

Archaeological Trenched Evaluation:

Land at Ford Road, Arundel, West Sussex, BN18 9ES.

October 2022



Report No. 2132

By

John Davey & Dan Moore



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Edited by: Rhiannon Philp	Authorised by: Rowena Hart
Signed: [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Position: Post Excavation Manager	Position: Commercial Director
Date: 21/10/2022	Date: 21/10/2022

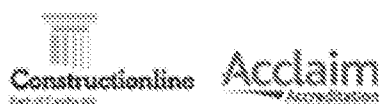
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V1	18/10/2022	Original	John Davey PhD MCIfA	Rhiannon Philp

Prepared for HCUK Ltd

By
John Davey PhD MCIfA & Dan Moore MA

With Contributions By Dr Rhiannon Philp, Dr David Mullin and Jerry Bond

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Archaeology England Limited
Main Office, Unit D11LB Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd - CF37 5UR



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Non-Technical Summary

Archaeology England conducted an archaeological evaluation of 28 trenches during July and August 2022 at the site of the proposed development of 90 dwellings on land at Ford Road, Arundel, West Sussex BN18 9ES (centred on NGR TQ 00652 06264); Arun District Council planning reference: AB/135/20/OUT. The site currently comprises pasture fields on the southern side of Arundel.

An archaeological desk-based assessment had been submitted in support of the application. This noted that the site lies on the edge of the floodplain of the Arun, with the potential for evidence of concentrated activity during the later prehistoric and Roman periods. Two non-designated archaeological sites are recorded on the HER within the proposed development boundary. These comprise an area of ridge and furrow earthworks (MWS14478) and an area of undated possible enclosures and ditches (MWS14477), both identified from aerial photography.

The current excavations have shown that the ridge and furrow earthworks have largely been removed by modern ploughing. The potential enclosures and ditches were shown, at least in part, to comprise a system of modern land drains. A single archaeological feature was recorded in Trench 13; an early neolithic pit, severely truncated, but containing a large quantity of fragments of a Neolithic carinated bowl.

The excavations have demonstrated that the site has been severely truncated through modern ploughing following the improvement of drainage within the site during the 20th century. The proposed development is highly unlikely to impact on any significant sub-surface archaeological deposits, although there remains a low potential for isolated truncated archaeological features dating from the prehistoric period surviving on the site.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the standards and guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).

1 Introduction

1.1.1 In July 2022, Archaeology England was commissioned by HCUK Ltd, to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on the site of the proposed development of 90 dwellings on land at Ford Road, Arundel, West Sussex BN18 9ES. The site is centred on NGR: TQ 00652 06264, (Figures 1 and 2).

1.1.2 A planning application (AB/135/20/OUT) was submitted to Arun District Council for:

“Outline application with some matters reserved (except for access) for the development of 90 dwellings and associated amenity land, including land allocated for a community building and for a community allotment.”

1.1.3 The application also notes that it affects the setting of listed buildings and the character and appearance of the Arundel Conservation Area.

1.1.4 An archaeological desk-based assessment was submitted in support of the application by Savills (Evans, 2021). Following consultation with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (James Kenney) the following response was provided:

“The site seems to contain nothing of such archaeological interest that either development should be refused or predetermination field evaluation should be required. However, it lies in a location, on the very edge of the flood-plain of the Arun, that should be expected to have concentrated activity in the later prehistoric and Roman periods - and indeed the general archaeological record contains evidence of discoveries that tend to confirm this. In the circumstances it would be appropriate to impose a standard archaeology condition on any grant of planning permission, the intention being to secure a programme of trial trenching prior to development in order to identify significant archaeological deposits that might be present and to implement appropriate measures for their preservation, i.e. a version of ARC1 as follows:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.” (James Kenny, Archaeology advisor, 11/01/2021).

1.1.5 Planning permission has subsequently been granted for the development including the above recommended condition listed as number 38 within the planning recommendations.

1.1.6 An outline Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was subsequently prepared by HCUK Ltd (Meek 2022; Appendix II).

1.1.7 The field work was carried out between 25/7/2022 and 10/08/2022 under the supervision of Dan Moore MA with assistance from Juan Moreno, Menna Griffiths and Rachel Wilmott, all of Archaeology England. The project was managed by John Davey PhD MCIfA.

1.1.8 All work conformed to *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2020) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Artefact and Environmental Collection, Documentation Conservation and Research* (CIfA 2020).

2 Site description and archaeological background

2.1 Location, Topography and geology

- 2.1.1 The site measures approximately 10.3ha in area covering three pasture fields, although the larger western field has clearly been used as arable recently. They are separated by mature hedge boundaries. The site is located on a south to southeast facing slope running from approximately 27m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) in the northwest corner to around 3.5m AOD in the southeast corner.
- 2.1.2 A site visit was undertaken on 16/02/2022 by James Meek, Director (Archaeology) HCUK Group to observe the present layout of the site, access and any constraints. The site is bounded to the south by a minor road, which forms its full southern edge. Ford Road forms the eastern boundary. To the north lies residential development on the southern side of Arundel, including an area of allotments (forming the indentation in the northern boundary), a public garden to the northeast and an area of land in different ownership in the very north-eastern corner. The western boundary is formed by an existing field boundary.
- 2.1.3 To the east of the site, beyond Ford Road, lies the River Arun, with low lying fields and drainage on either side. The majority of the proposed development area lies on the sloping ground above the flood plain
- 2.1.4 Access into the site area was possible from the southern boundary, although a number of overhead cables were noted along the southern boundary following the road alignment, with two offshoots heading to the north along the western side of the site and just to the east of the central field boundary.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background (after Meek 2022)

- 2.2.1 An earlier archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) has highlighted the potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeology within the site (Evans 2021). The nature of any such remains for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods is presently unknown, although for the medieval period it is anticipated to be remains associated with open fields surrounding Tortington Priory.
- 2.2.2 The DBA concluded that the site contains two non-designated heritage assets of potentially prehistoric to medieval date. These comprise an area of ridge and furrow earthworks recorded from aerial photography in the north-western area of the site (MWS14478); and an area of undated enclosures and ditches near the southern boundary also identified from aerial photography (MWS14477). A further 178 heritage assets, dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, are recorded within the wider study area. The site also lies adjacent to the northern boundary of the Tortington Augustinian Priory and ponds, including part of the priory precinct Scheduled Monument. The Scheduled Monument also forms part of a wider Archaeological Notification Area. The DBA states:

“The results of research from data held at the HER, as well as cartographic and online archive sources, suggests a high potential for encountering remains of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date within the Site, and negligible potential

for remains of Anglo-Saxon date. Any surviving remains within the Site are likely to be of low/local significance at most.” (Evans 2021).

2.2.3 Archaeological research topics are identified within the South East Research Framework (SERF)² for these periods and the following may be applicable to this site (this list is not exhaustive and merely provides some potential themes):

- Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age Periods: i. Settlements and settlement distribution; ii. Technology and material culture; iii. Society, social identity and social change
- Roman Period: i. From the Iron Age to Roman Britain; ii. Rural settlement; iii. Landscape
- Medieval Period: i. Archaeological, environmental and finds evidence; ii. The ecclesiastical context; iii. Communications and landscape.

2.2.4 These research aims will be revised as necessary both during and after fieldwork in consultation with the Archaeological Officer of Chichester District council in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. The findings of the fieldwork with regards to dating, phasing, and evidence of different uses of the site will be key to informing these aims.

3 Aims and Objectives (Meek 2022)

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation were:

- To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on Site; and
- To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remain on site.

3.1.2 The specific aims of the investigation were:

- To excavate at least 28 trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section;
- To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
- To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

3.1.3 The objectives of the project were:

- To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide further information prior to the construction of the proposed development;

- To undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines;
- To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance);
- To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;
- To produce a written account to include summary, site description, deposit descriptions, deposit levels (relative to Ordnance Datum) and conclusions;
- To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and
- Provide an ordered archive.

4 Methodology

4.1 Overview

- 4.1.1 The work was undertaken to meet the standard required by The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020).

4.2 Trenched Evaluation Methodology

- 4.2.1 The site area was approximately 10.2ha in size. A 2.5% sample of randomly placed trenches was investigated across the site. This equated to 28 trial trenches measuring 50m by 1.8m in size (Figure 2). This percentage was chosen to enable a denser targeting of the proposed development areas based on the most recent proposed masterplan for the development, resulting in a higher percentage sample of the main areas for development.
- 4.2.2 All works was carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI (Appendix II).
- 4.2.3 All trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological direction.
- 4.2.4 Machine excavation was undertaken down to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever was uppermost. This was monitored by a qualified field archaeologist.
- 4.2.5 Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits was undertaken by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits were examined and recorded both in plan and section. At this stage it was intended to only partially excavate features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and if possible, date. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.
- 4.2.6 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with industry standards. Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written

and measured description; principal deposits recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20) or electronically using GPS as appropriate and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. Finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts recovered were retained for processing and analysis.

5 Results

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 The evaluation consisted of 28 machine dug trenches excavated across 2 fields. The trenches were excavated to the top of any archaeological features or the geological natural layers, whichever was reached first. All trenches measured 50m long and 1.8m wide, unless otherwise stated, individual depths are provided for each trench below.

Table 1: Trench Summary

Tr No.	Field	Dimensions	Orientation	Plan	Section	Content
1	E	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.75m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 3	Fig. 7	Archaeologically Sterile
2	E	L:45m x W:1.8m x D:0.47m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 3	Fig. 7	Archaeologically Sterile
3N	E	L:20.5m x W:1.8m x D:0.4m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 4	Fig. 7	Archaeologically Sterile
3S	E	L:20m x W:1.8m x D:0.4m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 3		stone filled land drain [302]
4	E	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.5m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 3	Fig. 7	Archaeologically Sterile
5	E	L:45m x W:1.8m x D:0.55m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 3	Fig. 7	Stone filled land drain [503]
6	E	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.34m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 4	Fig. 7	Archaeologically Sterile
7	E	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.35m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 4	Fig. 8	Modern water pipe [703]
8	E	L:46m x W:1.8m x D:0.38m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 4	Fig. 8	Modern Water Pipe [802]
9	W	L:38m x W:1.8m x D:0.54m	NW-SE	Fig. 5	Fig. 8	Archaeologically Sterile
10	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.25m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 5	Fig. 8	Three stone filled land drains [1002], [1004] and [1006]
11	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.85m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 5	Fig. 8	Two stone filled land drains [1102] and [1104]
12	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.55m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 5	Fig. 8	Archaeologically Sterile

Tr No.	Field	Dimensions	Orientation	Plan	Section	Content
13	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.52m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 5	Fig. 8	Early Neolithic Pit [1303]
14	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.28m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 5	Fig. 9	Two stone filled land drains [1402] and [1404]
15	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.3m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 5	Fig. 9	Two stone filled land drains [1503] and [1505]
16	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.76m	N-S	Fig. 5	Fig. 9	Archaeologically Sterile
17	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.35m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 6	Fig. 9	Stone filled land drain [1702]
18	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.44m	NNE-SSW	Figs. 5 and 6	Fig. 9	Three stone filled land drains [1803], [1805] and [1807]
19	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.35m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 5	Fig. 9	Two stone filled land drains [1903] and [1905]
20	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.4m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 6	Fig. 9	Archaeologically Sterile
21	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.4m	NNE-SSW	Fig. 6	Fig. 9	Archaeologically Sterile
22	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.33m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Stone filled land drain [2202]
23	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.33m	N-S	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Four stone filled land drains [2303], [2305], [2307] and [2309]
24	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.34m	NE-SW	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Two stone filled land drains [2403] and [2405]
25	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.28m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Modern GEO test pit [2503]
26	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.35m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Plough scars [2602]
27	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.38m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Two stone filled land drains [2703] and [2705]
28	W	L:50m x W:1.8m x D:0.35m	ESE-WNW	Fig. 6	Fig. 10	Plough scars [2802]

5.2 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 7)

5.2.1 Trench 1 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m. It was oriented NNE-SSW and located to the south side of Area 1 (eastern field)

(Plate 1). It was re-positioned by 15m to the north of its proposed location in the WSI in order that the machine was able to maintain a safe distance for overhead cables running along the south side of the field.

5.2.2 The natural (102) was encountered at a depth of c.0.5m, dipping to 0.75m at the south end of Trench 1 (Plate 2). Lidar imagery suggests that this may represent a relict field drain or reën running perpendicular to the trench. The natural subsoil (102) consisted of compact mid orange-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint and occasional patches of manganese.

5.2.3 The natural (102) was overlain by modified subsoil layer (101) measuring c. 0.24m thick and encountered at a depth of 0.26m. It comprised a compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions. Overlying (101) was the topsoil layer (100) measuring c.0.26m thick and comprising a moderately loose light brownish grey silty sand, and turf with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions. No archaeological features were observed in Trench 1.

5.3 Trench 2 (Figures 3 and 7)

5.3.1 Trench 2 measured 45m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47m. It was oriented NNE-SSW and was located in the southern part of Area 1 (eastern field) (Plate 3). The Trench was moved approximately 5m south from its original proposed location in the WSI due to heavy overgrowth in the hedged field boundary to the north of the trench.

5.3.2 The natural (202) was encountered at a depth of c.0.4m across Trench 2 (Plate 4). It consisted of compact mid yellow-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint and occasional patches of manganese.

5.3.3 The natural (202) was overlain by modified subsoil layer (201) measuring c. 0.29m thick and encountered at a depth of 0.11m. It comprised a moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions. Overlying (201) was the topsoil layer (200) measuring c.0.11m thick and comprising a moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, and turf with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions. No archaeological features were observed in Trench 1.

5.4 Trench 3 (Figures 3 and 7)

5.5.1 Trench 3 was subdivided in to two halves: Trench 3N (Plate 5) and Trench 3S (Plate 6), due to the presence of a thick, overgrown hedge running across the middle of the proposed trench location. Trench 3N measured 20.5m long and Trench 3S measured 20m long. Both sections measured 1.8m wide, were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m (Plate 7) and were oriented NNE-SSW.

5.5.2 The natural (301) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.28m across the whole of Trench 3. It consisted of compact light yellow-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint.

5.5.3 Within Trench 3S, the natural (301) was cut by a single linear land drain [302], aligned NE-SW and measuring approximately 0.2m wide and 2.8m long as exposed within the northern part of the trench. The linear [302] contained a stony fill (303) set in a loose

yellowish brown sandy clay matrix. Overlying all was topsoil (300) measuring c.0.28m thick and comprising a moderately loose mid greyish brown silty sand, and turf with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions. No archaeological features were observed in Trench 3N.

5.6 Trench 4 (Figures 3 and 7)

5.6.1 Trench 4 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was oriented ESE-WNW and located in the northern part of Area 1 (eastern field) (Plate 8). Its location was adjusted by 9m to the SE of its original proposed position due to the proximity of overhead cables.

5.6.2 The natural (402) was encountered at a depth of 0.42m across the entire trench (Plate 9). It consisted of a mid-yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint stones and occasional patches of manganese and mid-red mottling. The natural was overlain by a subsoil layer (401) encountered a depth of 0.2m below ground level and measuring c. 0.22m thick. It comprised a fairly compact light yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint stones. Overlying (401) was the fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand topsoil (400) measuring c.0.20m thick and containing occasional angular flint stones. No archaeological features were recorded within Trench 4.

5.7 Trench 5 (Figures 3 and 7)

5.7.1 Trench 5 measured 45m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. It was oriented approximately E-W and located in the eastern part of Area 1 (eastern field) (Plate 10). Its position was altered from that originally proposed in the WSI by moving the west end approximately 16m to the south to avoid an area of bushes and trees and the east end was reduced by approximately 5m to avoid a hedgerow. Topographically the trench straddled the River Arun flood terrace which had a drop of approximately 0.75m to the east.

5.7.2 The natural was encountered at a depth of 0.3m (Plate 11) and differed at the east and west end. At the west end natural (501) comprised a compact light yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flints. At the east end natural (502) comprised a compact mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing orange-brown and grey mottling possibly due to being deposited under wetter anaerobic conditions within the River Arun flood plain.

5.7.3 At the west end of the trench the natural (501) was cut by a single land drain [503]. Land drain [503] measured 0.25m wide, was aligned approximately NNW-SSE, extending for c.2m across the trench. It was filled with a single light yellowish brown sandy clay deposit (504) containing abundant sub-angular flint stones.

5.7.4 All deposits were overlain by the fairly loose light greyish brown (mid-greyish brown at the east end of the trench) silty sand topsoil (500) measuring c.0.3m thick and containing small stones and frequent rooting.

5.8 Trench 6 (Figures 4 and 7)

5.8.1 Trench 6 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.34m. The trench was oriented approximately E-W and located in the western part of

Area 1 (eastern field) (Plate 12). The trench was moved approximately 10m to the west from its original planned location due to the presence of a modern service revealed in the CAT scan.

- 5.8.2 The natural (601) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.26m across Trench 6. It consisted of a firm light-brown, orange sandy clay and contained frequent angular flints, sparse manganese staining and occasional patches of blue-grey, yellow and red clay. The natural was overlain by topsoil layer (600) measuring c. 0.26m thick and comprising a loose brown-grey sandy silt and turf with frequent flint stones and nodules, rooting and occasional chalk. No archaeological features were recorded within Trench 6.

5.9 Trench 7 (Figures 4 and 8)

- 5.9.1 Trench 7 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.45m. The trench was oriented approximately NNE-SSW and located in the northern part of Area 1 (eastern field) (Plate 13).

- 5.9.2 The natural (702) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.35m (Plate 14). It consisted of a firm light yellowish-brown, sandy clay containing manganese staining and very frequent flint inclusions. The natural was overlain by a subsoil layer (701) measuring c. 0.15m in thickness and encountered at a depth of 0.24m below ground level. It comprised a moderately firm mid yellowish grey silty sand containing frequent flint inclusions. Overlying (701) was the fairly loose topsoil (700) measuring c.0.24m thick and comprising a mid-brownish grey silty sand and turf with frequent rooting. A modern water pipe [703]/(704) was recorded in the trench.

5.10 Trench 8 (Figures 4 and 8)

- 5.10.1 Trench 8 measured 46m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench was oriented NNE-SSW and located in the northern part of Area 1 (eastern field) (Plate 15). The trench was relocated 5m to the south of its original planned position, on the same alignment due to the presence of an overhanging tree canopy on the northern site boundary.

