

**Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate,
West Sussex**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Lidsey Landfill Ltd**

by Sean Wallis
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LWS 05/94

November 2005

Summary

Site name: Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex

Grid reference: SU 929 040

Site activity: Field Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 21st September - 18th October 2005

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: LWS 05/94

Area of site: c. 18ha

Summary of results: A wide range of features, dating from the late Bronze Age through to the Roman period, were identified. These included ditches, pits, gullies and post-holes.

Monuments identified: None

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

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Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

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Report 05/94

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex (SU 929 040) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Chris Nicoll, of Egniol Limited, Amber Mill, Oakerthorpe, Alfreton, Derbyshire, DE55 7LL, on behalf of Lidsey Landfill Limited, Vine Court, Chalkpit Lane, Dorking, Surrey, RH4 1AJ.

Planning permission is being sought from West Sussex County Council to extend the current landfill site northwards. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by development, a field evaluation has been requested, in accordance with principles detailed in the Department of the Environment's Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16, 1990), and the County Council's policies on archaeology, to inform the planning process.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr John Mills, Archaeologist with West Sussex County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Rebecca Batley, Natasha Bennett, Simon Cass, Danielle Colls, Jennifer Lowe, Richard Oram, Jennifer Ryder and Sean Wallis between 21st September and 18th October 2005, and the site code is LWS05/94. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Chichester Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the West Sussex coastal plain, just to the west of the village of Woodgate. The nearest large towns are Chichester, about 8km to the west, and the coastal resort of Bognor Regis, which is approximately 5km south of Woodgate. The site is located on relatively level ground with a gentle slope down from 10m above Ordnance Datum towards the Aldingbourne Rife to the west, to approximately 5m AOD. According to the British Geological Survey, the underlying geology is brickearth, and this was observed in the majority of trenches (BGS, 1972). However, in those trenches furthest west, close to the Rife, it appeared that the brickearth had been eroded in places, and the natural geology beneath the subsoil varied from sand to clayey gravel. The site is currently in agricultural use and this year's wheat crop had recently been harvested.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from its location on the Sussex coastal plain, which is considered rich in archaeological deposits of many periods, particularly of prehistoric and Roman date (Rudling 2003). Although little archaeology is recorded for the environs of the site, and nothing was previously recorded for the site itself, the absence of known deposits is more likely to be the product of a lack of systematic survey than a genuine absence. The chance of archaeological deposits being present is also increased by the substantial size of the development area.

The geological development of the Sussex coastal plain is quite complex, with it being inundated by the sea at various times. The most important, and oldest, Lower Palaeolithic remains are found inland on the raised beaches of the Goodwood-Slindon line (at around 40m AOD), but Palaeolithic remains are also found on the lower lines of the Brighton-Norton raised beach. Closer to the present-day coast, however, is the Pagham raised beach line, at just 3m above modern sea level. This is the youngest of the high sea level events, but it was considered unlikely that *in situ* deposits of lower Palaeolithic date, which are present further inland on older raised beaches, would be present in this relatively low-lying location (Pope 2003; Woodcock 2003).

A castle of 12th century date is documented at Aldingbourne and is located c. 700m to the north west of the site (Jones 2003, fig 14.1).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits which warrant preservation *in situ*, or might be better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. The specific research aims of the project were :

- a) To determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site.
- b) To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present.

It was proposed to dig 100 trenches, each 20m long and 2m wide, with a contingency for an additional 100m of trenching if necessary, to clarify any deposits found in the initial trenching. As guided by the county archaeologist, the main zone of the development area was to be targeted with a sample size of 4% (84 trenches). This zone will be most affected by the development, in the form of deep excavation of brickearth and clay, prior

to its use as a landfill site. The trench disposition within the main zone was to be in 'stratified random' location. The remaining 16 trenches were to be located around the margins of the site in proposed landscaping zones, which are likely to be less affected by the proposed development. Following discussions with the client, it became apparent that the south-east corner of the site had been disturbed previously by groundworks, and it was agreed with the county archaeologist that the proposed trenches in the area be moved northwards, closer to the development main zone.

The trenches were dug using a 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological deposits were hand-cleaned and excavated, and spoilheaps were monitored for finds. The trenches were 2m wide and varied in length between 17.6m and 26m. A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The trenches were not to be dug to sample any stratigraphic zones beneath the brickearth.

Results

Almost all trenches were uniform in their stratigraphy, which consisted of topsoil overlying a mid orange grey clayey silt subsoil overlying the natural clayey silt brickearth. Exceptions to this were a number of trenches to the west of the site, close to Aldingbourne Rife, in which the brickearth appeared to have been eroded away, and the underlying geology varied from sand to clayey gravels. The following trenches produced positive archaeological results. The origin of all distance measurements is from the south or west end of the trench unless stated.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

This trench contained a gully between 13.9m and 15.6m, aligned approximately NNW-SSE. A slot (5) was excavated across the feature measuring 1.0m in length, 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep (Fig. 10), revealing a single fill of orange grey sandy silt (56). Fragments of burnt flint and fired clay were recovered from this deposit, along with one piece of struck flint. Although no pottery was retrieved from the excavated slot itself, one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was found on the surface of the unexcavated portion of the feature.

Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

A ditch, aligned N-S, was observed in this trench between 1.5m and 2.5m. A 1.0m long slot (3) established that the feature was 1.05m wide and 0.6m deep (Fig. 10), filled with a yellow brown sandy silt (54). This produced a number of brick and tile fragments, which along with the presence of chalk flecks in the fill, suggest a probable post-medieval / modern date.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

A sub-circular feature (1), approximately 1.0m long and 0.8m wide, was investigated at the western end of this trench, between 0.3m and 1.3m. The feature was believed to be possible pit and was half-sectioned to reveal a single fill of reddish grey clayey silt (52) up to 0.11m thick, containing fragments of brick and tile. However, the irregular nature of the base of the feature, together with the presence of chalk flecks, suggests that this may be a tree-bole (Fig. 10).

Trench 17 (Fig. 4)

This trench contained a ditch between 4.4m and 5.9m, which was about 0.85m wide, and aligned approximately NE-SW. A 1.2m long slot (2) through the feature revealed a single fill of brownish grey silty clay (53) up to 0.26m thick, which contained four pieces of struck flint, along with an iron object which appears to be a hook. (Fig. 10). A possible pit (4) was excavated against the NE section of the trench, between 19.3m and 2.3m. No finds were recovered from its fill of bluish grey silty clay (55), which was up to 0.28m thick (Fig. 10).

Trench 18 (Fig. 4)

A slightly curving gully, aligned approximately N-S, was noted in this trench, between 9.8m and 14m. A 1.5m long slot (10) through the gully showed that the feature was about 1.0m wide and 0.34m deep (Fig. 10). No finds were recovered from its fill of orange grey silty clay (62).

Trench 20 (Fig. 4)

A possible pit (6) was excavated between 13.1m and 13.7m, which was approximately 0.75m long and 0.6m wide, but only 0.07m deep (Fig. 10). No finds were retrieved from its fill of brownish grey clayey silt (57). Whilst this feature may be the truncated remains of a shallow pit, the sterile nature of its fill suggests that it could be a tree-bole.

Trench 24 (Fig. 4)

A probable ditch (15) was excavated at the far south-west end of this trench, which was at least 1.4m wide and aligned approximately NW-SE. A 1m long slot through the feature revealed a primary fill of grey sandy silt, up to 0.1m thick, which contained no finds (75). This underlay an upper fill of light orange grey clayey silt (69), up to 0.48m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, along with five pieces of struck flint and a fragment of possible quernstone (Fig. 10).

When the trench was initially opened, a spread of burnt flint was recorded between 20.7m and 21.5m (66). Upon further investigation, most of this deposit appeared to be lying directly upon the natural ground surface and only survived to a thickness of about 0.04m, although it may have been damaged during machining. The spread was further reduced in size during hand-cleaning, but was seen to partially overlie an earlier pit (14) on its southern side (Plate 1). Although no burnt flint fragments were retained from the spread (some of the burnt flint

assigned to pit 14 probably comes from spread 66), four small fragments of fired clay were recovered. Pit 14 was about 0.75m long and 0.65m wide, and was half-sectioned to reveal a primary fill of brownish grey clayey silt (65), up to 0.16m thick, which contained burnt flint, fragments of fired clay, and 67 sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, all of which appear to come from one jar. Some of the finds were recovered from a 30 litre sample taken from the deposit, which also contained oak charcoal. Deposit 65 was partially overlain by an upper fill of orange grey clayey silt (67), very similar to the natural brickearth. No finds were recovered from this deposit, which was up to 0.07m thick (Fig. 10).

Trench 25 (Fig. 4)

The only feature recorded in this trench was a shallow gully (11), located between 13m and 16.8m, and aligned approximately E-W. A slot was excavated across it, 1.4m in length, 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep (Fig. 10), revealing a single fill of orange brown silty sand (63). This contained no finds.

Trench 27 (Fig. 4)

Gully 7 was noted between 11m and 17.9m, aligned approximately NE-SW, and varying in width between 0.4m and 0.8m. A 2.1m slot through the feature revealed an upper fill of reddish grey silty clay (58), up to 0.2m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, along with three sherds of Early Roman pottery and one Iron Age sherd. Due to the abraded condition of the ceramics, it is possible that they are all residual. This overlay a primary fill of reddish brown silty clay (59), up to 0.13m thick, which contained no finds (Fig. 10).

Trench 34 (Fig. 5)

This trench contained two post-holes. Post-hole 13, located at 5.5m, was about 0.28m by 0.23m in plan. Its primary fill of reddish grey clayey sand (64) contained nine fragments of burnt flint, and was up to 0.14m thick. The upper fill of brownish grey clayey silt (68), up to 0.14m thick, contained seven fragments of burnt flint, three pieces of struck flint, two sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, and one large piece of fired clay with possible wattle impressions (Fig. 10). Post-hole 17, located at 7.8m, was about 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a grey clayey silt (71), which contained no finds (Fig. 10).

Trench 35 (Fig. 5)

This trench contained a single post-hole (19), located at 8.2m, which was about 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of orange grey silt (74) (Fig. 11).

Trench 38 (Fig. 5)

A possible gully was recorded between 15.9m and 17.9m, aligned approximately E-W. A 1.05m slot (9) through this feature revealed a single fill of orange grey silty sand (61), up to 0.09m thick, which produced no finds (Fig. 10). This feature was slightly overdug at one end, and the irregular nature of its base may suggest that it may in fact be a natural band of silt.

Trench 39 (Fig. 5)

A 0.75m wide gully was recorded between 8.1m and 17.2m, aligned approximately N-S. A 1.05m long slot (16) through the feature revealed a single fill of orange grey clayey silt (72), up to 0.24m thick (Fig. 10). Eleven fragments of burnt flint were retrieved from this deposit, along with one sherd of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and one abraded sherd of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery (Plate 2).

Trench 40 (Fig. 9)

When this trench was originally opened it appeared to contain a possible ring gully (1000). Two slots were dug across the feature to establish its character, and provide dating evidence. Slot 18 was 1.85m long and 0.6m wide, and filled with yellow brown silt (73) up to 0.25m thick, which contained finds of four sherds of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery (Fig. 10) (Plate 3). The second slot (20) was 1.05m long and 0.7m wide, and revealed a single fill of yellow brown silt (76) up to 0.15m thick. This deposit contained one small piece of burnt flint and three sherds of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery (Fig. 11). Some of this pottery came from a 30 litre soil sample, which also contained a single wheat grain. Following discussions with the County Archaeologist, it was decided to extend the trench, to see whether the feature was definitely a ring ditch. The trench was extended southwards until it became clear that the feature was not annular but an irregular curvilinear gully or ditch. A further 1m slot (26) was excavated through the terminus of the gully, which revealed a single fill of yellow grey silty clay (83), up to 0.21m thick. This produced finds of burnt flint, fired clay and 23 sherds of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery (Fig. 11). Some of the pottery was recovered from a 35 litre sample taken from the deposit, which also produced oak charcoal and a single wheat grain.

After the trench was extended a further ditch became visible, which had previously been dismissed as a patch of natural silt. Although this feature (30) was not excavated, fragments of burnt flint and two pieces of struck flint, were recovered from the surface of its uppermost fill of light reddish grey silty clay (88).

Trench 41 (Fig. 5)

A ditch was recorded between 17.8m and 21.2m from the eastern end of the trench. Although the eastern side of the feature had been disturbed by a modern field drain, it was at least 1.6m wide, and aligned approximately N-S. A 0.95m long slot (21) through the ditch revealed a single fill of yellow grey clayey silt (77), up to 0.045m thick (Fig. 11). A Roman silver coin was recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, and three very small sherds of Late Iron Age pottery.

Trench 49 (Fig. 5)

This trench contained a ditch (23), between 12.3m and 20m, which was aligned approximately N-S. A slot through the feature revealed a primary fill of reddish grey clayey silt (79), up to 0.47m thick, which contained

burnt flint. The upper fill was about 0.28m thick, and consisted of whitish grey clayey silt (Fig. 11). Burnt flint was also retrieved from this deposit.

Trench 50 (Fig. 5)

Two ditches and two post-holes were recorded in this trench. A 1.1m long slot was excavated through ditch 27, which was located between 18.5m and the northern end of the trench, and aligned approximately N-S. Although it was not possible to get a full section of the ditch, due to its position in the trench, it was at least 1.55m wide and 0.65m deep. The primary fill of orange grey clayey silt (84) was up to 0.5m thick, and contained no finds. The upper fill contained fragments of burnt flint, and consisted of greyish white clayey silt (85), at least 0.45m thick (Fig. 11). This ditch appears to be a continuation of that recorded in trench 49 (23).

Ditch 22 was also aligned approximately N-S, and was observed between the southern end of the trench and 4.8m. A 1.1m long slot through it revealed an upper fill of orange grey clayey silt (78), up to 0.25m thick, which contained six sherds of Roman pottery, along with a number of fragments of fired clay. This overlay a primary fill of greyish orange clayey silt (82), up to 0.32m thick, which produced finds of burnt flint (Fig. 11).

Post-hole 28, located at 3m, appeared to be cut into the upper fill of ditch 22. It was about 0.22m in diameter and 0.24m deep (Fig. 11). Two fragments of fired clay were recovered from its fill of greyish brown clayey silt (86). Another post-hole (29) was located at 7m, and was about 0.15m in diameter and 0.19m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of brownish grey clayey silt (87) (Fig. 11).

