	Balfour Beatty Construction Southern Limited

sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Metal','Worked bone','Worked stone/lithics'
Digital Archive recipient	Local Museum
Digital Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Survey'
Paper Archive recipient	Local Museum
Paper Contents	'Stratigraphic'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Miscellaneous Material','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Section'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at The Littlehampton Academy, Hill Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 6DQ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hopkinson, D.
Other bibliographic details	2010193
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Portslade, Brighton
Description	40 page A4 bound pamphlet plus 15 illustrations.
Entered by	Dylan Hopkinson (dylan.hopkinson@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	15 November 2010



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The Littlehampton Academy

Project Ref: 4409

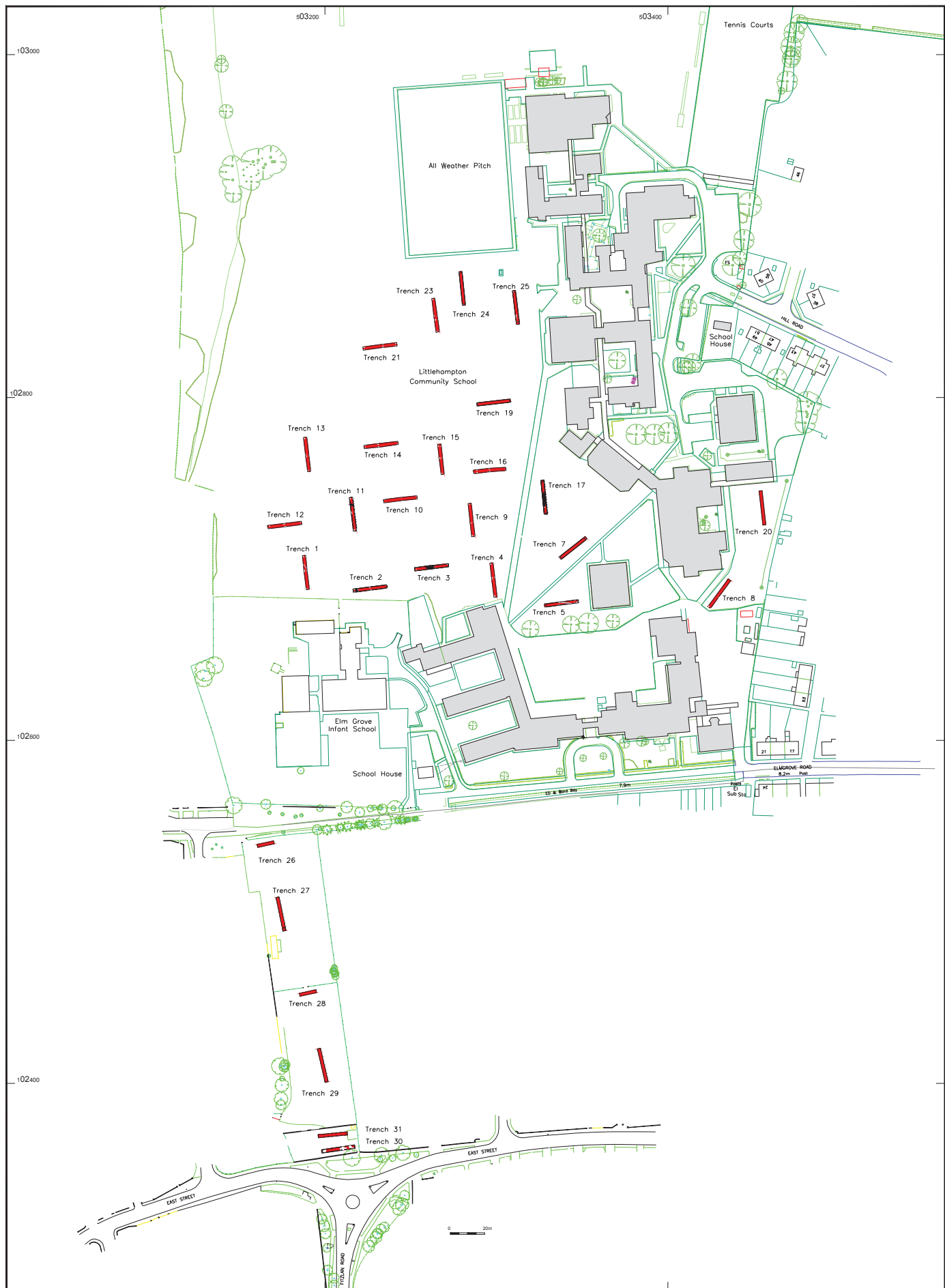
October 2010

Report Ref: 2010193

Drawn by: JLR

Site location

Fig. 1

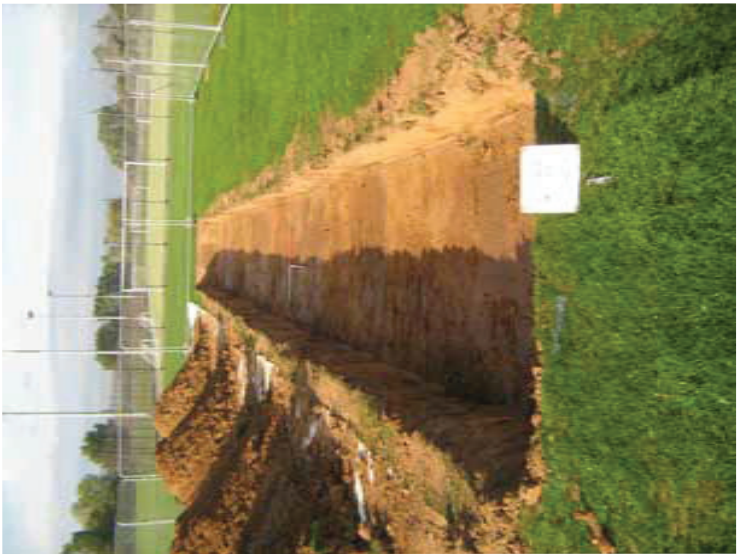




Trench 16

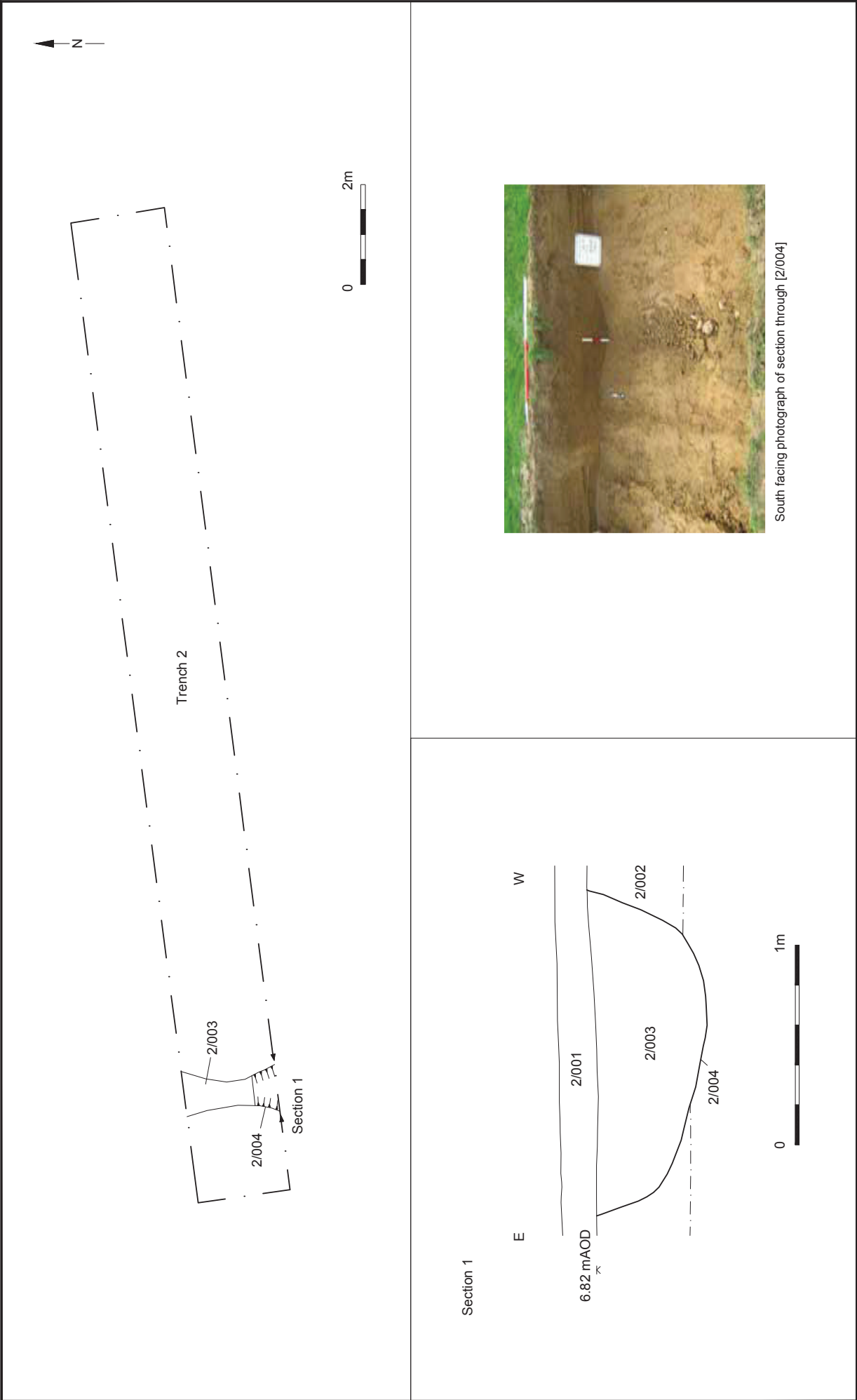


Trench 20



Trench 23

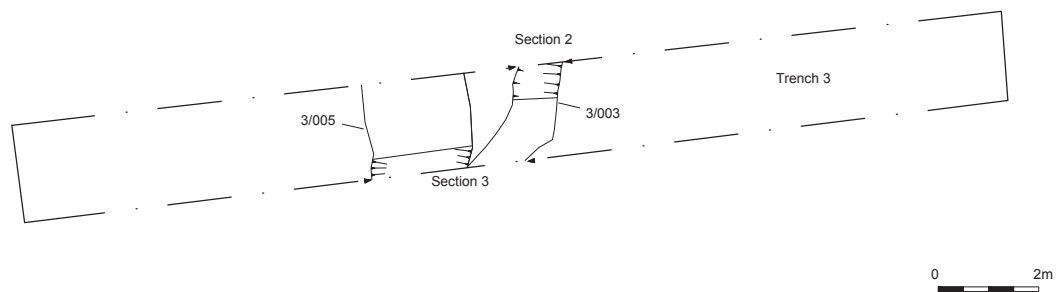
© Archaeology South-East		The Littlehampton Academy		Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4409	October 2010	Selected photographs of negative trenches		
Report Ref: 2010193	Drawn by: DH			



• Archaeology South-East		The Littlehampton Academy	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4409	October 2010		
Report Ref: 1020193	Drawn by: DJH		
		Plan, section and photograph of ditch [2/004]	



