

**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**

**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**by Sean Wallis**

**Site Code: TLL15/192**

**(TQ 0313 0404)**

# **Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex**

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
for Persimmon Homes Thames Valley**

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TLL 15/192

**December 2015**

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex

**Grid reference:** TQ 0313 0404

**Site activity:** Evaluation

**Date and duration of project:** 27th October – 27th November 2015

**Project manager:** Sean Wallis

**Site supervisor:** Sean Wallis

**Site code:** TLL 15/192

**Area of site:** c. 4.46 ha

**Summary of results:** The Archaeological Phase 1 evaluation of the former nursery to the north of Toddington Lane revealed numerous features dating from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods. These features were distributed across most of the site area and represent an intensively settled location within the landscape. The deposits seem to reflect a shift of settlement location over time with earlier prehistoric deposits located to the north east, Iron Age further south and Roman deposits to the west. The site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

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

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# Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1), Littlehampton, West Sussex An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 15/192

## Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out on land to the north of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex (TQ 0313 0404) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Rob Thomas, for Persimmon Homes Thames Valley, Persimmon House, Knoll Road, Camberley, Surrey, GU15 3TQ.

Outline planning permission (LU/47/11) has been gained from Arun District Council for the major redevelopment of an area to the north of Littlehampton, which has been largely occupied by greenhouses until recently. The redevelopment will consist of residential housing, commercial premises, a new school and associated infrastructure. The planning consent is subject to two conditions (40 and 41) relating to archaeology, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological evaluation prior to the commencement of groundworks. This document is solely concerned with the evaluation which was carried out in the south-west part of the site, hereafter referred to as Archaeological Phase 1.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr James Kenny of Chichester District Council, who advises Arun District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Cosmo Bacon, Rebecca Constable, Luis Esteves, Naomi Humphreys, Ellen McManus-Fry, Stephen Patton, Teresa Vieira, David Sanchez and Sean Wallis between 27th October and 27th November 2015, and the site code is TLL 15/192. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading, and will be deposited with Littlehampton Museum in due course.

## Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern outskirts of Littlehampton, West Sussex, and Archaeological Phase 1 is centred on NGR TQ 0313 0404 (Figs 1 and 2). Until very recently the site was occupied by numerous greenhouses, which have recently been demolished. The site is relatively flat, although the area does generally

slope down towards the north. As a result the area evaluated lies at a height of between approximately 5m and 7m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology for much of the site consists of Aeolian Deposits, although there may be some Raised Beach Deposits present in the northern area (Brickearth) (BGS 1996). This was confirmed during the evaluation with a mid orange brown silty sandy clay (Brickearth) being recorded in the majority of trenches, whilst the natural geology in the northern trenches had varying amounts of sand and gravel inclusions. In several trenches the natural Brickearth had become discoloured due to the fact that the area had been covered until recently.

## **Archaeological background**

The site is located on the Sussex coastal plain, which is considered to be rich in archaeological deposits for most periods (Rudling 2003). The archaeological potential of the site was considered in the heritage and archaeology section of an Environmental Statement for the overall project (Holland 2011), which indicated that there was the potential for archaeological deposits from the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods to have survived in the area. That potential was confirmed during a recent archaeological fieldwork project to the south of Toddington Lane itself, where numerous features dating from the Bronze Age, late Iron Age and Roman periods were identified (Wallis 2014; Wallis in prep). Further evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity has been recorded to the west of the present site, at Courtwick Lane (Wallis 2010; Bray *et al.* in prep).

## **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 proposed development.

Specific aims of the project are:

- to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric period are present;
- to determine if archaeological deposits dating from the Roman period are present;
- to determine whether any evidence of Saxon occupation is present; and
- to determine if any archaeological deposits dating from the medieval and early post-medieval periods are present.

Fifty trenches were to be dug, each measuring 25m in length and between 1.80m and 2.00m in width, which represents a *c.* 5% sample of the area covered by Archaeological Phase 1. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the proposed development. These were to be dug using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All spoilheaps were to be monitored for finds. Where archaeological features were potentially present, the area was to be hand cleaned, and sufficient of the features excavated to an agreed sample fraction to fulfil the aims outlined above. This was to be carried out in such a manner as not to compromise the integrity of features which would warrant preservation *in situ* or which might better be excavated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation.

## **Results**

The fifty trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although some had to be shortened or moved slightly due to site restrictions such as existing access roads. Four trenches (45-48) had to be moved to avoid a large spoilheap. All the trenches were 1.90m wide, and measured between 16.80m and 30.50m in length, and between 0.50m and 0.86m in depth. The trenches which contained archaeological features are detailed below, and a complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 2.

### Trench 1 (Figs 4, 18 and 19; Pls 1 and 11)

Trench 1 was orientated approximately W-E, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.56m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.05m of made ground, 0.15m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.32m of subsoil (51). A feature was investigated at the western end of the trench, between 2.00m and 5.20m, which was interpreted as representing at least three intercutting pits (140, 141 and 142). Pit 140 measured at least 0.35m by 0.20m, and was 0.12m deep. It had a single fill of mid yellow grey silty clay (254), which contained three abraded sherds of Roman pottery. Pit 141 appeared to truncate both 140 and 142. It measured 0.40m in diameter and was 0.19m deep, with a single fill of dark yellow grey silty clay (255) which contained three sherds of Roman pottery and several fragments of burnt flint and fired clay. Pit 142 appeared to be quite large, and was only partially exposed in the trench. It was up to 0.52m deep, with two distinct fills (256 and 257). The upper fill (256) consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay, and contained several pieces of fired clay and burnt flint, along with twenty-six

sherds of Roman pottery. The lower fill (257) of light yellow grey silty clay contained further fragments of fired clay and Roman pottery. Both fills of pit 142 contained struck flints, which are presumably residual.

Two probable post-holes (148 and 149) were recorded between 6.00m and 7.00m. Post-hole 148 was half-sectioned, although no finds were recovered. It measured 0.40m in diameter, and was 0.28m deep, with a single fill of light yellow grey silty clay (266). Post-hole 140 was not excavated, but was seen to measure 0.38m in diameter. No finds were found on the surface of its upper fill of light yellow grey silty clay (267).

A large ditch (201) was recorded in the central and eastern parts of the trench, aligned roughly east–west, but was not excavated. It was at least 1.70m wide, and three sherds of Roman pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of dark reddish brown clayey silt (269), along with a small fragment of burnt flint. Ditch 201 was clearly truncated by another linear feature (200), which was 0.70m wide, aligned north–south. Although ditch 200 was not excavated, Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (268).

#### Trench 2 (Figs 4 and 19)

This trench was 24.70m long and up to 0.56m deep, and was orientated approximately SSE-NNW. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.34m of subsoil (51). A probable ditch (205) was investigated at the southern end of the trench. This feature was at least 1.10m wide and 0.22m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (276). This deposit contained six sherds of Roman pottery and a small fragment of fired clay.

The northern half of the trench appeared to be occupied by a very large feature (207), which is thought to represent either a wide ditch, or several intercutting pits. Although it was not excavated, a relatively large sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its surface (278). Feature 207 was clearly cut by a probable ditch (206), which was 1.60m wide. This ditch was not excavated, but it is likely to be the same feature as that recorded in trench 1 (201). Five sherds of Roman pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (277), along with a small pellet of fired clay.

#### Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 18)

Trench 4 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 19.40m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.05m of made ground, 0.09m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.40m of subsoil (51). A probable ditch (139) was recorded in the southern end of the trench, between 6.20m and 9.60m, but was not excavated. It was seen to be approximately 3.90m wide, and two struck flints were found on the surface of its upper fill (253). Another linear feature (138) was investigated at the northern end of the trench, between 14.70m

and 16.10m. This feature was 0.75m wide and 0.29m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty clay (252) which produced no archaeological finds.

#### Trench 5 (Figs 5 and 19)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 20.00m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was observed beneath 0.16m of made ground and 0.38m of subsoil (51). Several discrete features (202, 203 and 204) were investigated at the southern end of the trench, between 2.40m and 4.40m. Pit 202 was only partially visible within the trench, but was seen to be at least 0.45m deep and 0.90m wide. No finds were recovered from its upper fill of mid yellow grey silty clay (270), but its darker lower fill (271) contained three small sherds of Roman pottery, along with two residual struck flints and fragments of fired clay and burnt flint. The relationship between pits 203 and 204 could not be established due to the similarity of their upper fills. Pit 203 was at least 0.95m wide and 0.44m deep. Fragments of Roman pottery and burnt flint were found in its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (272), along with a flint core, but nothing was recovered from its lower fill (273). Pit 204 appeared to be similar in size, although not so deep (0.35m). No archaeological finds were recovered from either of the deposits within pit 204 (274 and 275).

Another probable pit (209), was partially exposed within the trench, between 11.10m and 12.90m. The feature was not excavated and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (280). A large ditch (208) was recorded between 10.50m and 16.50m, but was not excavated. The feature appeared to be at least 3m wide, but no finds were observed on the surface of its upper fill (279).

#### Trench 6 (Figs 5, 18 and 19; Pl. 12)

Trench 6 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 23.80m long and up to 0.68m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.23m of made ground and 0.40m of subsoil (51). Roman pottery was recovered from the stripped surface (258) at the western end of the trench, where a large feature (143) was recorded. This feature was not excavated, and is believed to represent a number of intercutting pits. Ditch 144 was observed between 4.70m and 7.50m, but was not excavated. The ditch was at least 2.70m wide, and Roman pottery was retrieved from the surface of its upper fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (259).

A probable post-hole (145) was half-sectioned between 7.40m and 7.90m. This feature measured about 0.50m in diameter, and was 0.21m deep, with a single fill of dark reddish brown clayey silt (260) which contained Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint. Ditch 146 was investigated to the east of post-hole 145, between 8.10m and 9.70m, and was seen to be up to 1.35m wide and 0.68m deep. Three distinct fills were noted in ditch 146. The primary fill (263) consisted of dark brownish grey clayey silt, which contained a small abraded sherd of late Iron Age pottery. A 0.13m thick layer of re-deposited natural was recorded above the primary fill,



but no finds were recovered from it. The upper fill of the ditch (261) was up to 0.45m thick, and consisted of dark brownish grey clayey silt. This deposit contained thirty sherds of Roman pottery, and several fragments of struck flint, burnt flint and fired clay.

Another ditch (147) was recorded between 15.30m and 17.30m, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (264).

#### Trench 7 (Figs 5 and 18; Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated W-E, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.50m deep. Ditch 132 was recorded at the western end of the trench, and was revealed to be 0.90m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a single fill of light greyish brown clayey silt (196), which contained over thirty sherds of Roman pottery, including an almost complete cooking pot, along with a small fragment of fired clay. A sub-circular pit (133) was half-sectioned between 7.20m and 8.30m. The pit measured 1.10m in diameter, and was 0.50m deep. No finds were recovered from its primary fill of dark grey clayey silt (265), but its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (197) contained twelve sherds of Roman pottery and fragments of burnt flint, struck flint and fired clay.

Feature 134 was recorded between 11.00m and 14.00m, but was not excavated. It is likely to represent at least two intercutting features, possibly a ditch and a pit. Roman pottery and fired clay fragments were recovered from the surface of the feature(s) (198). Two probable gullies (135 and 136) were observed between 14.60m and 15.70m. These features were not excavated, and the only find was a small abraded sherd of Roman pottery from the surface of gully 135 (199).

A probable pit was noted at the eastern end of the trench, between 22.80m and 24.50m. It was only partially exposed in the trench, and was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of dark grey brown sandy silt (251).

#### Trench 8 (Figs 6 and 18; Pl. 2)

This trench was 21.20m long and up to 0.60m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. Natural geology was recorded beneath 0.22m of made ground and 0.28m of subsoil (51). Gully 127 was investigated at the eastern end of the trench, and was seen to be 0.75m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (191), which contained fragments of burnt flint and Roman pottery. Two further linear features (130 and 131) were noted within the trench, between 7.60m and 13.40m, but were not excavated. Four sherds of pottery, dating from the late Iron Age or early Roman period, were retrieved from the upper fill of east-west ditch 130 (194), which was up to 0.75m wide. This feature appeared to be cut by a much wider (1.30m) ditch (131), aligned north-south, from which no finds were recovered.

#### Trench 9 (Figs 6 and 15)

Trench 9 was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 25.40m long and up to 0.67m deep. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of made ground, 0.08m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.25m of subsoil (51). Gully 12 was recorded between 2.70m and 6.40m. This feature was 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (64) which contained one abraded sherd of late Iron Age pottery, along with a struck flint flake and a large number of burnt flint fragments. Another linear feature (13) was observed at the eastern end of the trench, but was not excavated. This gully was up to 1.00m wide, with an upper fill of mid yellow grey clayey silt (65). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

#### Trench 10 (Figs 6 and 15)

This trench was 24.60m long and up to 0.66m deep, and was orientated approximately SSE-NNW. Gully 14 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, between 5.00m and 7.00m. This feature was 0.70m wide and 0.17m deep, with a single fill of light greyish yellow clayey silt (66), which contained no archaeological finds. A probable ditch (15) was noted between 9.80m and 11.20m, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (67).

The terminus of a possible gully (16) was observed at the northern end of the trench, but was not excavated. No finds were found on the surface of its upper fill of mid yellow grey clayey silt (68).

#### Trench 12 (Figs 7 and 15)

Trench 12 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 24.70m long and up to 0.77m deep. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.39m of subsoil (51). Gully 5 was investigated between 9.30m and 11.20m. This feature was up to 0.65m wide and 0.38m deep, with a single fill of mid brown clayey silt (56). The only finds from this deposit were burnt flint fragments. A small pit (6) containing the burial of a sheep or goat was recorded close to gully 5. The pit contained no closely datable finds, and the good preservation of the bones (this was the only feature in which any bone was found) suggests that it may be relatively modern in date.

Another small pit (7) was partially exposed at the northern end of the trench, between 23.40m and 24.10m. Two distinct fills (58 and 59) were noted within the feature, but neither contained any archaeological finds.

#### Trench 13 (Figs 7 and 15)

This trench was orientated approximately SSE-NNW, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.77m deep. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.26m of topsoil (50) and 0.33m of subsoil (51). Gully 8 was investigated between 4.00m and 9.00m, and was seen to be up to 0.90m wide and 0.20m deep, with a single fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (60). The only finds from this feature consisted of fragments of struck and burnt flint.

#### Trench 16 (Figs 7 and 15)

Trench 16 was 25.00m long and up to 0.54m deep, and was orientated approximately SW-NE. A possible pit (11) was partially exposed at the southern end of the trench, but was not excavated. No finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (63). Two linear features (9 and 10) were also recorded in the southern half of the trench. Gully 9 was at least 0.83m wide and 0.32m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (61) which contained six sherds of late Iron Age pottery, along with a struck flint flake and numerous fragments of burnt flint. Ditch 10 was not excavated, but a number of sherds of late Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the surface of its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (62), along with a possible flint scraper.

#### Trench 17 (Figs 7 and 15)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 19.50m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.26m of made ground and 0.14m of subsoil (51). Ditch 3 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, but was not excavated. However, it was seen to be approximately 1.60m wide, and two sherds of abraded pottery from the Iron Age or Roman periods were found on the surface of its upper fill of mid orange brown silty clay (54), along with a fragment of burnt flint. Another ditch (4) was investigated between 11.20m and 14.80m. A slot through this feature revealed that it was 1.05m wide and 0.53m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (55). Twenty sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with numerous fragments of burnt flint.

