

**Archaeological Evaluation Report
Fairhaven Nursery and Allotment Land
Toddlington Lane, Littlehampton
West Sussex**

NGR: 503127 103702

Planning Ref: LU/47/11

ASE Project No: 170372

Site Code: LNR16

ASE Report No: 2017547

OASIS id: archaeol6 - 305959



By John Hirst

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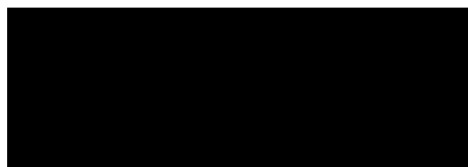
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Abstract

Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed use development on land at the Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex. Thirty-seven trenches were excavated.

The evaluation identified archaeological features in 9 of the trenches. Those features that were excavated appear to be of a Late Bronze Age date.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) was commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed use development on land at the Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 503127 103702 and its location is shown in Figure 1.

1.2 Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located in north Littlehampton, between Bognor Regis to the west and Worthing to the east, on the flat and low-lying coastal plain in West Sussex. The River Arun borders the town to the west, and to the north lies the South Downs National Park. The site itself is located across the former Fairhaven Nursery site, part of an allotment site and a small section of Wick Town Football Club's pitch. It is bounded to the north by Toddington Lane, to the east by residential properties along Holly Drive and Toddington Park, to the west by properties along Empress Close and further allotment gardens and football ground, and to the south by the A259 Worthing Road. The Fairhaven Nursery site and allotment land is split by the main south coast railway line. (Armour Heritage 2017).
- 1.2.2 The North Littlehampton development site overall comprises a sub-rectangular parcel of land measuring approximately 85ha in total, with the Fairhaven Nursery site covering 1.55ha and the allotment land area totalling 1.81ha.
- 1.2.3 The site is situated on predominantly flat ground. Ground levels of c. 6.27m – 8.02m AOD were recorded in the north of the site (the former nursery area) with heights of c. 6.61m – 7.99m AOD in the south of the site (the allotment land).
- 1.2.4 The underlying geology of the site is described by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as New Pit Chalk Formation: Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 90 to 94 million years BP. Superficial geological deposits are recorded as undifferentiated River Terrace Deposits: Sand, Silt and Clay. The superficial deposits were formed up to 3 million years BP.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 Outline planning consent (LU/47/11) has been granted by Arun District Council for a mixed use development comprising residential dwellings, employment floorspace and local facilities. It includes a new road link to the A259 from Mill Lane and Toddington Lane. The outline consent has been granted on condition (conditions 40 & 41) that a programme of archaeological work is undertaken. The conditions state:

“(40) Archaeological investigations of the site shall be carried out for each phase or sub phase of the development at the expense of the developer in

accordance with a specification to be submitted to and agreed by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The archaeological investigations shall be carried out following the demolition of existing buildings and before the commencement of new building works in each phase or sub phase of the development. This shall include (as necessary): - Geophysical surveys, test pits and trenches in the areas currently occupied by existing structures, and, - Borehole surveys conducted within the grazing marshes to the south of the Black Ditch and to the north of the development area. Reason: In order to ensure that archaeological features on the site will be properly recorded before development”.

“(41) The Local Planning Authority shall be informed in writing immediately of any items of archaeological interest unearthed during the building operation and given a reasonable opportunity for an examination of the artefact and the site where it was found. Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded in accordance with the policy AREA 17 of the Arun District Local Plan”.

- 1.3.2 This evaluation forms part of a staged approach to the assessment of the archaeological potential of the site and follows the completion of a cultural heritage chapter in the Environmental Statement (WYG 2011), and four Archaeological Phases (AP1-AP4) of trial trenching and subsequent archaeological mitigation (Wallis 2014, 2015, 2016a, 2016b, ASE 2016a) within parcels of land in the north and east of the site. Further evaluation has also been completed on the Fitzalan Link Road to the south of the site (ASE 2016b).
- 1.3.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (AH 2017) was prepared outlining the aims and objectives of the current project and the methodology to be followed. It was submitted to and approved by the client and the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with this document, as well as with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (ESCC 2015) document and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014a, 2104b).

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 The current report provides the results of the archaeological evaluation of the site, carried out between the 27th November and 14th December 2017. The fieldwork was supervised by John Hirst (Archaeologist) with assistance from Lauren Figg, Lucy Sheeran and Elli Petrocheilou (Assistant Archaeologists), and Naomi Humphreys and Rob Kaleta (Surveyors). The fieldwork was managed by Darryl Palmer and Paul Mason and post-excavation by Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following background information has been drawn from the Written Scheme of Investigation with due acknowledgement (AH 2017).

2.2 General

- 2.2.1 The archaeological potential of the site was detailed in the cultural heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (WYG 2011), and indicated the potential for prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and medieval activity within the site. Subsequent phased evaluations and mitigation within the southern and western sections of the site (Wallis 2014, 2015, 2016a, 2016b, ASE 2016a), have confirmed extensive prehistoric and Romano-British activity within the area.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Work

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1)

- 2.3.1 An archaeological evaluation was completed by Thames Valley Archaeological Services (TVAS) in the AP1 area in December 2015 (Wallis 2015), and comprised the excavation of 50 trenches.
- 2.3.2 Disturbance caused by former buildings on the site was minimal, and the evaluation results confirmed the demolished nursery buildings had been set on made ground deposits overlying the previous topsoil, which had provided a buffer which served inadvertently to protect the extensive archaeological features recorded.
- 2.3.3 Broadly the results indicated a shift in settlement and related activity across the area, with features recorded in the north dating from the Middle to Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, and features recorded elsewhere in AP1 broadly dating from the Late Iron Age to Romano-British periods. Features of Romano-British date were concentrated in the south west corner, and indicated continuous occupation from the Late Iron Age until the 2nd century AD.
- 2.3.4 The Romano-British activity indicated pits, post holes and ditches containing pottery, fired clay, burnt flint and residual worked flint in Trenches 1-8 in the southwest corner, and represented an area of intensive occupation close to the present Toddington Lane. It was agreed further mitigation would comprise the excavation of 1.06ha across the area of Romano-British activity, along with further investigations to the east. The mitigation work is ongoing, and the results have not yet been issued.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2)

- 2.3.5 The AP2 area was located immediately to the south and east of AP1 and proposed the excavation of 36 trenches (Wallis 2016a).
- 2.3.6 The results similarly confirmed that the former nursery buildings had not impacted heavily on the buried archaeology, which had been in part protected by made ground deposits overlying the original soil horizons.
- 2.3.7 Overall the results indicated a reduction in the activity across the area, with only twelve of the thirty-six trenches containing archaeological features. Nevertheless, evidence of Bronze Age occupation was more widespread, and confirmed in the north-eastern, central and south-eastern parts of the AP2 area. Abraded sherds of Bronze Age pottery and worked flint in a number of the ditches, gullies and pits excavated, followed a pattern of loosely clustered or isolated areas of Bronze Age activity seen more widely across the extensive South Coast Plain landscape.
- 2.3.8 Mitigation in this area proposed the excavation of four separate areas covering a total of c. 5,580 sq. m. The works are ongoing, and the results have not yet been issued.

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 3)

- 2.3.9 Seventeen trenches were investigated in the AP3 area, of which ten positioned along the northern and eastern half of the area contained archaeological features.
- 2.3.10 The results confirmed the area had been subject to significant ground levelling to provide a level surface for the greenhouses formerly on the site. This resulted in deep made ground deposits in the north and eastern parts of the area preserving the archaeology. By contrast, in the southeast corner of the AP3 area, significant truncation was noted, effectively removing any archaeology during the landscaping operation.
- 2.3.11 Despite the presence of services preventing full excavation of features in Trench 89, extensive archaeology was recorded. Postholes, one containing worked flint and Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery sherds were recorded, along with a number of further ditches containing quantities of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery. Similarly dated features comprising gullies, pits and ditches were investigated in Trenches 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 97 and 102. A further feature containing Roman pottery was also recorded in Trench 90.

Archaeological evaluation and mitigation (Phase 4)

2.3.12 Sixty-six trenches were excavated across the AP4 area, and the results confirmed 11 trenches (TR 134, 135, 137, 147, 154, 162, 163, 164, 165, 172 and 174) contained archaeological features of prehistoric, Romano-British or medieval date (ASE 2016a). Full archaeological excavation was completed in 2016 and 2017 across five zones (Areas A to E, ASE in prep.). Within Area A an Early to Mid/Late Iron Age enclosed settlement was recorded and contained a concentration of large vertical sided probable storage pits in the northwest corner of the enclosure. The activity, albeit reduced, continued into the Middle to Late Iron Age with evidence of a further enclosure on a similar alignment with a west facing entrance. Early Roman activity was represented by two phases of a large sub-rectangular enclosure, with the latest phase characterised by small enclosures of flint packed postholes, flanked by a series of external parallel ditches.

Fitzalan Link Road

2.3.13 Seventeen trenches were excavated along a proposed link road to the immediate south of the allotment land area (ASE 2016b). The evaluation identified archaeological features in only two of the seventeen trenches. A single (possibly) prehistoric ditch terminus and a large medieval quarry pit was identified in the centre of the site, to the east of Amberley Close.

2.4 Project Aims and Objectives

2.4.1 The general aims of the archaeological fieldwork were to:

- clarify the presence/absence and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the site that may be impacted by development
- identify, within the constraints of the evaluation, the date, character, condition and depth of any surviving remains within the site
- assess the degree of existing impacts to sub-surface horizons and to document the extent of archaeological survival of buried deposits
- produce a report which will present the results of the evaluation in sufficient detail to allow an informed decision to be made concerning the site's archaeological potential, and inform an archaeological mitigation strategy

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 The archaeological methodology was initially set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AH 2017). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and in line with the relevant professional standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b).
- 3.1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in two phases. The initial phase comprised the excavation of 20 trenches on the allotment land site, with a further 17 trenches undertaken on the Fairhaven Nursery site.
- 3.1.3 Trenches 248 and 249 were shortened slightly as they were located over the site boundary and Trench 225 was shortened to maintain a 20m buffer from the railway's edge.
- 3.1.4 Trenches 216 and 231 were moved slightly to accommodate the site boundary.
- 3.1.5 Trenches 219, 222, 228, 229, 230, 240, 241 and 242 were also moved slightly to avoid existing spoil heaps from previous ecological topsoil stripping across site.
- 3.1.6 Upon encountering deep deposits of a sandy, superficial geology beneath the brickearth in the southern (allotment) area of the site it was agreed to alter the methodology and test pit several trenches. Trenches 225, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 all had a single test pit dug at one end to a depth of c. 2m below ground level.
- 3.1.7 It was agreed with the County Archaeological Officer that upon encountering archaeology in the northern (nursery) area of site a minimum amount of excavation would be required - due to flooding and generally poor conditions, and the likely negative impact further investigation would have on archaeology, and the remaining features would be mapped using GPS. Trenches 219, 221, 222, 227, 228 and 229 all had features mapped.
- 3.1.8 All other trenches were excavated in their intended locations.
- 3.1.9 The locations of trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT scanner) in order to check for services.
- 3.1.10 Location of the trenches was accurately established using a Leica Viva CS15 RTK GPS instrument.
- 3.1.11 All hand excavation and recording was undertaken in line with the WSI (AH 2017).

