Archaeology South-East

ASE

An Archaeological Watching Brief On Land Mossy Bottom Barn Mill Hill, Shoreham West Sussex

(NGR TQ 223 060)

Project No. 4381
Site Code: MBS10

ASE Report No. 2010174
OASIS id: archaeol6-83782

By Alice Thorne
Illustrations by Fiona Griffin

October 2010

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Abstract

Archaeology South-East were contracted by 4 Delivery Ltd to conduct an archaeological watching brief on groundworks associated with the installation of a contact main at Mossy Bottom, Shoreham, West Sussex.

The watching brief confirmed the presence of prehistoric archaeological activity on site, in the form of probable midden deposits stratified within a sequence of colluvial deposits in-filling the valley bottom.

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the UCL Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, were commissioned by 4 Delivery Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Mossy Bottom, Shoreham, West Sussex, (NGR: TQ 223 060; Figure 1).

1.2 The site lies within the South Downs National Park in an archaeologically sensitive area for prehistoric, Roman and WW1 and WW2 remains. The site lies outside of the scheduled area of Thundersbarrow Hill. Mark Taylor, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council (WSCC) recommended that measures to mitigate impact through archaeological monitoring and recording were undertaken.

1.3 The work and recommended mitigation includes (Figure 2):

- Hand dug test pits to be excavated before the main programme of construction begins, these are to be monitored in an archaeological watching brief
- Installation of a contact main in a c 70m long 3m wide x 3m deep trench, the area in question to be subjected by an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) under controlled archaeological conditions
- Topsoil stripping and other temporary works relating to the setting-up of a contractors compound, the area in question to be subjected by an archaeological strip, map and sample (SMS) under controlled archaeological conditions

1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archaeology South East for the watching brief and was submitted to WSCC for approval prior the commencement of groundwork (ASE 2010). All work was carried out in accordance with this document and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), as well as with reference to West Sussex County Council's, *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*, henceforth referred to as The Standard Conditions.

1.5 The site is located within a dry valley bottom on the chalk downs. According to the British Geological Survey the site lies on head deposit overlying the Seaford and Newhaven Chalk formations (http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/bgsmapper/map.action accessed 24/10/2010)

1.6 The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathy Grant, Diccon Hart, Giles Dawkes, Alice Thorne and John Cook at intermittent stages during May to September 2010. The project was managed by John Sygrave (Project Manager) and Jim Stevenson (Post-excavation Manager).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following information is copied from the WSI (ASE 2010).

2.2 The Mossy Bottom WSW site was investigated in advance of construction in 1996 by Southern Archaeology. Bronze Age pottery was recovered.

2.3 Prehistoric remains are known to exist in the vicinity with a field system and the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Thunders Barrow situated c. 1km to the north-east of the site. The remains at Thunders Barrow include material dating from the Middle Bronze Age to the Romano-British periods (Rudling ed. 2003). The site lies outside of the scheduled area of the monument.

2.4 Further afield, excavations at Mile Oak Farm (Rudling ed. 2002) have revealed evidence of settlement dating from the Late Neolithic, Early; Middle and Late Bronze Age and Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

2.5 In 2000, a hoard of over 4000 3rd century AD Roman copper coins was found close to the site of the proposed contractor's compound (Mark Taylor *pers comm.*).

2.6 The site and surrounding area is known to have been used for World War 1 and 2 infantry and artillery training purposes (Rudling ed. 2003). This has left various features on the landscape including various trenching, tank traps and bomb craters. Aerial photography of the area immediately around the site, very close to the compound clearly show 2 unidentified linear features which may well relate to such WW1 or 2 activity (Figure 3).

2.7 In summary, the locality of the site was regarded to have moderate potential for archaeological remains dating from the Late Neolithic, Early; Middle and Late Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and late post-medieval (WW1 and 2) periods.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 The general objective of the archaeological work was to monitor test pits in order to ensure that any features, artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest exposed and affected by the excavations were recorded and interpreted to appropriate standards.

3.2 The groundwork comprised the machine excavation of three test pits, followed by the stripping of the easement and pipe trench for the contact main. Two connecting pits were later excavated in the area of the pre-existing pumping station, and pre-existing interconnecting piping trenches were re-excavated.