#### Trench 18 (Figs 8 and 15)

Trench 18 was 27.20m long and up to 0.62m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.35m of made ground and 0.16m of subsoil (51). A possible gully (1) was investigated between 19.40m and 19.90m, but no finds were recovered from its fill of mid orange brown silty clay (52). The feature was only 0.05m deep, and its irregular nature suggests that it may merely be the result of rooting. A probable ditch (2) was partially exposed at the eastern end of the trench. Although this feature was not excavated, over sixty sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved from the surface of its upper fill (53), most of which were derived from a single vessel.

#### Trench 19 (Figs 8 and 18; Pl. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 24.00m long and up to 0.80m deep. The trench had been heavily disturbed by modern services and the concrete footing of a wall. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.25m of made ground and 0.45m of subsoil (51). Feature 128 was recorded between 18.10m and 19.50m, and was interpreted as representing a possible ditch. It was at least 1.20m wide and 0.17m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (192), which was densely packed with fragments of fired clay (daub).

It is possible that this fired clay came from a collapsed oven or kiln, although the complete absence of pottery in the vicinity seems to exclude the latter.

#### Trench 20 (Figs 8 and 18)

This trench was 21.00m long and up to 0.64m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.30m of made ground and 0.24m of subsoil (51). Gully 123 was investigated between 4.60m and 6.40m, and was seen to be about 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of light greyish brown silty clay (187) which contained six sherds of Roman pottery. Feature 124 was recorded between 7.80m and 9.20m, and was interpreted as being either a ditch terminus or pit. It was 1.30m wide and 0.16m deep, and filled with a deposit of dark greyish brown silty clay (188) which contained several fragments of fired clay and an abraded sherd of Roman pottery.

Two gullies (125 and 126) were noted between 10.90m and 12.80m, but were not excavated. They did not seem to follow the same alignment, and no finds were recovered from the surface of their upper fills (189 and 190).

#### Trench 21 (Figs 8 and 18)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 21.60m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural geology was recorded beneath 0.25m of made ground, 0.10m of buried topsoil (50), and 0.17m of subsoil (51). Gully 121 was investigated at the western end of the trench, between 1.90m and 2.40m. This feature was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, with a single fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (185), which produced no archaeological finds. A small pit (122) was half-sectioned between 3.50m and 3.90m. The pit measured 0.35m by 0.40m, and was 0.10m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown silty clay (186).

#### Trench 23 (Figs 9 and 15)

Trench 23 was 25.50m long and up to 0.75m deep, and was orientated approximately WSW-ENE. Natural geology was generally encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51), although made ground was recorded at the western end of the trench in place of the topsoil. A probable ditch terminus (17) was investigated between 6.60m and 7.70m. This feature was at least 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep, with a single fill of light greyish yellow clayey silt (69), which contained two abraded sherds of late Iron Age pottery and a fragments of burnt and struck flint.

#### Trench 24 (Figs 9 and 15)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 26.00m long and up to 0.85m deep. Natural geology was recorded beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Pit 22 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, between 4.60m and 5.50m. The pit measured about 1.05m in diameter, and was 0.43m deep. Unfortunately no finds were recovered from its fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (75). Gully 18

was investigated between 14.00m and 17.40m, and was seen to be about 0.75m wide and 0.40m deep. The primary fill of feature consisted of mid orange brown clayey silt (70), and contained no archaeological finds. Three fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (71), along with an oyster shell. Oyster was a staple part of the Roman diet but does not appear to have been consumed much if at all in the Iron Age, so it is likely that gully 18 is Roman (or later). Pit 19, adjacent to gully 18, was half-sectioned. It was 0.60m in diameter and 0.23m deep with a single fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (72). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

Feature 23 at the northern end of the trench, between 23.50m and 24.20m, was either a gully terminus or small pit. The feature was sampled by hand, and was at least 0.19m deep. Two distinct fills were identified (76 and 77), but neither contained any archaeological finds.

#### Trench 27 (Figs 9 and 15)

This trench was 26.00m long and up to 0.72m deep, and was orientated approximately SSW-NNE. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.34m of subsoil (51). Two parallel ditches (20 and 21) were recorded between 12.00m and 16.00m. A slot was excavated across ditch 20, which revealed that it was 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep, with a single fill of dark greyish yellow silty clay (73) which contained fragments of burnt flint. Ditch 21 was not excavated, and no finds were recovered from the surface of its upper fill (74).

#### Trench 28 (Figs 10 and 16)

Trench 28 was 26.00m long and up to 0.64m deep, and orientated approximately SE-NW. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.21m of made ground and 0.34m of subsoil (51). Ditch 24 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, and was seen to be up to 1.10m wide. The feature was not excavated, but three sherds of Iron Age pottery were found on the surface of its upper fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (78). Gully 25 was observed between 5.20m and 5.80m, but was not excavated. The gully was up to 0.40m wide, and a small abraded sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the surface of its upper fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (79), along with two fragments of burnt flint.

The terminus of another probable gully (26) was investigated between 10.60m and 11.70m. The feature was 0.60m wide and 0.17m deep, with a single fill of mid orange brown clayey silt (80) which contained a tiny fragment of burnt flint, but no closely datable finds. Ditch 27 was recorded between 15.20m and 16.80m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 1.30m wide, with an upper fill of mid orange brown silty clay (81). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

A linear feature investigated at the northern end of the trench, between 17.10m and 20.00m, turned out to be two gullies (28 and 31). The relationship between the two gullies was unclear as their respective fills (82 and

85) were almost identical. Gully 28 appeared to be deeper (0.35m) than gully 31 (0.25m). The only archaeological finds consisted of burnt flint fragments from gully 28 (82).

#### Trench 29 (Figs 10 and 16)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 16.80m long and up to 0.80m deep. The trench was shorter than originally planned due to the presence of some large piles of wood chips. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.33m of made ground and 0.27m of subsoil (51). A possible post-hole or pit (30) was partially visible within the trench between 8.70m and 9.50m. The feature was at least 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (84) which contained several fragments of burnt flint.

Ditch 29 was investigated between 14.40m and 15.90m, and was seen to be 1.50m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (83) which contained over seventy fragments of burnt flint and nineteen sherds of pottery dating from either the late Iron Age or early Roman period. Three struck flint flakes also found in this deposit are clearly residual.

#### Trench 30 (Figs 10 and 16)

Trench 30 was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 23.20m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.20m of made ground, 0.04m of topsoil (50), and 0.20m of subsoil (51). Two probable pits (39 and 40) were recorded in the central part of the trench. Pit 39 was not fully exposed in the trench, but was revealed to be at least 1.35m wide and 0.80m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (94). No finds were recovered from this deposit. Pit 40 was sub-circular, and measured 1.10m by 0.95m. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (95), which was at least 0.77m thick.

#### Trench 31 (Figs 11 and 16)

This trench was 23.00m long and up to 0.71m deep, and was orientated approximately S-N. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.27m of subsoil (51). Very little natural geology was visible in the trench, and it appeared that most of the trench was occupied by a number of intercutting linear features (32, 33, 210 and 211). One linear feature seemed to run along much of the trench, and a slot through it suggested that it actually represented two gullies (32 and 33), along the relationship between the two could not be established. Gully 32 was about 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, with two distinct fills (86 and 87). The only archaeological finds were two struck flint flakes and a small fragment of burnt flint from the primary fill of mid brownish yellow sandy silt (87). Gully 33 was around 0.60m wide and 0.14m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish yellow silty clay (88), which contained a struck flint. It seems likely that two further linear features (210 and 211) joined gully 32 at right angles: these features were not excavated.

#### Trench 32 (Figs 11 and 16)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 22.00m long and up to 0.75m deep. Natural geology was recorded beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.23m of subsoil (51). Pit 37 and post-hole 38 were investigated at the western end of the trench, between 5.30m and 6.50m. Pit 37 was at least 0.28m deep, with a single fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (92) which contained two fragments of a thick fired clay slab and a small abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery. Post-hole 38 measured 0.40m by 0.30m, and was 0.27m deep. It had a single fill of mid yellow brown silty clay (93), which contained no archaeological finds.

Gully 41 was recorded between 10.80m and 11.30m, and was 0.55m and 0.17m. The feature was clearly modern in date as it contained a large piece of iron, probably from a farm implement, which was retained on site. Pit 42 was observed between 15.70m and 16.30m, and was half-sectioned. The feature measured 0.65m by 0.58m, and was 0.40m deep. A small amount of late Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill of mid yellow grey silty clay (97), along with two struck flints, which are probably residual.

#### Trench 33 (Fig. 11)

Trench 33 was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 23.70m long and up to 0.80m deep. Natural geology was exposed beneath 0.47m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). The truncated remains of a probable urned cremation burial (43) were recorded in the central part of the trench. It was presumably buried in a small pit, although it was very difficult to distinguish the backfill of this (99) from the natural geology. The pottery vessel dates from the early Roman period, and contained numerous small fragments of burnt bone (98). Unfortunately the small size of these fragments made identification difficult, although two pieces appear to be non-human in origin.

#### Trench 34 (Figs 11 and 17)

This trench was 20.70m long and up to 0.83m deep, and was orientated approximately W-E. Several modern services were encountered in the trench. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.40m of subsoil (51). A truncated post-hole (49) was observed in the central part of the trench, and was seen to be 0.20m in diameter and 0.04m deep. It had a single fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (155) which contained three small sherds of late Iron Age pottery. Post-hole 48 was investigated at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.30m in diameter and was up to 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark reddish brown sandy silt (154).

#### Trench 39 (Figs 12 and 16)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 26.40m long and up to 0.60m deep. Natural geology was recorded beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Two parallel gullies (34 and 35) were observed in the southern half of the trench, between 3.20m and 8.40m. A slot was excavated through gully 34

which revealed that it was 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep. Fragments of burnt flint were found within its fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (89), along with two struck flints. Gully 35 appeared to be similar in size and, although it was not excavated, a struck flint was recovered from the surface of its upper fill (90).

Pit 36 was partially visible within the trench, between 14.30m and 15.30m, and was at least 0.37m deep. Several pieces of burnt flint were recovered from its fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (91), along with a struck flint and two small sherds of Iron Age pottery.

#### Trench 40 (Figs 12 and 17)

Trench 40 was 20.50m long and up to 0.65m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.25m of subsoil (51). A large feature was investigated at the northern end of the trench, and this appeared to represent two roughly parallel ditches (46 and 47). Ditch 46 was at least 1.27m wide and 0.24m deep, and seemed to truncate ditch 47. Fragments of burnt flint were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (152). Ditch 47 was not fully excavated, but a sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill (153).

#### Trench 41 (Figs 12 and 16)

This trench was 24.80m long and up to 0.84m deep, and was orientated approximately SSE-NNW. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.40m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51). Gully 44 was recorded at the southern end of the trench, between 5.00m and 6.50m, and was seen to be 0.25m and 0.07m deep. The only finds recovered from its fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (150) consisted of two small fragments of burnt flint. Gully 45 was investigated between 12.20m and 15.70m. It was up to 0.43m wide and 0.16m deep, although it appeared to be shallower towards its northern end, where it only survived as a stain. Its fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (151) contained three small sherds of Iron Age or Roman pottery, along with several fragments of burnt flint.

#### Trench 42 (Figs 12 and 17)

This trench was orientated approximately S-N, and was 23.00m long and up to 0.85m deep. Natural geology was observed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.43m of subsoil (51). The terminus of a probable ditch (100) was investigated at the southern end of the trench. This feature was at least 1.10m wide and 0.78m deep, with a single fill of mid yellow grey sandy silt (156) which produced no archaeological finds. The ditch was cut by a later post-hole (101) which measured 0.40m in diameter and was 0.38m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt (157).

A large feature, partially visible at the northern end of the trench, appeared to represent two parallel gullies (105 and 106). The relationship between the two gullies could not be established due to the similarity of their



respective fills (162 and 163). Gully 105 was at least 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep, whilst gully 106 appeared to be slightly shallower. Both features contained fragments of struck and burnt flint, suggesting a possible prehistoric date.

#### Trench 43 (Figs 13 and 17; Pl. 5)

Trench 43 was 25.00m long and up to 0.54m deep, and was orientated approximately SW-NE. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.20m of topsoil (50) and 0.24m of subsoil (51). Pit 102 was investigated between 15.80m and 17.30m. It measured 1.45m by 1.05m, and was 0.86m deep. Although several fragments of burnt flint were found within its upper fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (158), this deposit also contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery and two struck flints. No finds were recovered from its primary fill of mid orange brown sandy silt (159).

#### Trench 44 (Figs 13 and 17)

This trench was 25.10m long and up to 0.77m deep, and was orientated approximately SE-NW. At the southern end of the trench the natural geology was revealed beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.36m of subsoil (51). There was no topsoil present at the northern end of the trench, where made ground lay directly above the subsoil. A probable pit (103) was investigated at the southern end of the trench, between 2.30m and 4.80m. It was quite irregular in plan and may have been disturbed by rooting or burrowing animals. The feature was at least 2.00m wide and 0.30m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (160) which contained four small sherds of Iron Age pottery and several fragments of struck and burnt flint.

Gully 104 was observed at the northern end of the trench, and its terminus was excavated. It was 0.52m wide and 0.32m deep with a single fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (161) which contained fragments of struck and burnt flint.

#### Trench 46 (Figs 13 and 17)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 30.50m long and up to 0.66m deep. Natural geology was recorded beneath 0.36m of made ground and 0.20m of subsoil (51). A possible post-hole (109) was investigated at the southern end of the trench. The feature measured 0.53m in diameter and was 0.45m deep. Fragments of struck and burnt flint were recovered from its fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (168). The post-hole appeared to be cut through a possible pit (111), which was not excavated.

Gully 108 was recorded 10.20m and 11.10m. It was up to 0.35m wide and 0.10m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (167). The only finds from this feature consisted of a struck flint and two small fragments of burnt flint.

#### Trench 47 (Figs 13, 17 and 18; Pl. 6)

Trench 47 was orientated approximately S-N, and was 23.20m long and up to 0.70m deep. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.27m of subsoil (51). Ditch 112 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, along with a probable pit (113). The features appeared to touch on the stripped surface of the trench, but the relationship between the two could not be established. Ditch 112 was 1.30m and 0.32m deep, with a single fill of mid reddish brown sandy silt (171), which contained three very small sherds of Iron Age pottery, along with fragments of fired clay, struck flint and burnt flint. Pit 113 was not fully exposed within the trench, but was seen to measure at least 0.90m by 0.80m. No archaeological finds were recovered from its fill of mid yellow brown sandy silt (172).

#### Trench 49 (Figs 14, 17 and 18)

This trench was 20.00m long and up to 0.70m deep, and was orientated approximately S-N. Natural geology was encountered beneath 0.19m of made ground and 0.41m of subsoil (51). Two pits (107 and 110) were partially exposed at the southern end of the trench. Pit 107 was at least 1.00m wide and 0.32m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (164). Eleven sherds of pottery, dating from the middle to late Bronze Age, were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of struck and burnt flint. Pit 110 measured at least 0.85m by 0.70m, and was 0.60m deep. Its upper fill (165) had been removed during machining, but was visible in the side of the trench. A secondary fill (166) consisted of mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent burnt flint inclusions. Two small sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery were found within this deposit. The primary fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (167) produced no archaeological finds.