3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The site archive is currently held at Archaeology South-East offices in Portslade, and will be offered to Littlehampton Museum in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Table 1).

Context sheets	60
Section sheets	3
Plans sheets	4
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	250
Context register	0
Drawing register	3
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	37

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	0.75 box
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 Geology and Overburden

- 4.1.1 The site is situated on predominantly flat ground. Ground levels of c. 6.27m – 8.02m AOD were recorded in the north of the site (the former nursery area) with heights of c. 6.61m – 7.99m AOD in the south of the site (the allotment land).
- 4.1.2 The depths of the excavated trenches varied widely across the site from c.0.26m deep to c.1.17m deep in the north and c.0.39m deep to c.1.87m deep in the south. Across the majority of site the overburden consisted of a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural brickearth overlain by subsoil and topsoil, varying in depth from c.0.39m deep to c.0.97m deep. In the southern area of site, towards the railway line, the brickearth was found to overlay a sandy natural substrate, interpreted as a colluvial head deposit, with the brickearth recorded at 6.01m - 6.04m AOD. Some modern disturbance was encountered towards the western end of the northern area of site where Fairhaven Lodge was previously located.
- 4.1.3 The Fairhaven Nursery site and allotment land is split by the main south coast railway line.
- 4.1.4 The undisturbed natural geology comprised a moderately soft mid brown sand clay with occasional patches of orangey sand and occasional flint gravels. In areas of contamination from overlying deposits such as tarmac and landfill, the natural deposits were blue-grey in colour. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 7.49 m AOD in the north of the site area (Trench 223), falling away to 4.98m AOD in the south of the site (Trench 251).
- 4.1.5 The natural substrate appeared to be undisturbed throughout the site except in trench 230 where some modern disturbance was encountered towards the south-west end of the trench.
- 4.1.6 Of the 37 trenches excavated, 9 were identified as containing archaeological features. Trenches 234, 235 and 237 were fully excavated whereas trenches 222 and 227 were partially excavated and mapped. The remaining four trenches 219, 221, 228 and 229 had potential archaeological features within them mapped. A list of potential archaeological contexts is in Appendix 2.
- 4.1.7 Of the 24 features excavated, 17 produced finds of a later prehistoric date consistent with the Late Bronze Age.

4.2 Trench 222

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
222/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.16-0.20	7.85-7.92
222/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.20-0.24	
222/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	7.43-7.44
222/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8	0.89	0.00-0.10	7.35-7.37
222/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	0.89	0.00-0.10	

Table 3: Trench 222 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 222 was located towards the extreme north of the Fairhaven Nursery site. The trench measured 25m in length, 1.8m wide and was orientated on a west to east alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.2.2 Nine potential archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising seven ditches and two postholes. Only ditch [222/04] was excavated -the remaining features were mapped using GPS (Figure 5).
- 4.2.4 Ditch [222/004] was located towards the west of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch fill [222/005] comprised a soft dark brown silt clay. A single undiagnostic flint flake of later prehistoric date was retrieved from the fill.
- 4.2.7 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

4.3 Trench 227

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
227/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.18-0.24	7.57-7.74
227/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.38	
227/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	6.90-7.25
227/004	Cut	Ditch	1.8	1.48	0.00-0.47	7.02-7.04
227/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	1.48	0.00-0.47	
227/006	Cut	Posthole	0.23	0.23	0.00-0.02	6.97-6.99
227/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.23	0.23	0.00-0.02	
227/008	Cut	Posthole	0.16	0.16	0.00-0.03	7.05-7.05
227/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.16	0.16	0.00-0.03	

Table 4: Trench 227 list of recorded contexts

- 4.3.1 Trench 227 was located towards the east of the nursery site. The trench measured 25m in length, 1.80m wide and was orientated on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.3.2 Seven potential archaeological features were identified within the trench, comprising two ditches, four postholes and a single pit. Only ditch [227/004] and postholes [227/006] and [227/008] were excavated the remaining features were mapped using GPS (Figure 6).
- 4.3.3 Ditch [227/004] was located towards the north-north-west of the trench, orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch fill [227/005] comprised a moderately compact mid greyish-brown silt clay with infrequent charcoal flecks. A single flint flake and single flint core fragment was retrieved, both are undiagnostic but probably late prehistoric in date.
- 4.3.4 Two shallow postholes [227/006] and [227/008] were located towards the centre of the trench. Both fills comprised a soft mid greyish brown silt clay.
- 4.3.5 No finds were retrieved from the postholes or from the overlying deposit.

4.4 Trench 234

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
234/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.08-0.34	7.27-7.33
234/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.21-0.45	
234/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	6.43-6.90
234/004	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.25	0.31-0.31	6.62-6.62
234/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.3	0.25	0.31-0.31	
234/006	Cut	Ditch	2.1	2.65	0.26-0.26	6.79-6.79
234/007	Fill	Fill, single	2.1	2.65	0.26-0.26	
234/008	Cut	Pit	0.92	0.76	0.34-0.34	6.79-6.79
234/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.92	0.76	0.34-0.34	
234/010	Cut	Ditch	2	1.69	0.36-0.36	6.79-6.79
234/011	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.69	0.36-0.36	
234/012	Cut	Ditch	2	1.48	0.51-0.51	6.53-6.56
234/013	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.48	0.51-0.51	
234/014	Cut	Ditch	2	1.1	0.31-0.31	6.56-6.56
234/015	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.1	0.31-0.31	
234/016	Cut	Pit	3.15	1.25	0.35-0.35	6.56-6.56
234/017	Fill	Fill, single	3.15	1.25	0.35-0.35	
234/018	Cut	Ditch	2	1.48	0.51-0.51	6.56-6.56
234/019	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.48	0.51-0.51	
234/020	Cut	Pit	3.15	1.25	0.35-0.35	6.70-6.70
234/021	Fill	Fill, single	3.15	1.25	0.35-0.35	
234/022	Cut	Posthole	0.29	0.25	0.17-0.17	6.70-6.70
234/023	Fill	Fill, single	0.29	0.25	0.17-0.17	
234/024	Cut	Posthole	0.29	0.21	0.23-0.23	6.70-6.70
234/025	Fill	Fill, single	0.29	0.21	0.23-0.23	
234/026	Cut	Posthole	0.45	0.37	0.25-0.25	6.70-6.70
234/027	Fill	Fill, single	0.45	0.37	0.25-0.25	
234/028	Cut	Posthole	0.34	0.31	0.25-0.25	6.70-6.70
234/029	Fill	Fill, single	0.34	0.31	0.25-0.25	
234/030	Cut	Posthole	0.3	0.29	0.28-0.28	6.79-6.79
234/031	Fill	Fill, single	0.3	0.29	0.28-0.28	
234/032	Cut	Posthole	0.2	0.16	0.13-0.13	6.79-6.79
234/033	Fill	Fill, single	0.2	0.16	0.13-0.13	
234/034	Cut	Ditch	2	1.87	0.22-0.22	6.79-6.79
234/035	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.87	0.22-0.22	
234/036	Cut	Ditch	2	1.87	0.22-0.22	6.79-6.79
234/037	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.87	0.22-0.22	
234/038	Cut	Pit	1.2	1.05	0.21-0.21	6.79-6.79
234/039	Fill	Fill, single	1.2	1.05	0.21-0.21	
234/040	Cut	Ditch	2	1.69	0.34-0.34	6.79-6.79
234/041	Fill	Fill, single	2	1.69	0.34-0.34	
234/042	Cut	Ditch terminus	0.9	0.75	0.31-0.31	6.79-6.79
234/043	Fill	Fill, single	0.9	0.75	0.31-0.31	

Table 5: Trench 234 list of recorded contexts

4.4.1 Trench 234 was located towards the north of the allotment land, broadly representing the centre of the evaluated area. The trench measured 25m in length, 1.80m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment

(Figure 2).

- 4.4.2 Sixteen archaeological features were identified and excavated within the trench, comprising five ditches, a possible ditch terminus, three pits and seven postholes (Figure 9).
- 4.4.3 Posthole [234/004] was located towards the south-west of the trench, inside the centre of, and cut by ditch [234/006]. The posthole fill [234/005] comprised a firm mid grey silt clay with infrequent charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fill.
- 4.4.4 Ditch [234/006] was located towards the south-west of the trench, orientated on a west-east alignment and appeared to be re-cut by ditch [234/010]. The ditch was also cut by pit [234/008]. The ditch fill [234/007] comprised a firm dark greyish brown silt clay. No finds were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.5 Pit [234/008] was located towards the centre of the trench and was cut into ditch [234/006]. The fill [234/009] comprised a firm dark greyish brown silt clay. No finds were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.6 Ditch [234/010] was located towards the south-west of the trench, orientated on a west to east alignment with a slight curve at the western end towards the south-west. The ditch appears to be a re-cut of ditch [234/006] and also appears to be cut by possible ditch terminus [234/042]. The ditch fill [234/011] comprised a firm dark greyish brown silt clay. Seven undiagnostic, pottery body sherds, one with a flint temper and likely of a Middle to Late Bronze Age date were retrieved from the fill of cut [234/040] of the same ditch.
- 4.4.7 Ditch [234/012] was located towards the north-east of the trench, orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch fill [234/013] comprised a firm mid greyish brown silt clay. One piece of undiagnostic worked flint of probable later prehistoric date and one fragment of fire cracked flint was retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.8 Ditch [234/014] was located towards the centre of the trench orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and appears to cut pit [234/020]. The ditch fill [234/015] comprised a firm mid greyish brown silt clay. One fragment of undiagnostic pot was retrieved from the fill with a date consistent with the Late Bronze Age.
- 4.4.9 Pit [234/020] was located towards the centre of the trench and was irregular in plan. It appeared to be cut by ditch [234/014] and extended under the north-western baulk of the trench. The fill comprised a moderately firm mid brownish grey silt clay with moderate manganese and infrequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Three undiagnostic flint flakes of probable later prehistoric date and three fragments of undiagnostic pot of possible Late Bronze Age date as well as three fragments of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.10 Posthole [234/022] was located towards the centre of the trench. The fill [234/023] comprised a firm mid grey silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks towards the base. No finds were retrieved from the fill.