- 5.10.2 The natural (801) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.30m across Trench 8 and consisted of a compact light yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions (Plate 16). The natural was overlain by the fairly loose topsoil (800) measuring c.0.30m thick and comprising a light greyish-brown silty sand and turf with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions. No archaeological features were identified, but a modern water pipe [802]/(803) was recorded in the trench.

5.11 Trench 9 (Figures 5 and 8)

- 5.11.1 Trench 9 measured 38m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.54m. It was located in the southwest part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 17). The trench was relocated from its original position to the NW in order to avoid an overhead power cable. The western end was also reduced by 12m in length due to the proximity of the western boundary of the site.

- 5.11.2 The natural (901) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.24m across the trench and consisted of a firm yellow-brown, sandy clay containing occasional flint rich patches and occasional patches of compacted and concreted soil and frost wedges (Plate 18). The natural was overlain by the friable brown, grey silty sand topsoil (900) measuring c.024m thick and containing frequent flint fragments and occasional chalk. No archaeological features were recorded.

5.12 Trench 10 (Figures 5 and 8)

- 5.12.1 Trench 10 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m. The trench was oriented NNE-SSW and was located in the southern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 19).
- 5.12.2 The natural (1001) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.25m below ground level (Plate 20). This consisted of a compact mid orange-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint inclusions. Three stone filled land drains [1002], [1004] and [1006] were recorded cutting this layer.
- 5.12.3 Land drain [1002] was located at the southern end of the trench and measured 0.34m wide, extending across the entire width of the trench. It was excavated to a depth of 0.33m at which point a ceramic drainpipe was exposed at the base and excavations ceased. It had steep or near vertical sides. The upper fill (1003) comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles. Land drain [1004] ran parallel to [1002] (ESE-WNW) but offset from it by approximately 13.5m to the north. It remained unexcavated but its upper fill (1005) was similar in character to (1003).
- 5.12.4 Land drain [1006] was aligned N-S and measured 0.22m wide and 11.5m long as exposed within the trench, located between [1002] to the south and [1004] to the north. It remained unexcavated but contained a similar stony upper fill (1007) to (1003) and (1005).
- 5.12.5 The natural (1001) and land drains (1003), (1005) and (1007) were all overlain by a topsoil layer (1000), which comprised a compact light greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flints. It measured c. 0.25m thick.

5.13 Trench 11 (Figures 5 and 8)

- 5.13.1 Trench 11 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and located in the southern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 21). It was relocated approximately 4m to the north from its original planned location due to the proximity of overhead cables.
- 5.13.2 The natural (1101) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.3m across Trench 11 and consisted of a fairly compact gritty sand with flint inclusions and occasional manganese staining. The natural layer displayed some variation. A 0.1m thick band of flint was recorded at the western end of the trench as a variation in the natural (Plate 21). Other variations in the natural were tested through the excavation of a sondage and also revealed to be non-archaeological (Plate 22).

5.13.3 Two stone filled land drains [1102] and [1104] were recorded at the western end of the trench cutting the natural. Land drain [1102] was linear in plan, aligned ESE-WNW, and measured approximately 0.2m wide, extending for a distance of 7.2m as exposed within the trench. It was filled with (1103) which comprised super abundant angular flints set in a mid-orange-brown sandy clay matrix. Land drain [1104] measured 0.15m wide and 1.3m long as exposed within the trench, it was aligned approximately SE-NW and appeared to drain in to [1102]. Its stony fill (1105) was indistinguishable from (1103). These two land drains appear to correspond with crop marks visible on Historic England's Aerial Archaeology Mapping Explorer (Historic England 2022).

5.13.4 The natural (1101) and the land drains were overlain by the topsoil layer (1100) measuring c. 0.3m thick and comprising a compact light brown-grey sandy clay containing frequent flint stones.

5.14 Trench 12 (Figures 5 and 8).

5.14.1 Trench 12 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and located in the southern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 23).

5.14.2 The natural (1201) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.3m across Trench 12. It consisted of a firm mid brown yellow/orange clayey sand containing abundant flint nodules and infrequent manganese staining (Plate 24). The natural was overlain by turf and topsoil layer (1200) measuring c. 0.3m thick and comprising a mid-grey-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent rooting. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.

5.15 Trench 13 (Figures 5 and 8).

5.15.1 Trench 13 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m. The trench was oriented NNE-SSW and located in the southwestern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 25). Its location was adjusted by approximately 3m to the north of its original planned position due to the proximity of overhead cables.

5.15.2 The natural (1302) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.32m across the trench. It consisted of a very compact mid orange-brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions. The natural was cut by a single archaeological feature [1303] located approximately 8.6m north of the southern end of the trench. This feature was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.52m by 0.64m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with moderately steep concave sides and a concave break of slope on to a flattish base (Plates 26-27). The primary fill of the pit (1304) measured approximately 0.1m thick and comprised a very dark grey/black charcoal rich layer containing frequent fired clay, flint and lumps of charcoal up to 8mm long. Bulk samples <1> and <2> were taken of this context producing large quantities of very fragmentary Early Neolithic pottery. The upper fill of the pit (1305) comprised a heat affected deposit of mid orange-reddish-brown sandy clay containing abundant charcoal lumps and fired clay. It occupied the centre of the pit measuring 0.2m by 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m thick. Bulk sample <3> was taken of this deposit, also producing abundant small fragments of degraded Early Neolithic pottery.

- 5.15.3 The natural (1302) and upper fill of the pit (1305) were overlain by modified subsoil layer (1301). This comprised a very compact mid brownish grey sandy clay containing abundant angular flints. This layer was encountered at a depth of 0.24m below ground level and measured 0.08m thick extending across the entire trench. Above subsoil (1301) was the turf and topsoil layer (1300) measuring c. 0.24m thick and comprising a compact mid-brownish grey sandy clay and turf with frequent rooting and flint inclusions.

5.16 Trench 14 (Figures 5 and 9)

- 5.16.1 Trench 14 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.28m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the central part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 28). Two stone filled land drains [1402] and [1404] were recorded in the trench.
- 5.16.2 The natural (1401) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.2m below ground level. This consisted of a compact yellowish- brown/grey clay containing patches of angular flint and chalk inclusions. Two stone filled land drains [1402] and [1404] were recorded cutting this layer.
- 5.16.3 Land drain [1402] was located at the western end of the trench, aligned approximately N-S and measured 0.22m wide, extending across the entire width of the trench. It remained unexcavated but the upper fill (1403) comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles. Land drain [1404] ran parallel to [1402] (N-S) but offset from it by approximately 25.5m to the ESE (Plate 29). It remained unexcavated but its upper fill (1405) was similar in character to (1403).
- 5.16.4 The natural (1401) and land drain fills (1403) and (1405) were all overlain by a topsoil layer (1400), which comprised a friable grey sandy silt containing frequent angular flints, pebbles and rooting with occasional large sub-rounded stones. It measured c. 0.2m thick.

5.17 Trench 15 (Figures 5 and 9)

- 5.17.1 Trench 15 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.3m. The trench was oriented NNW-SSE and was located in the central part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 30).
- 5.17.2 The natural (1502) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.3m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid yellowish- brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint inclusions (Plate 31). The natural was overlain by a modified subsoil layer (1501), which was encountered at a depth of 0.1m below ground level and measured 0.2m thick. It comprised a compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions. Two stone filled land drains [1503] and [1505] were recorded cutting this layer.
- 5.17.3 Land drain [1503] was located at the southern end of the trench, aligned approximately N-S and measured 0.2m wide, extending for approximately 10.5m as exposed within the trench. It remained unexcavated but the upper fill (1504) comprised abundant angular flints set in a light greyish-brown sandy clay matrix. Land drain [1505] ran nearly perpendicular to [1503] (ESE-WNW) crossing the northern end of [1503] (plate 31). It

remained unexcavated but its upper fill (1506) was similar in character to, and indistinguishable from (1504).

- 5.17.4 The subsoil and upper fills of the land drains (1504) and (1506) were overlain by the turf and topsoil layer (1500) which measured 0.1m thick and comprised a compact light greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint inclusions and rooting.

5.18 Trench 16 (Figures 5 and 9).

- 5.18.1 Trench 16 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.76m. The trench was oriented approximately N-S and located in the eastern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 32).

- 5.18.2 The natural (1602) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.56m across Trench 16. It consisted of a compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flints (Plate 33). The natural was overlain by modified subsoil layer (1601) which was encountered at a depth of 0.2m below ground level and measured 0.36m thick. It comprised a mid greyish-brown sandy silt containing frequent flints and CBM. The subsoil was overlain by turf and topsoil layer (1600) measuring c. 0.2m thick and comprising a light-greyish-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent flints and rooting. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.

5.19 Trench 17 (Figures 5, 6 and 9)

- 5.19.1 Trench 17 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the western part of Area 2 (western field).

- 5.19.2 The natural (1701) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.25m below ground level. This consisted of a compact yellowish-mid brown sandy clay containing patches of angular flint. A single stone filled land drain [1702] was recorded cutting this layer.

- 5.19.3 Land drain [1702] was located in the central part of the trench, aligned approximately E-W and measured 0.22m wide, extending for a length of approximately 20.25m as exposed within the trench. It remained unexcavated but the upper fill (1703) comprised abundant flint set within a mid brown-grey sandy clay matrix.

- 5.19.4 The natural (1701) and land drain fill (1703) were overlain by a topsoil layer (1700), which comprised a friable mid grey-brown sandy silt containing moderately frequent angular flints, flint nodules and rooting. It measured c. 0.25m thick.

5.20 Trench 18 (Figures 5, 6 and 9)

- 5.20.1 Trench 18 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench was oriented NNE-SSW and was located in the central part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 34).

- 5.20.2 The natural (1802) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.27m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid yellowish- brown sandy clay containing frequent flints (Plate 35). Overlying the natural was a modified subsoil layer (1801) encountered at a depth of

0.18m below ground level and measuring 0.09m thick. It comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints. Three stone filled land drains [1803], [1805] and [1807] were recorded cutting this layer.

- 5.20.3 Land drain [1803] was located in the central part of the trench and measured 0.21m wide, exposed for a distance of 11.5m within the trench, aligned N-S. The upper fill (1804) comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.
- 5.20.4 Land drain [1805] was aligned ESE-WNW and measured 0.27m wide extending across the width of the trench as exposed. It remained unexcavated but contained a similar stony upper fill (1806). Land drain [1807] ran parallel to [1805] (ESE-WNW) but offset from it by approximately 20m to the north. It remained unexcavated but its upper fill (1808) was similar in character to (1806).
- 5.20.5 The subsoil (1801) and land drain fills (1804), (1806) and (1808) were all overlain by a topsoil layer (1800), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints. It measured c. 0.18m thick.

5.21 Trench 19 (Figures 6 and 9)

- 5.21.1 Trench 19 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the central part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 36).
- 5.21.2 The natural (1902) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.31m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid-brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions (Plate 37). The natural was overlain by a modified subsoil layer (1901) which was encountered a depth of 0.12m and measured 0.19m thick. It comprised a mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints and CBM. Two stone filled land drains [1903] and [1905] were recorded cutting this layer.
- 5.21.3 Land drain [1903] was located at the eastern end of the trench, aligned approximately N-S and measured 0.22m wide, extending across the entire width of the trench. It remained unexcavated but the upper fill (1904) comprised rounded and angular flint pebbles. Land drain [1905] was also located at the eastern end of the trench running approximately perpendicular to [1903] (E-W) and intersecting with it. It remained unexcavated but its upper fill (1906) was similar in character to (1904).
- 5.21.4 The subsoil (1901) and land drain fills (1904) and (1906) were all overlain by a topsoil layer (1900), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent angular flints. It measured c. 0.12m thick.

5.22 Trench 20 (Figures 6 and 9).

- 5.22.1 Trench 20 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The trench was oriented NNE-SSW and located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field).

5.22.2 The natural (2001) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.3m across Trench 20. It consisted of a firm mid brown-yellow sandy clay containing patches of flint throughout.

5.22.3 The natural (2001) was overlain by turf and topsoil layer (2000) measuring c. 0.3m thick and comprising a mid-grey-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent angular flints and flint nodules. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.

5.23 Trench 21 (Figures 6 and 9).

5.23.1 Trench 21 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench was oriented approximately NNE-SSW and located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 38). The trench was re-located approximately 5m to the south of its original planned position, along the same alignment, in order to provide a safe working distance from overhead cables.

5.23.2 The natural (2102) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.3m across Trench 21. It consisted of a compact mid brown-yellow sandy clay containing frequent patches of flints throughout (Plate 39). Some of these variations in the natural were tested through machine and hand dug sondages and their non-archaeological nature confirmed.

5.23.3 The natural (2102) was overlain by modified subsoil layer (2101) which was encountered at a depth of 0.2m below ground level and measured 0.1m thick. It comprised a mid to light grey-brown sandy silt containing frequent flints and CBM. The subsoil was overlain by turf and topsoil layer (2100) measuring c. 0.2m thick and comprising a mid-grey-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent flint nodules. No archaeological features were observed within the trench.

5.24 Trench 22 (Figures 6 and 10)

5.24.1 Trench 2 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.33m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 40).

5.24.2 The natural (2201) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.22m below ground level. This consisted of a compact yellow-grey clay containing patches of angular flint (Plate 41). A single stone filled land drain [2202] was recorded cutting this layer.

5.24.3 Land drain [2202] was located in the eastern part of the trench, aligned approximately SE-NW and measured 0.25m wide, extending for a length of approximately 2.25m as exposed within the trench. It remained unexcavated but the upper fill (2203) comprised abundant flints set within a mid brown-grey sandy clay matrix.

5.24.4 The natural (2201) and land drain fill (2203) were overlain by a topsoil layer (2200), which comprised a friable grey sandy clay silt containing moderately frequent angular flints, flint nodules and CBM. It measured c. 0.22m thick.

5.25 Trench 23 (Figures 6 and 10)

- 5.25.1 Trench 23 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench was oriented N-S and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 42).
- 5.25.2 The natural (2302) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.26m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid brownish-yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint patches (Plate 43). Overlying the natural was a modified subsoil layer (2301) encountered at a depth of 0.17m below ground level and measuring 0.09m thick. It comprised a mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing abundant flints. Four stone filled land drains [2303], [2305], [2307] and [2309] were recorded cutting this layer.
- 5.25.3 Land drain [2303] was located in the southern part of the trench and measured 0.25m wide, exposed for a distance of 1.8m within the trench, aligned ESE-WNW. The upper fill (2304) comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish-brown sandy clay matrix.
- 5.25.4 Land drain [2305] was also aligned ESE-WNW and measured 0.27m wide extending across the width of the central part of the trench as exposed, approximately 17m north of [2303]. It remained unexcavated but contained a similar stony upper fill (2304). Land drain [2307] ran parallel to [2305] (ESE-WNW) but offset from it by approximately 14m to the north. It remained unexcavated but its upper fill (2308) was similar in character to (2306).
- 5.25.5 Land drain [2309] was aligned NNW-SSE in the northern part of the trench. It extended for approximately 7m as exposed within the trench and measured 0.24m wide. It remained unexcavated, although its upper fill (2310) was similar in character to (2308).
- 5.25.6 The subsoil (2301) and land drain fills (2304), (2306), (2308) and (2310) were all overlain by a topsoil layer (2300), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints. It measured c. 0.17m thick.

5.26 Trench 24 (Figures 6 and 10)

- 5.26.1 Trench 24 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.42m. The trench was oriented NE-SW and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 44).
- 5.26.2 The natural (2402) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.36m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid-brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions (Plate 45). The natural was overlain by a modified subsoil layer (2401) which was encountered a depth of 0.26m and measured 0.1m thick. It comprised a mid-brownish grey sandy clay containing very frequent flints. Two stone filled land drains [2403] and [2405] were recorded cutting this layer.
- 5.26.3 Land drain [2403] was located in the central part of the trench, aligned approximately SES-WNW and measured 0.24m wide, extending for approximately 3.4m as exposed across the width of the trench. It remained unexcavated but the upper fill (2404) comprised a mid-brownish grey silty clay matrix containing abundant flints. Land drain

[2405] was also located in the central part of the trench running approximately N-S and 2.5m east of [2403]. It remained unexcavated but its upper fill (2406) was similar in character to (2404).

- 5.26.4 The subsoil (2401) and land drain fills (2404) and (2406) were all overlain by a topsoil layer (2400), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent angular flints and nodules . It measured c. 0.26m thick.

5.27 Trench 25 (Figures 6 and 10)

- 5.27.1 Trench 25 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 46).

- 5.27.2 The natural (2502) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.26m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid-brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint patches (Plate 47). The natural was overlain by a modified subsoil layer (2501) which was encountered a depth of 0.13m and measured 0.13m thick. It comprised a mid-to light grey brown sandy silt containing frequent flints.

- 5.27.3 The subsoil (2501) was overlain by a topsoil layer (2500), which comprised a friable greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent angular flints and nodules . It measured c. 0.13m thick. A modern Geo test pit [2503] was recorded cut through the topsoil.

5.28 Trench 26 (Figures 6 and 10)

- 5.28.1 Trench 26 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 48).

- 5.28.2 The natural (2601) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.25m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid-brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint patches. Three parallel plough scars [2602] were recorded in the western part of the trench, oriented ESE-WNW and cutting into the surface of the natural (2601). They were regularly spaced at approximately 0.17-0.18m apart and extended for up to 6.5m. Each scar was approximately 0.06m wide and filled with a mid-dark brown clay silt (2603).

- 5.28.3 The subsoil and plough scars were overlain by a topsoil layer (2600), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent angular flints and nodules. It measured c. 0.25m thick.

5.29 Trench 27 (Figures 6 and 10)

- 5.29.1 Trench 27 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.38m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 49). The trench was relocated by approximately 5m to the south of its original planned position due to the proximity of an overhead cable.

- 5.29.2 The natural (2702) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.26m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid brownish-yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint patches

(Plate 50). Overlying the natural was a modified subsoil layer (2701) encountered at a depth of 0.2m below ground level and measuring 0.06m thick. It comprised a mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing abundant flints. Two stone filled land drains [2703] and [2705] were recorded cutting this layer.

