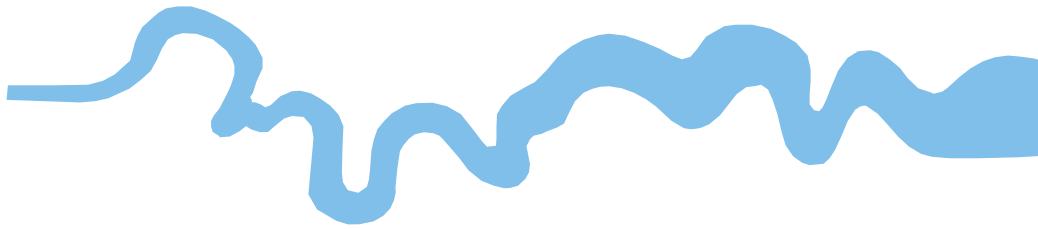


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SOUTH

**Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age Occupation at The
Paddocks, Nutbourne, Chichester, West Sussex**

An archaeological excavation

By Sean Wallis

**PNC15/232
(SU 7802 0558)**

Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age Occupation at The Paddocks, Nutbourne, Chichester, West Sussex

An Archaeological Excavation

for Pallant Homes Limited

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services

Ltd

Site Code PNC 15/232

Summary

Site name: Paddocks, Nutbourne, Chichester, West Sussex

Grid reference: SU 7802 0558

Planning reference: 16/03803/FUL

Site activity: Excavation

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: PNC 15/232

Area of site: Overall site c. 3.4 ha; Area A: 1425 sq m; Area B: 2090 sq m

Summary of results: The archaeological excavation revealed two clusters of features, one consisting mostly of pits (or tree-throws) and one mostly of postholes, which appear to form at least five roundhouses. Dating for individual features is problematic, but overall there is clearly occupation on the site, probably sporadically, from the Middle Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. Four radiocarbon dates support the ceramic chronology.

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

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Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 06.07.15 Steve Preston ✓ 19.01.18

**Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age Occupation at The Paddocks, Nutbourne,
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An Archaeological Excavation**

by Sean Wallis

with contributions by Steve Ford, Lizzi Lewins, Rosalind McKenna and Richard Tabor

Report 15/232c

Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out by TVAS (South) in the western part of an irregular parcel of land situated to the north of the A259, Nutbourne, Chichester, West Sussex (NGR: SU 7802 0558). The work was commissioned by Mr Edward Van der Wee of Pallant Homes Limited, Peregrine House, Ford Lane, Ford, Arundel, BN18 0DF.

Planning permission (16/03803/FUL) has been gained from Chichester District Council to redevelop the site for residential housing. The consent was subject to a condition (9) relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in advance of groundworks. This was 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 site was the subject of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Bermingham 2015), which was followed by a trial trench evaluation in January 2016 (Platt 2016). This report is concerned with a follow-up excavation, carried out in June 2017, which targeted features revealed in the 2016 evaluation to ensure their preservation by record. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr James Kenny, the Chichester District Council Archaeological Officer. The excavation was undertaken between 6th and 28th June 2017, and the site code is PNC15/232. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Brighton, and will be deposited at the Novium Museum, Chichester, in due course.

Topography and Geology

The site consists of a former arable field to the north of the A259, about 200m north-east of the historic core of Nutbourne, West Sussex (Figs. 1 and 2). The field is relatively flat and lies at a height of approximately 7m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of bands of (from east to west across the entire field) Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth), Head gravel, raised marine deposits and alluvium (BGS 1998). The geology recorded during the excavation generally consisted of light yellow brown clay, with varying amounts of flint gravel inclusions (Head).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site was initially highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Bermingham 2015), and subsequently confirmed by a trial trench evaluation (Platt 2016). In summary, the site is located on the archaeologically rich Sussex coastal plain, and within the hinterland of the Roman town of Chichester. However, few archaeological sites or finds are recorded within Chichester Historic Environment Record for the area around the site. The 2016 evaluation revealed clusters of pits and post-holes, probably dating from the later Bronze Age period, which were interpreted as representing one, or possibly, two, occupation sites. As a result of the evaluation, excavation was targeted at two areas where such deposits were threatened by the new development.

Objectives and methodology

The aim of the project was to excavate and record any archaeological deposits and features within two areas of the site (A and B) where features had been discovered during the evaluation.

The general objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas affected by the proposed development.
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

The project was to attempt to address the following research questions:

- What is the nature and extent of activity in the west of the site during the Bronze Age period?
- Are the sites enclosed or unenclosed and are they related to any land division features such as field systems?
- What use was made of floral and faunal resources and can these be identified and assessed from a programme of environmental sampling?
- What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the various episodes of activity on the site?

Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed by a 360° type machine. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to expose archaeologically sensitive levels under constant archaeological supervision. Following machine clearance, all investigation of archaeological levels was to be by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and in section, with excavation to an agreed sampling fraction depending on the nature and significance of the feature. A programme of environmental sampling was to be implemented should sufficient well stratified subsoil deposits be located.

The Excavation

The excavation areas were stripped by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision down to the top of the underlying natural geology, which necessitated the removal of around 0.50m of topsoil (50) and subsoil (51) deposits. The excavation areas measured a total of c. 3515 sq m in size (Area A = 1425 sq m; Area B = 2090 sq m).

A large number of archaeological features, consisting of post-holes and pits, were recorded in the excavation areas, and were sampled by hand (Appendix 1). Apart from modern field drains, no linear features were observed during the excavation. In general, the features recorded during the 2016 evaluation were not identified again during the excavation phase, probably due to the fact that they had effectively been destroyed as part of the recording process. A few features were uncovered during the excavation phase within the earlier trenches, which had not been clearly visible during the evaluation.

Results by Phase

The pottery assemblage recovered from the site suggests that the area may have been utilised for a relatively long period of time, possibly from the Middle Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. The four radiocarbon dates obtained seem to back this up, although they only span the period from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age. Phasing the site is problematic due to the paucity of diagnostic sherds within the pottery assemblage, and the fact that certain pottery styles and fabrics appear to have remained in use for long periods of time. Another factor is the large number of undated features, which make it difficult to distinguish patterns of associated post-holes and pits within the mass of discrete features recorded in the two excavation areas.

Despite these problems, it has been possible to identify three possible phases of activity on the site, although all of these overlap more than one archaeological phase to some degree. What does seem clear from the pottery assemblage however, is that activity on the site appears to stop during the Middle Iron Age. The only later pottery consisted of a few sherds of Late Iron Age material which came from the subsoil and may only represent the use of the land for agriculture. No Roman or later pottery was recorded, despite the close proximity of the probable Roman road to the south of the site. Similarly, nothing was found to suggest occupation of any kind before the Middle Bronze Age period.

Radiocarbon (C14) dates were obtained from four features, all from charcoal fragments recovered from soil samples via sieving. The features were selected because they contained charcoal and pottery. Whilst the results seem to confirm the broad timescale of occupation gleaned from the pottery assemblage, they also expose the limitations of dating prehistoric archaeological sites in this part of the UK based on ceramics alone. It is also worth noting that

although a surprising number of individual features contained pottery, this was mostly single sherds or at most three or four, which cannot be regarded as sufficient to date these individual features with confidence. However, taken together, the broad phasing at least appears likely to be reliable.

Phase 1 : Middle to Late Bronze Age

Thirty-eight features have been allocated to this period, largely based on the pottery fabrics recorded within them. The features in Area A were all interpreted as being pits or treeboles, whilst the majority of those in Area B appear to be post-holes. Most of them contain material which has traditionally been ascribed to either the Middle or Late Bronze Age, suggesting that the forms and fabrics were rather long-lived. The one exception is pit 232 which contained the remains of a single vessel, thought to date from the Middle Bronze Age. However, it is still entirely possible that all the features listed in the table below could date from the Late Bronze Age.

Two of the features (244 and 303) contained fragments of charcoal which were radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age period. Pit 244 returned a date of 1108-850 cal BC (most probably in a slightly narrower range of 1089–893 cal BC), and this feature contained the remains of a single vessel which appears to have been purposely placed in the pit. Pit 303 might be slightly earlier, as it produced a date of 1210-1013 cal BC. This feature contained over twenty sherds of pottery which, based on the fabrics, were from at least two different vessels.

It is difficult to determine exactly what is represented by the numerous post-holes in Area B. Three possible roundhouses (RH1, RH2 and RH3) dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age phase may be represented within the mass of post-holes.

RH1 appears to be made up of post-holes 319, 321, 330, 333 and 334, along with one of either 307 or 309, with 308 also a possibility although its pottery suggests it might be later. Although no trace of any post-holes in the south-west part of the arc were recorded, the remaining post-holes do make a relatively convincing circle, measuring about 8.30m in diameter. There is very little to suggest any internal structural elements, especially if post-hole 328 is regarded as being part of RH2. Six of the seven post-holes contained pottery (or 7 of 8 if 308 is included) but amounting to just 22 sherds in total (including 5 MBA sherds from 330 which may or may not be residual). The presence of a few sherds of fabric SF2 (including four in post-hole 330 and one in 321) suggests this structure belongs towards the later end of this phase.

RH2 slightly overlaps with RH1, meaning that they cannot be exactly contemporary, although ceramically indistinguishable. It is possibly represented by post-holes 304, 312, 326, 327, 328 and 332, and measures roughly 5.70m in diameter. There are gaps in the circle on the west and south-east sides. All but one of these post-holes contained pottery, amounting to 15 sherds in total.

South-east of RH1 and RH2, RH3 measures approximately 9.20m in diameter, and appears to consist of features 125, 131-3, 135, 144, 244, 248-9 and 301. It would be interesting if feature 244 was part of this structure as it was originally interpreted as being a pit, based on the fact that it contained the remains of deliberately placed vessel. Such "foundation" deposits have been recorded widely elsewhere (e.g., at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett; Chadwick 2006). However, the relatively good condition of the pottery does not suggest that a structural post was placed on top of the vessel. It is therefore possible that the pottery may instead have been placed in the post-hole after the house went out of use, as was observed at a Middle to Late Bronze Age site in Burgess Hill (Wallis 2016), possible a 'closure' deposit marking an end to a phase of occupation. As noted above, charcoal recovered from feature 244 returned a radiocarbon date placing it firmly in the Late Bronze Age. Other than the vessel in pit 244, the post-holes produced just three sherds of M/LBA pottery, and the slightly offline 249 had three sherds in a fabric likely to be of Iron Age date, suggesting it might not belong.

Features in the interior of these three possible structures are mainly undated or contain pottery later than that from the post-holes.

The activity recorded in Area A is in stark contrast to the concentration of post-holes in Area B. Most of the features in Area A were interpreted as pits based on their size, although there is a suspicion that some of them could have been treeboles. At least five of these features appear to date from the Middle to Late Bronze Age period.

Table 1: Phase 1 pits and post-holes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds / Comments</i>
38	93	Post-hole	0.50 (diameter)	0.19	Pottery.
100	155, 156	Pit	1.05 (diameter)	0.20	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
110	166	Post-hole	0.35 (diameter)	0.18	Pottery.
113	169	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.25	Pottery and burnt flint.
118	174	Post-hole	0.24 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery.
121	177	Post-hole	0.36 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
124	180	Post-hole	0.24 (diameter)	0.16	Pottery and burnt flint.
125	181	Post-hole	0.26 (diameter)	0.21	Pottery and burnt flint.
128	184	Post-hole	0.45 x 0.30	0.11	Pottery and burnt flint.
131	187	Post-hole	0.25 (diameter)	0.12	Pottery and burnt flint.
135	191	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.14	Pottery and burnt flint.
146	252	Post-hole	0.36 x 0.30	0.08	Pottery and burnt flint.
200	256	Post-hole	0.27 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery and burnt flint.
225	281	Post-hole	0.24 x 0.19	0.18	Pottery and burnt flint.
232	283	Pit	0.25 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery and burnt flint.
242	298	Post-hole	0.26 x 0.20	0.08	Pottery.
243	299	Pit	0.82 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery and burnt flint.
244	351	Pit	0.50 x 0.35	0.20	Pottery and burnt flint. Late Bronze Age C14 date.
249	356	Post-hole	0.48 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery and burnt flint.
303	359	Pit	0.70 (diameter)	0.39	Pottery, flint and burnt flint. Late Bronze Age C14 date.
304	360	Post-hole	0.26 (diameter)	0.05	Pottery and burnt flint.
309	365	Post-hole	0.33 (diameter)	0.13	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
312	368	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.07	Pottery.
319	375	Post-hole	0.35 (diameter)	0.08	Pottery.
321	377	Post-hole	0.50 (diameter)	0.18	Pottery and burnt flint.
325	381	Post-hole	0.28 x 0.25	0.11	Pottery and burnt flint. Cut by post-hole 324.
326	382	Post-hole	0.30 x 0.26	0.05	Pottery and burnt flint.
327	383	Post-hole	0.54 x 0.33	0.10	Pottery and flint.
328	384	Post-hole	0.46 x 0.42	0.10	Pottery and burnt flint.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds / Comments</i>
329	385	Post-hole	0.29 (diameter)	0.10	Pottery and burnt flint.
330	386	Post-hole	0.36 (diameter)	0.19	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
333	389	Post-hole	0.28 (diameter)	0.05	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
334	390	Post-hole	0.45 (diameter)	0.17	Pottery and burnt flint.
337	393	Pit	1.50 x 1.40	0.31	Pottery, flint and burnt flint. Truncated by field drain.
340	396	Pit	1.60 x 1.50	0.25	Pottery and burnt flint.
341	397	Pit	0.80 (diameter)	0.22	Pottery and burnt flint.
349	456	Pit	1.26 x 0.96	0.34	Pottery and burnt flint.
406	463	Pit / treebole	1.05 (diameter)	0.31	Pottery and burnt flint.