A large feature (116), probably a ditch, was recorded between 1.70m and 4.60m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 2.60m wide, with an upper fill of mid greyish brown sandy silt (180). No finds were recovered from this deposit. Ditch 115, aligned east-west, was investigated immediately north of feature 116, and was seen to be 1.25m wide and 0.63m deep. The ditch had a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand (179), which contained fragments of struck and burnt flint, along with four sherds of pottery dating to either the late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

#### Trench 50 (Figs 14 and 18; Pl. 9)

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE, and was 23.50m long and up to 0.70m deep. Natural geology was revealed beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50) and 0.38m of subsoil (51). A large ditch (120) and narrow gully (119) were investigated at the southern end of the trench, although the relationship between the two could not be established. Gully 119 was at least 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep, with a single fill of mid yellow grey sandy silt

(183). Two fragments of burnt flint were recovered from this deposit, along with a small sherd of Iron Age pottery.

Ditch 120, appeared to change direction within the trench, and was at least 1.20m wide and 0.32m deep. A few sherds of Iron Age pottery were found within its fill of mid yellow grey sandy silt (184), along with fragments of burnt flint.

A probable post-hole (117) was recorded between 13.30m and 14.00m. It measured 0.60m in diameter, and was 0.16m deep. It had a single fill of light brownish grey clayey silt (181) which contained no archaeological finds.

Gully 118 was recorded at the northern end of the trench, between 18.70m and 20.70m. The gully was up to 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep, with a single fill of light brownish grey clayey silt (182). No finds were recovered from this deposit.

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Malcolm Lyne*

The site yielded 403 sherds (3420g) of pottery from 51 contexts, ranging in date from the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period (Appendix 3). There is nothing, apart from a single post-Medieval sherd, which needs to be later than *c.* AD200. Much of the pottery is very abraded and looks like field-marling material residual in the features containing it. There are, however, a few fresh but small 2nd-century Roman pottery assemblages from pits 141, 142 and 202, as well as from ditches 146, 201 and 205. Pit 43 also yielded a truncated cremation pot of pre-Flavian date.

All of the pottery assemblages were quantified by numbers of sherds and their weights per fabric. These fabrics were identified using a x8 magnification lens with built-in metric graticule in order to identify the natures, forms, frequencies and sizes of added inclusions and those naturally present in the potting clay. The fabric codings are those created for other sites on the West Sussex coastal plain with additions.

#### Fabrics

##### *Late Bronze Age/Iron Age*

EIA1. Lumpy handmade black/orange fabric with profuse ill-sorted 0.50<5.00 mm protruding calcined-flint filler.

EIA2. Handmade lumpy fabric with sparse to profuse protruding <3.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

##### *Middle Iron Age*

MIA2A. Carbon-soaked smoothed black fabric with profuse <1.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

MIA3D. Handmade polished black fabric with profuse <2.00mm. calcined-flint filler.

MIA7. Carbon-soaked black fabric with profuse glauconitic sand and sparse ill-sorted 0.50<3.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

MIA15. Handmade carbon-soaked fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz sand, glauconite and calcined-flint filler.

#### *Late Iron Age*

LIA2D. Grog-tempered fabric with additional sparse to moderate <1.00 mm. calcined-flint and <0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler.

LIA3B. Handmade fabric with profuse protruding 0.50<3.00 mm. calcined-flint and 0.10 mm. quartz-sand filler.

LIA3C. Handmade silty fabric with sparse-to-moderate 0.50<2.00 mm. calcined-flint filler.

LIA6A. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz sand filler.

LIA6D. Handmade black fabric with profuse <0.30 mm. multi-coloured quartz sand filler.

LIA7A. Hand-made red fabric fired black with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

#### **Roman**

##### *Coarsewares*

C1A. Arun Valley greyware with profuse <1.00 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

C1B. Arun Valley greyware with profuse <0.50 mm multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

C1E. Arun Valley greyware with profuse <0.10 mm multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

C3C. Handmade Rowlands Castle ware without calcined flint.

C8. BB1.

C12A. Soapy East Sussex Ware.

C12B. Vesicular East Sussex Ware.

C12C. East Sussex Ware with siltstone grog.

C18. Rough yellow-buff wheel-turned fabric with profuse <0.50 mm. multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

##### *Finewares*

F1C. Central Gaulish Samian.

F9. Wheel turned Wiggonholt creamware with profuse <0.30 mm multi-coloured quartz-sand filler.

F11. Silty wheel-turned greyware.

##### *Amphorae*

A4A. Baetican DR20 fabric.

#### *Burnt Flint* by Sean Wallis

Over 400 fragments of burnt flint, weighing just over 11kg, were recovered during the evaluation from 47 different contexts (Appendix 4). The largest assemblage came from ditch 29 (83) in trench 29, which yielded 75 fragments weighing 2071g. None of the burnt flint fragments had been worked.

#### *Metalwork* by Sean Wallis

The only metal object found during the evaluation was a large piece of iron, probably from a 20th century plough, which was recovered from gully 44 (150) in trench 41. Due to the modern date of the object, it was retained on site.

### *Fired Clay* by Malcolm Lyne

The excavation yielded 112 fragments (7999 g) of fired clay from 19 contexts (Appendix 5). Most of this material is heavily abraded and probably derived from hearths and ovens. There are, however, two assemblages worthy of further comment.

Two large fresh fragments came from pit 37 and appear to come from a slab or brick 70mm thick, fired to a lower temperature than Roman tiles. Both function and dating are uncertain but these pieces are probably Late Iron Age in date.

Forty-four fresh fragments of fired clay daub with warty impressions on their interior surfaces and smooth exteriors came from pit 128. It is tempting to regard this material as coming from a burnt building but one piece has curvature on its smooth surface, suggestive of an oven with internal diameter of less than 1m. Another fragment has a right-angled edge, suggesting that it comes from the junction of the oven with its flue. The presence of the wattle framing indicates that this oven was built above ground rather than being set in a pit. If it were not for the small amounts of pottery from the site, one would be tempted to say that this was debris from a demolished pottery kiln. Unfortunately there is no accompanying dating evidence for this fired clay.

### *Animal Bone* by Lizzi Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (64 pieces), weighing a total of 107g was recovered from a single feature (pit 6 (57)) during the course of the evaluation. The bone although fragmented was in good condition with very little notable surface abrasion and erosion.

The bones represent the remains of one animal given the relative size and presence of un-fused elements throughout. The bones were identified as either a sheep or goat. The bones consisted of two small unidentified fragments which were the most heavily eroded of the assemblage and thirty one rib fragments which included a small number of proximal articulations. Two lumbar vertebrae, one of which was re-fitted from two fragments and two thoracic vertebrae were present, as well as twelve small vertebrae fragments. All of the vertebrae had un-fused bodies and ten un-fused body plates (complete and partial) were present amongst the assemblage.

Only a small proportion of the long bones remained and consisted of a partial un-fused long bone (metaphysis) and an un-fused (metaphysis), left proximal tibia. Both of these had very little shaft proper remaining. An un-fused (epiphysis), partial left distal femur was also present. The final piece was identified as a patella.

Four of the rib fragments had small cut marks consistent with butchery. Given the number of un-fused elements it is possible that age at death represents a young animal likely killed for meat however given the disparate ages in epiphysial fusion between sheep and goats this is not certain. Overall it is likely that the remains represent domestic consumption on a small scale. Other than the cutmarks no other taphonomic processes were identified.

### *Shell* by Lizzi Lewins

A single fragment of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) was recovered from undated gully 18 (71). It measured 55mm in length and 45mm in width and weighed 22g.

### *Burnt Bone* by Ceri Falys

A small amount of burnt bone was recovered from pit 43 (98). A total of 64 fragments were present for analysis, weighing just 17g. The condition of the bone was poor, as the pieces of bone had a chalky and fragile texture, with an overall small fragment size. The maximum fragment size was 20.7mm, although this was the exception. The majority of bone was 5mm in length or less, making identification impossible in most cases. The bone was uniformly white in colour, indicating the bone was subjected to an adequate amount of time, temperature and sufficient oxygen supply during the burning process to fully oxidize the organic compounds within the bone. Although most of the pieces of bone were non-descript in nature, two small fragments of non-human cranial vault were identified. No further information could be retrieved from these poorly preserved remains; it is not certain that human remains are present.

### *Struck Flint* by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 60 struck flints was recovered during the evaluation from the site as detailed in Appendix 6. The majority of the pieces were broad flakes (44) with three narrow flakes (blades). There were 9 spalls, that is pieces less than 20x20mm across. There was also a core and a core fragment. Retouched material was not well represented. One spall-sized piece appeared to have been retouched to make a small 'thumbnail' scraper. A second piece may have been retouched to form a hollow scraper. One flake was heavily edge damaged and may have derived from a broken hammerstone. Two other small flakes were possibly utilised and/or serrated.

Where cortex remained the material seemed mostly to have been made from flint locally available but at least one beach or river cobble was used. Most of the flint was in a fresh condition but some (such as the spoilheap finds were rather more abraded and some appeared as if they were accidentally produced, such as during pit digging, rather than deliberate manufacture. Only one flake was patinated suggesting a markedly different age to the rest of the material.

The flints overall are not chronologically distinctive but are probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The few narrow flakes potentially are of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. Although some of the material comes from late Iron Age or Roman deposits, and is clearly residual, there are a number of features where the only finds consist of struck and / or burnt flint. It is therefore possible that some of these features may actually be prehistoric in date.

## **Conclusion**

The Archaeological Phase 1 evaluation to the north of Toddington Lane successfully investigated one of the areas which will be affected by the re-development of the site. It was clear from the vast majority of trenches that the area had not been significantly disturbed or truncated in the past, despite previously being occupied by nursery buildings, as these appear to have been set on made ground which overlay the previous topsoil and protected deeper deposits. Numerous archaeological features were recorded in the evaluation trenches, indicating past activity across much of the area, with the vast majority of the trenches having at least one feature of interest.

Features in the northern part of the area hint at occupation during the mid to late Bronze Age or early Iron Age periods (Fig. 20). Elsewhere, the majority of dated features come from the late Iron Age or Roman periods, and the undated features seem likely to be of a similar date range. Apart from two features in the eastern part of the area, including a cremation burial, the Roman activity seems to have been concentrated in the south-west corner. The features here suggest continuous occupation from the late Iron Age until the 2nd century AD but not much beyond (if at all). The potentially Iron Age features were spread across a much wider area. It is considered that the entire site has archaeological potential, with occupation or land use shifting through time (Fig. 20). The relatively early Roman abandonment of sites on the coastal plain, or perhaps just settlement shift, is a pattern becoming increasingly recognizable, if not yet entirely explicable (cf Taylor *et al.* 2014, 166–7)

The feature types and periods represented in the evaluation trenches are reasonably typical of the region, and although well preserved, are not especially rich in artefacts or ecofacts, and do not offer exceptional preservation conditions such as waterlogging, which might elevate the site's status out of the ordinary range

expected in the area. Bone, other than burnt bone, has not survived (except in one presumably modern feature), nor has metalwork (again with one modern exception).

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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	24.70	1.90	0.56	0-0.05m made ground; 0.05-0.20m buried topsoil (50); 0.20-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.56m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-holes 148 and 149. Pits 140, 141 and 142. Ditches 200 and 201. <b>[Pls 1,11]</b>
2	23.90	1.90	0.65	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 205 and 206. Large feature 207.
3	19.70	1.90	0.60	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
4	19.40	1.90	0.60	0-0.05m made ground; 0.05-0.14m buried topsoil (50); 0.14-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 138 and 139.
5	20.00	1.90	0.60	0-0.16m made ground; 0.16-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pits 202, 203, 204 and 209. Ditch 208.
6	23.80	1.90	0.68	0-0.23m made ground; 0.23-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63-0.68m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-hole 145. Pit(s) 143. Ditches 144, 146 and 147. <b>[Pl. 12]</b>
7	26.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.15m topsoil (50); 0.15-0.42m subsoil (51); 0.42-0.50m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 134. Pits 133 and 137. Gullies 132, 135 and 136.
8	21.20	1.90	0.60	0-0.22m made ground; 0.22-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 127. Ditches 130 and 131. <b>[Pl 2]</b>
9	25.40	1.90	0.67	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.28m buried topsoil (50); 0.28-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.67m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 12 and 13.
10	24.60	1.90	0.66	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 14 and 16. Ditch 15. <b>[Pl. 7]</b>
11	24.00	1.90	0.76	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.76m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
12	24.70	1.90	0.77	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.59m subsoil (51); 0.59-0.77m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 5. Pits 6 and 7.
13	26.00	1.90	0.77	0-0.26m topsoil (50); 0.26-0.59m subsoil (51); 0.59-0.77m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 8.
14	23.00	1.90	0.65	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth). <b>[Pl. 3]</b>
15	26.40	1.90	0.76	0-0.15m made ground; 0.15-0.25m buried topsoil (50); 0.25-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.76m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
16	25.00	1.90	0.54	SW end: 0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.54m+ natural geology (Brickearth). NE end: 0-0.10m made ground; 0.10-0.22m buried topsoil (50); 0.22-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.54m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 9. Ditch 10. Pit 11.
17	19.50	1.90	0.60	0-0.26m made-ground; 0.26-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 3 and 4.
18	27.20	1.90	0.62	0-0.35m made-ground; 0.35-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51-0.62m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 1. Ditch 2.
19	24.00	1.90	0.80	0-0.25m made-ground; 0.25-0.70m subsoil (51); 0.70-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 128. <b>[Pl. 8]</b>
20	21.00	1.90	0.64	0-0.30m made-ground; 0.30-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.64m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 123, 125 and 126. Ditch 124.
21	21.60	1.90	0.60	0.025m made ground; 0.25-0.35m buried topsoil (50); 0.35-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 121. Pit 122.
22	24.30	1.90	0.74	0-0.17m made ground; 0.17-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.74m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
23	25.50	1.90	0.75	W end: 0-0.25m made ground; 0.25-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.75m+ natural geology (Brickearth). E end: 0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.75m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 17.
24	26.00	1.90	0.85	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.85m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 18 and 23. Pits 19 and 22.
25	22.20	1.90	0.66	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
26	21.50	1.90	0.78	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.78m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
27	26.00	1.90	0.72	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.72m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 20 and 21.
28	26.00	1.90	0.64	0-0.21m made ground; 0.21-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.64m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 24 and 27. Gullies 25, 26, 28 and 31.
29	16.80	1.90	0.80	0-0.33m made ground; 0.33-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 29. Post-hole 30.
30	23.20	1.90	0.60	0-0.20m made ground; 0.20-0.24m buried topsoil (50); 0.24-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pits 39 and 40.
31	23.00	1.90	0.71	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.71m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 32, 33, 210 and 211.
32	22.00	1.90	0.75	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.75m+ natural geology