3.3 All encountered archaeological deposits, features and finds were recorded according to accepted professional standards in accordance with the WSI using standard Archaeology South-East context record sheets. Deposit colours were verified by visual inspection and not by reference to a Munsell Colour chart.

3.4 During the earlier stages of work the locations of test pits and deposits were hand planned. At the end of the project, John Cook (surveyor) attended site to survey in the locations of the main intrusive groundwork using a Leica GPS.

3.5 A digital photographic record was maintained.

3.6 All archaeological features and the spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector.

3.7 The spoil from the excavations was inspected to recover any artefacts or ecofacts of archaeological interest.

4.0 RESULTS

(Figures 2 and 3)

4.1 Geology

The watching brief confirmed that substantial deposits of colluvium were found to seal the underlying chalk natural across the site. The colluvium was found to deepen towards the northern part of the site, where it comprised an upwards fining sequence of silty clay deposits. The natural chalk was encountered in the contact main pipe trench, at a depth of between 1.0m and 1.70m below the current ground surface.

4.2 Trial Pit 1

This trial pit measured 1.40m by 1.10m at the top, narrowing to 0.60m by 0.60m at the base. This was excavated to a depth of 2.00m. The sequence of deposits observed within the pit was as follows:

- Initially a 0.20m thick layer of modern hardcore was observed (1/001).
- Below this a 0.95m thick layer of a light brow silty clay colluvium was encountered (1/002). This deposit contained frequent chalk flecks and flint pebbles.
- Below this, a layer of dark greyish black silty clay (1/003) contained frequent fire cracked flint, charcoal and fragments of burnt and un-burnt bone. The surface of this deposit was encountered at 51.32m OD. Fragments of pottery recovered from this deposit are thought to date from the Later Bronze Age, although an Early Neolithic date cannot be ruled out. The un-burnt bone was identified as sheep mandible and molar fragments. The burnt bone was unidentifiable but likely to be of animal origin. This deposit measured up to 0.25m thick, and extended beyond the limits of excavation on all sides. As a result its exact character remains uncertain, although the presence of pottery and un-burnt bone is considered to indicate a domestic origin such as a midden deposit, rather than a specialised ritual activity such as a pyre deposit, and may thus indicate proximity to a settlement.
- Below this, a layer of mid yellowish brown silty clay colluvium containing frequent flint pebbles and cobbles was encountered to the base of the excavation (1/004).

4.3 Trial Pit 2

This trial pit measured 1.80m by 0.60m and was excavated to a depth of 2.00m. The entire sequence recorded comprised an upwards-fining sequence of colluvium, which is outlined below:

- Context 2/001 comprised a light greyish brown silty clay topsoil, containing moderate chalk flecks and flint pebbles. This deposit measured 0.15m thick.
- Below this a light brown silty clay colluvial layer contained frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules. A single small flint scraper was identified (2/002). This deposit measured 0.50m thick.
- Below this a mid brown silty clay colluvial layer contained frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules, and measured 0.70m thick (2/003).
- Below this a mid brown silty clay colluvial layer contained frequent chalk flecks and frequent flint pebbles and cobbles, and measured 0.40m thick (2/004).

- Below this a dark brown silty clay colluvial layer contained abundant flint cobbles and was excavated to the base of the test pit (2/005).

4.4 Trial Pit 3

This trial pit measured 1.70m by 0.60m and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m.The sequence of deposits encountered is outlined below:

- Context 3/001 comprised a light greyish brown silty clay topsoil, measuring 0.26m thick.
- Below this a light brown silty clay colluvial layer contained frequent chalk flecks and frequent flint pebbles and cobbles, and measured approximately 0.70m thick (3/002).
- Natural chalk (3/004) was encountered at a depth of 1.00m below ground level. A small irregular feature cut into the underlying chalk and filled with mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent flint pebbles is considered to represent a solution hollow (3/003).

