

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

S O U T H

**Roman occupation at 12 Littlehampton Road,
Worthing, West Sussex**

Archaeological Watching Brief

by Felicity Thompson and Sean Wallis

Site Code: LRW14/183

(TQ 1327 0468)

Roman occupation at 12 Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex

**An Archaeological Excavation
Draft Publication Report
for PMC Construction Co Ltd**

by Felicity Thompson and Sean Wallis
Thames Valley Archaeological Services
Ltd

Site Code LRW 14/183

Summary

Site name: 12 Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1327 0468

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of fieldwork: 24th November 2014 to 20th January 2015

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Felicity Thompson

Site code: LRW 14/183

Area of site: c. 1250 sq m overall site, 320 sq m excavated

Summary of results: A moderate number of archaeological features dating from the Roman period were found despite parts of the site being heavily truncated. The Roman features appear to relate to domestic activity, and were found immediately to the south of a group of cremation burials which were excavated in 2006. It was common for burials in the Roman period to be situated away from settlement areas and it therefore possible that a ditch recorded during the excavation may represent a boundary between the living and the dead.

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Roman occupation at 12 Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex An Archaeological Excavation

by Felicity Thompson and Sean Wallis
with contributions by Steve Ford, Malcolm Lyne, Danielle Milbank and Jo Pine

Report 14/183

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services at 12 Littlehampton Road, Worthing, West Sussex (SU 1327 0468) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Jonathan Fern of PMC Construction Co Ltd, 106 Queens Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire, PO2 7NE.

Planning permission (WB/09/0732/FULL) had been gained from Worthing Borough Council to demolish the existing buildings on the site and construct a new block of flats, along with associated car parking and landscaping. The permission was subject to a standard condition (5) relating to archaeology, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological fieldwork. This was in accordance with *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning* (PPG 16 1990) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. By the time the fieldwork was carried out, PPG16 had been superseded by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012).

The archaeological fieldwork took place between 24th November 2014 and 20th January 2015, and was carried out according to a scheme of works agreed with Mr Mark Taylor of West Sussex County Council, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47–49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with Worthing Museum in due course. The site code is LRW 14/183.

Topography and Geology

The site is located on the north side of Littlehampton Road, about 2km north-west of the historic core of Worthing, West Sussex (Fig. 1). At the time of the excavation the southern part of the site was largely occupied by commercial and residential buildings which were to be demolished (Fig. 2). The excavation took place in the northern part of the site which was occupied by a garage and car park (Fig. 3). The ground is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 16m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology was mapped as brickearth over London clay (BGS 2006). The natural geology observed in the northern part of the site consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay with very frequent flint gravel inclusions. It is possible that this gravelly deposit may be associated with an Ice Age watercourse which has been noted elsewhere, running broadly north-south through Worthing (Howell 2014; Pope *et al.* 2009; Porteus and Bates 2009).

Archaeological background

The site is located close to the southern edge of the South Downs, which are regarded as being archaeologically rich for most periods (Rudling 2003). The most obvious evidence of activity in the prehistoric period is Cissbury hillfort, which lies about 3km to the north of the present site. As far as the archaeological potential of the site itself is concerned, an important group of Roman cremation burials was found immediately to the north in 2006, during redevelopment work at 11-15 Offington Lane. Five cremation groups, dating from between the mid 2nd to earlier 3rd centuries were recorded, all of which contained several pottery vessels (Thorne 2008).

Objectives and methodology

The aims of the project were to excavate and record any archaeological deposits affected by the new development. This was primarily to involve the monitoring of ground reduction in the northern part of the site, which was occupied by a car park and garage. It was thought unlikely that monitoring would be required in the southern part of the site, which was presumed to have been disturbed when the existing buildings were constructed, although this was to be reviewed once the fieldwork commenced. Sufficient time was to be allowed within the developer's and groundworker's schedules to excavate and record any archaeological features revealed.

The Excavation

The northern part of the site, totalling *c.* 320 sq m, was stripped in two stages due to the presence of a garage in the north-west corner (Fig. 3). It became apparent very early on that the southern part of the site had clearly been disturbed by the existing buildings, which included basements. As a result, it was agreed with the West Sussex County Council Archaeologist that the archaeological excavation would be restricted to the northern part of the site.

Apart from where the garage stood in the north-west corner of the site, the excavation area was covered in Tarmac. This was stripped off, along with the underlying made ground deposits, to a depth of up to 0.52m, to reveal the natural geology (Pls 1 and 2). Although traces of a buried soil horizon were noted in places, immediately above the natural geology, it was clear that this part of the site had previously been truncated, probably when the car park was created. Several archaeological features were observed on the stripped surface, and these were excavated by hand. Bulk soil samples were taken from four contexts which appeared to have potential for environmental evidence, and to enhance small finds recovery.

Phase 1: Roman

Linear features

Ditch 1000 was aligned approximately west-east, and its recorded length between the western and northern limits of excavation was approximately 18m. Two slots (5 and 9) were excavated through the feature by hand, which suggested that it was wider and deeper towards its western end (slot 9 was 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep, whilst slot 5 was only 0.40m wide and 0.24m deep) (Pl. 3). However, it is possible that this could be due to the fact that the eastern part of the site had been more heavily truncated. Despite this difference in size, the fills in both slots were very similar, consisting of dark brown grey clayey silt with gravel inclusions. Slot 9 was heavily disturbed by rooting. Over 350 sherds of pottery were recovered from the two slots, along with fragments of animal bone and fired clay. The pottery suggests a 2nd century date for the filling of the ditch.