One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil (50) of Trench 50.

Trench 51 (Fig. 5)

This trench contained two ditches, both of which appeared to be continuations of those found elsewhere. Ditch 33 was aligned approximately N-S, between 11.8m and 13.9m, and was about 1.75m wide. A 1.15m long slot through the ditch revealed a primary fill of yellow grey clayey silt (97), up to 0.24m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint. The secondary fill consisted of brownish grey silty clay (96), up to 0.19m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, along with two sherds of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery (Fig. 12).

Ditch 100 was recorded between the southern end of the trench and 3.3m, aligned approximately N-S. Its full extent was not seen, but it was at least 2.6m wide. The feature was not excavated, but two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from its uppermost fill of orange grey clayey silt (173).

Trench 52 (Fig. 6)

Ditch 47 was located between 4.2m and 8.6m, aligned approximately NW-SE. A slot through the feature showed that the ditch was at least 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep. Its primary fill consisted of greyish orange silty clay (169),

up to 0.35m thick, which contained two fragments of burnt flint and one abraded sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. The upper fill of orange grey clayey silt (168) was up to 0.45m thick, and contained over thirty fragments of burnt flint, two pieces of struck flint, and one piece of tile which could be intrusive (Fig. 13). This ditch is probably a continuation of that observed in trenches 49, 50 and 51.

Trench 55 (Fig. 6)

This trench contained a ditch between 5.8m and 6.9m and a gully between 15.3m and 15.5m, both aligned approximately N-S. A 1.1m slot through ditch 24 revealed a single fill, up to 1.08 wide and 0.4m thick, of whitish grey sandy clay (81), which contained fragments of burnt flint (Fig. 11). Gully 32 was not excavated, but was seen to be about 0.3m wide, with an uppermost fill of brownish grey sandy clay (91).

Trench 56 (Fig. 6)

Gully 35 was about 0.8m wide, and was located between 6.2m and 8.8m, aligned approximately E-W. A 1m slot through the gully revealed a single fill of reddish grey sandy clay (98), up to 0.24m thick, which produced four small sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, along with three fragments of burnt flint (Fig. 12).

Trench 59 (Fig. 6)

This trench contained a curvilinear gully (1001) between 3.3m and 9.7m, which seemed to vary in width between 0.4m and 0.65m. Two slots were excavated through this feature. A 1.25m slot through the terminus of the feature (37) was 0.27m deep and revealed an upper fill of grey clayey silt (151), up to 0.18m thick, overlying a primary fill of greyish orange clayey silt (150), up to 0.12m thick (Fig. 12). Neither fill produced any finds. Another slot (48) indicated that the feature was far shallower towards the other end of the trench. A single fill of orange grey clayey silt (170), 0.55m wide and 0.14m thick, was recorded, and there were no finds (Fig. 14).

Trench 60 (Fig. 6)

This trench contained two post-holes and a ditch. Post-hole 38 was located at 4m, and was about 0.28m long and 0.21m wide. It was half-sectioned to reveal a single fill of orange grey clayey silt (152), up to 0.12m thick, which produced no finds. Post-hole 39, at 8.5m, measured 0.35m by 0.25m, and was 0.27m deep. Its fill of greyish orange clayey silt (153) contained no finds.

Ditch 46 was located between 11.8m and the eastern end of the trench, aligned approximately NW-SE. A 1.15m long slot was dug through the feature, which indicated that it was approximately 1m wide and 0.45m deep. The primary fill consisted of greyish orange silty clay (167), up to 0.3m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and eight sherds of Roman pottery. The uppermost fill of orange grey clayey silt (166) also contained burnt flint, along with one piece of struck flint and four sherds of pottery dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Roman period. This fill was about 0.16m thick (Fig. 13).

Trench 62 (Fig. 6)

When this trench was originally opened, patches of clayey gravel and a possible organic deposit were noted at the western end of the trench (Plate 4). These deposits appeared to be associated with a large feature (25), which was subsequently investigated between the western end of the trench and 8.5m. A 0.5m wide slot was dug through approximately half of the visible feature (Fig. 11), which showed that it was filled with deposit of orange grey silty clay (92), up to 0.37m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and thirteen sherds of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery. A large number of grass seeds were identified in the 30 litre taken from this deposit. The feature did not appear, in section, to be either a ditch or pit, but may possibly be a pond or simply a depression caused by livestock churning up the ground, for example near a gateway between fields. The wetness of such a churned up area may explain the thin layer of dark blackish brown organic looking material (93) which was seen to overlie 92 in places. A 3 litre sample from this deposit produced one small sherd of Roman pot and two fragments of burnt flint, along with numerous grass and weed seeds. Layer 94, which consists of mid orange brown silty clay with frequent gravel, may represent a dump of material, used to make up the ground level.

Ditch 31 was recorded between 9.4m and 17.6m, aligned approximately E-W, and about 1m wide. A 1m long slot through the feature revealed a primary fill of greyish orange silty clay (89), up to 0.18m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and nine sherds of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery. This underlay an upper fill of orange grey clayey silt (90), up to 0.22m thick, which also contained burnt flint, two pieces of struck flint, and three sherds of Roman pot (Fig. 12).

Trench 67 (Fig. 7)

The trench followed a ditch (1002) for its entire length, aligned approximately E-W. Two 1m slots (36 and 49) were excavated across the ditch. Slot 36 was 1.2m wide had a single fill of reddish grey sandy clay (99), up to 0.27m thick. Sixteen fragments of burnt flint were retrieved from this deposit (Fig. 12). The ditch as recorded in slot 49 was only 0.8m wide, but about 0.35m deep. Its primary fill consisted of reddish white sandy clay (171), up to 0.23m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. This underlay a deposit of reddish grey silty clay (172), which contained fragments of burnt flint and was up to 0.18m thick (Fig. 14).

Trench 68 (Fig. 7)

A possible gully terminus was investigated in the trench, between 5m and 5.8m. A 0.75m slot (44) across the feature revealed a single fill of light orange brown silt (163), which was 0.55m wide and up to 0.4m thick. The only find from this deposit was a very small piece of burnt flint, which together with the very sterile nature of the fill suggests that this may in fact be a natural hollow (Fig. 13).

Trench 70 (Fig. 7)

This trench contained a single ditch between 5.3m and 8.8m, which was aligned approximately E-W. A 1m slot (43) through the feature showed that it was about 2m and up to 1.15m deep, with very steep sides. The primary fill consisted of greyish orange silty clay (157), up to 0.3m thick, which contained no finds. Above this was a deposit of orange grey silty clay (158), up to 0.42m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, along with four sherds of Roman pottery. This underlay a deposit of greyish orange clayey silt (159), containing fragments of burnt flint, which was up to 0.5m thick. The uppermost fill of 43 consisted of a greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.2m thick, which produced no finds (Fig. 13). A 30 litre soil sample was taken from deposit 158, in which wheat grains were identified.

Trench 76 (Fig. 7)

Two ditches were recorded in this trench. Ditch 40, located between 11m and 13.5m, was aligned approximately N-S. A slot through the feature showed it to be 1.85m wide and 0.8m deep. The primary fill consisted of orange grey silty clay (161), up to 0.21m thick, which contained two sherds of abraded Early Roman pottery and one residual sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pot. The upper fill of orange grey clayey silt (162) was up to 0.57m thick, and produced eleven fragments of burnt flint (Fig. 12).

Ditch 102 was observed between 14.3m and 17.4m, aligned approximately N-S. It was not excavated, and no finds were found on the surface of its uppermost fill of orange grey clayey silt (175).

Trench 77 (Fig. 7)

This trench contained a shallow gully (42), a field drain (41), and at least one large ditch (104). Gully 42 was aligned approximately N-S, between 12.3m and 19.3m. A 0.95m slot through the feature indicated that it was approximately 0.65m wide, and had a single fill of orange grey silty clay, up to 0.15m thick, which contained burnt flint (Fig. 12). This gully was clearly cut by field drain 41. This differed from most of the other field drains observed on site, in that the ceramic pipe had been placed at the bottom of a ditch, up to 1.4m wide and 0.67m deep. Two separate fills were identified (154, 155), containing burnt flint, struck flint, and ironwork (Fig. 12).

Much of the southern half of the trench was dominated by a large ditch (104), aligned approximately N-S, which could be seen between the south west end of the trench and 12m. This feature was not excavated, but two small fragments of burnt flint were recovered from the surface of its uppermost fill of orange grey clayey silt (177), along with one sherd of Iron Age pottery. It is likely that this feature represents the northward continuation of one of the ditches recorded in trenches 76 and 78.

Trench 78 (Fig. 7)

Two ditches were investigated in this trench between 18.1m and 22.7m, both of which appeared to be aligned approximately N-S. They were originally believed to be one large feature, and it only became apparent when a 1m long slot was dug that they were two separate ditches. Ditch 107 was at least 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. No finds were retrieved from its primary fill of orange grey clayey silt (181), which was up to 0.2m thick. The secondary fill of this ditch consisted of orange grey silty clay (182), up to 0.33m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint. The uppermost fill of 107 also appeared to be the upper fill of ditch 108, and consisted of an orange grey clayey silt (183). This deposit was up to 0.24m thick and contained no finds (Fig. 14).

Ditch 108 was not fully excavated, but was at least 1.7m wide and 0.9m deep. As mentioned above, the uppermost fill of this feature (183) was also the upper fill of ditch 107. This overlay a deposit of greyish orange silty clay (186), up to 0.37m thick, which contained no finds. Despite the leaching process, which made it very difficult to see relationships between different deposits, it did seem that 186 was truncated on its southern side by ditch 107. Below deposit 186 was a secondary fill of orange grey clayey silt, up to 0.32m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and one small piece of fired clay. The primary fill of this ditch consisted of greyish orange silty clay (184), up to 0.12m, which produced no finds (Fig. 14).

It seems likely that the two ditches found in this trench are southward continuations of ditches 40 and 102, which were recorded in Trench 76.

Trench 87 (Fig. 8)

Ditch 34 was recorded between the NW end of the trench and 8.5m, aligned approximately E-W. A slot through the feature showed it to be at least 2.9m wide and 0.6m deep, with a single fill of greyish orange clayey silt (95), which contained fragments of burnt flint and fired clay, along with nine sherds of Roman pottery and one abraded sherd of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pot (Fig. 12).

Trench 88 (Fig. 8)

This trench contained a large ditch (101), between 8.25m and 14.2m, which seems to be a continuation of the ditch recorded in trench 87 (34). Ditch 101 was not excavated, but was seen to be at least 2.6m wide and aligned approximately E-W. Although unexcavated, burnt flints were recovered from the surface of its uppermost fill of orange grey clayey silt (174).

Trench 90 (Fig. 8)

A large ditch, aligned approximately N-S, was recorded in this trench between 1.7m and 5.4m. A 1m long slot (45) through the feature showed it to be about 2.5m wide and 0.6m deep with a board, flattish base. Its primary fill consisted of greyish orange silty clay (165), up to 0.35m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint and

one sherd of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery. The upper fill (164) also produced finds of burnt flint, and consisted of orange grey clayey silt, up to 0.37m thick (Fig. 13). Two small sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from deposit 164, although these are probably residual. Some of the burnt flint from this deposit was recovered from a 30 litre soil sample, in which oak charcoal was also identified.

Trench 94 (Fig. 8)

A shallow sub-circular pit (103), about 0.9m in diameter, was located between 23m and 24m. This feature was half-sectioned to reveal a single fill of blackish grey silty clay (176), up to 0.04m thick, which contained frequent charcoal but no datable finds (Fig. 14). The sides and base of the pit were slightly reddened in places, which probably indicates burning *in situ*, and it is likely that the fired clay fragments recovered from this feature are from the sides and base. A full sample was taken of the material excavated from the feature (15 litres), which identified the charcoal as oak.

Gully 105 was recorded between 1.7m and 5.3m, and was aligned approximately N-S. A 1.05m long slot through the feature revealed a single fill of reddish grey silty clay (178), about 0.2m thick, which contained fragments of burnt flint, one piece of struck flint, and a large fragment of tile (Fig. 14).

Ditch 106 was at least 2.6m wide, located between 4.3m and 10m, and aligned approximately N-S. This feature was not fully excavated, although a small slot was dug to establish its character and retrieve finds. The uppermost fill was at least 0.2m thick and consisted of bluish grey silty clay (179), which contained fragments of burnt flint and one piece of struck flint. This overlay a deposit of reddish grey silty clay (180), which was at least 0.12m thick and contained burnt flint fragments (Fig. 14).

Trench 96 (Fig. 8)

This trench contained a sub-circular pit (12), about 0.9m in diameter, between 7.2m and 8.1m. The feature was half-sectioned to reveal a single fill of blackish grey silty clay (70), up to 0.08m thick, which contained frequent charcoal, but no datable finds (Fig. 10). A 15 litre sample of the material excavated from the feature identified oak charcoal. The sides and base of the feature were slightly reddened in places, which may suggest burning *in situ*.

Trench 98 (Fig. 8)

A sub-circular pit (8), about 0.8m in diameter, was located between 16m and 17m. The pit had been truncated by a modern field drain, but was half-sectioned to reveal a single fill of bluish grey silty clay (60), about 0.12m thick, which contained frequent charcoal, but no datable finds (Fig. 10). A full sample was taken of the material excavated from the feature (20 litres), which contained two small pieces of burnt flint and oak charcoal. The base

and sides of the pit were slightly reddened in places, suggesting probable burning *in situ*. Finds of fired clay from the sample probably came from the sides and base of the feature.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lync

A collection of 186 sherds weighing 798g was recovered, with dates ranging from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. Appendix 8 details the pottery finds. The following fabrics are represented:

Prehistoric

- P.1. Lumpy grey-black/brown fabric with profuse 0.30 to 5.00mm crushed calcined flint filler
- P.2. Rough patchy black/brown with profuse protruding up-to 3.00mm crushed calcined-flint filler
- P.3. Hard handmade fabric with profuse silt and sparse to moderate ill-sorted up-to 2.00mm calcined-flint filler
- P.4. Handmade smooth black fabric with profuse up-to 1.00mm calcined flint filler

Late Iron Age/Roman

Coarse wares

- C.1. Handmade very-fine-sanded grey-black fabric with occasional calcined flint
- C.2. Handmade black fabric with profuse up-to 0.20mm colourless and rose quartz filler
- C.3. Handmade very-fine-sanded reddish-brown fabric fired rough-smoothed black with profuse up-to 0.50mm colourless and white quartz filler
- C.4A. Very fine pink fabric with profuse up-to 0.50mm colourless quartz and occasional angular red-black ironstone. Some sherds also have sparse rounded soft red and white inclusions and the occasional calcined flint.
- C.4B. Similar but fired grey with black ferrous inclusions
- C.5. Hardham greyware with profuse very-fine quartz sand and sparse up-to 1.00mm black ferrous inclusions
- C.6. Hard very-fine-sanded grey fabric with profuse up-to 0.10mm quartz and large black shale platelets
- C.7. BB1
- C.8. Rowlands Castle greyware
- C.9. Very-fine greyware with profuse up-to 0.20mm quartz filler
- C.10. Wheel-turned light-grey fabric with silt-sized quartz filler

Roman finewares

- F.1A. South Gaulish Samian
- F.1B. Central Gaulish Samian
- F.2. Orange silt-tempered fineware with occasional calcareous inclusions
- F.3. New Forest stoneware with black colour-coat

Brick and Tile by Sean Wallis

Thirty fragments of brick and tile were recovered during the evaluation, weighing a total of 418g (Appendix 3).