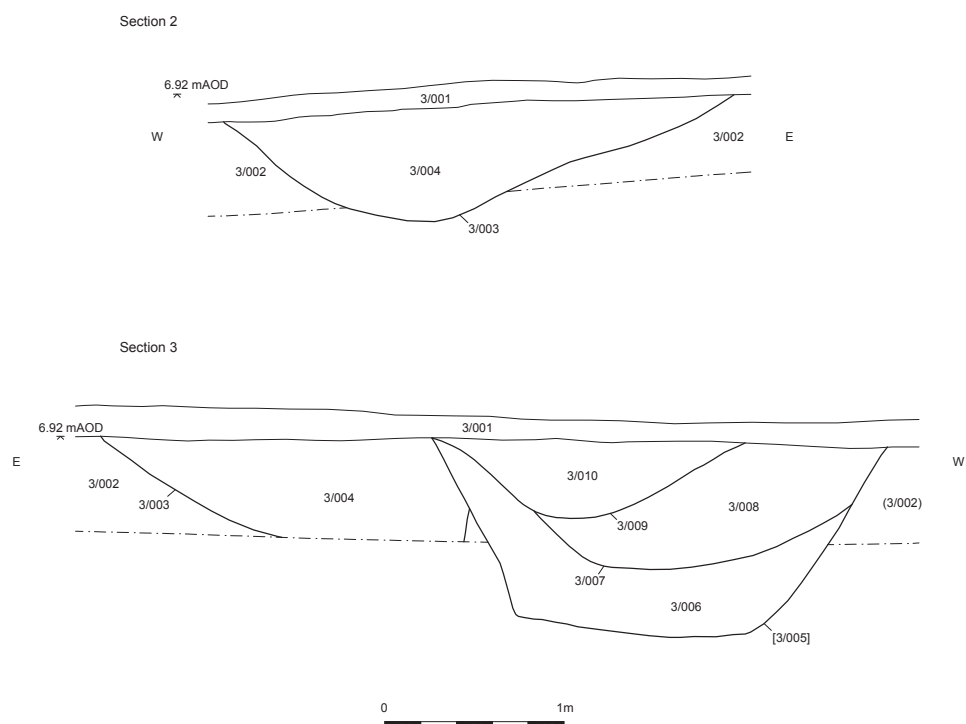
• Archaeology South-East		The Littlehampton Academy	
Project Ref: 4409	October 2010	The features in trenches 2 and 3 in relation to the 1841 Tithe map	Fig. 5
Report Ref: 2010193	Drawn by: DJH		