- 5.29.3 Land drain [2703] was located in the eastern part of the trench and measured 0.21m wide, exposed for a distance of 2.2m within the trench, aligned NW-SE. The upper fill (2704) comprised abundant flint nodules set within a mid brown-grey sandy clay matrix.
- 5.29.4 Land drain [2705] was also aligned NW-SE and measured 0.24m wide extending for 2.8m across the width of the central part of the trench as exposed, approximately 9.2m east of [2703]. It remained unexcavated but contained a similar stony upper fill (2704).
- 5.29.5 The subsoil (2301) and land drain fills (2704) and (2706), were all overlain by a topsoil layer (2700), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints. It measured c. 0.2m thick.

5.30 Trench 28 (Figures 6 and 10)

- 5.30.1 Trench 28 measured 50m long by 1.8m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The trench was oriented ESE-WNW and was located in the northern part of Area 2 (western field) (Plate 51).
- 5.30.2 The natural (2801) was encountered at a depth of c. 0.25m below ground level. This consisted of a compact mid-brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint patches (Plate 52). Two parallel plough scars [2802] were recorded in the western part of the trench, oriented ESE-WNW and cutting into the surface of the natural (2801). They were spaced approximately 0.26m apart and extended for up to 6.8m. Each scar was approximately 0.06m wide and filled with a mid-dark brown clay silt (2803).
- 5.30.3 The subsoil (2801) and plough scars were overlain by a topsoil layer (2800), which comprised a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent angular flints and nodules. It measured c. 0.25m thick.

6 The Finds

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 A total of 436 artefacts, weighing 9.715kg were recovered during the course of the evaluation. The majority of these artefacts were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits. A further 110+ sherds and fragments of pottery were recovered from samples. These were sent for specialist assessment and the resultant report is included below. All artefacts were dealt with in accordance with the professional standards set in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2020b). The artefacts were washed and dried or, where washing was not appropriate, dry brushed.
- 6.1.2 After washing or dry brushing all of the artefacts were assessed to ensure none required immediate stabilisation.

6.1.3 The finds are catalogued in Table 2 and assessed below:

Context Number	Object Type	Quantity	Weight (g)	Description
101	CBM	3	1275	Modern land drain ceramic pipe and brick fragments
201	CBM	27	706	Brick and rooftile fragments
300	CBM	5	176	Rooftile fragments
500	CBM	5	112	Brick and rooftile fragments
1100	CBM	8	90	Rooftile fragments
1200	CBM	8	82	Rooftile fragments
1302	CBM	24	353	Rooftile fragments
1304	Pottery	Fragments	3	Very small fragments of prehistoric pottery (possibly intrusive from (1305) above)
1305	Pottery	110	575	Prehistoric pottery
1400	CBM	12	146	Brick and rooftile fragments
1501	CBM	14	432	Floor and rooftile fragments
1700	CBM	76	952	Brick and rooftile fragments. Some tiles with reduced core
1801	CBM	18	457	Brick and rooftile fragments
1901	CBM	21	1187	Brick and rooftile fragments. Large fragment of brick likely medieval or early post medieval in date.
2000	CBM	18	321	Brick and rooftile fragments, some tiles with reduced core
2101	CBM	22	304	Rooftile fragments
2101	Marine Mollusc	3	36	Oyster shell (Left valve) and fragments
2300	Flint	1	23	Large flake displaying bulb of percussion and striking platform. Not possible to date.
2301	Pottery	1	7	Post medieval glazed sherd
2301	CBM	10	170	Rooftile fragments
2401	CBM	16	532	Brick and rooftile fragments. Some tiles with reduced core
2501	CBM	13	200	Rooftile fragments
2504	Pottery	2	32	Grog tempered coarseware, orange/red in colour with slightly reduced core. Both highly eroded, but one displays remains of a squared rim indicating likely medieval date.
2600	CBM	30	491	Roof tile fragments
2700	CBM	20	471	Brick and rooftile fragments including one with evidence of peg hole
2701	CBM	34	401	Brick and rooftile fragments
2701	CBM	16	135	Brick and rooftile fragments
2800	CBM	29	624	Brick and rooftile fragments

Table 2: Quantification of the artefacts recovered from the site.

6.2 Pottery

Prehistoric Dr David Mullin

- 6.2.1 Pottery weighing a total of 577g was recovered from three samples, spanning two contexts. All of the sherds were from the same vessel, most likely an early Neolithic carinated bowl.

Quantification

<1>	Context 1304+1305	50 sherds weighing 70g
<2>	Context 1304	6 sherds weighing 2g
<3>	Context 1305	100 sherds plus many crumbs weighing 505g

Analysis

- 6.2.2 Mean sherd weight is very low and the pottery very fragmentary. It was not possible to estimate vessel diameter or overall size, but it is likely that only a single vessel is represented.
- 6.2.3 All of the sherds share the same fabric containing frequent crushed flint (2-5mm) and frequent voids. The surfaces are an oxidised red-orange on both inside and outside, with some patches of reduction.
- 6.2.4 Two out-turned rim fragments were present in <3> and two possible carination fragments were also present in this sample.

Discussion

- 6.2.5 There are similarities in rims and fabric between the material from Ford Road and that recovered during excavations at the early Neolithic enclosure on Bury Hill, Houghton (Bedwin 1981). Here fabrics contained crushed flint and out-turned rims were present on carinated bowls from the primary ditch deposits (see Bedwin 1981, Fig 7). The pottery from Barkhale Camp, a Neolithic causewayed enclosure to the NW of Arundel is currently unpublished, but in the report on the pottery from Bury Hill it is considered to be “undiagnostic”.
- 6.2.6 Although the majority of early Neolithic pottery from West Sussex is associated with causewayed enclosures, a large assemblage of early Neolithic pottery was recovered from non-enclosure features at Drayton (Seager Thomas 2010). Here fabrics tended to be sandier, but Fabric CF is very similar to the material from Ford Road. Rim forms were also similar, for example from pots NEO5 and NEO13.
- 6.2.7 Seager Thomas (2010, 1) lists only two other sites from the region containing carinated bowls: New Barn Down and Cissbury. The material from Ford Road is an important addition to this corpus.

Medieval

- 6.2.8 A total of two sherds of potential medieval pottery were recovered from the backfill (2504) of the remains of a modern geotechnical pit in Trench 25. The pottery was a grog tempered orange/red coarseware with a slightly reduced core. The sherds were highly eroded, but one appeared to have the remains of a squared rim indicative of medieval forms. Due to the size and eroded nature of the sherd it was not possible to identify the pottery to form or to narrow down the date. It's position within the geotechnical pit also indicates it has been dislodged from its primary context and can therefore provide little further interpretive value.

Post Medieval

- 6.2.9 A single sherd of brown glazed post medieval pottery was recovered from the subsoil within Trench 23. The sherd was too small to be able to identify its original form.

6.3 CBM

- 6.3.1 The majority of artefacts recovered from Ford Road, Arundel were classed as CBM, which included brick, roof tile, floor tile and ceramic pipe. A total of 429 fragments of CBM were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits in trenches 1, 2, 3, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. The majority of the CBM consisted of highly eroded small undiagnostic fragments. The fragments were all of a similar size and appear to have been ploughed into the soil. A modern ceramic field-drain pipe was recovered from Trench 1 and a tile fragment with the remnants of a peg hole in Trench 27 placing it within the medieval to post medieval period. The spread of tiles could be indicative of tile making in the wider vicinity or may be a result of medieval or post medieval manuring practices, which often incorporated domestic waste.

6.4 Lithics

- 6.4.1 A single flint flake was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 23. The flake was fairly thick but displayed a clear striking platform and bulb of percussion. It was not possible to date the flake to a specific period and it is likely to have been moved from its original context through agricultural activities, but it is indicative of a prehistoric presence within the surrounding landscape.

6.5 Marine Molluscs

- 6.5.1 A singled left valve of an oyster shell was recovered from the subsoil within trench 21. Oysters have been a common food source throughout the history of Britain, only recently having become associated with more elite activities. As a single valve within a subsoil layer, this example offers little further archaeological value.

6.6 Summary

- 6.6.1 The artefacts recovered during the evaluation at Ford Road, Arundel were limited in archaeological value, however they demonstrate human presence in the landscape from the prehistoric period through to the modern day. The pottery from pit [1303] was identified by the specialist as a Neolithic carinated bowl. No finds of Romano-British date were identified, but a very small amount of medieval material was present.

7 Environmental Samples

7.1 Methodology

- 7.1.1 A total of three 20 litre soil samples were recovered from the two fills of Pit [1303]. The initial sample <1> was found to be a mixture of both (1304) and (1305) leading to samples <2> and <3> being taken in addition. Sample <1> was still processed in order to recover all available material from the feature.
- 7.1.2 The samples were returned to Archaeology Wales' Finds and Environmental processing facility, where they were processed using a three tank, recycled water flotation system. During the flotation process, a 500µm mesh was used to collect the residue and a 300µm mesh to collect the flot. The residue was then washed through a sieve stack containing 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 500µm mesh sizes. Each fraction was kept separate to aid drying.
- 7.1.3 Once dry the residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts. Material was extracted from all residues greater than 2mm and separated according to type. A magnet was passed over the <2mm residue in order to collect any magnetic residue present. This was then scanned by eye for any obvious signs of hammerscale. The flots were scanned by eye for environmental remains.
- 7.1.4 Quantities of remains are described as occasional + (<5 items), moderate ++ (5-25 items), frequent +++ (25-100 items) or abundant ++++ (>100 items). The results are displayed in Table 3.

Sample No.	Context No.	Pottery	Fired clay	Magnetic residues	Charcoal	Flot
1	1304 and 1305	+++	+	+++ no hammerscale	++	Charcoal +++
2	1304	+	+	+++ no hammerscale	+++	Charcoal ++++
3	1305	+++		+++ no hammerscale	+++	Charcoal +++

Table 3: Bulk sample sorting results

7.2 Flot Report

- 7.2.1 All three samples produced flots containing frequent to abundant charcoal fragments. The fragments were very small (majority <2mm in size) and highly comminuted into rectangular slivers, indicating that it is likely oak (Dana Challinor pers. comm.).

7.3 Residue Report

- 7.3.1 Frequent eroded sherds of pottery were recovered from samples <1> and <3>. As sample <1> is an amalgamation of both (1304) and (1305), it is likely, given the limited amount of pottery recovered from sample <2> and the fact that the pottery recovered from <1> and <3> is the same, that most of the pottery recovered originated in (1305). The pottery has been assessed by a specialist and the report is included above within the finds section.
- 7.3.2 Very occasional small fragments of fired clay were recovered from samples <1> and <2> indicating this material likely originated in the primary fill of the pit (1304). The quantity was very small and more indicative of accidental inclusion than primary deposition.
- 7.3.3 Magnetic residues were identified in all samples, but no hammer scale was present indicating a natural origin and no evidence of metalworking.
- 7.3.4 Moderate to frequent quantities of charcoal were recovered from all samples. At this stage only charcoal over 5mm in size was extracted, with anything smaller left in residue and the residue retained. The charcoal was highly fragmented and comminuted with the fragments forming rectangular slivers indicative of charred oak (Dana Challinor pers. comm.).

7.4 Summary

- 7.4.1 The results from the samples indicate that the primary deposit (1304) within pit [1303] contained a significant quantity of highly fragmented, likely oak, charcoal and a very small amount of fired clay fragments. There was no sign of in situ burning or heat affected natural, indicating that this was a redeposited assemblage from a burning event elsewhere. The secondary fill of the pit contained a large amount of pottery belonging to a Neolithic carinated bowl, indicating the pit originated during this prehistoric period. The specialist identified a number of sites within the West Sussex area where similar pottery had been identified, the majority of which are associated with causewayed enclosures. No such enclosure has been identified within the vicinity of this site, but the specialist also mentions similar fabrics having been identified in non-enclosed features at Drayton.
- 7.4.2 Charcoal was also recovered from this context and again resembled highly comminuted oak fragments indicating both contexts came from the same or similar sources.

- 7.4.3 Due to the discrete nature of this pit and lack of known archaeology in the surrounding area, further analysis of the charcoal is deemed unnecessary at this time. The charcoal and residues will be held with the material archive until such time as it is of no further value.

8 Discussions and Conclusions

8.1 Discussions

- 8.1.1 The trenched archaeological evaluation at Ford Road, Arundel followed on from an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment (Evans 2021). This assessment suggested that the site contained nothing of such archaeological interest. However, the site lies in a location, on the edge of the flood-plain of the Arun, which could be expected to have later prehistoric and Romano-British activity (Meek 2022). Furthermore, the site lies adjacent to the medieval Tortington Priory, although medieval activity was expected to be limited to ridge and furrow cultivation on the site itself. There are two non-designated heritage assets recorded on the regional HER within the site itself: Ridge and Furrow earthworks seen on aerial photography (MWS14478); and undated enclosures and ditches north of the southern boundary of the site (MWS14477) (Figure 11). The evaluation trenches were therefore located to give a broad coverage of the site.
- 8.1.2 However very few archaeological features were recorded in any of the trenches. It is clear from the evaluation results that the western part of the site has been subjected to modern ploughing. This is evident from the fact that the ploughsoil often lay directly above the natural subsoil indicating that previous archaeological deposits had been truncated; and from the fact that modern plough scars were recorded cutting into the natural subsoil in Trenches 26 and 28. Thus there was no physical evidence for the Ridge and Furrow earthworks recorded on aerial photography (MWS14478) surviving on the site.
- 8.1.3 Trenches 10 and 11 were located in order to test the potential undated enclosures and ditches recorded on the regional HER from aerial photography (MWS14477). Three features were recorded within these trenches [1002], [1102] and [1104] that may correspond with the potential enclosure ditches. However, they were all revealed to be modern land drains. In total 26 stone filled land drains were recorded across the site, the vast majority in the western field. Where excavated they were revealed to measure approximately 0.25m wide, have steep or near vertical sides, and contain ceramic pipe below the upper stony fill. This may suggest a 20th century date for their construction and may coincide with the onset of the modern arable cultivation and ploughing regime noted in the western field. The land drains appear to have been arranged in a herringbone pattern, draining the western field from the northwest to the southeast.
- 8.1.4 In addition to the low density of archaeological features revealed during the evaluation, there was also a general paucity of archaeological material recovered from the excavations that pre-dated the post-medieval or modern periods. The exception to this was recovery of 156 sherds of early neolithic pottery weighing a total of 577g from the fills of pit [1303] in Trench 13; and two sherds of medieval grog tempered pottery redeposited in a modern layer. A single worked flint flake was also recovered from the

topsoil. The paucity of finds may indicate that the site has always been marginal in nature, situated on the very edge of the Arun flood plain.

8.1.5 The most significant archaeological find on the site was that of an Early Neolithic pit [1303] within Trench 13. The pit was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.52m by 0.64m in diameter and 0.22m deep with moderately steep concave sides and a concave break of slope on to a flattish base. The primary fill (1304) comprised a very dark grey/black charcoal rich layer containing frequent fired clay. The upper fill (1305) comprised a heat affected deposit of mid orange-reddish-brown sandy clay containing abundant charcoal lumps, fired clay and large quantities of very fragmentary Early Neolithic pottery. The charcoal was highly fragmented and likely to be oak. There was no sign of in situ burning or heat affected natural, indicating that this was a redeposited assemblage from a burning event elsewhere. The secondary fill of the pit contained a large amount of pottery belonging to a Neolithic carinated bowl. There are a number of sites within the West Sussex area where similar pottery had been identified, mostly associated with causewayed enclosures (Bedwin 1981). The occurrence of this pottery on a site where no causewayed enclosure has been identified is significant, although similar fabrics having been identified in non-enclosed features at Drayton (Seager Thomas 2010).

8.1.6 Archaeological research topics are identified within the South East Research Framework (SERF)² and included in the WSI as potentially applicable to this site were as follows:

- Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age Periods: i. Settlements and settlement distribution; ii. Technology and material culture; iii. Society, social identity and social change
- Roman Period: i. From the Iron Age to Roman Britain; ii. Rural settlement; iii. Landscape
- Medieval Period: i. Archaeological, environmental and finds evidence; ii. The ecclesiastical context; iii. Communications and landscape.

8.1.7 Unfortunately, no evidence for settlement was forthcoming from the excavations relating any of these periods. The discovery of an isolated and truncated pit dating from the Early Neolithic and containing many sherds of a carinated bowl does have the potential to add to our knowledge of the distribution of Early Neolithic material culture within the region.

8.2 Conclusions

8.2.1 The excavations at Ford Road Arundel comprised the trenched evaluation of twenty eight 50m Trenches positioned across two adjacent fields on the southern edge of the town of Arundel and located on the very edge of the Arun flood plain. The excavations have demonstrated that the site has been severely truncated through modern ploughing following the improvement of drainage within the site during the 20th century. The proposed development is highly unlikely to impact on any significant impact archaeological sub-surface remains, although there remains a low potential for isolated truncated archaeological features dating from the prehistoric period surviving on the site.

9 Acknowledgements

- 9.1.1 Archaeology England would like to thank James Meek of HCUK for their invaluable help and advice throughout the project.