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				(Brickearth). Pits 37 and 42. Post-hole 38. Gully 41.
33	23.70	1.90	0.80	0-0.47m topsoil (50); 0.47-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Cremation pit 43.
34	20.70	1.90	0.83	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.64m subsoil (51); 0.64-0.83m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Post-holes 48 and 49.
35	24.40	1.90	0.66	SE end: 0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.64m+ natural geology (Brickearth). NW end: 0-0.21m made-ground; 0.21-0.30m concrete; 0.30-0.40m made-ground; 0.40-0.66m subsoil (51); 0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
36	26.00	1.90	0.80	S end: 0-0.26m made ground; 0.26-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.67m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). N end: 0-0.33m made-ground; 0.33-0.66m subsoil (51), 0.66-0.80m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
37	21.00	1.90	0.70	0-0.30m scalping; 0.30-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
38	26.00	1.90	0.52	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.52m+ natural geology (Brickearth).
39	26.40	1.90	0.60	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 34 and 35. Pit 36.
40	20.50	1.90	0.65	0-0.30m topsoil (51); 0.30-0.55m subsoil (51); 0.55-0.65m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditches 46 and 47.
41	24.80	1.90	0.84	0-0.40m topsoil (50); 0.40-0.70m subsoil (51); 0.70-0.84m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gullies 44 and 45.
42	23.00	1.90	0.85	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.75m subsoil (51); 0.75-0.85m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Ditch 100. Post-hole 101. Gullies 105 and 106.
43	25.00	1.90	0.54	0-0.20m topsoil (50); 0.20-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.54m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Pit 102. <b>[PI. 5]</b>
44	25.10	1.90	0.77	SE end: 0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.63m subsoil (51); 0.63-0.77m+ natural geology (Brickearth). NW end: 0-0.36m made-ground; 0.36-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). Pit 103. Gully 104.
45	21.60	1.90	0.55	0-0.27m made ground; 0.27-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.55m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions).
46	30.50	1.90	0.66	0-0.36m made-ground; 0.36-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.66m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). Gully 108. Post-hole 109. Pit 111.
47	23.30	1.90	0.70	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand, gravel and chalk inclusions). Ditch 112. Pit 113. <b>[PI. 6]</b>
48	17.30	1.90	0.86	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.70m subsoil (51); 0.70-0.86m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). <b>[PL 4]</b>
49	20.00	1.90	0.70	0-0.19m made-ground; 0.19-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). Pit 107 and 110. Ditches 115 and 116.
50	23.50	1.90	0.70	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.61m subsoil (51); 0.61-0.70m+ natural geology (Brickearth with sand and gravel inclusions). Post-hole 117. Gullies 118 and 119. Ditch 120. <b>[PIs 7 and 9]</b>

## APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
18	1	52	Gully	Undated	
18	2	53	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
17	3	54	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman	Pottery
17	4	55	Ditch	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
12	5	56	Gully	Undated	
12	6	57	Pit	Undated	
12	7	58, 59	Pit	Undated	
13	8	60	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
16	9	61	Gully	Late Iron Age	Pottery
16	10	62	Ditch (not excavated)	Late Iron Age	Pottery
16	11	63	Pit ? (not excavated)	Undated	
9	12	64	Gully	Late Iron Age ?	Pottery
9	13	65	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	
10	14	66	Gully	Undated	
10	15	67	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
10	16	68	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	
23	17	69	Gully	Late Iron Age ?	Pottery
24	18	70, 71	Gully	Undated	
24	19	72	Pit	Undated	
27	20	73	Ditch	Undated	
27	21	74	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
24	22	75	Pit	Undated	
24	23	76, 77	Gully	Undated	
28	24	78	Ditch (not excavated)	Late Iron Age	Pottery
28	25	79	Gully (not excavated)	Roman	Pottery
28	26	80	Gully	Undated	
28	27	81	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
28	28	82	Gully	Undated	
29	29	83	Ditch	Late Iron Age / transitional	Pottery
29	30	84	Post-hole	Undated	
28	31	85	Gully	Undated	
31	32	86, 87	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
31	33	88	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
39	34	89	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
39	35	90	Gully (not excavated)	Prehistoric ?	Flint
39	36	91	Pit	Iron Age ?	Pottery
32	37	92	Pit	Iron Age ?	Pottery / fired clay
32	38	93	Post-hole	Undated	
30	39	94	Pit	Undated	
30	40	95	Pit	Undated	
32	41	96	Gully	Undated	
32	42	97	Pit	Late Iron Age	Pottery
33	43	98, 99	Cremation	Early Roman	Pottery
41	44	150	Gully	Modern	Metal
41	45	151	Gully	Late Iron Age / transitional	Pottery
40	46	152	Ditch	Undated	
40	47	153	Ditch (not excavated)	Iron Age ?	Pottery
34	48	154	Post-hole	Undated	
34	49	155	Post-hole	Late Iron Age	Pottery
42	100	156	Ditch	Undated	
42	101	157	Post-hole	Undated	
43	102	158, 159	Pit	Post-medieval	Pottery
44	103	160	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery
44	104	161	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
42	105	162	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
42	106	163	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
49	107	164	Pit	Mid - late Bronze Age	Pottery
46	108	169	Gully	Prehistoric ?	Flint
46	109	168	Post-hole	Prehistoric ?	Flint
49	110	165, 166, 167	Pit	Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age	Pottery
46	111	170	Pit ? (not excavated)	Undated	
47	112	171	Ditch	Early Iron Age ?	Pottery
47	113	172	Pit	Undated	
49	115	179	Ditch	Late Bronze Age - early Iron Age	Pottery
49	116	180	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
50	117	181	Post-hole	Undated	
50	118	182	Gully	Undated	
50	119	183	Gully	Iron Age ?	Pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
50	120	184	Ditch	Iron Age ?	Pottery
21	121	185	Gully	Undated	
21	122	186	Pit	Undated	
20	123	187	Gully	Roman – 1st – 2nd century	Pottery
20	124	188	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
20	125	189	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	
20	126	190	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	
8	127	191	Gully	Late Iron Age / transitional	Pottery
19	128	192	Ditch ?	Late Iron Age / Roman	Fired clay
8	130	194	Ditch (not excavated)	Late Iron Age / transitional	Pottery
8	131	195	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
7	132	196	Gully	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
7	133	197, 265	Pit	Roman	Pottery
7	134	198	Ditch (not excavated)	Early Roman	Pottery
7	135	199	Gully (not excavated)	Iron Age	Pottery
7	136	250	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	
7	137	251	Pit (not excavated)	Undated	
4	138	252	Ditch	Undated	
4	139	253	Ditch (not excavated)	Prehistoric ?	Flint
1	140	254	Pit	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
1	141	255	Pit	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
1	142	256, 257	Pit	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
6	143	258	Pit(s) (not excavated)	Roman	Pottery
6	144	259	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman	Pottery
6	145	260	Post-hole	Roman	Pottery
6	146	261, 262, 263	Ditch	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
6	147	264	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
1	148	266	Post-hole	Undated	
1	149	267	Post-hole (not excavated)	Undated	
1	200	268	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman – 1st – 2nd century	Pottery
1	201	269	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
5	202	270, 271	Pit	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
5	203	272, 273	Pit	Roman	Pottery
5	204	274, 275	Pit	Undated	
2	205	276	Ditch	Roman – 2nd century	Pottery
2	206	277	Ditch (not excavated)	Roman	Pottery
2	207	278	Large feature (not exc.)	Roman	Pottery
5	208	279	Ditch (not excavated)	Undated	
5	209	280	Pit (not excavated)	Undated	
31	210	281	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	
31	211	282	Gully (not excavated)	Undated	

### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

Trench	Cut	Deposi	Fabric	Form	Date-range	No sherds	Wt (g)	Comments
14		subsoil	LIA3C	All 1 pot	c.100-0 BC	7	11	Fresh.
16		subsoil	LIA3C	Storage jar	c.100-0 BC	2	25	Abraded.
24		subsoil	LIA7A	Jar base	c.25BC-AD100	3	10	Fresh.
	2	53	MIA C1B G C1B B	Jar Ev rim jar	c.100-0 BC c.43-250 c.120-200	1 1 66	2 11 226	v.abraded fresh fresh 1 pot
	3	54	MIA2A C1B G		c.300-0BC c.43-250	1 1	5 1	Abraded V abraded
	4	55	LIA7A C1B G C1B O F1C A4A MISC	Ev rim jar  DR 20	c.25BC-AD100 c.150-250  c.120-200	1 13 3 1 1 1	2 372 24 1 203 2	V abraded Fresh  Abraded Fresh refired Abraded
	9	61	LIA3B	Storage jar etc	c.100-0BC	6	79	Fresh and abraded
	10	62	EIA2 MIA7 MIA14 C1B O	Jar Lid-seated jar Jar A	c.900-100BC c.100-0 BC c.100-25BC c.25BC+	1 7 5 6	5 34 30 11	Abraded Abraded Fresh 1 pot Abraded
	12	64	MIA7		c.100-1 BC	1	1	Abraded. residual
	17	69	LIA2D		c.100-1BC1	2	4	Abraded residual
	24	78	EIA2		c.900-100BC	3	8	Fresh and abraded.
	25	79	C1B O			1	11	Abraded residual
	26	80	MISC	May not be pot		1	1	Abraded
	29	83	LIA2D LIA3B C1A G C1A O	Combed jar Store jar etc Jar Jar	c.50-0BC c.100-0 BC c.30-70 c.30-70	1 11 6 1	3 55 66 9	Fresh Abraded Fresh Fresh
	36	91	EIA2			2	4	V abraded residual.
	37	92	MIA3D			1	5	Abraded residual
	42	97	EIA2 MIA2A C12A		c.300-0BC c.50BC-AD250	1 5 1	2 10 3	V abraded Fresh chips Abraded
	43	98	LIA6D C3C	Jar basal Truncated jar	c.25BC-AD60 c.43-60	1 17	5 242	Fresh One pot
	45	151	MIA3D MIA7 C12C			1 1 1	2 2 1	Abraded Abraded Abraded
	47	153	EIA2	Jar	Residual	1	21	V abraded.
	49	155	LIA2D		c.100-0BC	3	4	Fresh.
	102	158	Pmed	Breadcrack	c.1600-1900	1	8	Fresh.
	103	160	EIA2	Jar	c.900-100BC	4	8	Fresh 1 pot.
	107	164	EIA1	?urn	c.1500-1000BC	11	137	Fresh.
	110	166	EIA2		Residual	2	4	v. abraded.
	112	171	EIA2		Residual	3	3	Comminuted.
	115	179	EIA2	Jar	c.900-100BC	4	52	
	119	183	MIA2A		Residual	1	8	Abraded.
	120	184	MIA2A LIA6A MISC			2 1 1	8 1 4	Abraded Abraded v.abraded
	123	187	LIA6A LIA7A C1B G C18	GB platter copy  Jar Flagon	c.43-150  c.30-250 c.70-150	2 1 1 2	38 2 16 29	Fresh Abraded Fresh Abraded
	124	188	C1E	Closed	c.70-250	1	3	SI abraded.
	127	191	EIA2 MIA7 C12B		c.900-100BC c.100-0 BC c.50BC-AD50	2 1 12	8 11 25	SI abraded V abraded Fresh 1 jar
	130	194	LIA6A	Jar	c.25BC-AD60	4	59	Fresh.
	132	196	C1B G C1B O C1B B C8	Jar 'humbug' décor GB platter copy Closed 90 deg lattice c.pot	c.120-200 c.43-150  c.180-220	3 2 2 30	59 16 6 396	Abraded Abraded Fresh Fresh 1 pot
	133	197	C1B G C1B O C12A	Jar Jar	c.43-250 c.43-250	6 4 2	35 20 8	Fresh Fresh Abraded
	134	198	LIA7A C1B O F11	Closed  Beaker	c.50BC-AD100 c.30-250 c.50-150	2 1 2	2 1 1	Fresh Abraded Fresh
	135	199	EIA2		Residual	1	2	Abraded.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposi</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date-range</i>	<i>No sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	140	254	C1B O		c.30-250	1	1	Abraded
			?BB2	Open form	c.130-180	2	15	Abraded
	141	255	C1B G	Jar	c.43-250	2	35	SI abraded
			C1B O	Jar	c.150-250	1	32	Fresh
	142	256	C1B G	Jar	c.150-250	8	114	Fresh
			C1B O	Necked jar 'pie dish'	c.120-160			Fresh
					c.70-140	14	167	Fresh
			F1C	Dr 33	c.120-200	1	13	Fresh
			F9	Closed	c.50-150	2	6	
			MISC	Jar with 'humbug' burnishing	c.120-200	1	7	SI abraded
	142	257	C1A G	Jar	c.43-250	4	24	Fresh
			C1A O	Bead-rim jar		2	33	Fresh
	143	258	C1B G	Jars	c.43-250	3	29	Fresh and abr
			MISC	Closed		1	20	SI abraded
	144	259	LIA7A	Jar	c.50BC-AD100	1	9	Abraded
			C18	Jar		2	2	Abraded
	145	260	C1A G	Jar base	c.43-150	1	19	Fresh.
	146	261	MIA2A			1	2	Abraded
			C1B G	Jar	c.43-250	16	88	Fresh
			C1B O	Necked jar	c.70-150	12	63	Fresh
			C12B	Ev rim jar	c.50BC-AD100	1	3	Fresh
	146	263	LIA6A	Jar	Residual	1	4	Abraded.
	200	268	C1B O	Necked jarsx2	c.50-150	4	40	Fresh
			C1B B	Jar		1	6	SI abraded
	201	269	C1B G	Jar	c.43-250	1	15	Fresh
			C1B O	Lid-seated jar	c.150-250	1	18	SI abraded
			C18	Carinated bowl	c.70-200	1	7	Fresh
	202	271	C1B G	Jar	c.43-250	1	10	Fresh
			C1B O	Dish	c.130-270	2	11	Fresh
	203	272	C1B G		c.43-250	1	5	Abraded
			?BB2	Open form	c.130-180	1	4	Abraded
	205	276	C1B G	Closed	c.43-250	2	17	Fresh and abraded
			C1B O		c.43-250	2	5	SI abraded
			F1C	Dr 18/31	c.120-150	2	32	Fresh
	206	277	C1B O	Jar	c.43-250	5	32	SI abraded.
	207	278	C1B B	Jar	c.43-250	1	46	SI abraded.
		<b>Total</b>				<b>403</b>	<b>3420</b>	

**APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of burnt flint**

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>No. fragments</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	53	1	16	
3	54	1	15	
4	55	26	538	
5	56	11	125	
6	57	3	22	
8	60	8	65	
9	61	17	346	
12	64	23	1034	
17	69	1	4	
18	71	3	33	
20	73	5	176	
25	79	2	44	
26	80	1	4	
28	82	9	99	
29	83	75	2071	
30	84	4	109	
32	87	1	28	
34	89	3	23	
36	91	9	75	
42	97	13	157	
44	150	2	48	
45	151	4	68	
46	152	9	251	
102	158	5	90	
103	160	5	120	
104	161	4	48	
105	162	3	46	
106	163	2	13	
107	164	5	187	
108	169	2	61	
109	168	14	179	
110	166	59	1125	
112	171	7	227	
115	179	7	490	
119	183	2	149	
120	184	12	356	
127	191	11	903	
133	197	2	67	
139	253	2	71	
141	255	3	20	
142	256	3	40	
145	260	2	45	
146	261	6	709	
200	268	2	28	
201	269	1	13	
202	271	2	48	
203	272	14	705	