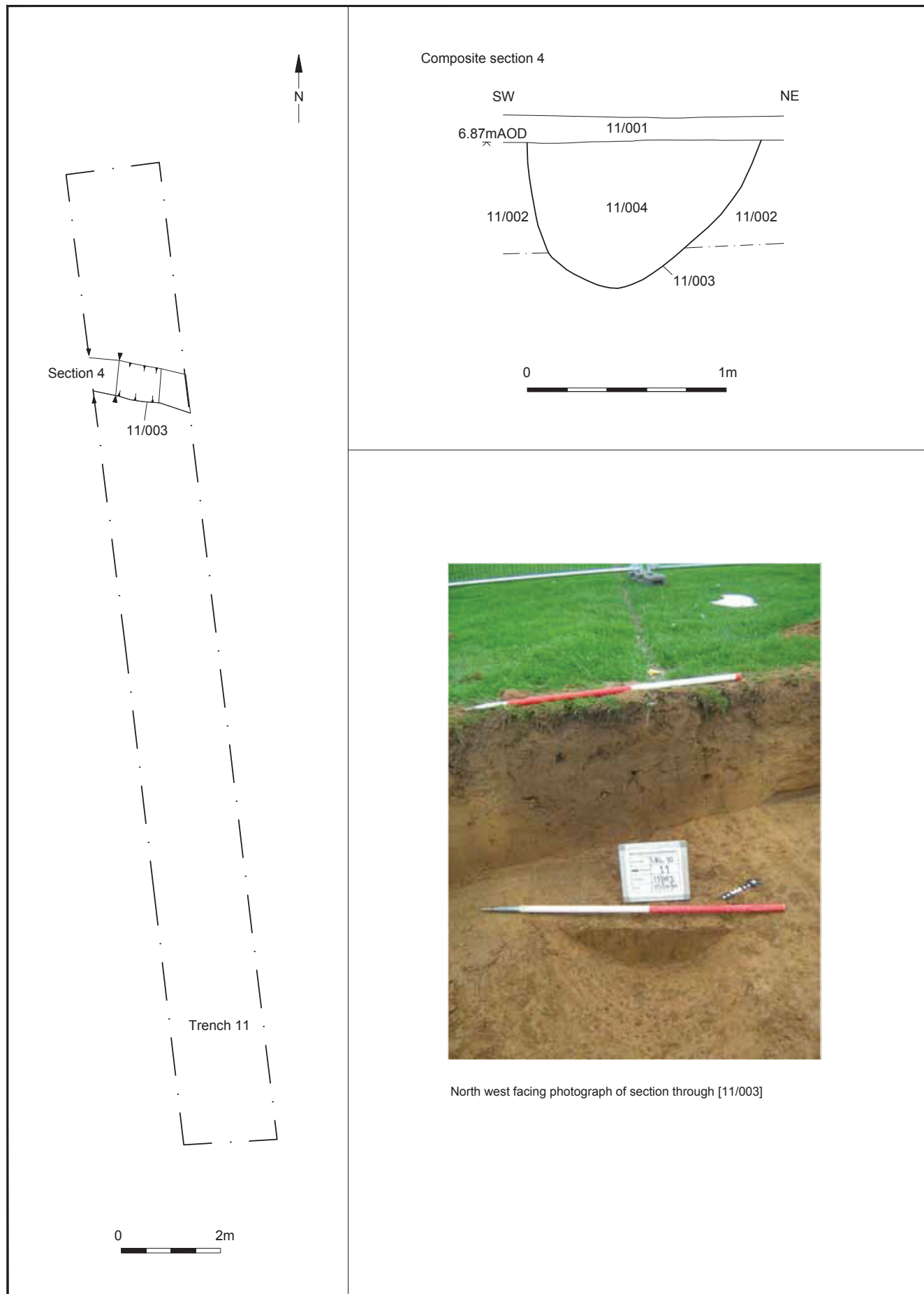


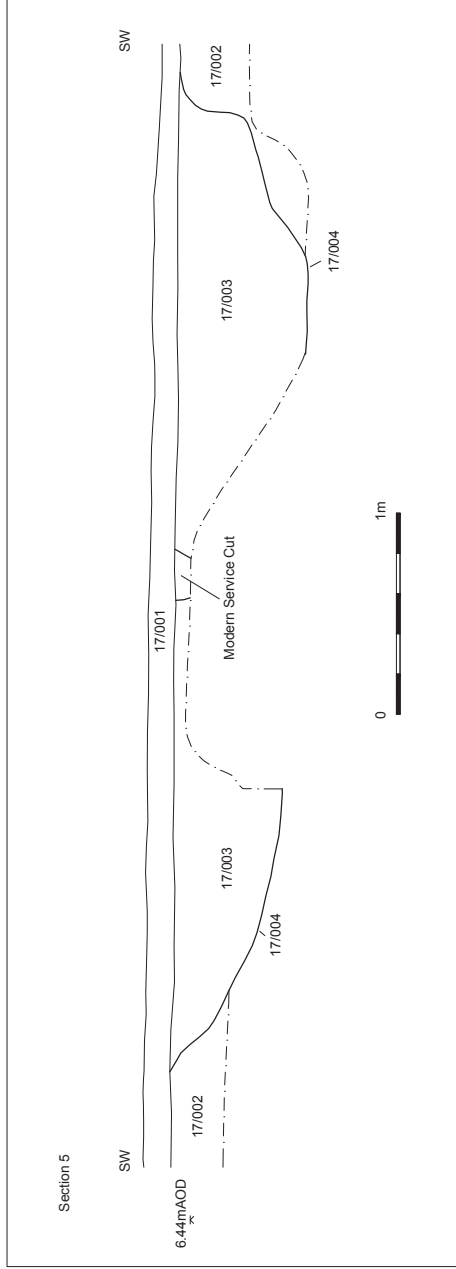
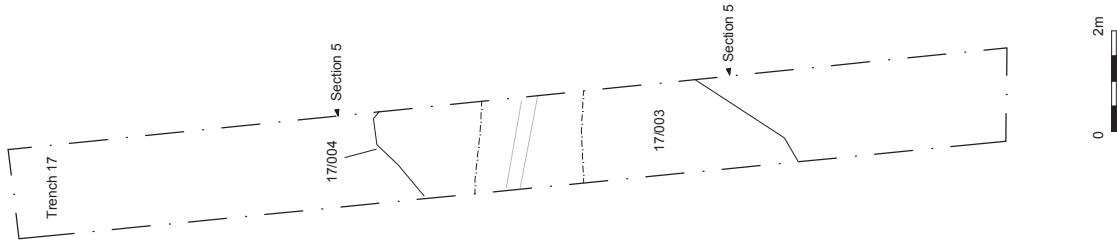
South facing photograph of section through [3/005]



North facing photograph of section through [3/003]