Fired Clay by Sean Wallis

A collection of 86 fragments of fired clay were recovered during the evaluation, weighing a total of 571g (Appendix 6). The most noteworthy piece was a large fragment from post-hole 13, which seems to bear a wattle impression.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising just 24 struck flints was recovered during the course of the evaluation (Appendix 9). These comprise 17 flakes including three narrow flakes assigned by eye, 5 spalls (pieces less than 20mm x 20mm), a core fragment and a scraper. Some of the pieces are slightly weathered and stained, whereas others such as those from slot 15 are in a near mint condition. None of the pieces are closely datable; the narrow flakes would appear to be more a product of chance than any design to produce blades. It is considered therefore that the collection is most likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

A collection of 410 pieces of burnt flint was collected from various features, weighing a total of 9,871g (Appendix 4). The most notable concentration was found in pit 14, which also contained Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery. However, while most burnt flint is assumed to be prehistoric, features cannot be dated based on the presence of burnt flint alone, as fragments were noted throughout the topsoil and subsoil as well as in modern features such as field drains. Some finds could therefore be residual.

Metalwork by Sean Wallis

A small iron object, weighing 32g, and believed to be a hook, was found in gully 2. A small silver coin, probably a *denarius* of Antoninus Pius (AD 138–61), was found in the fill of ditch 21. An unidentified iron object, broken in two and weighing 60g, was found in modern field drain 41 (Appendix 7).

Charred Plant Remains by Lucy Cramp

Eleven samples of sediment from Roman or prehistoric features were assessed for preserved plant remains and charcoal. Details of the charcoal and charred plant material analysed are shown in Appendix 5.

Overall, the abundance of preserved plant material (excluding charcoal) was very low. Isolated wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) and a single spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume base were present and two samples (7 and 8) also contained a moderate concentration of weed seeds, dominated by grass. In addition, several samples contained very abundant oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal which included oak heartwood.

Conclusion

The evaluation has, inevitably perhaps, located a range of archaeological finds and deposits. Fieldwork elsewhere within the county in recent years has demonstrated the archaeological richness of the Sussex coastal

plain and the findings here are not now as surprising as they might have been some years ago. It is, maybe, the landscape scale of evidence from such large parcels of land which is novel and demonstrates the academically interesting spatial continuum of much archaeological data, yet for planning purposes, exaggerates the difficulties of packaging the deposits up into well defined 'sites'. Despite the fact that archaeological trial trenching, by its very nature, only samples a percentage of any given site, it is likely that the information presented here is a good indicator of the broad scope of the archaeology present. The evidence therefore needs categorizing and summarizing to accommodate both of these themes and is summarized on Figure 15.

The field evidence has therefore been considered with reference to five categories :

- Stray artefact finds (casually lost or discarded objects, or those dispersed during manuring)
- Clusters of intensive activity (occupation sites)
- Isolated deposits
- Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features)
- Negative areas

Stray finds

The stray finds recovered during the evaluation were restricted to one struck flint from the topsoil of trench 32, and two sherds of Roman pottery from the topsoil of trench 50. However, as mentioned above, fragments of burnt flint were noted throughout the site, in both the topsoil and subsoil, but were not retained.

Clusters of intensive activity (occupation sites)

Clustered areas within this category are limited to a small number of trenches in the southern, central part of the site. These have the clearest evidence of possible occupation, in the form of post-holes (found in Trenches 34 and 35), the curvilinear gully (Trench 40), and various ditches and gullies found nearby. However, the date range of these features varies from the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age up to the Roman period. In fact, the paragraph heading appears to be a misnomer: it is clear that occupation contemporary with the deposits of later Bronze Age through to Roman times is present on the site and that the trenching has identified some of these locations. However, the evidence does not appear to represent densely clustered, intensively occupied areas reused over several centuries, nor, for example areas defined by settlement enclosures. Rather, the evidence would appear to indicate that occupation is small scale and dispersed amongst an organized landscape.

Isolated deposits

There were a number of isolated features recorded, including a late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit in Trench 24, and the burnt flint spread associated with it. This pit produced more pottery and burnt flint than any other feature, albeit all the pot did come from one vessel. The nearest feature to this was a large ditch at the opposite end of the trench, which produced no conclusive dating evidence.

Three pits, with evidence of burning *in-situ*, were recorded in three of the outlying trenches to the north. With the exception of trench 94, the pits were the only features found in either trench. Unfortunately, none of the pits contained any dating evidence.

Landscape features (field ditches and boundary features)

The majority of the features observed during the field evaluation exercise fall under this category. A number of linear features were investigated in the western part of the site, one of which seems to be a late Bronze Age gully. Two others are undated, whilst the fourth appears to be post-medieval or modern.

The eastern half of the site was characterized by a number of relatively large ditches, some of which could be seen in more than one trench. Most of the bigger ditches seem to be either Iron Age or Roman in date. They seem to be too big to be mere boundary ditches, but possibly too small to have any defensive function, and may therefore have been dug for drainage purposes. It is likely that they are part of an agricultural landscape, and that the pond / depression found in Trench 62 is also a part of this landscape. Two of the smaller ditches investigated, in Trenches 56 and 67, appear to be possibly earlier, dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Negative areas

As can be seen from Figure 15, there are large areas of the site with few or no archaeological finds or features. These areas would appear to have little archaeological interest.

In conclusion, this evaluation, with its systematic and extensive programme of sampling, using trial trenching, has successfully demonstrated the post-glacial archaeological potential of the site. It has characterized the wide range of deposits encountered, and identified areas with high, low and no potential to provide detailed information which can be used to mitigate the effects of the proposed development on the archaeological heritage.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	21.40	2.00	0.97 (SW) 0.42 (NE)	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.41m subsoil onto 0.41-0.85m natural sand onto 0.85-0.97m natural sand and gravels with clay patches. Test pit dug at SW end. No archaeology.
2	21.30	2.00	0.48	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.48m natural sand. No archaeology.
3	20.10	2.00	0.41	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.41m natural sand. No archaeology.
4	21.90	2.00	0.36	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.24m subsoil onto 0.24-0.36m natural sand. No archaeology.
5	21.30	2.00	0.34	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.25m subsoil onto 0.25-0.34m natural sand and gravels. No archaeology.
6	22.60	2.00	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.35m natural sand and gravels with clay patches. No archaeology.
7	20.00	2.00	0.28	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.22m subsoil onto 0.22-0.28m natural sandy clay and gravels. No archaeology.
8	21.00	2.00	0.40	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.40m natural sand with clay and gravel patches. No archaeology.
9	20.60	2.00	0.49	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.49m natural sand with clay and gravel patches. Gully 5 with pottery, struck flint, burnt flint, and fired clay.
10	20.90	2.00	0.40	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.40m natural sand. Ditch 3 with brick and tile.
11	23.80	2.00	0.34	0-0.16m topsoil onto 0.16-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.34m natural sand with gravel patches. Pit / treebole 1 with brick and tile.
12	21.60	2.00	0.38	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.38m natural sand with sandy clay patches. No archaeology.
13	20.00	2.00	0.39	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.39m natural clayey sand. No archaeology.
14	21.40	2.00	0.32	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.32m natural sandy clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
15	21.20	2.00	0.37	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.37m natural clayey sand with gravel patches. No archaeology.
16	20.80	2.00	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.44m natural clayey sand. No archaeology.
17	20.60	2.00	0.46	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.46m natural clayey sand. Gully 2 with struck flint and metalwork. Pit 4 with no finds.
18	20.00	2.00	0.60 (NW) 0.37 (SE)	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.28m subsoil onto 0.28-0.60m natural clayey sand with gravel patches. Gully 10 with no finds.
19	20.00	2.00	0.39	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.33m subsoil onto 0.33-0.39m natural clayey sand with clay and gravel patches. No archaeology.
20	21.80	2.00	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.46m natural clayey sand with gravel patches. Pit / treebole 6 with no finds.
21	21.00	2.00	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.48m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
22	19.20	2.00	0.48	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.48m natural clayey sand. No archaeology.
23	20.00	2.00	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.48m natural clayey sand. No archaeology.
24	24.00	2.00	0.54 (NE) 0.31 (SW)	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.54m natural clayey sand. Pit 14 with burnt flint, fired clay and pottery. Flint spread 66 with fired clay. Ditch 15 with struck flint, burnt flint and fired clay. [Plate 1]
25	20.90	2.00	0.45	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.45m natural clayey sand with gravel patches. Gully 11 with no finds.
26	21.50	2.00	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.45m natural clayey sand. No archaeology.
27	20.60	2.00	0.41	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.41m natural clayey sand. Gully 7 with pottery, burnt flint, and fired clay.
28	20.60	2.00	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.41m subsoil onto 0.41-0.48m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
29	21.20	2.00	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.46m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
30	22.40	2.00	0.44	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.44m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
31	20.00	2.00	0.42	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.30m subsoil onto 0.30-0.42m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
32	21.00	2.00	0.43	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.43m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
33	20.20	2.00	0.50	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.50m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
34	18.60	2.00	0.46	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.46m natural sandy clay.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				Post-hole 13 with pottery, struck flint, fired clay, and burnt flint. Post-hole 17 with no finds.
35	21.40	2.00	0.45	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.45m natural sandy clay. Post-hole 19 with no finds.
36	21.00	2.00	0.50	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.50m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
37	21.30	2.00	0.49	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.49m natural sandy clay with gravel patches. No archaeology.
38	19.20	2.00	0.48	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.48m natural sandy clay. Gully 9 with no finds.
39	20.10	2.00	0.46	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.46m natural sandy clay. Gully 16 with burnt flint and pottery. [Plate 2]
40	19.00	2.00	0.48	0-0.17m topsoil onto 0.17-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.48m natural sandy clay. Gully slots 18 and 20 with burnt flint and pottery. Trench then extended, gully terminus 26 with burnt flint, pottery and fired clay. Ditch 30 with struck and burnt flint. [Plate 3]
41	22.10	2.00	0.45	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.45m natural sandy clay. Ditch 21 with burnt flint, fired clay and coin
42	20.40	2.00	0.46	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.46m natural sandy clay. No archaeology
43	21.10	2.00	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.48m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
44	19.40	2.00	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.45m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
45	18.60	2.00	0.46	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.46m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
46	17.60	2.00	0.51	0-0.18m topsoil onto 0.18-0.42m subsoil onto 0.42-0.51m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
47	20.00	2.00	0.45	0-0.23m topsoil onto 0.23-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.45m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
48	20.70	2.00	0.47	0-0.24m topsoil onto 0.24-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.47m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
49	20.00	2.00	0.52	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.42m subsoil onto 0.42-0.52m natural sandy clay. Ditch 23 with burnt flint.
50	21.40	2.00	0.47	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.47m natural sandy clay. Ditch 22 with pottery, burnt flint and fired clay. Ditch 27 with burnt flint. Post-hole 28 with fired clay. Post-hole 29 with no finds.
51	20.00	2.00	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.44m natural sandy clay. Ditch 33 with pottery, burnt flint and fired clay. Ditch 100 with pottery.
52	21.40	2.00	0.47	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.47m natural sandy clay. Ditch 47 with pottery, burnt flint and struck flint.
53	19.20	2.00	0.51	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.41m subsoil onto 0.41-0.51m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
54	20.00	2.00	0.47	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.47m natural sandy clay. No archaeology.
55	20.00	2.00	0.43	0-0.23m topsoil onto 0.23-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.43m natural sandy silt. Ditch 24 with burnt flint. Gully 32 with no finds.
56	19.50	2.00	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.42m natural sandy silt. Gully 35 with pottery and burnt flint.
57	20.80	2.00	0.44	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.44m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
58	20.20	2.00	0.45	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.45m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
59	20.40	2.00	0.44	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.44m natural sandy silt. Gully slots 37 and 48 with no finds.
60	22.00	2.00	0.43	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.43m natural sandy silt. Ditch 46 with pottery, burnt flint and struck flint. Post-holes 38 and 39 with no finds.
61	19.00	2.00	0.85 (NW) 0.49 (SE)	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.40m subsoil onto 0.40-0.85m natural sandy silt. Test pit at NW end. No archaeology.
62	20.00	2.00	0.49	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.49m natural sandy silt. Depression / pond 25 with pottery and burnt flint. Organic layer 93 with pottery and burnt flint. Ditch 31 with pottery, struck flint and burnt flint. [Plate 4]
63	20.20	2.00	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.45m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
64	19.20	2.00	0.50	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.42m subsoil onto 0.42-0.50m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
65	21.20	2.00	0.39	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.32m subsoil onto 0.32-0.39m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
66	19.90	2.00	0.46	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.46m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
67	20.00	2.00	0.49	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.49m natural sandy silt.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				Ditch slots 36 and 49 with pottery and burnt flint.
68	19.90	2.00	0.41	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.41m natural sandy silt. Gully 44 with burnt flint.
69	20.30	2.00	0.44	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.44m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
70	21.60	2.00	0.49	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.41m subsoil onto 0.41-0.49m natural sandy silt. Ditch 43 with pottery, burnt flint and fired clay.
71	21.60	2.00	0.41	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.34m subsoil onto 0.34-0.41m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
72	21.30	2.00	0.50	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.50m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
73	20.50	2.00	0.42	0-0.23m topsoil onto 0.23-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.42m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
74	20.40	2.00	0.44	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.44m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
75	20.90	2.00	0.40	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.40m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
76	20.50	2.00	0.47	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.43m subsoil onto 0.43-0.47m natural sandy silt. Ditch 40 with pottery and burnt flint. Ditch 102 with no finds.
77	19.90	2.00	0.50	0-0.23m topsoil onto 0.23-0.43m subsoil onto 0.43-0.50m natural sandy silt. Field drain 41 with struck flint, burnt flint and metalwork. Gully 42 with burnt flint. Ditch 104 with pottery and burnt flint.
78	26.00	2.00	0.46	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.41m subsoil onto 0.41-0.46m natural sandy silt. Ditch 107 with burnt flint. Ditch 108 with burnt flint and fired clay.
79	20.20	2.00	0.46	0-0.23m topsoil onto 0.23-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.46m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
80	20.00	2.00	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.42m subsoil onto 0.42-0.48m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
81	19.00	2.00	0.44	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.44m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
82	19.00	2.00	0.41	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.41m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
83	21.00	2.00	0.45	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.45m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
84	19.00	2.00	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.42m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
85	21.00	2.00	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.46m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
86	25.50	2.00	0.50	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.42m subsoil onto 0.42-0.50m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
87	19.90	2.00	0.50	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.42m subsoil onto 0.42-0.50m natural sandy silt. Ditch 34 with pottery, burnt flint and fired clay.
88	18.70	2.00	0.48	0-0.22m topsoil onto 0.22-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.48m natural sandy silt. Ditch 101 with burnt flint.
89	20.00	2.00	0.49	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.38m subsoil onto 0.38-0.49m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
90	19.40	2.00	0.49	0-0.19m topsoil onto 0.19-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.49m natural sandy silt. Ditch 45 with pottery and burnt flint.
91	20.00	2.00	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.43m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
92	20.00	2.00	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.48m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
93	20.50	2.00	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.46m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
94	25.80	2.00	0.36	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.31m subsoil onto 0.31-0.36m natural sandy silt. Pit 103 with fired clay. Gully 105 with struck flint, burnt flint and tile. Ditch 106 with struck and burnt flint.
95	19.50	2.00	0.43	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.35m subsoil onto 0.35-0.43m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
96	19.70	2.00	0.48	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.39m subsoil onto 0.39-0.48m natural sandy silt. Pit 12 with no finds.
97	19.60	2.00	0.44	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.36m subsoil onto 0.36-0.44m natural sandy silt. No archaeology.
98	19.50	2.00	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.37m subsoil onto 0.37-0.43m natural sandy silt. Pit 8 with burnt flint and fired clay.
99	20.10	2.00	0.51	0-0.20m topsoil onto 0.20-0.41m subsoil onto 0.41-0.51m natural sandy silt with gravel patches. No archaeology.
100	21.10	2.00	0.52	0-0.21m topsoil onto 0.21-0.44m subsoil onto 0.44-0.52m natural clayey sand with patches of sand. No archaeology.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
9	5	56	Gully	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
10	3	54	Ditch	Post-Medieval / Modern	Brick and tile
11	1	52	Pit / Treehole	Post-Medieval	Brick and tile
17	2	53	Gully	Unknown	None
17	4	55	Pit	Unknown	None
18	10	62	Gully	Unknown	None
20	6	57	Pit / Treehole	Unknown	None
24	14	65, 67	Pit	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Pottery
24		66	Flint Spread	Prehistoric ?	Burnt flint
24	15	69, 75	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt and struck flint
25	11	63	Gully	Unknown	None
27	7	58, 59	Gully	Roman ?	Pottery
34	13	64, 68	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Pottery
34	17	71	Post-hole	Unknown	None
35	19	74	Post-hole	Unknown	None
38	9	61	Gully? natural	Unknown	None
39	16	72	Gully	Late Iron Age to Roman	Pottery
40	18	73	Gully	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
40	20	76	Gully	Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age	Pottery
40	26	83	Gully	Middle to Late Iron Age	Pottery
40	30	88	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt and struck flint
41	21	77	Ditch	Roman	Coin and pottery
49	23	79, 80	Ditch	Prehistoric ? same ditch as 27	Burnt flint
50	22	78, 82	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
50	27	84, 85	Ditch	Prehistoric ? Roman if same ditch as 33	Burnt flint
50	28	86	Post-hole	Unknown	None
50	29	87	Post-hole	Unknown	None
51	33	96, 97	Ditch	Late Iron Age to Early Roman	Pottery
51	100	173	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Pottery
52	47	168, 169	Ditch	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age? Roman if same ditch as 33	Pottery and struck flint
55	24	81	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt flint
55	32	91	Gully	Unknown	None
56	35	98	Gully	Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	Pottery
59	37	150, 151	Gully	Unknown	None
59	48	170	Gully	Unknown	None
60	38	152	Post-hole	Unknown	None
60	39	153	Post-hole	Unknown	None
60	46	166, 167	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
62	25	92	Depression / Pond	Roman	Pottery
62		93	Layer	Roman ?	Pottery
62		94	Layer	Unknown	None
62	31	89, 90	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
67	36	99	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt flint
67	49	171, 172	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
68	44	163	Gully? natural	Unknown	None
70	43	157, 158, 159, 160	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
76	40	161, 162	Ditch	Early Roman ?	Pottery
76	102	175	Ditch	Unknown	None
77	41	154, 155	Field Drain	Modern	Ceramic Pipe
77	42	156	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Burnt flint
77	104	177	Ditch	Iron Age ?	Pottery
78	107	181, 182, 183	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt flint
78	108	183, 184, 185, 186	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt flint
87	34	95	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
88	101	174	Ditch	Unknown	None
90	45	164, 165	Ditch	Late Iron Age to Roman	Pottery
94	103	176	Pit	Unknown	None
94	105	178	Gully	Post-Medieval	Tile
94	106	179, 180	Ditch	Prehistoric ?	Burnt and struck flint
96	12	70	Pit	Unknown	None
98	8	60	Pit	Unknown	None