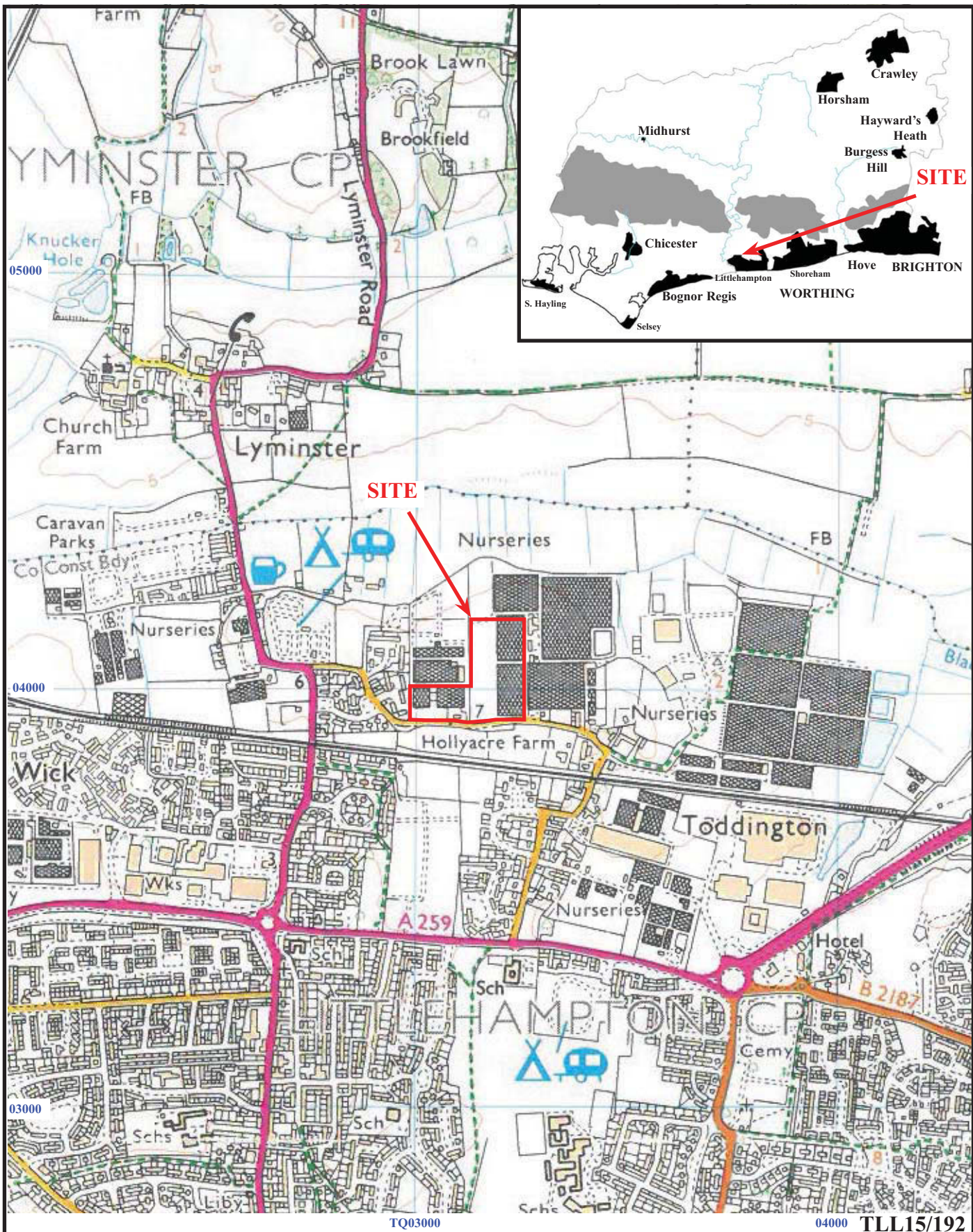
**APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of fired clay**

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
29	29	83	Lump	c.0-70	1	8	Abraded.
32	37	92	7 cm thick slab	?LIA	2	839	Fresh.
44	103	160	Lump	c.900-100 BC	2	4	Abraded.
47	112	171	Pellet	Uncertain	1	1	Abraded.
20	124	188	Lumps	c.70-250	6	18	Abraded.
19	128	192	Fired daub	Late Iron Age or Roman	44	6462	Fresh.
7	132	196	Lump	c.180-220	1	6	Abraded.
7	133	197	Fragments	c.43-250	7	89	Fresh and abraded.
7	134	198	Lumps	Early Roman	2	37	Abraded.
4	139	253	Pellets	Uncertain	2	6	Very abraded.
1	141	255	Lumps	c.150-250	3	22	Abraded.
1	142	256	Lumps	c.120-160	17	214	Abraded.
1	142	257	Lumps	c.43-250	7	104	Abraded.
6	143	258	Lumps	c.43-250	3	17	Abraded.
6	146	261	Lumps	c.70-150	6	39	Abraded.
1	200	268	Lump	c.50-150	1	31	Abraded.
5	202	271	Lumps	c.130-250	5	98	Abraded.
2	205	276	Lump	c.120-150	1	1	Abraded.
2	206	277	Pellet	c.43-250	1	3	Abraded.
					112	7999	



**APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of struck flint**

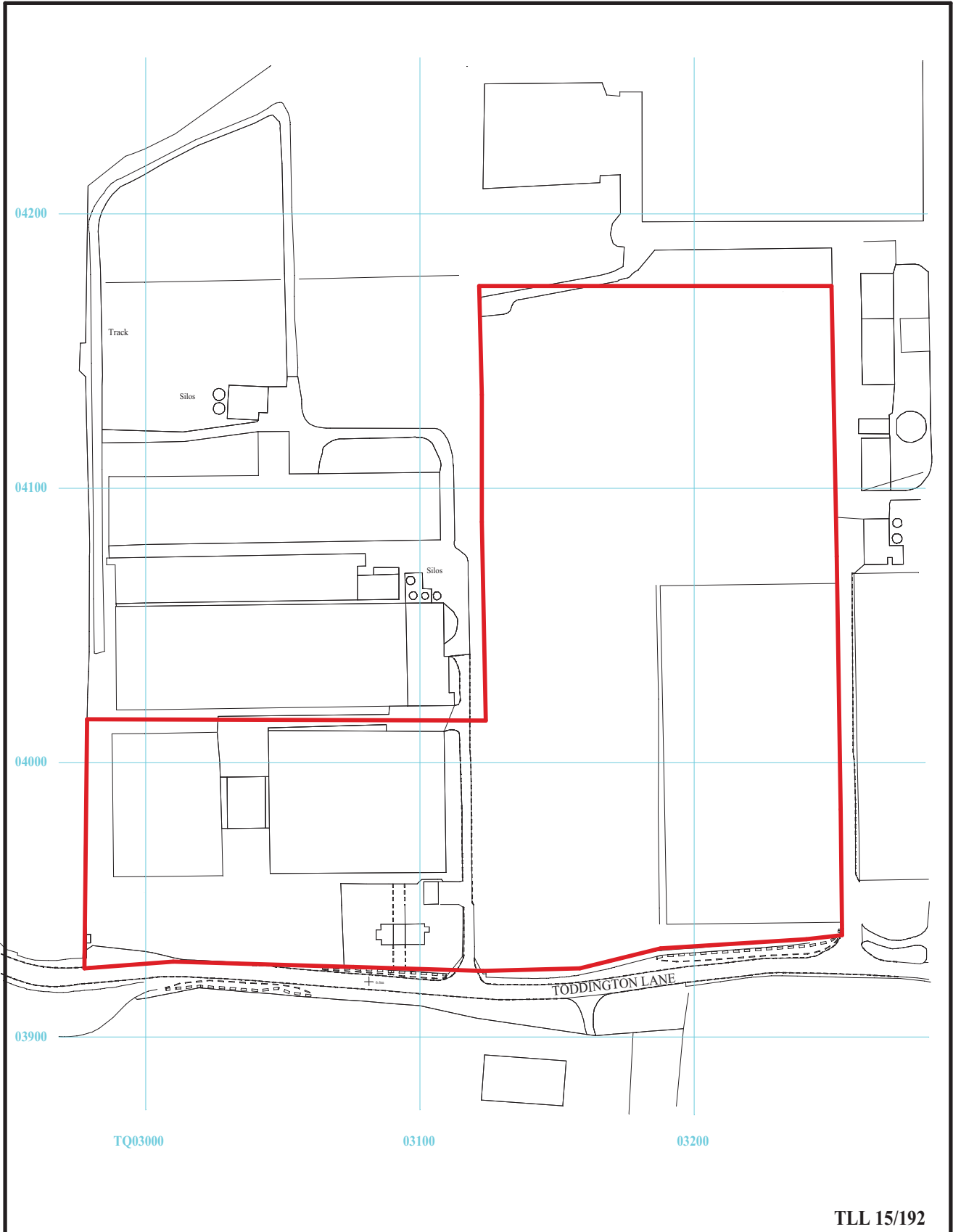
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
35	-	51 subsoil	Intact Flake
25	-	51 subsoil	Intact Flake
13	8	60	Intact Flake; Spall
16	9	61	Broken Flake (utilised?)
16	10	62	Hollow scraper?
9	12	64	Intact Flake
23	17	69	Intact Flake
29	29	83	2 Intact Flakes; Broken Flake
31	32	86	2 Broken Flakes
31	33	88	Possible Broken blade
39	34	89	Intact Flake; Broken Flake
39	35	90	Intact Flake
39	36	91	Spall
32	42	97	Spall; Thumbnail scraper (very small)
43	102	158	Broken Flake; Broken Flake (hammerstone flake)
44	103	160	Intact Flake; Broken Flake; 5 Spalls
44	104	161	Intact Flake; 2 Broken Flakes; Spall
42	105	162	2 Broken Flakes (1 serrated?)
42	106	163	2 Intact Flakes
49	107	164	Intact Flake; Broken Flake
46	108	169	Broken blade
46	109	168	3 Intact Flakes
47	112	171	3 Intact Flake's'; Core fragment
49	115	179	Intact Flake; Broken blade
7	133	197	Broken Flake
4	139	253	2 Intact Flakes
1	142	256	3 Intact Flakes
1	142	257	Broken Flake
6	146	261	Intact Flake (patinated)
5	202	271	2 Intact Flakes
5	203	272	Core



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

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Figure 2. Detailed Location of site.





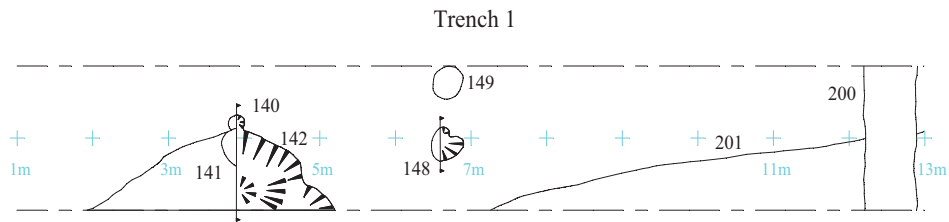
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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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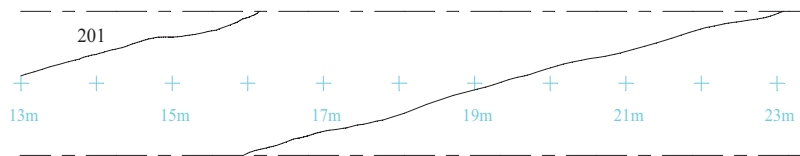
Figure 3. Locations of trenches and features.



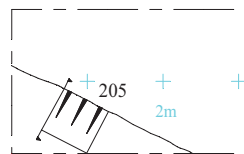
THAMES VALLEY  
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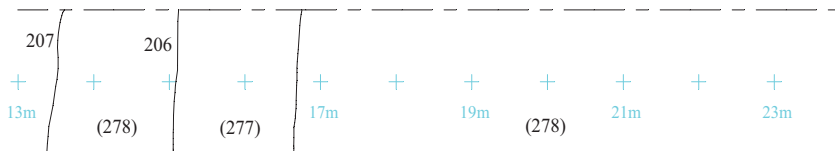
Trench 1 (continued)



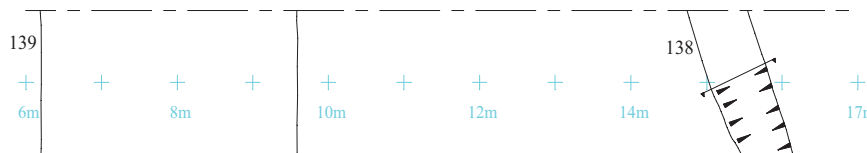
Trench 2



Trench 2 (continued)



Trench 4

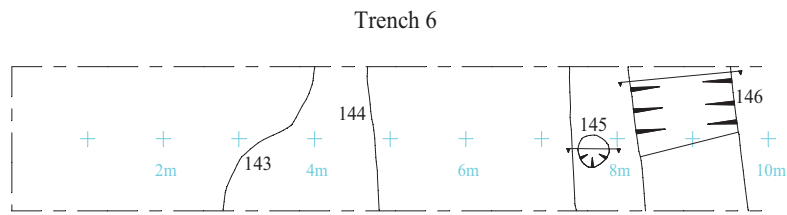
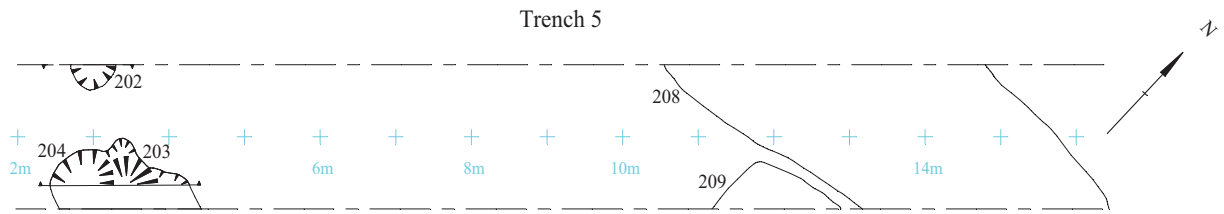


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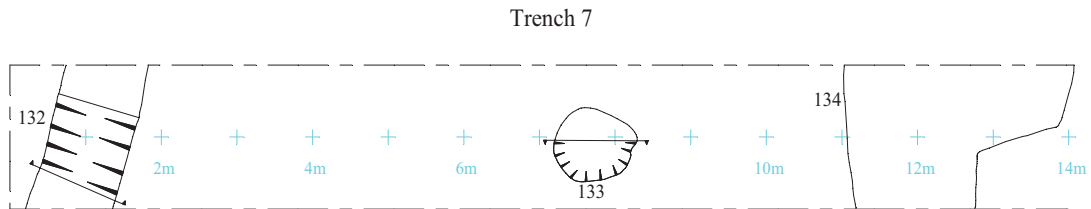
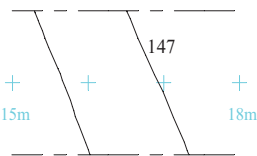
**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 4. Plan of trenches 1, 2 and 4.