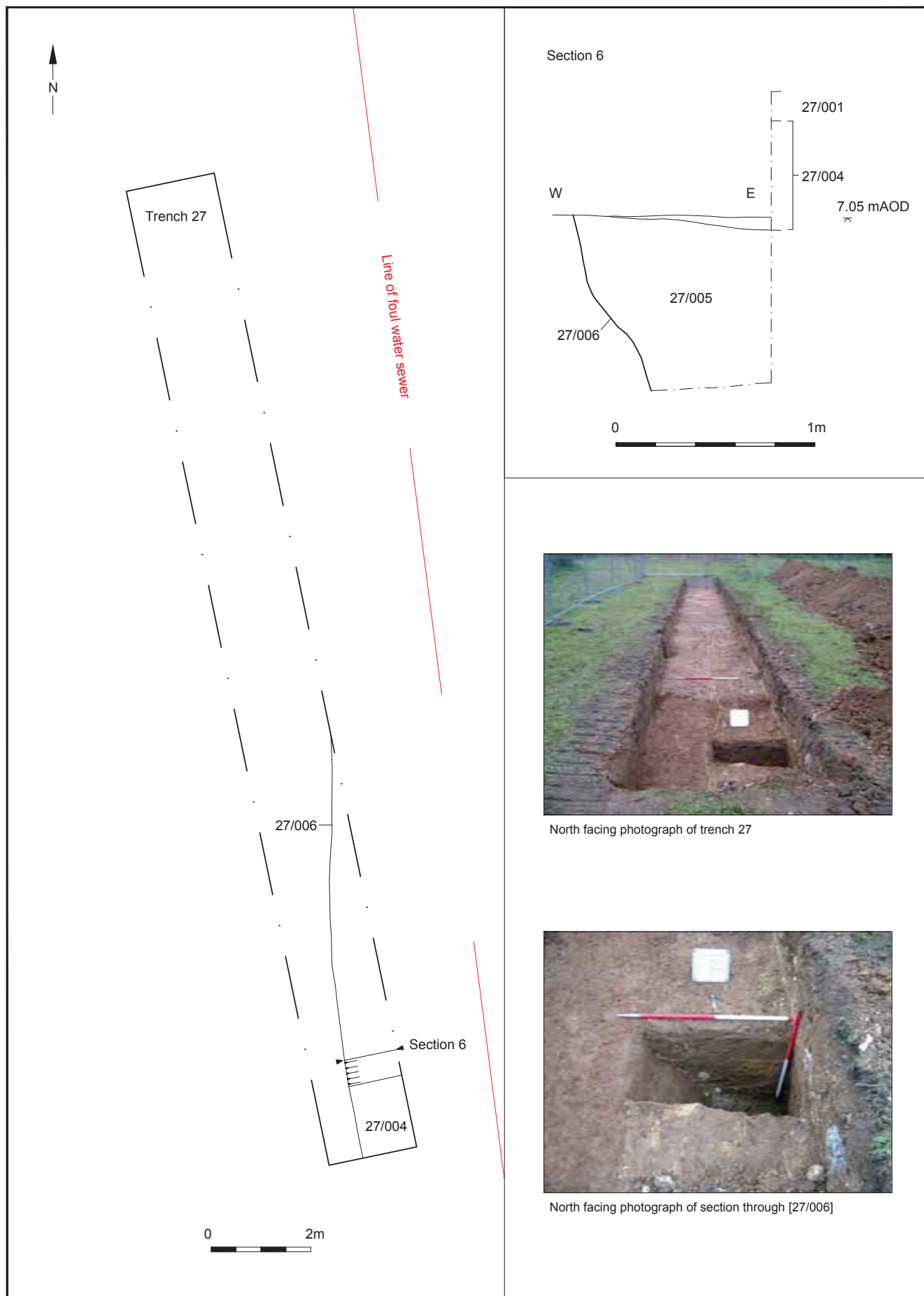


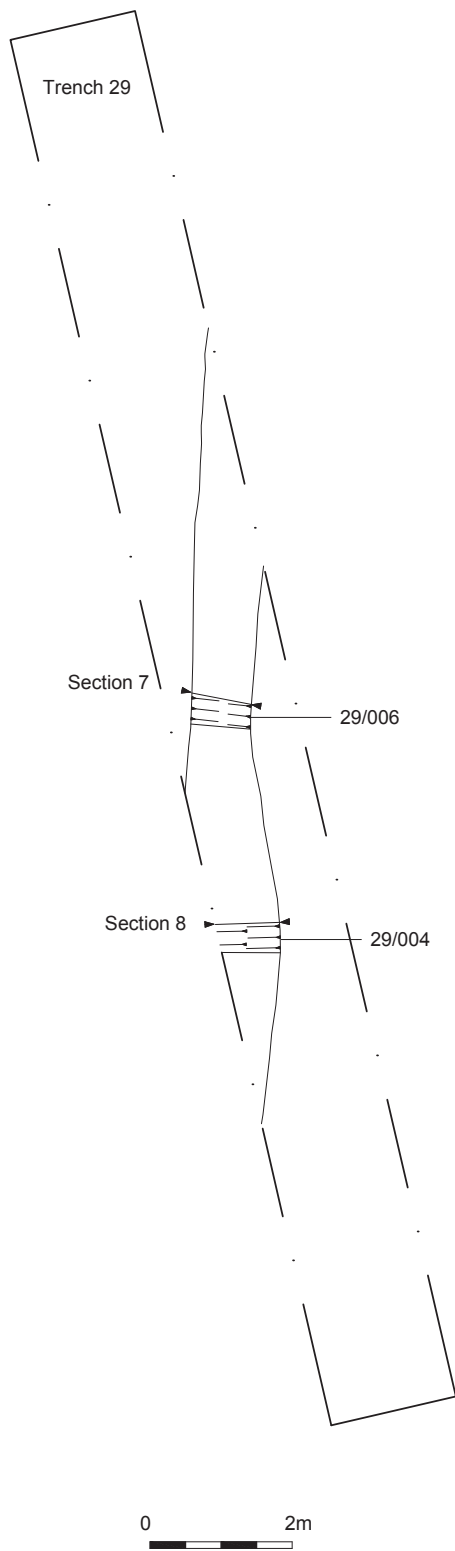




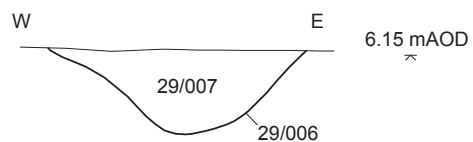
South east facing photograph of section through [17/004]

The Littlehampton Academy		Fig. 8
Plan, section and photograph of ditch [17/004]		
Project Ref: 4409	October 2010	
Report Ref: 2010193	Drawn by: DJH	