Gully 3 was observed running south from ditch 1000, almost at a right angle. A slot to establish the relationship between the two features was inconclusive due to their shallowness where they met, and the similarity of their respective fills. The gully was wider and deeper towards the south, where it was 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep. Thirty sherds of pottery, dating from the mid 1st to mid 2nd century were recovered from its fill of dark brown grey clayey silt, along with two small pieces of fired clay. The southern end of the gully had been destroyed by a large post-medieval feature (7), which is interpreted as a quarry pit.

Discrete features

Seven discrete features (1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 11 and 12) contained fragments of Roman pottery. They were largely interpreted as sub-circular pits, although it is possible that some of them could represent post-holes, particularly the smaller ones (10 and 12). Apart from one pit (6), all the discrete features were to the south of ditch 1000.

Pit 1 measured 0.40m by 0.30m, and was 0.20 deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Five sherds of Roman pottery (including two from the sieved soil sample) were recovered from its fill of dark grey brown clayey silt with gravel inclusions (52), along with fragments of animal bone, burnt flint and fired clay. Pit 2 was relatively shallow, 0.50m in diameter but was only 0.12m deep. Five sherds of Roman pottery were found within its fill of mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions (53), along with a small piece of animal bone and a fragment of burnt flint.

Pit 4 was located some distance east from the other discrete features, in the north-east corner of the excavation area. The feature ran slightly under the northern edge of the stripped area and was at least 0.80m long and 0.50m wide. The slightly irregular nature of the feature, and the fact that it was only 0.11m deep, suggest that it may actually be a treebole, as the area had been heavily disturbed by rooting. However, three sherds of pottery were

recovered from its fill of mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions (55), along with a fragment of burnt flint, so it is more largely to represent a cut feature that has been disturbed.

The area around Pit 6 had also been quite disturbed by rooting, which may explain its slightly irregular nature. The pit measured 0.80m in diameter and was 0.20m deep. It had a single fill of dark brown grey clayey silt with gravel inclusions (57), which contained twelve sherds of Roman pottery and two small fragments of fired clay.

Feature 10 measured 0.40m by 0.25m, and was 0.09m deep. It was interpreted as being a small pit or post-hole. Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its fill of dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent gravel inclusions, along with several small pieces of fired clay. Pit 11 was observed to the south-west of feature 10, and measured 0.85m by 0.60m (Pl. 4). Hand excavation of the feature revealed that it was 0.25m deep, with a single fill of dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions (63). This deposit yielded nearly thirty sherds of Roman pottery, a small piece of burnt flint, and numerous small fragments of fired clay. The pottery suggests a probable first century date.

Feature 12 was recorded in the south-west corner of the excavation area, and was either a post-hole or small pit. It measured 0.40m by 0.33m, and was 0.15m deep. The only archaeological find within its fill of mid grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions (64) was a single small sherd of abraded Roman pottery. Its dating is therefore less secure than for the other pits but it seems reasonable to accept it at face value.

Phase 2: Post-medieval and modern

A large truncation (7) occupied the eastern part of the excavation area, and was interpreted as a possible quarry pit. The feature measured at least 11m by 13m, and its presence led to the decision not to strip the south-east corner of the car park. Although it was not excavated, it appeared to have a primary fill of mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional gravel inclusions (58) and a secondary fill of re-deposited natural (59). Some fragments of glass from its primary fill were retained, along with a small sherd of pottery. These suggest that the feature dates from the 19th century or later. This large pit had been cut by a probable modern pit (8), which measured 0.50m by 0.45m. The feature was not excavated, but a fragment of Victorian or modern window glass was retrieved from the surface of its fill of dark grey brown clayey silt (60).

The southern edge of the excavation area had been heavily truncated by modern services and features related to the existing building on the site.

Finds

Pottery by Malcolm Lyne

The site yielded 463 sherds (5338g) of pottery from 11 excavated contexts: a further 16 sherds were retrieved from environmental samples (Appendix 2). Nearly all of the sherds can be dated to the period *c.* AD43–200.

All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were classified using a x8 magnification lens with built in metric graticule in order to determine the natures, forms, sizes and frequencies of added filler inclusions and those naturally present in the potting clay. The fabric series codings are those formulated by the author for Late Iron Age and Roman wares on West Sussex sites.

Fabrics

Late Iron Age

LIA6A. Handmade carbon-soaked fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. quartz-sand filler.

LIA6D. Similar but with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler.

LIA7A. Handmade red fabric fired black with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler and occasional calcareous inclusions.

Coarse Roman

C1B. Coarse Arun Valley fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand and black ferrous inclusions.

C1C. Similar but with profuse <0.30 mm. quartz-sand filler.

The above two fabrics can bear the suffixes G for grey, B for black-surfaced, O for oxidized, P for patchy-fired, T for tournetted and W for wheel-turned.

C1D. Similar to C1B but fired rough buff-brown.