4.5 Contact Main

A topsoil strip across the site of the contact main easement confirmed no cut features survived at the surface of the colluvium. This was followed by the excavation of the contact main pipe trench, which measured 60m x 3.90m by between 1.90m – 2.20m deep. The sequence of deposits observed during the process is outlined below:

- The mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil measured approximately 0.20m thick (Context 100). This is the same as topsoil deposit 3/001 exposed in test pit 3.
- Below this a fine, friable layer of light to mid greyish brown silty clay colluvium was located in the northern part of the trench (Context 105). This deposit measured up to 0.60m thick, with a very diffuse lower horizon to context 106 below. This deposit lensed out approximately 25m to the south of the northern limit of the trench.
- Below this context 106 comprised a fine, friable mid greyish brown silty clay, which contained occasional chalk flecks and flint nodules. This measured up to 0.50m thick. This deposit also lensed out at approximately 27m south of the northern limit of the trench.
- Below this, measuring up to 1m in depth and present throughout the whole trench, context 101 comprised a firm mid orangish brown silty clay, containing frequent sub-rounded to sub-angular flint nodules and chips. This deposit is thought to be the same as layer 3/002 exposed in test pit 3.
- Below this, a firm dark reddish brown silty clay containing very frequent sub rounded to subangular flint nodules and fragments was noted (102). This deposit comprised an irregular and intermittent layer at the horizon between the surface of the chalk and the base of the colluvium. The deposit displayed a diffuse upper horizon to the colluvium, and a sharp and jagged lower horizon to the chalk, where it was found to infill a number of solution hollows and cracks. Context 102 is therefore thought to represent weathering and solifluction processes at the surface of the chalk natural. This deposit is thought to be the same as deposit 3/003 exposed in test pit 3.
- Below this a firm light orangish-cream weathered chalk was identified, containing frequent dispersed flint nodules (Context 103). This deposit measured approximately 0.50m thick, with a diffuse horizon to context 104 below, and is thought to represent the weathered surface of the natural chalk bedrock. This

context is the same as 3/003 exposed in test pit 3.
- Below this a compact creamy white chalk natural was revealed (Context 104).

4.6 Trial Pit 4

This trial pit measured 4m by 3m by 2.20m deep, within an area of a buried concrete mixer chamber and live services. As such the sequence of deposits was heavily disturbed in places. However, the sequence of layers observed is very similar to that observed within the contact main trench located immediately to the east, and is outlined below:

- The mid greyish-brown silty clay topsoil measured approximately 0.30m thick (Context 100).
- Below the fine friable colluvial layer 105 was observed to a depth of 1m below ground surface.
- Below this a slightly darker mid greyish brown colluvial layer (106) was observed to a depth of 1.50m below ground level.
- Below this a dark greyish black clayey silt matrix was observed at 50.89mOD containing very frequent flint nodules, and occasional small chalk fragments. 6 sherds of probable middle/late Iron Age pottery were recovered. A single copper alloy sheet fragment was also recovered from this deposit, although the fragment was too small to be diagnostic. Several fragment of worked flint and fire cracked flint were also recovered. This deposit had a maximum depth of 0.60m and was partially exposed extending out from the northern extent of the test pit, lensing out towards the southern edge. The deposit had no clear cut or 'edge', becoming gradually browner and siltier in texture, eventually blending into the mid orangish brown silty clay flint rich colluvial layer below (108).

4.7 Trial Pit 5

- Context 109 represents a modern made ground deposit measuring 0.35m in depth. This layer is thought to represent the same made ground layer as 1/001.
- Below this a friable light yellowish brown silty clay colluvial layer measured approximately 0.50m thick (context 110). Context 110 is believed to represent the same layer as context 105.
- Below this a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint nodules was encountered at 51.70mOD and measured up to 0.60m thick (Context 111). Context 111 contained two retouched flint pieces.
- Below this deposit 112 comprised a mid orangish brown silty clay with moderate quantities of flint nodules, and is thought to represent the same deposit as context 108.

5.0 FINDS

A small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief. An overview can be found in Table 1.