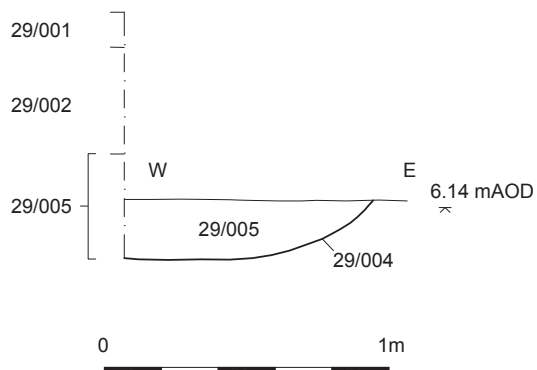




Section 7



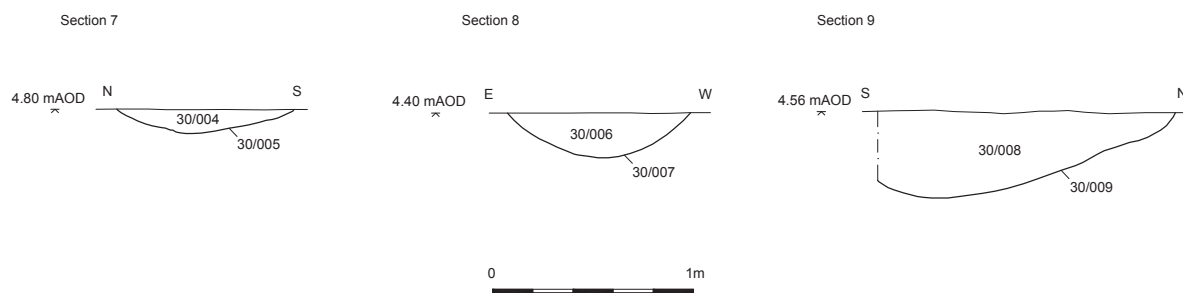
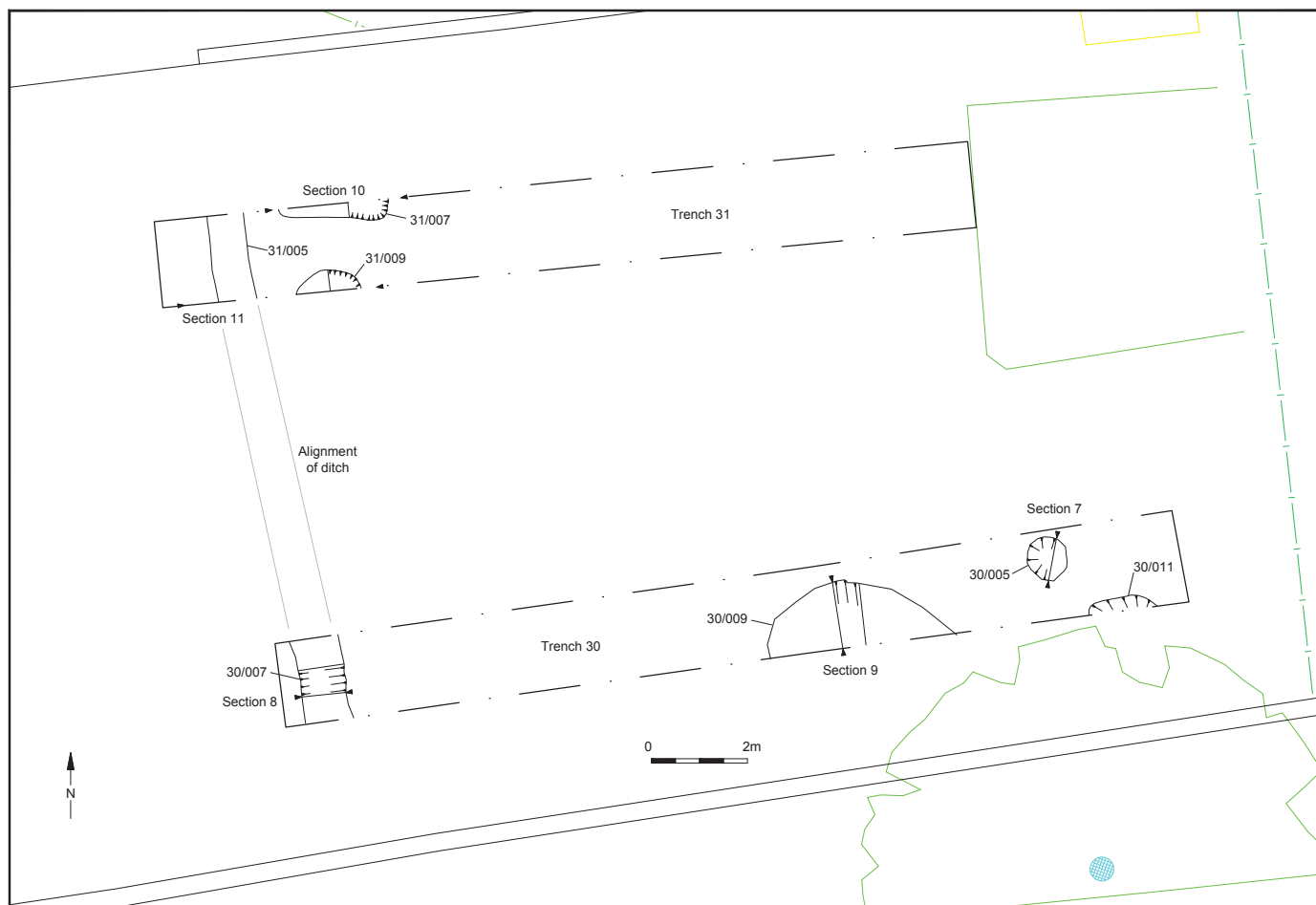
Section 8



North facing photograph of section through [29/006]



North facing photograph of section through [29/004]

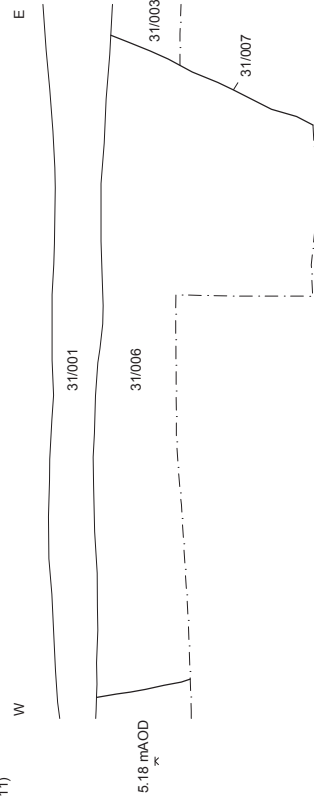


East facing photograph of section through [30/005]