C12A. Soapy East Sussex Ware

C12B. East Sussex Ware with profuse surface vesicles.

C12C. East Sussex Ware with coarse white siltstone grog filler.

C17. Miscellaneous greywares

C20. *Verulamium* Region Whitewares

C26. Hard pale-grey fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler fired rough-smoothed yellow.

Fine Roman

F4. Gallo-Belgic Whitewares

F8. Hardham 'London ware'

F11. North Kent Fineware

F20. Sandfree pink-orange fabric fired smoky buff.

FX. Miscellaneous finewares.

The Assemblages

Assemblage 1. From Ditch 1000 (the fills of slots 5 and 9). These fills yielded the largest pottery assemblage from the site (357 sherds, 4526g), which was quantified by EVEs:

Table 1: Assemblage 1 by estimated vessel Equivalent (EVE)

Fabric	Jars	Bowls	Dishes	Beakers	Others	Total	%
LIA7A	0.06					0.06	1.0
C1B P	0.56					0.56	9.8
C1B GT	0.45					0.45	7.8
C1B O	0.46	0.09	0.21			0.76	13.2
C1B BT	1.67				Lid 0.26	1.93	33.7
C1B BW	0.30		0.02			0.32	5.6
C1C B	0.17					0.17	3.0
C1C G	0.13					0.13	2.3
C17	0.06					0.06	1.0
C20					Flagon 1.00	1.00	17.4
F8			0.15			0.15	2.6
FX			0.05	0.10		0.15	2.6
	3.86	0.09	0.43	0.10	1.26	5.74	
	67.2%	1.6%	7.5%	1.7%	22.0%		

This assemblage has several unusual characteristics. It is of *c.* AD43–150+ date but is totally lacking in samian and Gallo-Belgic wares: samian is absent from other site assemblages as well. *Amphora* sherds are also missing and there are very few other finewares in what appears to be a low status pottery assemblage.

Arun Valley products in fabrics C1B, C1C and F8 make up 78% of the pottery and would be even more significant if the distorting effect of a complete *Verulamium* Region Whiteware flagon were taken into account. Most of the Arun Valley products are slack-profiled and neck-cordoned coarseware jars of Fishbourne types 161, 170 and 180 (Cunliffe 1971, AD43–150+) but other forms include a jar of type 324 (AD150–250) and dishes of types 2 and 27 (AD43–150 and 43–70 respectively).

The *Verulamium* Region Whiteware flagon is the only significant non-Arun Valley product in the assemblage and is of Wilson's (1972) type 239 dated *c.* AD75–90.

The high incidence of tournetted vessels amongst the Arun Valley greyware jars suggests that the bulk of the pottery in this ditch was deposited during the mid-late 1st century, with smaller amounts being dumped during the 2nd century. This indicates that the ditch was dug before the small cremation cemetery to the north came into use (Thorne 2008), but was still receiving rubbish whilst that was functioning.

Assemblage 2. From Pit 11 (fill 63).

The fills of gully 3 and pits 1, 2, 4, 6, 10 and 12 all yielded small pottery assemblages of *c.* AD50–150 date range and contemporary with much of that from the ditch. The small (28-sherd) pottery assemblage from the fill of Pit 11 could, however, be earlier. It includes the only Gallo-Belgic Whiteware butt-beaker sherd from the site (*c.* AD30–80), two soapy East Sussex Ware jar sherds in fabric C12A and four in the vesicular C12B variant. East Sussex Ware is rarely found on the Sussex coastal plain to the west of the River Adur after *c.* AD60 but is more common between the Rivers Adur and Arun before that date. The rest of the sherds include four from a jar in black carbon-soaked and tournetted fabric LIA6 of pre-AD60 date: the others are from jars in Arun Valley greyware variants fired dirty grey-black or oxidized and could be equally early in date. It is conceivable that Pit 11 was dug during the last years of the Late Iron Age.

Macrobotanical plant material and charcoal by Jo Pine

Four bulk soil samples (10l each) were taken from selected contexts during the course of the excavation for the recovery of environmental remains and to enhance small finds recovery. The bulk samples were wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried and the flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40.

Charred plant macrofossils were present only in sample [2] from pit 10 (62). This contained 10 grains of indeterminate cereal, some possibly wheat. A small amount of charcoal which has potential for species identification was present in samples [1] from pit 1 (52), and [4] from ditch 9 (61).

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Two fragments of glass were recovered during the excavation. A 7g piece of green glass from quarry 7 (58) suggests a bottle neck of likely 19th century or later date. A piece weighing 5g modern pit 8 (60) is a flat colourless window glass fragment of Victorian or modern date.

Animal Bone by Danielle Milbank

A small assemblage of fragmented, disarticulated animal bone comprising 33 pieces (428g) was hand collected from six contexts, along with two further fragments from two sieved soil samples (Appendix 3). The condition of the pieces was moderate, with moderate fragmentation but little surface erosion, and the bone fabric was fairly hard. The bone was categorized according to animal size, large (cattle, horse), medium (sheep/goat, deer, pig) or small (rodent, bird, cat, dog) and where possible identified by species.

