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Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Archaeological Recording Action

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: WSL10/129

(Planning reference: LU/93/10)

(TQ 0212 0284)

Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

An Archaeological Recording Action

for PMC Construction Ltd

bySeanWallis

ThamesValleyArchaeologicalServices

Ltd

SiteCodeWSL10/129

February 2011

Summary

Site name: Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 0212 0284

Site activity: Archaeological recording action

Date and duration of project: 26th January – 1st February 2011

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: WSL 10/129

Area of site: *c*. 0.22 ha

Summary of results: A hollow way that dates from at least the late 19th century was partially explored; an earlier origin for this was not confirmed but cannot be ruled out. A small number of ditches and post holes were recorded, some of which contained later Bronze Age pottery A quantity of struck flint including a broken flaked axe and later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from an overlying subsoil layer and it is possible that these finds derived from the upper fills of the underlying ditches. A single sherd of late Iron Age pottery was also recovered.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Littlehampton Museum in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 28.02.11
	Steve Preston✓ 28.02.11

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 77a Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 7HB

Tel. (01273) 554198; Fax (01273) 564043; email south@tvas.co.uk; website : www.tvas.co.uk

Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex
An Archaeological Recording Action

by Sean Wallis

Report 10/129

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological recording action carried out at Clun Road, Littlehampton (TQ 0212 0284) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Steve Cripps of PMC Construction Ltd, 106 Queens Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO2 7NE.

Planning permission (LU/93/10) has been gained from Arun District Council to demolish the existing building on the site, the Wickbourne Swan public house, and construct 12 new dwellings, along with associated car parking areas, landscaping and a new access road. The permission is subject to a condition (5) relating to archaeology, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the development commencing. Following consultations with Mr Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council, who act as archaeological advisers to the District Council, it was agreed that a staged programme of archaeological investigation and recording would be carried out during groundworks, following the demolition of the public house.

This is in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the District Council's policy (GEN7) on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Mark Taylor, and was undertaken by Kyle Beaverstock, Felicity Howell, James McNicoll-Norbury and Sean Wallis, between 26th January and 1st February 2011, and the site code is WSL 10/129. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Littlehampton Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the east side of Clun Road at its junction with Manning Road, in Littlehampton, approximately 1.5km north-west of the historic core of the town, and about 600m east of the River Arun. These two road bound the site to north, west and south-west, while to the east and south-east is a residential area (Fig. 2). The project was carried out shortly after the Wickbourne Swan public house had been demolished, and the investigations largely took place in areas of Tarmac which had previously been used for car parking. The site is relatively flat, and lies at a height of approximately 5m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British

Geological Survey, the underlying is mapped as first raised beach deposits (sands and gravels) (BGS 1996) but with brickearth (aeolian deposits) and tidal river deposits very close by. Brickearth was observed in the trenches and varied slightly in character across the site, but generally consisted of a light yellowish/brown sandy silt, with occasional gravel inclusions.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site primarily stems from its location on the coastal plain of West Sussex, which is considered as archaeologically rich (Rudling 2003). Evidence of Iron Age settlement was recorded during the construction of the Littlehampton Bypass, about 700m north of the present site, and more recent fieldwork immediately north of the bypass has revealed evidence of activity from the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods (Wallis 2010). As far as the site itself is concerned, historic maps of the area show that a 'hollow way' passed through the southern part of the site. Figure 6 shows this feature from the 1879 Ordnance Survey, which depicts it as boggy; later maps show the depth of the drop more clearly. This feature appears to have been deliberately backfilled at some time between 1957 and 1964, prior to the construction of the Wickbourne Swan public house. Borehole results seem to confirm this, with deep made ground deposits being recorded in the southern part of the site. The dating of this feature is problematic, as it presumably remained in use for many years, and it is possible that it may have originated as far back as the prehistoric period.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the recording action was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits which may be affected by the proposed groundworks. The expected presence of the hollow way in the southern part of the site, and the fact that footings in this area were to be founded on compacted made ground deposits, led to the request by Mark Taylor for a slot to be excavated in this part of the site to provide information on the profile of the feature, and the various deposits within it. Further archaeological monitoring in this part of the site was to be dependant on the results of this initial stage of work.

A different approach was taken for the northern part of the site, where it was agreed that the footprints of the proposed houses would be stripped of Tarmac and any overburden down to the level of the natural geology. Any archaeological features or deposits within these areas would then be sampled and recorded, with the scope of the required work being determined in consultation with the District Council's archaeological adviser.

The initial machine excavation was to be undertaken using a 360º type mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. A toothed bucket was used to remove compacted modern deposits such as Tarmac. This stripping initially exposed an artefact-rich subsoil horizon and machining ceased at that level. After recording this subsoil was removed by machine to expose the natural geology.

Results

Hollow Way (Fig. 3 and Pl. 1)

As the approximate location of the suspected hollow way was known from historic maps of the area, a narrow preparatory trench 55m long by 4.0m wide was excavated until the northern edge of the feature was ascertained. Once the edge had been identified, a machine-dug slot was excavated 4.75m long and 1.4m wide through the feature to determine its profile and the nature of the filling material. Due to the depth of the feature, it was necessary to step the trench for safe access.

Various made ground deposits, approximately 1.25m thick (not shown in section), were removed to expose the top of a layer of blackish brown sandy clay (57). This deposit was 0.1m thick, and was directly above a layer of grey sandy clay (58), which was up to 0.2m thick. Layer 58 sealed a deposit of greyish/brown clay (59), up to 0.2m thick, which in turn sealed a darker grey deposit of sandy clay (60). A small lens of re-deposited natural geology (62) was noted between layer 60 and layer 63, which lay directly above the base of the feature. This bottom deposit consisted of bluish grey clay, and a 19th-century glass bottle was noted within it, (not retained). No other finds were recovered from the feature, which was 1.10m deep.