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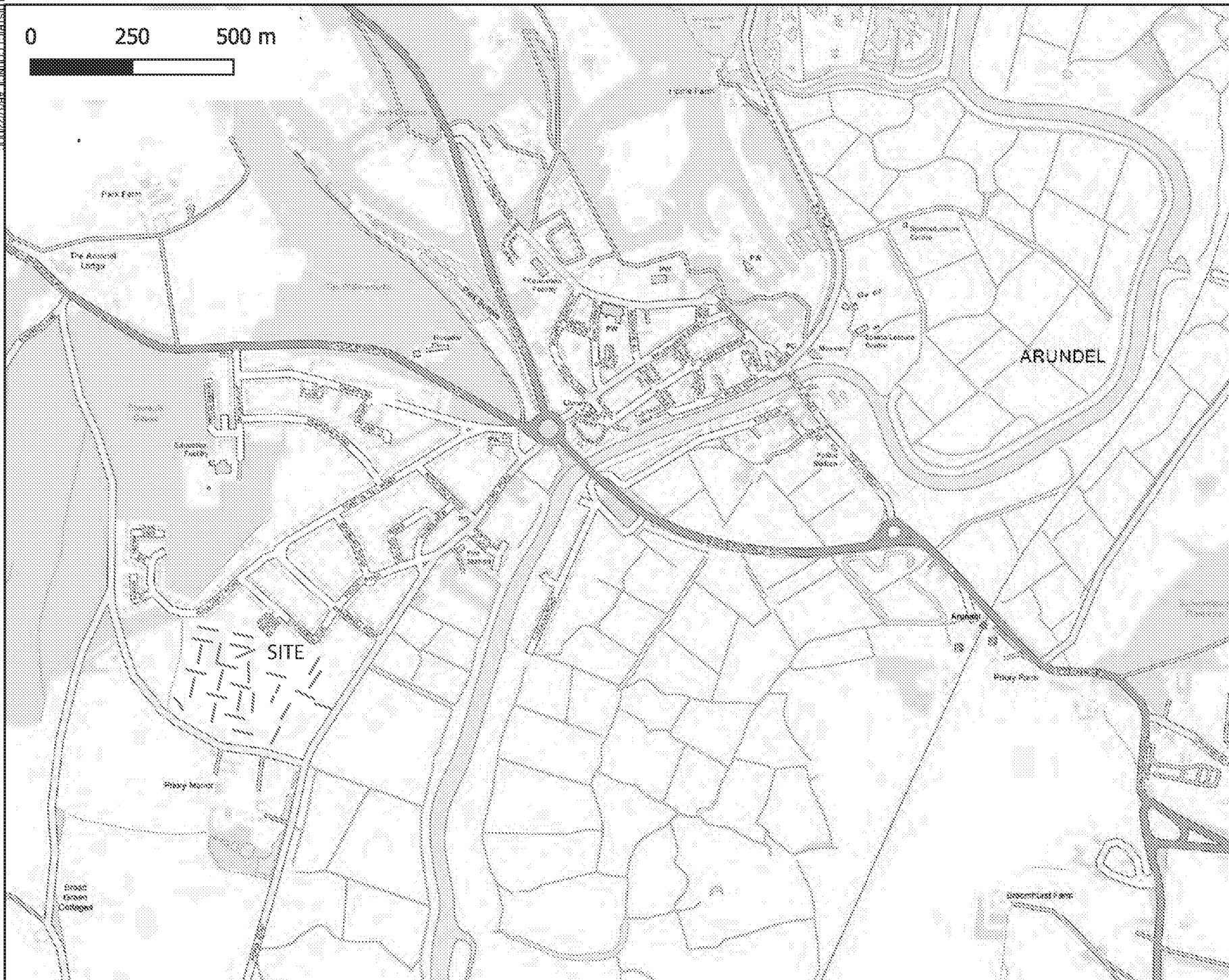


Figure 1: Location plan

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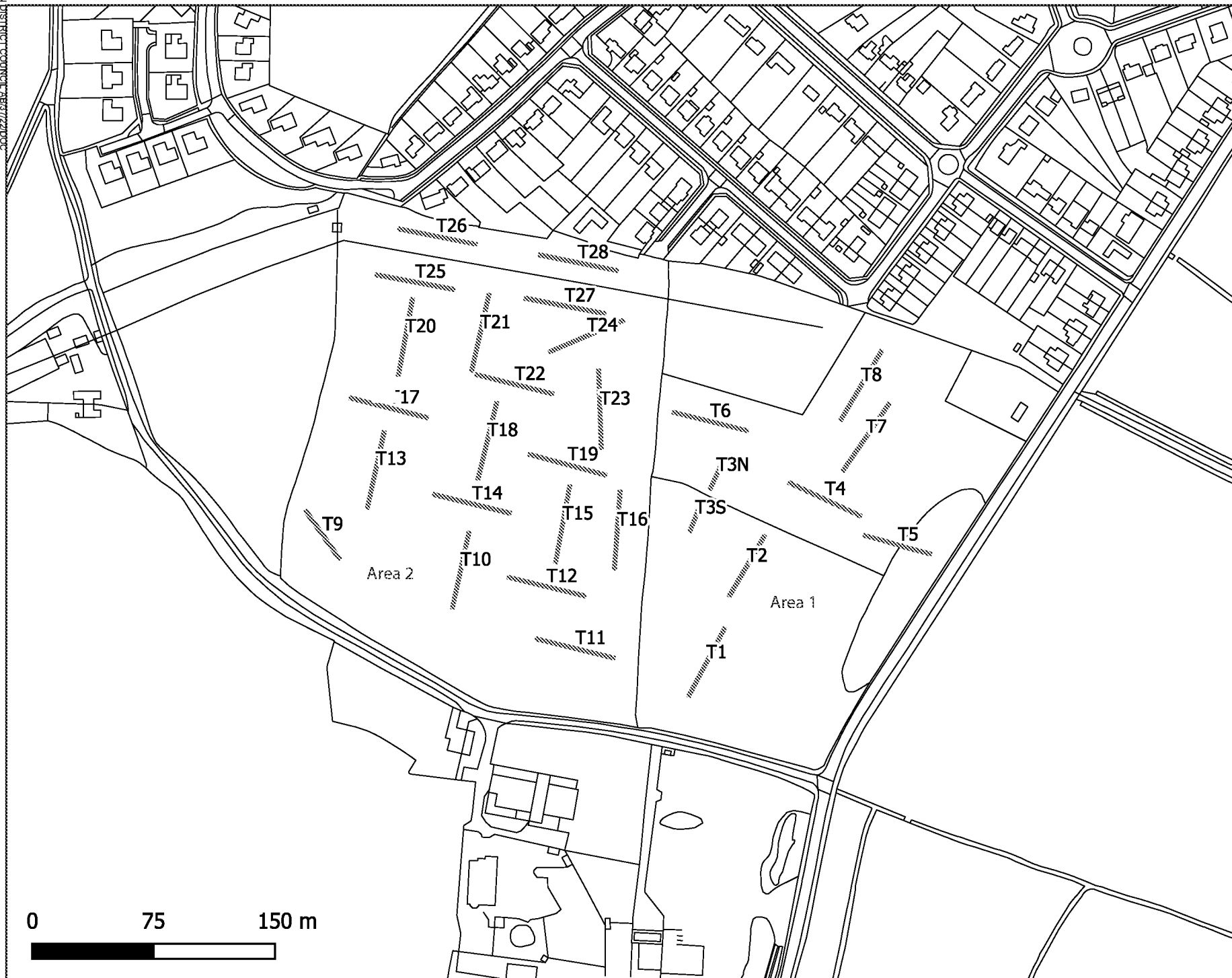


Figure 2: Trench Location plan

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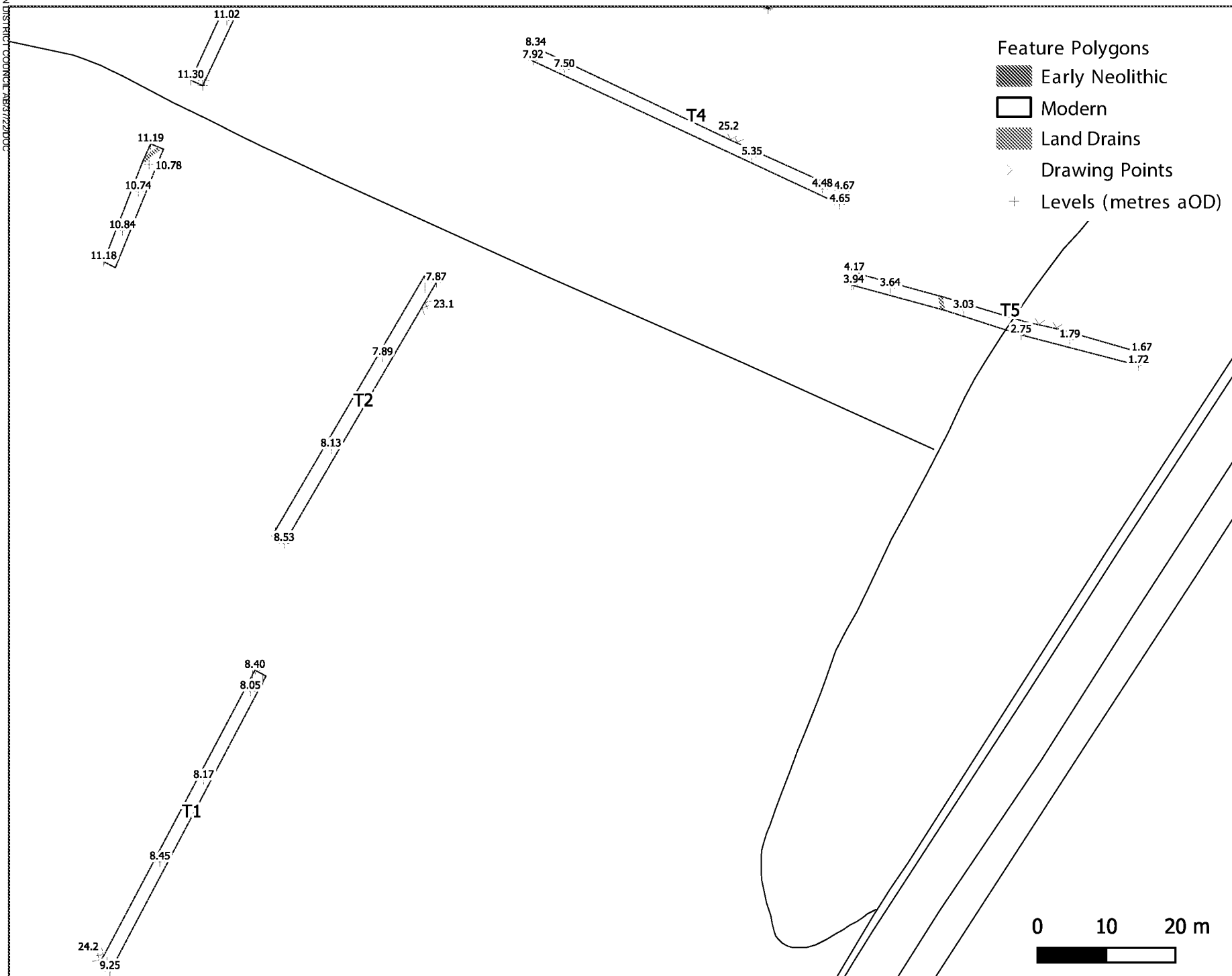


Figure 3: Trenches 1-5
excavation plan

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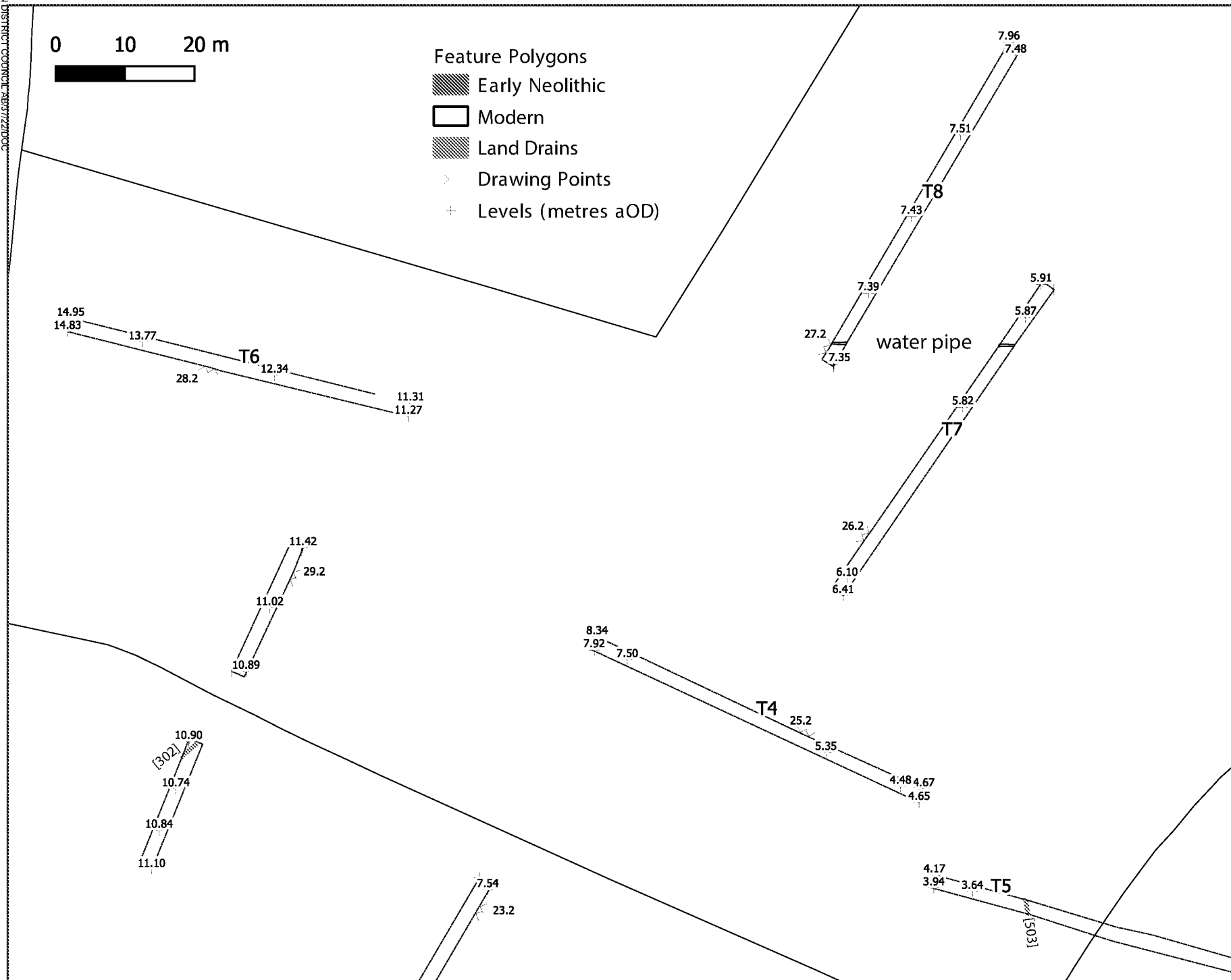


Figure 4: Trenches 3-8 excavation plan

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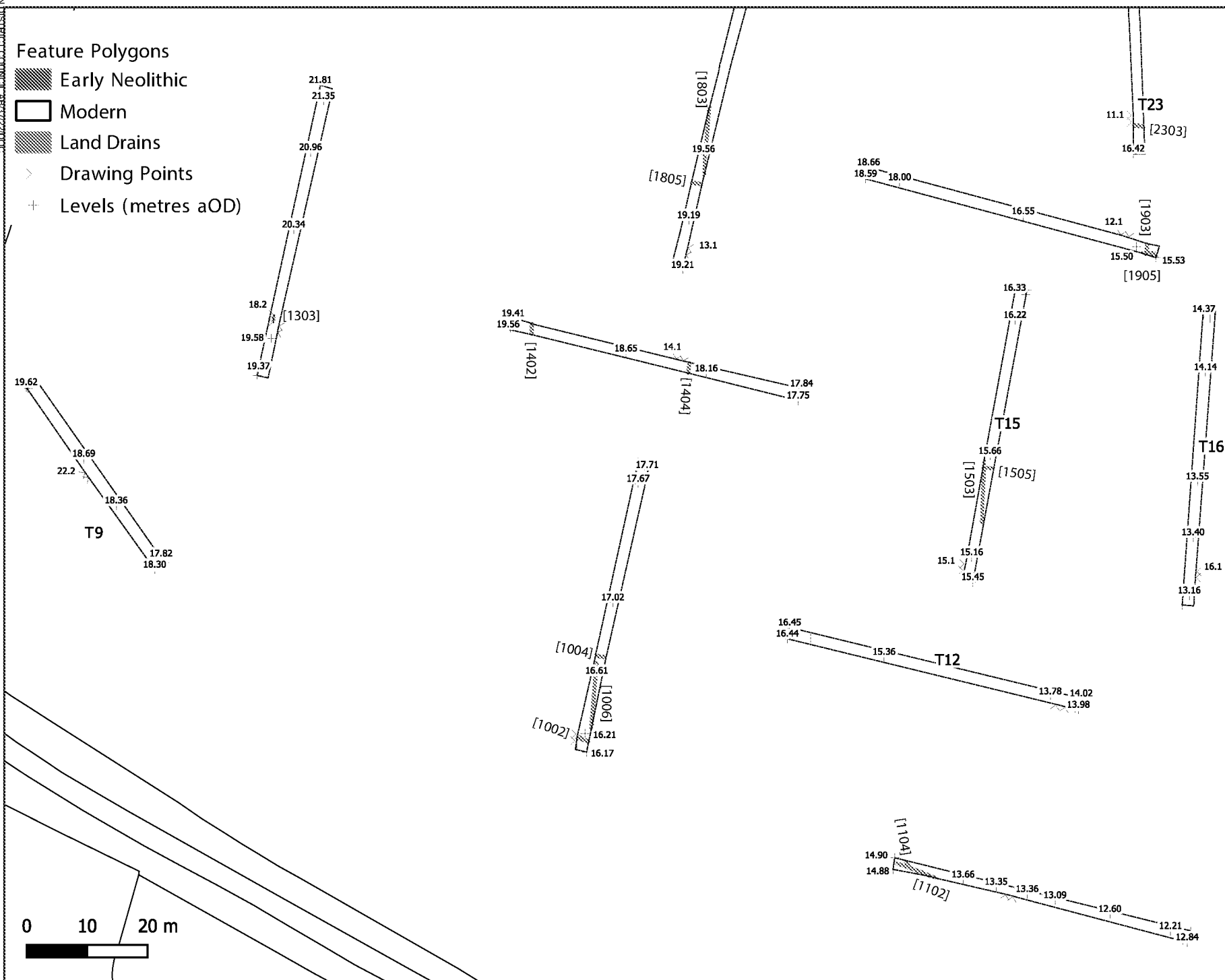