Ditch 1000 contained the most bone, and that amounted to just 19 fragments. Slot 5 (deposit 56) contained a complete horse left tibia-fibula in four pieces, with an unfused proximal epiphysis suggesting an immature individual. Ditch slot 9 (deposit 61) contained several fragments of medium sized animal bone, one rib fragment (probable sheep/goat), and a left goat metacarpal.

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage was found to be; 1 horse, 1 goat. These pieces have no butchery marks or other notable characteristics and no other information could be recovered from the fragmented remains.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

A total of 7 contexts produced fired clay (total weight 521g) which was typically in small quantities and highly fragmented (Appendix 4). The fabric was largely a soft to medium soft, fine, slightly sandy fabric with very occasional small flint inclusions. Three larger pieces were recovered from ditch slot 5 (56) which were of a fine slightly soft clay fabric with a brown red colour. Some pieces have dark grey or black parts suggesting reducing conditions during burning. The small pieces typically have no notable characteristics, however approximately 50% of the larger pieces have wattle impressions of typically 16mm diameter and represent daub material.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A single struck flint in good condition was recovered from Roman pit 11 (63). It is a flake with a cortical platform but otherwise has no cortex. It is possible that the piece has been accidentally produced in Roman times.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Six fragments of burnt flint, weighing 117g were recovered from four separate contexts (Appendix 5). None of the fragments had been worked.

Conclusion

The excavation revealed a modest number of archaeological deposits, largely dating from the Roman period. The features included a ditch and associated gully, along with a number of discrete features which are probably pits. These features are all located close to a group of cremation burials which were found in 2006 on the site immediately to the north (11-15 Offington Lane). Whilst the amount of pottery recovered from the various Roman features (ditch 1000 excepted) is relatively small, making accurate dating difficult, they could all possibly be contemporary with the burials, which were believed to date from the mid 2nd to early 3rd century AD. However, they could all also be earlier, and at least one of the pits (11) is likely to date from the second half of the 1st century, or even the middle of that century, which implies that Roman activity in this area may have spanned a period in excess of a hundred years.

The pits recorded during the excavation probably relate to settlement activity, and it may be significant that the majority of them were situated to the south of the ditch. It was common in the Roman period for burials to be located away from settlements, and it is therefore possible that the ditch may have acted as a boundary between the living and the dead.

Acknowledgements

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	52		Pit	Roman	
2	53		Pit	Roman	
3	54		Gully	Roman	
4	55		Pit	Roman	
5	56	1000	Ditch	Roman	
6	57		Pit	Roman	
7	58, 59		Quarry Pit	Post-medieval	
8	60		Pit	Modern	
9	61	1000	Ditch	Roman	
10	62		Pit / Post-hole	Roman	
11	63		Pit	Roman	
12	64		Pit / Post-hole	Roman	

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

From Excavated Contexts

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date range (AD)</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	52	LIA6A	Lid	70–200	1	27	Fresh
		C1C G	Cam 12 copy	50–100	1	23	Fresh
		MISC			1	2	
2	53	C1C O		50–200	4	7	Fresh
		C1C G		50–200	1	2	Abraded
3	54	LIA6A	Jar		3	13	fresh 1 pot
		LIA7A	Jar		1	9	
		C1B B	Necked jar	50–200	14	92	
		C1B O	Jar		6	26	
		C26	Bead-rim beaker	70–150	3	27	
		F8	Indented beaker	70–150	3	9	
4	55	C1B O	Necked jar	50–150	3	30	Fresh
5	56	LIA7A	Lid-seated jar	150–200	1	7	Fresh
		C1B P	Necked jarsx3	70–150			Fresh
			Ev rim jar	100–150	32	576	Fresh
		C1B O	GB platter copy	50–150			Fresh
			Necked jar	150–200	9	170	Fresh
		C1B B	Lid	50–200	10	180	Fresh
6	57	F8	GB platter copy	50–150	3	67	Fresh
		C1B G	Jar	50–200	5	82	SI abraded
		C1B O	Bead-rim jar	50–100	3	34	Fresh and abr
		F11	Combed beaker	50–100	2	13	SI abraded
		F20	Bowl		1	12	Fresh. Possibly not Roman
		FX	? <i>Amphora</i>		1	10	Fresh. Possibly not Roman
7	58	Misc		?Post Medieval	1	3	Fresh
9	61	LIA6D	Jar		1	5	
		C1B G T	Necked jarsx2	50–150	23	131	
		C1B B T	Bead-rim jar	150–250			
			Necked jarsx5	50–150	178	2040	
		C1B B W	Neck cordoned jar	70–150			
			GB platter copy	50–150	7	184	
		C1B O	Ev rim jar	100–170			
			Reeded-rim jar	100–200			
			Bowl				
			GB platter copy	50–150	36	344	
		C1C G	GB platter copy	70–150	3	55	
		C1C B	Necked jar	50–100	1	27	
		C20	Flagon	50–100	19	426	
		C12C	Jar		1	13	
		C17	Neck-cordoned jar	70–150	1	4	
		F8	Beaker	50–150	5	15	
F11	Closed		16	108			
FX			7	26			
Misc			4	36			
10	62	LIA7A	Open form	20BC–AD150	1	98	Fresh
		C1B G	Jars	43–200	7	60	Fresh
		C1B O	Jars	43–200	7	38	Fresh
		C1D			4	57	Fresh
11	63	LIA6A T	Jar	30–60	4	90	
		C1B B	Jars	1–70	6	50	
		C1B O	Jars	1–150	11	94	
		C12A		50BC–AD70	2	5	
		C12B	Collared jar		4	14	
		F4	Butt beaker	30–80	1	9	
12	64	C1B O		50–200	1	6	SI abraded.