The section through the feature suggests that it had started to fill up during the 19th century, and that this process continued into the 20th century, until it was finally backfilled prior to the public house being built. There was no evidence of any metalled surfaces within any of the deposits in the feature. Although only a small length of the base was uncovered during the project, it seemed to be flattish, and the side of the feature was quite steep towards the base, before becoming gentler further up. The top 'fill' (57) may have been a turf line.

Area A (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 2)

This area was excavated in the north-eastern part of the site (Fig. 3). The area was originally supposed to be rectangular (10.5m by 7.5m), but the south-east corner was not excavated due to the presence of a preserved tree. Tarmac and an associated hardcore bedding layer were removed to expose a layer of dark orange brown sandy silt (50), which probably represents a former ploughsoil horizon. The absence of any buried topsoil horizon indicates that the area had previously been stripped, prior to the public house car park being laid.

Machining was initially stopped when a layer of brown sandy silt (51) was encountered which contained a number of archaeological finds. The finds consisted of 12 struck flints, and a concentration of pottery sherds was also noted. The nature of the deposit suggested that it was a subsoil layer, with the presence of finds indicating that there were archaeological features in the area but whose edges could not be defined at this level. After the finds were recorded and lifted, this layer was removed by machine to reveal the underlying brickearth natural geology and, as expected, several archaeological features were evident (Fig. 4). It seems unlikely that layer 51 can truly be said to have 'sealed' these underlying features, but that their upper fills were not easily distinguished from it, having become mixed through plough action. The finds in layer 51 have not therefore been taken as providing a *terminus ante quem* for the features.

Ditch 8/13 was aligned approximately N-S, and was seen running south from the northern limit of excavation, for about 4.5m. The ditch was up to 0.55m deep and 1.6m wide (Fig. 5), although it was noticeably narrower towards its terminus (8). It had a single fill of greyish/brown sandy silt (65/71), which contained a small fragment of fired clay, or possibly pottery, and eight possible loomweight fragments. Further pottery was recovered from layer 51, in the close vicinity of this feature, along with three struck flints and some burnt flint fragments. It is therefore possible that these may have been in the upper fill of the ditch, which was not clearly evident until the subsoil deposit had been removed. A small pit or post-hole (12) was seen to truncate the ditch, but contained no archaeological finds. The feature measured 0.3m in diameter and was 0.11m deep, with a single fill of blackish/brown sandy silt (70) with some unworked and unburnt flint nodules.

A gully (7) was recorded aligned west–east from the western edge of the area, for about 3m, before terminating. The terminal was sampled, and this indicated that the feature was 1m wide and 0.33m deep, and had a single fill of greyish/brown sandy silt (64) (Pl. 2). No finds were recovered from this feature although it is possible that some of the struck flints recovered from subsoil layer 51 may have actually been within the upper fill of the gully. It seems likely that this is the same gully as that recorded in Area B to the west (10).

Another probable ditch (9) was recorded along the southern edge of the area, aligned east–west, appearing to turn more to the south-west and exiting the area to both east and south. A slot through the feature revealed that it was at least 0.8m wide and 0.9m deep, with a steep northern edge and a flattish base. Its upper fill (66) consisted of greyish/brown clayey sand, up to 0.6m thick, whilst the primary fill (67) was similar but orange/ brown in colour. No finds were recovered from these deposits.

Area B (Figs 4 and 5)

Area B covered 9m by 8m, to the west of Area A (Fig. 3). Whilst the eastern part of the Area B was similar to Area A stratigraphically, very little subsoil was present in the western half of the area, suggesting a greater level

of truncation prior to the creation of the public house car park. Despite this truncation, several archaeological features were recorded within the area, although most were quite shallow.

Post-hole 1 was 0.35m in diameter, but only 0.06m deep. It had a single fill of grey sandy clay (52), which yielded a small sherd of pottery that cannot be more closely assigned to date than 'prehistoric', along with fragments of burnt flint. The feature had partially truncated another, similarly sized, post-hole (2). No finds were recovered from its fill of light grey sandy clay (53). Two more inter-cutting post-holes (3 and 4) were recorded close to the northern edge of the area. The earlier (4) was 0.22m in diameter and 0.04m deep, but no finds were retrieved from its fill of light grey silty sand (55). It had been partially truncated by post-hole 4, which was similar in size. The only finds from its fill of light grey silty sand (54) were two small fragments of burnt flint. A possible pit (5) was recorded to the west of post-hole 3. This feature was 0.56m long and 0.4m wide, and had a single fill of brownish grey silty sand (56), which contained no finds.

A gully (10) was recorded in the north-east corner of the area, which was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep and aligned west–east. No finds were recovered from its fill of greyish brown sandy silt (68). It is possible that this feature is the same as that seen to terminate in area A (7). A small post-hole (11) was investigated to the south of gully 10. The feature measured 0.3m in diameter and was 0.2m deep, but its fill of brownish grey sandy silt (69) contained no archaeological finds.

Area C

There were no subsoil deposits present in this area (8.6m by 8.1m) towards the western side of the site, where the bedding layer for the car park had been laid directly over the natural brickearth. It therefore seems likely that the ground originally sloped down slightly from west to east prior to the public house being built, and that the site was levelled during that construction work. The only features noted in this area were clearly modern in date, and the associated finds were not retained.