APPENDIX 3: Brick and Tile

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
10	3	54	Ditch	24	192
11	1	52	Pit / Treehole	5	12
52	47	168	Ditch	1	30
94	105	178	Gully	1	184

APPENDIX 4: Burnt Flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
9	5	56	Gully	15	826
24	14	65	Pit	24	1122
24	15	69	Ditch	7	376
27	7	58	Gully	6	34
34	13	64	Post-hole	9	56
34	13	68	Post-hole	7	112
39	16	72	Gully	11	264
40	20	76	Gully	1	6
40	26	83	Gully	28	640
40	30	88	Ditch	3	54
41	21	77	Ditch	11	422
49	23	79	Ditch	5	66
49	23	80	Ditch	11	358
50	22	82	Ditch	6	136
50	27	85	Ditch	19	222
51	33	96	Ditch	6	208
51	33	97	Ditch	17	394
52	47	168	Ditch	33	580
52	47	169	Ditch	2	38
55	24	81	Ditch	10	44
56	35	98	Gully	3	10
60	46	166	Ditch	5	108
60	46	167	Ditch	2	36
62	25	92	Depression / Pond	9	190
62		93	Layer	2	6
62	31	89	Ditch	3	72
62	31	90	Ditch	5	84
67	36	99	Ditch	16	116
67	49	171	Ditch	6	42
67	49	172	Ditch	9	120
68	44	163	Gully	1	1
70	43	158	Ditch	18	324
70	43	159	Ditch	8	132
76	40	162	Ditch	11	224
77	41	155	Field Drain	10	124
77	42	156	Gully	2	28
77	104	177	Ditch	2	52
78	107	182	Ditch	11	306
78	108	185	Ditch	7	152
87	34	95	Ditch	12	572
88	101	174	Ditch	2	14
90	45	164	Ditch	7	104
90	45	165	Ditch	3	210
94	105	178	Gully	3	64
94	106	179	Ditch	17	212
94	106	180	Ditch	3	130
98	8	60	Pit	2	2

APPENDIX 5: Charred Plant Remains

Sample		1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cut		8	14	12	20	26	25		43	45	103
Deposit		60	63	70	76	83	92	93	158	164	176
Sample volume (litres)		20	30	15	30	35	30	3	30	30	15
		Concentration									
Cereals											
<i>Triticum spelta</i> – glume	spelt wheat glume								+		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat				+	+			+		
Weed seeds											
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	buttercup								++		
<i>Silene</i> sp.	campion								+		
Gramineae indet.	grasses							+++	+++		
Weed seeds indet.									++		
Charcoal											
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	+++	++	+++		++				++	++

+ present ++ some +++ much

APPENDIX 6: Fired Clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>
9	5	56	Gully	3	4
24	14	65	Pit	7	64
24		66	Flint Spread	4	8
24	15	69	Ditch	2	4
27	7	58	Gully	1	1
34	13	68	Post-hole	1	152
40	26	83	Gully	6	3
41	21	77	Ditch	3	1
50	22	78	Ditch	27	78
50	28	86	Post-hole	2	74
51	33	96	Ditch	4	134
70	43	158	Ditch	3	6
78	108	185	Ditch	1	1
87	34	95	Ditch	3	10
94	103	176	Pit	5	7
98	8	60	Pit	14	24

APPENDIX 7: Metalwork

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Weight (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
17	2	53	Gully	Fe	1	34	Hook
41	21	77	Ditch	Ag	1	2	Roman coin
77	41	155	Field Drain	Fe	2	62	Two fragments of unknown object