From environmental samples

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	52	1	F11		50–150	2	4	
10	62	2	C12			6	11	
9	61	4	C12A	Closed		8	46	

APPENDIX 3. Catalogue of animal bone

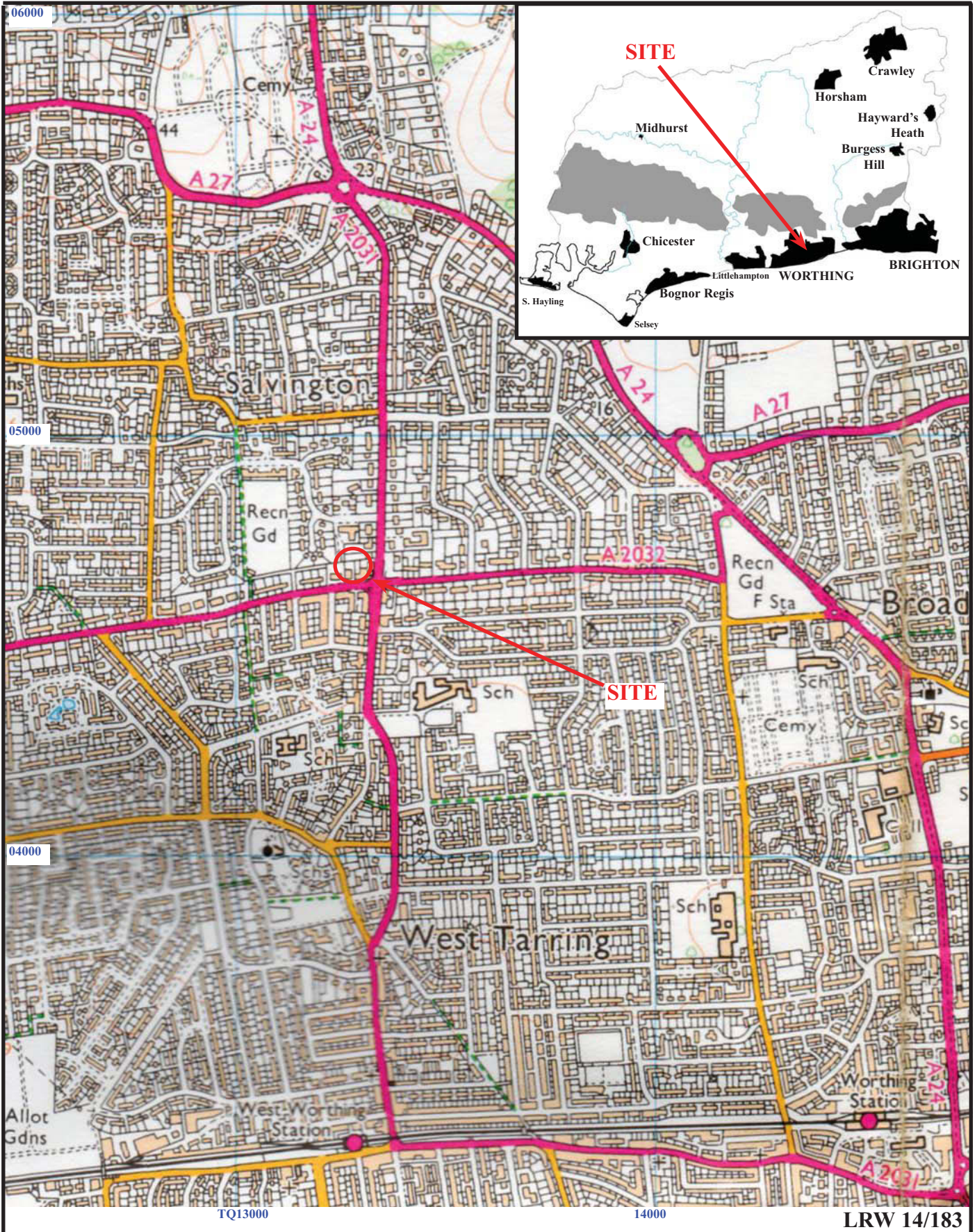
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>
1	52		4	16	-	-	1	1
1	52	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
2	53		1	4	-	-	-	1
5	56		4	271	4	-	-	-
7	58		1	38	-	1	-	-
9	61		14	37	-	1 (goat)	-	2
9	61	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
11	63		7	56	-	-	2	-
		Total	35	435	-	-	-	-
		MNI			1	1	-	-

APPENDIX 4. Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	52		1	32
1	52	1	2	2
3	54		2	60
5	56		7	160
6	57		2	16
9	61	4	3	10
10	62	2	9	21
11	63		43	320
		Total	69	521