- 4.4.11 Posthole [234/024] was broadly located towards the centre of the trench. The fill [234/025] comprised a hard mid brown silt clay with frequent manganese flecks. Two pieces of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.12 Posthole [234/026] was broadly located towards the centre of the trench. The fill [234/027] comprised a hard, mid brown, silt clay with frequent manganese flecks. A single undiagnostic flint flake and two pieces of unworked fire crack flint were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.13 Posthole [234/028] was broadly located towards the south-west of the trench. The fill [234/029] comprised a hard, mid brown, silt clay with frequent manganese flecks. Two small, undiagnostic, flint tempered pottery sherds were retrieved from the fill, most likely Late Bronze Age in date.
- 4.4.14 Posthole [234/030] was located towards the south-west end of the trench. The fill [234/031] comprised a hard, mid brown, silt clay with frequent manganese flecks. A single undiagnostic flint flake, likely late prehistoric in date and five pieces of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.15 Posthole [234/032] was located towards the south-west end of the trench. The fill [234/033] comprised a hard, mid brown, silt clay with frequent manganese flecks. Two undiagnostic flint flakes of likely late prehistoric date and two pieces of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.16 Ditch [234/034] was located at the south-west end of the trench orientated on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditch fill [234/035] comprised a firm mid greyish brown silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks towards the base. Six undiagnostic flint flakes of likely late prehistoric date, two flint tempered pot sherds of likely Late Bronze Age date and two pieces of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill. The ditch appeared to be cut by pit [234/038].
- 4.4.17 Pit [234/038] was located at the south-west end of the trench and appeared to cut ditch [234/034]. The pit fill [234/039] comprised a firm, reddish-brown, silt clay. A single piece of unworked fire cracked flint was retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.18 Possible ditch terminus [234/042] was located towards the south-west end of the trench, orientated on a west to east alignment and passed under the north-western baulk of the trench. The fill [234/043] comprised a firm, mid brown, silt clay. Three small flint tempered pottery sherds of likely Middle to Late Bronze age date were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.4.19 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

4.5 Trench 235

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
235/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.14-0.23	7.33-7.33
235/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.22-0.29	
235/003	Layer	Natural	trench	trench	0	6.59-6.63
235/004	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	2.54	0.36-0.36	
235/005	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.54	0.36-0.36	6.62-6.68
235/006	Fill	Fill, single	0.66	0.24	0.45-0.45	
235/007	Cut	Pit	0.66	0.24	0.45-0.45	6.58-6.58
235/008	Fill	Fill, single	1.8	2.51	0.24-0.24	
235/009	Cut	Ditch	1.8	2.51	0.24-0.24	6.65-6.72

Table 6: Trench 235 list of recorded contexts

- 4.5.1 Trench 235 was located towards the north-west of the allotment land, adjacent to trench 234. The trench measured 17.50m in length, 1.80m wide and was orientated on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.5.2 Three archaeological features were identified and excavated within the trench, comprising two ditches and a single pit. (Figure 10).
- 4.5.3 Ditch [235/005] was located towards the south-south-west of the trench and orientated on a west to east alignment. The ditch fill [235/004] comprised a firm mid brownish-grey silt clay. Two undiagnostic flint flakes of likely late prehistoric date, two small flint tempered pottery sherds likely dating from the 1st millennium BC and thirty-three pieces of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill. The ditch appeared to cut pit [235/007].
- 4.5.4 Pit [235/007] was located towards the south-south-west of the trench and appeared to be cut by ditch [235/005]. The pit fill [235/006] comprised a firm, compacted mid greyish-brown silt clay. No finds were retrieved from the feature.
- 4.5.5 Ditch [235/009] was located towards the centre of the trench and orientated on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment. The ditch fill [235/008] comprised a heavily compacted mid brownish-grey silt clay with moderate manganese flecks. Two flint flakes and a single flint core possibly of a pre-Middle Bronze Age date, twelve small flint tempered pottery sherds of likely Middle to late Bronze Age date and twenty-two pieces of unworked fire cracked flint were retrieved from the fill.
- 4.5.6 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

4.6 Trench 237

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
237/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	trench	0.13-0.26	7.25-7.29
237/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	trench	0.17-0.44	
237/003	Layer	Natural wind blown deposit	trench	trench	0.40-1.13	6.55-6.58
237/004	Cut	Pit	1.14	0.78	0.15-0.15	5.57-5.75
237/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.14	0.78	0.15-0.15	5.57-5.75
237/006	Layer	Natural foreshore deposit	trench	trench	0	5.71-5.71

Table 7: Trench 237 list of recorded contexts

- 4.6.1 Trench 237 was located in the north-west of the allotment land. The trench measured 21.70m in length, 1.80m wide and was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment (Figure 2).
- 4.6.2 One potential archaeological feature was identified and excavated within the trench comprising a single pit (Figure 11).
- 4.6.3 Possible pit [237/004] was identified within the head deposit [237/006] during test pitting in the allotment land area. The trench sides were stepped back to allow for investigation. The feature was bowl-shaped in profile and the fill [237/005] comprised a reddish brown fine sandy silt clay with occasional rounded flint pebbles. No archaeological material was retrieved therefore no definite conclusions can be made as to whether the feature is anthropogenic or naturally formed.
- 4.6.4 No finds were retrieved from the overlying deposits.

4.14 Archaeologically Negative Trenches

- 4.14.1 The majority of the trenches excavated were devoid of archaeological deposits (see Appendix 1).
- 4.14.2 The archaeologically negative trenches were predominantly located in the southern half of the nursery site, away from the proximity of Toddington Lane towards the railway line and in the vast majority of the allotment land, predominantly the southern sector away from the railway line.
- 4.14.3 The depths of the excavated trenches varied widely across the site from c.0.26m deep to c.1.17m deep in the north and c.0.39m deep to c.1.87m deep in the south. Across the majority of the site the overburden consisted of a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural brickearth overlain by subsoil and topsoil, varying in depth from c.0.39m deep to c.0.97m deep, which in turn overlay what appeared to be a relatively undisturbed natural horizon.

5.0 THE FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric finds was recovered during the current phase of evaluation. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate and were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 8). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)
222/005	1	37			1	11
227/005	2	49			10	547
234/013	1	11			1	28
234/015			1	4		
234/017	1	37				
234/021	2	11	3	5	3	243
234/025					2	41
234/027	1	32			2	150
234/029			2	3		
234/031	1	3			5	52
234/033	2	79			2	108
234/035	6	83	1	2	2	27
234/039					1	22
234/041			7	104		
234/043			3	29		
235/004	2	32	2	6	33	683
235/008	3	97	12	37	22	605
Total	22	471	31	190	92	2616

Table 8: Finds quantification

5.2 The Flintwork Karine Le Hégarat

- 5.2.1 A total of 17 pieces of worked flint weighing 430g were hand collected during the evaluation. They were recovered from four trenches (Trench 222, 1 piece; Trench 227, 2 pieces; Trench 234, 8 pieces and Trench 235, 6 pieces). A further 94 fragments (2662g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered from 13 numbered contexts. The flintwork was quantified by count and weight and was directly catalogued into an Excel spreadsheet.
- 5.2.2 The assemblage is composed entirely of unretouched artefacts. It comprises 15 flakes and two cores. The lack of diagnostic pieces and the absence of large groups means that dating is difficult. Nonetheless, the flakes are principally irregular. The majority display characteristics of a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) flake-orientated industry. They are crudely worked with plain unprepared platforms and pronounced bulbs of percussion. Having said this, the two flakes from [235/006] have been more

carefully struck from a minimally prepared platform edge, and these could pre-date the Middle Bronze Age. Both cores – the fragmentary core from [227/005] (42g) and the core on a flake from [235/005] (74g) - have been used to remove small flakes, but are otherwise undiagnostic.

- 5.2.3 The condition of the flints varies, but the majority display only slight edge damage, implying minimum degree of post deposition disturbance. A single flake was recorded as burnt. Two types of raw material appeared to have been selected; flint gravel (1 piece) and chalk-derived flint possibly obtained from superficial deposits (the remaining pieces).
- 5.2.4 The burnt unworked flint are heavily calcined to a light to mid grey colour. Fragments are mostly small (35mm to 55mm) with occasional fragments measuring up to 80mm. No large concentrations were observed.
- 5.2.5 The evaluation produced a small flint assemblage. Based on morphological technological grounds, a broad Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age date can be given to the bulk of the assemblage, the majority belonging the later part of this period. It is in keeping with the material collected during the previous phases of work at Toddington Lane.