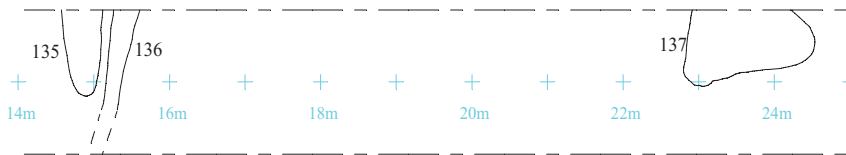




Trench 6 (continued)



Trench 7 (continued)

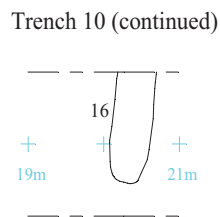
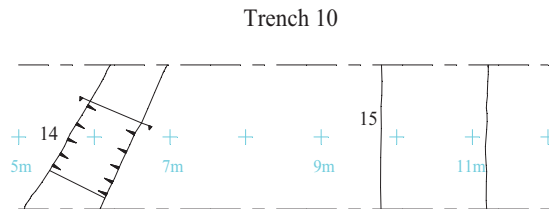
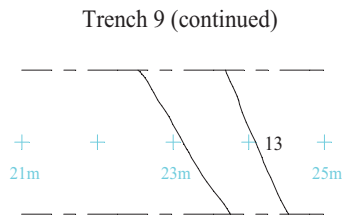
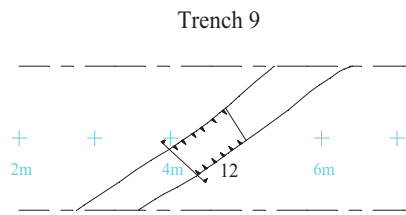
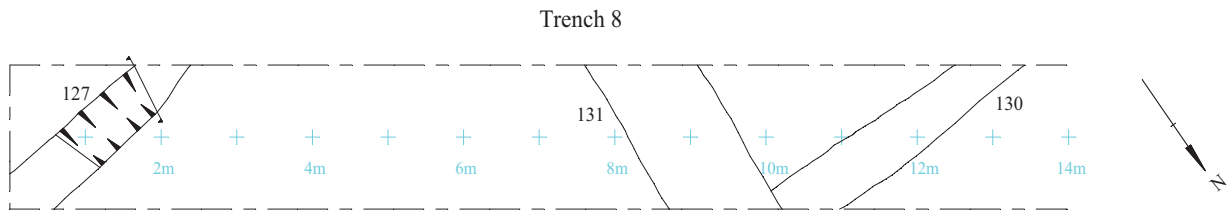


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Figure 5. Plan of trenches 5, 6 and 7.





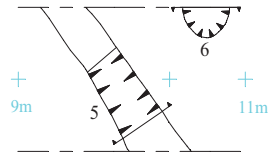
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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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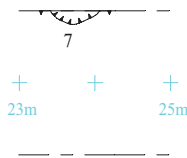
Figure 6. Plan of trenches 8, 9 and 10.



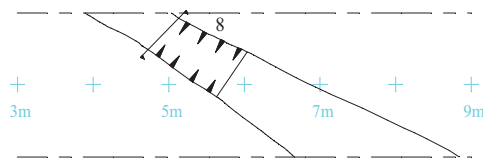
Trench 12



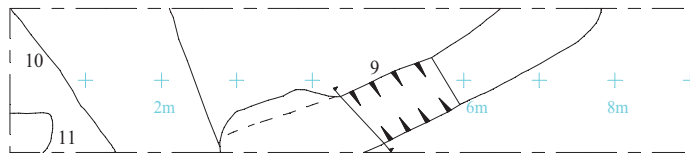
Trench 12 (continued)



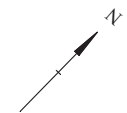
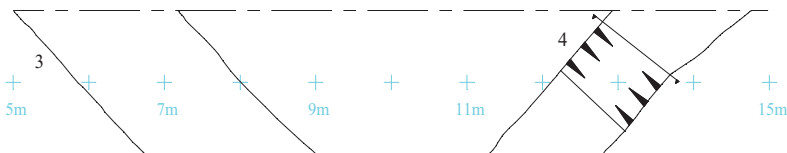
Trench 13



Trench 16



Trench 17



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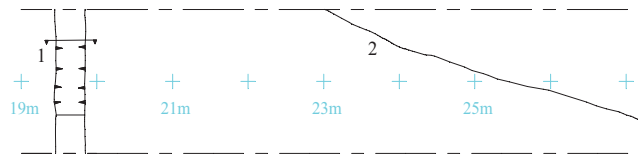
**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Figure 7. Plan of trenches 12, 13, 16 and 17.

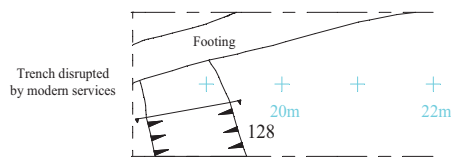




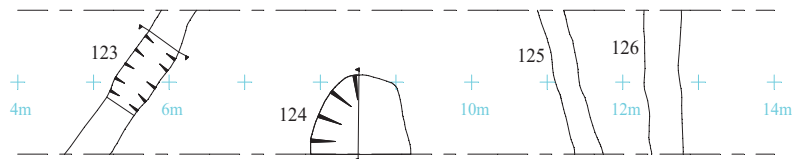
Trench 18



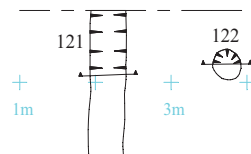
Trench 19



Trench 20



Trench 21



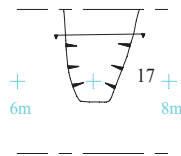
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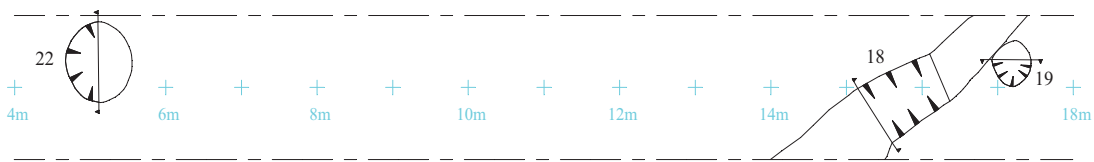
Figure 8. Plan of trenches 18, 19, 20 and 21.



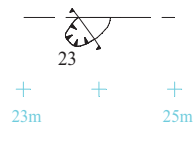
Trench 23



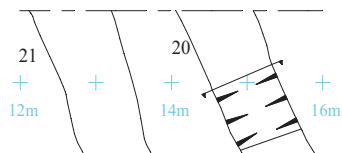
Trench 24



Trench 24 (continued)



Trench 27



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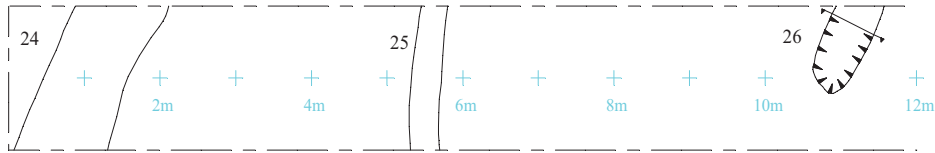
**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Figure 9. Plan of trenches 23, 24, and 27

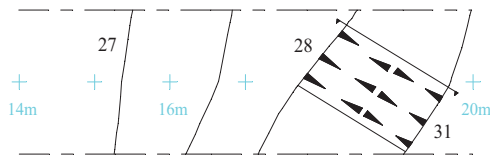


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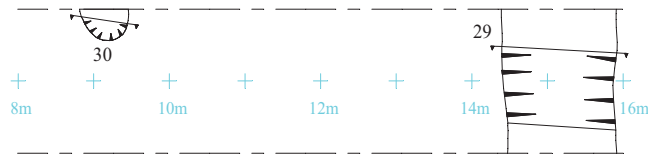
Trench 28



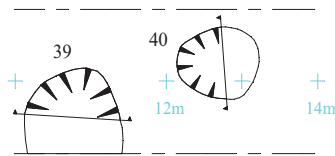
Trench 28 (continued)



Trench 29



Trench 30



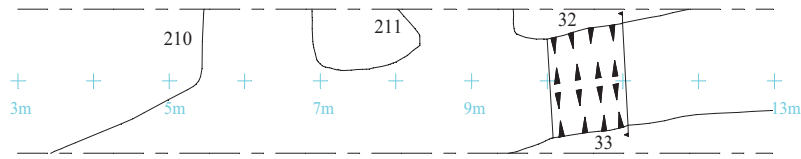
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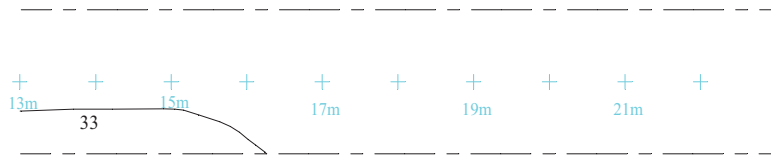
Figure 10. Plan of trenches 28, 29 and 30.



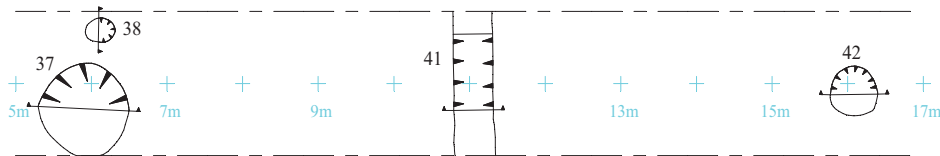
Trench 31



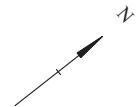
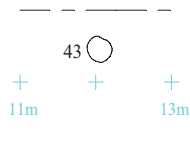
Trench 31 (continued)



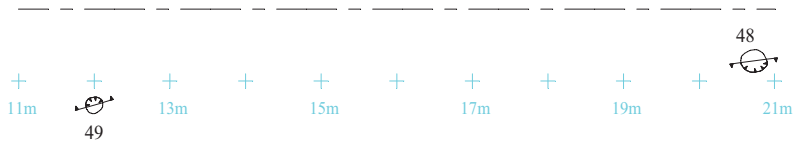
Trench 32



Trench 33



Trench 34

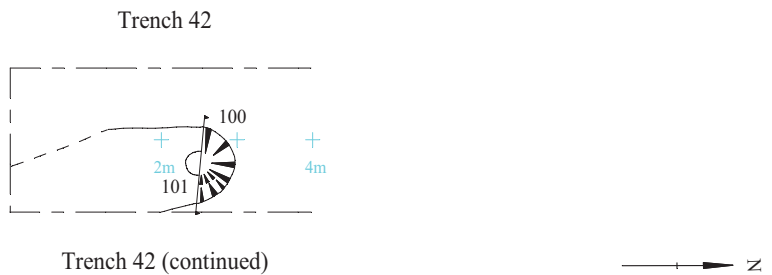
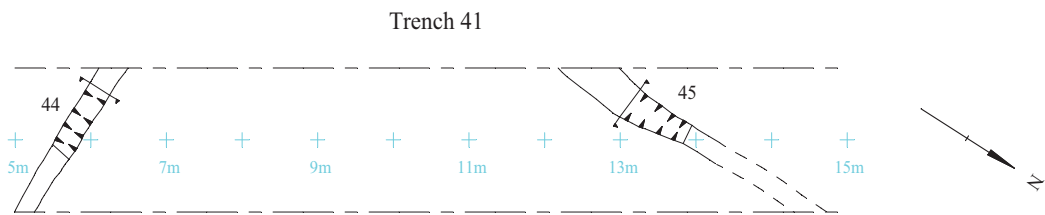
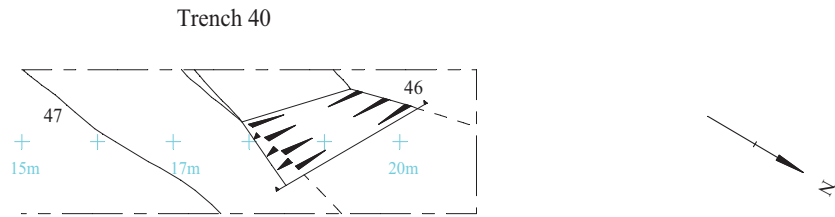
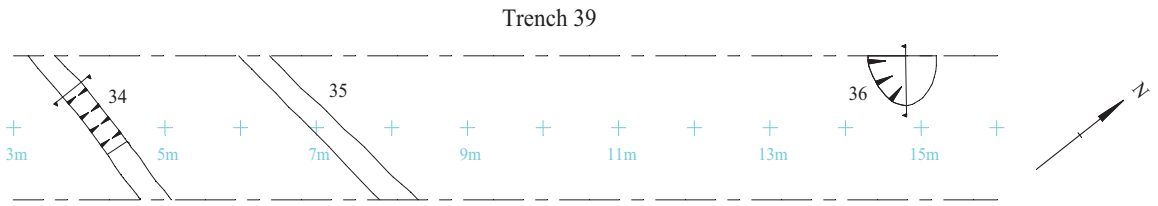


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Figure 11. Plan of trenches 31, 32, 33 and 34.





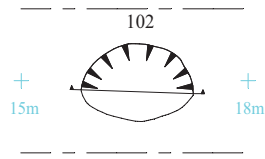
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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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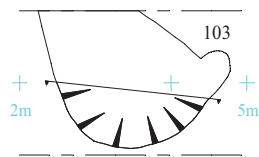
Figure 12. Plan of trenches 39, 40, 41, and 42.



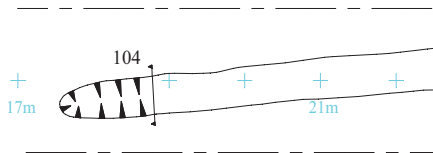
Trench 43



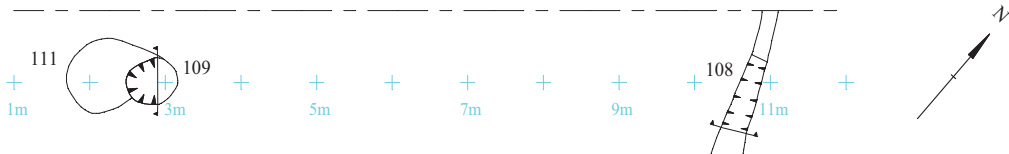
Trench 44



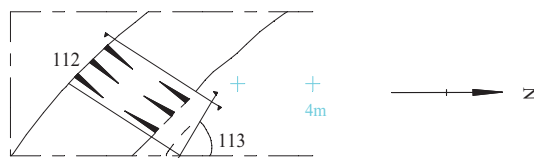
Trench 44 (continued)



Trench 46



Trench 47



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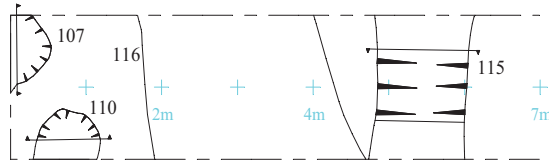
**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 13. Plan of trenches 43, 44, 45, 46 and 47

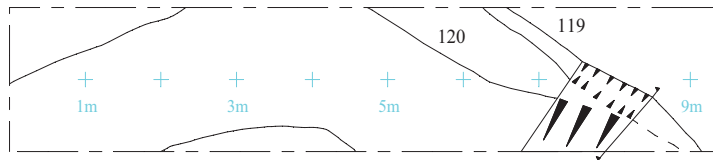


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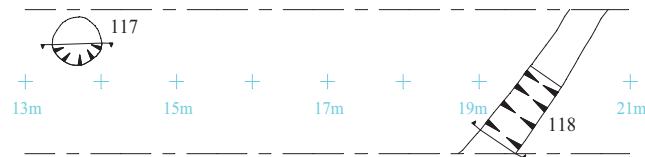
Trench 49



Trench 50



Trench 50 (continued)