Figure 5: Trenches 9-16;
& 18-19 excavation plan

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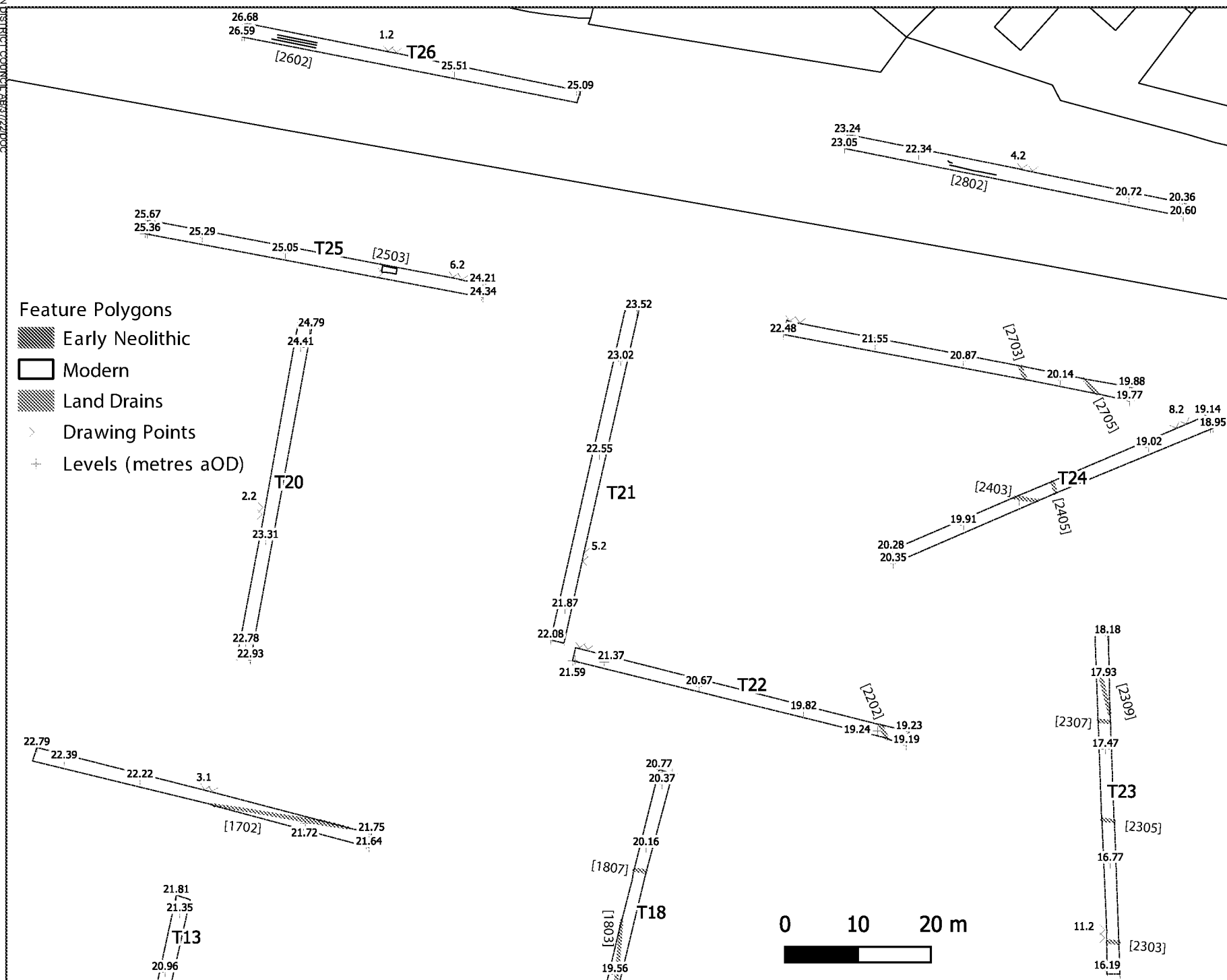
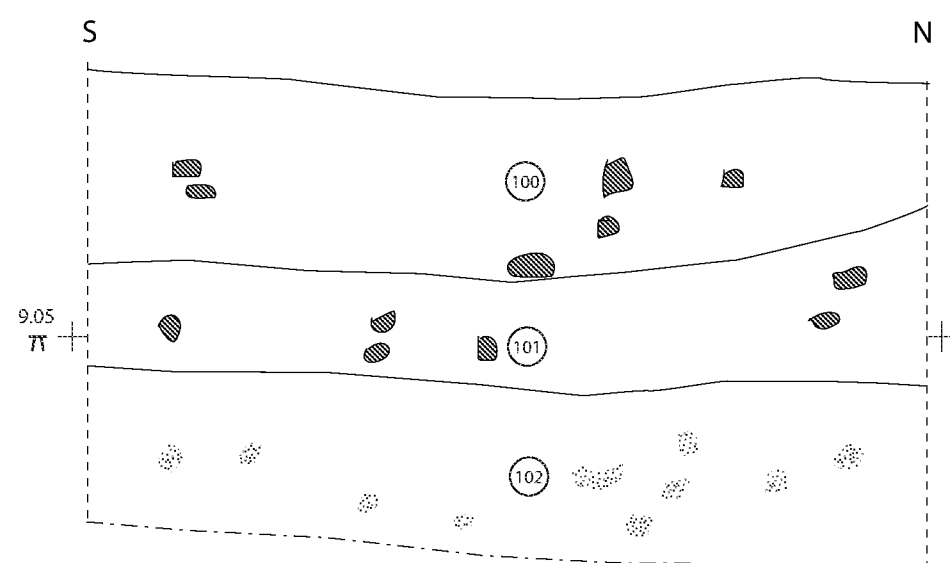


Figure 6: Trenches 17-18
& 20-28 excavation plan

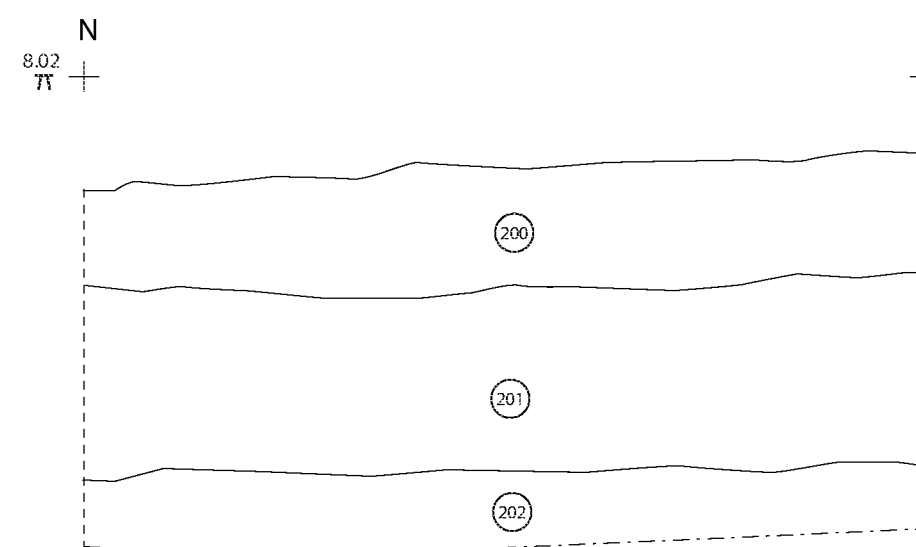
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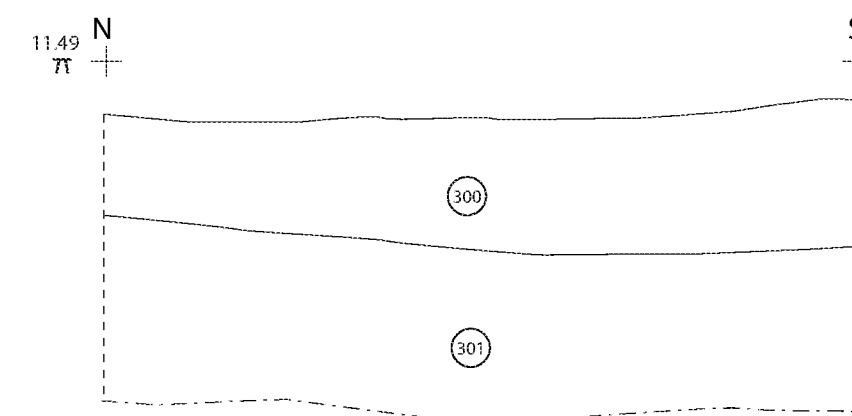
Representative section within Trench 1



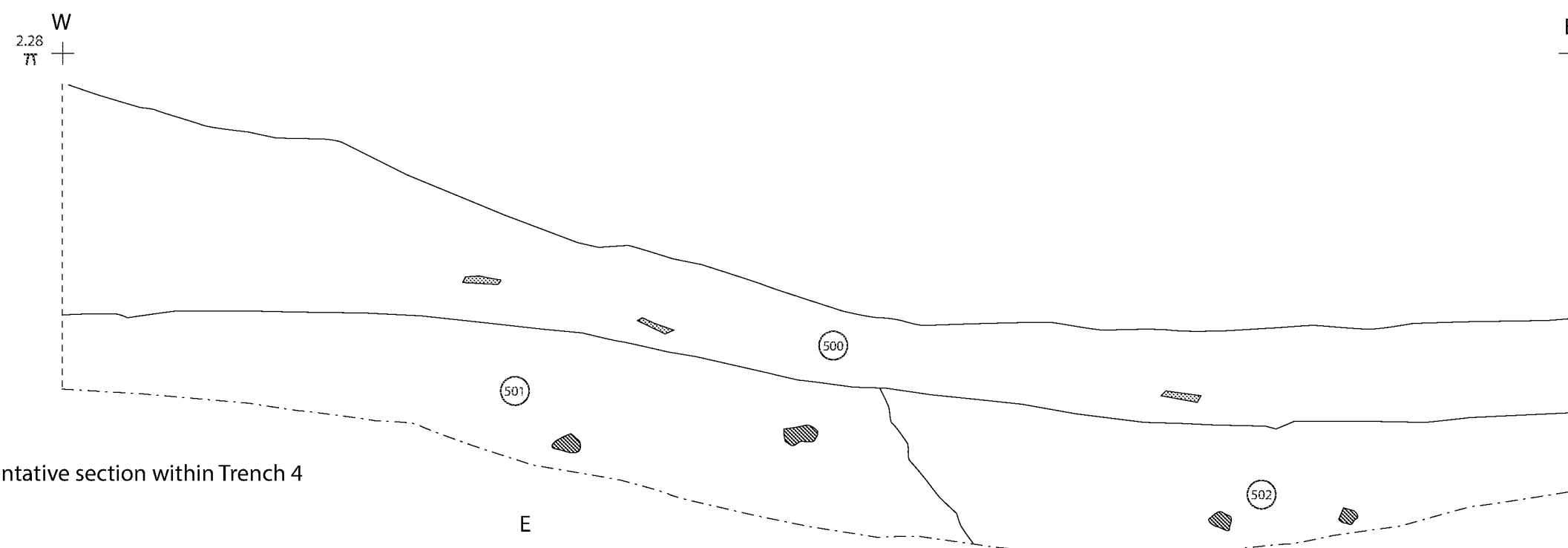
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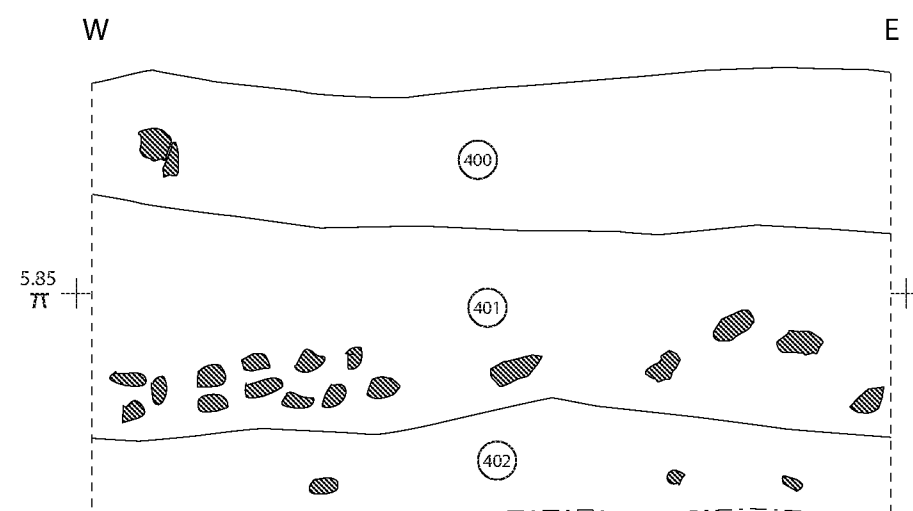
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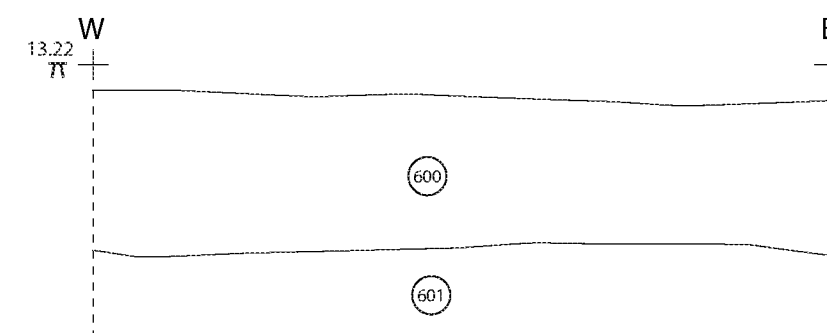
Representative section within Trench 5



Representative section within Trench 4



Representative section within Trench 6



Key

-  CBM
-  Manganese
-  Flint
-  Stone

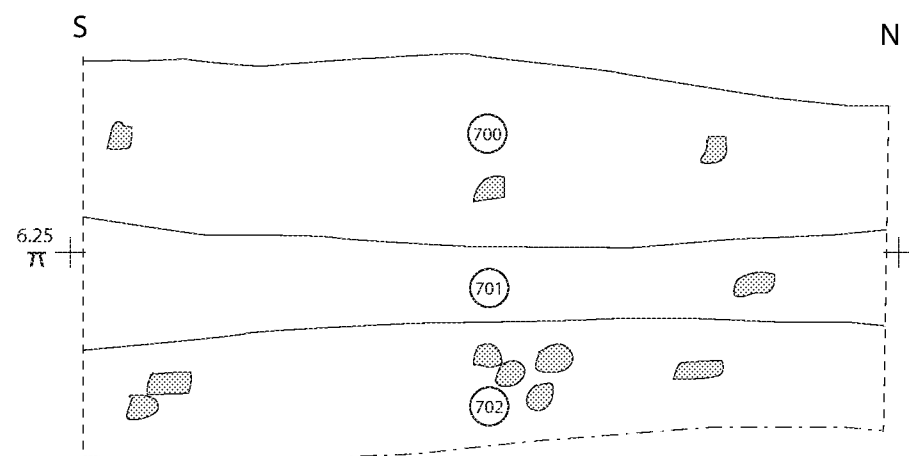
Figure 7:
Sections within Trench 1 to 6

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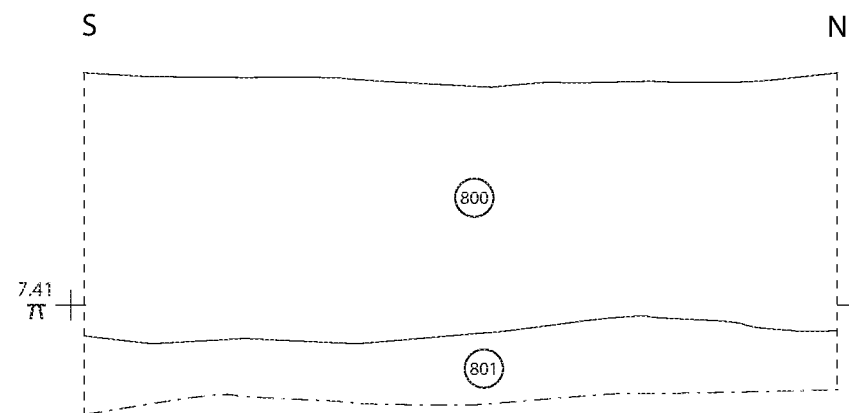
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Sections 1:10 @ A3