5.3 The Prehistoric Pottery by Anna Doherty

- 5.3.1 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 31 sherds, weighing 190g. The assemblage is largely undiagnostic and it is therefore difficult to date conclusively; however, considering the assemblage as a whole, the range of fabrics would all be consistent with a c. Late Bronze Age date.
- 5.3.2 At this stage, the pottery has been examined using a x20 binocular microscope for the purposes of spot-dating and characterisation but not quantified in detail according to a fabric type-series. It is recommended that the assemblage should be retained for possible further recording, in the event of future archaeological mitigation in this area of the site.
- 5.3.3 The pottery was recovered from eight contexts in two adjacent trenches in the central part of the evaluated area (Trenches 234 and 235). All of the pottery comprises bodysherds in flint-tempered fabrics. Dating undiagnostic sherds from the West Sussex coastal plain can be problematic since flint-tempered wares are common in all prehistoric periods from the Early Neolithic to the Late Iron Age (with the exception of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age when grog-tempered wares predominate). Although there are trends in the typical size, sorting and frequency of flint inclusions over time, it is difficult to assign individual bodysherds to a particular period with certainty. Nevertheless, it can be stated that the range of fabrics recovered from the current evaluation are all in keeping with a c. Late Bronze Age date, though it is certainly possible that some of the pottery could be earlier or later.
- 5.3.4 A few sherds, particularly from [234/041], [243/043] and [235/006], are moderately thick-walled and associated with relatively coarse fabrics with flint

inclusions of up to 4 or (very occasionally) 5mm. Such wares could represent the finer end of fabrics from the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury (DR) tradition or early 'plain ware' fabrics from the Late Bronze Age Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition. In each of these contexts, the coarser fabrics were associated with some thinner-walled sherds with somewhat finer grades of flint temper (up to c.2-3mm). These moderately coarse flint-tempered wares, which also make up the vast majority of the rest of the assemblage, are generally not well-sorted and do not contain any visible quartz grains at x 20 magnification; as such they are very typical of the PDR tradition.

- 5.3.5 Two contexts, [234/015] and [235/004], contained similar flint-tempered fabrics containing some fine quartz sand. Sandier flint-tempered wares are not typical of early PDR assemblages but can be expected to occur at least occasionally from the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. Finally, it is worth noting that, although the types of fabrics encountered in Trenches 234 and 235 could well occur in Iron Age assemblages, there is a distinct absence of fine, well-sorted flint-tempered wares and of other types of inclusions (such as shell, glauconite or argillaceous rock) all of which were well-represented in stratified Iron Age assemblages from a previous phase of work at Toddington Lane (ASE 2017).

6.0 The Geoarchaeological Investigation by Alice Dowsett

6.1 Summary

- 6.1.1 The site is located in the lower coastal plain, which has the potential to yield raised beach deposits from the Pagham/Merston raised beach, dating to MIS 5e (124,000–119,000). These could either be comprised of extensive sand sequences overlain by fine-grained silts and chalky head, or high energy beach gravels. These Pleistocene deposits have the potential to hold Palaeolithic archaeology; several handaxes have been found in deposits that overlie the raised beach (Bates et al 2007).
- 6.1.2 Palaeoenvironmental remains have also been found in finer-grained deposits (Bates et al 2007). The area is currently recorded as being made up of undifferentiated river terrace deposits (BGS 2017). A borehole recorded to the west of the site describes a sequence of sands (3.55mAOD) overlain by sandy silty clay and clayey silt with flint gravel (BGS 2017). Boreholes to the east describe a silty fine sandy clay (5.6mAOD), directly overlying the chalk bedrock (BGS 2017). Latest borehole data from the allotment site (Idom Merebrook Ltd 2015) indicates that the chalk bedrock was found between 3.30-5.60mbgl, while a series of likely Pleistocene deposits lay above the chalk.
- 6.1.3 Trench 237, located in the central part of the site, was highlighted as containing an anomalous feature, which was located at a much greater depth than the majority of the archaeology on the site. The deepest deposit encountered in trench 237 lay at 5.74mAOD; it consisted of an orangey brown, compact, very sandy silty clay, which contained 20% 30-40mm sub-angular and rounded flint gravel [237/006]. This was interpreted as being a head or colluvial deposit. This was overlain by a brickearth deposit [237/003], which contained the majority of the archaeology on the site. The anomalous feature [237/005] was encountered at 1.52mbgl (5.74mAOD), which cut into the top of [237/006]. The feature measured 1.05m long, 0.73m wide and 0.15m deep. It was bowl-shaped in profile. The fill (237/004) of this feature was a reddish brown fine sandy silty clay, with lighter grey-brown and orange seams running horizontally across the feature. This deposit contained occasional rounded flint pebbles. It contained no archaeological material and therefore no definite conclusions can be made as to whether this feature was artificially created, or whether it naturally formed.
- 6.1.4 The colluvium/head deposit [237/006] possibly formed during a cold period and could therefore be of Pleistocene age. This head unit may overlay the Pagham raised beach deposits, and could therefore relate to the Devensian glacial period (110,000-11,700 BP), which post-dates MIS 5e. Therefore [237/05] is likely to be of a much earlier date than the archaeology from the site. Due to the fact that the deeper geology of the site could not be explored further, it is not possible to come to any definite conclusions about the nature or age of the anomalous feature or the lower head/colluvial unit. However it can be concluded that this unit was likely not part of a raised beach sequence, but raised beach deposits and fine-grained silts or head deposits could lie at a greater depth (as proven by the latest borehole records (Idom Merebrook Ltd 2015), or be encountered in other areas of the site.

6.2 Discussion

- 6.2.1 It is likely that none of the groundworks for this current phase will impact to a depth that will affect any geological units with Pleistocene archaeological potential. However if any further work at the site is carried out, it would be prudent to further explore the nature of the deeper stratigraphy of the site using geoarchaeological methods.

7.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

- 7.1.1 The undisturbed natural geology comprised a moderately soft mid brown sand clay with occasional patches of orangey sand and occasional flint gravels. In areas of contamination from overlying deposits such as tarmac and landfill, the natural deposits were blue-grey in colour. The natural geology was encountered at a maximum elevation of 7.49m AOD in the north of the site area (Trench 223), falling away to 4.98m AOD in the south of the site (Trench 251).
- 7.1.2 The depths of the excavated trenches varied widely across the site from c.0.26m deep to c.1.17m deep in the north and c.0.39m deep to c.1.87m deep in the south. Across the majority of site the overburden consisted of a simple stratigraphic sequence of natural brickearth overlain by subsoil and topsoil, varying in depth from c.0.39m deep to c.0.97m deep. In the southern area of site, towards the railway line, the brickearth was found to overlay a sandy natural substrate, interpreted as a colluvial head deposit, with the brickearth reaching a depth of 6.01m - 6.04m AOD. Some modern disturbance was encountered towards the western end of the northern area of site where Fairhaven Lodge was previously located.
- 7.1.5 The evaluation identified archaeological features in 9 of the 37 trenches that appear to be of Late Bronze Age date.

7.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

- 7.2.1 Minimal disturbance to the natural substrate was encountered across the entirety of the evaluated area, evidence of modern intrusion was limited to the south-south-west end of trench 230.
- 7.2.2 The apparent gap in archaeological deposits in between trenches 234 and 235 in the south and trenches 219, 221, 222, 227 and 228 in the north was considered to be potentially due to disturbance from the railway line cutting. A sondage dug to c.2m below ground level at the south-east end of trench 225 found no evidence of re-deposited material.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

- 7.3.1 A total of 17 pieces of worked flint weighing 430g were hand collected during the evaluation. No concentrations were found. The assemblage is composed entirely of unretouched artefacts. It comprises 15 flakes and two cores. The majority display characteristics of a late prehistoric (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age) flake-orientated industry.
- 7.3.2 A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the evaluation, totalling 31 sherds, weighing 190g. The assemblage is largely undiagnostic and it is therefore difficult to date conclusively; however, considering the assemblage as a whole, the range of fabrics would all be consistent with a c. Late Bronze Age date.

- 7.3.3 The pottery was recovered from eight contexts in two adjacent trenches in the central part of the evaluated area (Trenches 234 and 235). All of the pottery comprises bodysherds in flint-tempered fabrics. It can be stated that the range of fabrics recovered from the current evaluation are all in keeping with a c. Late Bronze Age date, though it is certainly possible that some of the pottery could be earlier or later.

Undated

- 7.3.4 The remainder of the excavated archaeological features are undated. These comprised a ditch, two pits, and four postholes.

7.4 Consideration of project aims

- 7.4.1 The field evaluation has established that there are archaeological remains, probably of Late Bronze Age date located towards the north and centre of the evaluated area. The archaeological remains have been interpreted as most likely a single phase of activity.
- 7.4.2 The depth of archaeological deposits varies between 0.4m and 1.6m deep. Generally, the preservation of the archaeological deposits is considered good with minimal contamination.
- 7.4.3 Minimal disturbance to the natural substrate was encountered across the entirety of the evaluated area.

7.5 Conclusions

- 7.5.1 The evaluation identified archaeological features in 9 of the trenches. Those features that were excavated appear to be of a Late Bronze Age date.

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HER Summary

Site code	LNR16				
Project code	170372				
Planning reference	LU/47/11				
Site address	Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.				
District/Borough	Arun District Council				
NGR (12 figures)	503127 103702				
Geology	Brickearth and head deposit				
Fieldwork type	EVAL				
Date of fieldwork	27 th November and 14 th December 2017				
Sponsor/client	Armour Heritage				
Project manager	Darryl Palmer and Paul Mason				
Project supervisor	John Hirst				
Period summary				BRONZE AGE	
Project summary	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed use development on land at the Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex. Thirty-seven trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified archaeological features in 9 of the trenches. Those features that were excavated appear to be of a Late Bronze Age date.				

OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-305959

Project details

Project name	Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.
Short description of the project	Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Armour Heritage Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed mixed use development on land at the Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex. Thirty-seven trenches were excavated. The evaluation identified archaeological features in 9 of the trenches. Those features that were excavated appear to be of a Late Bronze Age date.
Project dates	Start: 27-11-2017 End: 14-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN LITTLEHAMPTON Fairhaven Nursery site and Allotment land to the south of Toddington Lane, Littlehampton, West Sussex.
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 503127 103702 50.872679367125 0.13659999315 50 52 21 N 000 08 11 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.27m Max: 8.02m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	West Sussex County Council
Project design originator	Armour Heritage
Project director/manager	Darryl Palmer/ Paul Mason
Project supervisor	John Hirst

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
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Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Littlehampton Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Manuscript","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	John Hirst	
Entered on	12 January 2018	

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches

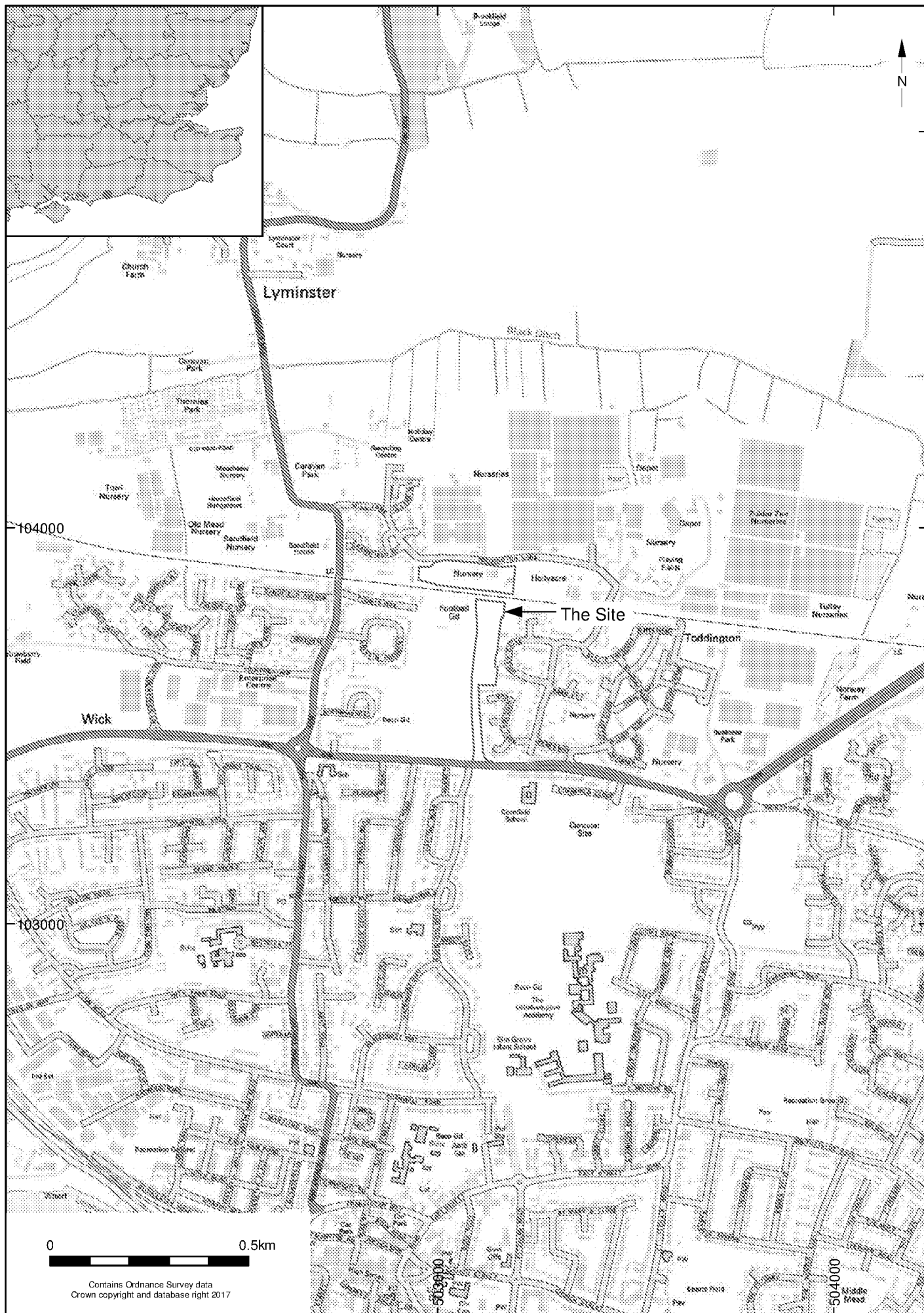
Trench	Context	Type	Depth	Height
215/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.19-0.21
215/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.18-0.31
215/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
216/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.13-0.15
216/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.18-0.26
216/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
217/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12-0.18
217/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.11-0.20
217/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
218/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12-0.18
218/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.08-0.19
218/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
220/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.14-0.18
220/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.18-0.25
220/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
223/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.20-0.23
223/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.25-0.40
223/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
224/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.24-0.35
224/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.25-0.39
224/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
225/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.18-0.28
225/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.34-0.45
225/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
226/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.22-0.30
226/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.30-0.38
226/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
230/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.08-0.16
230/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.20-0.56

Trench	Context	Type	Depth	Height
230/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
231/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12-0.24
231/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.48-0.73
231/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
232/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.33-0.88
232/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.73-1.07
232/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
233/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.18-0.25
233/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.18-0.26
233/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
236/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.09-0.17
236/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.14-0.40
236/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
238/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.27-0.43
238/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.16-0.37
238/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
239/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.20-0.23
239/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.18-0.43
239/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
240/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12-0.30
240/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.23-0.37
240/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
241/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.17-0.22
241/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.28-0.46
241/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
242/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.13-0.14
242/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10-0.17
242/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
243/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12-0.15
243/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.14-0.30

Trench	Context	Type	Depth	Height
243/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
244/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.16- 0.20
244/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.30- 0.46
244/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
245/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.12- 0.16
245/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.15- 0.31
245/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
246/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.16- 0.22
246/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.20- 0.47
246/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
247/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.11- 0.17
247/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.10- 0.14
247/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
248/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.18- 0.18
248/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.07- 0.15
248/003	Layer	Natural	trench	0
249/001	Layer	Made ground	trench	0.13- 0.25
249/002	Deposit	Topsoil	trench	0.20- 0.23
249/003	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.14- 0.20
249/004	Layer	Natural	trench	0
250/001	Deposit	Made ground	trench	0.30- 0.35
250/002	Deposit	Levelling deposit	trench	0.12- 0.12
250/003	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.15- 0.33
250/004	Layer	Natural	trench	0
251/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench	0.26- 0.32
251/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench	0.14- 0.14
251/003	Deposit	Made ground	trench	0.54- 0.61
251/004	Layer	Natural	trench	0

Appendix 2: Trenches with mapped features not excavated

Trench	Context	Type	Depth
219/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench
219/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench
219/003	Layer	Natural	trench
221/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench
221/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench
221/003	Layer	Natural	trench
222/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench
222/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench
222/003	Layer	Natural	trench
222/004	Cut	Ditch	0.89
222/005	Fill	Fill, single	0.89
227/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench
227/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench
227/003	Layer	Natural	trench
227/004	Cut	Ditch	1.48
227/005	Fill	Fill, single	1.48
227/006	Cut	Posthole	0.23
227/007	Fill	Fill, single	0.23
227/008	Cut	Posthole	0.16
227/009	Fill	Fill, single	0.16
228/001	Deposit	Surface	trench
228/002	Layer	Buried soil horizon	trench
228/003	Layer	Subsoil	trench
228/004	Layer	Natural	trench
229/001	Layer	Topsoil	trench
229/002	Layer	Subsoil	trench
229/003	Layer	Natural	trench
229/004	Deposit	Surface	trench

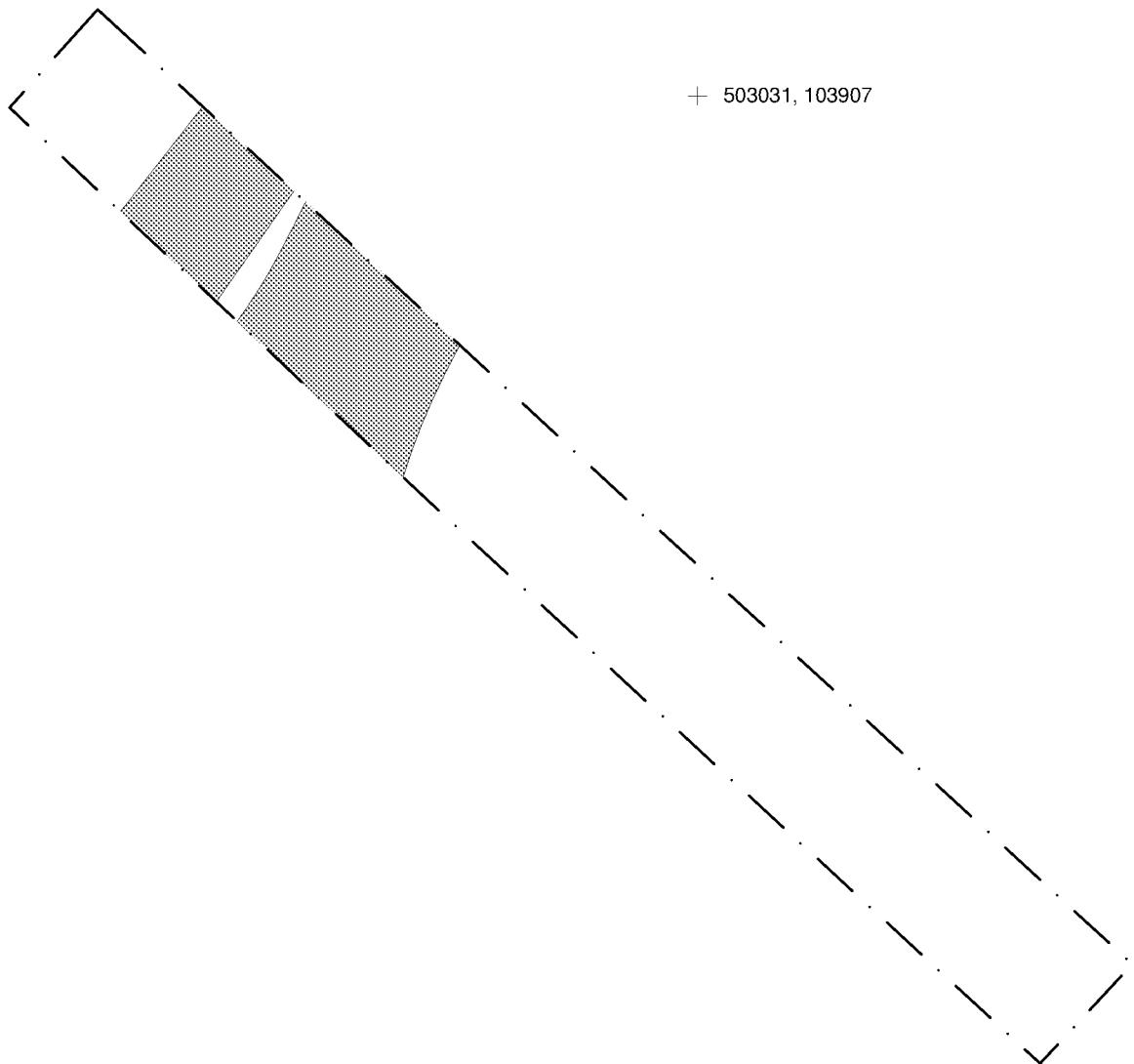


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Project Ref: 170372	Jan 2018		
Report Ref: 2017547	Drawn by: JLR		