Finds

Pottery by Frances Raymond

The small assemblage Bronze Age pottery from the subsoil in Area A is composed of 368 sherds derived from three vessels (weighing 775g) (Appendix 2). The group is dominated by undecorated wall fragments in fabrics with an extended currency (361 sherds, weighing 624g), while the few featured pieces provide only limited evidence of form. One vessel, represented by the largest group of sherds, is certainly of late Bronze Age date. It is probable that the other two are contemporary, but it is not possible to demonstrate this unequivocally as both display attributes shared by middle and late Bronze Age ceramic repertoires. In spite of the soft low-fired fabrics,

all of the fragments are fresh to lightly abraded suggesting that none had been exposed to prolonged weathering or re-working, possibly indicating their recent derivation from underlying features. Their condition contrasts with that of a rolled wall sherd (weighing 1g) in a much later grog tempered 'Belgic' ware, which is also derived from the subsoil.

The only pottery from Area B is a single heavily abraded wall fragment (weighing 2g) from posthole 1. This is in a fabric that might be of late Bronze Age date, but could equally be of middle to late Iron Age origin.

The prehistoric pottery was recorded by context following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1997). Details of fabric, form, decoration, surface treatment and colour, wall thickness, fragmentation and condition have been entered on a database and are available in the archive. Each of the wares is identified by a unique alpha-numeric code based on the initial letters of its non-plastic inclusions. The sherds were sorted into fabric groups with the aid of a binocular microscope at X20 magnification, while the descriptions were prepared using this and a higher magnification of X40.

Pottery from the Subsoil (Deposit 51)

Virtually all of the later prehistoric pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Area A (369 sherds, 776g). The assemblage includes the remains of three vessels in fresh to lightly abraded condition made from naturally micaceous sandy clays tempered with flint (FMS/1; FMS/2; and FMS/3). In all of these the silt sized sand grains are too small for an assessment of their character and frequency (<0.06mm).

The group is dominated by fragments in the coarsest of the three soft fabrics (FMS/1; 303 sherds, 597g), which is tempered with moderate quantities of unevenly distributed crushed burnt flint (0.2–6mm). The sherds are most probably part of a large jar with a thick base (1.9cm) and lower walls (1.6cm) narrowing further up the profile to between 8–9cm. The vessel has smoothed, wiped surfaces and a predominantly reddish brown exterior (5YR5/4). The only sherd providing evidence of form is from 13% of the base and the lowest part of the walls (to a maximum height of 3.5cm). The base is 16cm in diameter with an exterior covered in dense flint grits, a manufacturing trait typical of the late Bronze Age. A single small wall fragment is embellished with half of a deep fingertip impression, but there is no evidence for its position on the jar.

The other two vessels from the subsoil are in fabrics with an extended currency encompassing both the middle and late Bronze Age, while the limited evidence of form is similarly lacking in chronological sensitivity. The first vessel is represented by 27 sherds (122g) made from a medium grade ware tempered with common frequencies of evenly distributed burnt flint (FMS/2; 0.2–4mm). The surfaces have been partly smoothed with fine striations typical of wiping, while the variable exterior colour ranges from red to dark grey (2.5YR5/6 to

5YR4/1). The fragments include a small base sherd and two refitting pieces representing 14% of a simple rounded rim with a diameter of 14cm and an undifferentiated neck which is straight for at least 4cm. The upper and lowest part of the profile is equally consistent with a middle to late Bronze Age ovoid or convex-sided jar (not the hook-rim variety), one of the late Bronze Age slack shouldered biconical forms or an open hemispherical bowl.

The third vessel displays attributes shared by middle Bronze Age globular jars and various late Bronze Age forms. It is represented by 38 sherds (56g) in a fine fabric tempered with very common, evenly distributed burnt flint (FMS/3; 0.2–2mm). The group includes two simple, flattened and upright rim fragments, which are too small for an accurate diameter measurement and only provide evidence of the upper 1.5cm of the profile. The reddish brown to dark grey exterior (2.5YR5/4 to 5YR4/1) is burnished with most of the flint tempering being covered by a layer of clay.

The one contrasting sherd from the subsoil is a heavily abraded wall fragment (weighing 1g) in a fine oxidized fabric tempered with common grog (0.2–1.5mm), that also has sparse voids characteristic of a mixture of organic and leached calcareous inclusions (GV/1). This compares most closely with the late Iron Age to early Roman 'Belgic' wares.

The Pottery from the Posthole in Area B (Cut 1)

The single heavily abraded wall sherd (weighing 2g) from the posthole is made from micaceous sandy clay tempered with moderate quantities of fine burnt flint (FMS/4; 0.2–2mm). This could be of late Bronze Age origin, but it might equally have been produced during the middle to late Iron Age.

Chronology and Affinities

Apart from the much later 'Belgic' sherd, all of the pottery from the subsoil in Area A is in similarly good condition and it seems most probable that it is a single period group. The fragments from the large jar which make up the bulk of the assemblage (82% by count and 77% by weight) are unequivocally of late Bronze Age date. The flint tempered fabrics are broadly comparable to the dominant wares of the middle Bronze Age, which continued in production into the late Bronze Age (cf. Seager Thomas 2008, 31 and 41). Those from Clun Road are soft, but lack the friable quality that is so characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury horizon lending some support to the suggested late Bronze Age date for all three vessels. If this is the case, the association of fabrics tempered with high densities of flint, coupled with the tendency towards coarser inclusions, is most reminiscent of the earlier 'plain ware' ceramics produced in Sussex between *c.*1150–950 cal. BC (cf. Seager Thomas 2008, 41). Although some 'developed plain ware' groups such as that from Yapton include similar medium grade fabrics (like FMS/2; Hamilton 1987, 57–8, Fabric 2), they were part of a wider suite characterized by moderate

frequencies of finer flint (Hamilton 1987, 58, Fabrics 3 and 4). In other 'developed plain ware' assemblages, like the one from the earlier of the two Selsey Bill wells, sherds with a high density of flint tempering are rare (Seager Thomas 2002, 21). The suggested phasing for the Clun Road pottery is, however, tentative given the small size of the group, the limited number of vessels and the slender stylistic evidence.