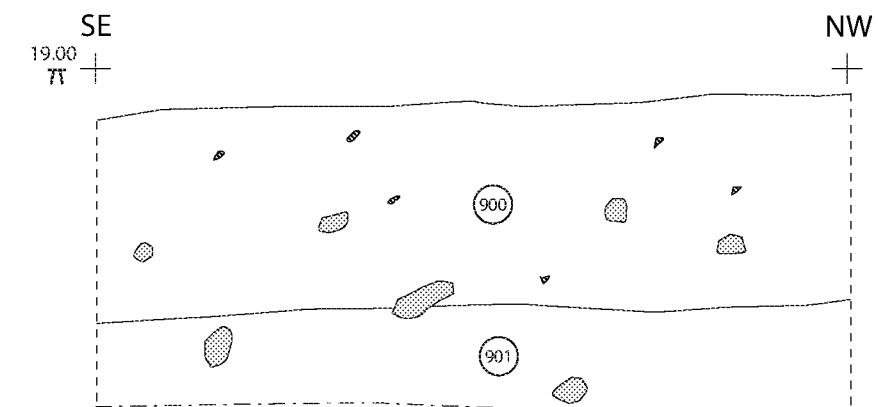
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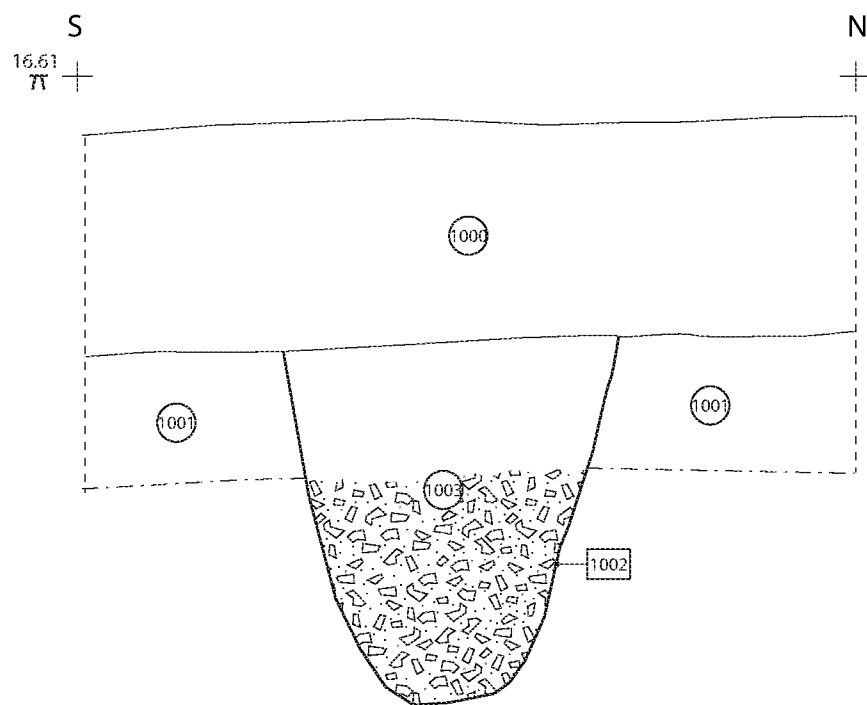
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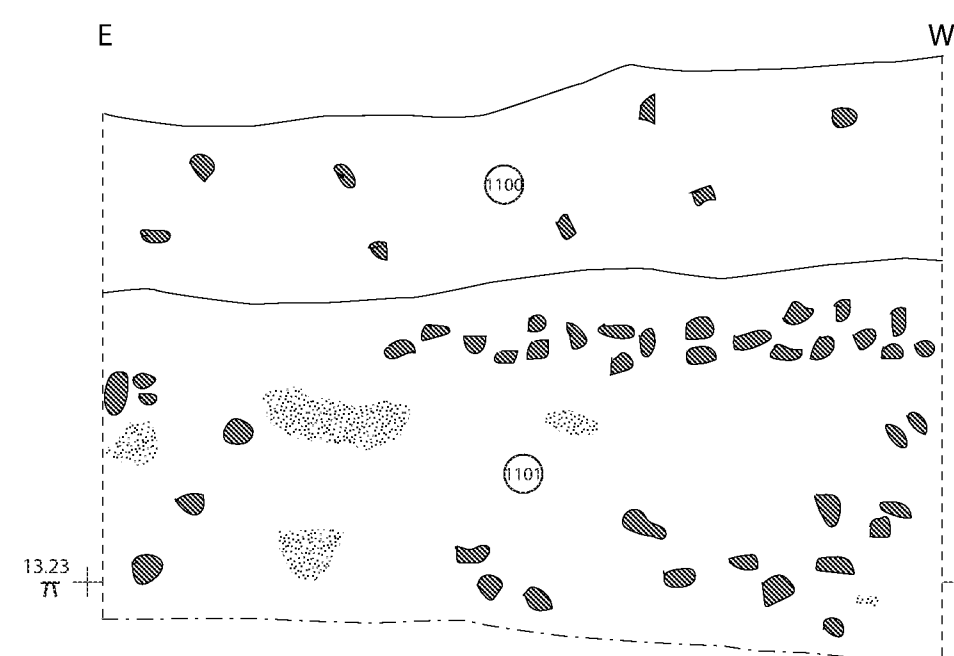
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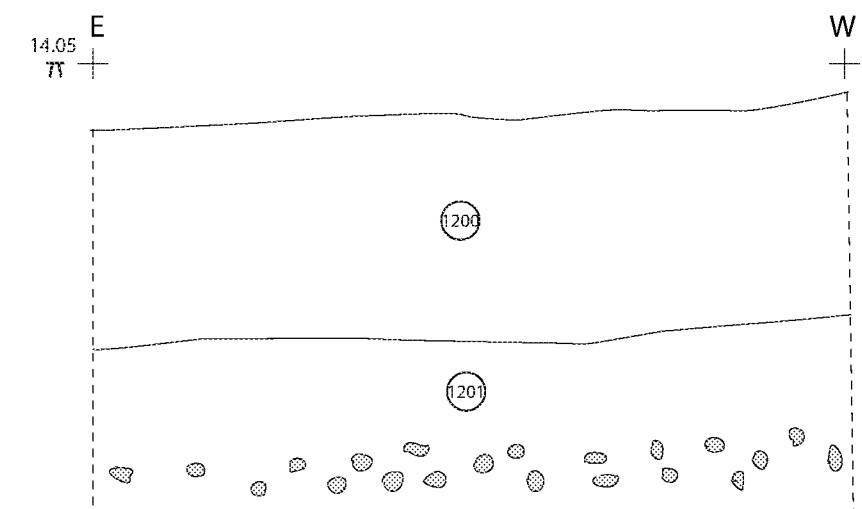
Section within Trench 10 showing Land drain [1002]



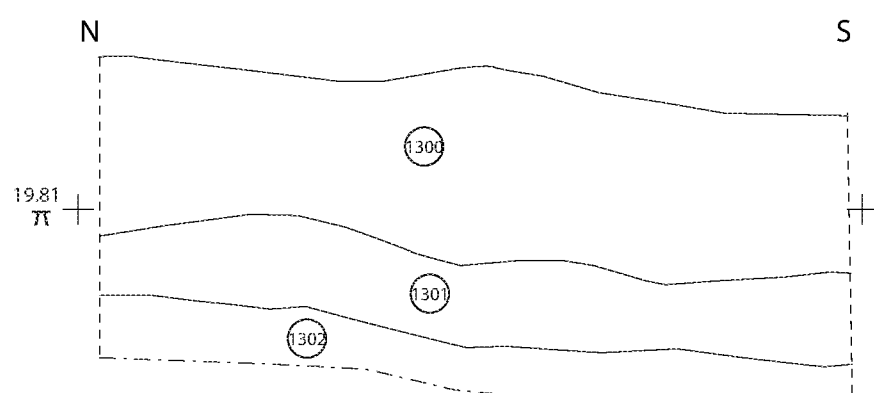
Representative section within Trench 11



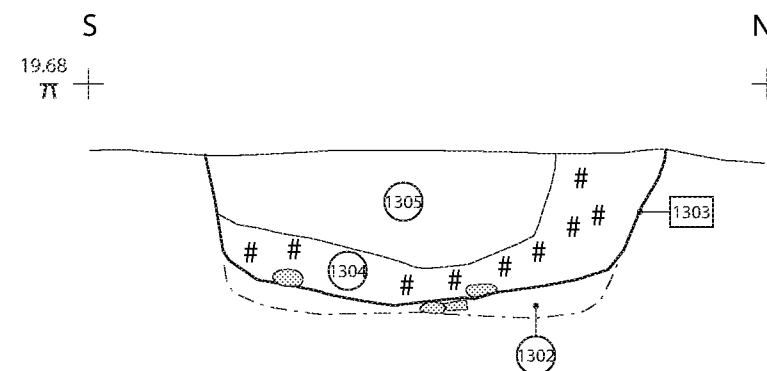
Representative section within Trench 12



Representative section within Trench 13



Section of Pit [1303]



- Key
- # Charcoal
 - Manganese
 - Flint
 - Stone

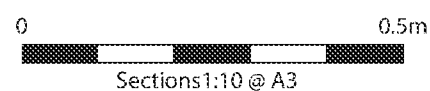
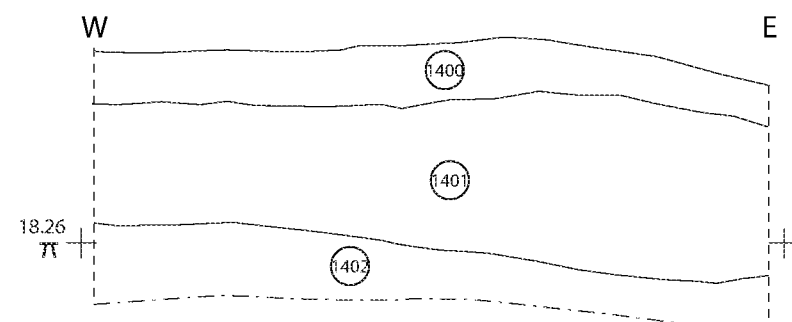


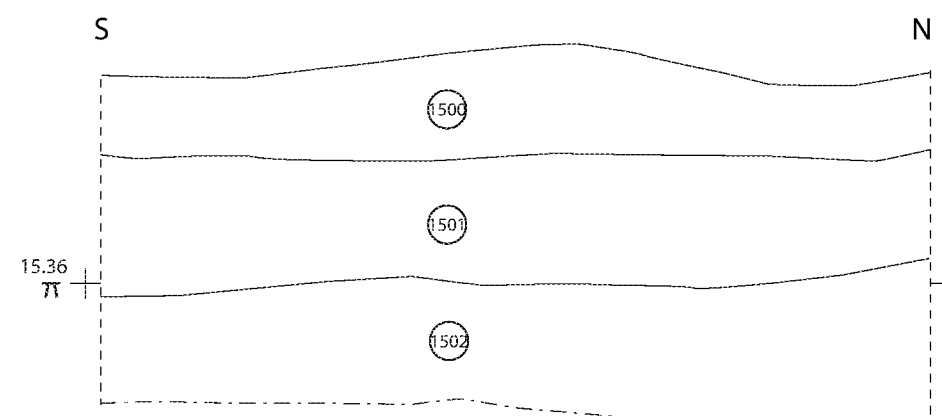
Figure 8:
Sections within Trenches 7 to 13

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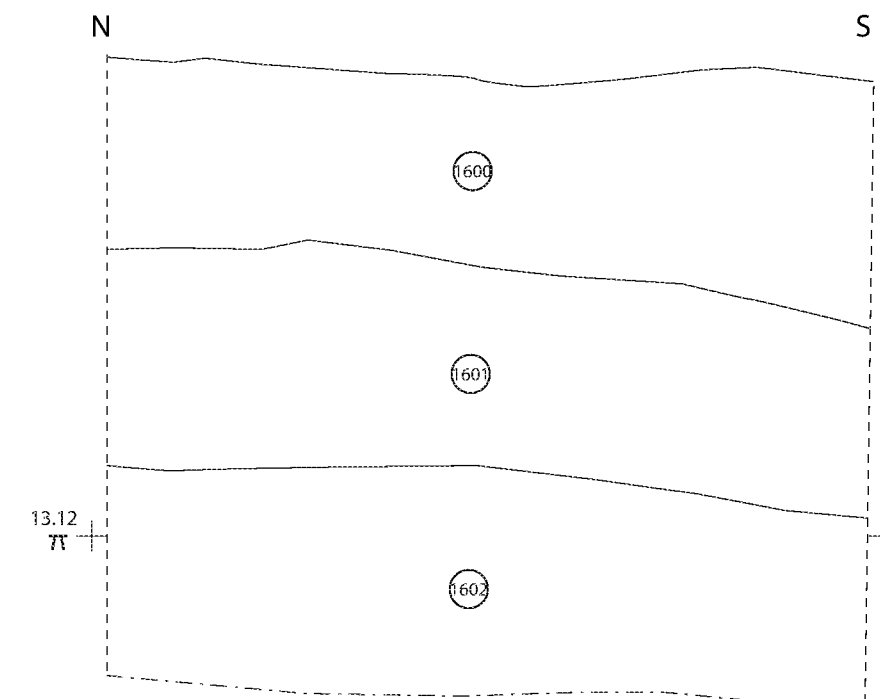
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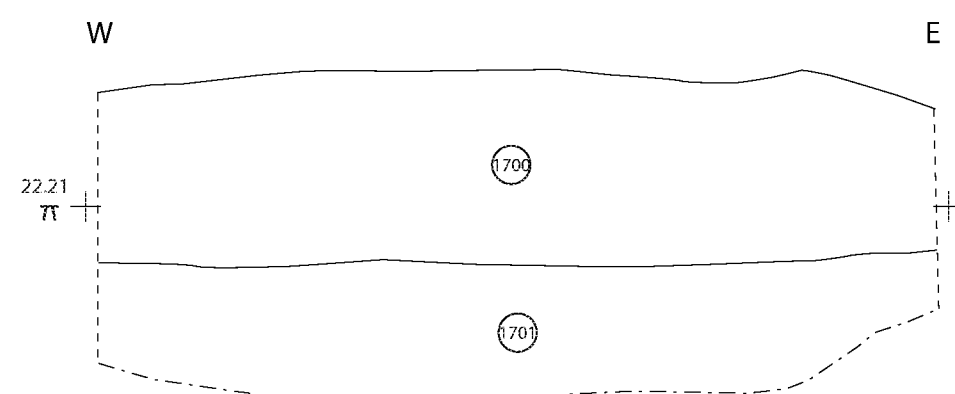
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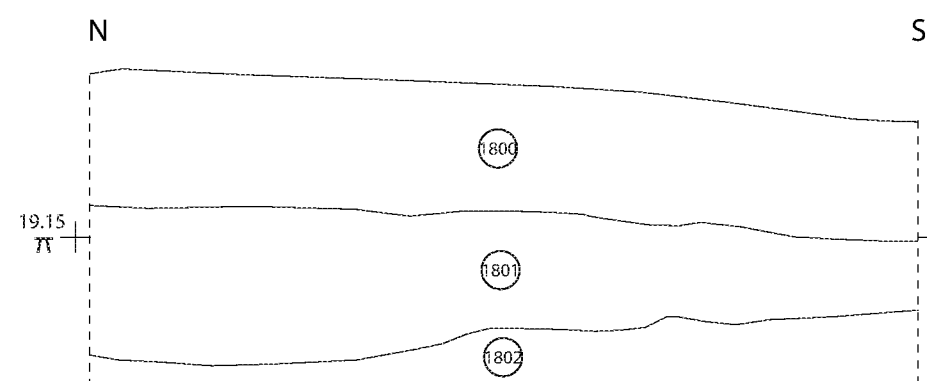
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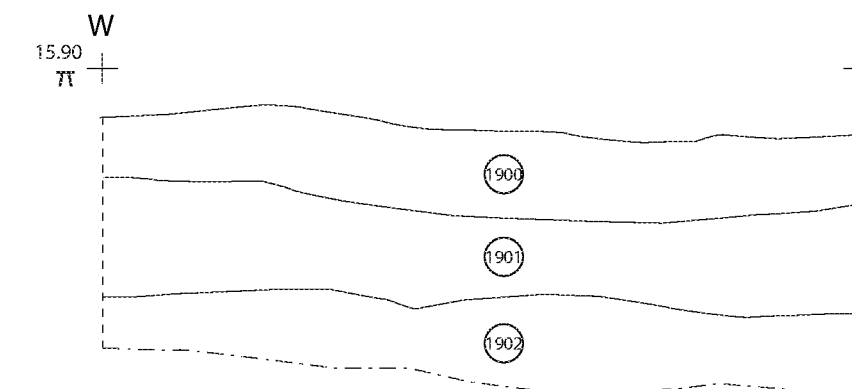
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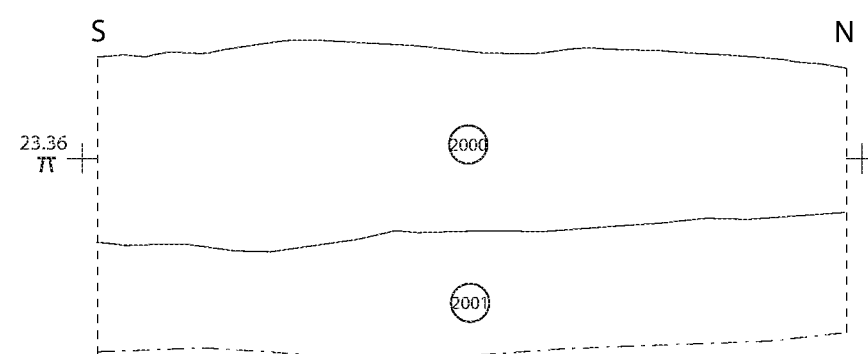
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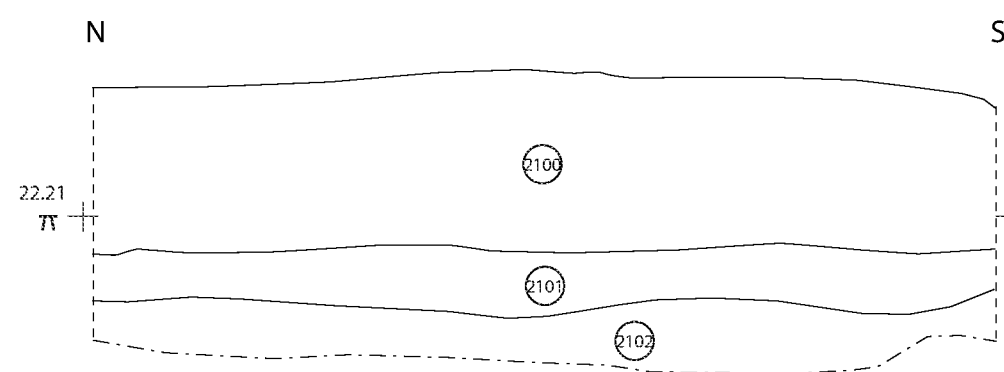
Representative section within Trench 19



Representative section within Trench 20



Representative section within Trench 21



Key
 Stone

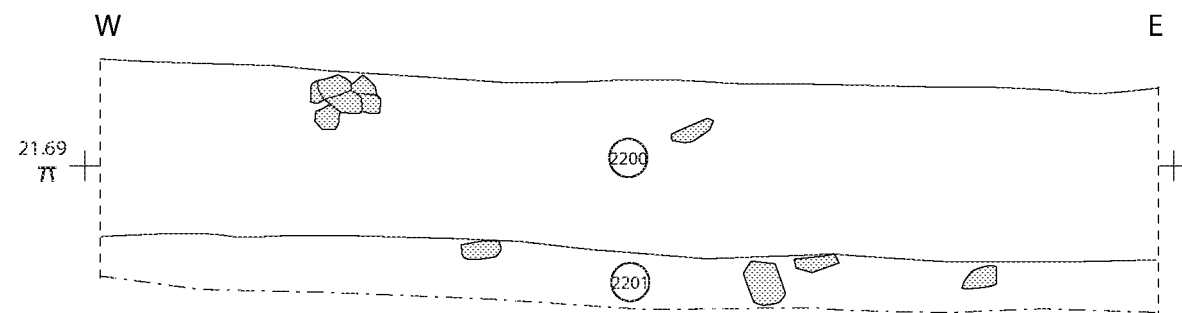
Figure 9:
 Sections within Trenches 14 to 21