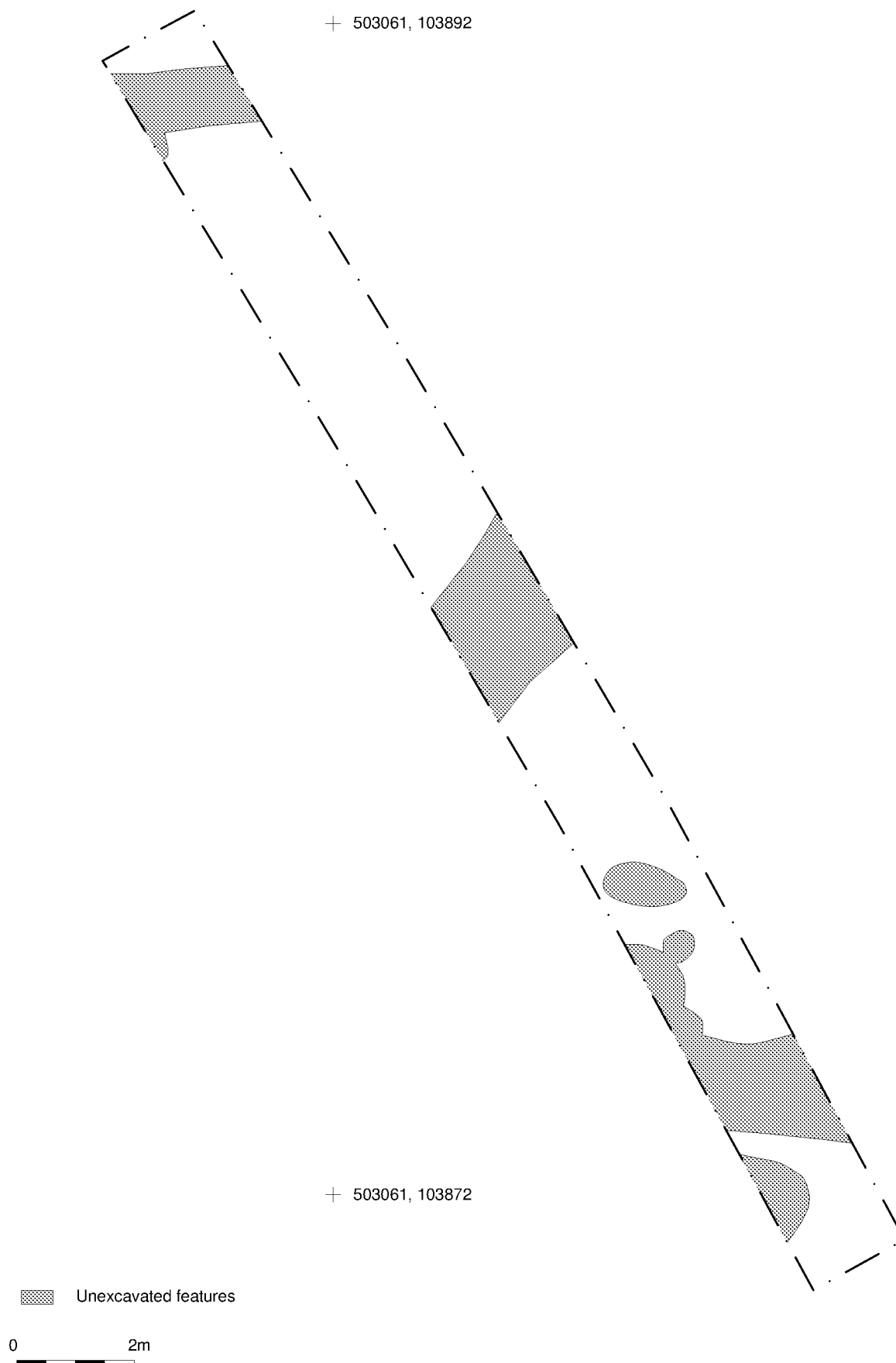
Trench location

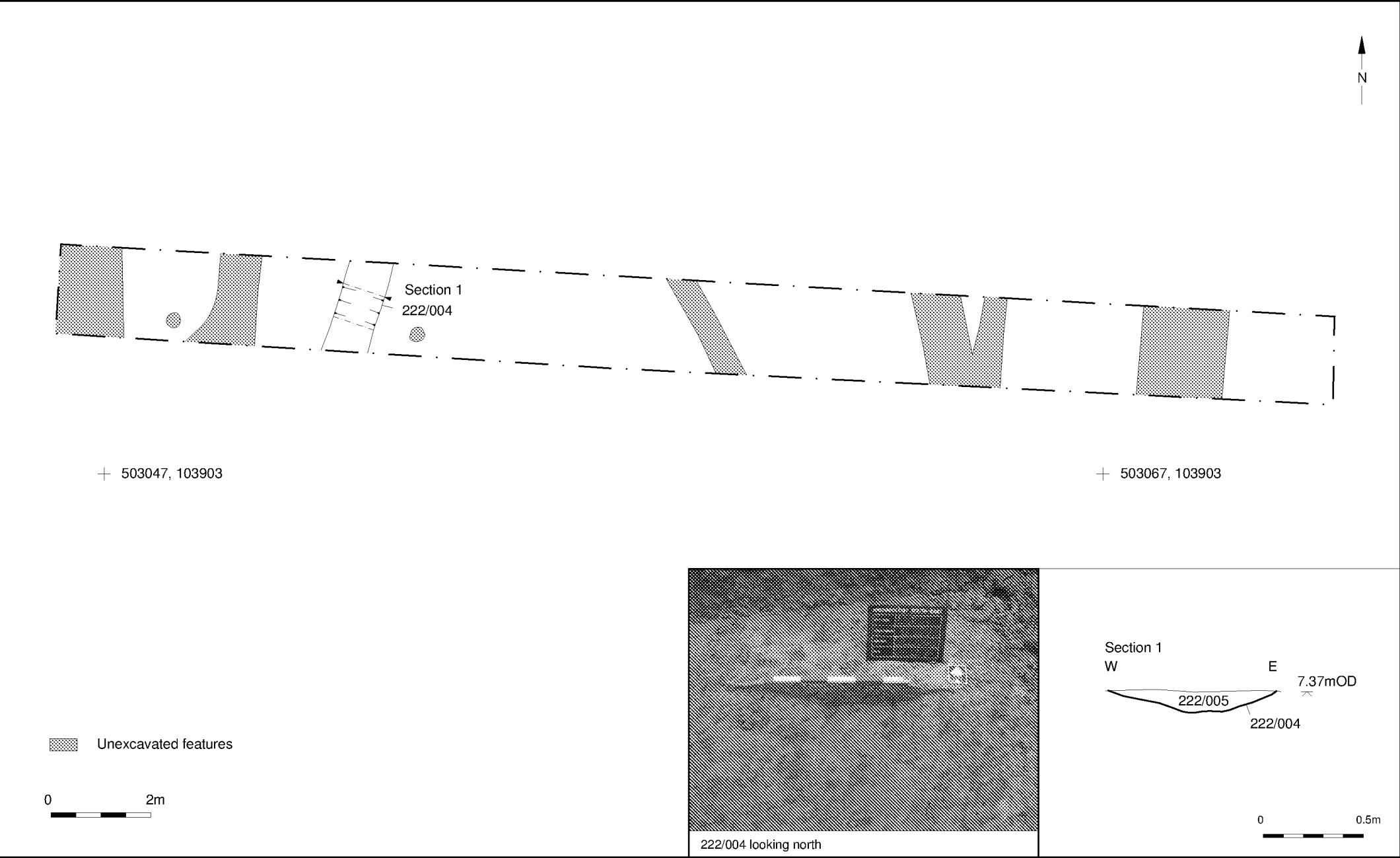


 Unexcavated features

0 2m







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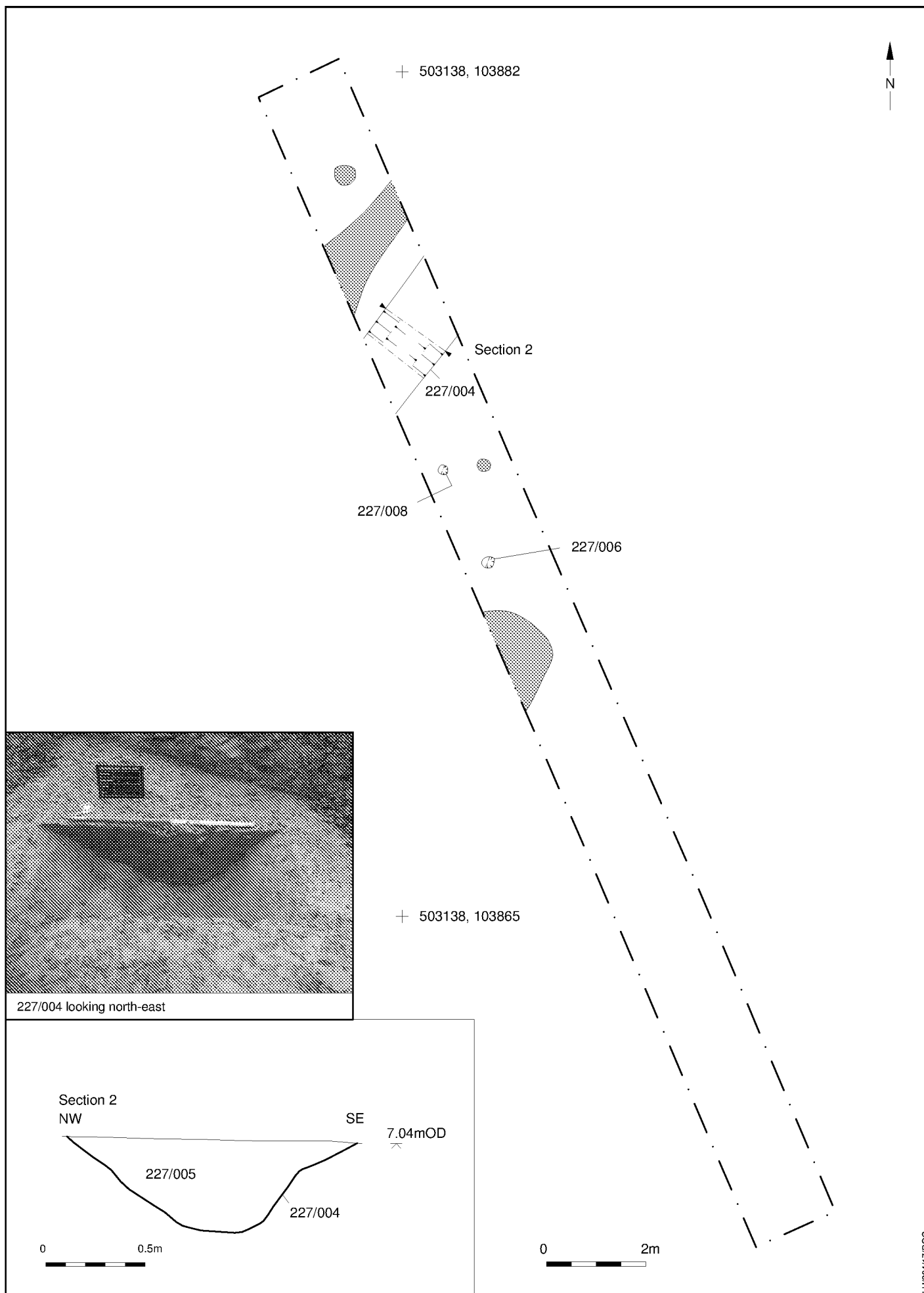
Jan 2018