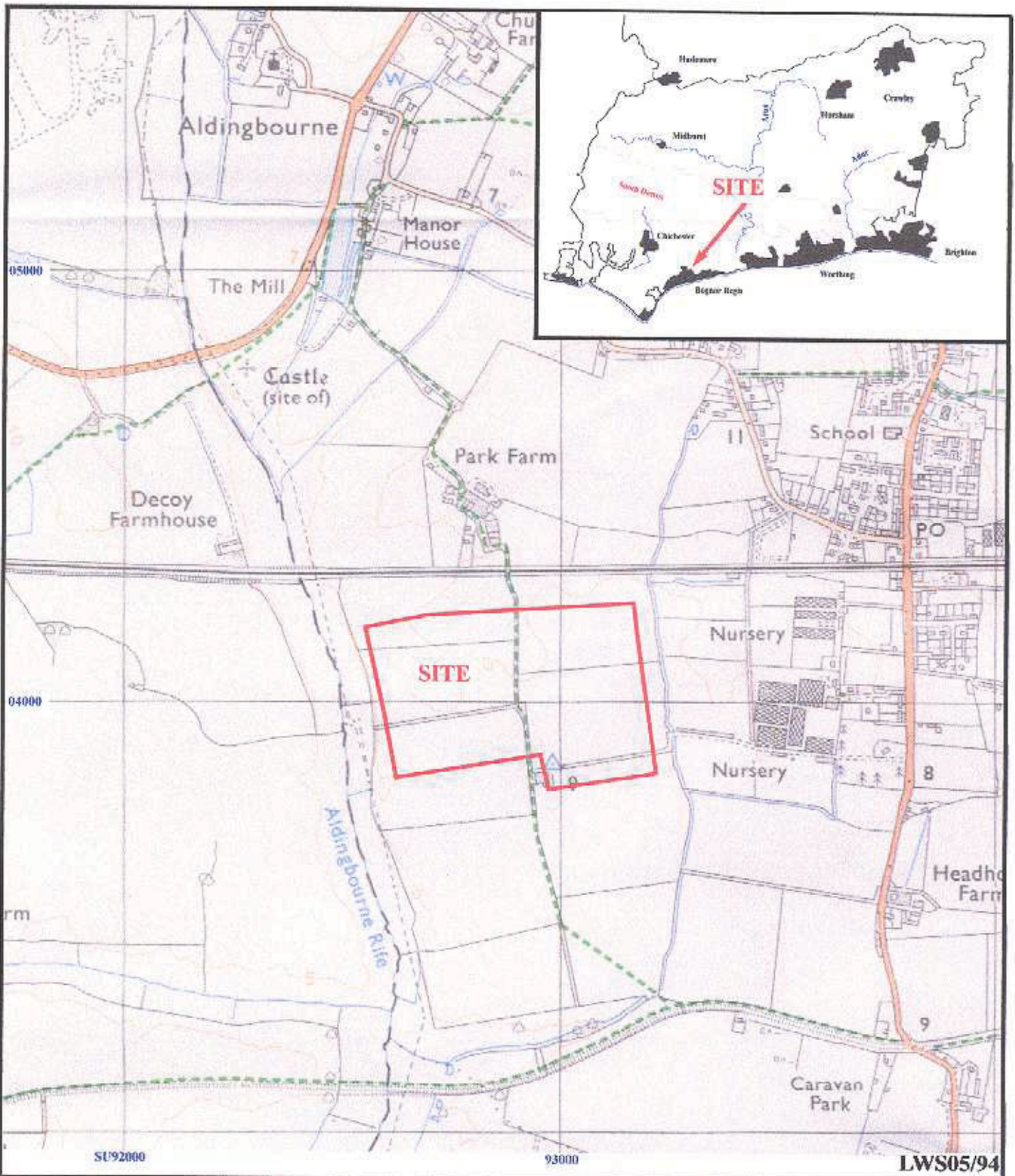
APPENDIX 8: Pottery

Trench	Cut	Fill	Fabric	Form	Date - range	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Comments
9	5	56	P 2	Urn	Late Bronze Age	1	10	Fresh
24	14	65	P 1	Jar	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	67	209	Fresh - one pot
27	7	58	P 4	Closed	Middle Iron Age - 0	1	2	Abraded
			C 9	Closed	50 - 150	1	2	
			F 1a		43 - 110	2	1	Abraded
34	13	68	P 3	Jar	c. 1000 - 600 BC	2	17	Fresh
39	16	72	P 4	Jar	Middle Iron Age - 0	1	10	
			C 4a		c. AD 30 - 60	1	12	Abraded
40	18	73	P 3		1000 - 300 BC	4	6	
40	20	76	P 2		1000 - 300 BC	1	2	Abraded
			P 3		1000 - 300 BC	2	3	
40	26	83	P 2		1000 - 300 BC	6	12	Abraded
			P 4		Middle Iron Age - 0	15	36	
			C 1		Middle - Late Iron Age	2	1	Abraded
41	21	77	C 2		c. AD 30 - 50	3	1	
50	22	78	C 4a	Necked jar	c. AD 43 - 50 / 60	3	59	
			C 4b	Ev rim jar	c. AD 43 - 50 / 60	2	8	
			C 8	Jar	c. AD 50 - 300	1	19	Fresh
50		50	C 8	Jar	c. AD 50 - 300	2	6	Fresh
51	33	96	C 3	Lid	Late Iron Age - AD 100	2	33	
51	100	173	P 4	? Cordoned barrel jar	150 BC - 0	2	5	Abraded
52	47	169	P 2		Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	1	4	Abraded
56	35	98	P 3		Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	4	2	Abraded
60	46	166	P 2		Early - Middle Iron Age	1	1	
			C 5		c. AD 50 - 150	1	1	Abraded
			C 8		c. AD 50 - 300+	2	3	Abraded
60	46	167	C 3		Late Iron Age AD 100	2	3	Abraded
			C 4a	Closed	c. AD 30 - 60	2	17	Abraded crumbly
			C 5		c. AD 50 - 150	3	3	Abraded
			C 9	Dish	c. AD 70 - 300	1	21	Refired or misfired
62	25	92	C 7	Open form	c. AD 200 - 400	1	3	Abraded
			C 8	Reeded rim etc.	c. AD 100 - 300	7	28	Fishbourne 209
			C 9	Closed		1	3	
			C 10	Flagon	c. AD 100 - 250	1	3	Fishbourne 311
			F 1b		c. AD 120 - 200	1	1	Abraded
			F 3	Type 33 beaker	c. AD 260 - 400	2	6	Fresh
62		93	C 8	Closed	c. AD 50 - 300+	1	1	
62	31	89	P 4	Necked jar	c. 150 BC - 0	1	6	Abraded
			C 5	Jar	c. AD 50 - 150	8	31	
62	31	90	C 5	Jar	c. AD 50 - 150	2	30	Abraded
			C 8		c. AD 50 - 300+	1	3	Abraded refired
67	49	171	P 1		Late Bronze Age	1	2	
70	43	158	C 6	Jar	c. AD 50 - 80	4	9	Fresh
76	40	161	P 2	Closed	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	1	5	Abraded
			C 4a	Jar basal	c. AD 43 - 60	2	26	Abraded soft
77	104	177	P 3	Jar with dimpled shoulder	c. 600 - 200 BC	1	14	Fresh
87	34	95	P 4		Middle - Late Iron Age	1	6	Abraded
			C 9	Ev rim jar etc.	c. AD 43 - 150	8	50	Crumbly misfired
			F 2	Beaker	c. AD 50 - 100	1	1	
90	45	164	P 1		Late Bronze Age	2	6	Fresh
90	45	165	C 4a	Jar basal	c. AD 30 - 60	1	55	

APPENDIX 9: Struck Flint

Catalogue

2 (53)	Intact flake; broken flake; 2 spalls
5 (56)	Intact flake
13 (68)	Intact flake; spall; core fragment
15 (69)	3 Intact flakes; intact blade (narrow flake); broken flake
41 (155)	Broken flake; spall
46 (166)	Intact blade (narrow flake)
47 (168)	Intact flake; broken flake
30 (88) top	Scraper
31 (90)	2 Intact flakes
105 (178)	Spall
108 (179)	Intact blade (narrow flake)
Trench 32	Intact flake



**Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, 2005
An Archaeological Evaluation**

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

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Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

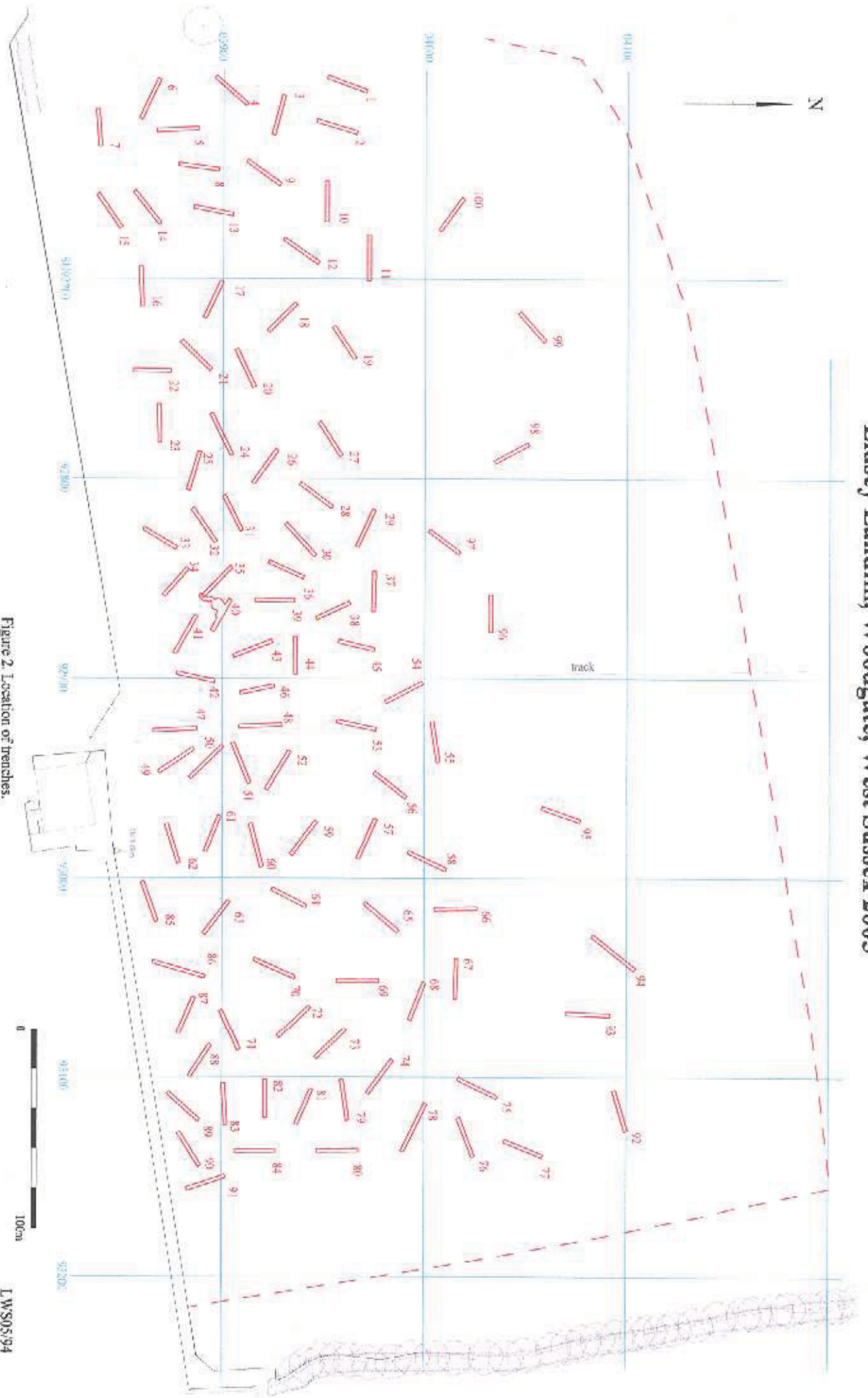


Figure 2. Location of trenches.

LWS05/94

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

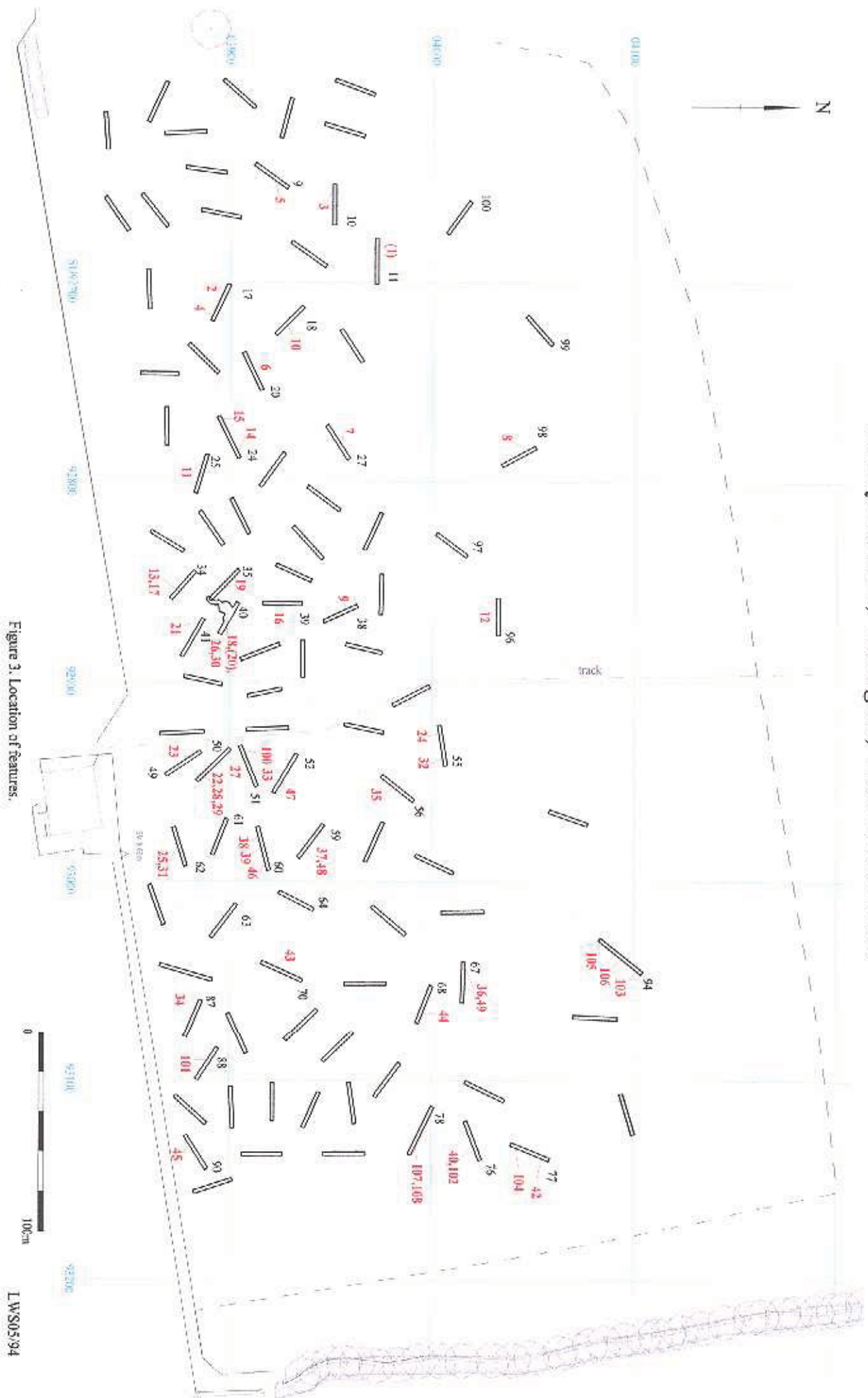


Figure 3. Location of features.

LWS05/94

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

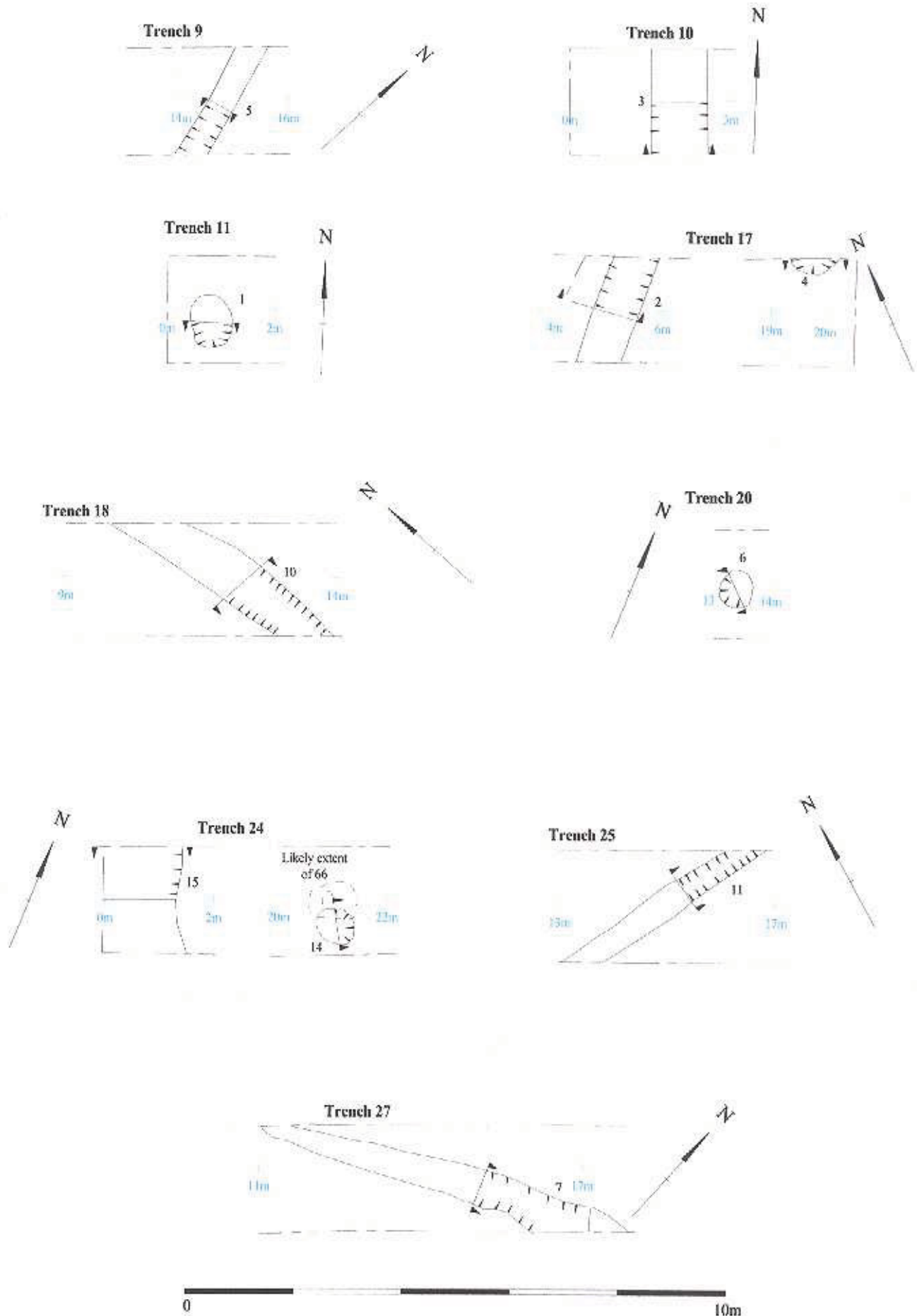


Figure 4. Plans of Trenches.