0 0.5m

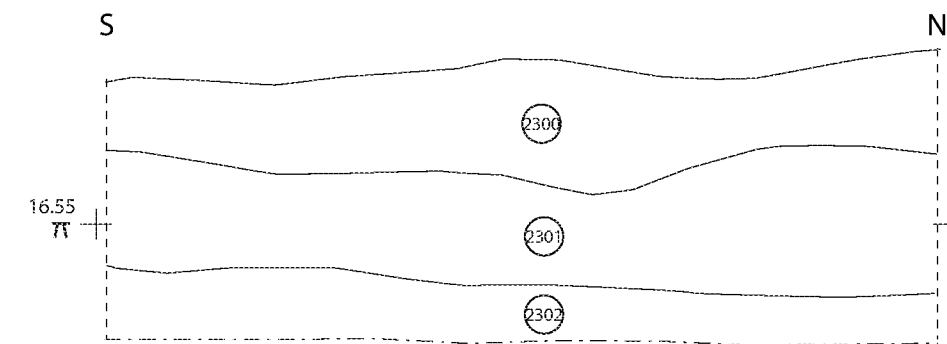
Sections 1:10 @ A3



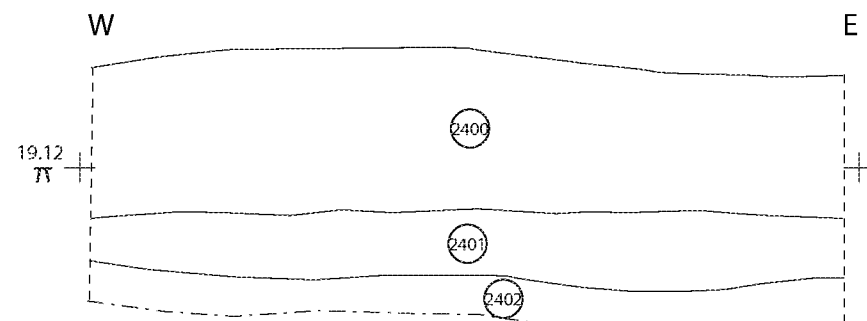
Representative section within Trench 22



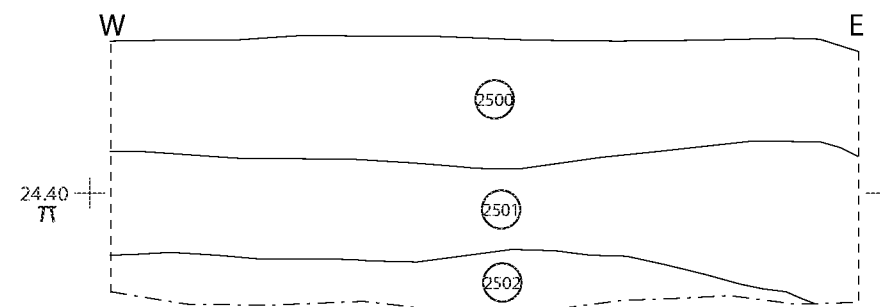
Representative section within Trench 23



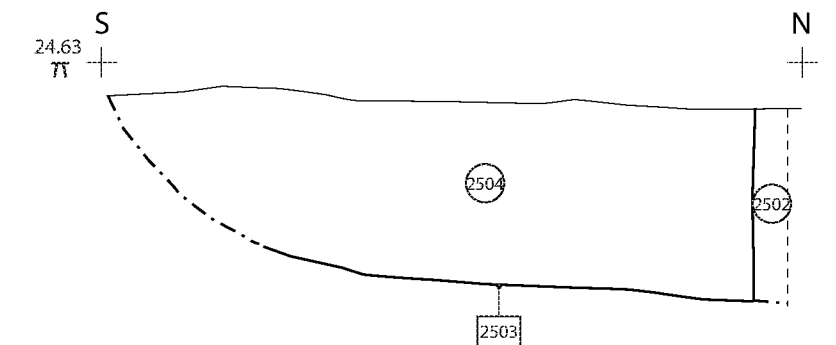
Representative section within Trench 24



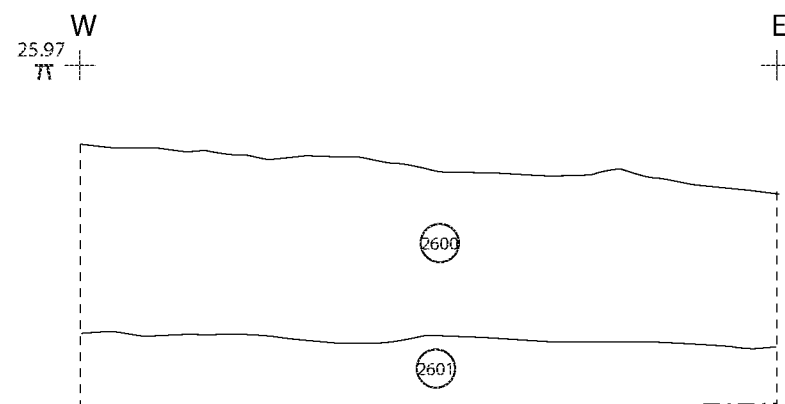
Representative section within Trench 25



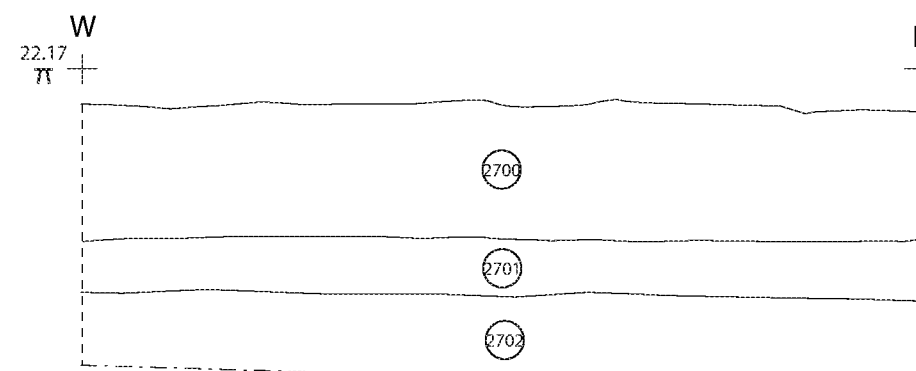
Section of Geo Test Pit [2503]



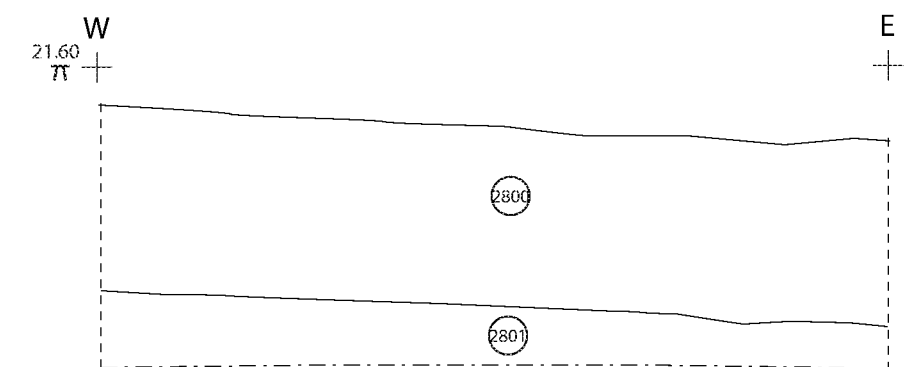
Representative section within Trench 26



Representative section within Trench 27



Representative section within Trench 28



Key
 Stone

0 0.5m
 Sections 1:10 @ A4

Figure 10:
 Sections within Trenches 22 to 28



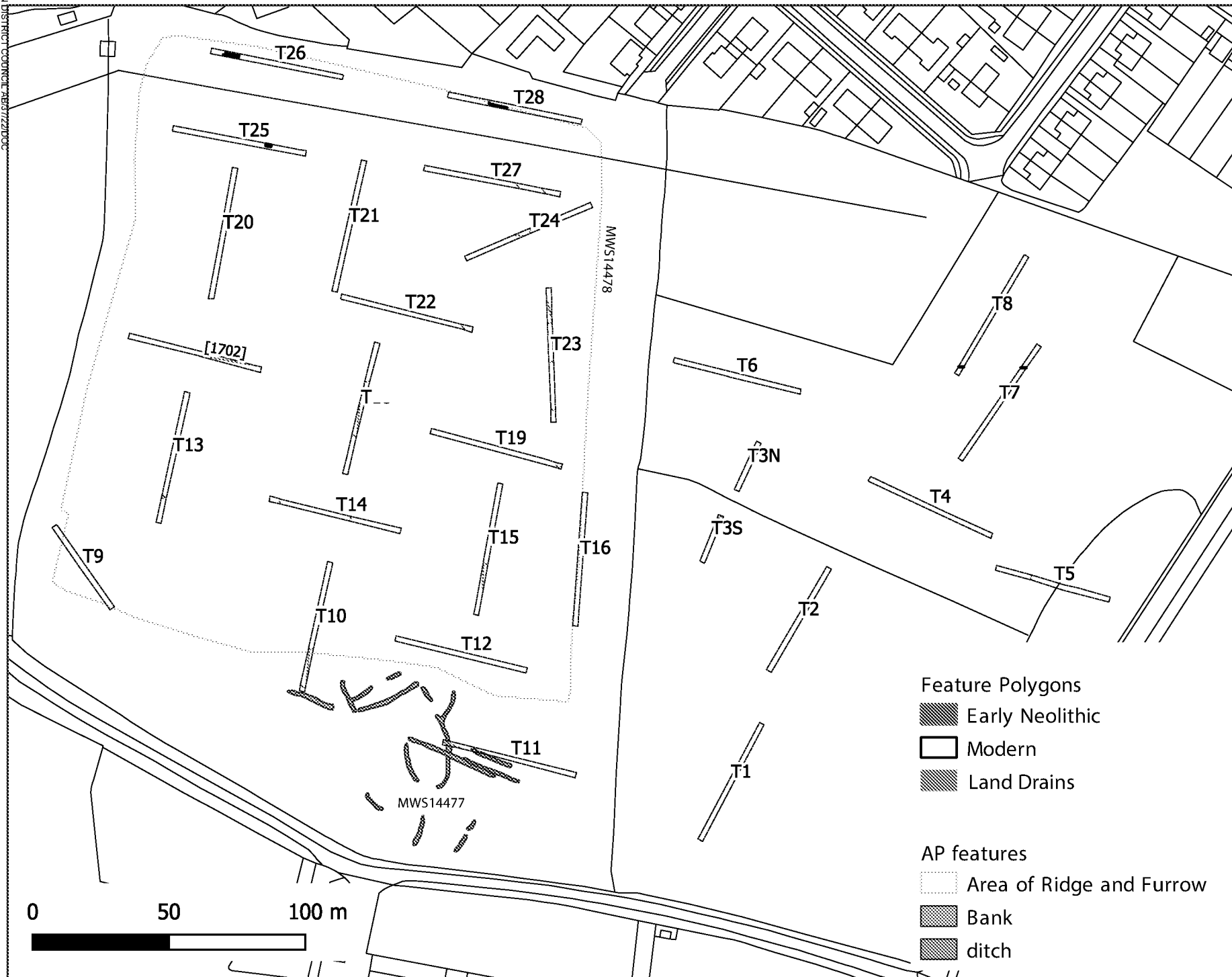


Figure 11: Interpretation

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Plate 1: Area 1, Trench 1, view to north northeast. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 2 : Area 1, Trench 1, representative east southeast facing section, view to west northwest. 1m scale.



Plate 3: Area 1, Trench 2, view to south southwest. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 4 : Area 1, Trench 2, west northwest facing section cut [2003], view to south southeast. 1m scale.



Plate 5 : Area 1, Trench 3N, view to north northeast. 2 x 1m scales.



Plate 6 : Area 1, Trench 3S, view to south southwest, land drain [302] unexcavated. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 7: Area 1, Trench 3N, WNW facing representative section, view to the ESE. 1m scale.



Plate 8: Area 1, Trench 4, view to west northwest. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 9: Area 1, Trench 4, SSW facing representative section, view to NNE, 1m Scale.



Plate 10: Area 1, Trench 5, view to west. 2 X 1m scale.



Plate 11: Area 1, Trench 5, south facing representative section, view to north, 2m Scale.



Plate 12: Area 1, Trench 6, view to east. 2 x 1m scale.



Plate 13: Area 1, Trench 7, View to south southeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 14: Area 1, Trench 7, ESE facing representative section, view to WNW. 1m scale.



Plate 15: Area 1, Trench 8, View to north northeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 16: Area 1, Trench 8, ESE facing representative section, view to WNW. 1m scale.



Plate 17: Area 2, Trench 9, View to northwest, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 18: Area 2, Trench 9, northeast facing representative section, view to southwest. 1m scale.



Plate 19: Area 2, Trench 10, View to north northeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 20: Area 2, Trench 10, east facing section through [1002], view to west . 1m scale.



Plate 21: Area 2, Trench 11, View to east southeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 22: Area 2, Trench 11, ENE facing representative section, showing hand dug sondage through natural (1101) view to WSW. 1m scale.



Plate 23: Area 2, Trench 12, View to west northwest, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 24: Area 2, Trench 12, NNE facing representative section, view to SSW. 1m scale.



Plate 25: Area 2, Trench 13, View to north northeast, pit [1303] unexcavated, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 26: Area 2, Trench 13, View to west northwest, pit [1303] unexcavated, 0.3m Scale.



Plate 27: Area 2, Trench 13, ESE Facing section of pit [1303] View to WNW, 0.3m Scale.



Plate 28: Area 2, Trench 14, View to south southeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 29: Area 2, Trench 14, SSW Facing representative section, land drain [1404] unexcavated. View to NNE, 0.3m Scale.



Plate 30: Area 2, Trench 15, View to north northeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 31: Area 2, Trench 15, ESE Facing representative section, land drains [1503] & [1505] unexcavated. View to WSW, 0.3m Scale.



Plate 32: Area 2, Trench 16, View to north, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 33: Area 2, Trench 16, west Facing representative section. View to east, 1m Scale.



Plate 34: Area 2, Trench 18, View to north northeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 35: Area 2, Trench 18, WNW Facing representative section. View to ESE, 1m Scale.



Plate 36: Area 2, Trench 19, land drains [1903] & [1905] unexcavated. View to west northwest, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 37: Area 2, Trench 19, SSW Facing representative section. View to NNE, 1m Scale.



Plate 38: Area 2, Trench 21. View to north northeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 39: Area 2, Trench 21, ESE Facing representative section showing hand dug sondage into natural clay (2102). View to WNW, 1m Scale.



Plate 40: Area 2, Trench 22. View to south southeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 41: Area 2, Trench 22, SSW Facing representative section. View to NNE, 1m Scale.



Plate 42: Area 2, Trench 23. View to north, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 43: Area 2, Trench 23, east Facing representative section. View to west, 1m Scale.



Plate 44: Area 2, Trench 24. View to southwest, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 45: Area 2, Trench 24, southeast Facing representative section. View to northwest, 1m Scale.



Plate 46: Area 2, Trench 25. View to east southeast, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 47: Area 2, Trench 25, south southwest Facing representative section. View to north northeast, 1m Scale.



Plate 48: Area 2, Trench 26, south southwest Facing representative section. View to north northeast, 1m Scale.



Plate 49: Area 2, Trench 27. View to west northwest, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 50: Area 2, Trench 27, south southwest Facing representative section. View to north northeast, 1m Scale.



Plate 51: Area 2, Trench 28. View to west northwest, 2x 1m Scale.



Plate 52: Area 2, Trench 28, south southwest Facing representative section. View to north northeast, 1m Scale.