Phase 2 : Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Table 2 shows the thirty-four features which contain pottery which is traditionally believed to date from the Late Bronze Age. However, these fabrics and forms are known to have been rather long lived, so it is possible that some of the pits and post-holes are Early iron Age in date.

The features in Area A were again all interpreted as being pits, although it is possible that some of them could be treeboles. Pit 345 contained the largest assemblage of pottery recovered from any feature in Area A.

All the features from this phase in Area B appear to be post-holes, but it is difficult to identify structures within the mass of features in the area. It is possible that post-holes 102, 103, 104, 114, 115, 116, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 129 and 139 may relate to a round-house (RH4), which would measure about 8.20m in diameter. Seven of these post-holes contained pottery, but only single sherds in each. Four of these can be dated to this phase, three to the M/LBA and it is entirely plausible that all are LBA. Several possible internal features were observed, including some during the evaluation, although where finds were present, all contained M/LBA pottery and so may be earlier in date.

It is possible that two four post structures (FP1 and FP2) may date from this phase of activity, along with another feature which may have had six posts (SP1). FP1 was situated to the north-west of RH1, and made up of post-holes 130, 201, 233 and 234. The structure would have been square in plan, measuring about 2m x 2m. FP2 may have been slightly larger, and consisted of post-holes 42, 44, 103 and 111, which all contained similarly dated pottery. One of the problems with this interpretation is that the structure would have been very close to RH4, and indeed they appear to share a post-hole (103). SP1 was noted within RH3, which is thought to be earlier. It consists of post-holes 136, 137, 142, 143, 145 and 200, but is roughly square in plan, measuring approximately 2.40m by 2.20m.

Other 4-post (and 3-post) structures might be posited, especially in the south and north of Area B, but with even less confidence than the above.

Table 2: Phase 2 pits and post-holes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds / Comments</i>
29	84	Post-hole	0.50 x 0.40	0.23	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.

34	89	Post-hole	0.32 (diameter)	0.14	Pottery and burnt flint.
35	90	Post-hole	0.43 x 0.40	0.24	Pottery and burnt flint.
37	92	Post-hole	>0.40 x >0.40	0.26	Pottery. Only partially exposed within excavation area.
40	95	Post-hole	0.25 x 0.23	0.23	Pottery and burnt flint.
42	97	Post-hole	0.40 (diameter)	0.09	Pottery and burnt flint.
44	99	Post-hole	0.35 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
46	151	Post-hole	0.22 (diameter)	0.17	Pottery.
103	159	Post-hole	0.37 (diameter)	0.11	Pottery.
111	167	Post-hole	0.34 (diameter)	0.17	Pottery.
114	170	Post-hole	0.40 (diameter)	0.09	Pottery and burnt flint.
116	172	Post-hole	0.33 (diameter)	0.10	Pottery and burnt flint.
117	173	Post-hole	0.28 (diameter)	0.12	Pottery and burnt flint.
127	183	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.08	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
130	186	Post-hole	0.37 x 0.32	0.22	Pottery and burnt flint.
136	192	Post-hole	0.33 (diameter)	0.26	Pottery.
143	199	Post-hole	0.33 (diameter)	0.13	Pottery and burnt flint.
145	251	Post-hole	0.36 (diameter)	0.14	Pottery and flint.
201	257	Post-hole	0.31 (diameter)	0.24	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
229	286	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery and burnt flint.
241	297	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.19	Pottery and burnt flint.
245	352	Post-hole	0.35 x 0.30	0.13	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
302	350	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.24	Pottery and burnt flint.
305	361	Post-hole	0.22 (diameter)	0.05	Pottery and burnt flint.
308	364	Post-hole	0.32 (diameter)	0.11	Pottery.
318	374	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.06	Pottery and burnt flint.
323	379	Post-hole	0.40 (diameter)	0.26	Pottery and burnt flint.
339	395	Pit	1.60 x 1.50	0.25	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
343	399	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
345	451	Pit	1.70 x 1.16	0.36	Pottery and burnt flint. Truncated by field drain.
346	452, 454	Pit	1.30 x 1.15	0.42	Pottery and burnt flint.
400	457	Pit / treebole	1.10 (diameter)	0.23	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
409	466	Pit	0.50 x 0.45	0.07	Pottery and burnt flint.
410	467	Pit	0.50 (diameter)	0.09	Pottery and burnt flint.

Phase 3 : Early Iron Age to Middle Iron Age

Out of the three possible phases of activity identified on the site, the least prolific seems to be the period covering the Early to Middle Iron Age. Although only seven features were allocated to this phase (Table 3), it is possible that some of the Phase 2 features may be Early Iron Age in date.

Just one feature from this phase was recorded in Area A, but pit 344 did return a radiocarbon date of 753–412 cal BC (and most likely within a shorter span at the later end of the range of 594–412 cal BC). The feature was chosen for C14 dating due to the amount of charcoal within its fill, most unlikely to be intrusive. However, the pottery recovered from it (26 sherds) would traditionally have been regarded as being Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date.

In Area B, it is possible that post-holes 30, 31, 36, 41 and 45 may represent the northern section of a roundhouse (RH5), measuring about 9.30m in diameter. A radiocarbon date was obtained from post-hole 41, giving a date of 727–382 cal BC, but almost certainly at the end of this range at 542–382 cal BC.

Table 3: Phase 3 pits and post-holes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds / Comments</i>
41	96	Post-hole	0.30 (diameter)	0.26	Pottery and burnt flint. Early Iron Age C14 date.
45	150	Post-hole	0.22 (diameter)	0.32	Pottery and burnt flint.

107	163	Pit	0.60 x 0.53	0.31	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
202	258	Post-hole	0.64 (diameter)	0.16	Pottery and burnt flint. Residual Bronze Age pottery ?
240	296	Post-hole	0.20 (diameter)	0.13	Pottery and burnt flint.
311	367	Post-hole	0.40 x 0.30	0.08	Pottery and burnt flint.
336	392	Post-hole	0.25 (diameter)	0.15	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
344	450	Pit	0.35 (diameter)	0.16	Pottery, flint and burnt flint. Middle Iron Age C14 date.

Finds

Pottery by Richard Tabor

The later prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 640 sherds weighing 4462.5g giving a mean sherd weight of 7g. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or other diagnostic features, including surface treatments in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010).

Despite the quantity of sherds there were relatively few with diagnostic form and those often small so that attribution to several phases has been based on fabric alone. This has given phases of Middle Bronze, Middle to Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, Early to Middle Iron Age, and Late Iron Age. The Middle to Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age phases are the best substantiated. Minor fabrics have then been allocated to earlier or later phases by their co-occurrence with the major fabrics, SF4 and SF2 and by representation in other assemblages within the locality or region.

Middle Bronze Age

Two coarse flint fabrics with a more laminate structure than all other material from the site, F1 and F2, have been allocated to this phase by analogy with fabrics from other sites on the West Sussex coastal plain (Appendix 2) (Seager Thomas 2008, 31). Most of them, however, as well as all the sherds in the flint and grog fabric, FG1, are unstratified. Three sherds in F2 were amongst larger sherds found along with the Late Bronze fabric SF2 in pit 100, hence may be residual. Coarse and very coarse flint characterized Deverel-Rimbury pottery at Littlehampton and possibly Chichester Road, Selsey (Seager Thomas 2010c, 1; Timby 2005, 77). Only one fabric was from a context which was demonstrably not residual. Some 96 lower wall and base sherds (786g) in FG5 were exclusive to pit 232. The angle of the simple base appeared to be approximately 70° from horizontal, although reconstruction was insufficient to determine this with confidence. It is likely to derive from a bucket form vessel and as such fits within the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. However, the longevity of the form would not exclude a date as late as the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. Grog tempering features in Deverel-Rimbury pottery in East Sussex but rarely in the western county so it would be unusual here and an earlier date cannot be excluded (Seager Thomas 2008, 31). Two sandy flint fabrics, SF1 and especially SF4, may have straddled the Middle and Late Bronze Age. It is notable that

although SF4 and SF2 are the dominant and most widely dispersed fabrics within the assemblage, occurring respectively in 35 and 47 different discrete features; they co-occur in only ten features. A Deverel-Rimbury assemblage from Littlehampton was made up of sandy flint wares (Seager Thomas 2010c, 1).

Middle Bronze Age: flint

F1 (coarse) Moderately hard, grey fabric with buff red to grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including poorly-sorted moderate fine (<1mm) fine and sparse medium (<2mm) and coarse (<8mm) burnt sub-angular flint. Hackly fracture.

F2 (coarse) Moderately hard, grey to pink silty fabric with buff pink to grey exterior and buff pink to dark grey interior surfaces including poorly-sorted sparse fine (<1mm) fine and sparse to patchily moderate coarse (<6mm) burnt sub-angular flint. Hackly laminate fracture.

Middle Bronze Age: grog and flint mixtures

FG1 (medium / coarse) Light grey to pink, slightly micaceous, sandy fabric with buff pink to grey surfaces including moderate to common fine (<1mm) sparse to moderate medium (<2mm) and sparse to patchily moderate coarse (<4mm) burnt sub-angular flint and sparse rounded fine to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) grog. May include reddish brown iron oxides (<2mm).

FG5 (coarse) Moderately hard, grey, sandy fabric with buff orange exterior and grey interior grey surfaces including poorly sorted moderate fine (<1mm) and medium (<2mm) to sparse coarse (<8mm) and rarely larger burnt angular flint and sparse medium (<2mm) to coarse (<4mm) grog.

Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

To highlight potential development over time the fabrics have been divided into Middle to Late and Late Bronze Age groups (Appendix 3). As suggested above it is likely that the inception of SF4 predates that of SF2 but both are comparable with sandy flint-gritted pottery from Chichester Road, although that assemblage also suffered from the scarcity of sherds with diagnostic form (Timby 2005, 77-8). The only fabric with traces of burnishing, SF2a, is restricted to two contexts, once with single sherds in SF4 and SF2 and once with ten sherds exclusively in SF4. The mixture comprising SF2a would be highly unusual in a burnished vessel of the Late Iron Age but typical of Deverel-Rimbury Globular Urns. Burnishing during the Late Bronze Age is less frequent but given the lack of evidence for earlier fine wares on the site that date is preferred. Grog and flint mixtures have been noted at Woodgate and Yapton, between Chichester and Littlehampton, in both plain and developed plain ware assemblages and in developed plain ware pottery from Yapton (Raymond 2014, 23; Hamilton 2004, 25-6; Seager Thomas 2008, fig. 9, 18).

Middle to Late Bronze Age: sand and flint

SF1 (medium) Moderately hard, slightly micaceous, sandy grey fabric with buff brown to buff red exterior and grey interior surfaces including poorly sorted sparse fine (<1mm), rare to sparse medium (<2mm) and coarse (<8mm) burnt angular flint and rare to sparse red iron oxides (<2mm).

SF4 (medium / coarse) Hard, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with moderate poorly-sorted fine to medium (<2mm) and sparsely coarse (<8mm) burnt angular flint and rare to sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm).

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: flint and organic mixture

CF1 (medium) Moderately hard dark grey fabric with buff pink to grey surfaces including sparse fine to medium (2mm long) linear carbonised material and rare long (1mm x <10mm) carbon-stained impressions and sparse fine and medium (<2mm) burnt angular flint and sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<2mm).