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

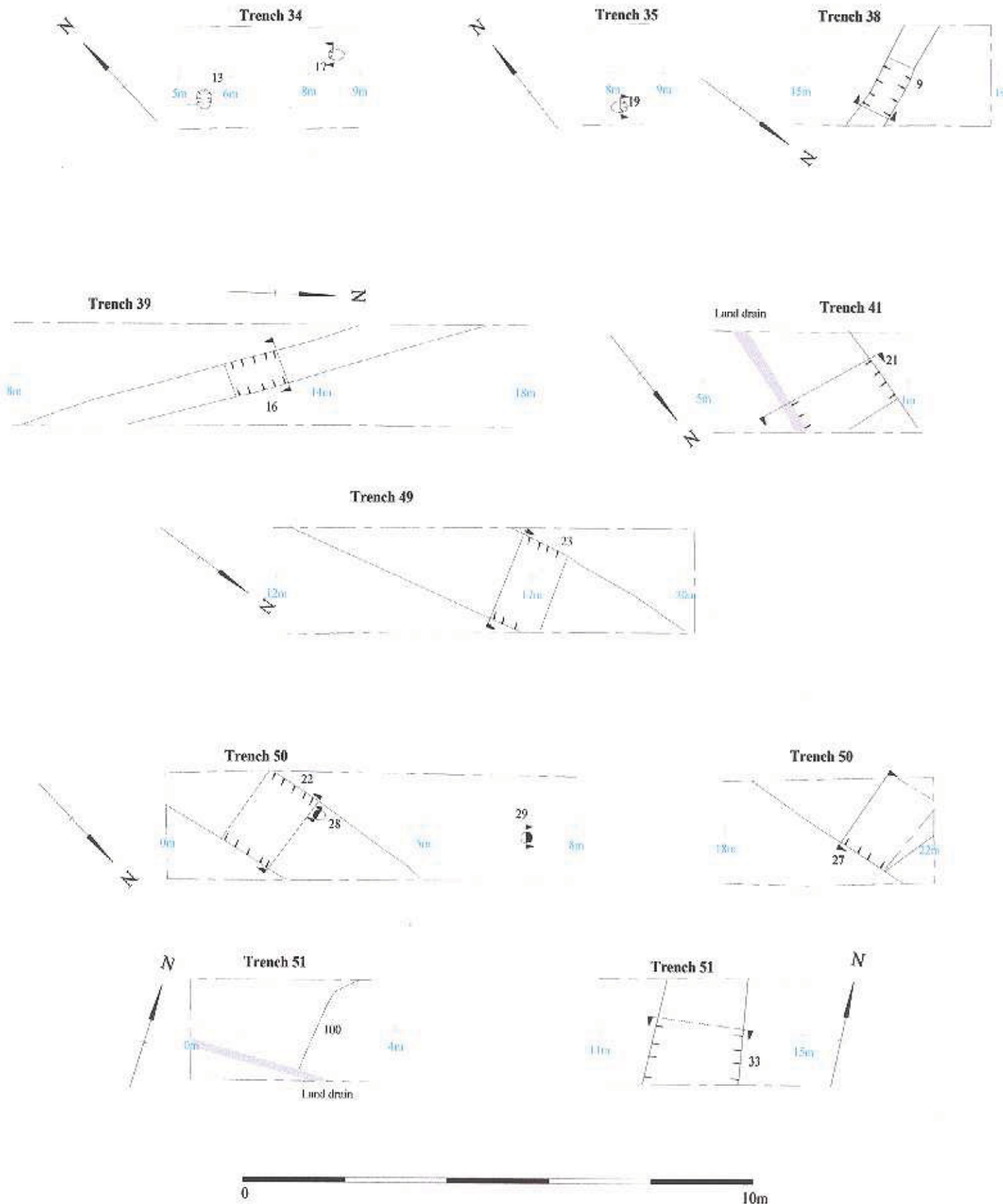


Figure 5. Plans of Trenches (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

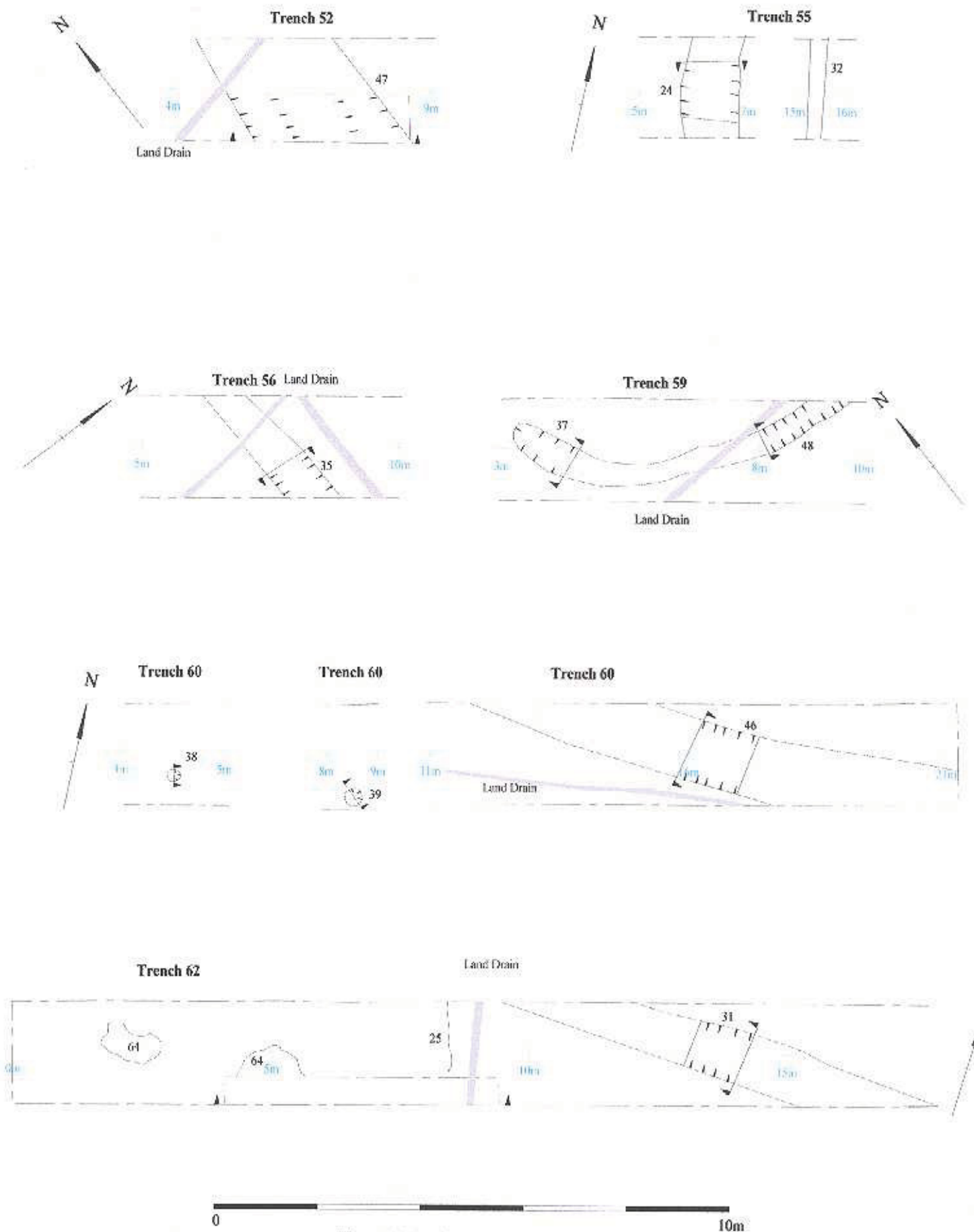


Figure 6. Plans of Trenches (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

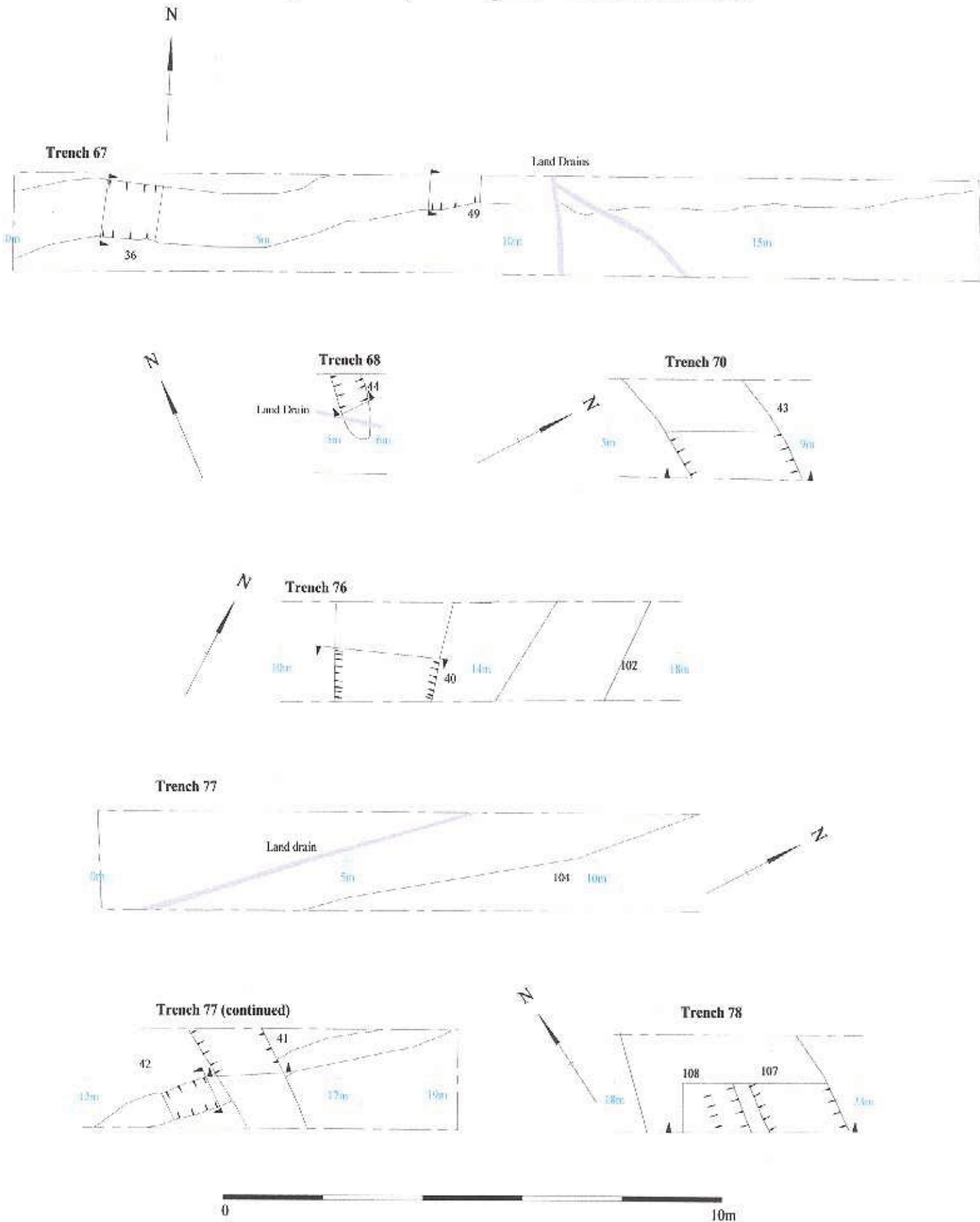


Figure 7. Plans of Trenches (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

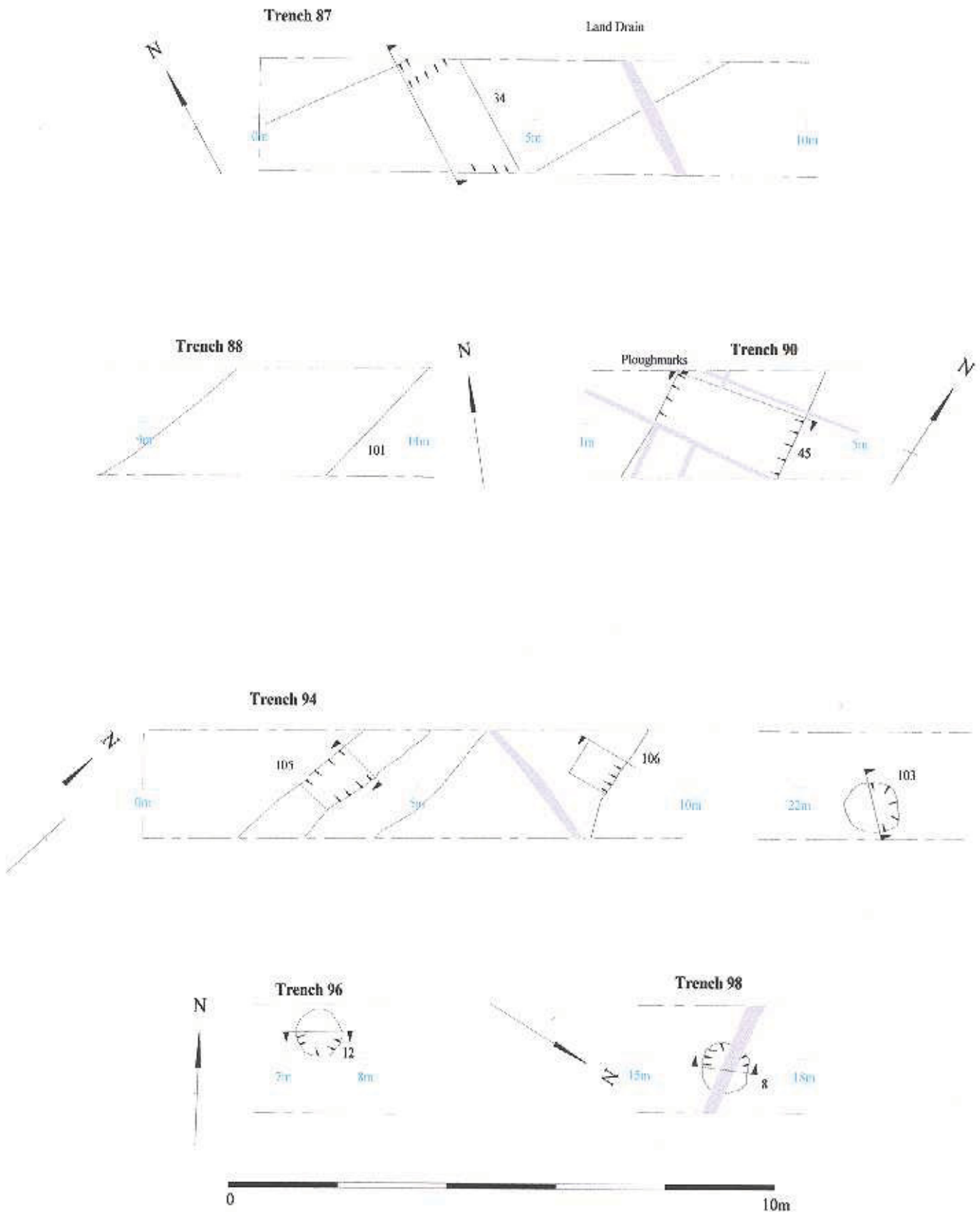


Figure 8. Plans of Trenches (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