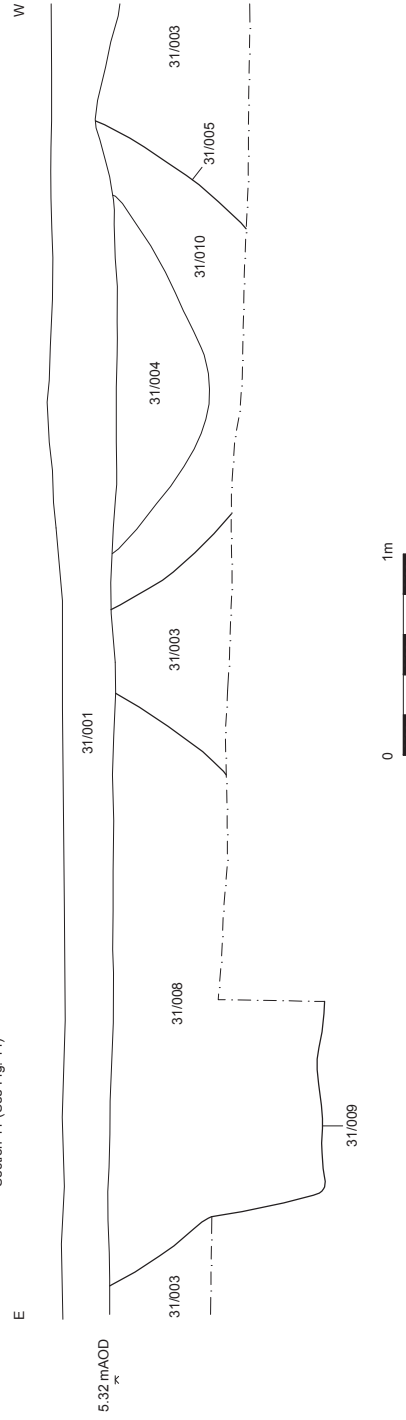


South facing photograph of section through [30/007]

Section 10 (See Fig. 11)



Section 11 (See Fig. 11)