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: sand and flint

SF2 (medium) Hard, slightly micaceous sandy grey fabric with oxidised red to grey exterior and buff to grey interior surfaces including moderate to abundant moderately well-sorted fine to medium (<2mm) and rarely coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint and rare to sparse reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm). May also include carbonised traces of organic material. Surfaces may be smoothed.

SF2a (medium) Hard, grey, slightly micaceous sandy fabric with oxidised red to grey exterior and buff to grey interior surfaces including moderately well-sorted moderate to common fine to medium (<2mm) and rarely coarse (<4mm) burnt angular flint and rare reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm). Burnished or smoothed exterior.

SF3 (medium) Moderately hard sandy grey fabric with buff orange to grey surfaces including abundant moderately-sorted fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) burnt angular flint and rare iron oxides (<2mm).

SF5 (medium) Moderately hard, slightly micaceous sandy grey fabric with grey to occasionally buff pink exterior and grey interior surfaces including moderate to common moderately-sorted fine (<1mm), rarely medium (<2mm) burnt angular flint. Smoothed exterior and sometimes interior surfaces.

Two expanded rims, one everted (Fig. 12: 1), one upright (Fig. 12: 2) are probably from shouldered jars whilst an incurved rim may be from an ovoid jar (Fig. 12: 3) or from a closed bowl. A straight-walled rim sherd (Fig. 12: 4) may derive from a late bucket form jar but is more likely to be of similar general form to thicker dishes or bowls (Fig. 12: 5, 6). Two further bowls are hemispherical (Fig. 12: 7, 8) and two others with short, everted necks are closed (Fig. 12: 9, 10). The rims from the two tripartite jars and the ovoid vessel are in the relatively coarse fabric SF4 whereas all but one of the bowl forms are in the finer SF2, possibly indicative of preferential selection of materials based on use. The curvature on the lower part of the everted jar rim sherd implies that the neck is fairly short but there is not enough of the upright jar rim to gauge its length. Short everted jar rims with or without expansion are typical in Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware and developed assemblages (Seager Thomas 2008, fig. 8, 2, 6, 10; 2003, fig. 1, 6) as are incurved rims on high-shouldered ovoid jars (Seager Thomas 2008, fig. 8, 1, 7, 12). Hemispherical and straight-sided dishes occur in plain ware assemblages but tend to be more frequent in jars of the developed phase (Seager Thomas 2008, 40, fig. 8, 15; fig. 9, 19, 21). Short, everted bowl rims also occur in both phases in Sussex if rarely in the earlier phase (Seager Thomas 2008, 40, fig. 8, 4).

One base angle sherd has relatively weak finger-moulded expansion (Fig. 12: 11) but in five other instances finger-pinching has a given a marked effect (Fig. 12: 12, 13, 14). 124 sherds in SF4, probably all from the same vessel, (Fig. 12: 13) in post hole 244, gave the most complete lower profile. The gritted underside, upward drag-marks on the exterior and marked pinched-out expansion of the base are entirely characteristic of Post Deverel-Rimbury plain ware assemblages, occurring less frequently in developed assemblages. The full combination can be found at Runnymede Bridge and two of the three elements are combined on sherds from Yapton (Needham 1996, 11,

fig. 74, P727; Hamilton 2004, 36, fig. 12, 12 and 15). On the coastal plain of Sussex expansion of the base is most marked both in frequency and form in plain ware vessels (Seager 2008, 40, fig. 8, 7 and 10; 2010a, fig. 3) and includes gritted undersides (Seager Thomas 2010a, fig. 2, 13). Similar drag marks were noted on a gritted base at Selsey, although its simple angle may explain carbon dates closer to the middle of the millennium (Timby 2005, 79-81, fig. 6, 7). Gritting was exclusive to bases in SF4, and also present on sherds from pit 243 and post hole 137. Basal expansion and drag marks occurred in both fabrics SF4 and SF2.

The only decoration in the assemblage comprised deep finger-tip impressions on a single shoulder or cordon sherd in SF4 (Fig. 12: 15). Impressions occur sparsely in the pre-developed phase of the plain ware assemblage but it would be more typical of either Deverel-Rimbury or developed Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery.

Iron Age

Of nine stratified contexts from which pottery designated as Iron Age was obtained, material from post holes 240, 249, 336 and 311 was not associated with sherds in fabrics allocated to the later Bronze Age phases (Appendix 4). It is possible that all of this material may itself be of the earlier phase, excepting a single demonstrably Late Iron Age or Roman quartzitic sherd (from the subsoil). Shelly fabrics are generally Iron Age or predate the Middle Bronze Age in this area but a single vesicular sherd was found in the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age assemblage at Woodgate (Raymond 2014, 26). A group of 44 small sherds in sandy vesicular fabric ShS1 from post hole 343 were from the shoulder and neck of a vessel with a sinuous profile consistent with an Early to Middle Iron Age jar but a Bronze Age date cannot be excluded. The combination of grog and flint formed small parts of the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age assemblages at Woodgate (Raymond 2014, 26; Lyne 2014, 28). The finer grog and flint fabrics, FG2, FG4 and especially the burnished FG3 are loosely comparable with Woodgate's Middle Iron Age smoothed slipped ware, MIA9, but the combination was not noted in the Late Iron Age assemblage (Lyne 2014, 28). A very small rim sherd in FG4 is probably from a fine bowl likely to date to the earlier part of the period.

Early to Middle Iron Age: Shell/fossiliferous limestone

Sh1 (medium / coarse) Moderately soft, vesicular grey fabric with buff pink surfaces including common to abundant medium (<2mm) to coarse (<8mm) sub-rounded and sub-angular voids probably resulting from the weathering out of calcareous material.

ShS1 (medium) Moderately soft, grey, slightly vesicular, very sandy fabric with buff pink to grey surfaces including poorly sorted sparse fine to medium (<2mm) and rare plate fossil shell and rarely fine rounded quartz (<1mm) rare to sparse iron oxides (<1mm) and rare coarse sub-angular red sandstone (<6mm). Sub-rounded and sub-angular voids probably resulting from the weathering out of calcareous material.

Early to Middle Iron Age: grog and flint

FG2 (fine / medium) Moderately hard, grey, sandy fabric with buff orange to grey exterior and grey to dark grey interior surfaces including moderate to common fine (<1mm) to and sparse to patchily moderate medium (<2mm) burnt sub-angular flint and sparse to moderate sub-rounded fine (grog), sparse medium (<2mm) and rarely coarse (<4mm) sub-rounded grog.

FG3 (fine / medium) Moderately hard, dark grey fabric with dark grey surfaces including sparse fine (<1mm) to rare medium (<2mm) sub-angular flint and sparse rounded fine and medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) rounded grog. Burnished exterior.

FG4 (fine / medium) Moderately hard, sparsely micaceous silty sandy, grey fabric with grey reddish brown exterior and buff pink interior surfaces including rare to sparse fine (<1mm) and rare medium (<2mm) sub-angular flint and sparse to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular fine to medium (<2mm) grog. May include reddish brown iron oxides (<2mm).

fGQ1 (fine / medium) Moderately hard, sparsely micaceous sandy, grey fabric including rare to sparse fine (<1mm) and rare medium (<2mm) sub-angular flint, rare medium quartz grains (<0>5mm) and moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular fine (<1mm) and rare to sparse medium (<2mm) grog.

Later Iron Age: quartz / sand

Q1 (medium) Moderately hard, dark grey fabric with dark grey surfaces including abundant well-sorted fine sub-rounded and sub-angular (<0.5mm) and sparse medium rounded (<1mm) quartz and sparse angular fine (<1mm), rare to sparse medium and rarely coarse flint (<4mm). May include reddish brown iron oxides (<1.5mm). Possibly a South-East Dorset product.

Discussion

The diagnostic sherds from Nutbourne offer a distinct contrast with those of the developed plain ware assemblage from recent evaluations and excavations at Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, exemplifying the chronological shift in Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery from plain wares (*c.* 1150–950 BC), through developed plain wares (950–800 BC) to decorated wares (800–500BC) (Seager Thomas 2008, table 1; Tabor forthcoming). Radiocarbon dates at 2 sigma of 1120–820 cal BC for gritted and expanded bases at Yapton and, from much further afield, at South Cadbury, Somerset, of 1111–912 cal BC for substantial bowl and dish fragments within a plain ware jar fit best with the earlier dating in the present case (Place 2004, 5; Needham *et al.* 2012, 477, table 2). The radiocarbon dates at similar probability of 1210–1013 cal BC and 1108–850 cal BC for, respectively, pit 303 and posthole 244 here, broadly represent early and late Plain ware assemblage dates. Both include significant amounts of sherds in SF4 but the presumably earlier material from the pit includes a greater number of sherds in SF2. The longevity of the latter fabric is supported by Early to Middle Iron Age dates for charcoal from posthole 41 and pit 344.

Few conclusions can be drawn from the possible pre-Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery from the site. The former may be residual or simply evidence for the persistence of coarse flint gritted fabrics into the Late Bronze Age. Similarly, fabrics which appear to be later may have had an earlier inception in this instance or some may be intrusive. However, the Late Bronze Age assemblage is interesting both for exemplifying pottery of a particular phase at around the turn of the 1st millennium BC and for the unusual prevalence of bowl forms.

Animal Bone by Lizzi Lewins

Soil conditions on the site meant that bone generally did not survive and, given the fact that all the archaeological features recorded on the site are well over two thousand years old, it is not surprising that no bone fragments were

recovered during the excavation. However, a single sheep/goat molar, weighing 5g, was recovered from a soil sample from Middle to Late Bronze Age pit 100 (155). No further analysis was possible.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 39 struck flints was recovered from the site (Appendix 5). Thirty-six of these were flakes. The remainder comprised two spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm) and a nodule with one flake removed. The latter was made on a nodule that had previously broken on a flaw before the flake was produced. The two fragments of the nodule refitted. One flake had been burnt and a spall was lightly patinated a blue grey colour. One flake appears to be an attempt to rejuvenate the striking platform of a core. Where cortex is remaining the material is made from good quality flint locally available.

The flints are not chronologically distinctive but are probably of Bronze Age date broadly contemporary with the pottery that several are associated with.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Over 1000 fragments of burnt flint, weighing over 30kg, were recovered during the excavation (Appendix 6). Most of the excavated features contained fragments, which reinforces the idea that the site was occupied during the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods. None of the fragments had been worked.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the largest assemblages came from the larger pits in Area A, with over 4.5 kg of fragments being retrieved from pit 341 (397) alone.

Despite the large amount of burnt flint recovered, no features such as burnt mounds were recorded, from which such material might have derived. If any such had existed in the past, it is likely that they would have been situated closer to the Ham Brook watercourse which runs close to the western boundary of the site.

Environmental Samples by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling implemented during the excavation included the collection of soil samples from 29 sealed contexts (in addition to those from the evaluation), which were processed by standard wet-sieving procedures. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the archive. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.

Charred plant macrofossils other than charcoal were not present in any of the samples. Charcoal fragments were present in most of the samples in widely varying quantities. The majority of the fragments were too small to

enable fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Identifiable remains were however present in small amounts in eleven samples (Appendix 7) but even within these, most fragments were unidentifiable.

The total range of taxa comprises willow / poplar (*Salix / Populus*), *Quercus* (oak), hazel (*corylus avellana*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). Willow / poplar is the most abundant identifiable charcoal, and it was recorded in four of the samples. Oak was recorded in six of the samples but in very low numbers, together with a small amount of hazel in three samples and ash in one sample. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel wood obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species, or were the only species readily available for use. However, as the samples are so small nothing of great interpretative value can be gained. The identified taxa are not considered to be proportionately representative of the availability of wood resources in the environment in a definitive sense, and are possibly reflective of particular choice of fire-making fuel from these resources.

Radiocarbon dating

Four samples of unidentified wood charcoal were sent to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University Belfast for accelerated mass spectrometer radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive: in summary the laboratory considered the results reliable. The results have been calibrated using CALIB rev. 7.0 (in conjunction with data from Stuiver and Reimer 1993) and are presented in Appendix 8, quoted as relative area under the probability curve at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence).

Conclusion

The excavation revealed a large number of archaeological features, which seem to represent prehistoric activity in two distinct areas (A and B) of the overall development site. These two areas were previously identified during trial trench evaluation. The complete lack of any linear features indicates that the site was unenclosed throughout the prehistoric period.