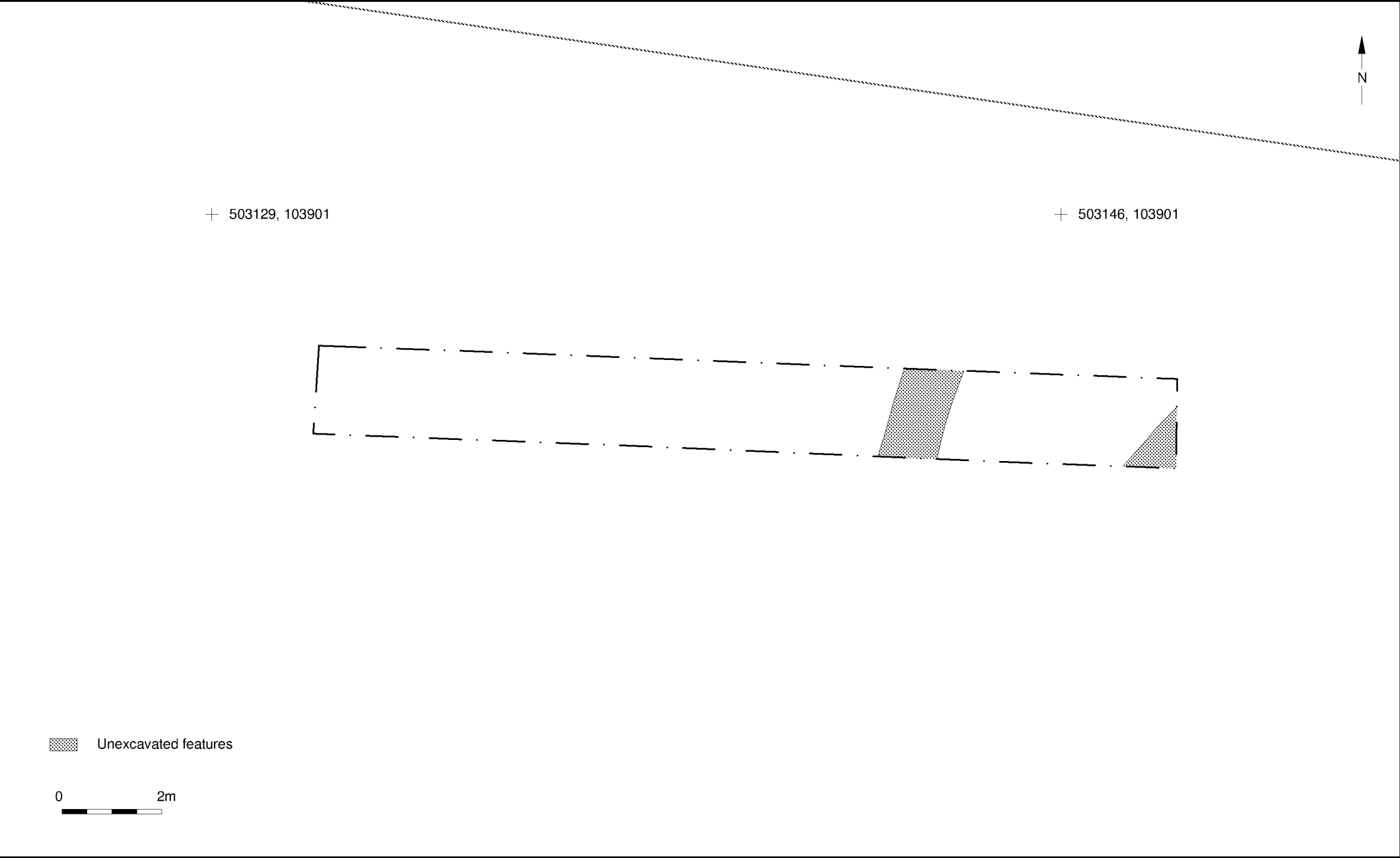
Report Ref: 2017547

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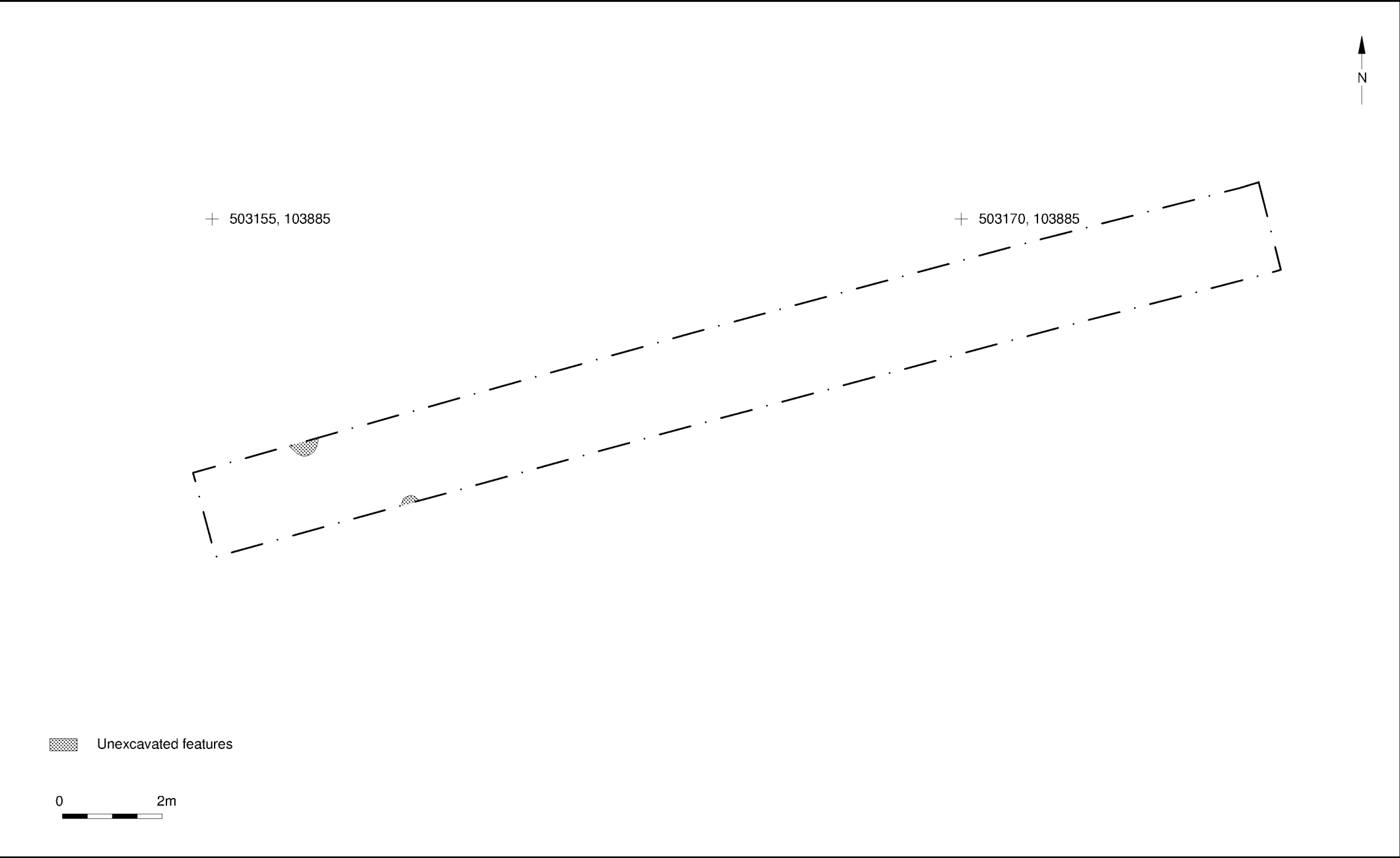
Trench 222 plan, section and photograph