It is not possible to identify the vessel types from the few featured sherds, while the range of forms that might be represented had an extended currency. The span of ovoid and convex-sided jars is illustrated by their occurrence in the Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from sites like Itford Hill (Burstow and Holleyman 1957, fig. 23, B and F) and Varley Halls (Hamilton 1997a, fig. 15.27); amongst the 'plain ware' from Knapp Farm, where there is an example with a slack biconical profile (Hamilton 1997b, 80 and fig. 8.2) shared by a vessel from Kingston Buci (Curwen and Hawkes 1931, fig. 17); in the 'developed plain ware' group from Yapton (Hamilton 1987, fig. 4.2); and as part of the 'decorated' repertoire from Chanctonbury Ring (Hamilton 2001, 96–8, fig. 11, P25 and P27) and Hollingbury (Hamilton 1984, fig. 2.23). Late Bronze Age open hemispherical bowls are represented in both 'plain ware' and 'developed plain ware' groups as, for example, from Kingston Buci (Curwen and Hawkes 1931, fig. 18), Rustington (Hamilton 1990, fig. 6.7), Yapton (Hamilton 1987, fig. 5.14), and the earlier of the two Selsey Bill wells (Seager Thomas 2001, fig. 4.26).

The micaceous sandy clay and flint tempering would have been available in the vicinity of the site and there no evidence for anything other than local production. This is consistent with comparable late Bronze Age assemblages from the West Sussex coastal plain exemplified by the 'plain ware' from Knap Farm (Hamilton 1997b, 80) and the 'developed plain ware' from Yapton, where all of the sherds also had a 'backing' of naturally occurring quartz sand (Hamilton 1987, 56 and 58).

Fired Clay by Frances Raymond

Eight fragments of heavily abraded fired clay (weighing 115g) came from ditch terminal 8 (Appendix 3). One tiny piece (1g) in a vesicular ware with an oxidized exterior may be derived from an artefact, but could equally be hearth or oven lining. The rest of the fired clay is made from a fully oxidized fabric containing silt-sized micaceous sand. The seven fragments are almost certainly part of a single artefact, which from the size and thickness of the largest piece is likely to have been a loomweight, but there is no evidence of its form.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection of 12 pieces of struck flint were recovered during the fieldwork (summarized in Appendix 4). The struck flint is all made from raw material obtained from the gravel on parts of the site, or from beach

cobbles. The beach cobble flint is distinctive, not only from its smooth but crazed, cortical appearance, where present, but also from the collision damage which penetrates several millimetres from the edge. None of the flint can be claimed to have been obtained direct from a chalk source.

As a whole, the collection contains broad flakes. The flint collection has both well made and pieces roughly made, mostly with hard hammer. The collection comprises 7 flakes 2 spalls (pieces less than 20mm x 20mm) a scraper poorly fashioned on a large flake from a beach cobble, and a broken flaked axe. One of the flakes had been heavily utilized.

The flaked axe comprised the blade end of a tool. It was not particularly well made with many deep flake scars, mostly from a hard hammer, and it might have broken during manufacture. Small areas of cortex were present. It was not a tranchet axe.

Apart from the axe, which predates the widespread adoption of bronze tools, there are few other close chronological indicators. The collection is probably of later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date though as it is unstratified, may include items of several periods.

All of the flints were recovered from layer 51 in area A, which probably represents a mixed deposit of subsoil and the upper fills of the various features which could only be clearly defined once this layer had been removed. Due to the possible effects of ploughing on the site, to it not possible to securely allocate any of the finds to particular features.

Burnt Flint

Fourteen fragments of burnt flint, weighing 205g, were recovered during the recording action (Appendix 5). The majority were found within layer 51, with the remainder coming from post-holes 1 (52) and 3 (54).

Conclusion

The archaeological recording action has successfully recorded those archaeological features which would have been most affected by the re-development of the site. In the northern part of the site, the footprints of the new houses were stripped and a number of features were investigated. Whilst few finds were recovered from the features themselves, flintwork and Bronze Age pottery was found in the layer immediately above the natural brickearth. This layer probably represents a mix of natural subsoil and the upper fills of the archaeological features. Unfortunately the features could not be clearly defined until this layer had been removed and although it is possible to speculate that certain finds came from particular features, the possibility of finds being moved through ploughing cannot be ruled out. The stratigraphy in the three areas stripped in the northern part of the site

suggests that the ground originally sloped down slightly towards the north-east and that the site was levelled prior to the public house being built. It is not thought that the Bronze Age pottery notionally from layer 51 necessarily means that all the features Area A must be Bronze Age or earlier.

Historic maps of the area indicate that a large feature, thought to be a hollow way, ran through the southern half of the site until at least the late 1950s, and that this feature was in-filled before the public house was built. It was certainly present in 1879 and it could be very much older. The section through this feature would appear to confirm this, with a 19th-century glass bottle close to the base of the feature. There was no evidence of metalled surfaces within the feature. It is therefore likely that the footings of the houses in the southern part of the site will not impact upon earlier archaeological remains, particularly as the footings will be laid within the backfill of the hollow way.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

Cut	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
1	52	Post-hole	Prehistoric	Pottery, burnt flint
2	53	Post-hole	Prehistoric	earlier than 1
3	54	Post-hole	Prehistoric?	likely to be same period as 1, burnt flint
4	55	Post-hole	Prehistoric?	likely to be same period as 2
5	56	Post-hole	Undated	
6	57–60, 62–3	Hollow way	19th century or earlier	Glass; creation undated, fills 19th–20th century
7	64	Gully	Undated	
8	65	Ditch	Prehistoric?	?Loomweight
9	66, 67	Ditch	Undated	
10	68	Gully	Undated	
11	69	Post-hole	Undated	
12	70	Post-hole	Undated	
13	71	Ditch	Prehistoric?	same as 8