APPENDIX 5. Catalogue of burnt flint

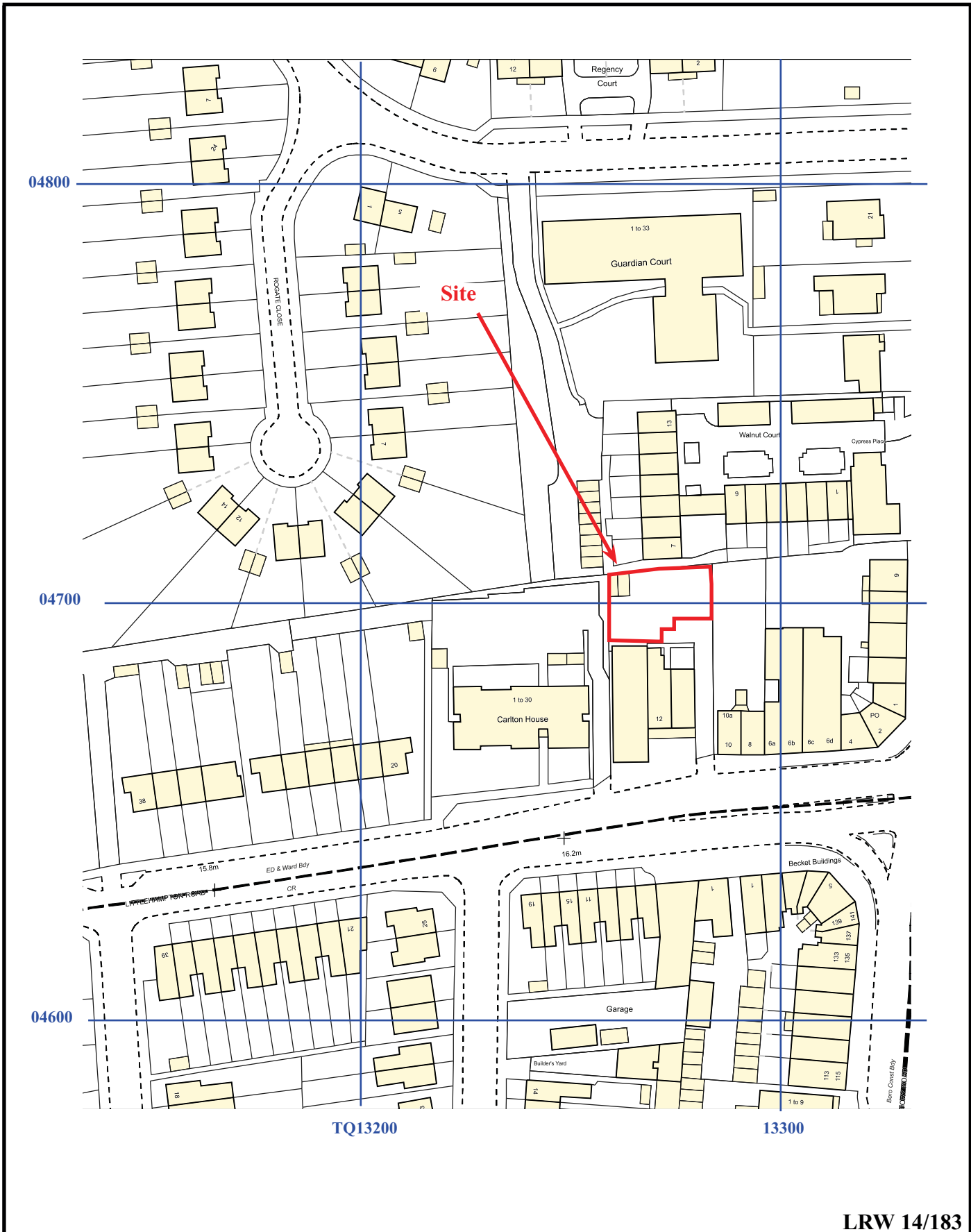
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	52	3	64
2	53	1	25
4	55	1	9
9	61	7	112
10	62	1	5
11	63	2	23