Context	Pot	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Cu.Al	Wt (g)
1/003	1	14						
2/002			1	24				
105			5	210	5	140		
107	6	34	2	66	11	150	1	<2
111			2	78				

Table 1: Quantification of the Finds

5.1 **The Pottery** by Anna Doherty

A small amount of flint-tempered pottery totalling 7 sherds, weighing 48g was hand-collected from two stratified contexts, [1/003] and [107] and a further 20 sherds weighing 30g were retrieved from the environmental sample of [1/003]. The assemblage is not datable with certainty because there are no diagnostic feature sherds and flint-tempering is encountered across many periods in West Sussex. However, the fabric types vary significantly in the two contexts, suggesting that they are probably not contemporary. The 21 sherds, weighing 30g from context [1/003], are from at least 6 different vessels and are all of a broadly similar fabric type with sparse, ill-sorted flint, ranging from <0.5-3mm in non-sandy to slightly silty matrix.

The most likely date range for such fabrics is in the later Bronze Age. However, it is notable that most of the sherds have a slightly vesicular, laminar quality: a trait sometimes associated with Early Neolithic flint-tempered pottery. Given the rarity of pottery of this date in West Sussex, a Neolithic date is less likely, but cannot be ruled out.

The 6 sherds weighing 34g from context [107] are all of one vessel in a distinctive, oxidised fabric. It features sparse well-sorted flint of <1mm in a matrix with sparse quartz of 0.1-0.5mm and moderate well-sorted red/brown iron-rich inclusions. This fabric type almost certainly dates to the 1st millennium BC and is probably more typical of Middle and Late Iron Age assemblages than post Deverel-Rimbury/Early Iron Age ones.

5.2 **The Metalwork** by Elke Raemen

A single copper-alloy, curved sheet fragment (0.85mm thick) was recovered from [107]. Pottery from the same context dates to the 1st millennium BC. The fragment is too small to be diagnostic.

5.3 **The Flint** by Karine Le Hégarat

Context	Interpretation	Flake	Broken flake	Broken blade	Scraper	Denticulate	Retouched piece	Burnt unworked flint - No./Wt. (g)
2/002	Uppermost unit of colluvium				1			
105	Colluvium	3	1	1				5/140
107	Midden-like deposit	1				1		11/150
111	Flinty deposit						2	
	Total	4	1	1	1	1	2	16/290

Table 2: The flintwork

Field work at Mossy Bottom, Shoreham yielded a total of 10 flints considered to be humanly struck, weighing 378g as well as 16 burnt unworked flints weighing 290g (Table 2). The majority of the flints were manufactured from light grey brown flint with infrequent white mottled patches, occasional inclusions and variably weathered buff or brown thin smooth cortex. The material was re-corticated to varying degree. While material from contexts [107] and [111] displayed only incipient traces of bluish white surface discolouration, artefacts from context [105] were almost entirely re-corticated pale blue to white. Iron mould (rust marks) were noted on four artefacts from this later context. A single tool (scraper from [2/002]) was made from a dark fine-grained quality flint deriving most probably from the South Downs. The flintwork exhibited post-depositional edge-damage consisting mainly of edge abrasion from surface rolling.

The struck flints included six pieces of debitage consisting of four flakes, the proximal end of a flake and the medial part of a blade. The assemblage presented characteristics of both soft and hard-hammer technologies. The retouched implements consisted of an end scraper, a denticulate as well as two unclassifiable retouched pieces. The scraper on a flake recovered from the uppermost unit of colluvium [2/002] exhibited direct abrupt retouches on the distal end. The denticulate occurring in a midden-like deposit [107] displayed contiguous semi-abrupt direct retouches on the left-hand edge as well as irregular semi-abrupt direct and inverse retouches on the opposite lateral edge. Both unclassifiable retouched pieces from deposit [111] showed infrequent retouches on their lateral edges.

Sixteen pieces of burnt unworked flints were hand collected from two deposits. Another large quantity of burnt unworked flints weighing around 7 088g was recovered from the residues from sample <1> context [1/003] a midden-like deposit. They often indicate prehistoric activities.