APPENDIX 2: Pottery catalogue

Area	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Date*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Fabric*	*Sherd Type*
A		51	Late Bronze Age	1	64	FMS/1	base/lower walls
A		51	Late Bronze Age	1	7	FMS/1	decorated wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	30	252	FMS/1	wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	271	274	FMS/1	split wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	2	64	FMS/2	refitting rim
A		51	Late Bronze Age	2	13	FMS/2	wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	1	10	FMS/2	base/lower wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	8	26	FMS/2	wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	14	9	FMS/2	split wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	2	6	FMS/3	rim
A		51	Late Bronze Age	25	45	FMS/3	wall
A		51	Late Bronze Age	11	5	FMS/3	split wall
A		51	Late Iron Age	1	1	GV/1	wall
B	1	52	Late Prehistoric	1	2	FMS/4	wall

APPENDIX 3: Fired clay catalogue

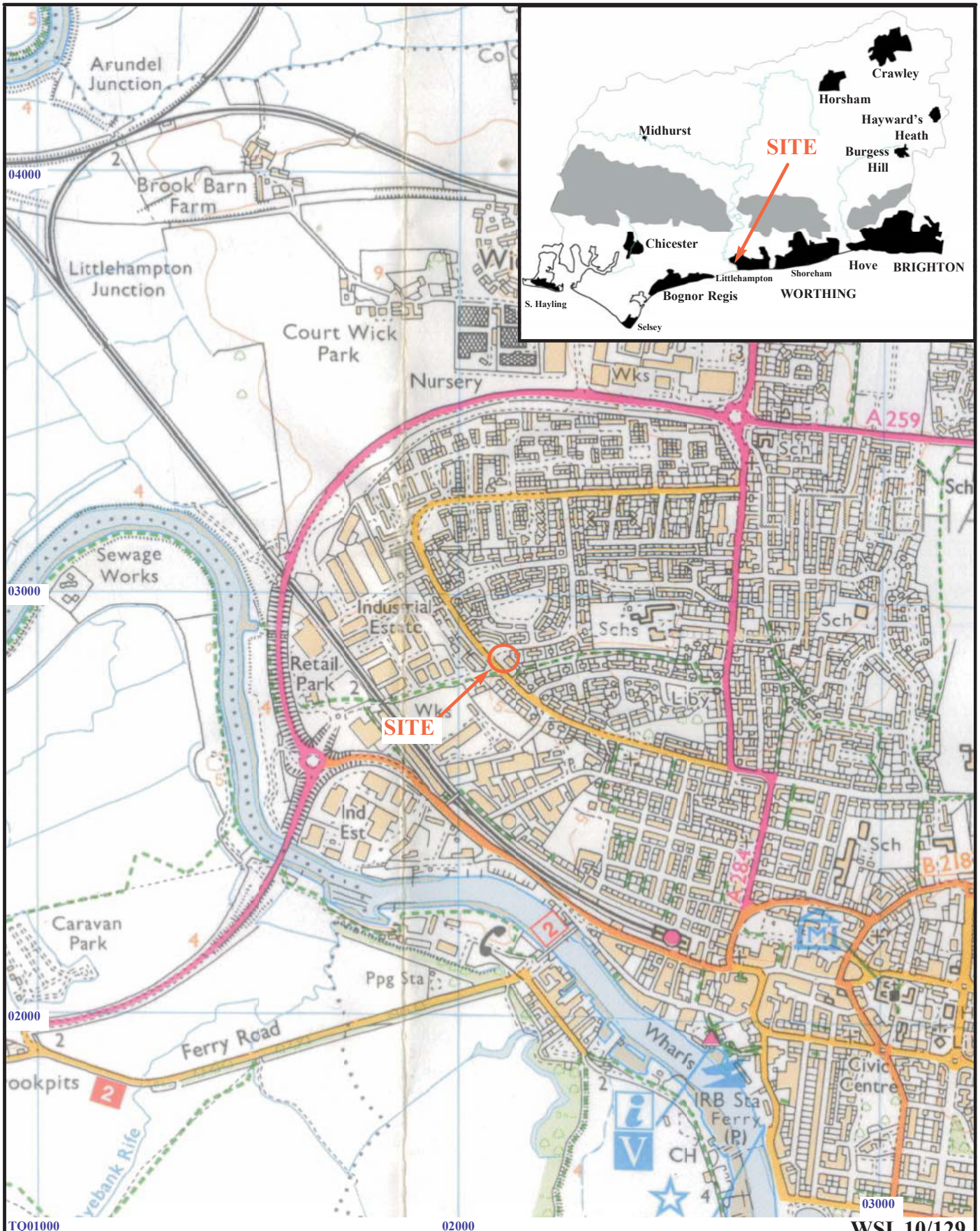
Area	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Sample*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Fabric*	*Condition*	*Comments*
A	8	65	2	1	1	Split fragment, ox exterior in vesicular fabric with few visible inclusions	Heavy, rolled	might be pottery, but could equally be fragment of fired clay
A	8	65	2	7	114	Fully oxidized silt sized micaceous sand	Heavy	part of a fragmented artefact, probably a loomweight, but no evidence of form

APPENDIX 4: Summary of stratified flint work

Flakes	7
Spalls	2
Cores	1
Scrapers	1
Flaked axe	1

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of burnt flint

Area	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
A		51	mixed deposit	9	90
B	1	52	Posthole	3	100
B	3	54	Posthole	2	15