**12 Littlehampton Road, Worthing
West Sussex, 2014
Archaeological Excavation**

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

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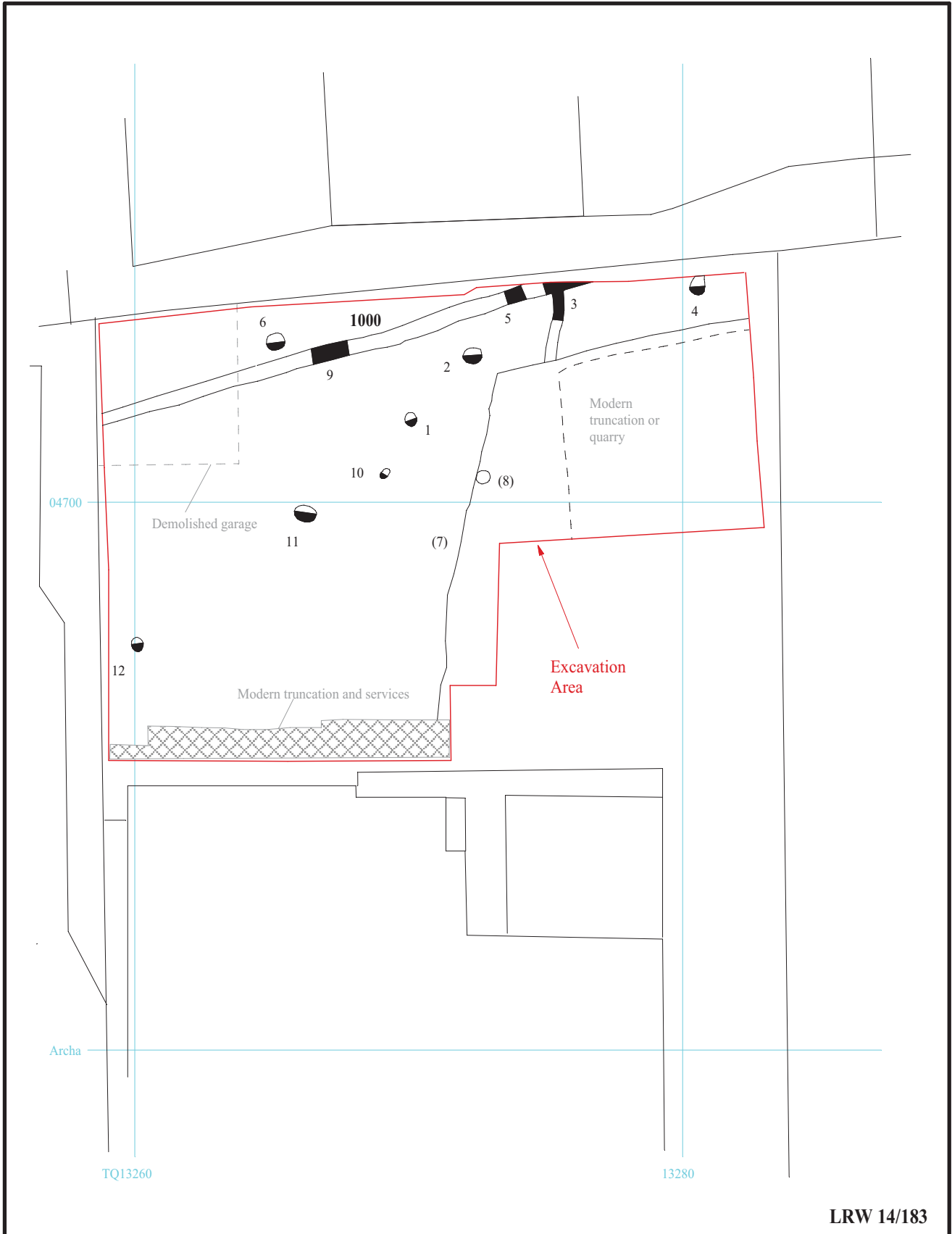
**12 Littlehampton Road, Worthing,
West Sussex, 2014**

Archaeological Excavation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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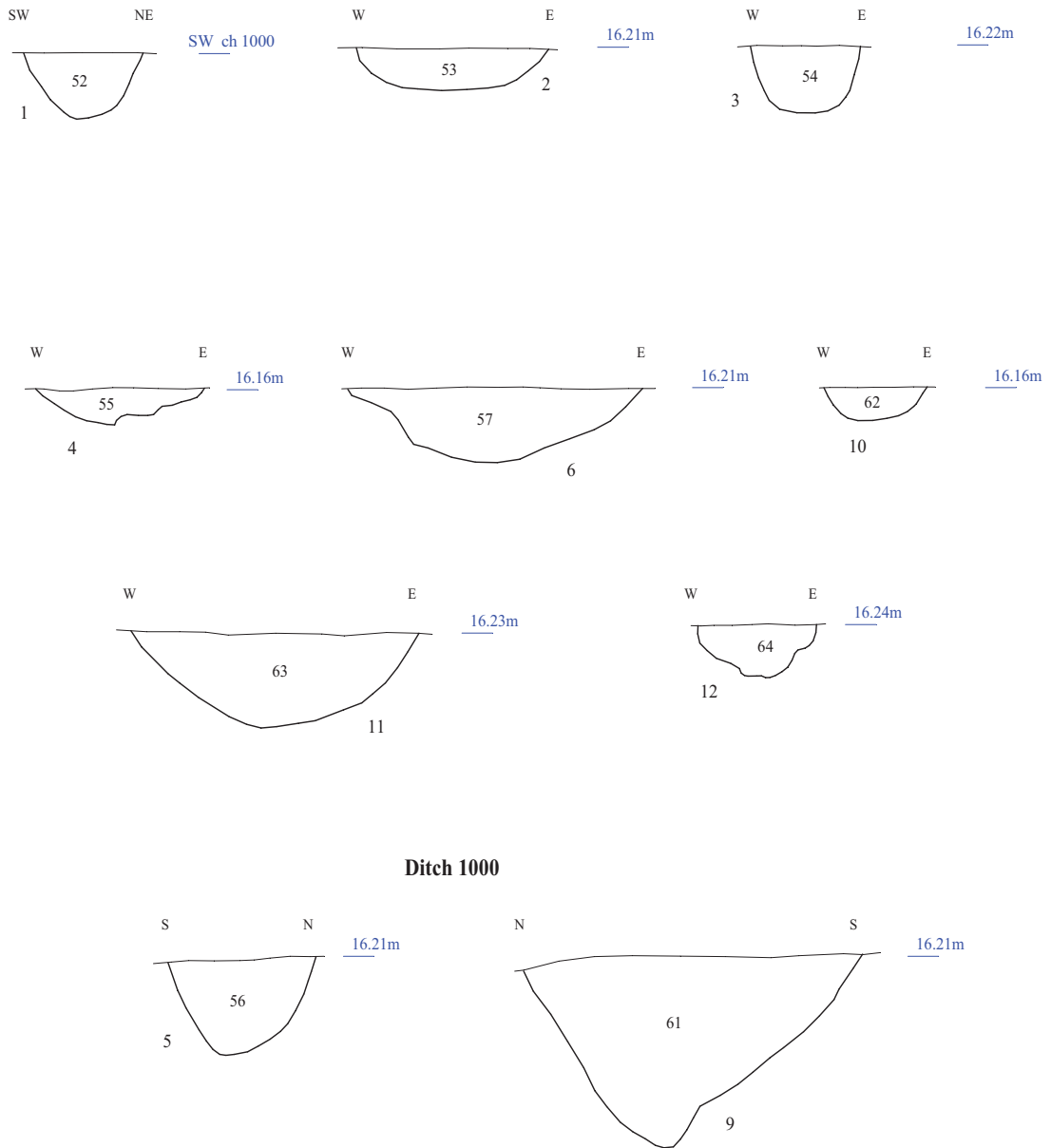