North facing photograph of sample elevation 1 of southern wall

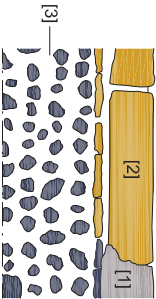


North facing photograph of sample elevation 2 of southern wall

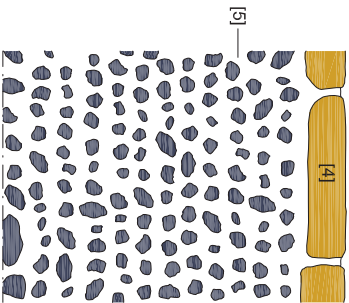


North facing photograph of sample elevation 3 of northern wall

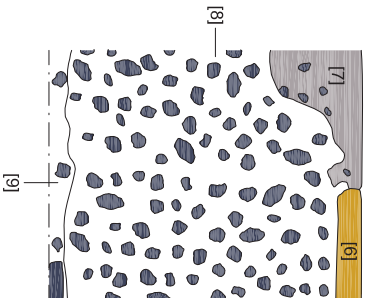
Elevation 1



Elevation 2



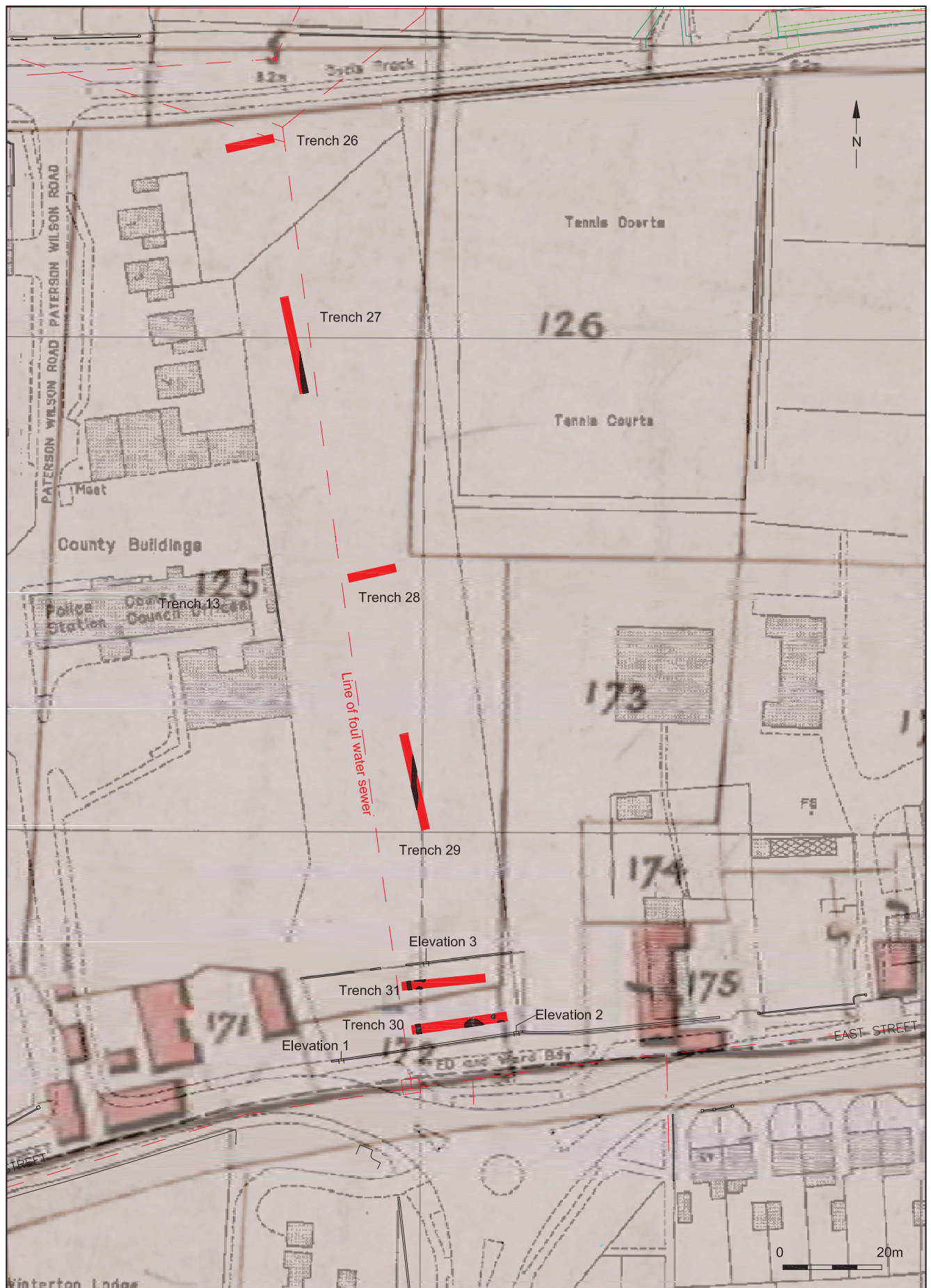
Elevation 3



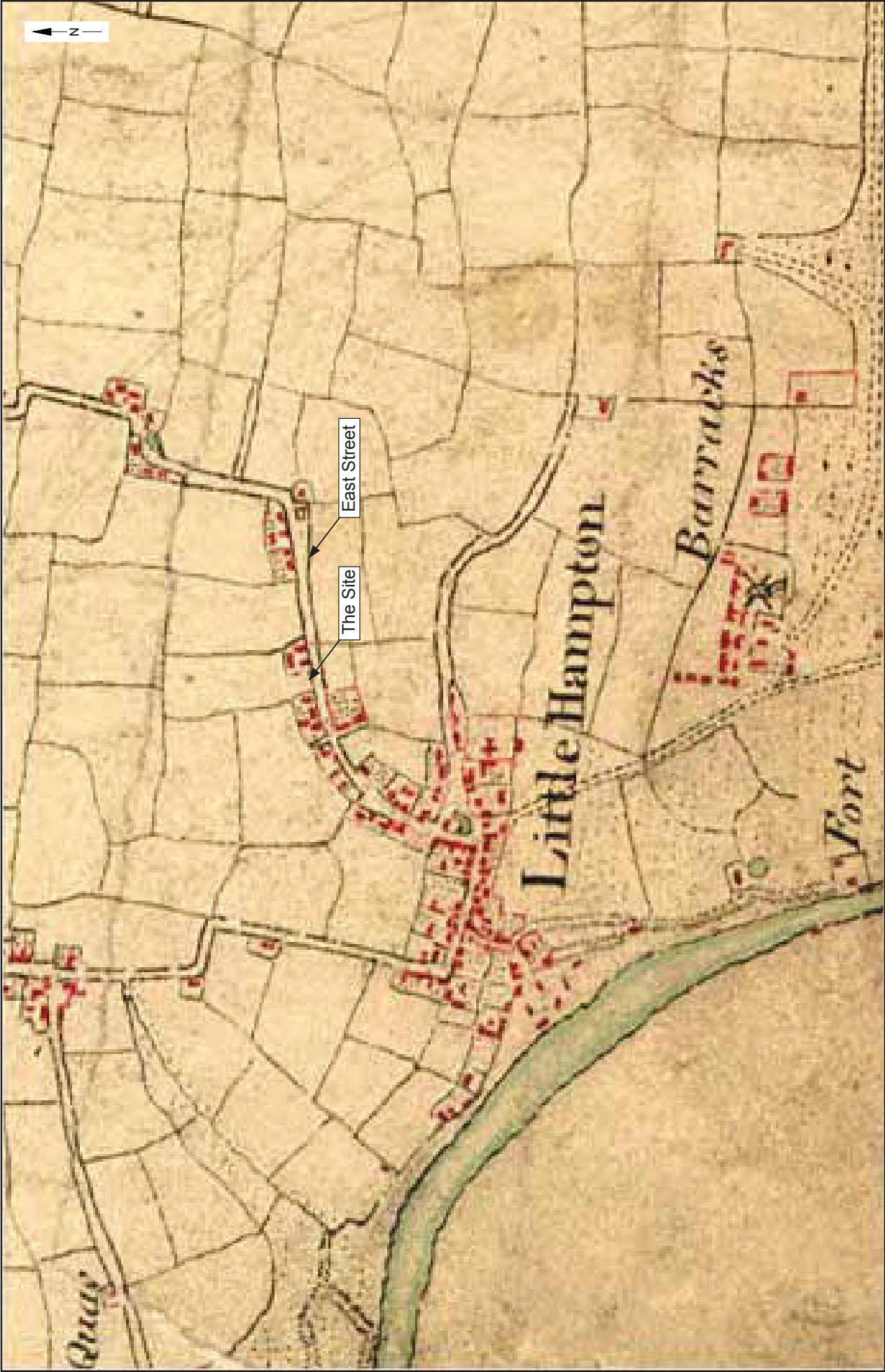
- Key
- Flint
 - Sandstone
 - Concrete

NB: Refer to figure 14 for elevation locations





© Archaeology South-East		The Littlehampton Academy	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 4409	October 2010	The features in trenches 26 to 31 in relation to the 1841 Tithe map	
Report Ref: 2010193	Drawn by: DJH		



© Archaeology South-East		The Littlehampton Academy		Fig. 15
Project Ref: 4409	October 2010	1800 Surveyors Draft OS showing open plot in area of trenches 30 and 31		
Report Ref: 2010193	Drawn by: DH			

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