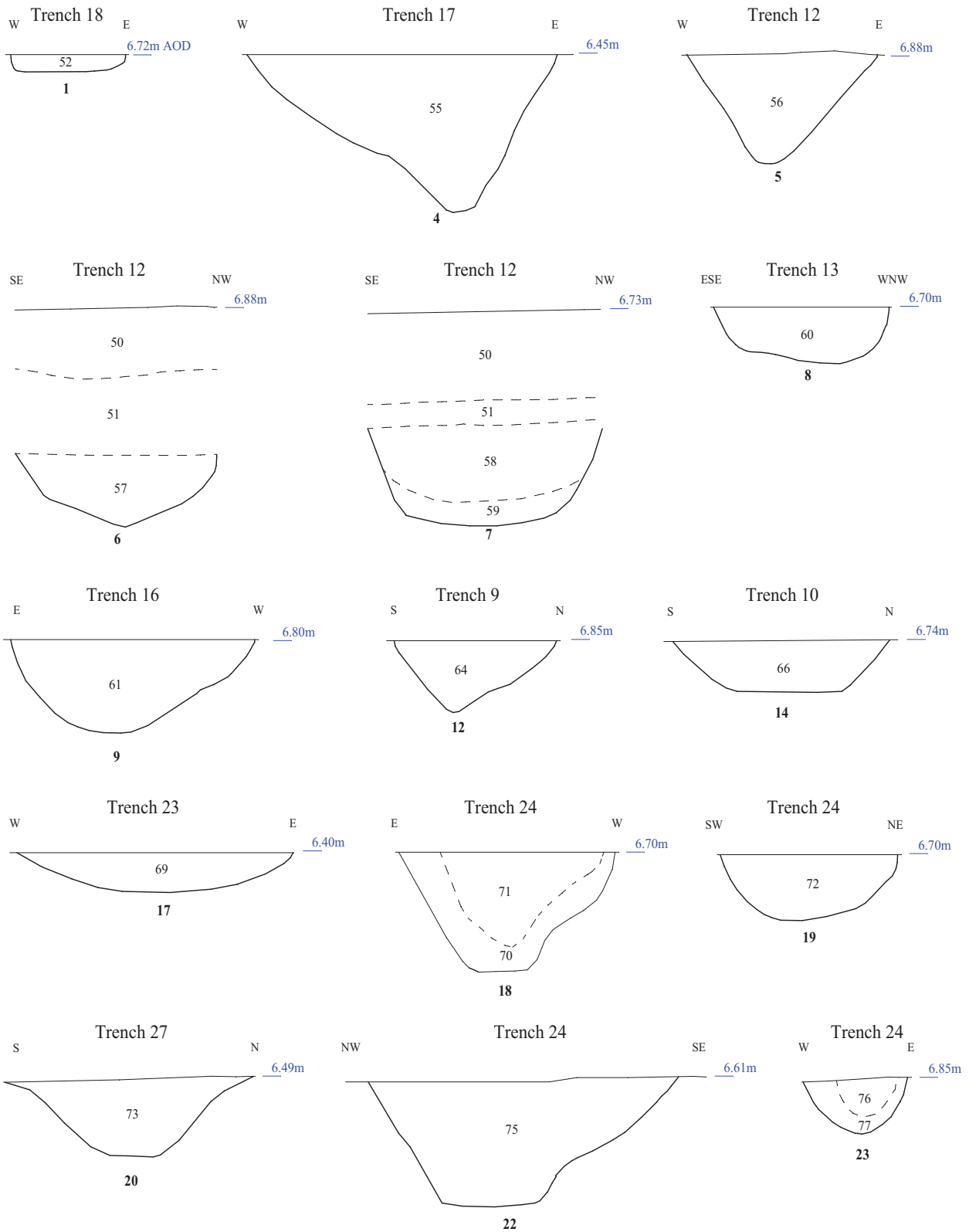
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Figure 14. Plan of trenches 49 and 50.



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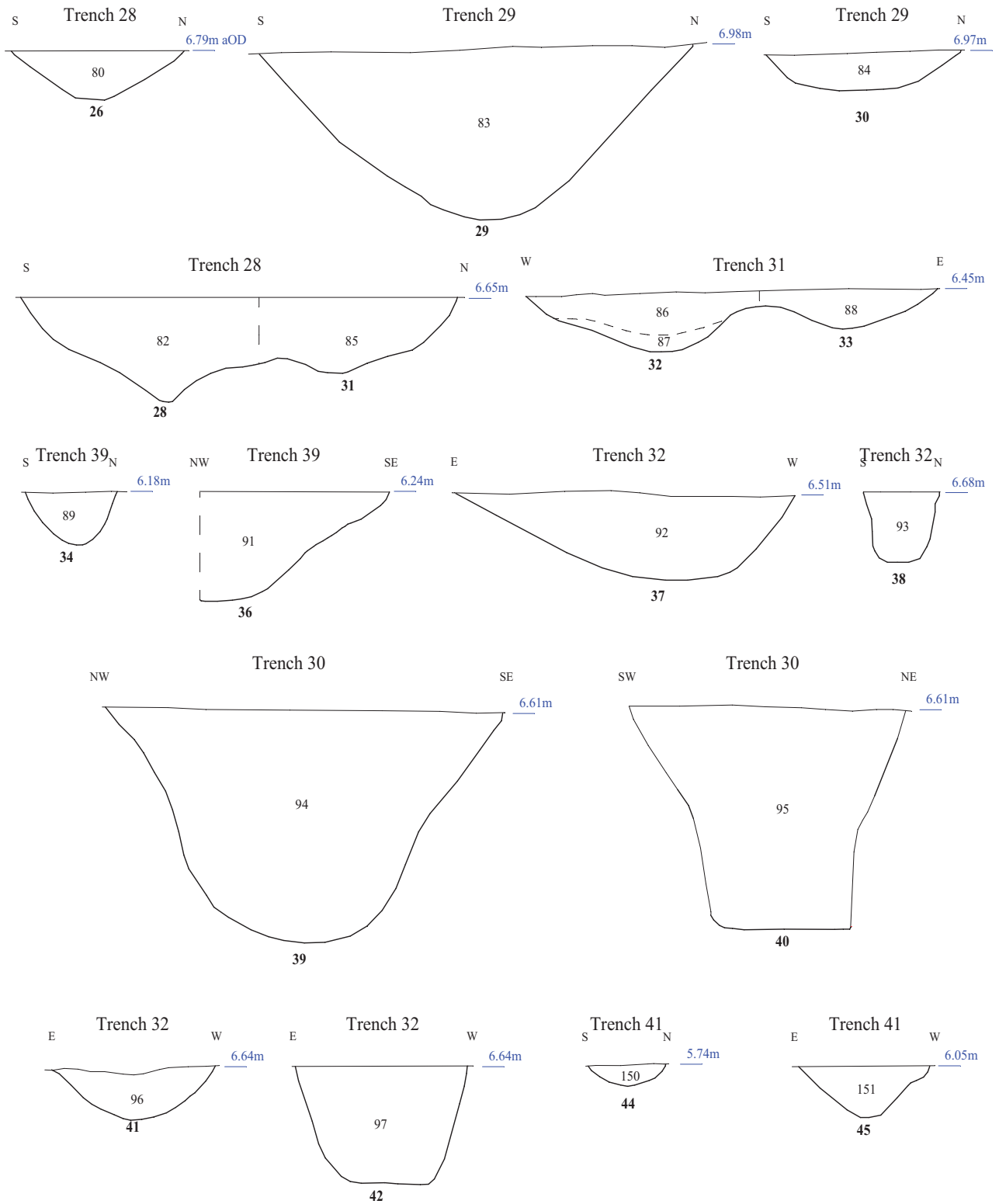
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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Figure 15. Sections





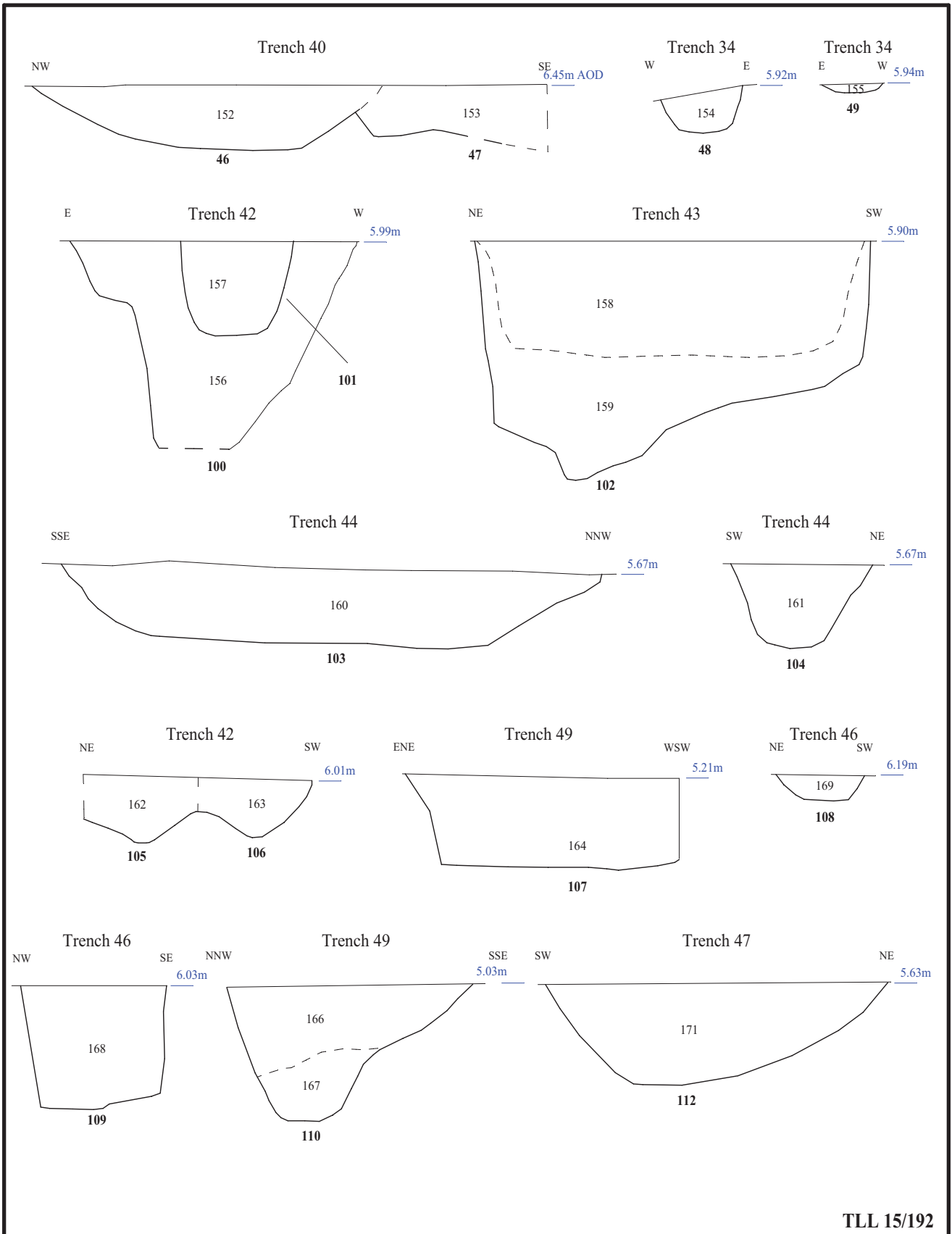


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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Figure 16. Sections



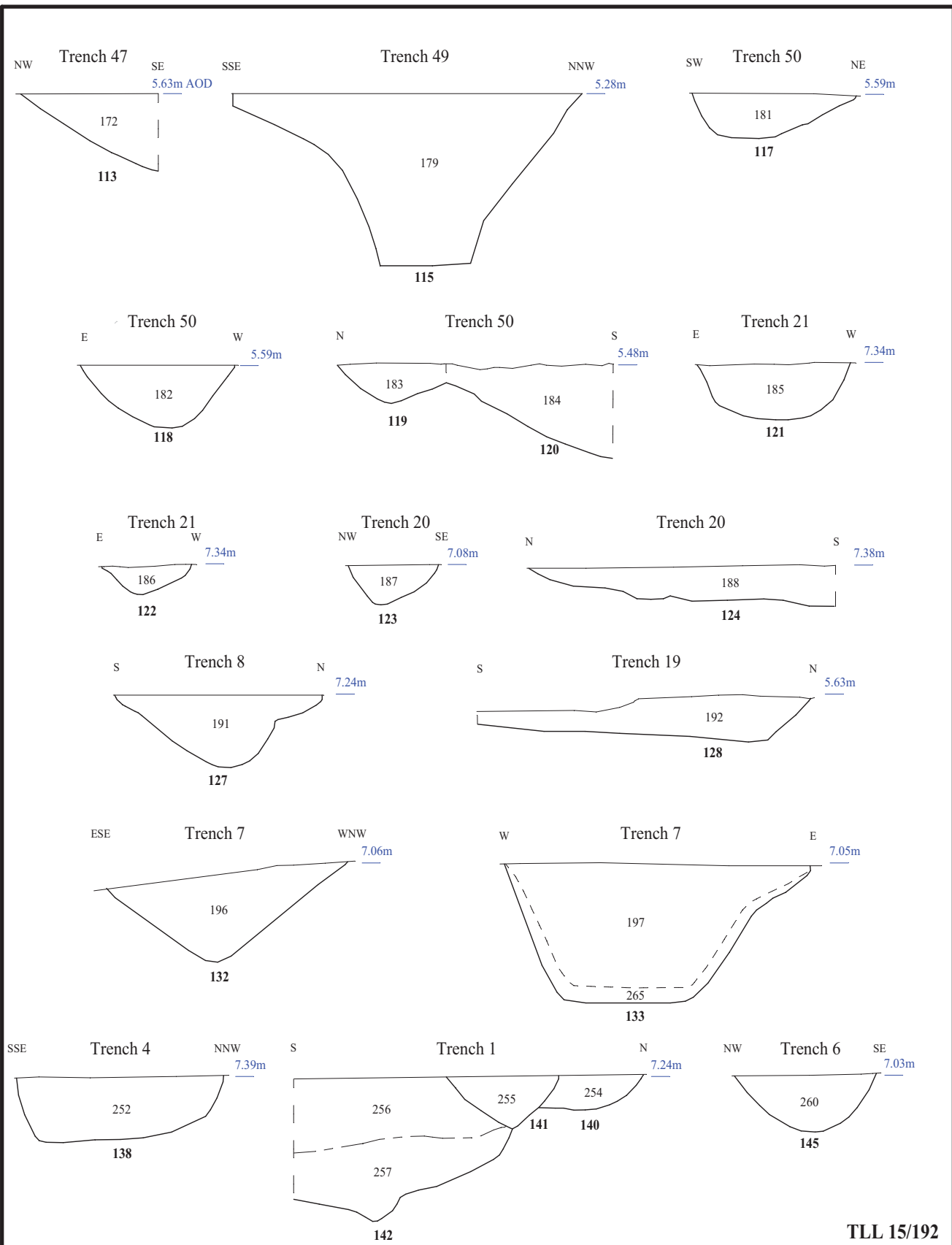


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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2015  
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Figure 17. Sections