Although the assemblage yielded several tools, none of the retouched implements are chronologically diagnostic and they can only be dated broadly to the Mesolithic - Early Bronze Age period. The assemblage is not considered to warrant any further analysis. However, it should be retained to allow integration with any assemblage recovered in the event of further work.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES by Lucy Allott

6.1 Introduction and Methodology

Two bulk environmental samples were taken during archaeological works at Mossy Bottom, Shoreham. Each sample was extracted from dark midden-like layers of apparently similar composition that were encountered in two locations. Sampling aimed to confirm the onsite observations of faunal and botanical remains and to try to characterise the deposits and establish evidence for their likely origin.

Samples were processed in a flotation tank, the flots and residues were captured on 250 and 500µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were sieved through 4 and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefact remains (Table 3). The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7-45 magnifications and an overview of their contents recorded (Table 4). Preliminary identifications of macrobotancial remains have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006, NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.

6.2 Results

Sample <1>, [1/003] contained a small assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains including cereal caryopses of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) as well as several weed/wild taxa common to arable land such as knotweed/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae). A moderate assemblage of well preserved wood charcoal fragments (including non-oak taxa) that may provide material suitable for dating is evident. This sample also revealed a small assemblage of burnt and un-burnt bone and teeth, a small amount of marine and land snail shell and pottery. The un-burnt bone was identified as sheep mandible and molar fragments. The burnt bone was unidentifiable but likely to be of animal origin.

Sample <2>, [107] produced a very small flot containing small flecks of wood charcoal and indeterminate cereal grain fragments only.

6.3 Discussion

Sampling has confirmed the presence of a relatively broad range of environmental remains including small assemblages of wood charcoal, charred botanical and faunal remains in context [1/003]. The presence of charred cereals and associated weeds suggests the deposits are of domestic origin while the glumes of non-free threshing wheat imply that the deposit contains waste from crop processing. Bones and marine mollusca fragments further hint at domestic waste and a possible midden deposit.

Table 3: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
1	1/003	layer/midden deposit?	20	20	**	<2	***	2	*	<2	** incl. teeth	20	*	<2	**	<2			*	<2	*	<2	FCF ****/7088g, Pot **/32g, B. Clay */52g
2	107	layer/midden deposit?	10	10			*	<2															FCF**/116g

Table 4: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (* = poor, ** = moderate, *** = good)

Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	LSS
1	1/003	5	5	25	50		**	***	*	cerealia, *Hordeum* sp., *Triticum* sp.	++	**	*Polygonum/ Rumex* sp., Poaceae	++	*	*Triticum* sp. glume base	++	***
2	107	1	<1					**	1	cerealia indet.	+							*

7.0 DISCUSSION

7.1 The watching brief upon a series of test pits and pipe trenches has given a discontinuous, but valuable opportunity for examining the geological and archaeological character of the site.

7.2 The programme of fieldwork has confirmed that substantial deposits of colluvium were found to seal the underlying chalk natural across the site. The colluvium was found to deepen towards the northern part of the site, where it comprised an upwards fining sequence of silty clay deposits. The natural chalk was encountered in the contact main pipe trench, at a depth of between 1.0m and 1.70m below the current ground surface.

7.3 Three archaeological deposits were observed, within test pits 1, 4 and 5. These deposits were stratified between sequences of colluvial layers at a depth of between 50.89m and 51.70mOD. The focus of archaeological activity therefore appears to be concentrated within the area of the current pumping station, where Bronze Age pottery was recovered in 1996 by Southern Archaeology.

7.4 These layers were only partially exposed in each of the three test pits. In each case, the deposits extend beyond the limits of excavation, rendering interpretation problematic. Connecting trenches were excavated to expose the pre-existing pipes, but in each of these areas the sequence of deposits had been truncated and obscured by the modern drains. However, it appears probable that these layers represent midden deposits, although the pottery data has indicated that they may not be contemporary.

7.5 A dark, charcoal rich layer in test pit 1 contained probable later Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint, burnt and un-burnt animal bone (1/003). The presence of pottery and un-burnt bone is considered to indicate a domestic origin such as a midden deposit, and the environmental samples also hint at domestic waste.

7.6 Context 107 in test pit 4 also represented a dark, charcoal rich layer. This deposit contained probable Middle/ Late Iron age pottery, a fragment of copper alloy and worked flint. However, this layer was different in composition to 1/003, lacking evidence of bone or marine molluscs, and the environmental sample produced only a very small flot containing small flecks of wood charcoal and indeterminate cereal grain fragments only. However, the layer was found to lack any clear edge or cut, lensing to south before blending out into colluvial layer 108. These characteristics may also suggest that this layer represents something akin to a midden deposit.