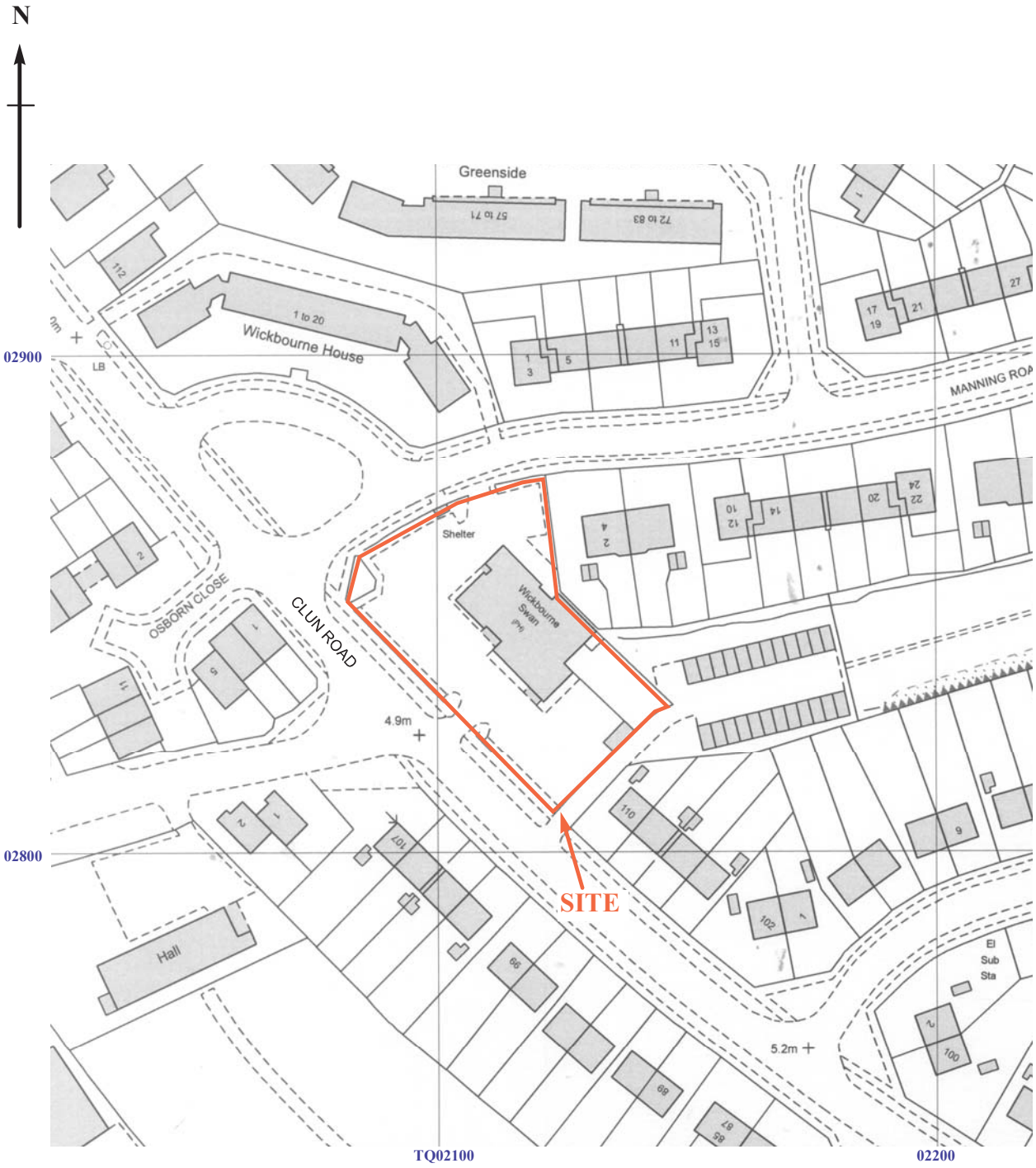


WSL 10/129

Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2011
Archaeological recording action

Figure 1. Location of site within Littlehampton and West Sussex.

THAMES VALLEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES SOUTH



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Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2011
Archaeological recording action

Figure 2. Detailed location of site on Clun Road, showing previous building's location.