Pottery was recovered from a large proportion of the features recorded, but most contexts contained four or fewer sherds, with 34 contexts having just one each. An attempt has been made to divide the features into three phases, although these overlap to some degree: for example, almost all the features with Iron Age pottery also contained Late Bronze Age (or earlier) sherds. What does seem clear however, is that activity on the site spanned a long period, possibly from the later part of the Middle Bronze Age up to the Middle Iron Age. The four radiocarbon dates obtained from the site do not contradict this theory, as they span the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age.

The nature of prehistoric activity seems to have been markedly different in the two excavation areas. The natural geology in the northern end of Area A contained more clay than elsewhere on the site and, as a result, was

quite soft when freshly stripped. Instead of actual 'settlement', the activity seems to have largely consisted of the digging of pits. The reason for this is unclear as, whilst some of the pits are reasonably large, none are particularly deep. Some of the features in this area were not very well defined, and the natural geology did seem to be "disturbed" to some extent, especially compared to the areas to the south. Some of the features were interpreted as treeboles during the excavation, and it is possible that many more of the "pits" in this area could have originated in the same way. As a result, it is possible that many of the features in Area A may represent a small group of trees, exploited from the Middle Bronze Age onwards, and with the finds ending up in the treeboles following some form of ritual.

In contrast to the "pits" recorded in Area A, most of the features in Area B were interpreted as being post-holes. It may be significant that they seem to be positioned within a relatively narrow (*c.* 20m) strip running approximately north to south. This strip seems to run roughly parallel to a watercourse to the west of the site, known as Ham Brook. It is therefore likely that this brook may have been a prominent landscape feature in the past, and that activity was purposely restricted to the drier area to the east. An historic map from the late 18th century certainly suggests this, as the brook is clearly depicted along with its floodplain, which runs right up to the edge of the present site. Although fragments of fire cracked flint were recovered from a large proportion of the features, there was no evidence of any burnt mounds being present in the area excavated.

The sheer number of post-holes in Area B, along with the problems in dating them accurately, makes it difficult to identify possible structures. However, it is possible to discern a number of circles within the mass of post-holes, which may represent roundhouses. Two of these (RH1 and RH3) appear to date from phase covering the period from the Middle to the Late Bronze Age, along with a smaller structure (RH2). A radiocarbon date, from a pit that possibly forms part of RH3, indicates a Late Bronze Age date. Another possible roundhouse (RH4) can be speculated for the phase covering the period from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age, along with several small rectangular structures (FP1, FP2 and SP1).

Continued occupation into the Late or Middle Iron Age is suggested by RH5, which was partially exposed in the south-west corner of Area B.

To place the site in a wider context, Southern English Later Bronze Age settlement displays a wide range of occupation site form. Sometimes this comprises just single roundhouses as at Gosport or Westhampnett (Hall and Ford 1994; Chadwick 2006), sites with a greater or lesser degree of enclosure as at North Bersted or Ford, (Taylor et al 2014 fig.20; Place 2004), or large enclosures, ringworks or proto-hillforts (Adkins and Needham 1985) and burnt mounds as at Patchling (Stevens 1997). Another form is that of unenclosed, dense and quite large spreads of pits and postholes, perhaps with some roundhouses and four-posters but lacking any obvious organised layout.

Such sites are recorded at Selsey (Hammond and Preston 2005), and further afield at Ringwood, Hampshire (Coles and Ford 2016), Knights Farm, Berkshire (Bradley et al 1980) and Roundhouse Farm, Wiltshire (Cass et al 2015). It is this latter group that the site at The Paddocks belongs.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
1	52	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
2	53	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
3	54	Pit		Recorded during evaluation.
4	56	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
5	57, 58	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
6	59	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
7	60	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
8	61	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
9	62	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
10	63	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
11	64	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
12	65	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
13	67	Ditch		Recorded during evaluation.
14	68	Pit	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
15	69, 70	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
16	71, 72	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
17	73	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
18	74	Post-hole		Recorded during evaluation.
19	55, 66	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
20	75	Pit		Recorded during evaluation.
21	76	Ditch		Recorded during evaluation.
22	77, 78	Ditch		Recorded during evaluation.
23	79	Pit		Recorded during evaluation.
24	80	Post-hole	Bronze Age	Pottery. Recorded during evaluation.
25	81	Treebole		Recorded during evaluation.
26	82	Gully		Recorded during evaluation.
27	83	Ditch		Recorded during evaluation.
28	-	Ditch		No excavated. Recorded during evaluation.
29	84	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
30	85	Post-hole	Undated	
31	86	Post-hole	Undated	
32	87	Post-hole	Undated	
33	88	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
34	89	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
35	90	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
36	91	Post-hole	Undated	
37	92	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery.
38	93	Post-hole	Middle to Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
39	94	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
40	95	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
41	96	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery, burnt flint and C14 date.
42	97	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
43	98	Post-hole	Undated	
44	99	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
45	150	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
46	151	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery.
47	152	Post-hole	Undated	
48	153	Post-hole	Undated	
49	154	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
100	155, 156	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
101	157	Post-hole	Undated	
102	158	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
103	159	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery.
104	160	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
105	161	Post-hole	Undated	
106	162	Post-hole	Undated	
107	163	Pit	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
108	164	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
109	165	Post-hole	Undated	
110	166	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
111	167	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery.
112	168	Post-hole	Undated	
113	169	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
114	170	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
115	171	Post-hole	Undated	
116	172	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
117	173	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
118	174	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
119	175	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
120	176	Post-hole	Undated	
121	177	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
122	178	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
123	179	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
124	180	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
125	181	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
126	182	Post-hole	Undated	
127	183	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
128	184	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
129	185	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
130	186	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
131	187	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
132	188	Post-hole	Undated	
133	189	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
134	190	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
135	191	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
136	192	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery.
137	193	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
138	194	Post-hole	Undated	
139	195	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
140	196	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
141	197	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
142	198	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
143	199	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
144	250	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
145	251	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and flint.
146	252	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
147	253	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
148	254	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
149	255	Post-hole	Undated	
200	256	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
201	257	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
202	258	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint. Some residual BA pot ?
203	259	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
204	260	Post-hole	Undated	
205	261	Post-hole	Undated	
206	262	Post-hole	Undated	
207	263	Post-hole	Undated	
208	264	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
209	265	Post-hole	Undated	
210	266	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
211	267	Post-hole	Undated	
212	268	Post-hole	Undated	
213	269	Post-hole	Undated	
214	270	Post-hole	Undated	
215	271	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
216	272	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
217	273	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
218	274	Post-hole	Undated	
219	275	Post-hole	Undated	
220	276	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
221	277	Post-hole	Undated	
222	278	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
223	279	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
224	280	Post-hole	Undated	
225	281	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
226	282	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
227	284	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
228	285	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
229	286	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
230	287	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
231	288	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
232	283	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
233	289	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
234	290	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
235	291	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
236	292	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
237	293	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
238	294	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
239	295	Post-hole	Undated	
240	296	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
241	297	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence / comments</i>
242	298	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
243	299	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
244	351	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint. C14 date.
245	352	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
246	353	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
247	354	Post-hole	Undated	
248	355	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
249	356	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
300	357	Post-hole	Undated	
301	358	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
302	350	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
303	359	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint. C14 date.
304	360	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
305	361	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
306	362	Post-hole	Undated	
307	363	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
308	364	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery.
309	365	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
310	366	Post-hole	Undated	
311	367	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
312	368	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
313	369	Post-hole	Undated	
314	370	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
315	371	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
316	372	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
317	373	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
318	374	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
319	375	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery.
320	376	Post-hole	Undated	
321	377	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
322	378	Post-hole	Undated	
323	379	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
324	380	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
325	381	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
326	382	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
327	383	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and flint.
328	384	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
329	385	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
330	386	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
331	387	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
332	388	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
333	389	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
334	390	Post-hole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
335	391	Post-hole	Undated	
336	392	Post-hole	Early - Middle Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
337	393	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
338	394	Post-hole	Undated	Burnt flint.
339	395	Pit	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
340	396	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
341	397	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
342	398	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
343	399	Post-hole	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
344	450	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint. C14 date.
345	451	Pit	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
346	452, 454	Pit	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
347	453	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
348	455	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
349	456	Pit	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
400	457	Pit	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery, flint and burnt flint.
401	458	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
402	459	Pit / treebole	Undated	Burnt flint.
403	460	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
404	461	Pit / treebole	Undated	Burnt flint.
405	462	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
406	463	Pit / treebole	Middle - Late Bronze Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
407	464	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
408	465	Pit	Undated	Burnt flint.
409	466	Pit	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
410	467	Pit	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Pottery and burnt flint.
411	468	Pit / treebole	Undated	Burnt flint.
412	469	Pit / treebole	Undated	Burnt flint.

APPENDIX 2: Distribution of Middle Bronze Age pottery fabrics by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	F1		F2		FG1		FG5		Total		<i>Mean</i>
		<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>
	51	9	47			13	29			22	76	3.5
100	56	3	20							3	20	0.7
232	283							96	786	96	786	8.2
330	386			5	17					5	17	3.4
	Total	12	67	5	17	13	29	96	786	126	881	7.0

APPENDIX 3: Distribution of Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery fabrics by context

Cut	Deposit	Middle to Late Bronze Age						Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age						Total		Mean Wt(g)		
		SF1		SF4		CF1		SF2		SF2a		SF3		SF5			No.	Wt(g)
		No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)			
29	84							1	5							1	5	5.0
34	89							4	31							4	31	7.8
35	90							3	8							3	8	2.7
37	92							1	23							1	23	23.0
38	93							2	58							5	81	16.2
40	95							1	12							1	12	12.0
41	96							11	23							11	23	2.1
42	97							1	7							1	7	7.0
44	99							2	4							3	6	2.0
45	150							1	2							1	2	2.0
46	151							2	7							2	7	3.5
100	155							4	54							4	54	13.5
103	159							1	10							1	10	10.0
107	163							4	69							4	69	17.3
110	166															13	126	9.7
111	167							1	6							1	6	6.0
113	169							1	9							1	9	9.0
114	170							1	6							1	6	6.0
116	172							1	3							1	3	3.0
117	173							1	18							1	18	18.0
118	174															1	19	19.0
121	177							1	4							1	4	4.0
124	180							1	7							1	7	7.0
125	181	1	7													1	7	7.0
127	183							1	23							1	23	23.0
128	184							1	13							1	13	13.0
130	186							1	12							1	12	12.0
131	187							1	3							1	3	3.0
135	191							1	4							1	4	4.0
136	192							6	28							6	28	4.7
143	199							1	3							1	3	3.0
145	251							2	2							2	2	2.0
146	252							1	2							1	2	2.0
200	256							1	6							1	6	6.0
201	257							2	2							2	2	2.0
202	258							4	12							9	62	6.9
225	281							1	4			1	4			1	4	4.0
229	286							1	5							1	5	5.0
234	290							1	2							1	2	2.0
241	297							13	53							13	53	4.1
242	298							5	30							5	30	6.0
243	299							1	5							4	13	3.3

Cut	Middle to Late Bronze Age				Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age										Total	Mean Wt(g)						
	SF1	SF4	CF1	SF2	SF2a	SF3	SF5	SF2		SF2a		SF3		SF5								
Deposit	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)
244	351		124	1329															124	1329	10.7	
245	352																		1	1	1.0	
302	350																		1	1	1.0	
303	359		8	117															24	216	9.0	
304	360		2	14															2	14	7.0	
305	361																		1	4	4.0	
308	364																		2	70	35.0	
309	365		2	2															2	2	1.0	
312	368		1	11															1	11	11.0	
318	374																		3	4	1.3	
319	375		1	14															1	14	14.0	
321	377		2	10															3	18	6.0	
323	379																		1	3	3.0	
324	380		3	21															4	27	6.8	
325	381		1	1															1	1	1.0	
326	382		2	47															3	50	16.7	
327	383		3	39															3	39	13.0	
328	384		6	31															6	31	5.2	
329	385		2	7															4	13	3.3	
330	386																		4	18	4.5	
333	389		3	40															3	40	13.3	
334	390		4	28															4	28	7.0	
337	393		4	11.5															7	13.5	1.9	
339	395																		6	29	4.8	
340	396		4	8															11	59	5.4	
341	397		21	102.5															23	115.5	5.0	
343	399																		3	12	4.0	
344	450																		25	54	2.1	
345	451																		34	136	4.0	
346	452																		1	1	1.0	
349	456		2	12															8	53	6.6	
400	457																		2	5	2.5	
406	463																		10	46	4.6	
409	466																		2	7	3.5	
410	467																		1	5	5.0	
			3	19	245	2220	2	2	166	973	4	17	26	48	1	2		452	3293	7.3		