7.7 Context 111 in test pit 5 is different in colour and composition to the two deposits described above, comprising a mid greyish brown layer containing struck flint. This layer also differs in colour and composition to the bulk of the colluvium, and may indicate that some form of activity within the vicinity of the site may be affecting the wider geological processes of hill wash and colluviation within the valley bottom.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 The watching brief has therefore confirmed the presence of prehistoric archaeological activity on site, stratified within a sequence of colluvial deposits in-filling the valley bottom.

8.2 These layers were only partially exposed, extending beyond the limits of excavation in each case. However, on the basis of current evidence:

- Test pit 1 is thought to contain a midden-like deposit of probable Bronze Age date.
- Test pit 4 contains a similar layer (although located approximately 0.40m lower than deposit 1/003) and the pottery has indicated a probable Iron Age date.
- The proximity of test pits 1 and 4 may suggest that these deposits are related in some way, possibly forming part of a wider midden or spread, possibly incorporating residual Bronze age pottery sherds. Unfortunately pre-existing pipes within the connecting trenches had truncated the sequence of layers, and the relationship between the two deposits could not be established.
- In test pit 5, a difference in the sequence of colluvium may suggest wider archaeological processes affecting the natural processes of hillwash and colluviation within the valley bottom.

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Acknowledgements

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SMR Summary Form

Site Code	MBS10					
Identification Name and Address	Mossy Bottom Barn, Mill Hill, Shoreham					
County, District &/or Borough	West Sussex					
OS Grid Refs.	TQ 23 060					
Geology	Newhaven Chalk					
Arch. South-East Project Number	4381					
Type of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	Watching Brief ✓	Standing Structure	Survey	Other
Type of Site	Green Field ✓	Shallow Urban	Deep Urban	Other		
Dates of Fieldwork	Eval.	Excav.	WB. May – Sept 20101	Other		
Sponsor/Client	4 Delivery Ltd					
Project Manager	Jon Sygrave					
Project Supervisor	Alice Thorne					
Period Summary	Palaeo.	Meso.	Neo.	BA✓	IA✓	RB
	AS	MED	PM	Other Modern		

100 Word Summary.

An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundwork during the installation of a contact main at Mossy Bottom, Shoreham, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 223 060). The watching brief has confirmed the presence of prehistoric archaeological activity on site, in the form of probable midden deposits stratified within a sequence of colluvial deposits in-filling the valley bottom.

OASIS ID: archaeol6-83782

Project details	
Project name	Mossy Bottom
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was maintained during groundwork during the installation of a contact main at Mossy Bottom, Shoreham, West Sussex (NGR: TQ 223 060). The watching brief has confirmed the presence of prehistoric archaeological activity on site, in the form of probable midden deposits stratified within a sequence of colluvial deposits in-filling the valley bottom
Project dates	Start: 13-05-2010 End: 02-09-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	4391 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	MBS10 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	LAYER Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR SHOREHAM BY SEA Mossy Bottom
Postcode	XXXXXXX
Study area	500.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 52230 10600 50.8742414373 0.163928259480 50 52 27 N 000 09 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 50.89m Max: 51.70m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	4 Delivery Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project	JON SYGRAVE

director/manager	
Project supervisor	Alice Thorne
Type of sponsor/funding body	4D Ltd