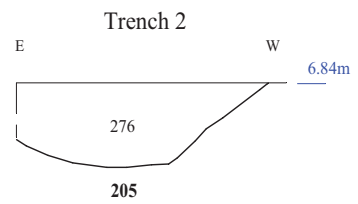
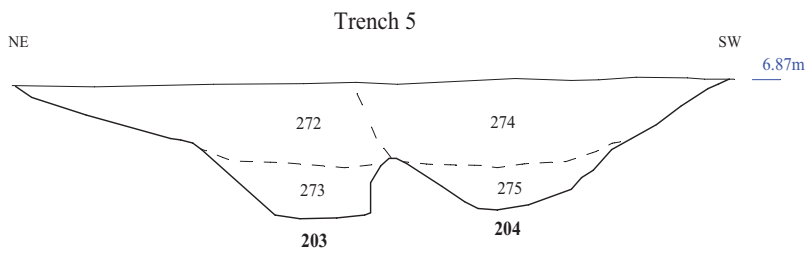
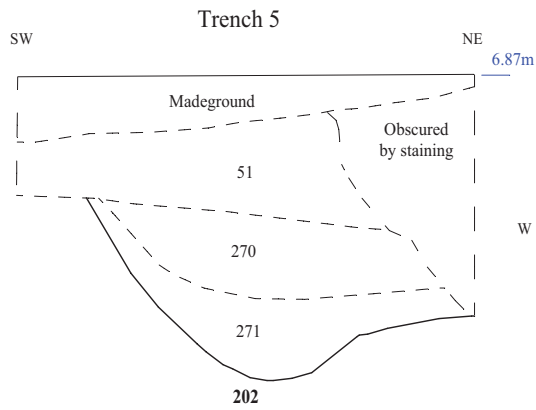
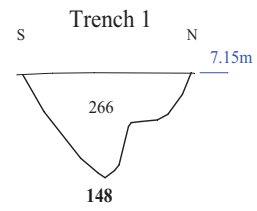
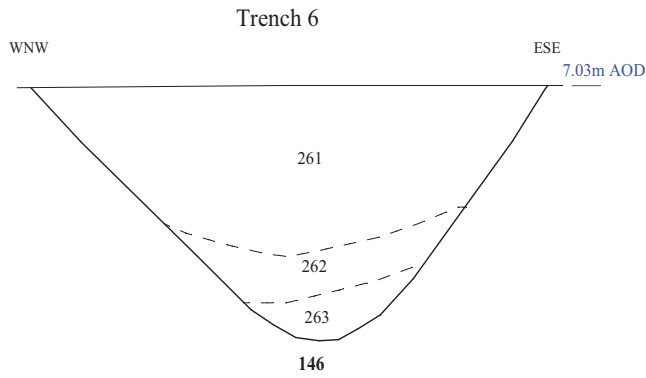


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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Figure 18. Sections



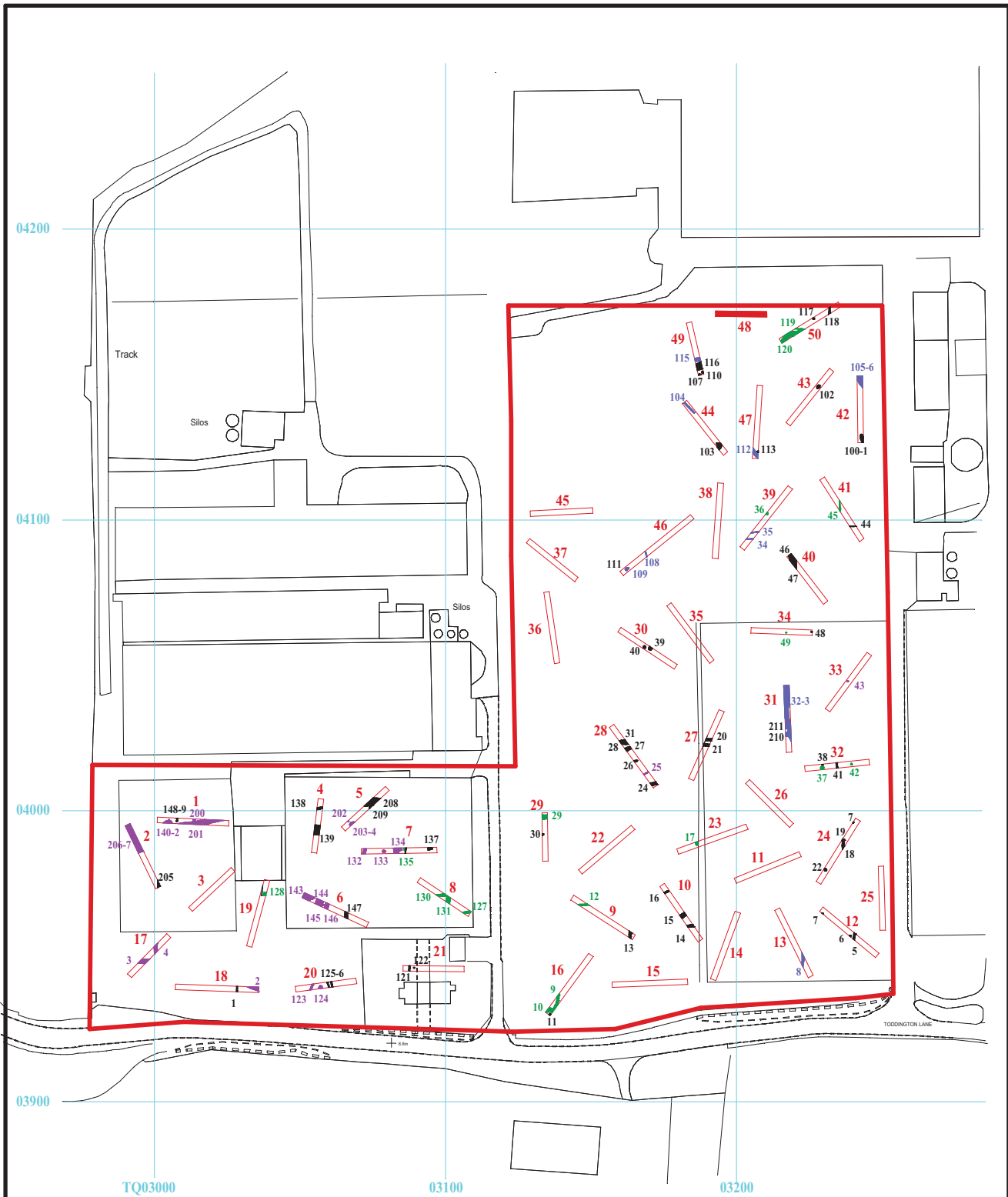


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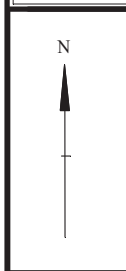
Figure 19. Sections





- 34 — Prehistoric
- 9 Iron Age
- 3 Roman

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Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 20. Dates of features.





Plate 1: Trench 1 looking east, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 2: Trench 8 looking north west, Scales 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Plates 1-2**

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Plate 3: Trench 14 looking north, Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m



Plate 4: Trench 48 looking east, Scales 2m, 1m and 0.5m

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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
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Plates 3-4

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SOUTH

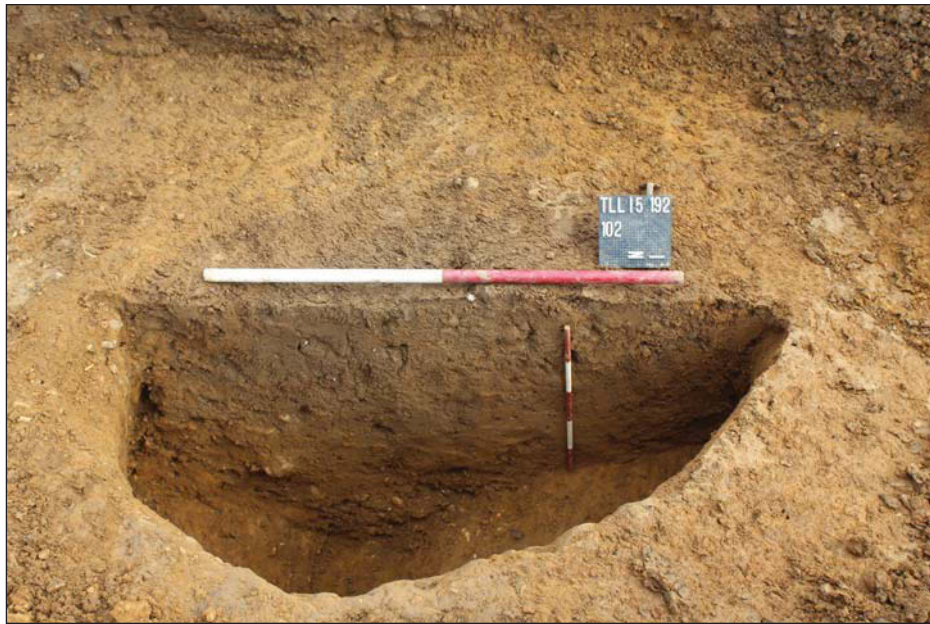


Plate 5: Trench 43 pit 102 looking east, Scales: 1m and 0.5m



Plate 6: Trench 47 pit 112 looking north west and showing cryoturbation of underlying geology, Scales: 1m and 0.5m

TLL15/192

Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation

Plates 5-6

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
SOUTH





Plate 7: Trench 50 gully 118 looking south, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 8: Trench 19 Burnt clay dump 128 looking south east, Scales: 1m and 0.3m

TLL15/192

**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation**

Plates 7-8

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
SOUTH



Plate 9: Trench 50 Pot in gully 132 looking north east, Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m

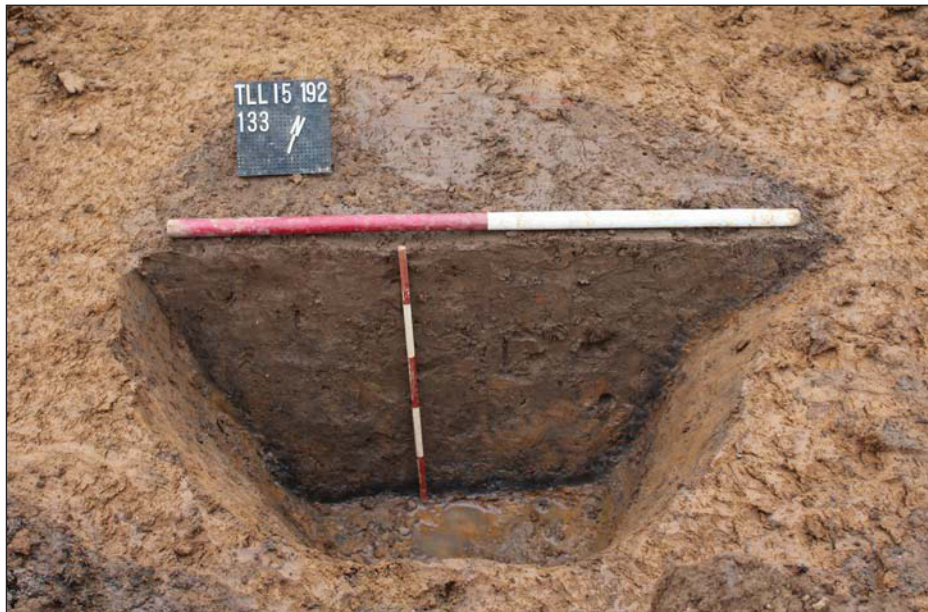


Plate 10: Trench 7 pit 133 looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.5m

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Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation

Plates 9-10

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
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Plate 11: Trench 1 pits 140-142, looking west, Scales: 1m, 0.5m and 0.1m



Plate 12: Trench 6 ditch 146 looking north, Scales: 1m and 0.5m

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**Land at Toddington Lane (Archaeological Phase 1),  
Littlehampton, West Sussex, 2015  
Archaeological Evaluation**

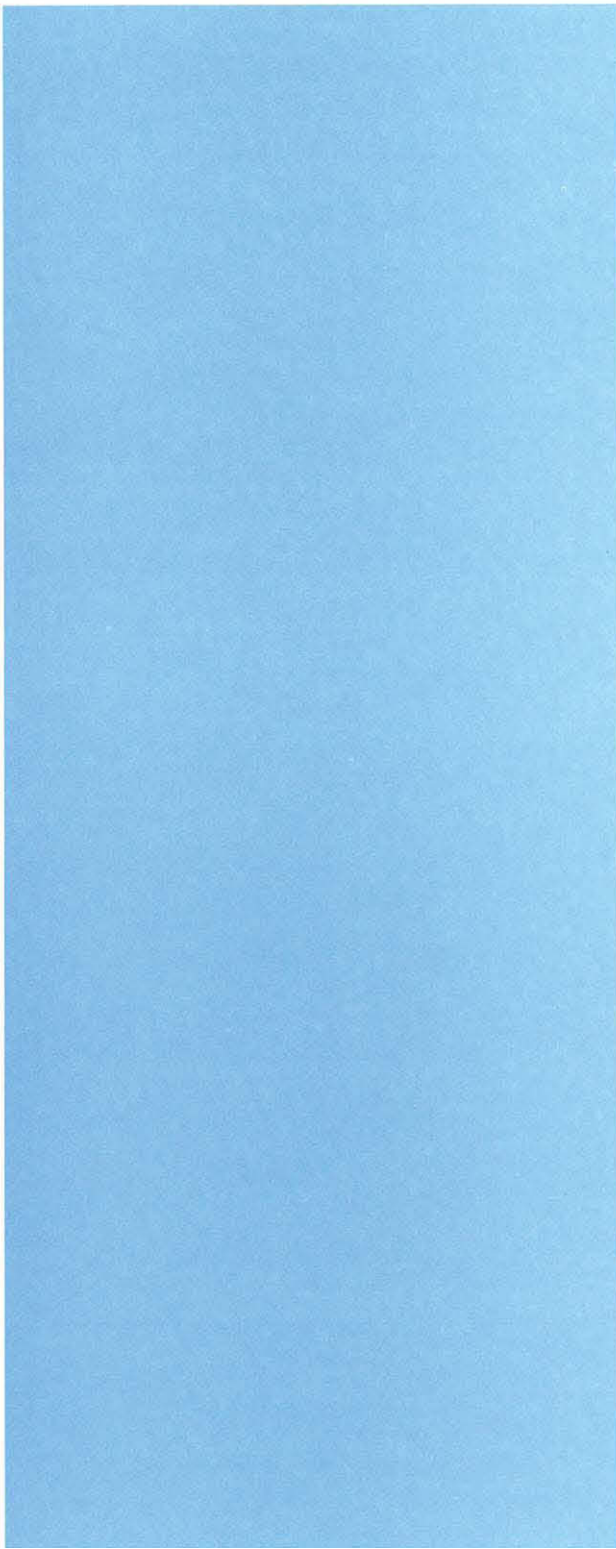
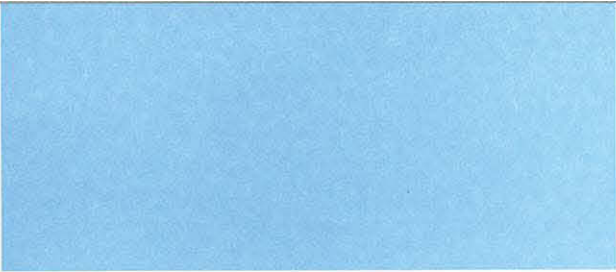
Plates 9-10

THAMES VALLEY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
SERVICES  
SOUTH

## TIME CHART

	<b>Calendar Years</b>
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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