APPENDIX 4: Distribution of possible Iron Age pottery fabrics by cut and deposit

		Early to Middle Iron Age												Late IA		Total		Mean
Cut	Deposit	Sh1		ShS1		FG2		FG3		FG4		fQG1		Q1		No	Wt(g)	Mean
		No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)	No	Wt(g)			
	51													1	14	1	14	14.0
45	150											1	2			1	2	2.0
107	163					1	22									1	22	22.0
202	258							1	9							1	9	9.0
225	281									1	4					1	4	4.0
234	290	2	1													2	1	0.5
240	296	2	1													2	1	0.5
249	356									3	7					3	7	2.3
311	367					5	55									5	55	11.0
336	392									1	1					1	1	1.0
343	399			44	137											44	137	3.1
Total		4	2	44	137	6	77	1	9	2	12	1	2	1	14	57	241	4.2

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Struck Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>fill</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Flake</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Tested nodule</i>
	51	Subsoil	1		
9	62	Post-hole	1		
10	63	Post-hole	1		
14	68	Pit	2		
23	79	Pit	1		
29	84	Post-hole	1		
44	99	Post-hole	1		
100	155	Pit	2	1 (1 patinated)	1
100	156	Pit	2		
107	163	Pit	1		
121	177	Post-hole	1		
127	183	Post-hole	1	1	
145	251	Post-hole	1		
201	257	Post-hole	1		
234	290	Post-hole	1(burnt)		
245	352	Post-hole	1		
249	356	Post-hole	1		
303	359	Pit	2		
309	365	Post-hole	2		
327	383	Post-hole	1		
330	386	Post-hole	1		
333	389	Post-hole	2		
336	392	Post-hole	1		
337	393	Pit	2		
339	395	Pit	1		
343	399	Post-hole	1		
344	450	Pit	1 (core rejuvenation flake)		
400	457	Pit	2		

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
29	84		Post-hole	58
33	88		Post-hole	65
34	89		Post-hole	269
35	90		Post-hole	164
39	94		Post-hole	37
40	95		Post-hole	126
41	96		Post-hole	477
42	97		Post-hole	285
44	99		Post-hole	112
45	150		Post-hole	88
49	154		Post-hole	152
100	155		Pit	445
100	156		Pit	93
102	158		Post-hole	15
104	160		Post-hole	5
107	163		Pit	651
108	164		Pit	630
113	169		Post-hole	146
114	170		Post-hole	9
116	172		Post-hole	6
117	173		Post-hole	22
119	175		Post-hole	82
121	177		Post-hole	152
122	178		Post-hole	185
123	179		Post-hole	32
124	180		Post-hole	14
125	181		Post-hole	126
127	183		Post-hole	116
128	184		Post-hole	11
129	185		Post-hole	59
130	186		Post-hole	575
131	187		Post-hole	89
133	189		Post-hole	22
134	190		Post-hole	238
135	191		Post-hole	136
137	193		Post-hole	20
139	195		Post-hole	119
140	196		Post-hole	21
141	197		Post-hole	43
142	198		Post-hole	10
143	199		Post-hole	99
144	250		Post-hole	34
146	252		Post-hole	53
147	253		Post-hole	266
148	254		Post-hole	44
200	256		Post-hole	70
201	257		Post-hole	798
202	258		Post-hole	138
203	259		Post-hole	42
208	264		Post-hole	328
210	266		Post-hole	9
215	271		Post-hole	27
216	272		Pit	355
217	273		Post-hole	141
220	276		Post-hole	7
222	278		Post-hole	6
223	279		Post-hole	50
225	281		Post-hole	16
226	282		Post-hole	100
227	284		Post-hole	436
228	285		Post-hole	71
229	286		Post-hole	92
230	287		Post-hole	112
231	288		Post-hole	65
232	283		Pit	9
233	289		Post-hole	53

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
234	290		Post-hole	121
235	291		Post-hole	71
236	292		Post-hole	34
237	293		Post-hole	289
238	294		Post-hole	93
240	296		Post-hole	21
241	297		Post-hole	553
243	299		Pit	356
244	351		Pit	131
245	352		Post-hole	137
246	353		Post-hole	92
248	355		Post-hole	71
249	356		Post-hole	27
301	358		Post-hole	18
302	350		Post-hole	58
303	359		Pit	324
304	360		Post-hole	47
305	361		Post-hole	88
307	363		Post-hole	12
309	365		Post-hole	35
311	367		Post-hole	36
314	370		Post-hole	8
315	371		Pit	240
316	372		Pit	369
317	373		Post-hole	1
318	374		Post-hole	4
321	377		Post-hole	136
323	379		Post-hole	17
324	380		Post-hole	223
325	381		Post-hole	1061
326	382		Post-hole	140
328	384		Post-hole	86
329	385		Post-hole	53
330	386		Post-hole	56
331	387		Post-hole	78
332	388		Post-hole	74
333	389		Post-hole	65
334	390		Post-hole	124
336	392		Post-hole	12
337	393		Pit	448
338	394		Post-hole	90
339	395		Pit	175
340	396		Pit	967
341	397		Pit	4543
342	398		Pit	307
343	399		Post-hole	68
344	450		Pit	414
345	451		Pit	863
346	452		Pit	378
347	453		Pit	352
348	454		Pit	1090
349	456		Pit	697
400	457		Pit	483
401	458		Pit	659
402	459		Pit / treebole	28
403	460		Pit	548
404	461		Pit / treebole	488
405	462		Pit	1232
406	463		Pit / treebole	240
407	464		Pit	229
408	465		Pit	704
409	466		Pit	605
410	467		Pit	34
411	468		Pit / treebole	257
412	469		Pit / treebole	140

APPENDIX 7: Charcoal

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

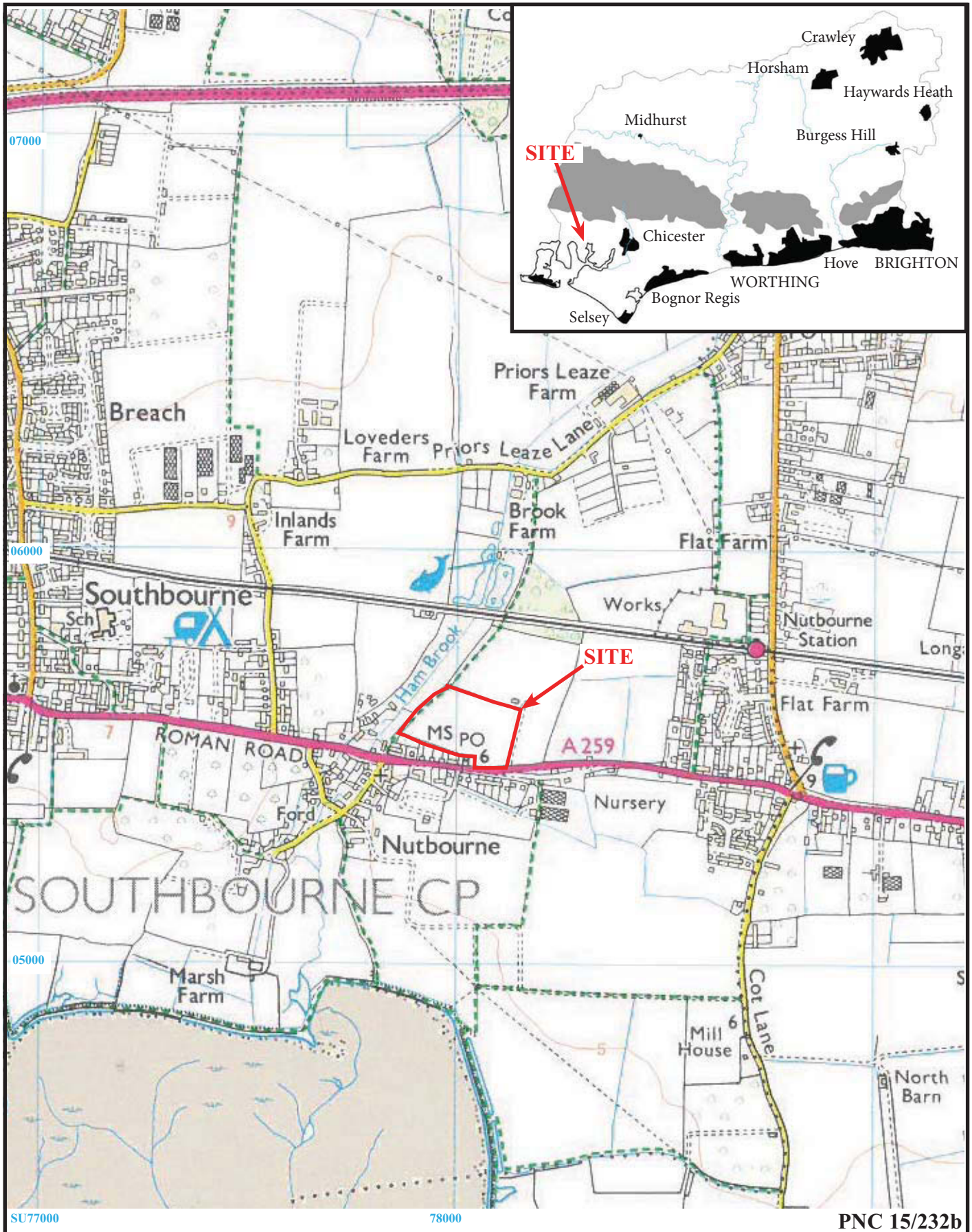
	<i>Sample</i>	14	19	20	29	30	31
	<i>Feature</i>	105	149	200	302	303	244
	<i>Context</i>	161	255	256	350	359	351
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Post-hole	Post-hole	Post-hole	Post-hole	Pit	Post-hole
	<i>No. frags</i>	50+	7	5	12	50+	17
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	32	11	11	8	15	19
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	3	2	-
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	50	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	1	1	-	4	8
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	-	6	4	9	42	9

	<i>Sample</i>	34	35	36	37	38
	<i>Feature</i>	340	341	344	345	346
	<i>Context</i>	396	397	450	451	452
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags</i>	4	28	100+	3	1
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	25	17	26	9
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	5	-	-
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	6	15	1	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	1	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	3	22	80	2	-

APPENDIX 8: Radiocarbon dating

Calibrations used CALIB rev. 7.0 (in conjunction with data from Stuiver and Reimer 1993) and are quoted as relative area under the probability curve at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence). Most likely calibrated date range is **highlighted**.

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (cal BC)</i>	<i>Probability</i>
UBA35568	Pit 244, fill 351	Charcoal	0.7042 ± 0.0035	2817 ± 40	1108–1099	0.009
					1089–893	0.962
					875–850	0.029
UBA35569	Pit 303, fill 359	Charcoal	0.6958 ± 0.0028	2914 ± 32	1210–1013	1.000
UBA35570	Pit 344, fill 450	Charcoal	0.7371 ± 0.0027	2450 ± 29	753–681	0.283
					669–610	0.159
					594–412	0.558
UBA35571	Post-hole 41, fill 96	Charcoal	0.7447 ± 0.0032	2368 ± 35	727–716	0.012
					706–694	0.014
					542–382	0.975