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Figure 3. Plan of site showing excavation area.





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Figure 4. Sections

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Plate 1. General site view, looking north, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. General site view, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 3. Ditch 1000 (slot 9), looking east, Scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 4. Pit 11, looking north, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.

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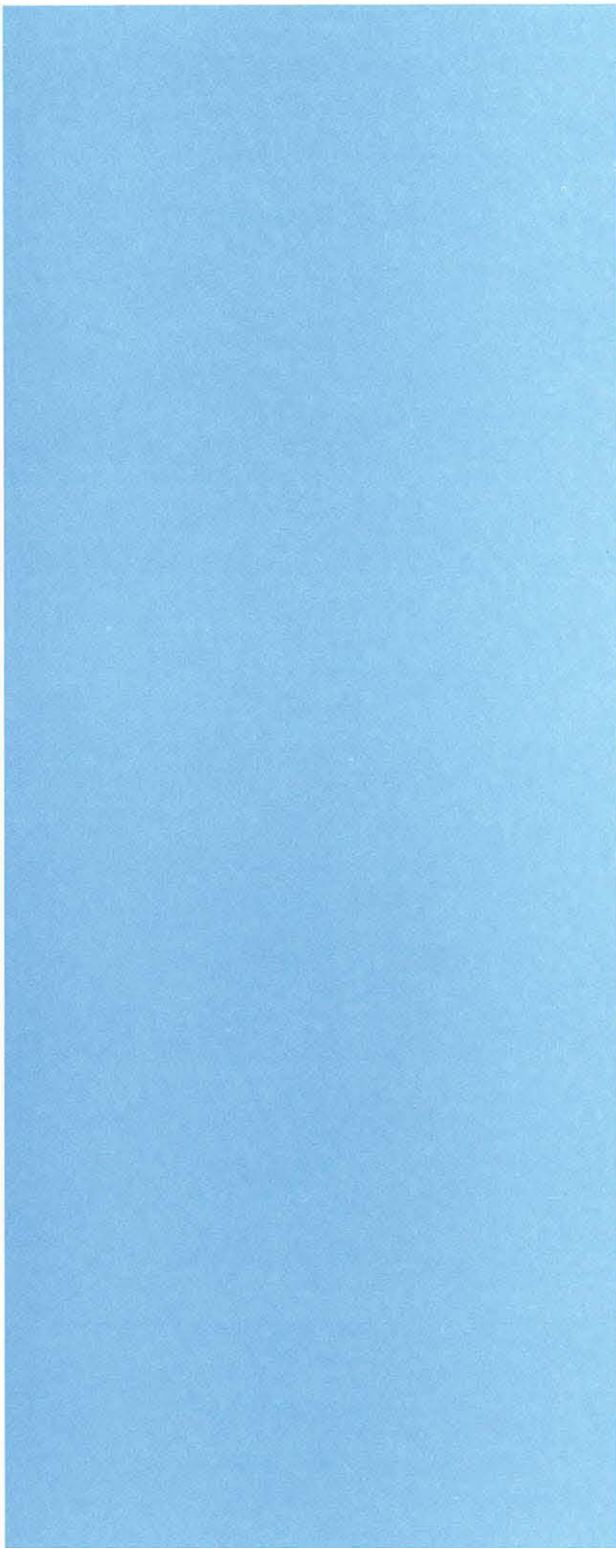
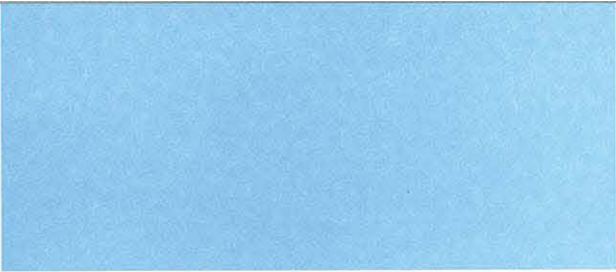
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Plates 1 - 4.**

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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





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