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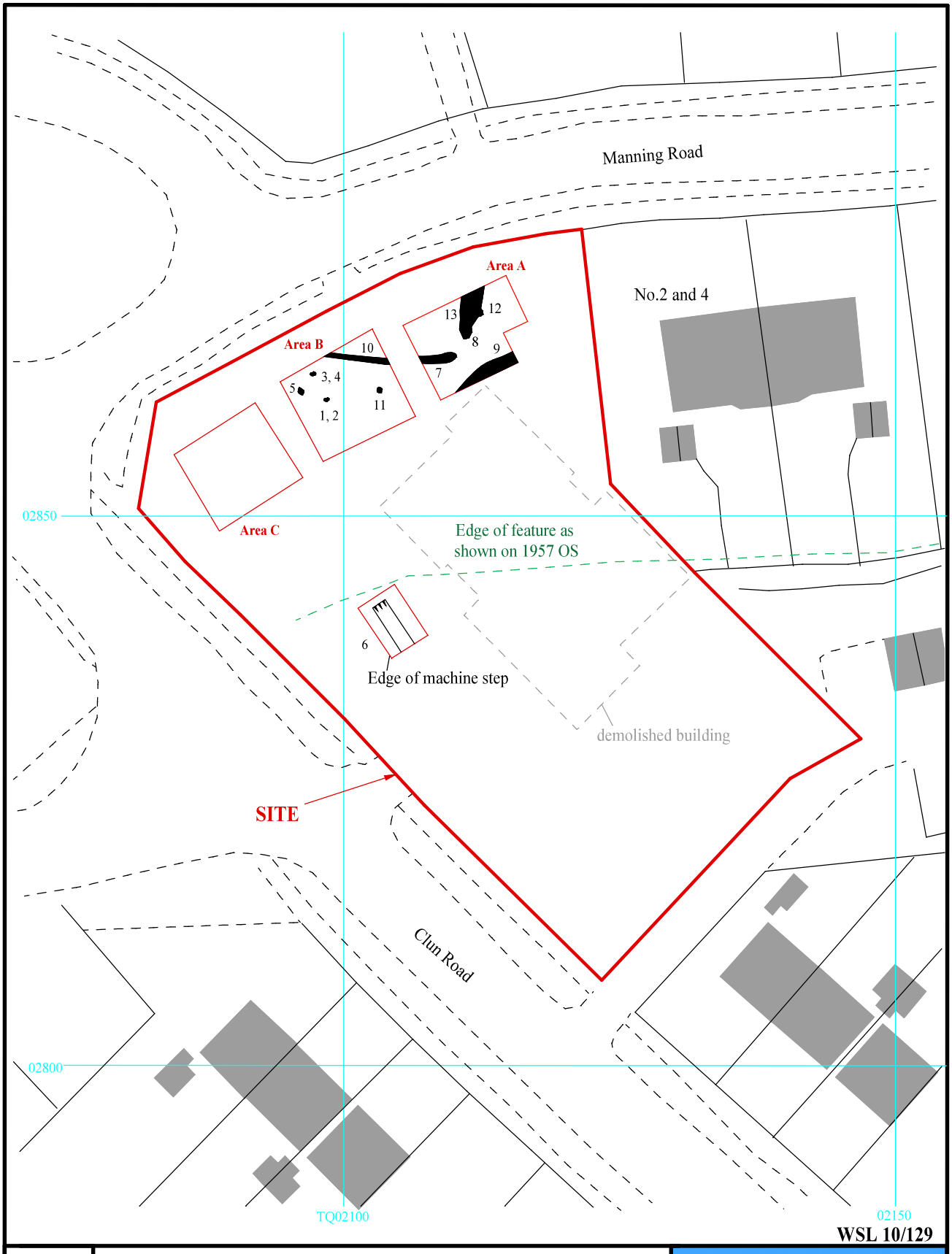

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Figure 3. Location of stripped areas

0 25m

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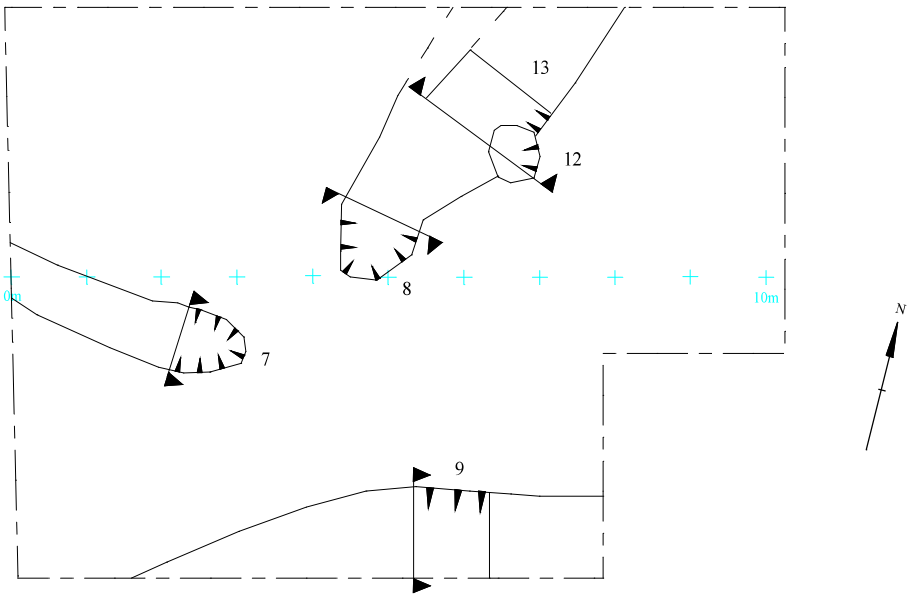
Area A



Area B

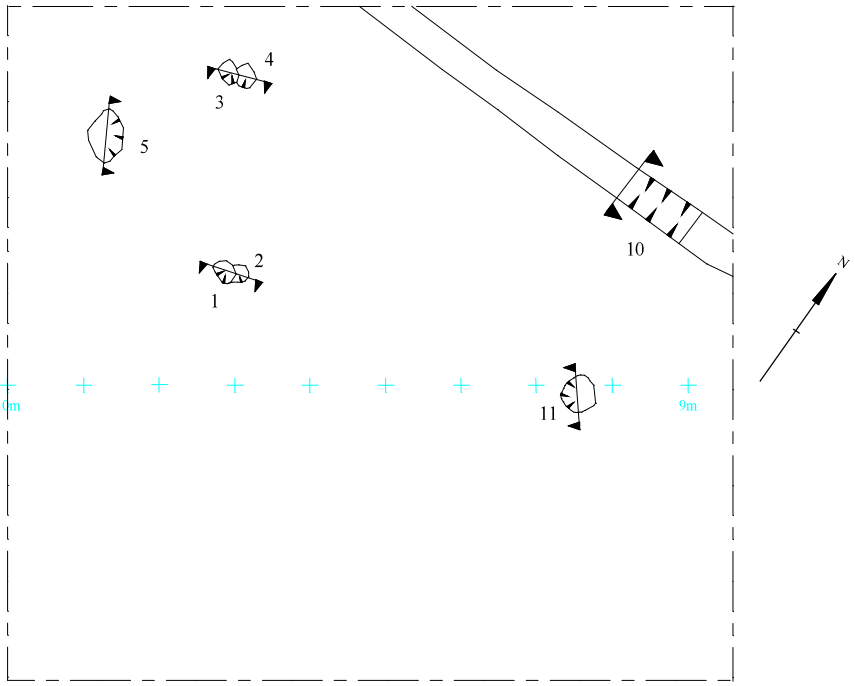


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Figure 4. Areas A and B.