Fig. 5

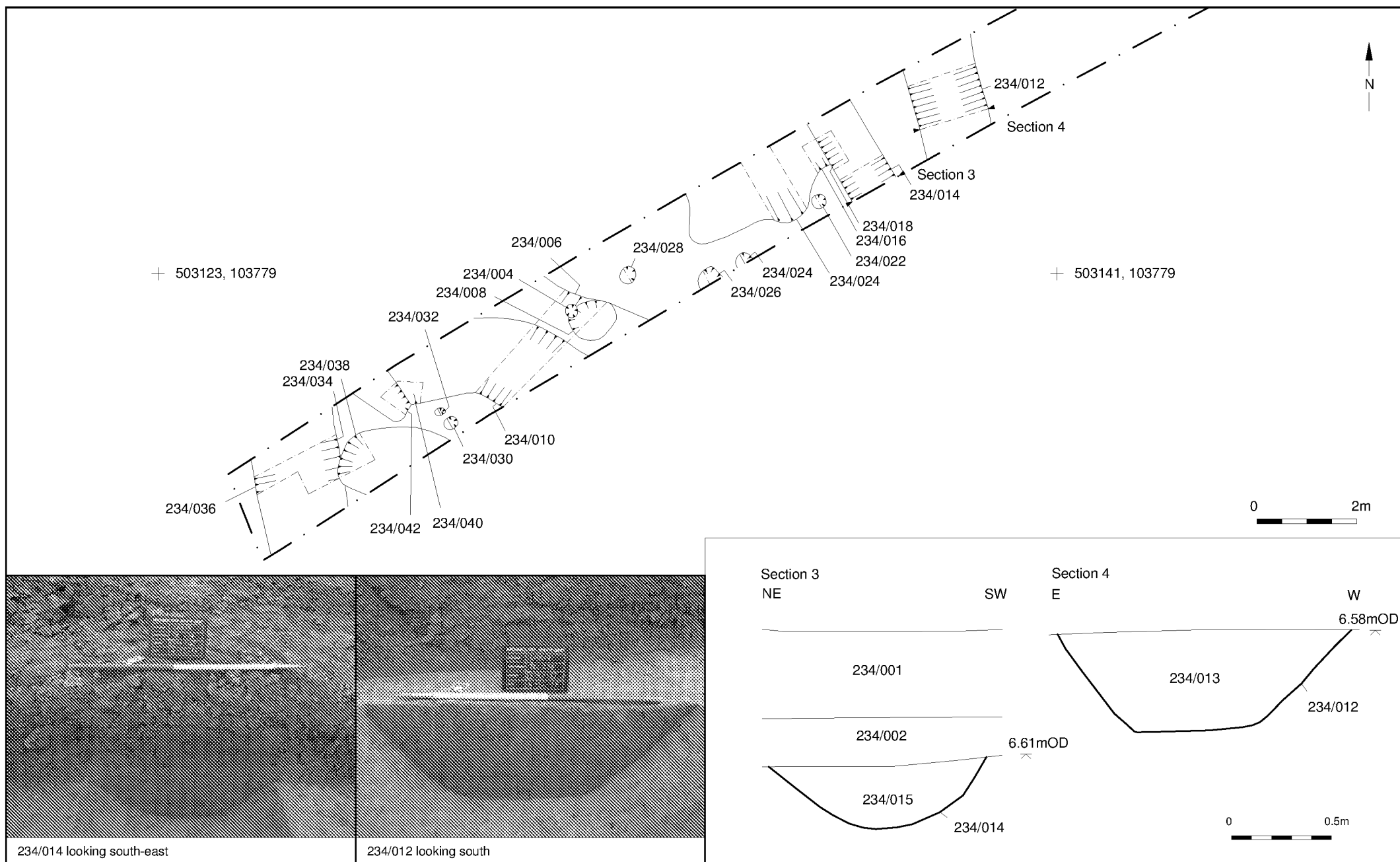




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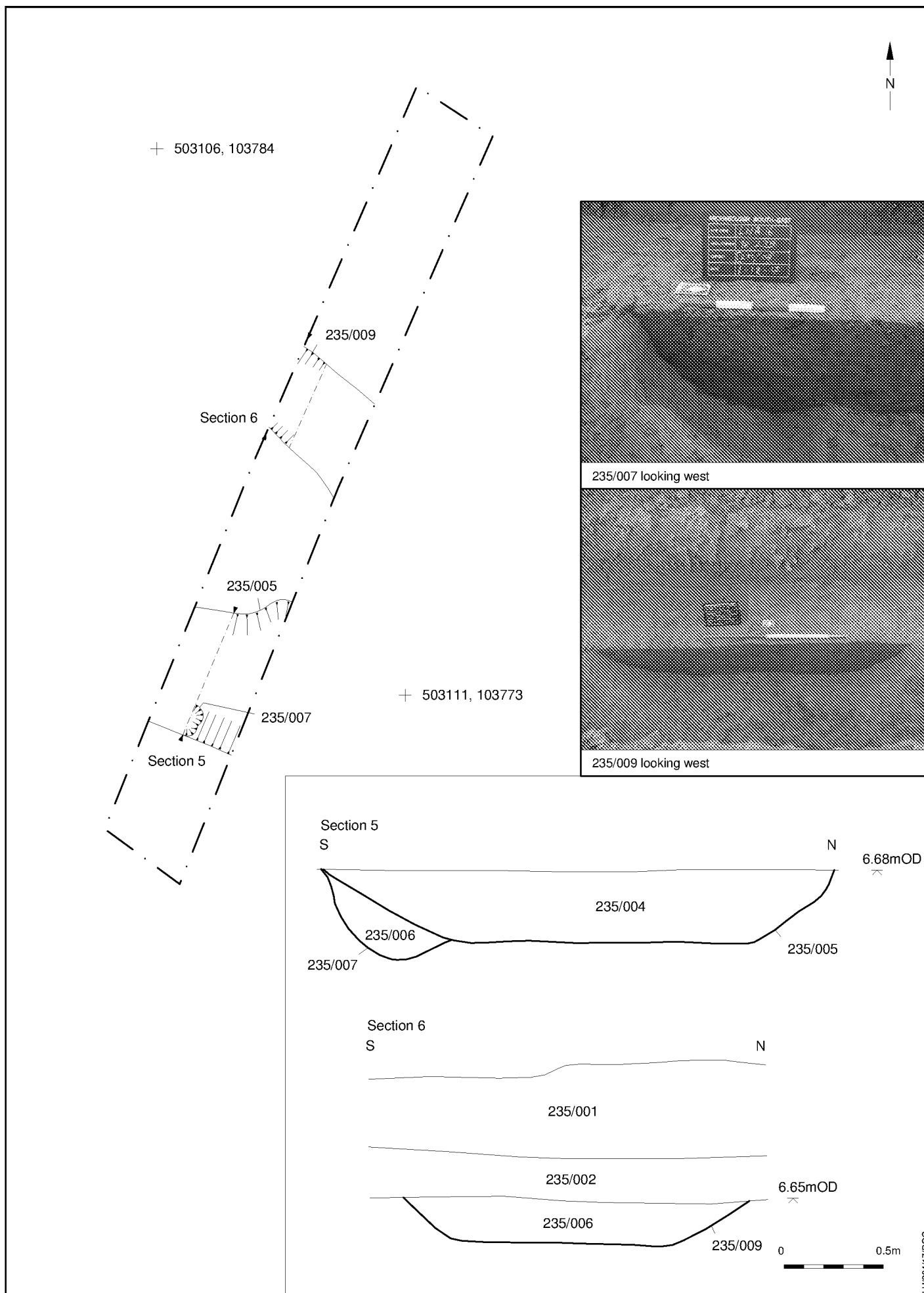
Jan 2018

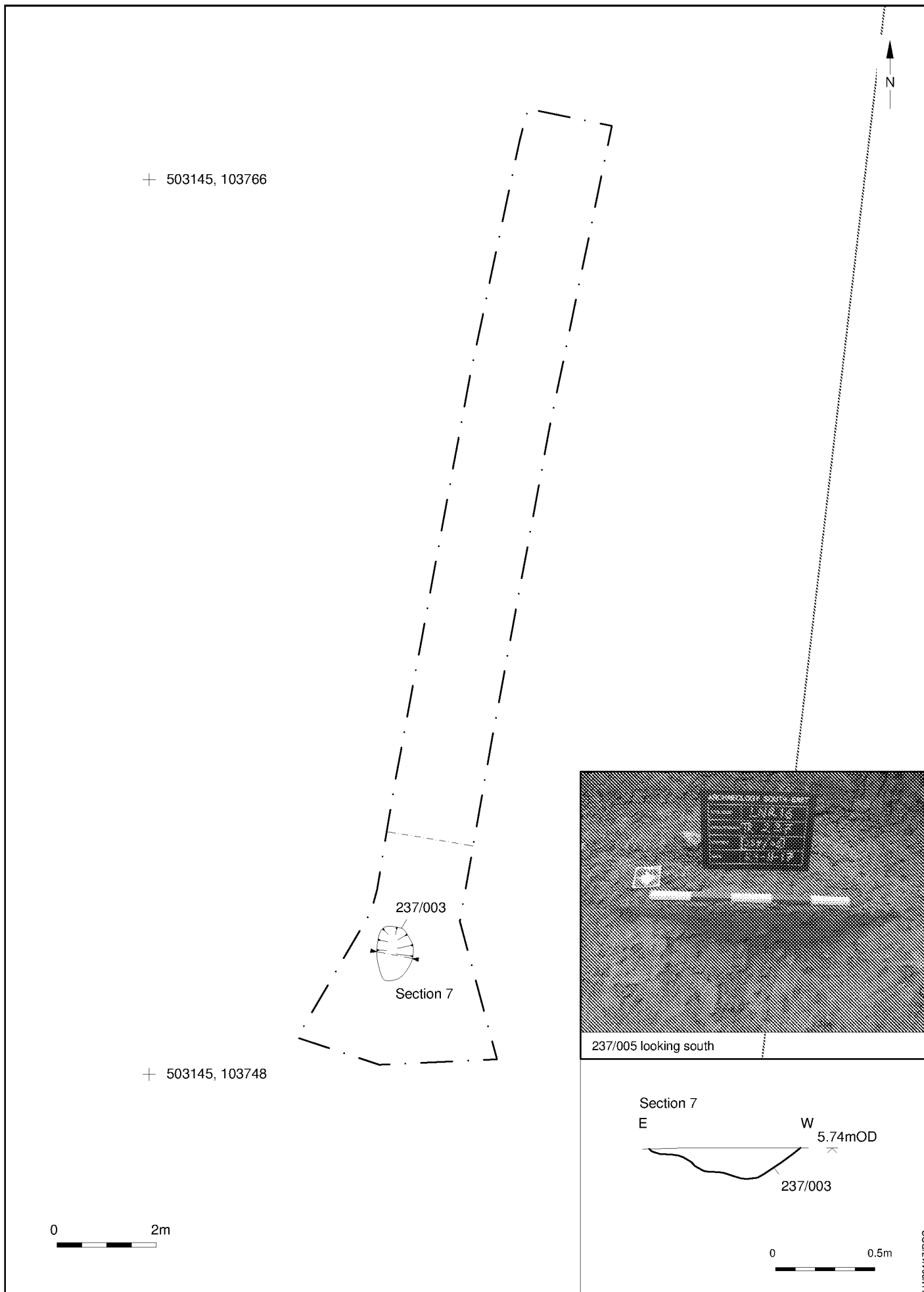
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Trench 234 plan, sections and photographs

Fig. 9





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