Trench 40

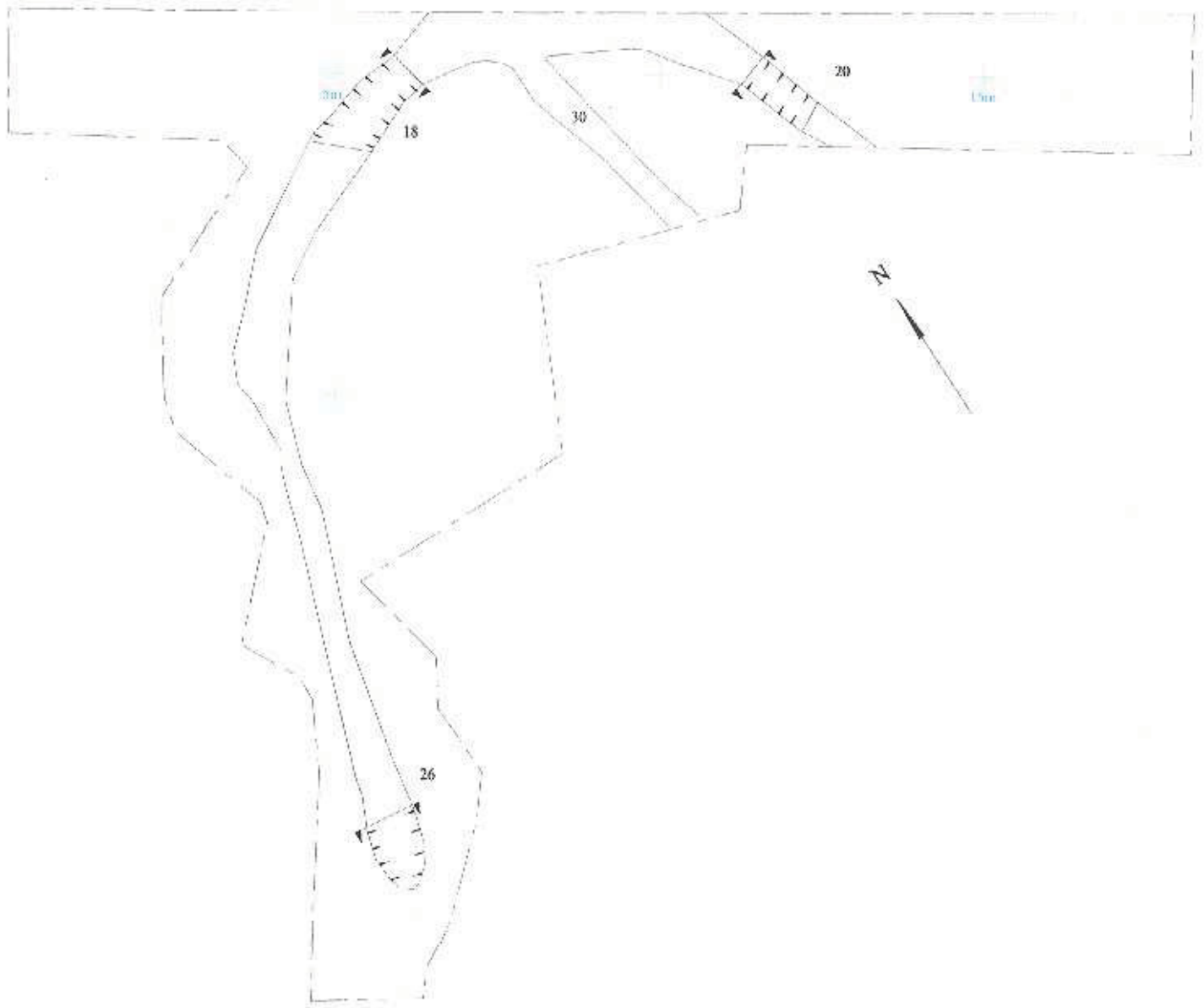


Figure 9. Plan of Trench 40.

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, 2005

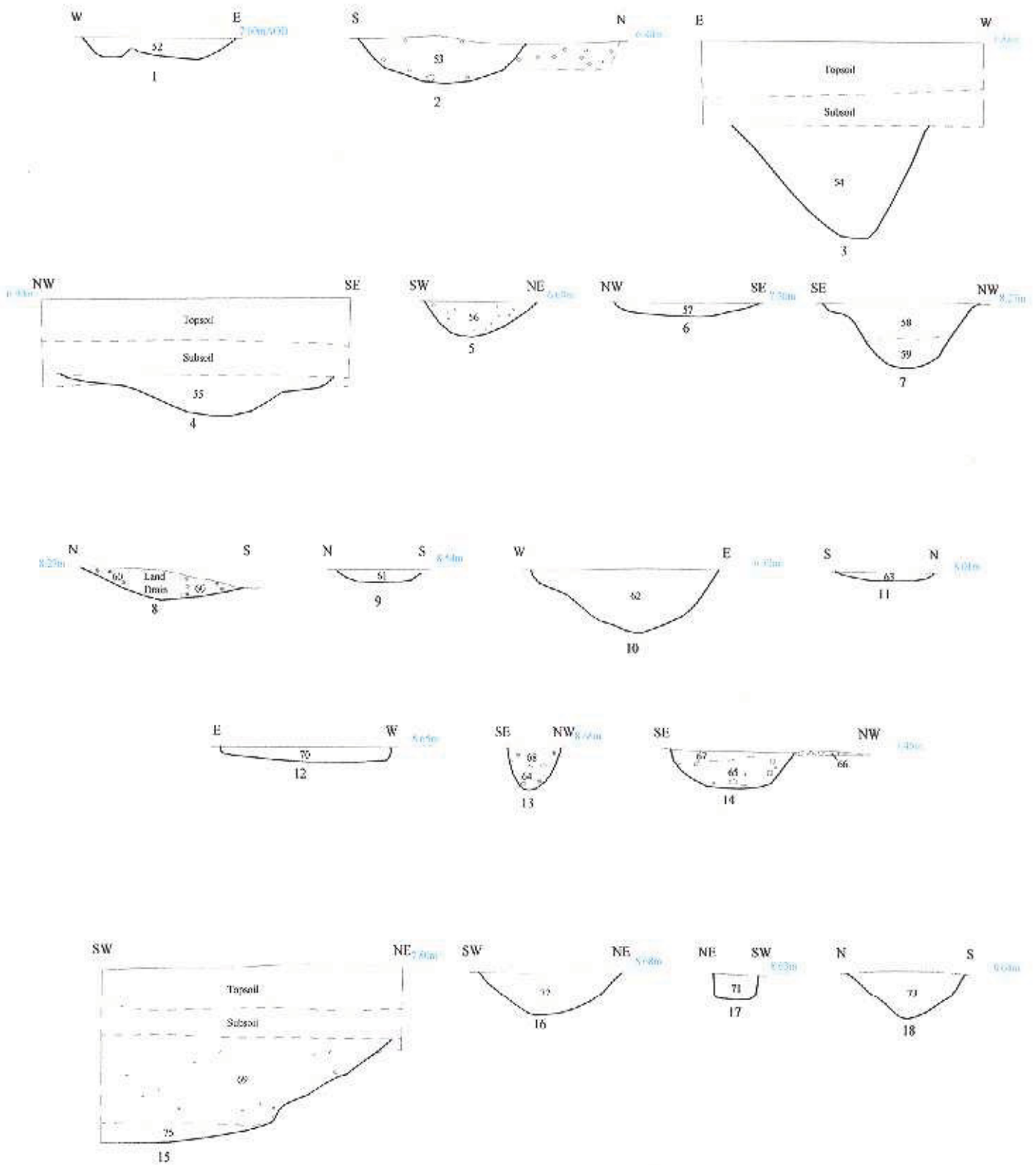


Figure 10. Sections.