Project archives

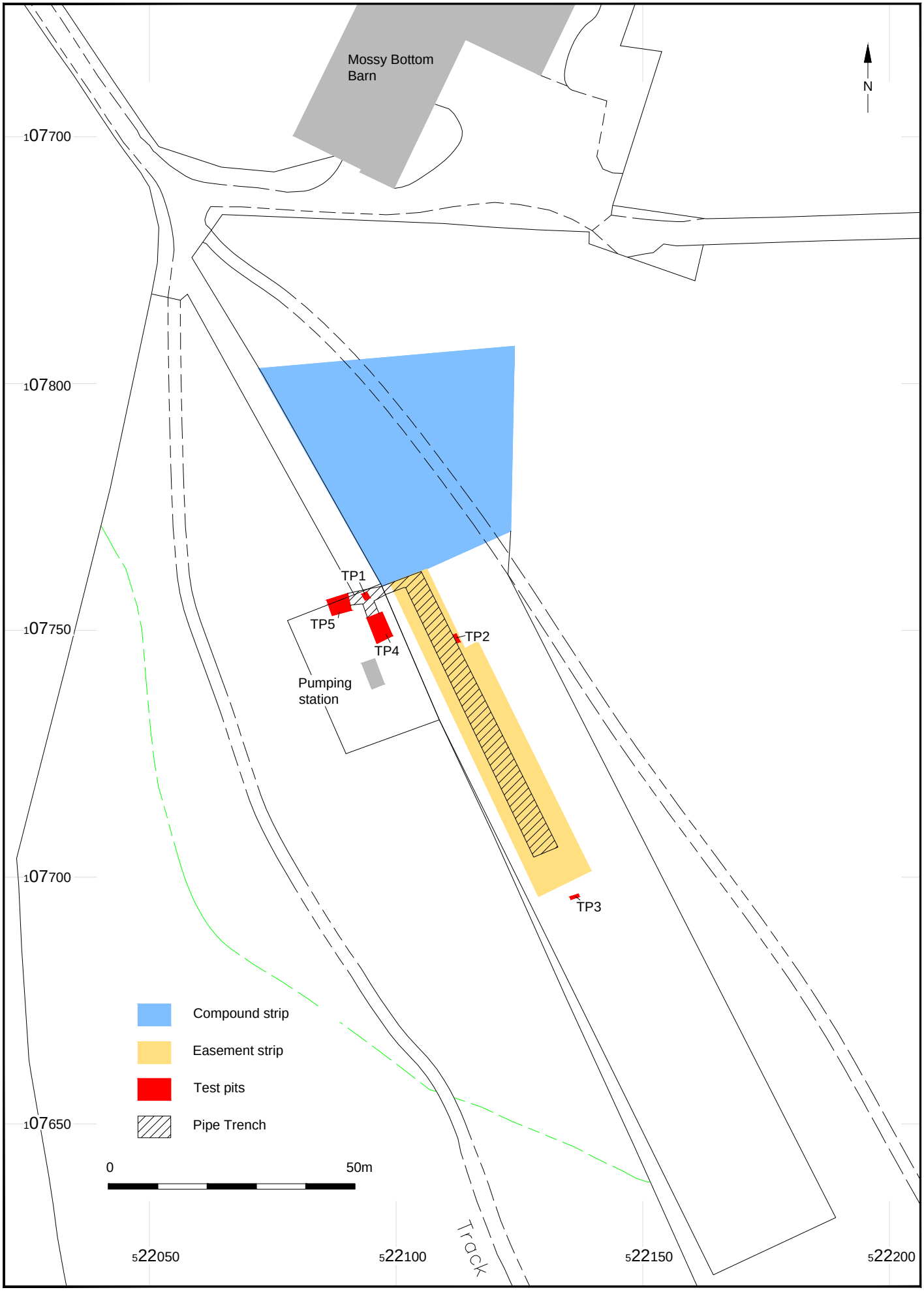
Physical Archive recipient	local museum
Physical Contents	'Ceramics','Metal'
Digital Archive recipient	local museum
Digital Contents	'other'
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'
Paper Archive recipient	local museum
Paper Contents	'Ceramics','Environmental','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Correspondence','Diary','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section','Survey '

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An archaeological Watching Brief at Mossy Bottom Barn
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thorne, A
Other bibliographic details	2010174
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Description	Grey Literature

