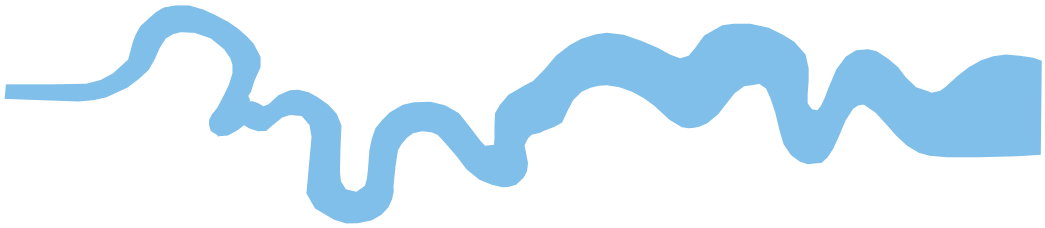
T V A S



SOUTH

Land at New Monks Farm, Lancing, West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Site Code: MFL196/72

(TQ 1904 0527)

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Land at New Monks Farm, Lancing, West Sussex

An Archaeological Evaluation

for CALA Homes (South Home Counties) Ltd

by Sean Wallis

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MFL 18/72

December 2019

Summary

Site name: Land at New Monks Farm, Lancing, West Sussex

Grid reference: TQ 1904 0527

Site activity: Evaluation

Planning reference:

Date and duration of project: 17th October **-** 4th November 2019

Project manager: Sean Wallis

Site supervisor: Sean Wallis

Site code: MFL 18/72

Area of site: *c*. 8.78 ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation at New Monks Farm, Lancing, successfully investigated large parts of the site which will be affected by the proposed development of the site. A significant number of archaeological features, including ditches, gullies and pits, were recorded during the project, particularly in the northern and western parts of the site. These features suggest activity during the Roman period, with the features in the western part of the site indicating the presence of a settlement, the focus of which is either on the site, or nearby. The site is considred to have high archaeological potential.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton and will be deposited with a suitable depository in due course.

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 16.12.19 Steve Preston✓ 13.12.19

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Land at New Monks Farm, Lancing, West Sussex
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Sean Wallis

Report 18/72

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out New Monks Farm, Lancing, West Sussex (centred on TQ 1904 0527) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ian Humble of CALA Homes (South Home Counties) Ltd, Tilford House, Farnham Business Park, Weydon Lane, Farnham, Surrey, GU9 8QT.

Planning permission (AWDM/0961/17) has been granted by Adur and Worthing District Council for a major development to the west of Brighton City Airport for residential and commercial purposes. The consent is subject to standard conditions relating to archaeology and the historic environment, which require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work prior to the commencement of groundworks.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2018), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by the development, it was proposed to carry out a field evaluation in order to assess the site's archaeological potential and to provide information on which to base a mitigation strategy if required..

The field investigation was carried out to a specification prepared by PCA Heritage Ltd, and approved by the Local Planning Authority following consultation with the West Sussex County Council Archaeological Officer (Mr John Mills) who advises the District Council on archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Charlotte Brown, Virginia Fuentes and Sean Wallis between 17th October and 4th November 2019, and the site code is MFL 18/72. The author would like to thank the members of the Eastbourne and District Metal Detecting Club for visiting the site. The archive is presently held at TVAS South, Brighton, and will be deposited with a suitable repository in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of the A27, to the east of the historic core of Lancing, and to the west of Brighton City Airport. It is centred on NGR TQ 1904 0527 (Figs 1 and 2). The site consists of an irregular shaped field

which is bounded to the west by residential properties, to the north by farmland, to the east by Mash Barn Lane, and to the south by the American Express Elite Football Performance Centre. The area is relatively flat at a height of approximately 4m above Ordnance Datum. According to the British Geological Survey the underlying geology consists of Head Deposits (BGS 2006). However, the geology revealed in most of the trenches consisted of mid reddish brown sandy silty clay, which probably represents overlying Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been considered in an archaeological impact assessment (PCA 2018). In summary, the site is located on the low-lying coastal plain which has been shown to be archaeologically rich from the Neolithic period onwards, based on the results of numerous large scale excavations carried out in the last thirty years or so. Due to its position close to the River Adur, it is likely that much of the site may have been within the floodplain of this river in the past, although occupation may have occurred on slightly elevated areas within the marsh. This was certainly the case to the south of the site, as a Late Neolithic pit was discovered prior to the American Express Elite Football Performance Centre being built. The marshy nature of the area in the past appears to have made it the focus for salt production, and several salterns (the waste product of salt washing) were recorded during archaeological work beyond the eastern boundary of the present site, along with some medieval pits and a shell midden. An east-west Roman road is thought to have run to the north of the present A27, and there have been a few finds of Iron Age and Roman pottery in the area, although largely as residual material. However, the discovery of a Roman grave in the garden of a house to the west of the site does indicate some level of Roman settlement in the surrounding area. A Saxon cemetery was recorded to the north of the site in 1928, and further burials were discovered in the 1930s.

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 the proposed development.

Specific aims of the project were:

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 from the prehistoric period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits from the Roman period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits from the Saxon period are present;

to determine if archaeological deposits from the medieval period are present; and

to determine if archaeological deposits relating to salt production are present.

Thirty-seven trenches were to be dug, each measuring 50m in length. The trenches were positioned to target those parts of the site which would be most affected by the new development. The trenches 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.

Results

The majority of trenches were dug close to their original planned positions, although several had to be moved or shortened due to the presence of reptile fences (Fig. 2). It was not possible to trench the area of Daniel's Barn, closer to the eastern boundary of the site, as the remains of this structure are to be recorded prior to their demolition. Five trenches (24-28) could not be dug in the south-west part of the site as this area is currently fenced off for grazing horses. These additional trenches will be dug early next year, and the results incorporated into an updated version of this report. The excavated trenches were all 1.90m wide, and measured between 14.30m and 51.90m in length, and between 0.49m and 1.10m in depth. A complete list of the trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Figs 3 and 8)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 51.8m long and up to 0.49m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.25m of topsoil (50) and 0.15m of subsoil (51). Two north-south linear features were identified. Gully 10 was recorded between 11m and 12m from the west end of the trench, and was seen to be up to 0.60m wide and 0.23m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (63). Ditch 11 was observed at the eastern end of the trench, between 46m and 48m. The feature was up to 1.15m wide and 0.36m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey silty clay (64). No finds were recovered from this deposit, but it may be the same feature as Roman ditch 14 recorded in Trench 5 to the south.

Trench 2

This trench was orientated approximately NW-SE, and was 47.5m long and up to 0.54m deep. The natural geology lay beneath 0.24m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 3 (Figs 3 and 8; Pls 1 and 9)

This trench was orientated N-S, and was 51.9m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.21m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). Two linear features and a possible pit were recorded in this trench. Ditch 9 was recorded between 4m and 7m from the northern end of the trench, where it appeared to cut a possible pit (8). It is possible that ditch 9 was up to 1.80m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (62) which contained a single struck flint and two fragments of burnt flint. Pit 8 measured at least 1.20m in width, and was up to 0.32m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt.

Ditch 7 was recorded between 14m and 16m, and was seen to be up to 1.04m wide and 0.21m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (60).

Trench 4

This trench was orientated approximately NE-SW, and was 43.4m long and up to 0.53m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.28m of topsoil (50) and 0.13m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 5 (Figs 3 and 8; Pl. 11)

This trench was orientated approximately W-E, and was 49.80mm long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.22m of topsoil (50) and 0.24m of subsoil (51). Ditch 14 was investigated between 13m and 15mfrom the west end, and was up to 0.98m wide and 0.46m deep. The upper fill of the ditch was up to 0.30m thick, and consisted of a mid brown silty clay (67) which contained over 60 sherds of pottery, one struck flint, and several fragments of fired clay. The majority of the pottery dates from the Roman period (mid 1st - mid 2nd century AD), although there were a few sherds dating from the Iron Age which are clearly residual. The lower fill of the ditch consisted of mid brownish grey silty clay (68), up to 0.20m thick. Two sherds of Roman pottery, dating from the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of fired clay. It is possible that this feature is the same as ditch 11 in trench 1.

Trench 6 (Figs 3 and 8; Pl. 10)

This trench was orientated approximately SSW-NNE, and was 50m long and up to 0.50m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.16m of subsoil (51). A large feature (13) was recorded in the central part of the trench, between 19m and 31m. A slot was dug at the southern end of the feature to a depth of 0.80m, although the feature was not bottomed due to health and safety concerns. A single fill of dark greyish brown clayey silt (66) was recorded within the slot, and this produced 9 sherds of pottery , and several fragments of burnt flint. Five of the sherds date from the Roman period, whilst the others appear to

represent residual Iron Age material. The feature was over 12m wide with very steep sides, and is probably a pit as it was not observed in any of the nearby trenches. The pit appears to have been dug in an area where an outcrop of the underlying natural chalk was quite close to the surface. It is therefore possible that the feature may be a relatively recent quarry pit for marl, and that all the finds are residual. However, as nothing modern was found in the pit it may be a Roman quarry.

Trench 7 (Figs 4 and 7; Pl. 8)

This trench was orientated approximately NNW-SSE, and was 50.4m long and up to 0.58m deep. The natural geology was exposed beneath 0.28m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). Pit 5 was partially exposed between 14m and 15m from the northern end of the trench. The pit was visible in the edge of the trench, and it was seen to be at least 1.00m long and 0.25m wide. It had a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (57) which was at least 0.19m thick, and contained frequent fragments of burnt flint and some charcoal.

Trench 8

This trench was orientated approximately WNW-ESE, and was 49.4m long and up to 0.55m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 8; Pls. 12 and 13)

This trench was orientated SE-NW, and was 50m long and up to 0.64m deep. The natural geology was revealed beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). Two possible pits and a linear feature were recorded. Ditch 17 was investigated at the southern end of the trench, aligned north–south between 10m and 15m, and was seen to be at least 2m wide and 0.40m deep. Although five distinct fills (71, 72, 73, 74 and 75) were identified in the slot dug through the ditch, all of the finds came from just one deposit (72) of mid brownish grey clayey silt which yielded over 60 sherds of Roman pottery (*c*. mid 1st - 2nd century AD), along with fragments of fired clay and burnt flint, and a single struck flint. Pit 16 was partially exposed within the trench, about 3m north-west of ditch 17. The pit was at least 1.05m long, 0.75m wide, and 0.21m deep, with a single fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (70) which contained nearly 30 sherds of Roman pottery. Several fragments of fired clay were also recovered from this deposit, along with a single struck flint.

Another possible pit (15) was recorded between 29m and 31m. The feature was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.95m by 0.35m, and was up to 0.07m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid reddish brown clayey silt (69), and the irregular nature of the feature suggests that it may be the result of animal or root disturbance.

Trench 10 (Figs 4, 9 and 10; Pls. 2 and 18)

This trench was orientated S-N, and was 50.50m long and up to 0.65m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.34m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). What appears to be a very large feature was encountered at the southern end of the trench, between 4m and 19m, and three slots (25, 29 and 30) were excavated through it. The feature was initially thought to be a large ditch, which would have measured approximately 9m in width. However, the slots indicate that is comparatively shallow (0.07m - 0.30m), with gently sloping sides. It was filled with a deposit of mid greyish brown clayey silt (89, 93, 94) which produced a relatively large (57 sherds) assemblage of pottery, along with fragments of fired clay and burnt flint. The vast majority of the pottery dates from the Roman period (c. mid 1st - 2nd century AD), and there was one residual Iron Age sherd. The feature could represent a series of parallel ditches, or inter-cutting pits, but might also be the remains of a possible building. It was decided not too excavate too much of the feature during the evaluation as it was clear that further work would be required to investigate the feature properly.

Ditch 28 was observed between 24m and 27m, but was not excavated. The feature was up to 1.84m wide, with an upper fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (92). Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of this deposit, along with a fragment of fired clay. A possible pit (27) was investigated just over a metre north of ditch 28. This feature was oval in plan, and measured 0.60m by 0.30m. The pit had gently sloping sides and was up to 0.09m deep, with a single fill of dark grey clayey silt (91). Fragments of burnt flint and fired clay were recovered from this deposit, along with a single struck flint.

Ditch 26 was investigated at the northern end of the trench, between 25m and 39m. The ditch was up to 2.75m wide, and at least 0.65m deep, with a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (90). The only find from the ditch was a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 11 (Figs 5 and 9); Pl. 14)

This trench was orientated S-N, and was 50.7m long and up to 0.64m deep. Topsoil (0.31m deep) and 0.21m of subsoil (51) overluy the natural geology. Two parallel east–west linear features were recorded at the southern end of this trench about 5m apart. Ditch 18 was investigated between 5m and 8m, and was seen to be up to 1.90m and 0.74m deep. It had a single fill of mid brownish grey clayey silt (76) which yielded 26 sherds of early Roman pottery, along with fragments of fired clay and burnt flint, and two struck flints. Ditch 19 was recorded between 12m and 15m. This feature was up to 1.65m wide and 0.62m, with a single fill of mid brown silty clay (77). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this deposit, along with a residual Iron Age sherd. These ditches could be continuation of those from trench 10 to the west, although they are closer together here, and either of them might extend east into trench 13.

Trench 12

This trench was orientated S-N, and was 48.50m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 13 (Figs 5 and 8; Pl. 3)

This trench was orientated approximately SE-NW, and was 50.6m long and up to 0.57m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). Ditch 12 was recorded in the central part of the trench, between 25m and 28m, aligned west–east. The ditch was up to 0.95m wide and 0.44m, with a single fill of mid reddish brown clayey silt (65). One sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this deposit, along with several fragments of burnt flint, and a small assemblage of struck flints.

Trench 14

Trench 14 was orientated W-E, and was 48.10m long and up to 0.61m deep. The natural geology was uncoverred beneath 0.30m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of topsoil (51). The trench had to be moved from its original position due to the presence of a reptile fence. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 15

This trench was orientated NW-SE and was 41m long and up to 0.66m deep. It was moved from its original intended position to avoid the reptile fencing. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench: a modern service trench was noted.

Trench 16 (Pl. 4)

Trench 16 was orientated W-E and was 48m long and up to 0.70m deep. This trench was moved from its original intended position to avoid the reptile fencing. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.35m of topsoil (50) and 0.25m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench: again a modern service trench was noted.

Trench 17 (Figs 5 and 7; Pl. 5)

This trench was orientated NW-SE and was 47m long and up to 0.66m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.22m of subsoil (52). Ditch 2 was investigated at the northern end of the trench. This feature was up to 1.20m wide and 0.57m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (54). One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit, along with several fragments of fired clay, and a single struck flint.

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

This trench was orientated approximately SW-NE and was 50.60m long and up to 0.50m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.34m of topsoil (50) and 0.10m of subsoil (51). A curving ditch, 3, was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, between 32m and 39m. The ditch was up to 1.40m wide and 0.49m deep, with a single fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (55). One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit, along with a fragment of fired clay and a single 7g piece of undiagnostic iron slag.

Trench 19 (Figs 5 and 7)

Trench 19 was orientated approximately W-E and was 50m long and up to 0.74m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). Ditch 1 was investigated at the eastern end of the trench aligned north–south between 43m and 45m. The ditch was up to 1.00m wide and 0.55m deep, with a single fill of mid reddish brown clayey silt (53). Several fragments of burnt flint were recovered from this deposit, along with a single struck flint.

Trench 20 (Figs 6 and 7)

Trench 20 was orientated approximately W-E and was 47.30m long and up to 0.62m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). Ditch 6 was recorded between 14m and 18m from the western end of the trench. The ditch was up to 2.60m wide and 0.95m deep. The primary fill of the ditch was up to 0.30m thick, and consisted of dark brown clayey silt (59). Seventeen sherds of late Roman pottery, dating from the 3rd to 4th century AD, were recovered from this deposit, along with fragments of fired clay and animal bone, and a single struck flint. The upper fill of dark brownish grey clayey silt (58) produced one of the largest pottery assemblages of the project (150 sherds), along with fragments of fired clay animal bone. The pottery from this deposit is likely to date from either the 3rd or 4th century AD, making this ditch the latest of the Roman features revealed.

Trench 21

Trench 21 was orientated approximately W-E and was 50.10m long and up to 0.71m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.33m of topsoil (50) and 0.27m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in the trench.

Trench 22 (Figs 6, 9 and 10; Pls 15, 16 and 17)

Trench 22 was orientated approximately WNW-ESE and was 48.70m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.20m of subsoil (51). Three linear features were recorded in the trench, along with a pit. Ditch 24 was observed at the western end of the trench between 8m and 11m, but was not excavated. The ditch was up to 2.30m wide, with an upper fill of mid reddish brown clayey silt (88). Eight sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from the surface of this deposit. Ditch 23 was

investigated between 21m and 24m, and was seen to be up to 1.70m wide and 0.82m deep. Three distinct fills were indentified in the hand dug slot through the feature (85, 86 and 87). Over seventy sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the feature, indicating a likely date of mid 1st to early 2nd century AD, along with numerous oyster shells, a single struck flint, and fragments of fired clay and animal bone.

Ditch 21 extended along the eastern part of the trench from 27m onwards, and two slots were dug through it by hand (20 and 21). The ditch was at least 1.58m wide and 0.38m deep, and produced a pottery assemblage of over 40 Roman sherds, suggesting a mid to late 1st century AD date. Fragments of fired clay, burnt flint and animal bone were also recovered from the ditch, along with a relatively large amount of oyster shell, some of which represented a dump of material (deposit 79). The ditch was cut on its northern side by pit 22. The pit was sub-circular in plan, and 0.70m in diameter. The sides of the pit were reddened, indicating that burning had taken place, and this theory was supported by the fact that the primary fill of dark grey clayey silt (84) contained a lot of charcoal. It also produced over 40 sherds of Roman pottery, including substantial fragments from two vessels. The secondary deposit of mid reddish brown clayey silt (83) contained a large amount of fired clay, along with 14 sherds of Roman pottery. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill of mid greyish brown clayey silt (82), along with a single struck flint.

Trench 23

Trench 23 was orientated NW-SE and was 50.60m long and up to 0.73m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.28m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trenches 24 – 28

These five trenches could not be dug as the area was fenced off for grazing horses. They will be excavated early next year, and the results will be included in an updated version of this report.

Trench 29

Trench 29 was orientated approximately NNW-SSE and was 48.80m long and up to 1.00m deep. At the northern end of the trench the natural geology was encountered beneath 0.27m of topsoil (50) and 0.30m of subsoil (51), whilst the subsoil horizon was much thicker at the southern end of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 30

Trench 30 was orientated approximately NW-SE and was 49.20m long and up to 1.00m deep. At the western end of the trench the natural geology was encountered beneath 0.34m of topsoil (50) and 0.34m of subsoil (51), the

latter becoming much thicker towards the eastern end of the trench. No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 31

Trench 31 was orientated NE-SW and was 48.40m long and up to 0.72m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.37m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 32 (Pl. 6)

Trench 32 was orientated W-E and was 14.30m long and up to 0.78m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.23m of topsoil (50), 0.16m of Tarmac, 0.10m of concrete, and 0.20m of made ground. It was clear that the area had been truncated during the construction work associated with the football centre to the south, and this is visible on recent aerial photographs. As a result, the trench was not excavated to its full intended length. Unsurprisingly, no archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 33

Trench 33 was orientated approximately N-S and was 17.20m long and up to 0.60m deep. The trench could not be excavated to its full intended length due to the presence of a reptile fence. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.31m of topsoil (50) and 0.21m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 34 (Figs 6 and 7)

Trench 34 was orientated approximately NNW-SSE and was 50.10m long and up to 0.60m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.34m of topsoil (50) and 0.17m of subsoil (51). A sub-circular post-hole (4) was recorded between 28m and 29m. It measured 0.33m by 0.28m, and was up to 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid reddish brown silty clay (56).

Trench 35

Trench 35 was orientated N-S and was 48.20m long and up to 0.61m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.29m of topsoil (50) and 0.19m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 36

Trench 36 was orientated approximately NNW-SSE and was 48.40m long and up to 0.64m deep. The natural geology was encountered beneath 0.32m of topsoil (50) and 0.21m of subsoil (51). No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

Trench 37

Trench 37 was orientated NNW-SSE and was 49.00m long and up to 1.10m deep. At the northern end of the trench the natural geology was encountered beneath 0.38m of topsoil (50) and 0.62m of subsoil (51). The subsoil was not as thick at the southern end of the trench. No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Finds

The Pottery by Alice Lyons

A total of 628 sherds, weighing 6925g (5.37 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)) of Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered during this evaluation (Appendix 3). A minimum of 149 individual vessels were recorded. In addition to the subsoil layers pottery was found within ten of the thirty-seven evaluation trenches, mostly from within silted up ditches . The majority of the Roman pottery was recovered from Trenches 20 and 22 in the western part of the site. The pottery was found in a fragmentary condition and although significantly abraded some use deposits (soot residues) survive. The pottery has an average sherd weight of 11g, indicating severe post-depositional disturbance probably as a result of continued ploughing.

The pottery was evaluated following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016) and has been recorded by fabric and form, also quantified by sherd count and weight (Appendix 1). The non-local fabrics have been cross-referenced with the National Fabric Series (Tomber and Dore 1998). Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. TVAS curates the pottery and archive.

The Iron Age Pottery

A total of 12 sherds, weighing 62g of Iron Age pottery was. The pottery comprised both oxidized and reduced handmade jar/bowl fragments, commonly tempered with flint, some of which was burnt. This pottery was extremely abraded, with an average sherd weight of only 5g which suggests the material is residual.

The Roman Pottery

A total of 616 sherds, weighing 6863g, date from the Roman period; fourteen broad fabrics were identified (Appendix 3 table 2).

Coarse wares

Chronologically the earliest coarse ware pottery in this group are the Reduced (grey) and Oxidized (white) wares, also Black surfaced red wares, which are found in a limited range of cordoned jars with associated lids, platters and storage jars. These wheel-made vessels had become common in south-eastern Britain in the early to mid-1st century AD (Thompson 1984). Two sherds of a Malvernian-type coarse ware jar were also found.

The majority of this group, however, is formed by early-to-mid Roman locally produced utilitarian Sandy Reduced ware jars and storage jars, although a small number of dishes, and beakers were also recorded. One shallow straight-sided platter was found which was manufactured in a (relatively) local micaceous Sandy grey ware fabric, with a black slip which imitated a Gallo-Belgic form (Tyers 1996, 162, fig 198, no 15). The internal surface of the base bears the faint impression of a maker's stamp although no lettering is visible. A local source is thought likely for these wares. This material was largely undecorated and designed for the small-scale storage of liquids and dried goods, also the preparation of food (some soot residues survive).

Although the majority of the coarse ware pottery found was early-to-mid Roman in date a ditch in Trench 20 contained an apparently isolated deposit of later Roman material. This consisted of Black burnished jar and flanged dishes probably imported from Dorset and a related Brown Burnished ware which is thought to be of local production (Lyne 1994). The forms copy BB1 closely and faint traces of lopped decoration could be seen on the dish walls (Tyers 1996, 182-186). Sandy Oxidized ware jars, also flagons and *mortaria* (discussed separately below) were found in smaller numbers some of which was identified as late Roman Porchester D-type (Tyers 1996, 194-195).

Fine wares

A small number (5 sherds, weighing 12g) of imported Gaulish fine samian tablewares were recovered, although in an extremely fragmentary condition with an average sherd weight of only 2.4g. Where they could be assigned to source a 1st-century South Gaulish dish and a 2nd-century Central Gaulish platter were identified.

British fine wares were equally scarce and mainly comprise the remains of a single folded beaker from the New Forest industry (Tyers 1996, 171-173, fig 214, no 27.1, 27.3 and 27.12). Unsourced white and grey fine beaker fragments were also found in small quantities.

Specialist wares

A single piece from a South Spanish globular olive oil *amphora* (Tyers 1996, 87-89) was found. These vessels were widespread on post-Conquest sites up to the mid-3rd century AD. Also found were a small number of specialist mixing bowls (Tyers 1996, 117-135) comprising 4 sherds, weighing 158g, from three individual vessels. All the sherds are Sandy oxidized wares, one is of *Verulamium* type (Tyers 1996, 132-134).

Graffito

Only one example of a 'graffito' was recorded. A simple cross (X) had been incised on the leather-hard surface of a greyware jar. It is possible this was a batch-mark placed by the potter to record the number of pots they had made that day.

Summary

Although a small amount of residual Iron Age pottery was recovered, the majority of this assemblage comprises Early Roman coarse wares with a small amount of South Gaulish fine ware samian also found, as well as small quantities of specialist amphora and mortaria. A small group of late Roman coarse ware pottery was found in Trench 20. This pottery is typical of the area and is indicative of near-by settlement in the Roman era.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection of 25 struck flints were recovered during the evaluation fieldwork as detailed in Appendix 4. They comprised 19 flakes, a scraper, two retouched flakes, a tested nodule, and two spalls. The collection does not contain any highly distinctive objects and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Burnt Flint by Sean Wallis

Fifty-nine fragments of burnt flint, weighing just over 2.2 kg, were recovered during the evaluation (Appendix 5). The largest collection came from pit 5 (57) in trench 7. None of the fragments had been worked.

Brick and Tile and Fired Clay

A catalogue of fired clay material is presented as Appendix 6. Four notable items were identified. Eight fragments of tegulae were recovered from two contexts (Ditch 6 and pit 22). A fragment of loomweight came from Ditch 23. The remaining material (2652g) is unidentified but is likely to be fragments of daub, loomweight or oven structures. One fragment of daub had a squared face and may have been a piece wrapped around a door frame or similar

Metalwork by Pierre-Damien Manisse

The evaluation yielded 3 possible coins, all of which were found using a metal detector (Appendix 7). The oldest (cat. no.1), coming from topsoil (50) in trench 9 was a quarter of a long cross penny (1247-1278). It is uncertain if it is more precisely a continental imitation or a genuine class 3 (1248-1250) from moneyer Nicole of London for Henri III. Cat. no. 2 is too worn to be identified but from its size, weight and look, it probably is a bronze post-medieval issue. The last one is also not decipherable but there is some doubt regarding its identification as a coin. It could be a small bronze button that has lost its iron loop. Both nos 2 and 3 were found in the subsoil (51), respectively of trench 5 and 20.

Slag

Ditch 3 (55) also produced 7 fragments of iron slag (118g), probably from smithing

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from three features. A total of 32 fragments of non-human bone were present for analysis, weighing 428g (Appendix 8). The remains were fairly well preserved, as the majority of pieces of bone displayed areas of damage or erosion to the cortical bone surface. A moderate degree of fragmentation was also present.

Initial osteological analyses roughly sorted elements based on size, not by species, into one of three categories: “large”, “medium”, and “small”. Horse and cow are represented by the large size category, sheep/goat, deer and pigs are represented in the medium size category, and any smaller animal (e.g. dog, cat etc.) are designated to the “small” category. Wherever possible, a more specific identification to species and side of origin was made. The minimum number of individuals both within and between the species was determined based on duplication of skeletal elements or differences in the stages of skeletal development.

Due to the less-than-ideal state of preservation, a total of 34.4% (n=11) of the fragments were not identifiable to species or element of origin. Of the identifiable fragments, the minimum number of animal individuals represented in the small assemblage was estimated to be four: one large (cow), two medium-sized animals (one pig and one sheep/goat), and one unidentified “small” animal.

Fourteen fragments were allotted to the “large” animal size category. The majority of the “large-sized” pieces of bone were recovered from ditch 6 (58), and refit into a portion of scapula (cow or horse). All of the

remains that were identifiable to species were recovered from Roman ditch 23 (86). Identified fragments included a loose cow tooth, a pig canine, a portion of sheep/goat mandible, as well as two fragments of rib belonging to a "small" sized animal.

Evidence of butchery practices was observed on several skeletal elements. Transverse cut marks were present on the dorsal surface of the left inferior articular facet of a medium-sized vertebra in ditch 20 (79), two "large" and two "small" rib shafts in ditch 23 (86), and a "medium-large" sized animal rib shaft in ditch 23 (87).

Mollusca by Virginia Fuentes

A small assemblage of oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing just over 700g, was recovered during the evaluation, all from features dating from the Roman period (Appendix 9). Oysters were a popular source of food during the Roman period and it was considered a delicacy. The proximity of the site to the sea would probably have made access to this food source easy and cheap.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation at New Monks Farm, Lancing, successfully investigated most of the intended area. The site does not appear to have been truncated to any great extent in the past, except at the extreme south-east corner, and a number of archaeological features were recorded in the trenches. These features largely consist of ditches, although a small number of pits and post-holes were also investigated. The majority of the features appear to date from the early Roman period, although some residual finds from the Bronze Age (flint) and Iron Age (pottery) suggest limited activity during these earlier periods. Although the features were found across the northern part of the site, there was a distinct concentration of Roman activity close to the western boundary. One of the ditches in this area appears to date from the late Roman period. Based on the findings of this project, the site is considered to have high archaeological potential.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	51.80	1.90	0.49	0-0.25m topsoil (50); 0.25-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.49m+ natural geology (Brickearth). Gully 10 and ditch 11.
2	47.50	1.90	0.54	0-0.24m topsoil (50); 0.24-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.54m+ natural geology.
3	51.90	1.90	0.53	0-0.21m topsoil (50); 0.21-0.40m subsoil (51); 0.40-0.53m+ natural geology. Ditches 7 and 9, pit 8. **[Pls 1 and 9]**
4	43.40	1.90	0.53	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.41m subsoil (51); 0.41-0.53m+ natural geology.
5	49.80	1.90	0.60	0-0.22m topsoil (50); 0.22-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.60m+ natural geology. Ditch 14. **[Pl. 11]**
6	50.00	1.90	0.50	0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.43m subsoil (51); 0.43-0.50m+ natural geology. Large pit 13. **[Pl. 10]**
7	50.40	1.90	0.58	0-0.28m topsoil (50); 0.28-0.47m subsoil (51); 0.47-0.58m+ natural geology. Pit 5. **[Pl. 8]**
8	49.40	1.90	0.55	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.55m+ natural geology.
9	50.00	1.90	0.64	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.64m+ natural geology. Ditch 17, pits 15 and 16. **[Pls 12 and 13]**
10	50.50	1.90	0.65	0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.56m subsoil (51); 0.56-0.65m+ natural geology. Ditches 26 and 28, post-hole 27, large feature 25/29/30. **[Pls 2 and 18]**
11	50.70	1.90	0.64	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.64m+ natural geology. Ditches 18 and 19. **[Pl. 14]**
12	48.50	1.90	0.60	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.60m+ natural geology.
13	50.60	1.90	0.57	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.46m subsoil (51); 0.46-0.57m+ natural geology. Ditch 12. **[Pl. 3]**
14	48.10	1.90	0.61	0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.49m subsoil (51); 0.49-0.61m+ natural geology.
15	41.00	1.90	0.66	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.54m subsoil (51); 0.54-0.66m+ natural geology.
16	48.00	1.90	0.70	0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.70m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 4]**
17	47.00	1.90	0.66	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.66m+ natural geology. Ditch 2. **[Pl. 5]**
18	50.60	1.90	0.50	0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.44m subsoil (51); 0.44-0.50m+ natural geology. Ditch 3. **[Pl. 7]**
19	50.00	1.90	0.74	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.65m subsoil (51); 0.65-0.74m+ natural geology. Ditch 1.
20	47.30	1.90	0.62	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.50m subsoil (51); 0.50-0.62m+ natural geology. Ditch 6.
21	50.10	1.90	0.71	0-0.33m topsoil (50); 0.33-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.71m+ natural geology.
22	48.70	1.90	0.60	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51-0.60m+ natural geology. Ditches 20/21, 23 and 24, pit 22. **[Pls. 15, 16 and 17]**
23	50.60	1.90	0.73	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.60m subsoil (51); 0.60-0.73m+ natural geology.
24				Not excavated.
25				Not excavated.
26				Not excavated.
27				Not excavated.
28				Not excavated.
29	48.80	1.90	1.00	South end: 0-0.27m topsoil (50); 0.27-0.57m subsoil (51); 0.57-0.66m+ natural geology. North end: 0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.89m subsoil (51); 0.89-1.00m+ natural geology.
30	49.20	1.90	1.00	South-east end: 0-0.35m topsoil (50); 0.35-1.00m subsoil (51); 1.00m+ natural geology. North-west end: 0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.68m subsoil (51); 0.68-0.71m+ natural geology.
31	48.40	1.90	0.72	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.69m subsoil (51); 0.69-0.72m+ natural geology.
32	14.30	1.90	0.78	0-0.23m topsoil (50); 0.23-0.39m Tarmac; 0.39-0.49m concrete; 0.49-0.69m made ground; 0.69m+ natural geology. **[Pl. 6]**
33	17.20	1.90	0.60	0-0.31m topsoil (50); 0.31-0.52m subsoil (51); 0.52-0.60m+ natural geology.
34	50.10	1.90	0.60	0-0.34m topsoil (50); 0.34-0.51m subsoil (51); 0.51-0.60m+ natural geology. Post-hole 4.
35	48.20	1.90	0.61	0-0.29m topsoil (50); 0.29-0.48m subsoil (51); 0.48-0.61m+ natural geology.
36	48.40	1.90	0.64	0-0.32m topsoil (50); 0.32-0.53m subsoil (51); 0.53-0.64m+ natural geology.
37	49.00	1.90	1.10	South end: 0-0.30m topsoil (50); 0.30-0.45m subsoil (51); 0.45-0.60m+ natural geology (Brickearth). North end: 0-0.38m topsoil (50); 0.38-1.00m subsoil (51); 1.00-1.10m+ natural geology (Brickearth).

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	Cut	Fill (s)	Type	Date	Dating evidence / comments
19	1	53	Ditch	Undated	
17	2	54	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
18	3	55	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
34	4	56	Post-hole	Undated	
7	5	57	Pit	Undated	
20	6	58, 59	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
3	7	60	Ditch	Undated	
3	8	61	Pit	Undated	
3	9	62	Ditch	Undated	
1	10	63	Gully	Undated	
1	11	64	Ditch	Undated	
13	12	65	Ditch	Iron Age ?	Pottery (one sherd).
6	13	66	Large pit ?	Roman ?	Pottery. Some residual Iron Age material.
5	14	67, 68	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
9	15	69	Pit	Undated	
9	16	70	Pit	Roman	Pottery.
9	17	71, 72, 73, 74, 75	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
11	18	76	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
11	19	77	Ditch	Roman ?	Pottery. Some residual Iron Age material.
22	20	78, 79, 80	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
22	21	81	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
22	22	82, 83, 84	Pit	Roman	Pottery.
22	23	85, 86, 87	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
22	24	88	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
10	25	89	Large feature	Roman	Pottery.
10	26	90	Ditch	Roman	Pottery (one sherd).
10	27	91	Post-hole	Undated	
10	28	92	Ditch	Roman	Pottery.
10	29	93	Large feature	Roman	Pottery.
10	30	94	Large feature	Roman	Pottery.

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, FLAG = flagon, IA = Iron Age. L=late, M = mid, MORT = mortaria, PLAT = platter, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

Trench	*Cut*	*Context*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Pot Date*
5	14	67	Ditch	SGW	PLAT	18	163	MC1+
5	14	67	Ditch	RW(FLINT)	BOWL	1	20	IA(800-400BC)
5	14	67	Ditch	OW(FINE)	BEAK	6	11	M/LC1
5	14	67	Ditch	SGW	JAR	5	38	MC1-E/MC2
5	14	67	Ditch	BSRW	JAR	1	9	M/LC1-MC2
5	14	67	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	5	M/LC1-C2
5	14	67	Ditch	SOW	JAR	1	16	MC1-MC2
5	14	67	Ditch	SOW	JAR/BOWL	1	13	IA(800-400BC)
5	14	67	Ditch	RW(FLINT)	JAR	1	5	IA(800-400BC)
5	14	67	Ditch	OW(FINE)	BEAK	6	7	M/LC1-C2
5	14	67	Ditch	SGW	JAR	12	29	MC1-E/MC2
5	14	67	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BEAK	2	4	M/LC1-E/MC2
5	14	67	Ditch	SOW	JAR/BOWL	6	10	M/LC1
5	14	67	Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	4	E/MC1
5	14	68	Ditch	SGW	JAR	2	29	M/LC1-C2
6	13	66	? Large pit	RW(FLINT)	BOWL	2	4	IA(800-400BC)
6	13	66	? Large pit	OW(FLINT)	BOWL	2	4	IA(800-400BC)
6	13	66	? Large pit	SGW	JAR	2	9	MC1-E/MC2
6	13	66	? Large pit	SOW	JAR	1	9	MC1-E/MC2
6	13	66	? Large pit	SGW	JAR/BEAK	2	1	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	SGW	JAR	5	107	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	SGW	SJAR	1	53	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	SOW	JAR	7	90	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	SGW	JAR	5	41	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	GW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1-C2
9	16	70	Pit	SGW	JAR	2	11	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	OW(FINE)	BEAK	5	19	MC1-C2
9	16	70	Pit	SOW	FLAG	1	3	MC1-C3
9	16	70	Pit	SGW	JAR	1	57	MC1-E/MC2
9	16	70	Pit	SOW	JAR	1	14	MC1-E/MC1
9	17	72	Ditch	SGW	BEAK	3	3	M/LC1-C2
9	17	72	Ditch	SOW	JAR	36	223	MC1-E/MC2
9	17	72	Ditch	SGW	JAR	21	135	MC1-E/MC2
9	17	72	Ditch	SGW	DISH	2	15	MC1-E/MC2
9	17	72	Ditch	SGW	JAR	4	64	MC1-E/MC2
9	17	72	Ditch	SOW	DISH/LID	1	17	MC1-E/MC2
9	17	72	Ditch	SOW	JAR	1	24	MC1-E/MC2
10	25	89	Large feature	SAM CG	DISH/PLAT	1	4	C2
10	25	89	Large feature	SGW	JAR	3	11	MC1-E/MC2
10	25	89	Large feature	SGW	PLAT	1	8	M/LC1-MC2
10	25	89	Large feature	SOW	BEAK	1	1	MC1-MC2
10	26	90	Ditch	BSRW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1-EC2
10	28	92	Ditch	SGW	JAR	2	32	MC1-E/MC2
10	28	92	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	1	M/LC1
10	29	93	Large feature	RW(FLINT)	JAR	1	5	IA(800-400BC)
10	29	93	Large feature	SAM SG	DISH	1	8	80-120
10	29	93	Large feature	SGW	JAR	21	91	M/LC1-E/MC2
10	29	93	Large feature	SGW	JAR	2	19	MC1-E/MC2
10	29	93	Large feature	SGW	JAR	3	13	M/LC1-MC2
10	29	93	Large feature	SOW	JAR	2	9	MC1-E/MC2
10	29	93	Large feature	SGW	JAR	2	4	M/LC1-E/MC2
10	30	94	Large feature	SGW	SJAR	1	60	MC1-C2
10	30	94	Large feature	SGW	JAR	3	11	M/LC1-C2
10	30	94	Large feature	SGW	PLAT	1	50	M/LC1
10	30	94	Large feature	SGW	JAR	5	64	MC1-E/MC2
10	30	94	Large feature	SOW	JAR/BOWL	2	10	MC1-E/MC2
10	30	94	Large feature	SGW	BEAK	1	1	M/LC1-C2
10	30	94	Large feature	SGW	JAR	5	45	MC1-E/MC2
10	30	94	Large feature	OW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	E/MC2
11	18	76	Ditch	BAT AM	AMPH	1	35	C2BC-ADC3(C2)
11	18	76	Ditch	SOW	JAR/BOWL	15	59	MC1-E/MC2

Trench	*Cut*	*Context*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Pot Date*
11	18	76	Ditch	SOW	FLANGED LID	3	31	C1-EC2
11	18	76	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	4	MC1-C2
11	18	76	Ditch	SGW	JAR	5	53	MC1-C2
11	18	76	Ditch	SGW	FLANGED LID	1	10	MC1-C2
11	19	77	Ditch	RW(FLINT)	BOWL	1	1	IA(800-400BC)
11	19	77	Ditch	SOW	JAR/BOWL	2	1	C1
13	12	65	Ditch	OW(FLINT)	BOWL	1	3	IA(800-400BC)
17	2	54	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1
18	3	55	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
20	6	58	Ditch	DOR BB1	DISH	20	170	LC2-MC3
20	6	58	Ditch	SOW	FLAG	1	22	MC1-C3
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	FDISH	2	16	MC3-EC5
20	6	58	Ditch	NFO CC	FBEAK	4	30	260-370
20	6	58	Ditch	OVW WH	JAR	2	21	C4
20	6	58	Ditch	OVW WH	LID	1	19	C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	JAR	48	438	LC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	BROWN B	DISH	8	273	C3-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SREDW	JAR	26	228	C2-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	CC	BEAK	1	3	C2-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	BROWN B	DISH	8	127	C3-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	69	LC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	JAR	4	60	MC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	OW(GROG)	JAR	3	55	MC1-C5
20	6	58	Ditch	SREDW	SJAR	1	68	C3-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	DISH	1	14	C3-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	25	LC2-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	11	LC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	14	LC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SGW	DISH	1	11	MC2+
20	6	58	Ditch	GW(GROG)	SJAR	1	8	MC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	GRITTY GW	JAR	6	32	MC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SREDW	JAR	1	23	LC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	SREDW	JAR	2	15	LC1-C4
20	6	58	Ditch	GW(RED GROG)	JAR	2	20	MC1+
20	6	58	Ditch	OW(GROG)	JAR	2	19	MC1+
20	6	58	Ditch	MAL RE A	JAR	2	26	MC1+
20	6	59	Ditch	DOR BB1	DISH	2	25	MC3-EC5
20	6	59	Ditch	GRITTY GW	JAR	6	138	MC1-C4
20	6	59	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	14	C3-C4
20	6	59	Ditch	SOW	JAR/BOWL	3	27	MC1-C4
20	6	59	Ditch	SGW	JAR	4	25	MC1-C4
20	6	59	Ditch	BROWN B	JAR	1	4	C3-C4
22	20	78	Ditch	SGW	JAR	18	258	MC1-E/MC2
22	20	78	Ditch	SOW	JAR	1	19	MC1-C2
22	20	78	Ditch	SOW	JAR	3	69	MC1-C2
22	20	78	Ditch	SOW	MORT	1	13	MC1-C2
22	20	78	Ditch	SGW	JAR	2	48	E/MC1
22	20	78	Ditch	OW(GROG)	JAR	1	48	MC1
22	20	78	Ditch	OW(GROG)	LID	1	22	M/LC1
22	20	79	Ditch	SOW	JAR	2	17	MC1-E/MC2
22	20	80	Ditch	SGW	JAR	5	24	MC1-E/MC2
22	21	81	Ditch	SOW	JAR	1	38	MC1-E/MC2
22	21	81	Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR/BOWL	1	6	C1
22	21	81	Ditch	SGW	JAR	6	72	MC1-EC2
22	21	81	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	10	M/LC1-C2
22	21	81	Ditch	OW(FINE)	BEAK	1	1	MC1-MC2
22	22	82	Pit	SGW	JAR	1	8	MC1-E/MC2
22	22	83	Pit	SGW	JAR	7	173	M/LC1
22	22	83	Pit	SGW	SJAR	2	143	M/LC1
22	22	83	Pit	SOW	JAR	2	98	M/LC1
22	22	83	Pit	SGW	JAR	5	145	MC1
22	22	84	Pit	SOW	JAR/BOWL	17	161	M/LC1
22	22	84	Pit	SGW	JAR/BOWL	23	523	M/LC1
22	22	84	Pit	SOW	LID	1	33	MC1+
22	22	84	Pit	SOW	JAR/BOWL	1	67	M/LC1
22	22	84	Pit	SGW	JAR	1	15	M/LC1
22	22	84	Pit	SGW	JAR	1	29	M/LC1
22	23	86	Ditch	SGW	JAR	36	352	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	86	Ditch	SOW	JAR/BOWL	7	40	MC1-E/MC2

Trench	*Cut*	*Context*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Form*	*Sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Pot Date*
22	23	86	Ditch	BSRW	JAR	2	20	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	86	Ditch	BSRW	PLAT	6	44	MC1-EC2
22	23	86	Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR	5	41	MC1-EC2
22	23	86	Ditch	SGW	BEAK	1	1	MC1-C2
22	23	86	Ditch	SGW	JAR	2	55	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	86	Ditch	SGW	JAR	1	10	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	86	Ditch	SAM	PLAT	2	6	40-90AD
22	23	86	Ditch	SAM	CUP	3	6	50-90AD
22	23	87	Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR	1	4	MC1-EC2
22	23	87	Ditch	SGW	JAR	5	68	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	87	Ditch	SGW	LID	1	26	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	87	Ditch	SGW	PLAT	1	19	MC1-E/MC2
22	23	87	Ditch	SGW	BEAK	2	12	MC1-C2
22	24	88	Ditch	RW(GROG)	JAR	5	29	MC1
22	24	88	Ditch	OW(GROG)	JAR	3	19	MC1
	51		Subsoil	SOW	MORT	3	145	MC1-C2
	51		Subsoil	RW(FLINT)	JAR	2	7	IA(800-400BC)
	51		Subsoil	SGW	JAR	3	13	MC1-MC2
	51		Subsoil	SOW	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-E/MC2

Table A3.2: The Roman pottery quantified by fabric and form, listed in descending order of weight

Fabric name: abbreviation	*Vessels*	*Sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*EVE*	*Wt (%)*	*EVE (%)*
Sandy Reduced ware: SGW& GRITTY GW	Beaker, dish, flanged dish, lid, jar, platter, storage jar	349	4116	3.04	59.98	56.61
Sandy Oxidized ware: SOW & SREDW OVW WH *Tomber and Dore 1998, 146*	Flagon, dish/lid, beaker, jar, mortaria	157	1641	1.04	23.91	19.37
Brown Burnished Ware: BROWN B	Dish, jar	17	404	0.45	5.88	8.38
Black Burnished ware: DOR BB1 *Tomber and Dore 1998, 127*	Dish and flanged dish	22	195	0.30	2.84	5.59
Oxidized ware with common grog inclusions: OW(GROG)	Jar and lid	10	163	0.14	2.38	2.61
Reduced (grey) ware with grog inclusions: GW(GROG), GW (RED GROG) & RW(GROG)	Jar and storage jar	16	112	0.00	1.63	0.00
Black Surfaced Red ware: BSRW	Jar, platter	10	74	0.25	1.08	4.66
Fine White ware: OW(FINE)	Beaker	19	39	0.00	0.57	0.00
Spanish amphora: BAT AM *Tomber and Dore 1998, 84-85*	Amphora	1	35	0.00	0.51	0.00
New Forest colour coat: NFO CC & CC *Tomber and Dore 1998, 141*	Folded beaker	5	33	0.00	0.48	0.00
Malvernian Group A Reduced ware: MAL RE A *Tomber and Dore 1998, 147*	Jar	2	26	0.00	0.38	0.00
Samian: SAM *Tomber and Dore 1998, 25- 41*	Cup, platter, dish	7	24	0.15	0.35	2.78
Fine Grey ware: GW(FINE)	Beaker	1	1	0.00	0.01	0.00
Total		**616**	**6863**	**5.37**	**100.00**	**100.00**

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

Cut	*Fill*	*Type*
	51	4 Flakes; Retouched flake
1	53	Flake
2	54	Flake
6	59	Flake
9	62	Flake
12	65	5 Flakes; Spall; Tested nodule; Scraper (burnt)
14	67	Flake
16	70	Spall
17	72	Flake
18	76	2 Flakes
22	82	Flake
23	87	Flake (retouched)
27	91	Flake

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of burnt flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*No. of frags*	*Wt (g)*
19	1	53	Ditch	5	387
7	5	57	Pit	20	742
20	6	58	Ditch	2	114
3	9	62	Pit	2	81
13	12	65	Ditch	6	263
6	13	66	Pit	7	125
9	17	72	Ditch	1	67
11	18	76	Ditch	6	294
22	20	80	Ditch	1	42
22	21	81	Ditch	6	37
22	22	83	Pit	1	19
10	27	91	Post-hole	1	64
10	30	94	Large feature	1	6

APPENDIX 6: Ceramic Building Material

6A: Catalogue of Miscellaneous fired clay

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*
17	2	54	Ditch	9	191
18	3	55	Ditch	1	4
20	6	59	Ditch	10	123
20	6	58	Ditch	10	162
5	14	68	Ditch	3	7
5	14	67	Ditch	8	39
9	16	70	Pit	8	105
9	17	72	Ditch	5	104
11	18	76	Ditch	1	7
22	20	80	Ditch	1	13
22	20	78	Ditch	14	328
22	21	81	Ditch	3	10
22	22	84	Pit	11	390
22	22	83	Pit	19	704
22	23	87	Ditch	1	42
22	23	86	Ditch	9	374
10	25	89	Ditch	3	14
10	27	91	Post-hole	1	6
10	28	92	Ditch	1	6
10	29	93	Ditch	5	23

6B: Catalogue of Tile and other objects

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill*	*Type*	*No*	*Wt (g)*	*Type*
20	6	58	Ditch	7	1112	Tegulae
22	22	83	Pit	1	42	Tegulae
22	23	86	Ditch	1	272	Loomweight

APPENDIX 7: Coins

1 - Long cross quarter of penny (farthing) 1247-1278 Silver
O/ [HENRI]CVS R[EX ANG] - Facing bearded bust of Henri III.
R/ [HIC/OIC/](O)IL[/VND - Long cross pattée and three pellets in each angle.
Weight: 0.28g Diameter: 8.4 x 8.2mm Axis: 10h

2 - Farthing? CuA
O/ and R/ illegible
Weight: 3.51g Diameter: 22.0mm Axis: -h

3 - Button? CuA
O/ and R/ illegible
Weight: 0.75g Diameter: 11.6mm Axis: -h

APPENDIX 8: Inventory of animal bone

Cut	*Deposit*	*No frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Cow*	*Large*	*Sheep/goat*	*Pig*	*Medium*	*Small*	*Unid*	*Comments*
6	58	12	140	-	10	-		-	-	2	Highly fragmented "large" left scapula
6	59	1	5	-	-	-		-	-	1	Unidentified
20	78	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Medium-large animal long bone shaft fragment
20	79	1	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Medium sized vertebra with transverse cut marks to dorsal surface of left inferior articular facet
23	86	15	238	4	-	1	1	-	2	7	Loose cow tooth and proximal metatarsal. Large-sized rib shafts with transverse cut marks. Pig canine (huge), sheep/goat sized mandible with teeth in situ, small-sized rib shaft fragments with a transverse cut mark
23	87	2	17	-	1	-	-	-	1		Medium-large animal rib shaft with multiple transverse (9) and diagonal (1) cut marks

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of mollusca

Cut	*Deposit*	*FType*	*No.*	*W t(g)*	*Type*
6	58	Ditch	2	19	oyster
20	79	Ditch	43	418	oyster
20	80	Ditch	6	68	oyster
23	86	Ditch	36	287	oyster

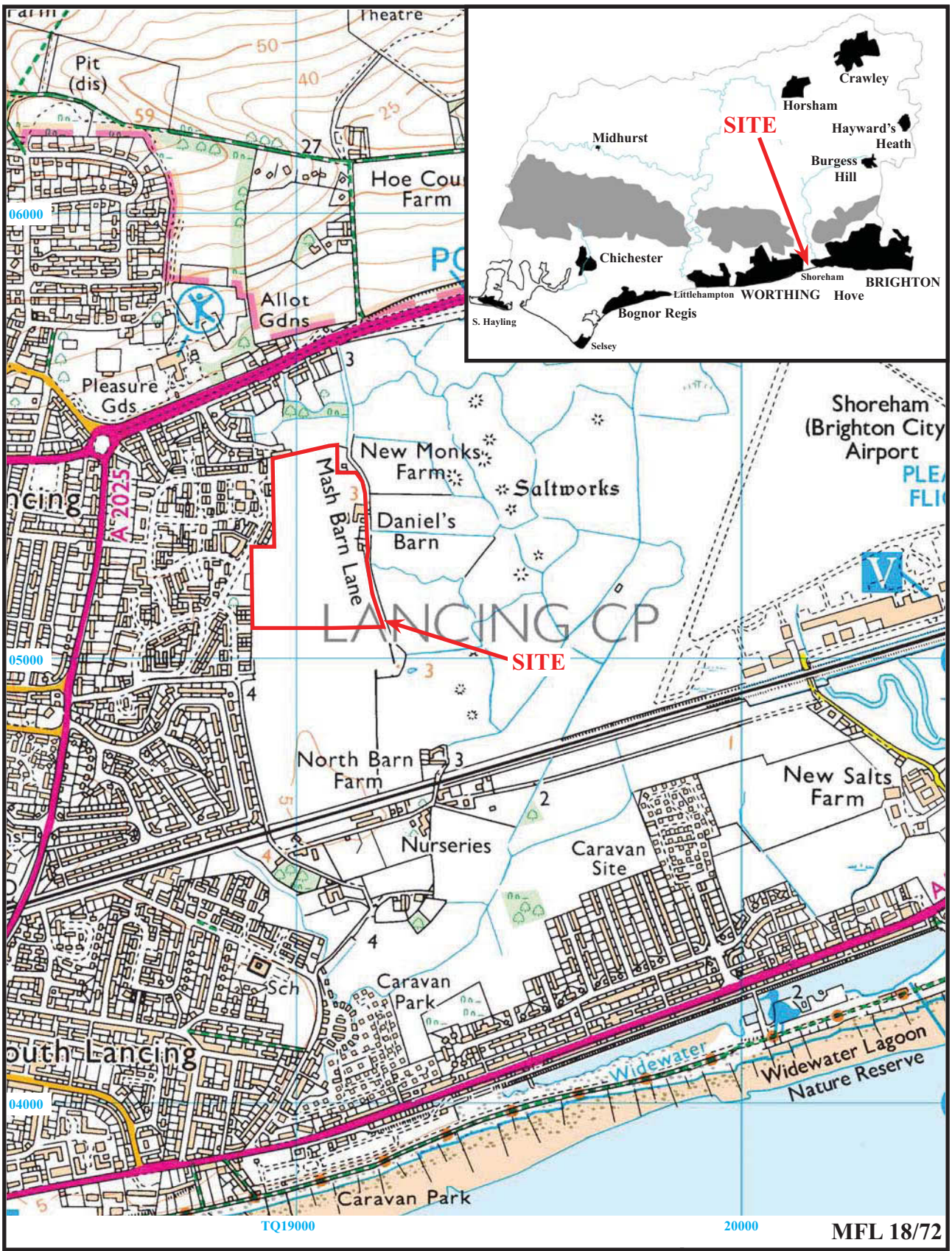

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Figure 1. Location of site within Lancing and West Sussex.

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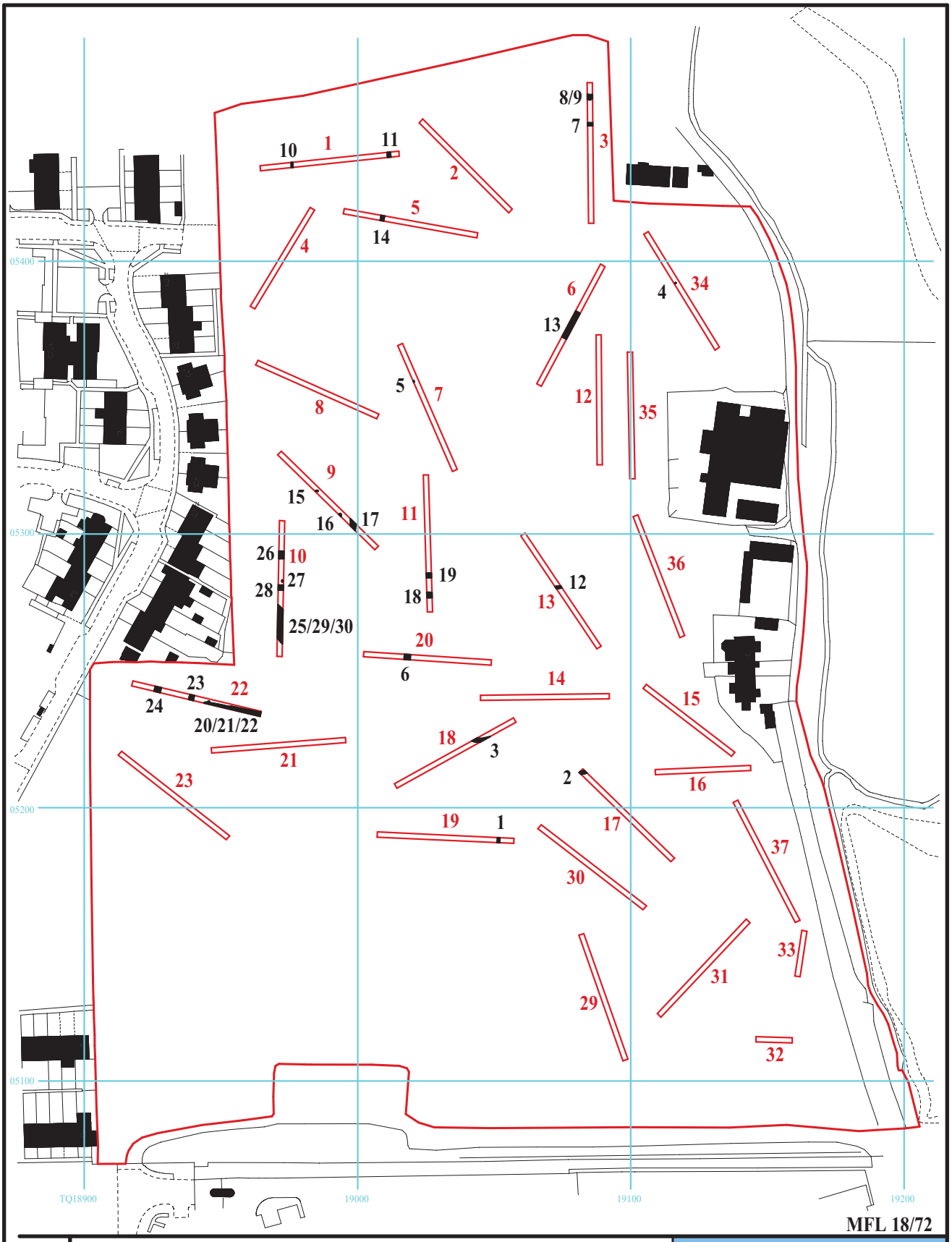

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site showing excavated trenches and archaeological features

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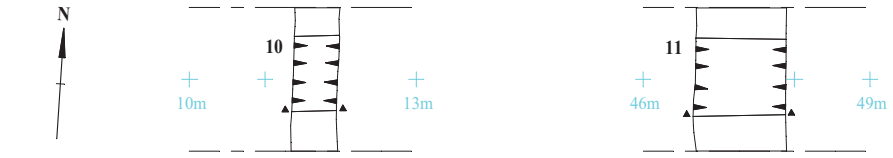
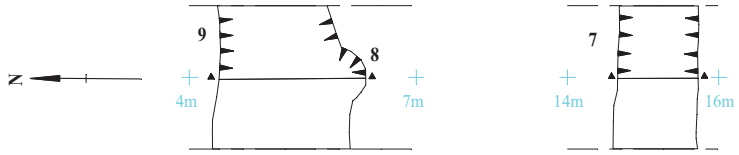
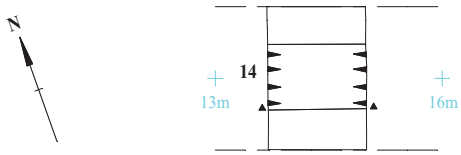
Trench 1



Trench 3



Trench 5



Trench 6

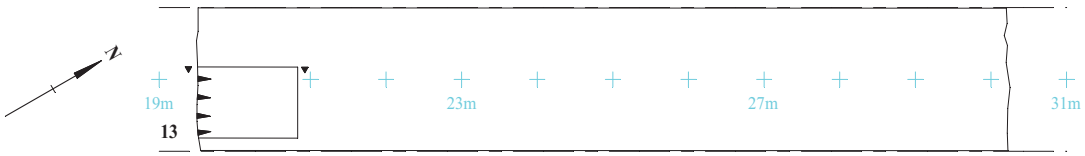


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Figure 3. Plan of trenches 1, 3, 5 and 6.

0 5m

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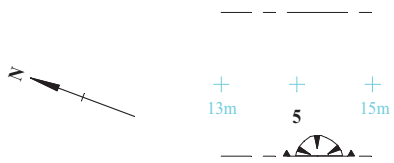
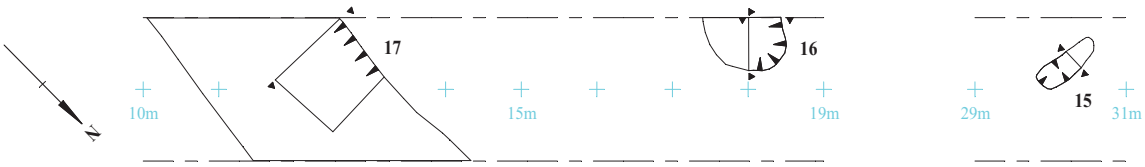
Trench 7



Trench 9



Trench 10

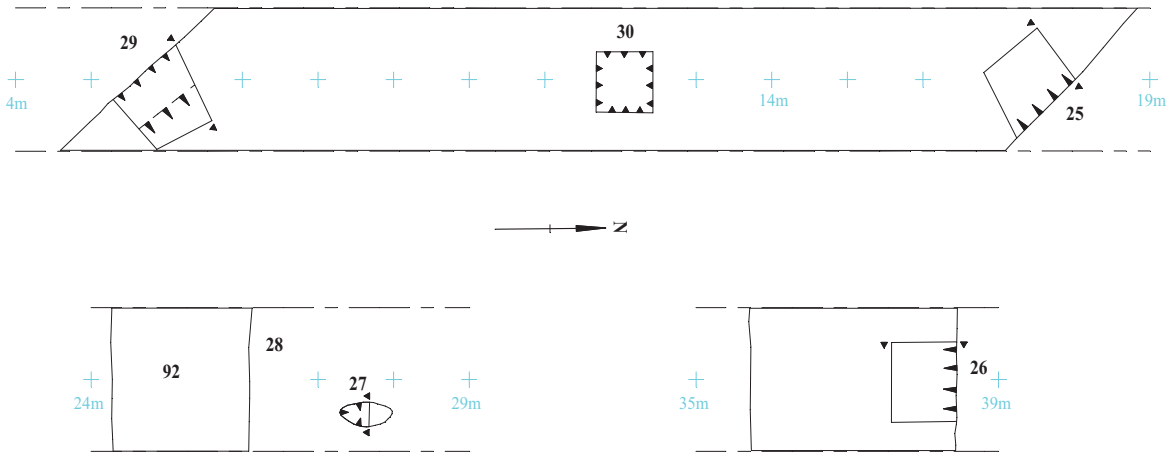


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Figure 4. Plan of trenches 7, 9 and 10.

0 5m

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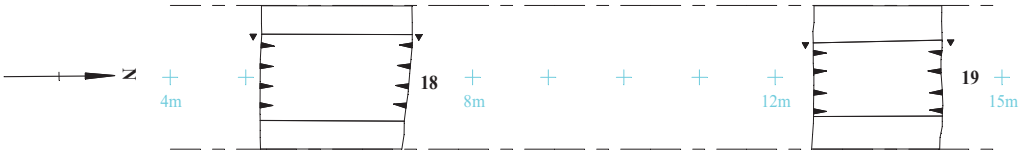
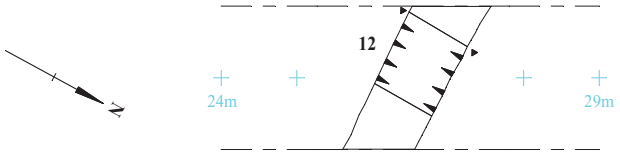
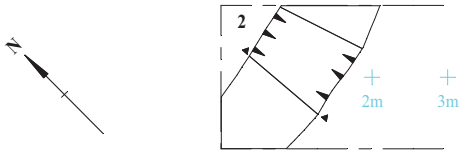
Trench 11



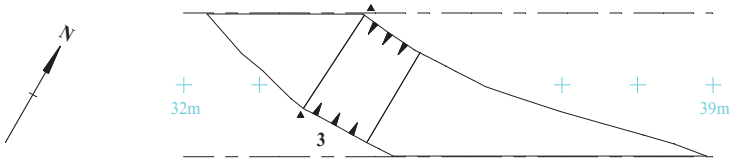
Trench 13



Trench 17



Trench 18



Trench 19

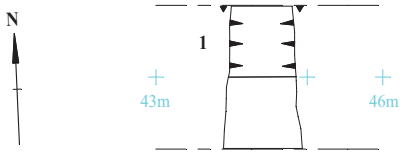


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Figure 5. Plan of trenches 11, 13, 17 and 18.

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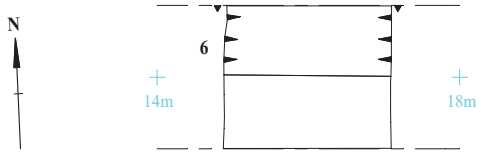
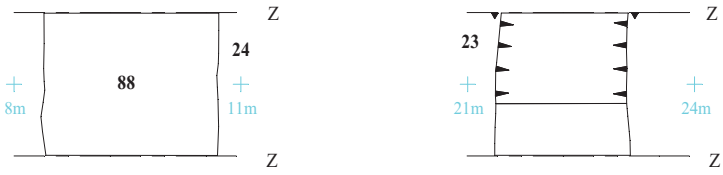
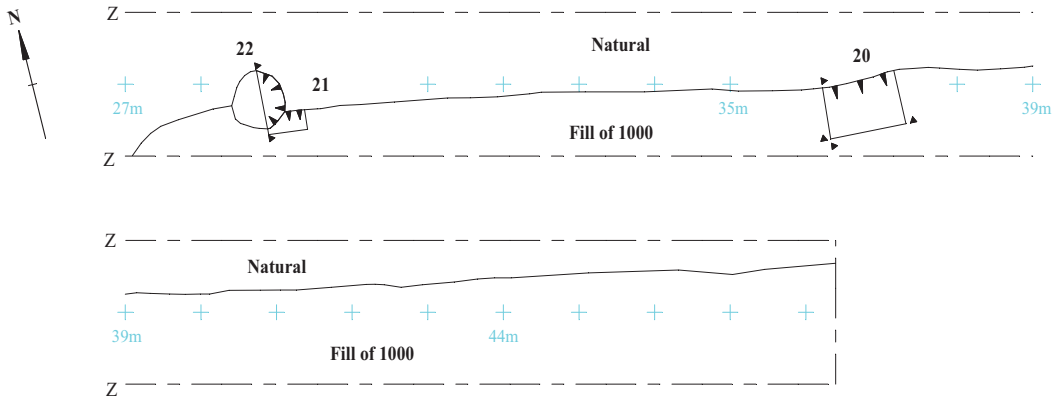
Trench 20



Trench 22





Trench 34

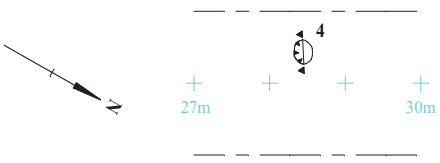


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Figure 6. Plan of trenches 19, 20 and 22.

0 5m

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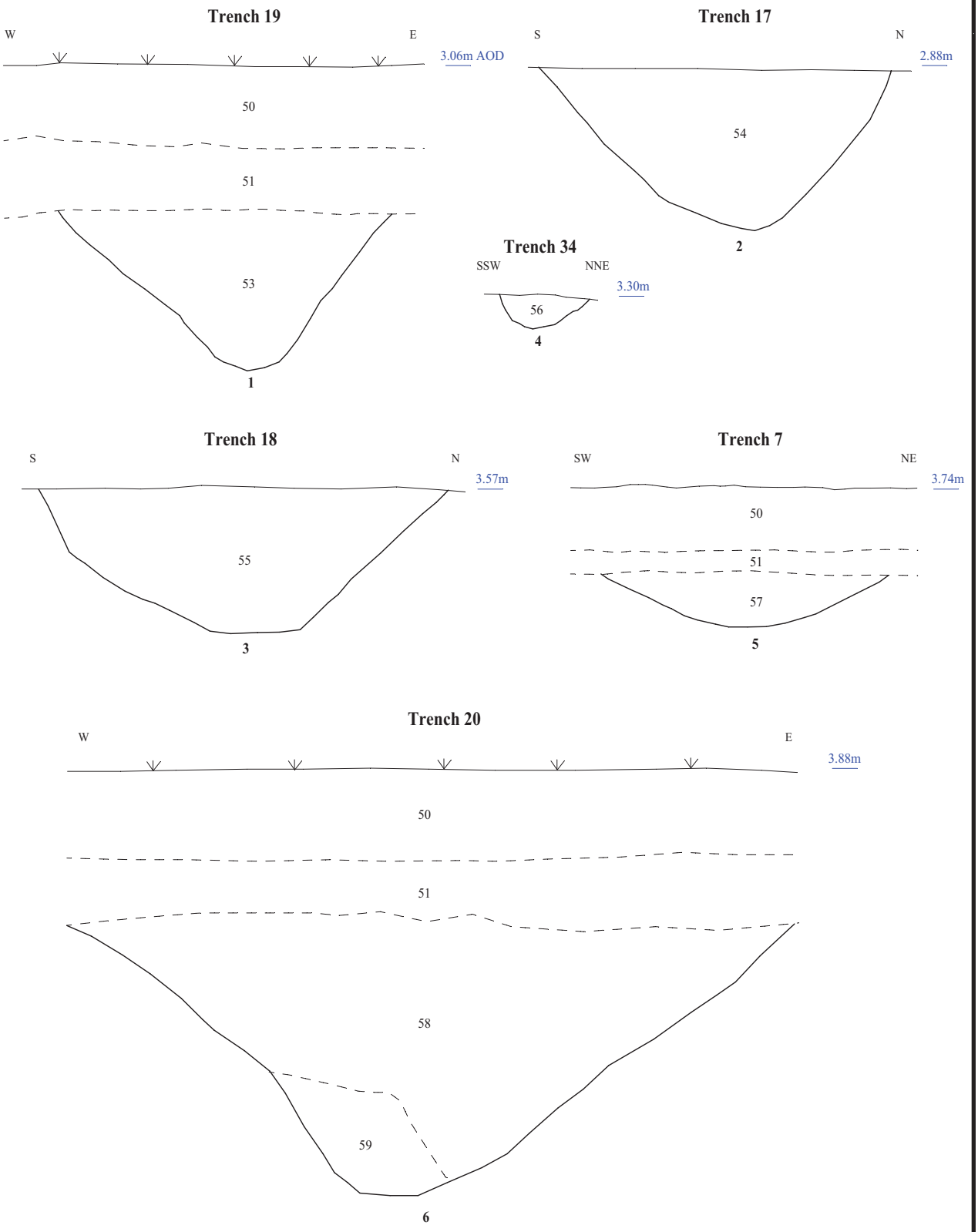

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Figure 7. Sections.

0 1m

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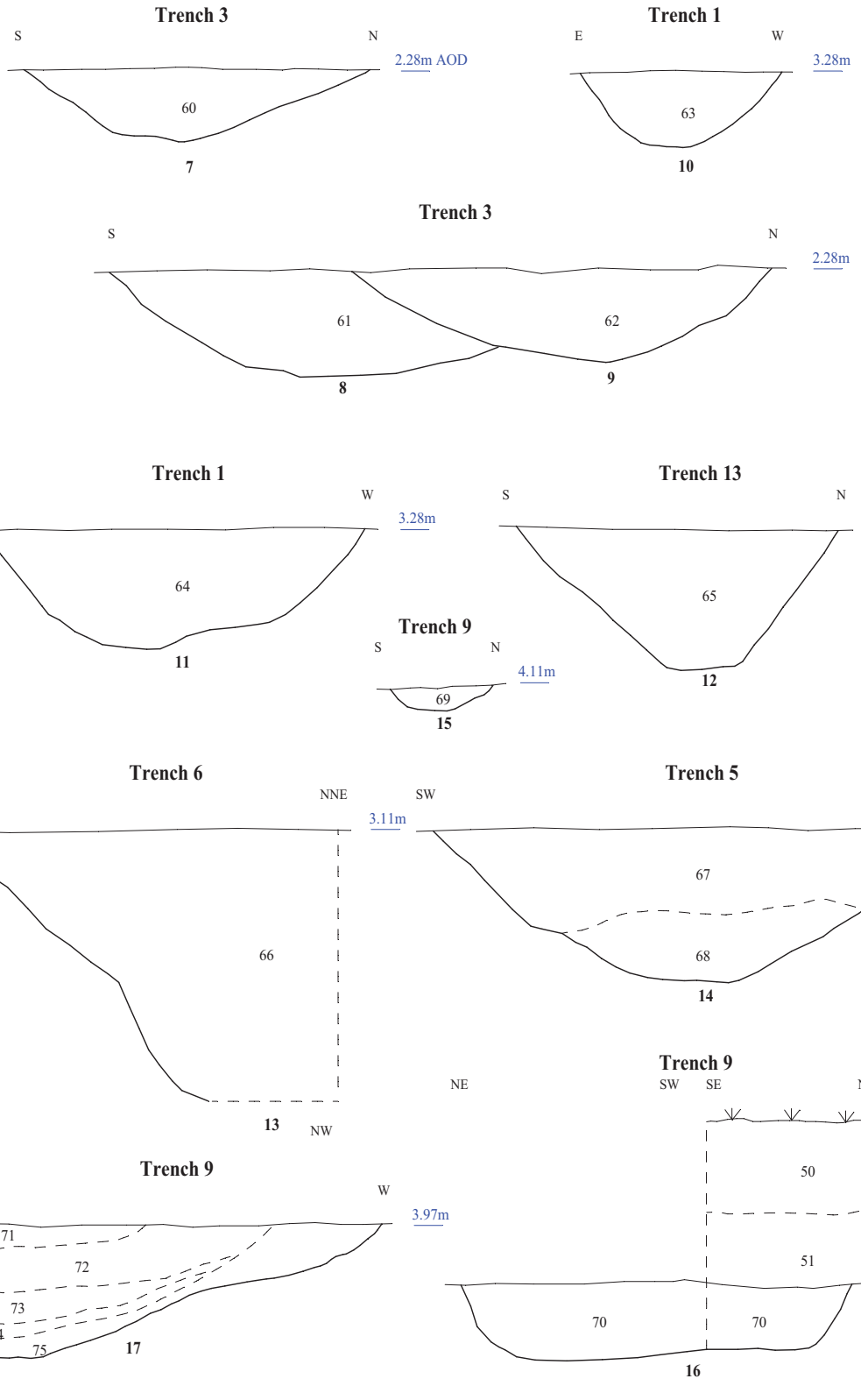

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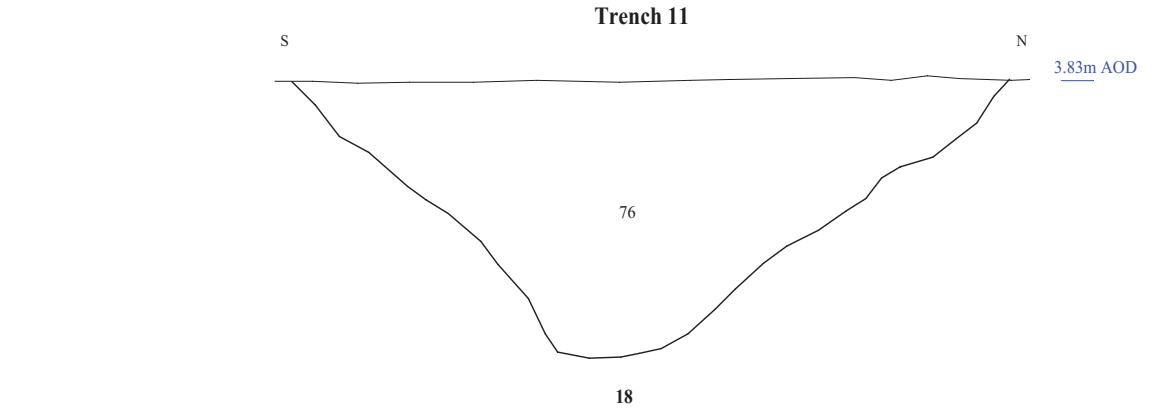
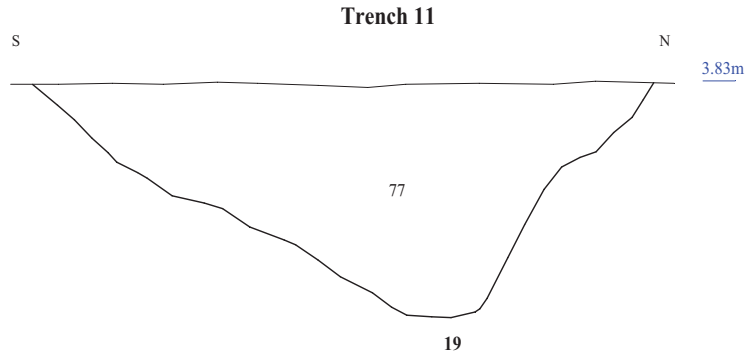
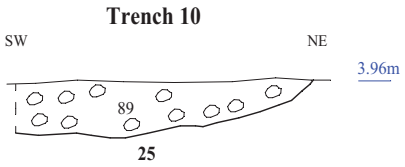
Figure 8. Sections.

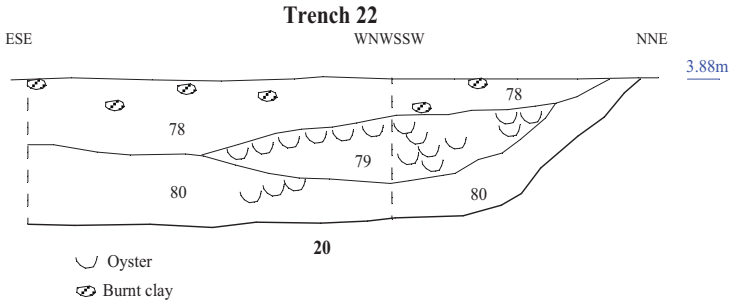
0 1m

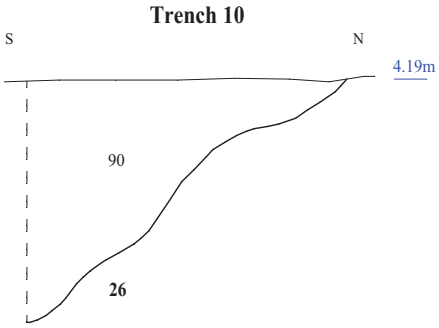
TVAS SOUTH

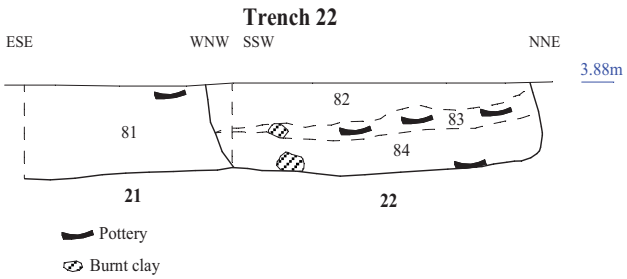












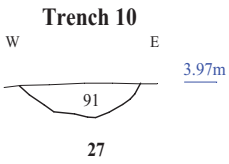


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Figure 9. Sections.

0 1m

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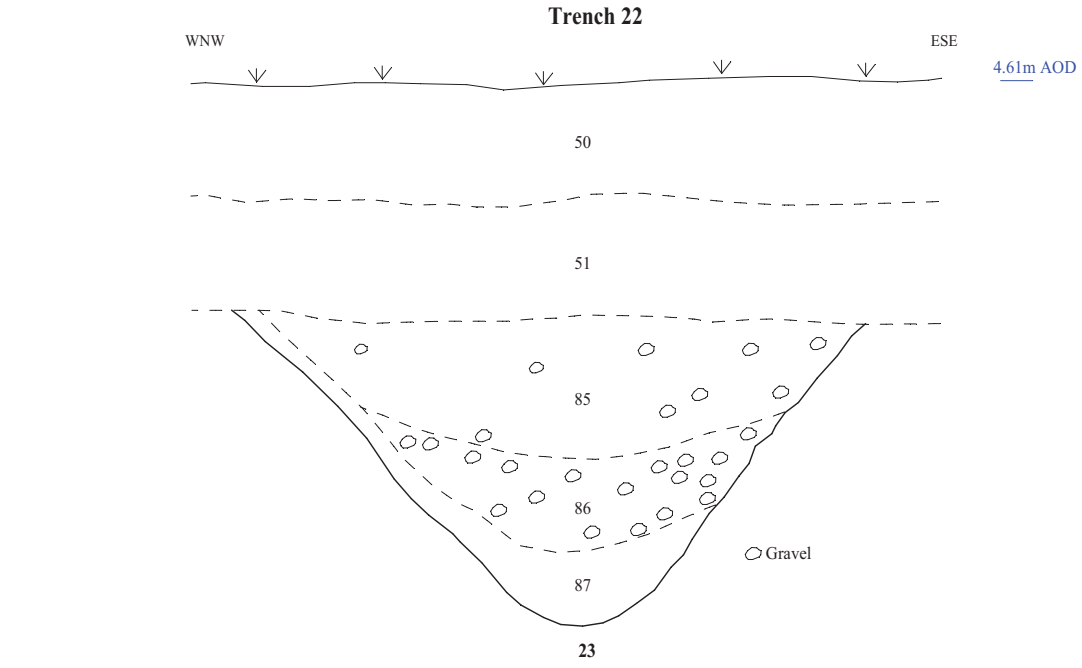

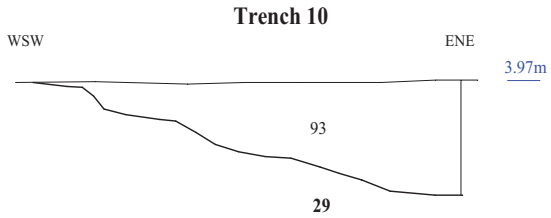

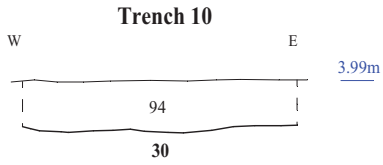

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Figure 10. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 3, looking South.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 2. Trench 10, looking North.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 3. Trench 13, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 4. Trench 16, looking East.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 5. Trench 17, looking South-east.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

Plate 6. Trench 32, looking West.
Scales: 2m, 1m and 0.50m.

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Plates 1 to 6.

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Plate 7. Trench 18, ditch 3, looking West.
Scales: 1m and 0.30m.

Plate 8. Trench 7, Pit 5, looking West-south-west.
Scale: 0.30m.

Plate 9. Trench 3, pit 8 and ditch 9, looking East.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.

Plate 10. Trench 6, large pit 13, looking North-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

Plate 11. Trench 5, ditch 14, looking South.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

Plate 12. Trench 9, pit 16, looking South.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

MFL 18/72

Land at New Monks Farm, Lancing,
West Sussex, 2019
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 7 to 12.

TVAS SOUTH

Plate 13. Trench 9, ditch 17, looking South.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

Plate 14. Trench 11, ditch 18, looking West.
Scales: 2m and 0.50m.

Plate 15. Trench 22, ditch 22, looking South-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.30m.

Plate 16. Trench 22, ditch 21 and pit 22, looking South-west.
Scales: 0.50m and 0.10m.

Plate 17. Trench 22, ditch 23, looking North.
Scales: 1m and 0.50m.

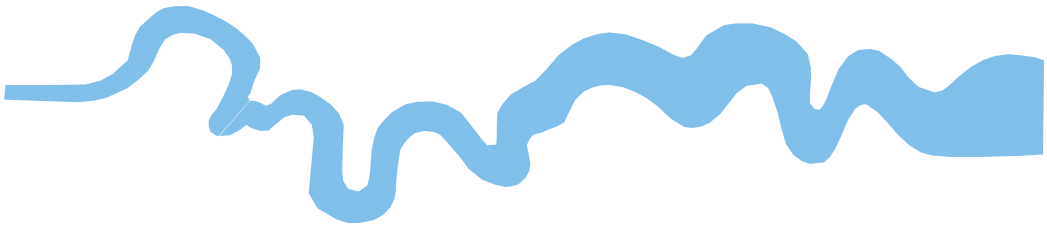
Plate 18. Trench 10, slot 30 through large feature, looking North.
Scales: 1m and 0.10m.

Land at New Monks Farm, Lancing,
West Sussex, 2019
Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 13 to 18.

TVAS SOUTH

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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