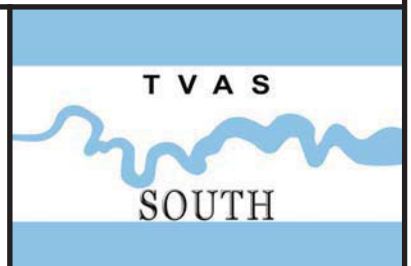


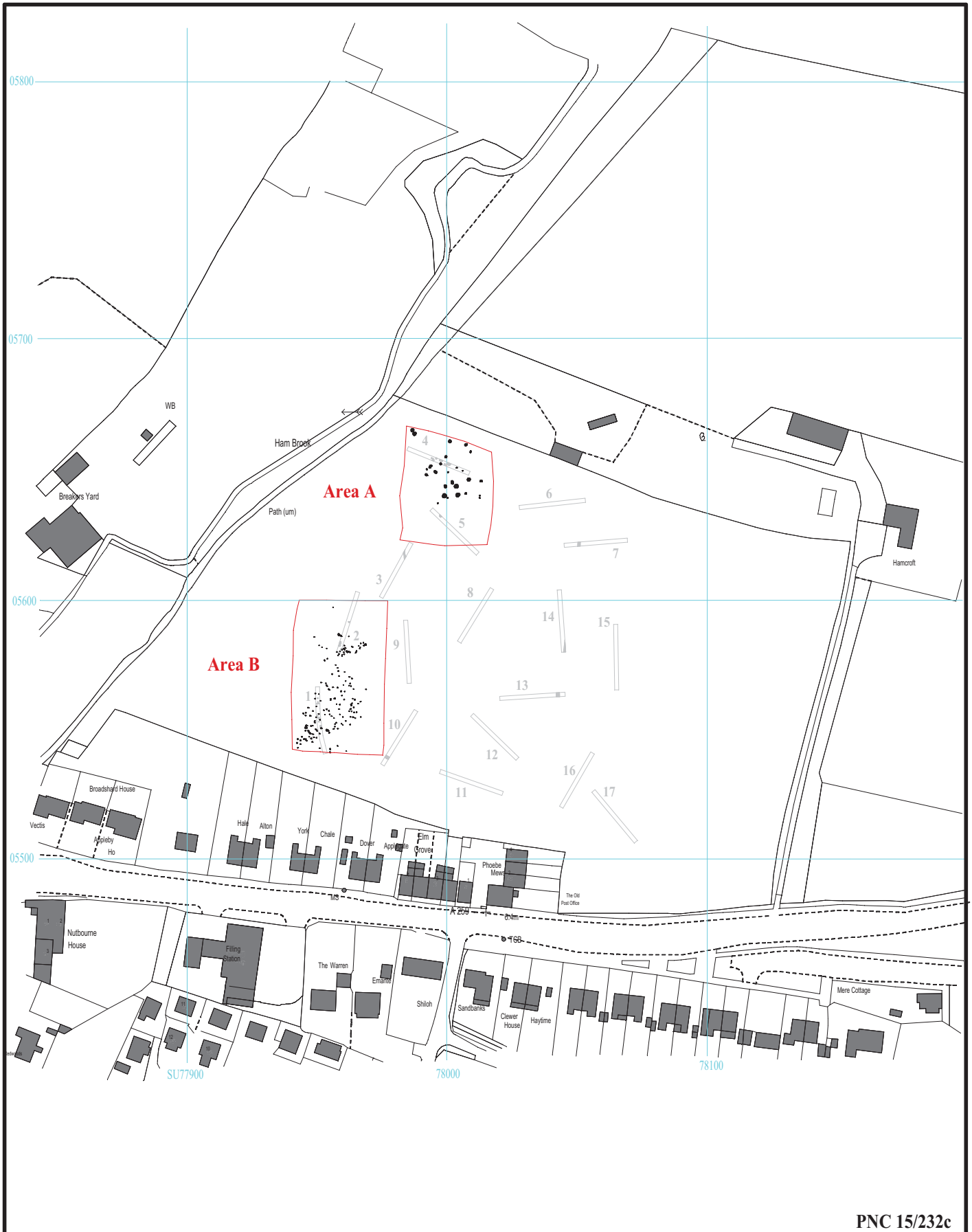
PNC 15/232b

**The Paddock, Nutbourne,
Chichester, West Sussex, 2017
Archaeological Excavation**

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

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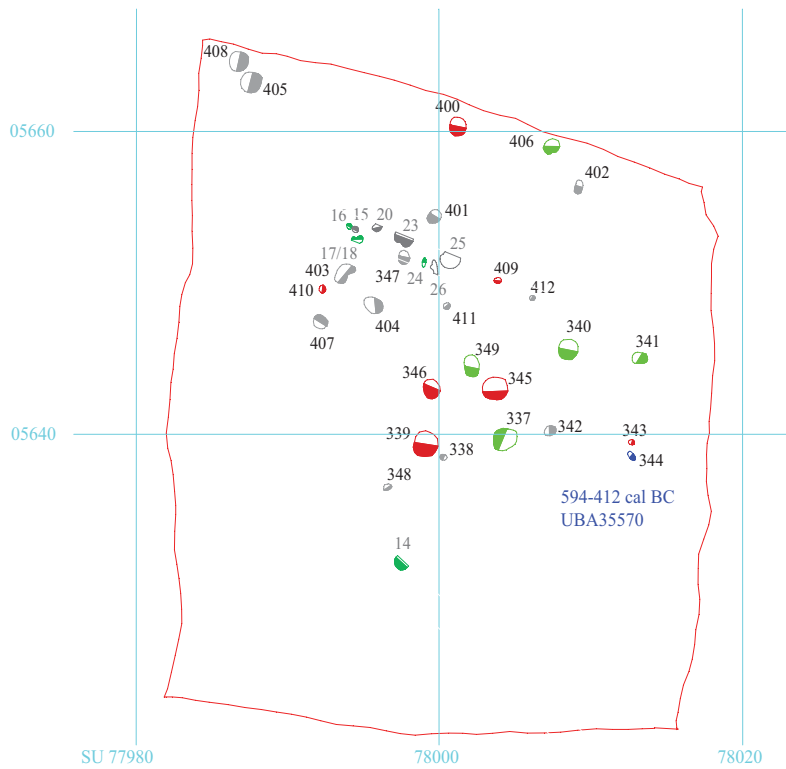


PNC 15/232c

**Paddocks, Nutbourne,
Chichester, West Sussex, 2017
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing excavation areas.





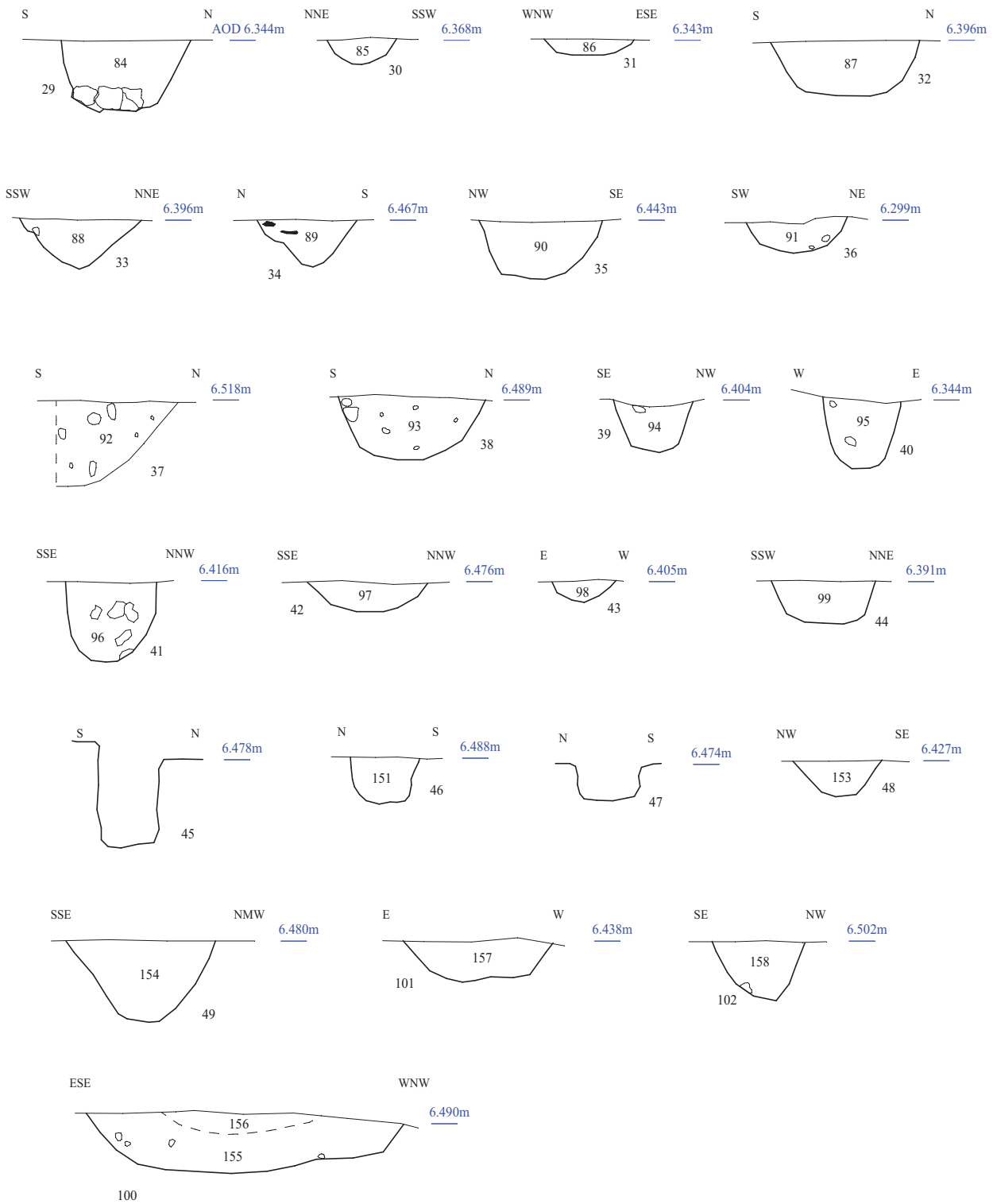
- Bronze Age features (from evaluation)
- Middle - Late Bronze Age
- Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
- Early - Middle Iron Age
- Undated

PNC 15/232c

**Paddocks, Nutbourne,
Chichester, West Sussex, 2017
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 3. Excavation Area A.



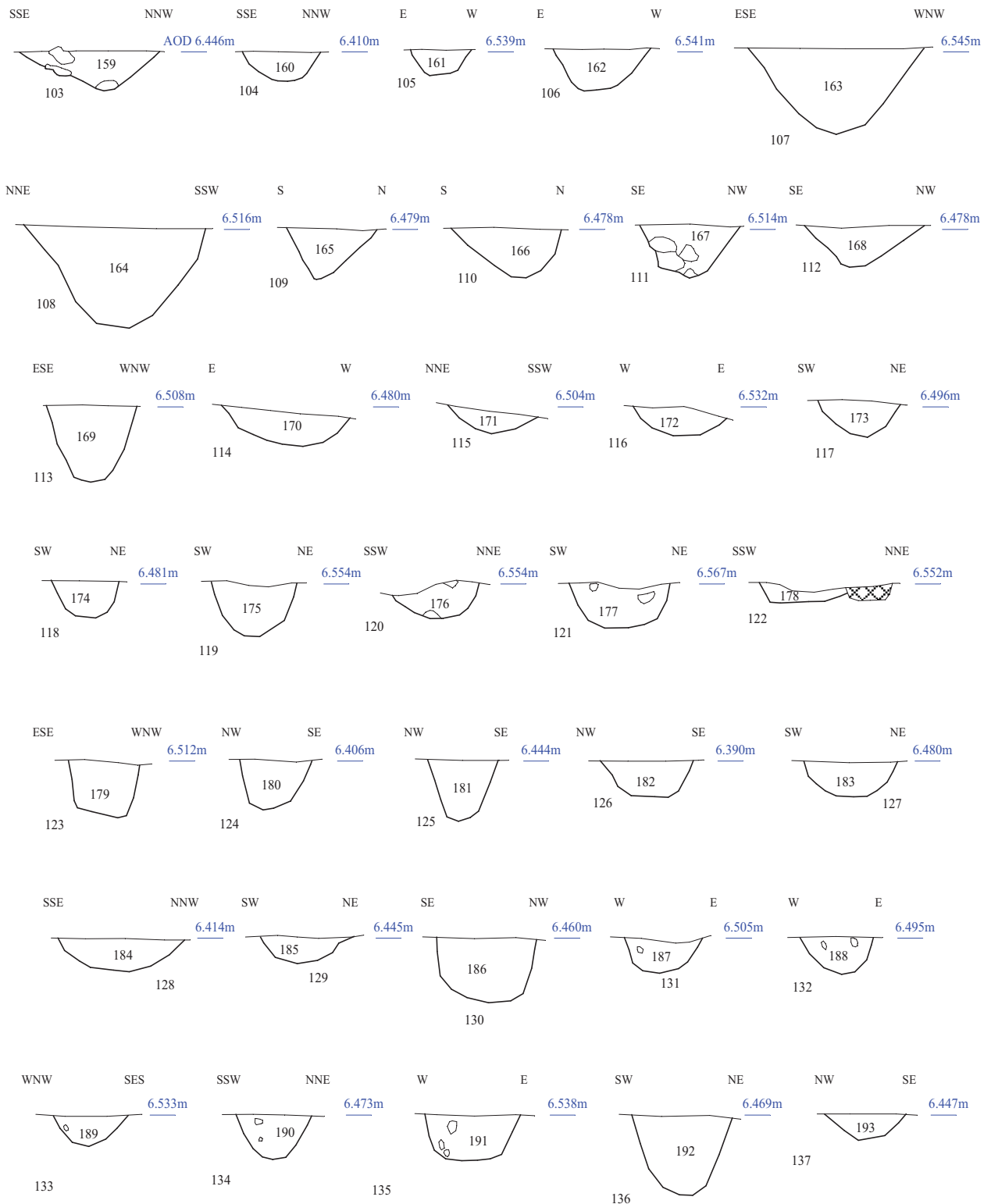


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Figure 5. Sections.

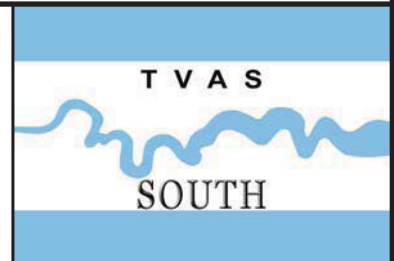


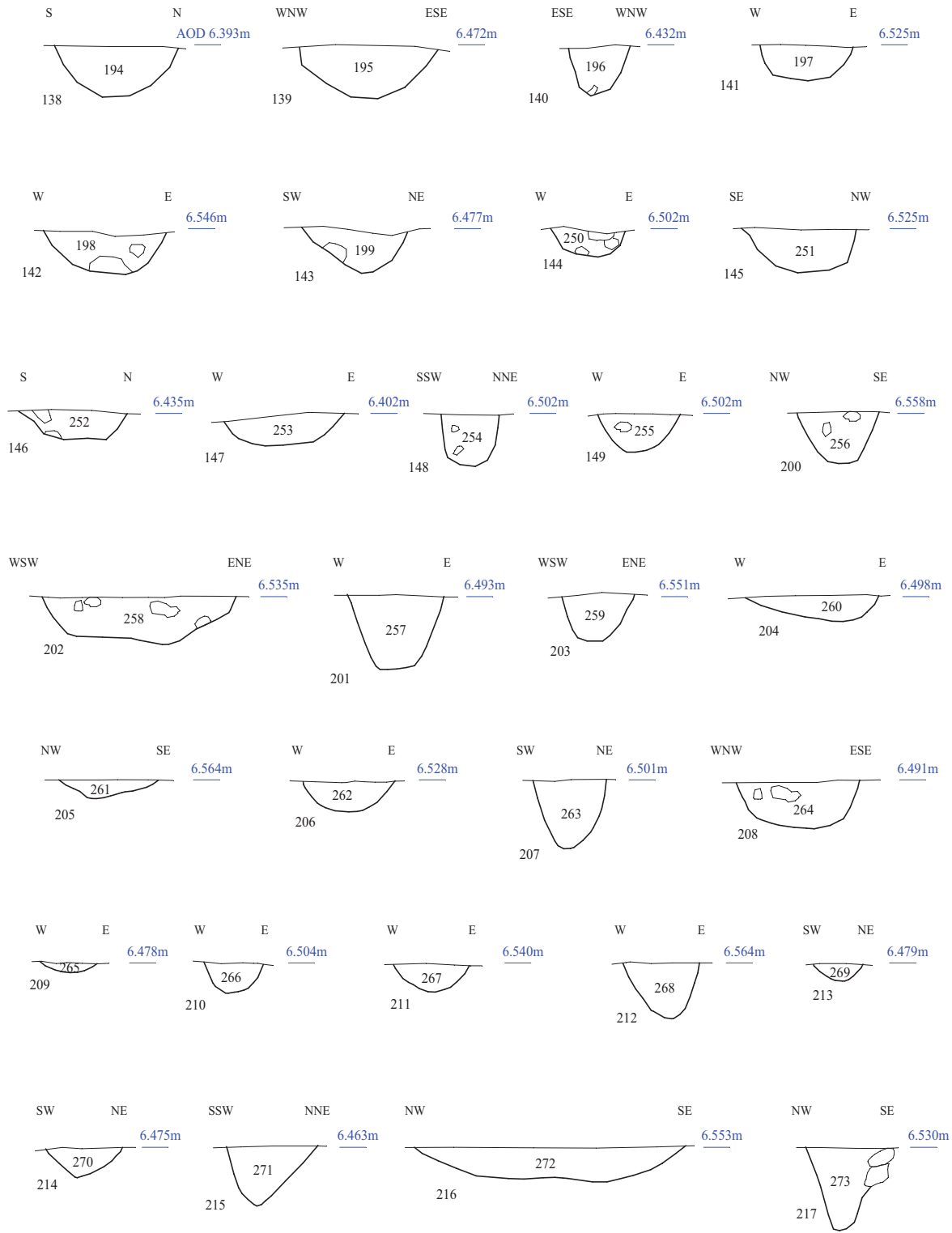


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Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 6. Sections.

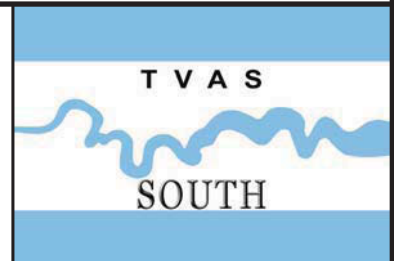


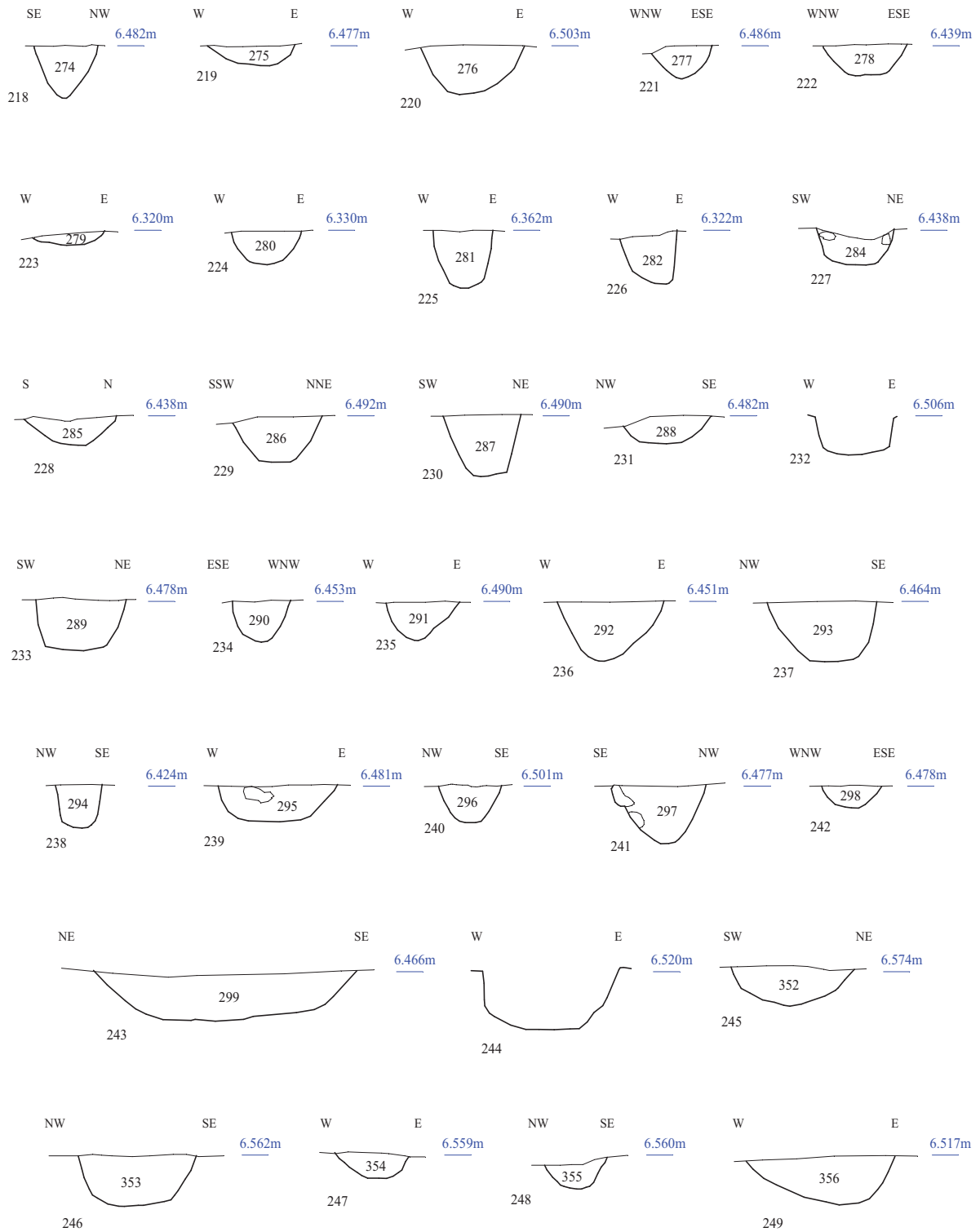


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Figure 7. Sections.

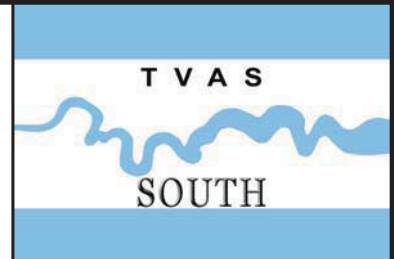


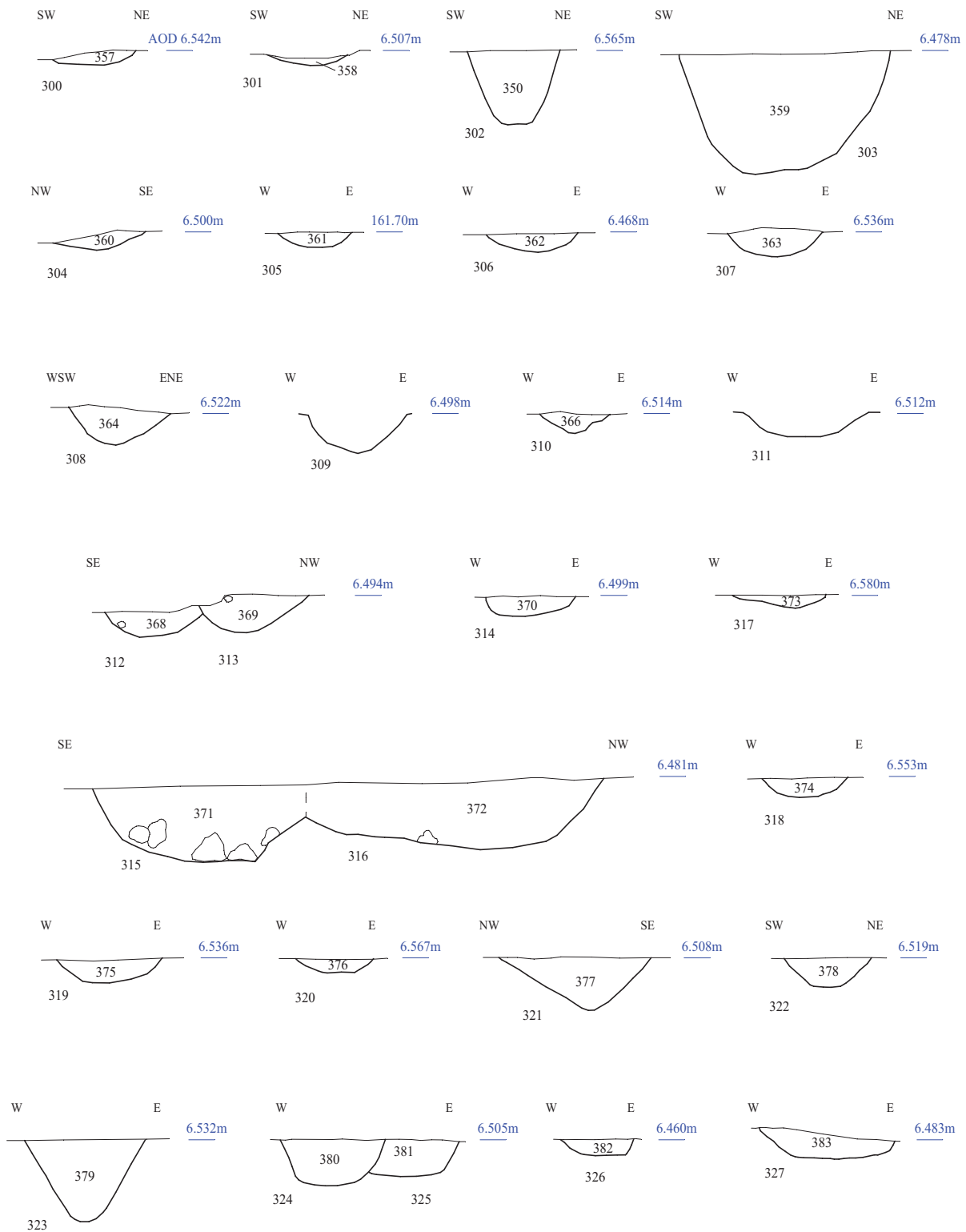


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Figure 8. Sections.

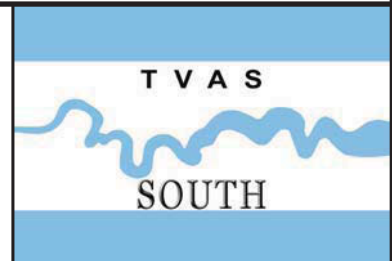


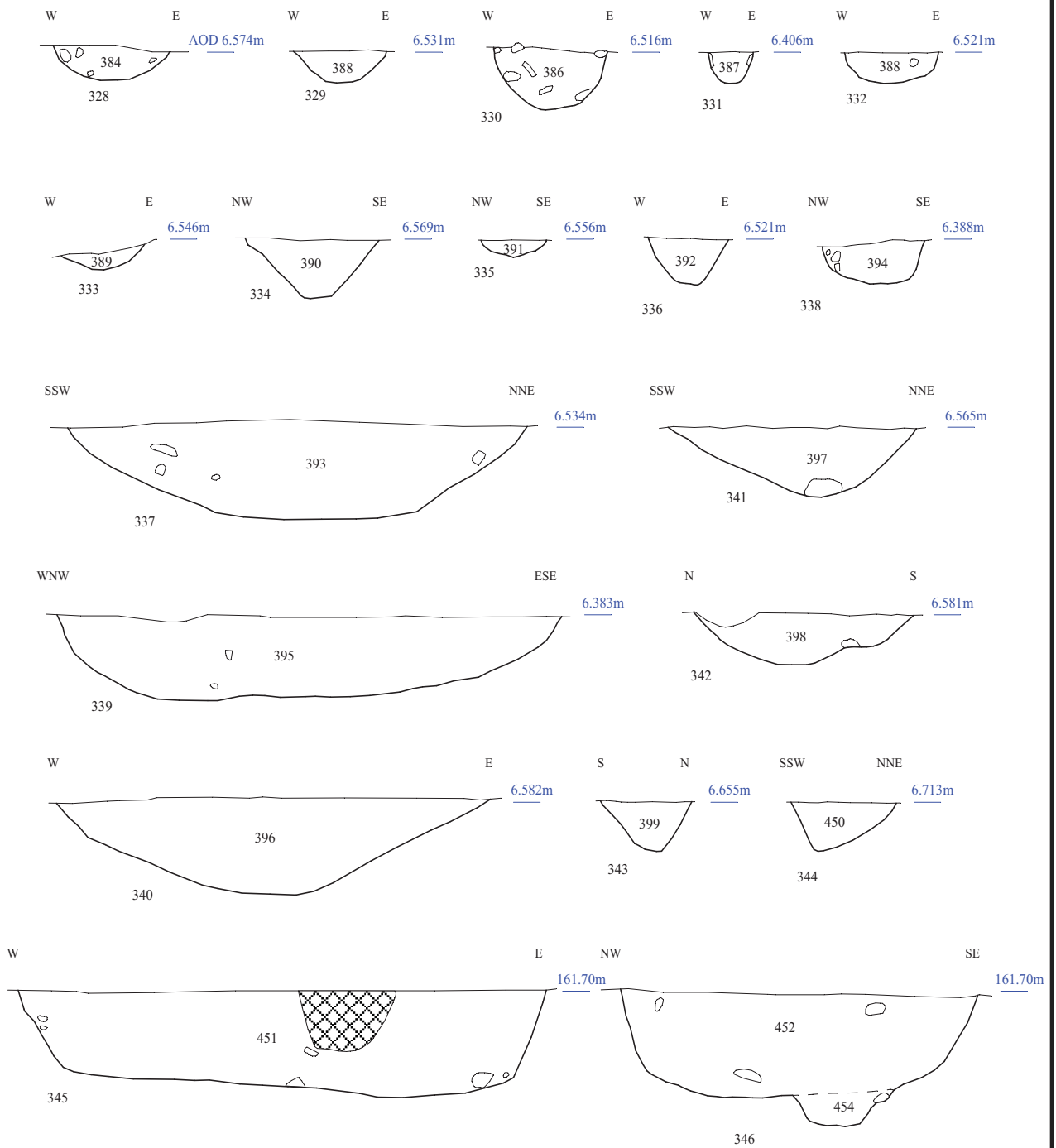


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Figure 9. Sections.

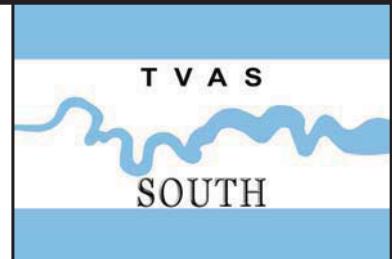


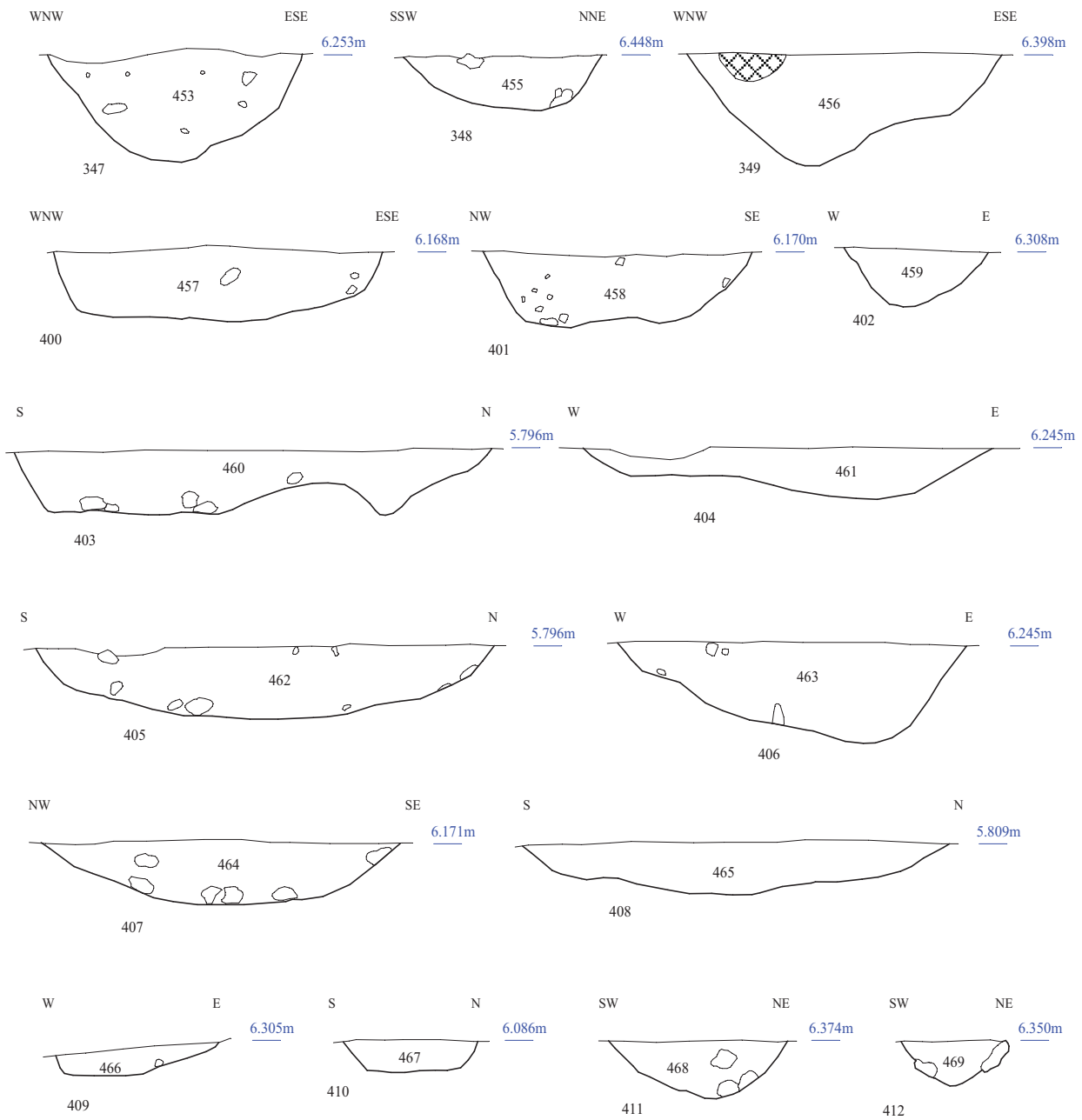


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Figure 10. Sections.

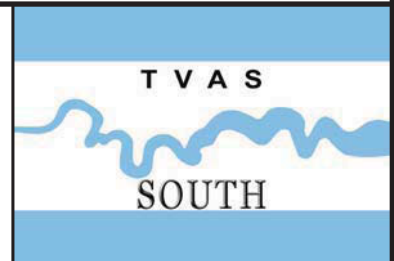


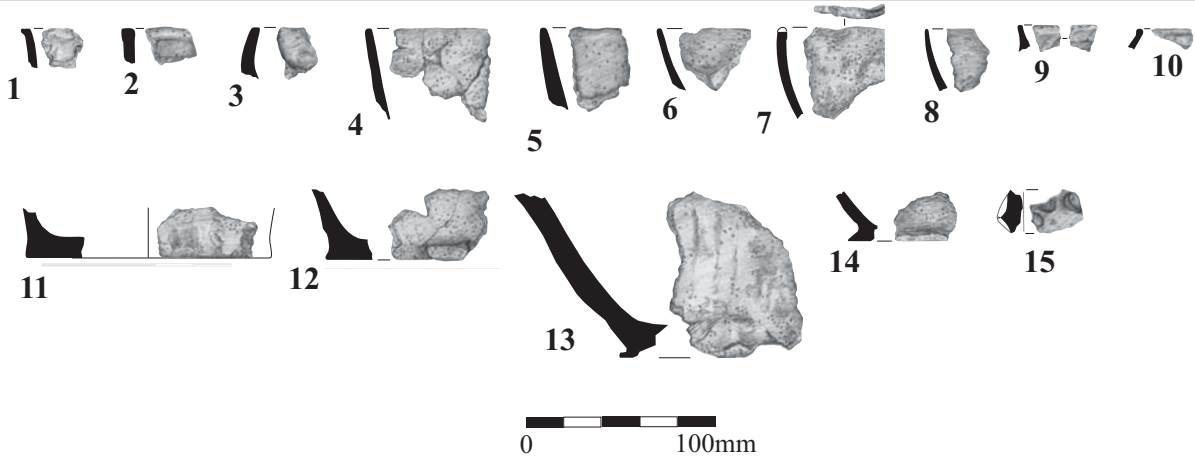


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Figure 11. Sections.





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Figure 12. Prehistoric pottery (see text for details)





Plate 1. General view of Area B, looking North-east.



Plate 2. Post-hole 29, looking West.
Scale: 0.30 and 0.10m.



Plate 3. Post-hole 35, looking East.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.



Plate 4. Post-hole 44, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m.



Plate 5. Post-hole 232 before excavation, looking North.
Scale: 0.30m.



Plate 6. Post-hole 232 after excavation, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.30m and 0.10m

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Plates 1 - 6.**





Plate 7. Pit 100, looking South.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.



Plate 8. Feature 244 during excavation, looking North.
Scale: 0.30 and 0.10m.



Plate 9. Pit 303, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 10. General view of Area A, looking North-east.



Plate 11. Pit 337, looking East.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.



Plate 12. Pit 345, looking North.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m

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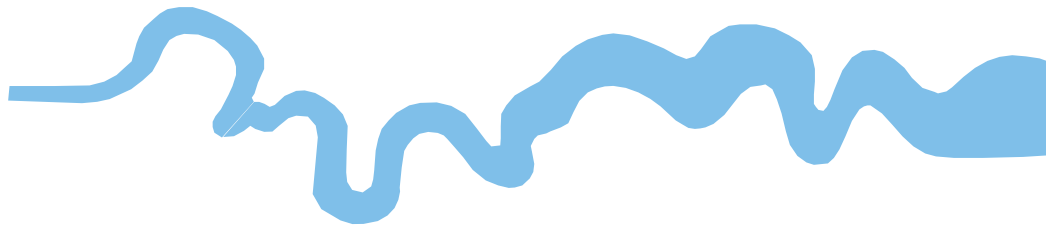
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Plates 7 - 12.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	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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