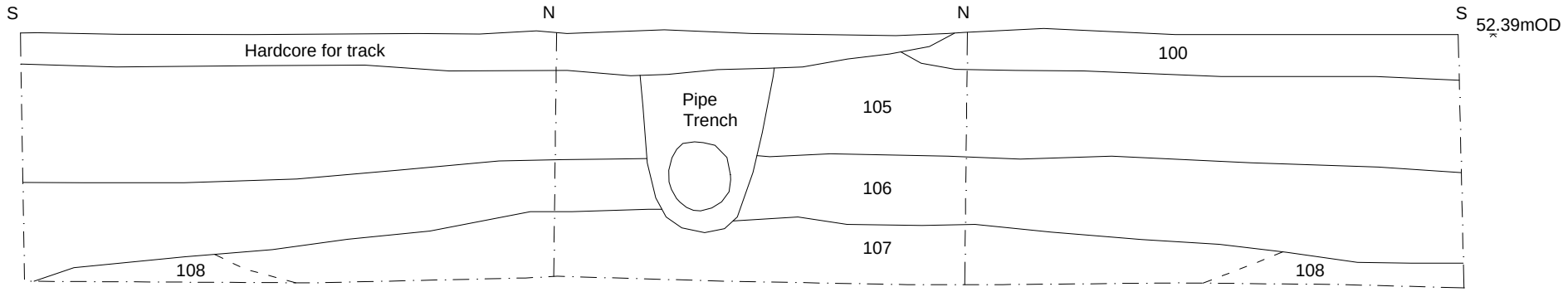
Entered by	alice thorne (tcrnath@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	5 October 2010

© **Archaeology South-East**		Mossy Bottom, Shoreham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4381	Oct 2010	Site location	
Report Ref: 2010174	Drawn by: JLR		

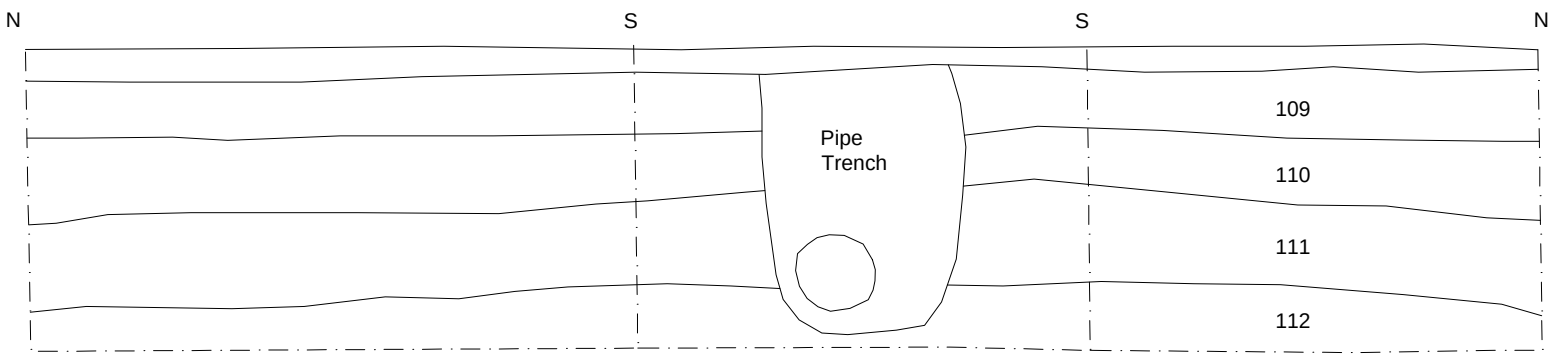


É **Archaeology South-East**		Mossy Bottom, Shoreham	Fig.2
Project Ref: 4381	Oct 2010	Site Plan	
Report Ref: 2010179	Drawn by: FEG		

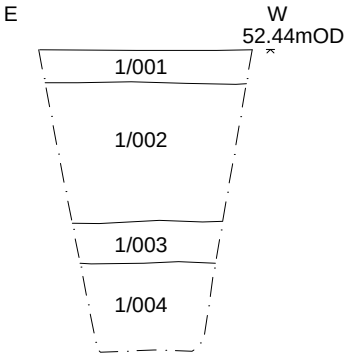
Running section of Pit 4



Running section of Pit 5



Reconstructed section of TP 1



É **Archaeology South-East**		Mossy Bottom, Shoreham	Fig.3
Project Ref: 4381	Oct 2010	Sections	
Report Ref: 2010174	Drawn by: FEG		

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