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, 2005

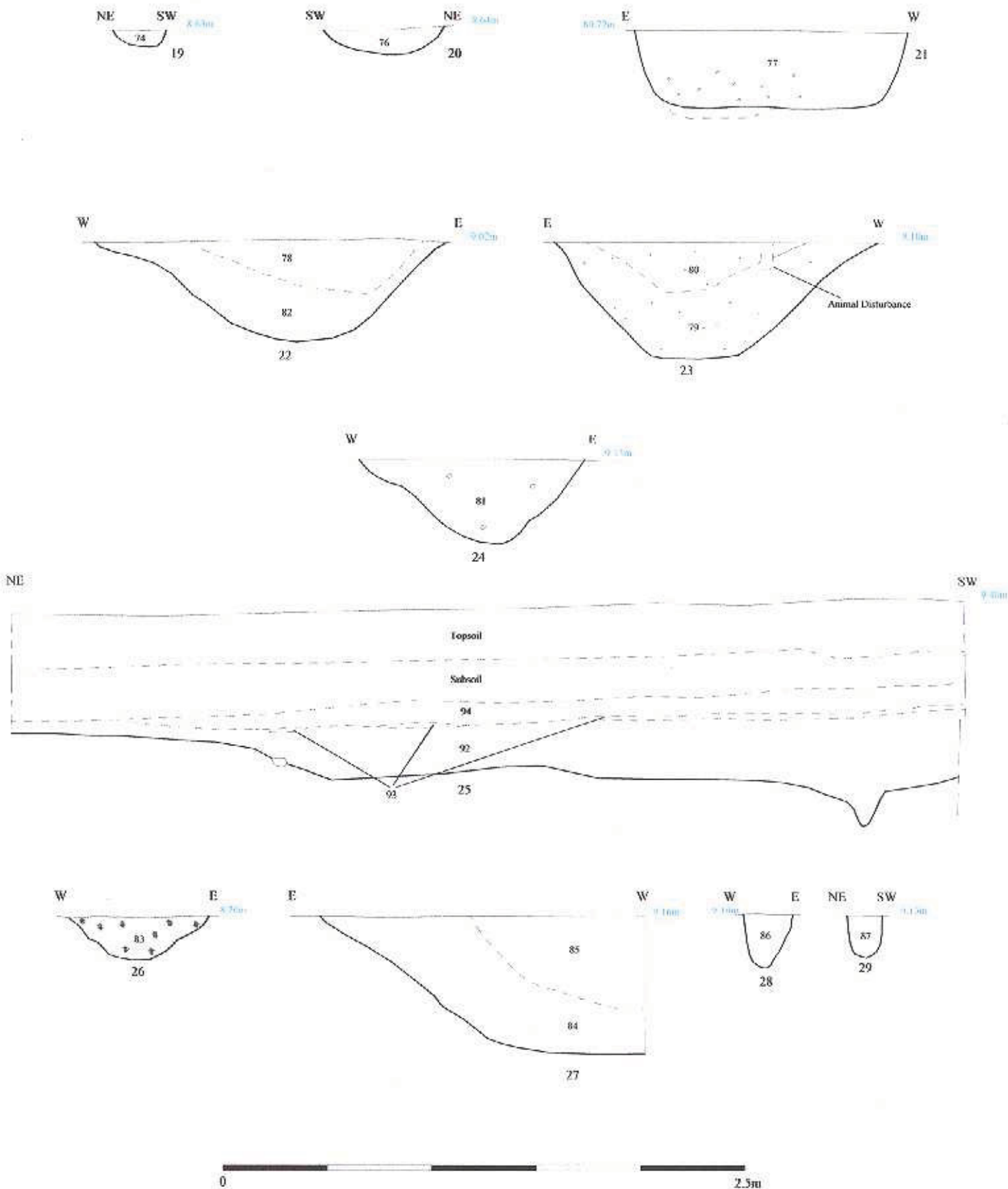


Figure 11. Sections (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, 2005

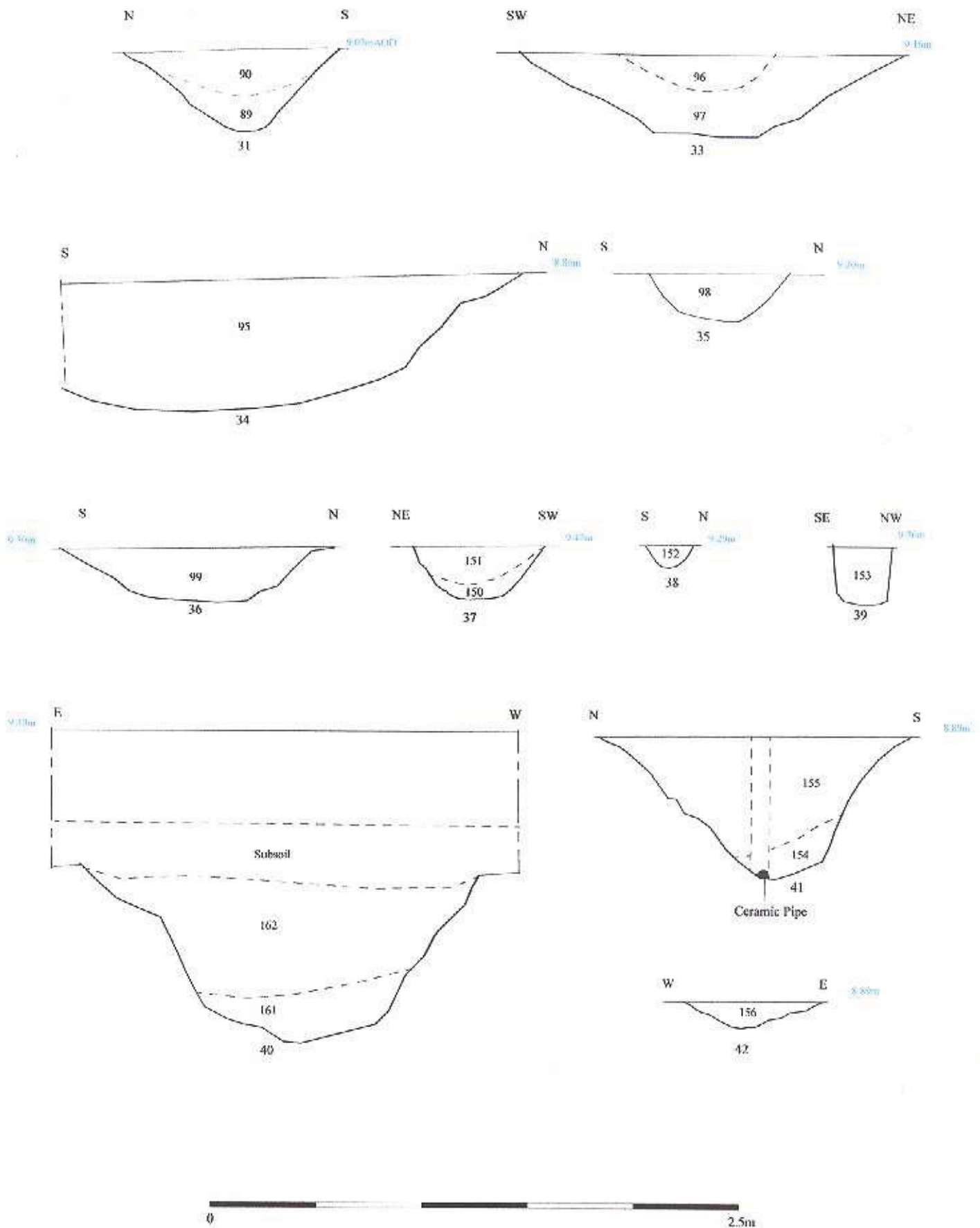


Figure 12. Sections (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, 2005

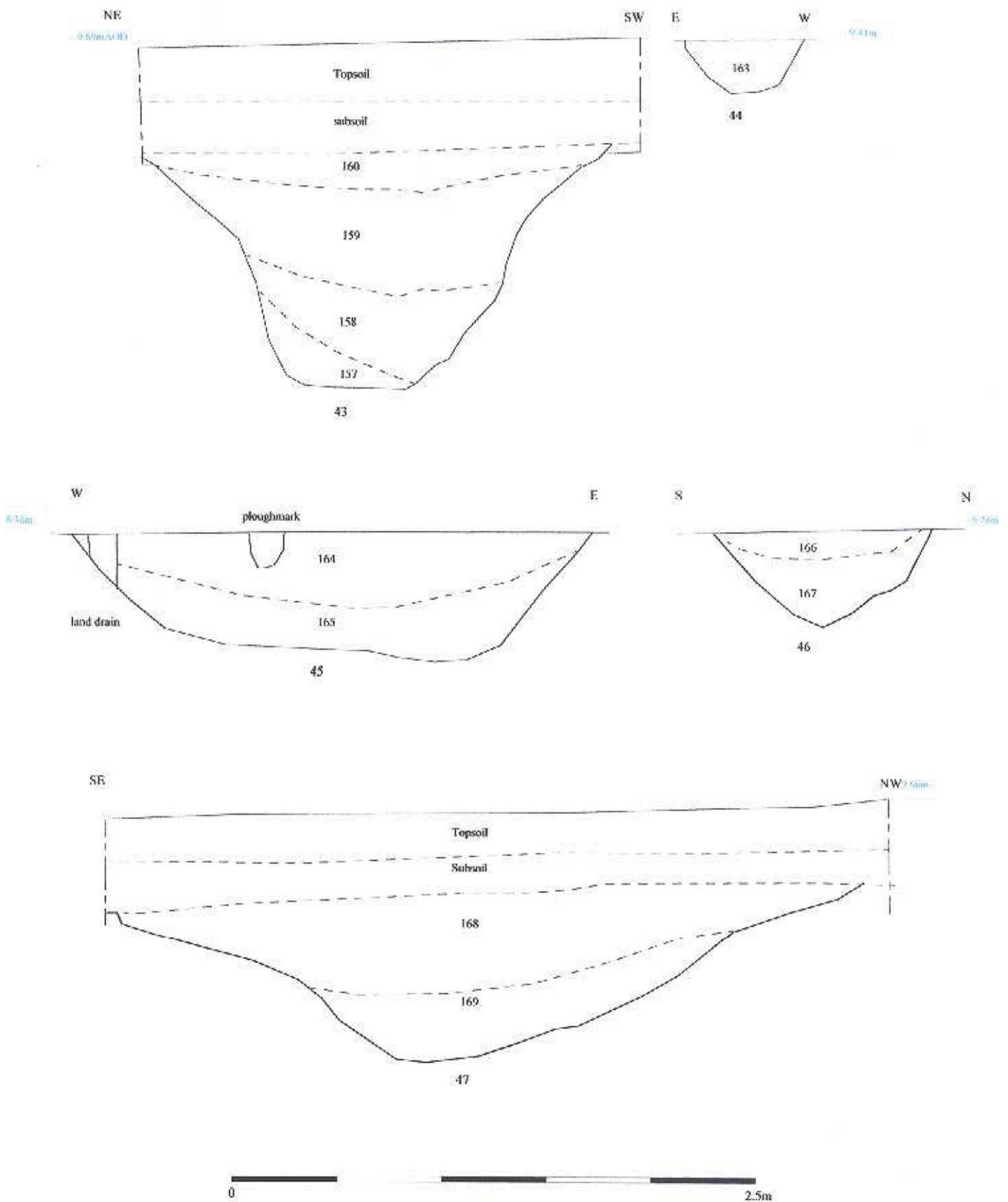


Figure 13. Sections (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex, 2005

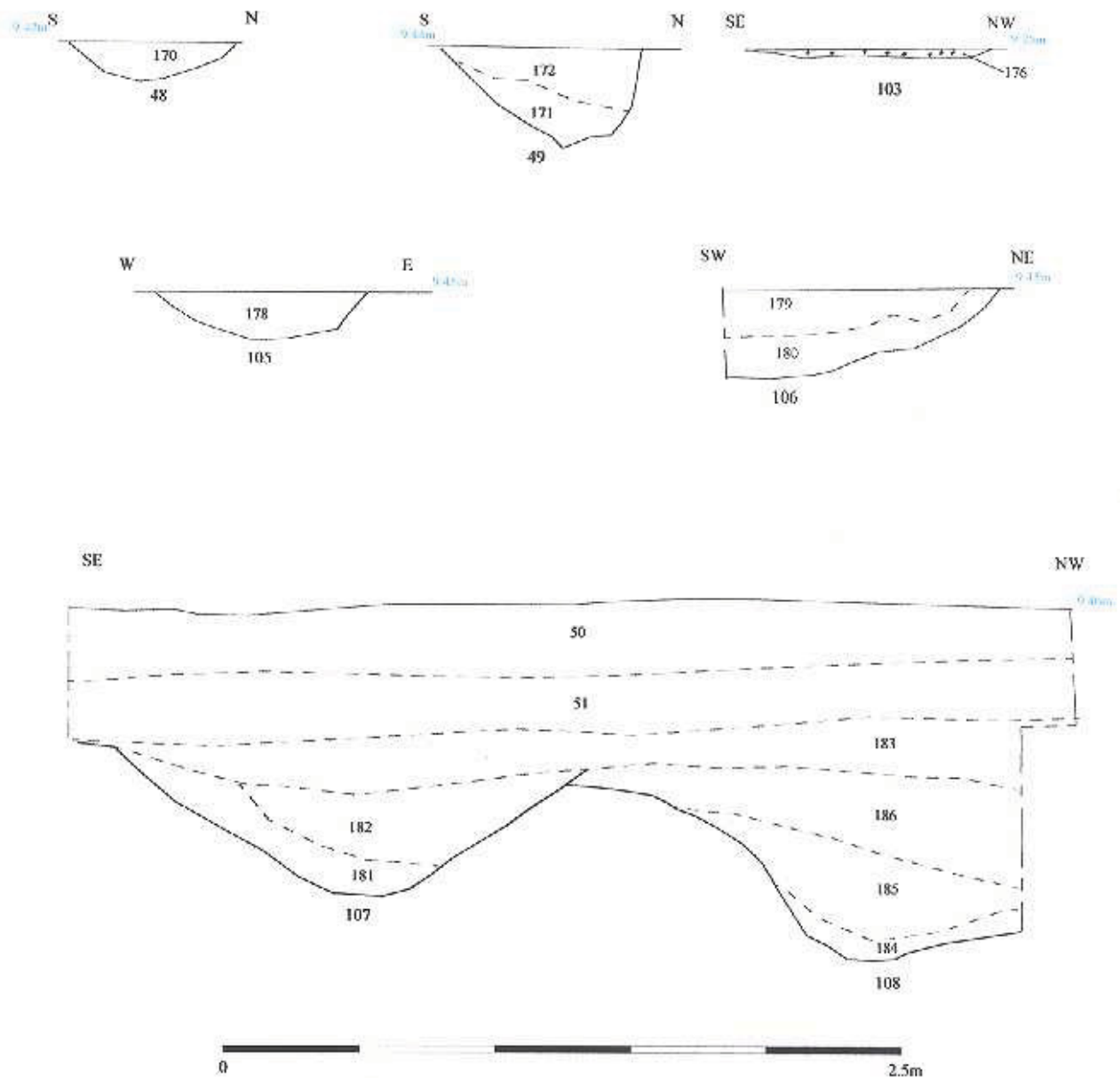


Figure 14. Sections (continued).

Lidsey Landfill, Woodgate, West Sussex 2005

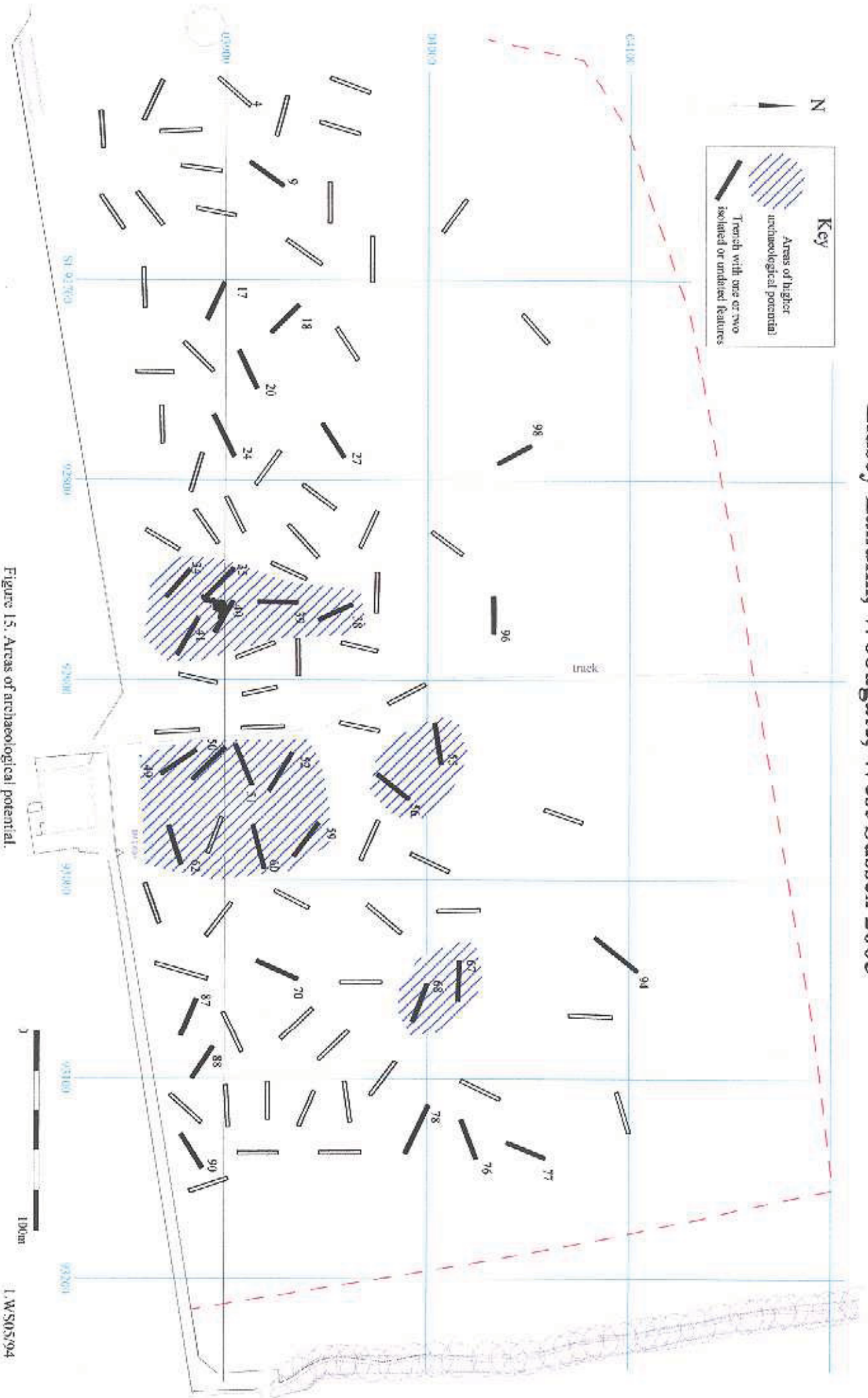


Figure 15. Areas of archaeological potential.



Plate 1. Trench 24, Pit 14 and burnt flint spread 66 looking west, scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 2. Trench 39 Gully 16 looking north, scales 0.5m, 0.3m.



Plate 3. Trench 40, Gully 18 looking north east, scales: 0.5m and 0.3m



Plate 4. Trench 62 looking south east, scales 1m, 0.5m.