0 5m

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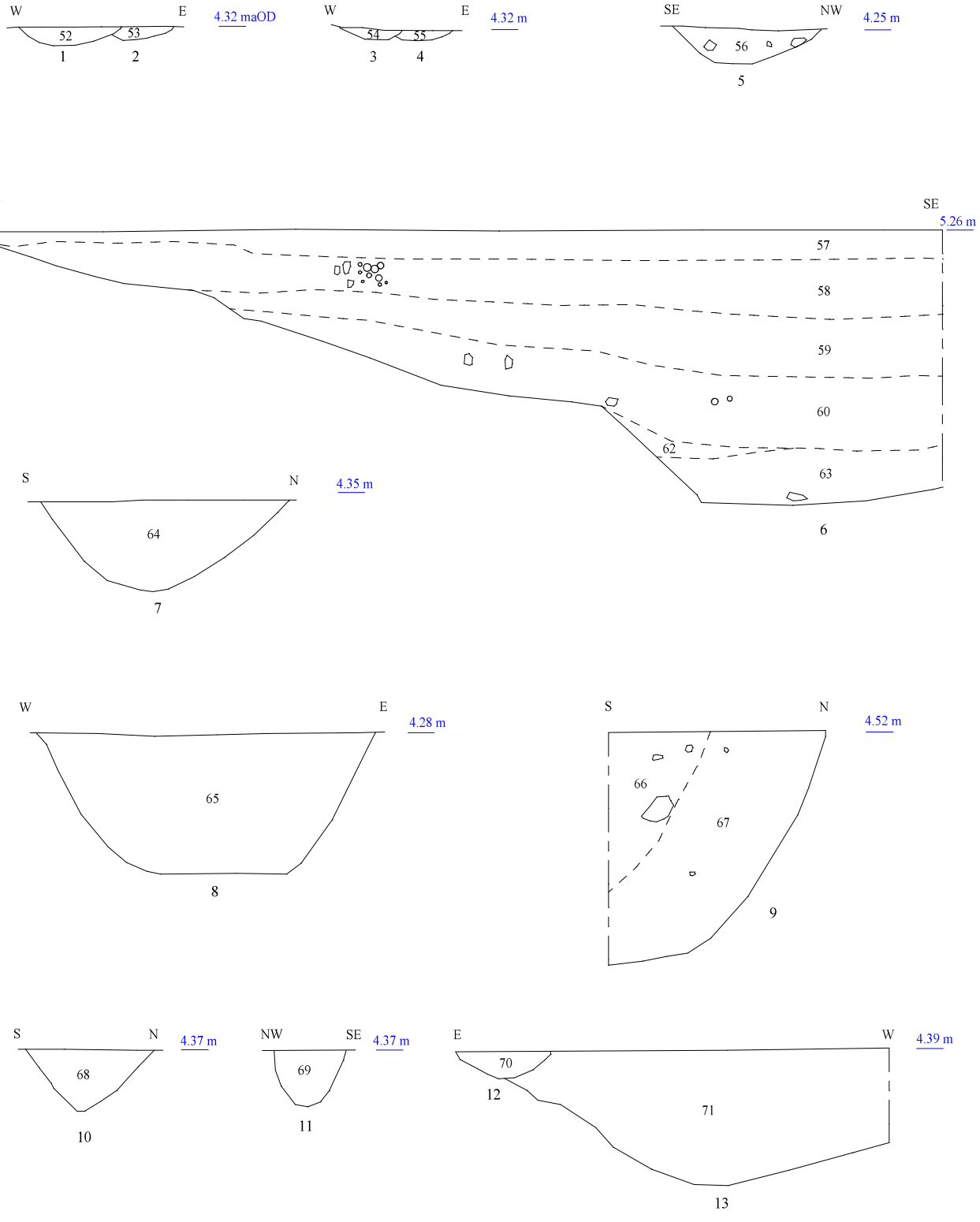

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Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

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Figure 6. Ordnance Survey County Series map of 1879, showing line of hollow way through south of site.

Not to scale.

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Plate 1. Section edge of hollow way (6), looking north east, scales 2m and 1m.

Plate 2. Area A, ditch 7, looking west, scales: 1m and 0.3m.

Wickbourne Swan Public House, Clun Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2011
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Plates 1 and 2.

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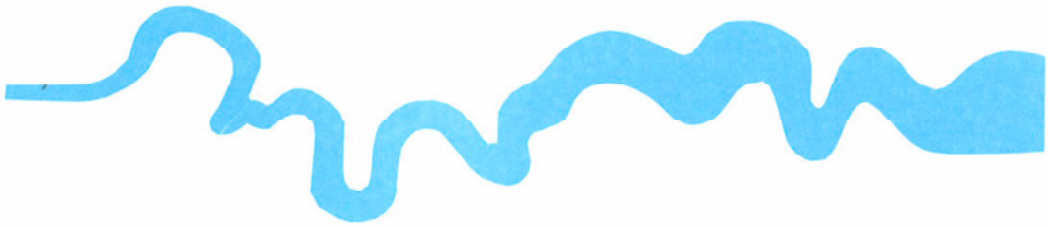
TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern	AD 1901
Victorian	AD 1837
Post Medieval	AD 1500
Medieval	AD 1066
Saxon	AD 410
Roman	AD 43
Iron Age	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC



TVAS (South)
77a Hollingdean Terrace, Brighton
Sussex, BN1 7HB

Tel: 01273 554198
Fax: 01273 564043
Email: south@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk