

Land South of Water Lane Angmering West Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Barratt David Wilson Homes

CA Project: AN0135

September 2020



LAND SOUTH OF WATER LANE ANGMERING WEST SUSSEX

Archaeological Evaluation

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land South of Water Lane
Location:	Angmering, West Sussex
NGR:	507544 104454
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	21-25 September 2020
Planning reference:	A/99/17/OUT
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Littlehampton Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	TBC
Site Code:	LSWL20

In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of the Land South of Water Lane at Angmering, West Sussex. A total of 27 trenches were excavated; 13 trenches contained archaeology.

The evaluation built upon the knowledge gained by the previous geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and trial trench evaluation (ASE 2016) and suggests that activity within the site ranges from the Late Mesolithic through to the modern period.

An area of medieval agricultural activity dating to the 12-14th century was identified to the west of the site with a potential earlier Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch located roughly towards the centre of **Area 1**.

To the east of the site, a series of complex enclosures dating from the Late Bronze Age continuing organically into the Roman period, with additional discrete features, deposits and a potential cremation. The evidence from area suggests that domestic, industrial and burial activity is present on site. To the north of **Area 2**, a Holloway was tentatively dated to the Saxon period in the previous phase of works.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of the land south of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 507544 104454 Figure 1). This evaluation was undertaken on behalf of Barratt David Wilson Homes.
- 1.2. A planning application has been made to Arun District Council (A/99/17/OUT) conditional on a programme of archaeological works. The scope of this evaluation was defined by James Kenny (Chichester District Council), the archaeological advisor to the Arun District Council. The evaluation was informed by previous archaeological works, comprising of geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and trial trench evaluation (ASE 2016). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2020) and approved by James Kenny.
- 1.3. The evaluation was also in line with Sussex Archaeological Standards, *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.4. The proposed development site is approximately 9ha in extent. The site is located south of Water Lane and is split into two parcels of land. **Area 1** to the west is bounded by pastured fields to the north and east. Residential properties to the south, Weavers hill to the west and Avenals Farm to the northeast. To the east, **Area 2** is bounded by the A280, residential and commercial properties to the south, pastured land to the west and north and Avenals Farm to the northwest. The fields are currently under pasture. The site lies at approximately 8m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to the north and 15m aOD towards the south.
- 1.5. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Tarrant Chalk Member-Chalk. This was formed approximately 72-84 million years ago from warm chalk seas. A superficial deposit of River Terrace Deposits- Sand, Silt and Clay formed

approximately 3 million years ago represents a local environment dominated by rivers (BGS 20).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. The following is a succinct summary of the results from the desk-based assessment (CgMS 2016), a geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and an archaeological evaluation (ASE 2016).

Prehistoric

2.2. Evidence of early prehistoric activity is limited in the vicinity of the site. Approximately 375m east of the site at Pound Nursery, pottery, flint work from postholes and ditches dating to the Neolithic was recovered. Additionally, a find spot of a Neolithic flint axe was recorded c.500m northwest of the site.

2.3. Systematic land organisation, possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age was recorded in the evaluation at Pound Nursery. Directly west of the site at 24 Water Lane, Late Bronze Age pottery, macro remains, burnt and worked flint were recorded.

2.4. A single Bronze Age pot sherd, along with a number of fire fractured flints was recorded within the western boundary of the site. Located immediately to the south east of the site, works on the Angmering bypass (South) found a circular enclosure consisting of a ditch, pits, postholes and a fire pit and was as a possible animal corral. A Bronze Age Farmstead was found further north along the bypass.

Iron Age and Roman

2.5. Works on the Angmering bypass recovered Iron Age and Roman artefacts from upper fills of earlier ditches including a La Tene I brooch and Roman pottery; c.120m south of the site a substantial amount of Late Iron Age grain storage and processing was recorded. Early Roman ditches were also identified at Pound Nursery.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.6. A geophysical survey was undertaken identifying a number of linear features and anomalies across the site (GSB 2016) forming a series of complex enclosures and trackways.

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- 2.7. A subsequent 3% trial trench evaluation was undertaken across the site (ASE 2016), confirming the results of the geophysical survey. A series of enclosures dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age was recorded continuing into the Roman period. Evidence of furnaces and ovens were recorded dating to both Iron Age and Roman. To the west of the site, a medieval field system was recorded along with a Roman ditch and Saxon pottery. A small assemblage of residual flint from the later deposits indicated probable transient early prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable Arun District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposals, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2. This phase of trial trench evaluation aimed to better define the medieval activity in the west of the site, the northern extent of the enclosure system in the south-east of the site and ascertain the exact nature, date and extent of activity in the north-east of the site.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 27 trenches (Figure 2). Out of the 27 trenches, 26 trenches were 30m in length and 1.8m in width. **Trench 19** was moved from its original location and reduced in length (12.2m) to avoid site constraints. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site.
- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

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- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.5. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum (Littlehampton Museum) for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated June 2020).
- 4.6. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. A total of 27 Trenches were excavated, 14 trenches were archaeologically sterile; the remaining trenches contained archaeology features and/or deposits. The site was split into two parcels of land, **Area 1** to the west (smaller parcel of land) and **Area 2** to the east.
- 5.3. The evaluation built upon knowledge gained during the previous evaluation (ASE 2016). To create a clear difference and separation between the two phases of work, Archaeology South East's trenches have been to the labelled with the prefix ASE.

Area 1 (Figures 2-5)

- 5.4. To the west of the site, **Area 1** contained five trenches with archaeological features, **Trenches 1, 2 and 4**.
- 5.5. The natural substrata varied across the area from poorly sorted gravels and degraded chalk in **Trench 4** to sandy silts in **Trench 2**, recorded at a depth of between 0.45-0.55m. With the exception of **Trench 3**, the natural substrata were covered by subsoil at a depth between 0.3-0.4m, which in return was sealed by topsoil. Where present, the subsoil covered the archaeological features.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 5.6. **Trench 1** was located towards the west of **Area 1**, on a north-south alignment and contained two archaeological features, ditches **103** and **105**.
- 5.7. Ditch **103** was located towards the south of **Trench 1**, directly south of ditch **105**, and measured greater than 1.8m in length and 0.6m in width. The feature was aligned east-west with a single fill present in plan and was not excavated during this phase of the evaluation. The ditch is a continuation of a linear recorded in **Trench ASE1 (ASE1/006)**, with no dating evidence recovered, the feature probably relates to an agricultural boundary ditch of unknown date.
- 5.8. Located towards the centre of the trench and directly north of ditch **103**, ditch **105** measured greater than 1.8m in length and 1.6m in width on an east-west alignment. A single fill was present in plan; the ditch was not excavated during this phase of works. The ditch is a continuation of a linear recorded in **Trenches ASE1 (ASE1/004)**, **ASE4 (ASE4/003)** and **Trench 2 (205)** with medieval pottery recovered from **ASE1/004** and **ASE4/003** dating to the 13th – 14th century. The ditch most likely represents part of a medieval field system.

Trench 2 (Figures 2 and 4)

- 5.9. Towards the centre of **Area 1**, **Trench 2** was aligned east-west with four archaeological features present, ditches **203**, **205**, **207** and **209**.
- 5.10. Located towards the west of **Trench 2** and west of ditch **205**, ditch **203** measured greater than 1.6m in length and 0.7m in width on a north-south alignment. A single fill was present in plan with the feature not excavated in this phase of work. The

ditch is a continuation of a linear recorded in **Trench ASE3 (ASE3/006)** which was dated to the medieval period (12th-13th century) and interpreted as a field boundary.

- 5.11. Ditch **205** was located towards the centre of the trench on an east-west alignment, directly east of ditch **203**, cutting ditch **207** and is cut by ditch **209**. Ditch **205** had moderately sloping sides, measuring greater than 14m in length, greater than 1.13m in width and greater than 0.4m in depth, and contained a single secondary fill, formed through gradual infilling, it produced pottery dating to the Roman period (2nd-4th centuries AD) and animal bone. The pottery was probably residual as the feature cut earlier ditch **207** dating to the Roman period. The feature was not fully excavated. The linear is a continuation of features recorded in **Trenches ASE1 (ASE1/004)**, **ASE4 (ASE4/003)** and **Trench 1 (105)** with medieval pottery recovered from the feature and ditch sections **ASE1/004** and **ASE4/003**, dating to the 13th – 14th century. The ditch most likely represents a medieval field system.
- 5.12. Located towards the east of the trench on a north-south alignment, ditch **207** was cut by medieval ditch **205**. The linear had a concave profile, measuring greater than 1.65m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.39m in depth and contained a single secondary fill, formed through gradual infilling. Pottery dating to the Roman period (2nd-4th century AD) was recovered from the fill. Feature **207** is a continuation of the ditch recorded in **Trench ASE3 (ASE3/004)** which contained pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period. With the lack of direct settlement activity within the trench and fill, the feature probably represents a field boundary on the periphery of a nearby settlement.
- 5.13. Orientated north-south and located towards the east of the trench, ditch **209** measured greater than 1.65m in length and 1.2m in width. The feature contained a single fill in plan and visibly cut medieval ditch **205**; the feature was not excavated during this phase of work. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch; however the feature has to be later than 13th-14th century due to the stratigraphic sequence with ditch **205**. The fill was sterile and would suggest this feature is a field boundary on the outskirts of Angmering.

Trench 4 (Figures 2 and 5)

- 5.14. On an east-west alignment, **Trench 4** was located towards the east of **Area 1** and contained a single archaeological feature, ditch **403**.

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- 5.15. Ditch **403** was located towards the centre of the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring greater than 1.6m in length, 1.10m in width and 0.46m in depth. The feature had a steep V shaped profile with a single secondary fill representing, gradual natural infilling, present. Animal bone was recovered from the fill. The linear is a continuation of the same feature recorded in **Trench ASE6 (ASE6/004)** which was broadly dated to the medieval/ late medieval period.

Area 2 (Figures 2, 6-11)

- 5.16. To the east of the site, **Area 2** contained 10 trenches with archaeological features and deposits, **Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 18**. A single tree throw (**1603**) was recorded in **Trench 16**.
- 5.17. The natural substrata was consistently a sandy silt across most of **Area 2** with poorly sorted gravels becoming more predominant towards the northern end of the site. The natural was recorded at a depth of between 0.4-0.6m, the natural substrata was then covered by subsoil in most trenches with the exception of **Trenches 24 and 25**. This subsoil in turn was sealed by topsoil, recorded to a depth of between 0.2-0.35m. Where present, the subsoil covered the archaeological features.

Trench 6 (Figures 2 and 6)

- 5.18. **Trench 6** was on a north-south alignment located towards the south of **Area 2** and contained two archaeological features, ditches **603** and **607** along with a recut **605**.
- 5.19. Located to the south of **Trench 6** on a northwest-southeast alignment, ditch **603** measured greater than 4m in length, greater than 0.6m in width and greater than 0.5m in depth. A single fill was present; however the feature was not fully excavated due to trench constraints. This ditch was later recut by **605** which continued on the same alignment and measured greater than 4m in length, greater than 1.4m in width and greater than 0.6m in depth. As with the earlier phase of the ditch, it was not fully excavated. The recut contained a single visible fill which contained pottery dating to the late prehistoric and Roman Period. The ditch aligns with the previous geophysical survey, and lies at the southwestern extent of an enclosure which includes ditch **607**, **ASE11/008** and **ASE11/010**, with the later containing dating evidence to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period as well.

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- 5.20. Orientated northeast-southwest and directly north of ditch **603**, ditch **607** measured greater than 2.1m in length and 0.65m in width with a single fill present in plan. The feature was not excavated during this phase of work. The ditch correlates to the geophysical survey which suggests the ditch is apart of the north-western limits of the enclosure and the same feature as recorded in **603**, **ASE11/008** and **ASE11/010** dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman Period.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 and 11)

- 5.21. **Trench 7** was located towards the south of **Area 2**, on a northeast-southwest alignment and contained a single archaeological feature, ditch **703**.
- 5.22. Ditch **703** was located towards the centre of the trench and aligned north-south with a single fill visible in plan. The linear measured greater than 3.23m in length and 0.65m in width however was not excavated during this phase of work. Ditch **603** broadly correlates to a return in the linear recorded in the geophysical survey, which suggest this feature is a continuation of ditches recorded in Trenches **ASE12 (ASE12/004)** and **ASE14 (ASE14/006)**. The earlier phase of evaluation work dated the ditch to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age.

Trench 8 (Figure 2)

- 5.23. Towards the southeast of **Area 2**, **Trench 8** was aligned southeast-northwest with a single archaeological feature present, ditch **803**.
- 5.24. Ditch **803** was located towards the northwest of the trench on a north-south alignment, measuring greater than 2m in length, 0.57m in width and 0.11m in depth. The feature had steep sides and a concave base with a single secondary fill, representing gradual infilling, present. The linear does not correlate to any of the anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey or any of the features recorded in the earlier evaluation. The ditches purpose is unknown and has broadly been dated to the prehistoric period due to the presence of burnt flint and the location of the ditch compared to other prehistoric features.

Trench 9 (Figures 2 and 7)

- 5.25. On a northeast-southwest alignment, **Trench 9** was located towards the south of **Area 2** and contained five archaeological features, pits **903**, **905**, **907**, **909** and posthole **911**.
- 5.26. Pit **903** was located towards the south-west of the trench, measuring 1.64m in length, 1.07m in width and 0.66m in depth constructed of steep sides and a flat base. A single fill was present and contained abundant fragments of fired clay and charcoal. The feature itself had no direct signs of in situ burning and probably represents a waste material dump from nearby industrial activity.
- 5.27. The remaining pits in the trench measured between 0.75-0.84m in length and 0.22-0.61m in width continuing out of the trench to the south (**905**) and north (**907** and **911**). The pits were not excavated in this phase of works and contained material similar to **903** and have been loosely associated with the same activity.
- 5.28. Towards the centre of the trench and directly east of pit **909**, posthole **911** measured 0.27m in length, 0.27m in width and was circular in plan. A single fill was present in plan. The feature was not excavated in this phase of work, with its purpose remaining unknown.

Trench 10 (Figures 2 and 8)

- 5.29. **Trench 10** was on an east-west alignment located towards the south of **Area 2** and contained seven archaeological features, **Ditches 1005**, **1007**, **1009**, **1013**, **1015** and pits **1003** and **1011**.
- 5.30. Located towards the west of the trench, pit **1003** measured greater than 0.92m in length and 0.92m in width with a single fill present in plan. The feature continues out of the trench to the west and south, with the exact shape, date and function unknown. The feature was not excavated in this phase of work.
- 5.31. Directly east of feature **1003** and to the west of the trench, ditch **1005** was aligned northwest-southeast, measuring greater than 2.4m in length and 0.6m in width. The ditch contained a single fill in plan. The ditch does not align with any geophysical anomalies and remains undated; the feature was not excavated in the phase of work.

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- 5.32. Ditches **1007** and **1009** are located to the west of the trench and east of ditch **1005**, on a northeast-southwest alignment measuring greater than 2.6m in length and 0.9m (**1007**) and 2.3m (**1009**) in width. Both features contained a single fill in plan but were not excavated in this phase of work. The ditches align to a geophysical anomaly that suggests that the ditches are recuts of the north-western extent of an enclosure ditch. The enclosure ditch was also recorded in **Trenches ASE11 (ASE11/008), ASE12 (ASE12/007), ASE13 (ASE13/010)** and **Trench 10 (1013 and 1015)** with dates varying from Late Bronze Age to the Roman period recorded in the previous evaluation.
- 5.33. Located towards the centre of the trench, pit **1011** measured 2.39m in length and 1.3m in width and continued out of the trench towards the south. A single fill was present in plan and was not excavated in this phase of work.
- 5.34. At the eastern end of the trench, ditches **1013** and **1015** run parallel to each other on a northwest-southeast alignment and measuring greater than 2.1m in length and 3.12m (**1013**) and 1.08m (**1015**) in width. Both contained a single fill in plan and were not excavated in this phase of works. The features are further evidence of recuts of the same enclosure ditch as **1007** and **1009**. The ditch follows the geophysical anomaly recorded in **Trenches ASE11 (ASE11/008), ASE12 (ASE12/007), ASE13 (ASE13/010)** and **Trench 10 (1007 and 1009)** with dates varying from Late Bronze Age to the Roman period recorded in the previous evaluation. To the northwest of the trench the geophysical anomaly adjoins a ditch that can be seen continuing in **Trenches ASE16 (ASE16/010)** and **Trench 12 (1204)**.

Trench 12 (Figures 2 and 9)

- 5.35. **Trench 12** was located towards the southwest of **Area 2**, on an east-west alignment and contained 8 archaeological features, pits **1202, 1206, 1210, 1214**, ditches **1204, 1208** and **1212** and deposit **1216**.
- 5.36. Across **Trench 12** four pits (**1202, 1206, 1210** and **1214**) were recorded measuring greater than 0.7-3.5m and 0.4-1.1m in width; pit **1202** was the only feature excavated and had a depth of 0.15m. The date and function of the pits are unknown however fit into a general pattern of settlement activity within the vicinity of the site.

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- 5.37. Ditch **1204** was located towards the eastern extent of the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment. The linear measured greater 2m in length and 1.63m in width with a single fill present in plan. The ditch correlates to an anomaly in the geophysical survey and remains undated. The exact function and stratigraphic sequence of the ditch is unknown.
- 5.38. Towards the centre of the trench and west of pit **1206**, ditch **1208** was on a northwest-southeast alignment, measuring greater than 2m in length and 1.2m in width. The ditch had a single fill in plan and was not excavated in this phase of works. Although the ditch is not positioned on a geophysical linear anomalies, ditch **1208** is aligned with one such anomaly located to the southeast, which adjoins the ditches recorded in **Trench 10**, and has been recorded in **Trench ASE16 (ASE16/010)** and is suspected to date to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age.
- 5.39. To the west of ditch **1208** and the located within the western limits of the trench, ditch **1212** was aligned northeast-southwest and measured greater than 2.7m in length and 1.5m in width. The ditch appeared to contain a large amount of stone which has been cautiously interpreted as the remains of possible metal surface. The ditch was not excavated during this phase of works and remains undated.
- 5.40. To the west of **Trench 12**, deposit **1216** measured greater than 3m in length and 2m in width, continuing out of the trench towards the north, south and west. The deposit has roughly correlates to a geophysical anomaly south of the trench and was recorded in **Trench ASE16 (ASE16/009)** and potentially further south in **Trench ASE10 (ASE10/008)** and as far north as **Trench 14 (1405)**. Pit **1214** was recorded as a pit and was located directly above **1216** and could an additional deposit. Pit **1210** was partially exposed along the southern trench and was interpreted as a possible quarry pit however it could be the eastern limits **1216**.

Trench 13 (Figures 2 and 11)

- 5.41. Towards the southeast of **Area 2 Trench 13** was aligned north-south with a single archaeological feature present, possible cremation **1303**.
- 5.42. Feature **1303** was located towards the north of the trench measuring 0.58m in length and 0.34m in width. The pit contained a single fill in plan with abundant amounts of fired clay visible. Due to the presence burnt bone, the feature was

treated as a possible cremation and not excavated during this phase of work. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill.

Trench 14 (Figures 2 and 10)

- 5.43. On a north-south alignment, **Trench 14** was located towards the south-west of **Area 2** and contained two archaeological features ditch **1403** and pit **1406** along with deposit **1405**.
- 5.44. Ditch **1403** was located towards the centre of the trench on a northeast-southwest alignment, measuring greater than 2.6m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.13m in depth. The feature had moderately steep sides and a concave base with a single secondary fill present, which contained pottery dating to the late prehistoric and Roman period. The feature aligns with a geophysical anomaly; however the features exact purpose is unknown.
- 5.45. Located to the south of the trench and cut by later pit **1406**, deposit **1405** measured greater than 2.6m in length and greater than 1.8m in width and continued out of the trench to the south. The deposit contained pottery fragments, burnt flint and fired clay. The deposit is very similar to deposit **1216** identified in **Trench 12** and is located close to a geophysical anomaly also recorded in **ASE16 (ASE16/009)**. This spread of materials was dated to the Roman period. Another deposit similar to **ASE16/009** was recorded in **Trench ASE10 (ASE10/008)** and could potentially be the same deposit but further work is needed to confirm this.
- 5.46. To the south of the trench cutting deposit **1405**, pit **1406** measured 0.6m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.24m in depth. The feature was sub oval in plan with step sides and a flat base, containing a deliberately deposited fill. The fill contained abundant amounts of charcoal and burnt flint along with pottery dating to the Roman period and has been interpreted as a deliberate deposit of settlement waste.

Trench 16 (Figures 2 and 11)

- 5.47. **Trench 16** was on a north-south alignment located towards the east of **Area 2** and contained a single archaeological feature, ditch **1605**.
- 5.48. The ditch was aligned northeast-southwest and measured greater than 9.5m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.5m in depth and had steep sides and a concave base.

The ditch contained a single secondary fill was present representing natural infilling, present; flint and pottery dating to the Late Prehistoric period was recovered from the fill. The ditch is on the same alignment to linear anomalies recorded on the geophysical survey and is expected to be the same feature as ditches recorded in **Trenches ASE16 (ASE16/004), ASE17 (ASE17/0100) and ASE18 (ASE18/004)**. Previous dating from **ASE16/004** recovered pottery dating to 1st-2nd Century AD.

Trench 18 (Figure 2)

- 5.49. **Trench 18** was located towards the east of **Area 2**, on an east-west alignment and contained a single archaeological feature, ditch **1803**.
- 5.50. Ditch **1803** was located towards the centre of the trench on a rough east-west alignment, measuring greater than 7m in length, 0.64m in width and 0.04m in depth, with a shallow concave profile. A single primary fill was recorded, representing initial silting of the feature. Feature **1803** correlates to a field boundary first noted on OS maps in 1971, with the ditches origins dating post 1962. The ditch can be seen on google earth as a crop mark, and was probably back filled after the construction of the A280. The fill contained flint which was residual material from the surrounding land scape.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Artefactual material was hand-recovered from 26 deposits (mostly ditch/gully and pit fills, but also a tree throw fill, an occupation layer, topsoil and subsoil). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric and Roman periods, and quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Pottery fabric codes (in parenthesis in the text) have been devised for the purpose of this report. National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes are also given in Appendix B, where applicable (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery: Late prehistoric

- 6.2. Pottery from this date range, which spans the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, totals 59 sherds (514.9g). The average sherd weight is 8.7g, which is on the low side for an assemblage of this date and suggests it has been moderately broken up. Only nine sherds are clearly residual in deposits containing pottery of Roman date. All of

the represented fabrics are handmade and feature inclusions of flint, with some also containing quartz and/or organic material (FL, FLQZ, FLOR, FLQO). With the exception of material from fill **1604** of tree throw **1603**, the pottery is made up of unfeathered bodysherds, for only broad dating is possible. The pottery from deposit **1604** is in a relatively unabraded condition and is composed of sherds from two vessels, a necked vessel in fabric FL and a vessel with an everted rim in fabric FLQZ. These fabrics and forms are comparable to vessels dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age recorded from the the A27 Westhampnett Bypass (Mephram 1997, 132), and similar dating is considered likely.

Roman

- 6.3. The bulk of the pottery from the site, 268 sherds (3758g), is Roman in date. The average sherd weight of 14g is indicative of a moderately broken-up assemblage. Surface condition is poor, however, this may be due to acidic soil conditions rather than post-depositional movement (Mephram 1997, 257). The assemblage is composed entirely of coarsewares, most of which are coarse and sandy (GWM, GWS, GWF, OXS and BUF) and broadly Roman in date. Such fabrics are common in West Sussex – they made up the majority of the assemblage from the cemetery on the A27 Westhampnett Bypass (*ibid.*, 260). The only rimsherd is from a jar with an everted rim in fabric GWS from fill **1407** of pit **1406**. Also present are three unfeathered bodysherds of probable Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware, which typically dates to the 2nd to 4th centuries when found outside the production zone (Davies *et al.* 1994, 107).

Lithics

- 6.4. A total of 38 worked flints (504g) and 44 fragments (871g) of burnt, unworked flint were recorded from 15 deposits. Twenty-three of the worked flints were retrieved from topsoil or subsoil deposits and the only worked flints which were not recovered in association with artefactual material of Roman date (or from topsoil/subsoil) are those from fill **804** of gully **803**, fill **1203** of pit **1202**, fill **1606** of ditch **1605** and fill **1805** of ditch **1804**. The worked lithics comprise 31 flakes, two blades, one piece of shatter, three cores and one end scraper. The blades are most likely to be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, however, the rest of the debitage is only broadly dateable to the prehistoric period. One core is a single-platform pyramidal type which was used for the production of flakes and blades. Mesolithic or Early Neolithic

dating is most likely for this item, from subsoil deposit **1701**. The other cores are a multiplatform and a dual (non-opposed) platform type, both of which had been used to make flakes. These cannot be closely dated. The scraper (from topsoil deposit **1600**) features regular retouch and has been made on a broad flake blank. It is not a chronologically diagnostic type but the blank used would be most typical of Late Neolithic or Bronze Age technology.

Ceramic building material

- 6.5. Fill **206** of ditch **207** produced a fragment (2g) of ceramic building material, most likely of Roman date.

Other Finds

- 6.6. Two iron objects (17g) were recorded – a nail from fill **1205** of ditch **1204** and a fragment probably from a tanged implement, from fill **206** of ditch **207**.
- 6.7. Two fragmentary worked stone objects were retrieved (1570g). An upper fragment from a rotary quern (Ra. 1) made of Lodsworth Greensand was recorded from fill **1213** of pit **1212**. Querns made of this stone, which was quarried at Lodsworth in West Sussex, are commonly found in central southern England dating to the Iron Age or Roman period (Peacock 1987, 74). A fragment of sandstone from fill **1404** of ditch **1403** retains no original, worked surfaces but may also derive from a quern.
- 6.8. A total of 140 fragments (1061g) of fired clay was recovered from three deposits, the largest proportion of which is from fill **904** of pit **903**. Two of the fragments from this deposit display wattle impressions, indicating a structural origin.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Plant macrofossils

- 7.1. A series of three environmental samples (53 litres of soil) were processed from a ditch and two pits within **Trenches 6, 9 and 14**. This was done to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site, as well as possibly giving an indication of the local environment. It was also hoped that the samples might help to confirm the dating of these features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

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- 7.2. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 1, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.

Trench 6

- 7.3. Late Iron Age/Early Roman Ditch **603** (sample 1) contained no charred plant remains and only a very small number of charcoal fragments. Sample 1 is likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material.

Trench 9

- 7.4. Fill **904** (sample 2) of undated pit **903** contained a very small number of charred indeterminate cereal grains alongside a single hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*)) grain. A small number of charred seeds including those of black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) were noted this sample alongside low quantities of charcoal fragments.
- 7.5. The fill contained a large quantity of fired clay (over 750g) and this deposit may be representative of a dump of hearth material. The charred remains provide no clear indication of the likely date of this pit.

Trench 14

- 7.6. Sample 3 from pit **1406** of Roman date contained a moderately small number of charred cereal grains including a single spelt wheat grain, a small number of charred hulled wheat glume base and spikelet fork fragments. A small quantity of charred seeds was noted in this assemblage and includes those of docks (*Rumex* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), and abraded Poaceae seeds. A single tuber stem and a possible false-oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tuber were recorded alongside a small number of charcoal fragments.
- 7.7. A large amount of pottery was also recovered from this deposit (over 3250g) and this charred assemblage may be reflective of dumped domestic settlement waste material. The assemblage would be compatible with the suggested date for the feature.

Summary

- 7.8. Sample 1 of Ditch **603** produced no environmental evidence to suggest a use or function for the ditch. The environmental assemblage is likely to be representative of wind-blown/dispersed waste material.
- 7.9. Pits **903** and **1406** (samples 2 and 3) are likely to indicate that some form of settlement or domestic activity was taking place within the nearby vicinity of these pits due to the large quantity of dumped finds material (pottery and fired clay). Sample 2 produced no environmental material that would provide a clear date for pit **903** while the environmental assemblage from sample 3 is compatible with the suggested Roman date for pit **1406**.

8. DISCUSSION

Archaeology

- 8.1. The current phase of work built upon the results of the previous evaluation and geophysical survey, and has found evidence of multiple phases of archaeology across the site but predominately found within the southern end of **Area 2**.

Early Prehistoric

- 8.2. No archaeological features were recorded in the two phases of evaluation trenching dating to the early prehistoric period. Only a few pieces of worked flint were recovered which suggests that there was limited transient Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the vicinity of the site.

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

- 8.3. The rectilinear enclosures located to the southeast of **Area 2**, are earliest evidence of cut features on site. They form a series of enclosures and potential track ways which could be related to the Bronze Age enclosure identified during work on the Angmering Bypass (ASE 2016c and Oxford 2002) immediately to the east of the site. The disparity between the dating from different ditch sections could be an indication of later recuts into the enclosures as seen with the ditches in **Trenches 6** and **10**.

8.4. The southern end of **Area 2** appears to have been separated by series of enclosures and trackways potentially demarcating areas of industrial and agricultural activities, this is supported further by the environmental evidence ditch **603** which identified wind dispersed waste material indicating that settlement activity was not located nearby.

8.5. Evidence for salt production (salt-affected pottery sherds were recovered from the ASE trial trenching) and metal working (hammer scale and slag) was located on site suggesting the site had multiple industrial functions. Several pits recorded in **Trench 9** contained high quantities of fired clay which may indicate hearth waste- although it is not certain if this is industrial or domestic.

Middle Iron Age

8.6. The full extent of Middle Iron Age activity is not understood on site. Dating evidence was recovered from ditch is **ASE12** and pits in **ASE17**, would indicate that activity is continuing into this period. The evidence of possible recuts in the enclosure ditches relating to the Middle to Late Iron Age would suggest at least some land management was occurring in this period.

Late Iron Age/Roman

8.7. Evidence of settlement activity on site comes from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Pit **1406** produced pottery dating to the Roman Period and contained material interpreted as domestic settlement waste along with a Roman Tegulae, which could be an indication of possible structural remains nearby.

8.8. An area of occupation and or industrial waste, dated to the Roman period, was recorded in **Trenches 12** and **14** and appears to continue south into **Trench ASE16** and potentially **ASE10**. The occupation deposit is mostly likely filling a natural hollow within the landscape, with later features cut through it and with the potential for earlier features to be sealed by it (**Trench ASE10**).

Saxon

8.9. No additional evidence of Saxon activity was recorded in the later phase of trial trenching, with the only evidence coming from the previous evaluation. A large fragment of 6-7th century pottery was recovered from **ASE3/009**, and was relatively

unabraded suggesting an area of activity in close proximity to the trench **ASE3/009** (ASE 2016).

Medieval

- 8.10. The medieval activity to the west of the site in **Area A**, contained limited artefactual evidence dating to the 12-14th centuries, with no suggestion of direct settlement activity within the field's constraints. This would indicate the fields were in an area of agricultural hinterland. The ditch aligned east-west across the centre of **Area A**, was not visible in **Trenches 5** and **ASE5**, this is potentially due to a change in direction to the northeast continuing between **Trenches 4** and **ASE5**. This change is visible in crop marks located on google earth. Later phases of field management can be seen in **Trenches 2, 4, ASE3** and **ASE6** dating to the medieval/post/medieval periods.

Conclusions

- 8.11. The evaluation has answered some of the overarching aims and objectives of the project by managing to define the limit of the enclosure system and the archaeology associated with it within the southern half of **Area 2**.
- 8.12. To the west within in **Area 1**, the evaluation results found further evidence of the medieval agricultural activity identified in the previous evaluation, as well as defining this activity within the area.
- 8.13. The archaeology identified during both trial trench evaluations has provided evidence of multiple phases of activity within the southern end of **Area 2**, predominately from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman. This activity appears to be of a high intensity and ranges from domestic to industrial. Evidence of burial activity on site comes from a possible cremation identified in **trench 13**.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, Jay Wood and Steven Bush, assisted by Charlotte Molloy, Lara Tonizzo Feligioni, Majbritt Bengston, Naomi Edwards, Pawel Jablonski, Talia Hunt and Tim Street. This report was written by Steven Bush. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sand Emma Aitken, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska.

The project archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Richard Paxford. The project was managed for CA by Oliver Good.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.6	0.4	modern
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.6	0.40-0.52	-
1	102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty sand and gravel	30	1.6	0.52+	-
1	103	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated ditch, unexcavated	>1.6	0.6	-	Medieval
1	104	Fill	103	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish grey silt, unexcavated	>1.6	0.6	-	Medieval
1	105	Cut		Ditch	E/W orientated ditch, unexcavated	>1.6	1.46	-	-
1	106	Fill	105	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown silt, unexcavated	>1.6	1.46	-	-
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.6	0.38	Modern
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.6	0.38 – 0.45	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty sand and gravel	30	1.6	0.45 – 0.57	-
2	203	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch, unexcavated	>1.6	0.7	-	-

2	204	Fill		Fill of ditch	Mid brownish yellow sandy silt, unexcavated	>1.6	0.7	-	-
2	205	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped ditch, NE/SW orientated	>14	0.43	0.4	Post-med
2	206	Fill	203	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt containing occupational debris	>14	0.43	0.4	Post-med
2	207	Cut		Ditch	U-shaped ditch, N/S orientated	>1.09	0.9	0.39	Saxon (?)
2	208	Fill	207	Secondary Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt	>1.09	0.9	0.39	Saxon (?)
2	209	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch, unexcavated	>1.6	1.2	-	-
2	210	Fill	209	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt, unexcavated	>1.6	1.2	-	-
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.6	0.39	Modern
3	301	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty sand and gravel, with patches of degraded gravelly white chalk	30	1.6	0.39 – 0.51	-
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silt	30	1.6	0 - 0.30	Modern
4	401	Layer		Alluvium	Light greyish yellow silt	30	1.6	0.30 – 0.48	
4	402	Layer		Natural	Gravel, moderately	30	1.6	0.48+	-

					well sorted				
4	403	Cut		Ditch	V-shaped ditch NW/SE orientated	>1.6	1.1	0.46	-
4	404	Fill	403	Secondary Fill	Mid brown silty clay, containing animal bone	>1.6	1.1	0.46	-
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish grey silt	30	1.6	0 - 0.33	Modern
5	501	Layer		Alluvium	Light greyish yellow silt	30	1.6	0.33 – 0.54	-
5	502	Layer		Alluvium	Mid greyish yellow silt	30	1.6	0.54 – 0.80	-
5	503	Layer		Gravel	Gravel, moderately well sorted in a silty matrix	30	1.6	0.80+	-
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	33	1.8	0 - 0.30	Modern
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay	33	1.8	0.30 – 0.60	-
6	602	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown silty clay	33	1.8	0.60+	-
6	603	Cut		Ditch	Steep-sided ditch, NW/SE orientated	>4.0	>0.70	>0.50	LIA/Roman (?)
6	604	Fill	603	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	>4.0	>0.70	>0.50	LIA/Roman (?)
6	605	Cut		Ditch	Steep-sided ditch, NW/SE orientated,	>4.0	>1.40	>0.60	LIA/Roman

					possible recut of 603				(?)
6	606	Fill	605	Secondary Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, contained pottery	>4.0	>1.40	>0.60	LIA/Roman (?)
6	607	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW orientated ditch, unexcavated	>1.6	>2.1	-	-
6	608	Fill	607	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown silty clay, unexcavated	>1.6	0.65	-	-
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0_0.27	Modern
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.27-0.57	-
7	702	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	30	1.8	>0.57	-
7	703	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch, unexcavated	>1.6	>3.23	-	-
7	704	Fill	703	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown clayey silt	>1.6	0.65	-	-
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.28	Modern
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	30	1.8	0.28 – 0.47	-
8	802	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow silty clay	30	1.8	0.47 – 0.58	-
8	803	Cut		Gully	Shallow gully, N/S orientated	>2.0	0.57	0.11	-

8	804	Fill	803	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	>2.0	0.57	0.11	-
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.20	Modern
9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow sandy silt	30	1.8	0.20 – 0.50	-
9	902	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.50 – 0.55	-
9	903	Cut		Pit	Possible rubbish pit, sub oval with a flat base	1.64	1.07	0.66	-
9	904	Fill	903	Deliberate backfill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt containing burnt material	1.64	1.07	0.66	-
9	905	Cut		Pit	Possible sub oval pit, unexcavated	0.84	0.53	-	-
9	906	Fill	906	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, unexcavated	0.84	0.53	-	-
9	907	Cut		Pit	Possible sub oval pit, unexcavated	0.8	0.61	-	-
9	908	Fill	907	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, containing burnt material, unexcavated	0.8	0.61	-	-
9	909	Cut		Pit	Possible sub-circular pit, unexcavated	0.75	0.22	-	-
9	910	Fill	909	Fill of pit	Mid greyish brown sandy silt,	0.75	0.22	-	-

					unexcavated				
9	911	Cut		Pit	Possible sub-circular pit, unexcavated	0.27	0.27	-	-
9	912	Fill	911	Fill of pit	Pale white brown sandy silt	0.27	0.27	-	-
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	30	1.8	0 – 0.28	Modern
10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.28 – 0.54	-
10	1002	Layer		Natural	Yellowish brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.54 – 0.65	-
10	1003	Cut		Cut of pit	Cut of possible pit, unexcavated.	>0.92	0.92	-	-
10	1004	Fill	1003	Fill of pit	Mid yellow brown clayey silt.	>0.92	0.92	-	-
10	1005	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, north-south alignment, unexcavated	>2.4	0.6	-	-
10	1006	Fill	1005	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown clayey silt.	>2.4	0.6	-	-
10	1007	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, northeast-southwest alignment, unexcavated	>2.6	0.9	-	-
10	1008	Fill	1007	Fill of ditch	Light grey clayey silt.	>2.6	0.9	-	-
10	1009	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, northeast-southwest alignment, unexcavated	>2.6	2.3	-	-

10	1010	Fill	1009	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey clayey silt	>2.6	2.3	-	-
10	1011	Cut		Cut of pit	Cut of pit, unexcavated.	2.6	>1.3	-	-
10	1012	Fill	1011	Fill of pit	Light grey clayey silt.	2.6	>1.3	-	-
10	1013	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, north-south alignment, unexcavated	>2.1	3.12	-	-
10	1014	Fill	1013	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown clayey silt.	>2.1	3.12	-	-
10	1015	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, north-south alignment, unexcavated	>2.1	1.08	-	-
10	1016	Fill	1015	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown clayey silt.	>2.1	1.08	-	-
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.23	Modern
11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark-mid brown silt	30	1.8	0.23 – 0.45	-
11	1102	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.45+	-
12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Light yellowish grey silt	30	1.8	0 - 0.35	Modern
12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish silt	30	1.8	0.35 – 0.54	-
12	1202	Cut		Pit	Shallow sub-oval pit	0.7	0.45	0.15	-
12	1203	Fill	1202	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt, containing	0.7	0.45	0.15	-

					flint				
12	1204	Cut		Ditch	N/S orientated ditch, unexcavated	>2	1.63	-	-
12	1205	Fill	1204	Fill of Ditch	No details, unexcavated. Contained pottery	>2	1.63	-	-
12	1206	Cut		Pit	Possible pit, unexcavated	0.73	0.4	-	-
12	1207	Fill	1206	Fill of pit	unexcavated.	0.73	0.4	-	-
12	1208	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE orientated ditch, unexcavated	>2	1.2	-	-
12	1209	Fill	1208	Fill of ditch	Unexcavated	>2	1.2	-	-
12	1210	Cut		Pit	Possible quarry pit, unexcavated	3.5	1.1	-	-
12	1211	Fill	1210	Fill of pit	Unexcavated	3.5	1.1	-	-
12	1212	Cut		?	?	2.7	1.5	-	-
12	1213	Fill	1212	Fill of pit	Unexcavated	2.7	1.5	-	-
12	1214	Cut		Pit	Possible quarry pit, unexcavated	1.7	1.1	-	-
12	1215	Fill	1214	Fill of pit	Unexcavated	1.7	1.1	-	-
12	1216	Deposi		Deposit	Unexcavated	3	2	-	-

		t							
12	1217	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish grey silt	30	1.8	0.54+	-
12	1218	Cut		Pit	Possible unexcavated pit,	0.6	0.5	-	-
12	1219	Fill	1218	Fill of pit		0.6	0.5	-	-
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.29	Modern
13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Dark-mid brown silt	30	1.8	0.29 – 0.41	-
13	1302	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.41- 0.64	-
13	1303	Cut		Pit	Possible cremation pit. Sub-circular, unexcavated	0.58	0.34	-	-
13	1304	Fill	1303	Cremation	Mid grey brown silty clay with common charcoal and occasional burnt bone	0.58	0.34	-	-
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	30	1.8	0 – 0.35	Modern
14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellowish brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.35 – 0.60	-
14	1402	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.60+	-
14	1403	Cut		Ditch	Shallow U-shaped ditch, NE/SW orientated	2.6	0.6	0.13	-

14	1404	Fill	1403	Secondary Fill	Light yellowish brown silty clay	2.6	0.6	0.13	-
14	1405	Deposit		Occupation layer	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, containing pottery and CBM. Unexcavated	>2.30	>1.80	-	-
14	1406	Cut		Pit	Possible rubbish pit, sub-oval with a concave base	0.6	0.42	0.24	LIA/ Early Roman
14	1407	Fill	1406	Deliberate Backfill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, containing abundant pottery	0.6	0.42	0.24	LIA/ Early Roman
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Light greyish brown silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.31	Modern
15	1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silt	30	1.8	0.31 – 0.49	-
15	1502	Layer		Natural	Mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.49 – 0.79	-
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.25	Modern
16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow sandy silt	30	1.8	0.25 – 0.56	-
16	1602	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.56 – 0.72	-
16	1603	Cut		Tree throw	Irregular shaped 'cut' of tree throw	0.84	0.75	0.09	-
16	1604	Fill	1603	Fill of tree throw	Dark greyish brown fill of tree throw containing pottery	0.84	0.75	0.09	-

					and charcoal				
16	1605	Cut		Ditch	Steep-sided ditch, NE/SW orientated	>9.5	0.75	0.5	-
16	1606	Fill	1605	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	>9.5	0.75	0.5	-
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0-0.3	Modern
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow sandy silt	30	1.8	0.3-0.46	-
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	>0.46	-
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.28	Modern
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish yellow sandy silt	30	1.8	0.28 – 0.50	-
18	1802	Layer		Natural	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.50+	-
18	1803	Cut		Ditch	Very base of ditch, E/W orientated	>7.0	0.64	0.04	-
18	1804	Fill	1803	Secondary Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	>7.0	0.64	0.04	-
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.23	Modern
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.23 – 0.48	-
19	1902	Layer		Natural	Mid brownish yellow	30	1.8	0.48+	-

					silty sand				
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.30	Modern
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silt with gravel patches	30	1.8	0.30 – 0.55	-
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.30	Modern
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.30 – 0.50	-
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Mid reddish brown silt with gravel patches	30	1.8	0.50+	-
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.27	Modern
22	2201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.27 – 0.40	-
22	2202	Layer		Natural	Gravel in a silty matrix, with patches of sandy silt	30	1.8	0.40 – 0.48	-
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.30	Modern
23	2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.30 – 0.47	-
23	2302	Layer		Natural	Gravel in a silty matrix, with patches of sandy silt	30	1.8	0.47 – 0.80	-
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.23	Modern

24	2401	Layer		Natural	Gravel in a silty matrix, with patches of sandy silt	30	1.8	0.23 – 0.30	-
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown gravelly sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.30	Modern
25	2501	Layer		Natural	Gravel in a silty matrix, with patches of sandy silt	30	1.8	0.30+	-
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.23	Modern
26	2601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.23 – 0.45	-
26	2602	Layer		Natural	Gravel in a mid brownish yellow silty sand matrix	30	1.8	0.45 – 0.51	-
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0 – 0.21	Modern
27	2701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	30	1.8	0.21 – 0.47	-
27	2702	Layer		Natural	Gravel in a mid brownish yellow silty sand matrix	30	1.8	0.47 – 0.56	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code NRFRC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
206	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	2	C2-C4
	Roman ceramic building material	Fragment		1	2	
	Iron	Object		1	10	
	Industrial waste			1	166	
208	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	1	C2-C4
	Burnt flint			2	24	
601	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	5	10	-
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FLQZ	1	3	
606	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	2	7	RB
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FLQZ	1	1	
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint, quartz and organic-tempered fabric	FLQO	4	7	
	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	1	6	
804	Flint	Flake		2	7	-
	Burnt flint			2	32	
901	Flint	Flake		1	24	-
904	Fired clay			7	102	-
	<2> Fired clay			102	654	
	<2> Burnt flint			1	83	
	<2> Burnt flint			13	211	
908	Industrial waste	Fuel ash		1	2	Late prehistoric
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	2	5	
1101	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	3	3	-
	Flint	Flake		1	23	
1201	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	2	13	-
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXS	3	14	
	Flint	Flake		2	8	
1203	Flint	Flake		1	1	-
	Burnt flint			2	6	
1205	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	7	133	RB
	Roman pottery	Micaceous sandy greyware	GWM	2	13	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXS	2	71	
	Iron	Nail		1	7	
1213	Worked stone	Quern, Ra. 100		1	1466	-
1216	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	16	251	RB
	Flint	Blade		1	4	
1304	Fired clay			1	1	-
1401	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	2	21	-
	Roman pottery	Micaceous sandy greyware	GWM	1	28	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXS	2	24	
	Roman pottery	Sandy buff fabric	BUF	1	3	
	Flint	Flake, core		2	60	
1404	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	1	2	C2-C4
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FLQZ	1	0.9	
	Roman pottery	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	DOR BB1	1	5	
	Flint	Flake		2	23	
	Burnt flint			2	3	

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code NRFC*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
	Stone	Fragment		1	104	
1405	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXS	2	4	RB
1407	Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	51	827	RB
	Roman pottery	Micaceous sandy greyware	GWM	1	8	
	Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXS	122	2051	
	<3> Roman pottery	Sandy greyware	GWS	22	150	
	<3> Roman pottery	Fine greyware	GWF	1	4	
	<3> Roman pottery	Sandy oxidised fabric	OXS	27	129	
	<3> Fired clay			6	132	
	<3> Fired clay			24	172	
	<3> Flint	Flake		1	4	
	<3> Burnt flint			4	170	
<3> Burnt flint			13	295		
1600	Flint	End scraper		1	37	-
1601	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FLQZ	2	6	-
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-organic tempered fabric	FLOR	3	10	
	Flint Burnt flint	Flakes, shatter, core		10 3	143 23	
1604	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	4	230	MIA-LIA
	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FLQZ	17	176	
1606	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FI	10	39	Late prehistoric
1606	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-organic tempered fabric	FLOR	2	13	Late prehistoric
	Flint	Flake		6	36	
	Burnt flint			2	24	
1701	Late prehistoric pottery	Flint-and-quartz tempered fabric	FLQZ	1	2	-
	Flint	Flakes, blade, cores		6	124	
1804	Flint	Flake		2	10	-

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	LM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric						
1605	1606			1	1	2
Romano-British						
203	206		4		4	31
Undated						
403	404	2		5	7	63
1303	1304			6	6	3
Subtotal		2		11	13	66
Total		2	4	12	18	
Weight		47	31	21	99	

BOS = Cattle; LM = cattle sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

Table 1 Assessment of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 6 - Ditch													
603	604	1	16	0	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Trench 9 - Pit													
903	904	2	17	0	20	90	*	-	indet grain*; hulled wheat (spelt)*	*	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> ; <i>Galium</i> sp.; <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	-/*	-
Trench 14 - Pit													
1406	1407	3	20	10	35	80	**	*	indet grain**; spelt*; spikelet fork*; glume*	**	<i>Rumex</i> sp; <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> sp.; cf. tuber stem; cf. <i>Arrhenatherum</i> ; Poaceae	*/*	-

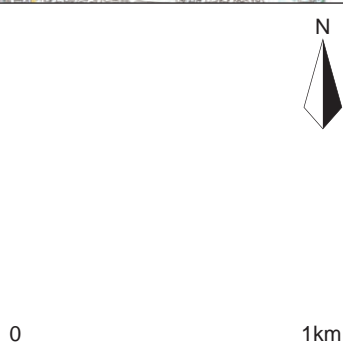
Key: * = 1-4 items; ** = 4-20 items; *** = 21-49 items; **** = 50-99 items; ***** = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex	
Short description	<p>In September 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of the Land South of Water Lane at Angmering, West Sussex. A total of 27 trenches were excavated; 13 trenches contained archaeology.</p> <p>The evaluation built upon the knowledge gained by the previous geophysical survey (GSB 2016) and trial trench evaluation (ASE 2016) and suggests that activity within the site ranges from the Late Mesolithic through to the modern period.</p> <p>An area of medieval agricultural activity dating to the 12-14th century was identified to the west of the site with a potential earlier Late Iron Age/ Early Roman ditch located roughly centre of the Area 1.</p> <p>To the east of the site, a series of complex enclosures date from the Late Bronze Age continuing organically into the Roman period, with additional discrete features, deposits and potential cremation, suggestive that domestic, industrial and burial activity is present on site. To the north of Area 2, a Holloway was tentatively dated to the Saxon period in the previous phase of works.</p>	
Project dates	21-25 September 2020	
Project type	Field Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk Based Survey (CgMS 2016) Geophysical Survey (GSB 2016) Field Evaluation (ASE 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land South of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex	
Study area (m ² /ha)	9ha	
Site co-ordinates	07544 04454	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Chichester District Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Oliver Good	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard, Jay Wood and Steve Bush	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditch, pit, Cremation, deposit	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Pottery, Bone	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Littlehampton Museum	Pottery, Animal Bone, Worked Flint, Worked Stone.
Paper	Littlehampton Museum	Context sheets, matrices, Drawings, Site Archive
Digital	Littlehampton Museum	Database, digital photos

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cotswold Archaeology 2020 *Land South of Water Lane, Angmering, West Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation CA*
typescript report **AN0135.1**



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Water Lane, Angmering,
 West Sussex

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Layer/deposit
- Previous evaluation trench (Archaeology South-East 2016)
- Geophysical Survey results (GSB 2016)



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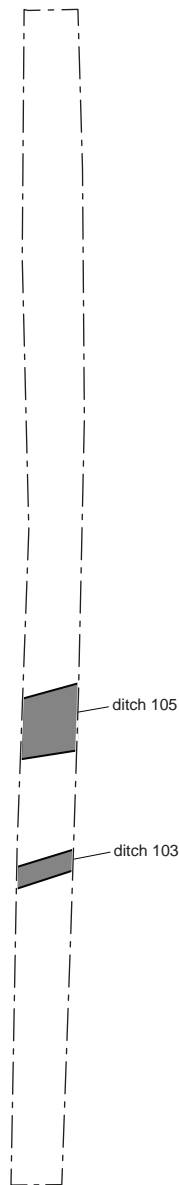
PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Water Lane, Angmering,
 West Sussex

FIGURE TITLE
 The Site showing archaeological
 features and geophysical survey
 results

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<small>APPROVED BY</small> OG	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:2000	



Trench 1



Trench 1, looking north (1m scales)

0 1:200 10m

----- Evaluation trench
 █ Archaeological feature



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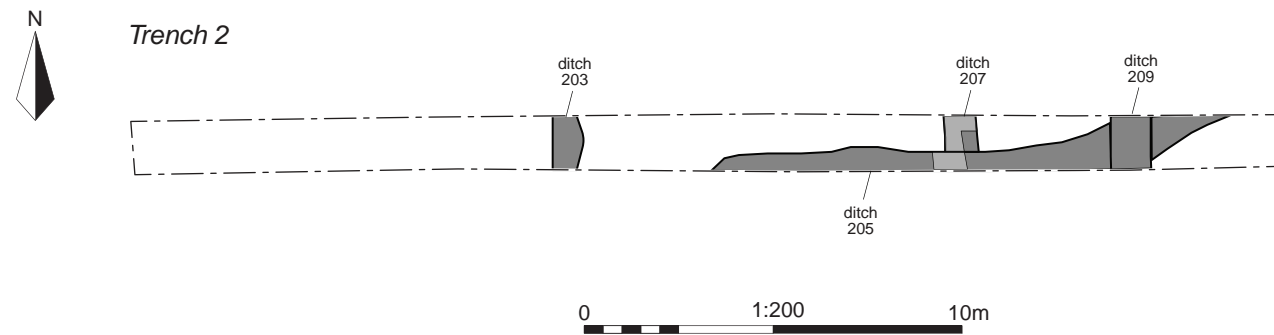
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1: plan and photograph

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FIGURE NO.

3



----- Evaluation trench

█ Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)



Trench 2, looking north (1m scales)



Ditches 205 and 207, looking east (0.4m scale)

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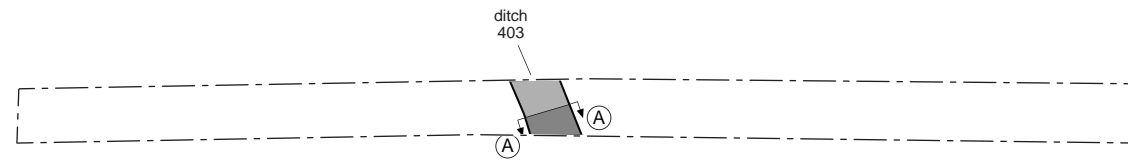
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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 2: plan and photographs

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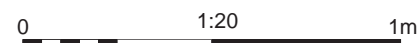
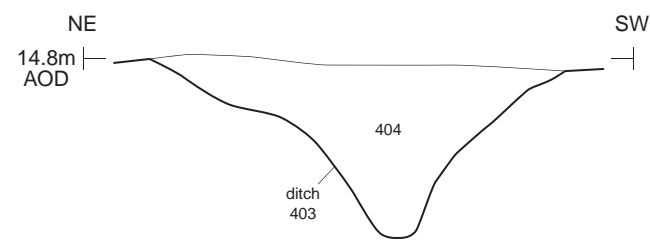


Trench 4



- Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location

Section AA



Ditch 403, looking south-east (1m scale)

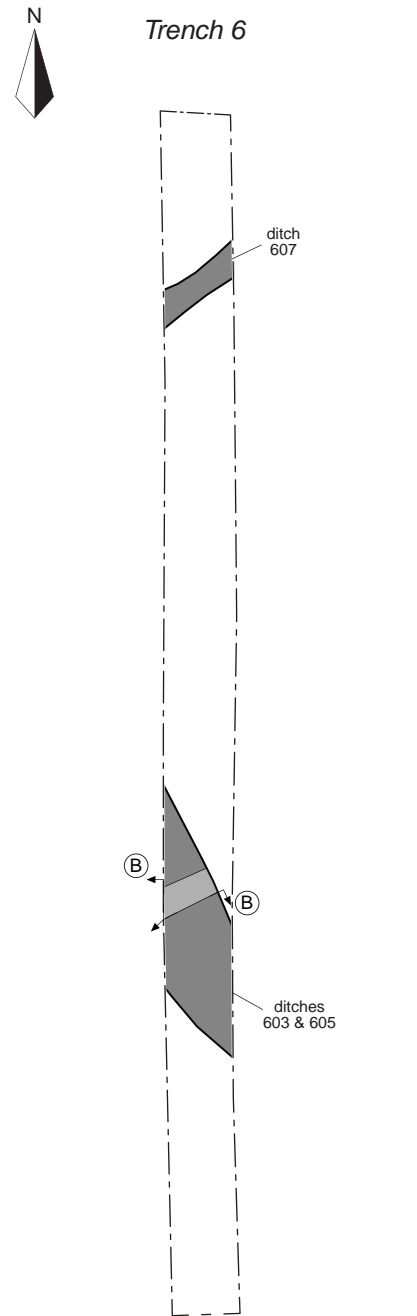
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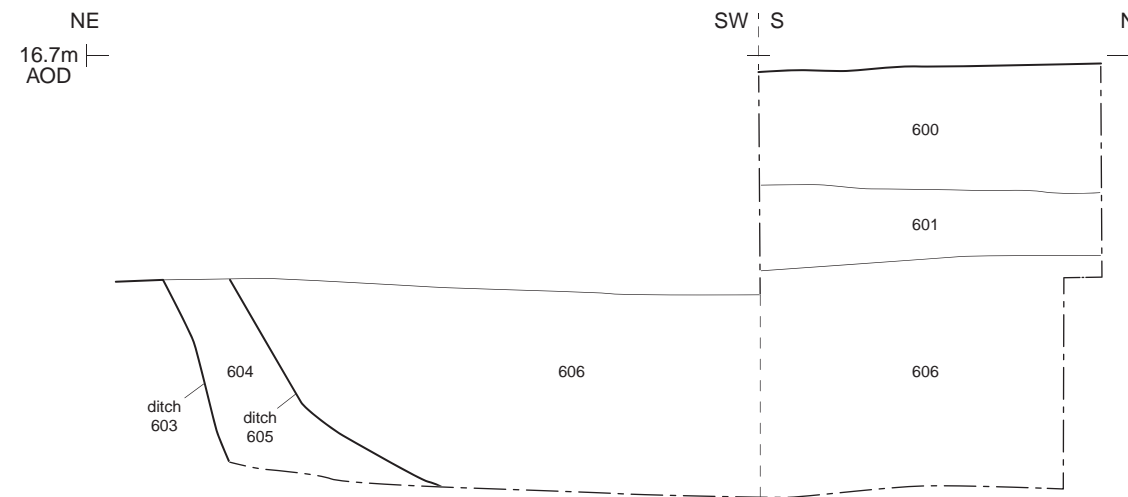
PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

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Section BB



Trench 6, looking south (1m scales)

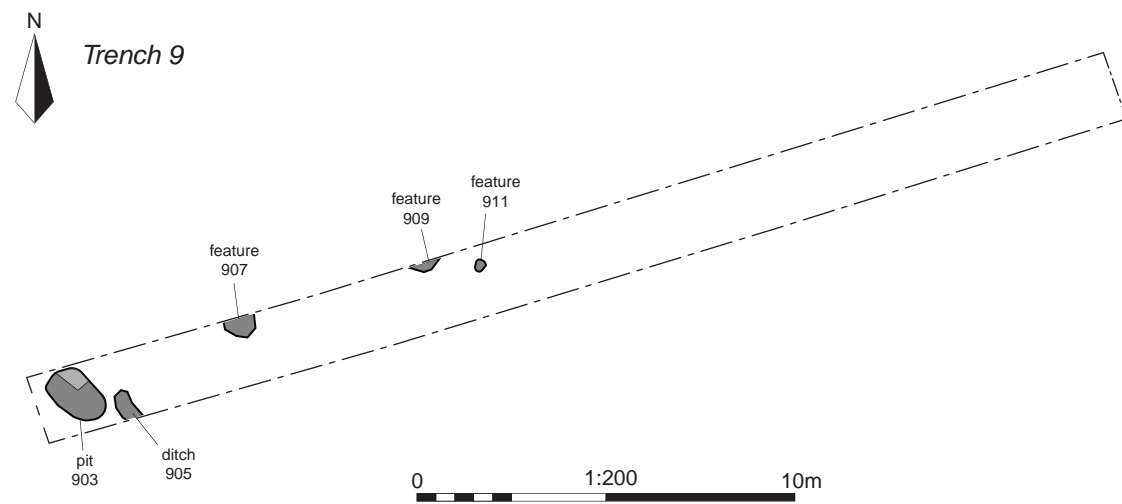
- Evaluation trench
- █ Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- ⓐ Section location


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6: plan, section and photograph

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--- Evaluation trench
 ■ Archaeological feature
 (excavated/unexcavated)



Trench 9, looking north-east (1m scales)



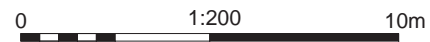
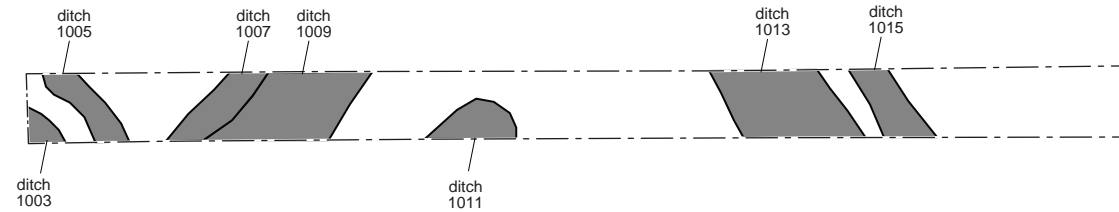
Pit 903, looking west (0.4m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9: plan and photographs

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----- Evaluation trench
 ■ Archaeological feature



Trench 10, looking east (1m scales)



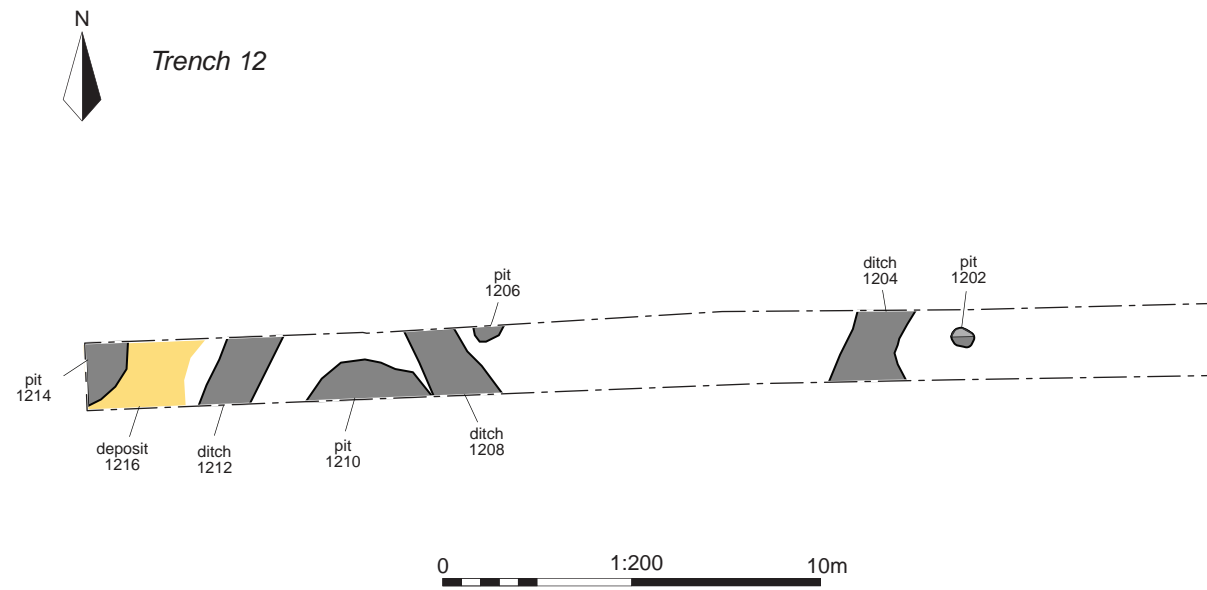
Trench 10, looking west (1m scales)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 10: plan and photographs

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- Evaluation trench
- ▒ Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Layer/deposit



Trench 12, looking east (1m scales)



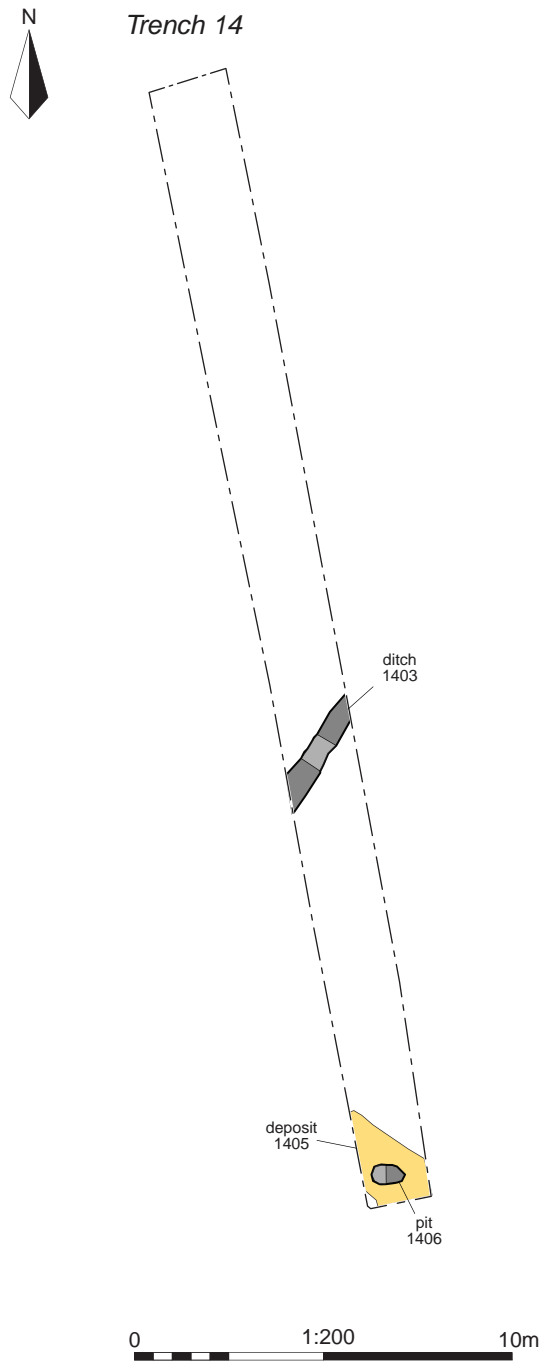
Pit 1202, looking south (0.4m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land South of Water Lane, Angmering,
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 12: plan and photographs

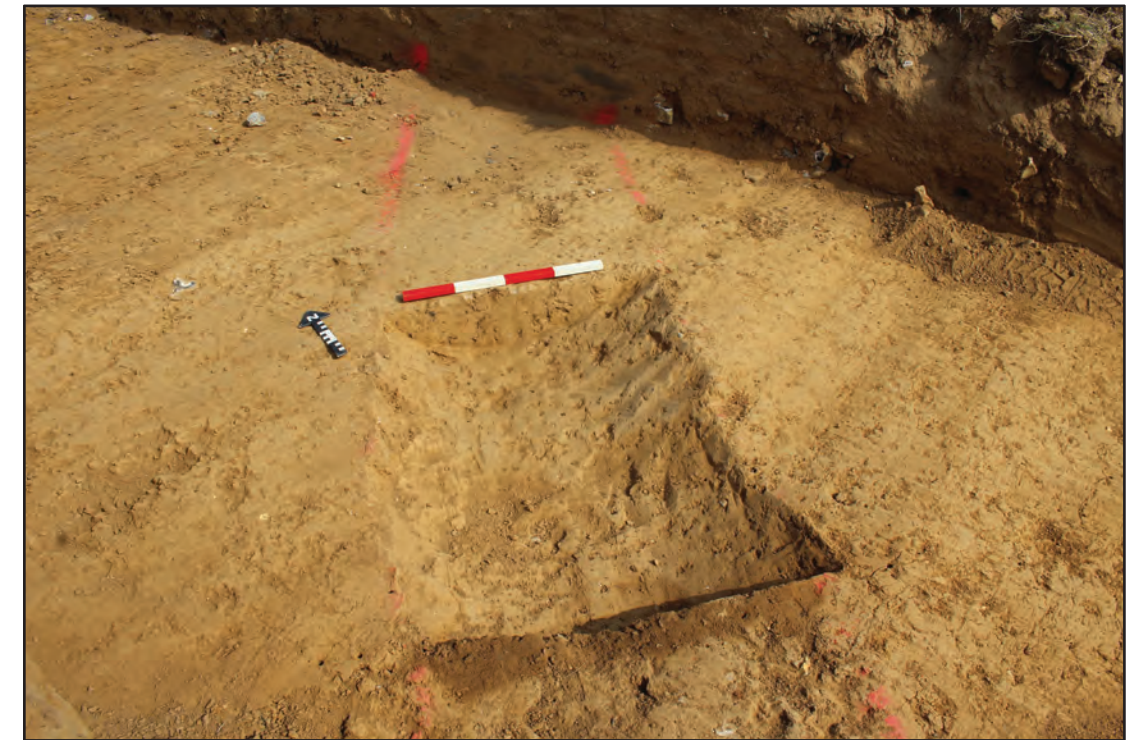
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APPROVED BY	OG	SCALE	@A3 1:200	



- Evaluation trench
- ▨ Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Layer/deposit



Trench 14, looking north (1m scales)



Ditch 1403, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



Pit 1406, looking east (0.4m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 14: plan and photographs

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APPROVED BY	OG	SCALE@A3	1:200	



Trench 7, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 13, possible cremation 1302, looking north (0.4m scale)



Trench 16, Ditch 1605, looking south-west (0.4m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 7, 13 and 16: photographs

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