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APPENDIX I: Context Inventory

Context No.	Trench No.	Type	Description	Dimensions	Relationship
100	1	Turf and topsoil	moderately loose light brownish grey silty sand, with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions. - turf/topsoil	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.26m	Above (101)
101	1	Layer	compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.24m	Below (100) & Above (102)
102	1	Natural subsoil	compact mid orange-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint and occasional patches of manganese.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: N/A	Below (101)
200	2	Turf and topsoil	moderately loose mid brownish grey silty sand, with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions – turf/topsoil	L: > 45m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.11m	Above (201)
201	2	Layer	moderately compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions – modified subsoil	L: > 45m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.29m	Below (200), Above (201)
202	2	Natural subsoil	compact mid yellow-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint and occasional patches of manganese.	L: > 45m x W: > 1.8m x D: N/A	Below (201)
300	3	Turf and topsoil	moderately loose mid greyish brown silty sand, and turf with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.28m	Above (301) & (303)
301	3	Layer	Light brown to brown clay sand - subsoil	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: N/A	Below (300) & Cut by [302]

302	3	Cut	Linear land drain aligned NE-SW and measuring approximately 0.2m wide and 2.8m long as exposed within the northern part of the trench.	L: > 2.8m x W: > 0.2m x D: N/A	Cuts (301); Filled by (303)
303	3	Fill	Stony fill of land drain [302] set in a loose yellowish brown sandy clay matrix	L: > 2.8m x W: > 0.2m x D: N/A	Below (300); Fills [302]
400	4	Turf and topsoil	fairly loose light greyish brown silty sand topsoil containing occasional angular flint stones.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.20m	Above (401)
401	4	Layer	fairly compact light yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil containing frequent angular flint stones.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.22m	Below (400) & Above (402)
402	4	Natural	mid-yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint stones and occasional patches of manganese and mid-red mottling	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (401)
500	5	Turf and Topsoil	fairly loose light greyish brown (mid-greyish brown at the east end of the trench) silty sand topsoil	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.3m	Above (501), (502) & (504)
501	5	Natural	compact light yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flints	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (500) & Cut by [503]
502	5	Natural	compact mid-greyish brown sandy clay containing orange-brown and grey mottling.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (500)
503	5	Cut	Linear cut for a land drain; aligned approximately NNW-SSE.	L: > 2m x W: > 0.25m x D: N/A	Cuts [501]; Filled By (504)

504	5	Fill	light yellowish brown sandy clay fill of land drain [503] containing super-abundant sub-angular flint stones.	L: > 2m x W: > 0.25m x D: N/A	Fills [503]; Below (500)
600	6	Turf and Topsoil	loose brown-grey sandy silt and turf with frequent flint stones and nodules, rooting and occasional chalk.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.26m	Above (601)
601	6	Natural	firm light-brown, orange sandy clay and contained frequent angular flints, sparse manganese staining and occasional patches of blue-grey, yellow and red clay.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D:N/A	Below (600)
700	7	Turf and Topsoil	mid-brownish grey silty sand and turf with frequent rooting	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.24m	Above (701)
701	7	Subsoil	moderately firm mid yellowish grey silty sand containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.15m	Below (700) & Above (702)
702	7	Natural	firm light yellowish-brown, sandy clay containing manganese staining and very frequent flint inclusions	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (701)
800	8	Turf and Topsoil	light greyish-brown silty sand and turf with frequent rooting and occasional flint inclusions.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.30m	Above (801)
801	8	Natural	compact light yellowish brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (800)
900	9	Turf and Topsoil	friable brown, grey silty sand topsoil (900) measuring c.024m thick and containing frequent	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.24m	Above (901)

			flint fragments and occasional chalk		
901	9	Natural	firm yellow-brown, sandy clay containing occasional flint rich patches and occasional patches of compacted and concreted soil and frost wedges	L: > 1.8m x W: > 38m x D: N/A	Below (900)
1000	10	Turf and topsoil	compact light greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flints	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.25m	Above (1001), (1003), (1005), (1007)
1001	10	Natural subsoil	compact mid orange-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint inclusions	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (1000) Cut by [1002], [1004], [1006]
1002	10	cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW and containing a ceramic drainpipe at the base. With steep or near vertical sides.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.34m x D: > 0.33m	Below (1001) Filled by (1003)
1003	10	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1002]. Comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebble above a ceramic drainpipe	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.34m x D: > 0.33m	Below (1000) Fill of [1002]
1004	10	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW. Unexcavated	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.24m x D: N/A	Below (1001) Filled by (1005)
1005	10	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1004]. Comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebble in a sandy clay matrix. Unexcavated	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.24m x D: N/A	Below (1000) Fill of [1004]
1006	10	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S. Unexcavated	L: > 11.5m x W: > 0.22m x D: N/A	Below (1001) Filled by (1007)
1007	10	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1006]. Comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebble in a	L: > 11.5m x W: > 0.22m x D: N/A	Below (1000) Fill of [1006]

			sandy clay matrix. Unexcavated		
1100	11	Turf and topsoil	compact light brown-grey sandy clay containing frequent flint stones.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: 0.3m	Above (1101)
1101	11	Natural	fairly compact gritty sand with flint inclusions and occasional manganese staining. The natural layer displayed some internal variation, including a 0.1m thick band of flint.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: N/A	Below (1100) cut by [1102] & [1104]
1102	11	Cut	Cut for a land drain. Linear in plan, aligned ESE-WNW, unexcavated.	L: > 7.2m x W: > 0.2m x D: N/A	Cuts (1101) Filled by (1103)
1103	11	Fill	Fill of land drain [1102]. super abundant angular flints set in a mid-orange-brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 7.2m x W: > 0.2m x D: N/A	Below (1100) Fills [1102]
1104	11	Cut	Cut for a land drain. Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, appears to drain SE in to [1102], unexcavated.	L: > 1.3m x W: > 0.15m x D: N/A	Cuts (1101) Filled by (1105)
1105	11	Fill	Fill of land drain [1104]. super abundant angular flints set in a mid-orange-brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 1.3m x W: > 0.15m x D: N/A	Below (1100) Fills [1104]
1200	12	Turf and topsoil	mid-grey-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent rooting.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.3m	Above (1201)
1201	12	Natural subsoil	firm mid brown-yellow/orange clayey sand containing abundant flint nodules and infrequent manganese staining.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (1200)
1300	13	Turf and topsoil	compact mid- brownish grey sandy clay and turf with frequent rooting and flint inclusions	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.24m	Above (1301)

1301	13	Subsoil	very compact mid brownish grey sandy clay containing abundant angular flints	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.08	Below (1300); Above (1302), (1305)
1302	13	Natural subsoil	very compact mid orange - brown sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (1301); cut by [1303]
1303	13	Cut	Cut of early neolithic pit. sub-circular in plan with moderately steep concave sides and a concave break of slope on to a flattish base	L: 0.64m x W: 0.52m x D: 0.22m	Cuts (1302); Filled by (1304), (1305)
1304	13	Fill	Primary fill of pit [1303]. Very dark grey/black charcoal rich layer containing frequent fired clay, flint and lumps of charcoal up to 8mm long	L: 0.64m x W: 0.52m x D: 0.1m	Fill of [1303]; below (1305)
1305	13	Fill	Upper fill of pit [1303]. Heat affected deposit of mid orange-reddish-brown sandy clay containing abundant charcoal lumps and fired clay. It occupied the centre of the pit	L: 0.3m x W: 0.2m x D: 0.12m	Above (1304); below (1301)
1400	14	Turf and topsoil	friable grey sandy silt containing frequent angular flints, pebbles and rooting with occasional large sub-rounded stones	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: 0.2m	Above (1401), (1403), (1405)
1401	14	Natural subsoil	compact yellowish-brown/grey clay containing patches of angular flint and chalk inclusions.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 50m x D: N/A	Below (1400) Cut by [1402], [1404]
1402	14	cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.22m x D: N/A	Cuts (1401) Filled by (1403)
1403	14	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1402]. Comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebble	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.22m x D: N/A	Below (1400) Fill of [1402]
1404	14	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.22m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1401) Filled by (1405)

1405	14	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1404]. Comprised rounded and sub-rounded flint pebble	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.22m x D: > N/A	Below (1400) Fill of [1404]
1500	14	Turf and Topsoil	compact light greyish brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint inclusions and rooting.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.2m	Above (1501), (1504), (1506)
1501	14	Subsoil	compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.1m	Below (1500) Cut by [1503], [1505]
1502	15	Natural subsoil	compact mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing frequent angular flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (1501)
1503	15	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 10.5m x W: > 0.22m x D: N/A	Cuts (1501) Filled by (1504)
1504	15	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1503]. abundant angular flints set in a light greyish-brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 10.5m x W: > 0.2m x D: N/A	Below (1500); Fill of [1503]
1505	15	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.2m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1501) Filled by (1506)
1506	15	Fill	upper fill of land drain [1505]. Comprised abundant angular flints set in a light greyish-brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.2m x D: > N/A	Below (1500); Fill of [1505]
1600	16	Turf and Topsoil	compact mid brownish-yellow sandy clay containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.2m	Above (1601)
1601	16	Subsoil	mid greyish-brown sandy silt containing frequent flints and CBM.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.36m	Below (1600) Above (1602)
1602	16	Natural subsoil	light-greyish-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent flints and rooting.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (1601)
1700	17	Turf and Topsoil	friable mid grey-brown sandy silt containing moderately frequent angular flints, flint nodules and rooting.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.25m	Above (1701) & (1703)

1701	17	Natural subsoil	compact yellowish- mid brown sandy clay containing patches of angular flint.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (1700); cut by [1702]
1702	17	Cut	Cut for E-W aligned land drain, unexcavated	L: > 20.25m x W: > 0.22m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1701); Filled by (1703)
1703	17	Fill	Stony fill of land drain [1702] abundant flints set within a mid brown-grey sandy clay matrix.	L: > 20.25m x W: > 0.22m x D: > N/A	Below (1700); fill of [1702]
1800	18	Turf and topsoil	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.18m	Above (1801), (1804), (1806), (1808)
1801	18	Modified Subsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.09m	Below (1800) Cut by [1803], [1805], [1807]
1802	18	Natural subsoil	compact mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (1801)
1803	18	cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 11.5m x W: > 0.21m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1801) Filled by (1804)
1804	18	Fill	Fill of land drain [1803] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 11.5m x W: > 0.21m x D: > N/A	Below (1800); Fill of [1803]
1805	18	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1801) Filled by (1806)
1806	18	Fill	Fill of land drain [1805] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Below (1800); Fill of [1805]
1807	18	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1801) Filled by (1808)
1808	18	Fill	Fill of land drain [1807] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Below (1800); Fill of [1807]

			yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.		
1900	19	Turf and topsoil	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent angular flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.12m	Above (1901), (1904), (1906),
1901	19	Modified Subsoil	mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints and CBM.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.19m	Below (1900) Cut by [1903], [1905]
1902	19	Natural subsoil	compact mid- brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (1901)
1903	19	cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.22m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1901) Filled by (1904)
1904	19	Fill	Fill of land drain [1903] rounded and angular flint pebbles.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.32m x D: > N/A	Below (1900); Fill of [1903]
1905	19	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned E-W	L: > 2.24m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Cuts (1901) Filled by (1906)
1906	19	Fill	Fill of land drain [1905] rounded and angular flint pebbles.	L: > 2.24m x W: > 0.32m x D: > N/A	Below (1900); Fill of [1905]
2000	20	Turf and topsoil	mid-grey-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent angular flints and flint nodules.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.3m	Above (2001)
2001	20	Natural subsoil	firm mid brown-yellow sandy clay containing patches of flint throughout.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2000)
2100	21	Turf and Topsoil	mid-grey-brown sandy silt and turf with frequent flint nodules.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.2m	Above (2101)
2101	21	Subsoil	mid to light grey-brown sandy silt containing frequent flints and CBM.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.1m	Below (2100) Above (2102)
2102	21	Natural subsoil	compact mid brown-yellow sandy clay containing frequent patches of flints throughout.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2101)
2103	VOID – Natural Variation within (2102)				

2104	VOID – Natural Variation within (2102)				
2105	VOID – Natural Variation within (2102)				
2106	VOID – Natural Variation within (2102)				
2107	VOID – Natural Variation within (2102)				
2108	VOID – Natural Variation within (2102)				
2200	22	Turf and Topsoil	friable grey sandy clay silt containing moderately frequent angular flints, flint nodules and CBM.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.25m	Above (2201) & (2203)
2201	22	Natural subsoil	compact yellow-grey clay containing patches of angular flint	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2200); cut by [2202]
2202	22	Cut	Cut for SE-NW aligned land drain, unexcavated	L: > 2.25m x W: > 0.25m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2201); Filled by (2203)
2203	22	Fill	Stony fill of land drain [2202] abundant flints set within a mid brown-grey sandy clay matrix.	L: > 2.25m x W: > 0.25m x D: > N/A	Below (2200); fill of [2202]
2300	23	Turf and topsoil	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.18m	Above (2301), (2304), (2306), (2308), (2310)
2301	23	Modified Subsoil	dark greyish brown sandy silt containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.09m	Below (2300) Cut by [2303], [2305], [2307], [2309]
2302	23	Natural subsoil	compact mid yellowish-brown sandy clay containing frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2301)
2303	23	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.25m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2301) Filled by (2304)
2304	23	Fill	Fill of land drain [2303] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.25m x D: > N/A	Below (2300); Fill of [2303]

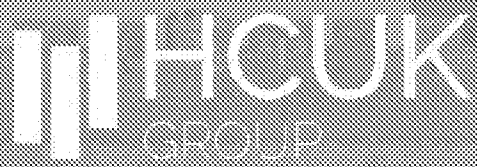
2305	23	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2301) Filled by (2306)
2306	23	Fill	Fill of land drain [2305] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Below (2300); Fill of [2305]
2307	23	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned ESE-WNW	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2301) Filled by (2308)
2308	23	Fill	Fill of land drain [2307] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.27m x D: > N/A	Below (2300); Fill of [2307]
2309	23	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned NNW-SSE	L: > 7m x W: > 0.24m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2301) Filled by (2310)
2310	23	Fill	Fill of land drain [2309] rounded and sub-rounded flint pebbles set within a yellowish brown sandy clay matrix.	L: > 7m x W: > 0.24m x D: > N/A	Below (2300); Fill of [2309]
2400	24	Turf and topsoil	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent angular flints and nodules.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.26m	Above (2401), (2404), (2406),
2401	24	Modified Subsoil	mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.1m	Below (2400) Cut by [2403], [2405]
2402	24	Natural subsoil	compact mid- brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2401)
2403	24	cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned NW-SE	L: > 3.4m x W: > 0.24m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2401) Filled by (2404)
2404	24	Fill	Fill of land drain [2403] rounded and angular flint pebbles.	L: > 3.4m x W: > 0.24m x D: > N/A	Below (2400); Fill of [2403]

2405	24	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.21m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2401) Filled by (2406)
2406	24	Fill	Fill of land drain [2405] rounded and angular flint pebbles.	L: > 1.8m x W: > 0.21m x D: > N/A	Below (2400); Fill of [2405]
2500	25	Turf and topsoil	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent angular flints and nodules.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.13m	Above (2501), cut by [2503]
2501	25	Modified Subsoil	mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.13m	Below (2500) Above (2502)
2502	25	Natural subsoil	compact mid- brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2501)
2503	25	Cut	Modern Geo test pit	L: > 2m x W: > 1m x D: > 0.7	Cuts (2500) Filled by (2504)
2504	25	Fill	Back Fill of [2503]	L: > 2m x W: > 1m x D: > 0.7	Fill of [2503]
2600	26	Turf and topsoil	mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.13m	Above (2601), (2603)
2601	26	Natural subsoil	compact mid- brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2600) Cut by [2602]
2602	26	Cut	Cut for three parallel plough scars	L: > 6.5m x W: > 0.06m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2601) Filled by (2603)
2603	26	Fill	Fill of plough scars [2602] mid-dark brown clay silt	L: > 6.5m x W: > 0.06m x D: > N/A	Below (2600); Fill of [2602]
2700	27	Turf and topsoil	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent angular flints and nodules.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.2m	Above (2701), (2704), (2706),
2701	27	Modified Subsoil	mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.06m	Below (2700) Cut by [2703], [2705]

2702	27	Natural subsoil	compact mid- brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2701)
2703	27	cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned NW-SE	L: > 2.2m x W: > 0.21m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2701) Filled by (2704)
2704	27	Fill	Fill of land drain [2403] rounded and angular flint pebbles.	L: > 3.4m x W: > 0.21m x D: > N/A	Below (2700); Fill of [2703]
2705	27	Cut	Linear cut for a stone filled land drain aligned N-S	L: > 2.8m x W: > 0.24m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2701) Filled by (2706)
2706	27	Fill	Fill of land drain [2405] rounded and angular flint pebbles.	L: > 2.8m x W: > 0.24m x D: > N/A	Below (2700); Fill of [2705]
2800	28	Turf and topsoil	mid to light greyish brown sandy silt containing very frequent flints.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > 0.25m	Above (2801), (2803)
2801	28	Natural subsoil	compact mid- brownish yellow sandy clay containing frequent flint inclusions.	L: > 50m x W: > 1.8m x D: > N/A	Below (2800) Cut by [2802]
2802	28	Cut	Cut for two parallel plough scars	L: > 6.8m x W: > 0.06m x D: > N/A	Cuts (2801) Filled by (2803)
2803	28	Fill	Fill of plough scars [2802] mid-dark brown clay silt	L: > 6.8m x W: > 0.06m x D: > N/A	Below (2800); Fill of [2802]

Archaeology England

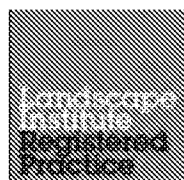
APPENDIX II: Written Scheme of Investigation



Written Scheme of Investigation: Archaeological Evaluation Trial Trenching

Land at Ford Road,
Arundel,
West Sussex,
BN18 9ES

HCUK Group is a multi-disciplinary environmental practice offering expert advice in archaeology, heritage, landscape, arboriculture, and planning. It began life in 2010 as Heritage Collective LLP, before becoming Heritage Collective UK Limited in 2014. In the coming years diversification saw the addition of Archaeology Collective, Landscape Collective and Planning Collective, before all strands came together to be branded under a single umbrella: HCUK Group, based on the acronym for the original company. A home working company since the beginning, we are pleased to employ a talented workforce of consultants and support staff, who are on hand to advise our clients.



Project Number: 7596A

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Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Lidar plot of site area showing ridge and furrow in the eastern field

Fig. 3 Proposed Trench Location Plan

Fig. 4 Proposed Trench Location Plan overlaid on the Masterplan

1. Introduction

Project Background

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by James Meek of HCUK Group on behalf of Esquire Developments. It details a scheme of archaeological evaluation to be carried out on Land at Ford Road, Arundel, West Sussex BN18 9ES (centred on NGR TQ 00652 06264; Figure 1). The Site presently comprises a series of fields south of existing development on the southern side of Arundel. The fields are presently used for pasture.
- 1.2 A planning application (AB/135/20/OUT) was submitted to Arun District Council for *"Outline application with some matters reserved (except for access) for the development of 90 dwellings & associated amenity land, including land allocated for a community building & for a community allotment."* The application also notes that it affects the setting of listed buildings and the character and appearance of the Arundel Conservation Area (Figure 1).
- 1.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment was submitted in support of the application by Savills¹. Following consultation with the Archaeological advisor to the local planning authority (James Kenney) the following response was provided: *"The site seems to contain nothing of such archaeological interest that either development should be refused or predetermination field evaluation should be required. However, it lies in a location, on the very edge of the flood-plain of the Arun, that should be expected to have concentrated activity in the later prehistoric and Roman periods - and indeed the general archaeological record contains evidence of discoveries that tend to confirm this. In the circumstances it would be appropriate to impose a standard archaeology condition on any grant of planning permission, the intention being to secure a programme of trial trenching prior to development in order to identify significant archaeological deposits that might be present and to implement appropriate measures for their preservation, i.e. a version of ARC1 as follows:*
- No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. (James Kenny, Archaeology advisor, 11/01/2021).*
- 1.4 Planning permission has subsequently been granted for the development including the above recommended condition attached as No 38. This written scheme of

¹ Savills 2021

investigation (WSI) addresses part of the condition but it cannot be fully discharged until the programme of archaeological works proposed in this document are agreed and carried out (including all reporting and archive compilation).

- 1.5 The WSI has been guided in its composition by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019), Standard and guidance for the archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2020), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) issued by Historic England (Historic England 2015) and adheres to paragraphs 189, and 194-195 of the procedural document National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

Geology and Topography

- 1.6 The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the underlying bedrock geology as London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand. This is overlain by superficial depositions of Head - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel over the central part of the site area.
- 1.7 The Site area is roughly 10.3ha in size covering three agricultural fields that were used for pasture at the time of the site visit, although the western field has obviously been used as arable recently. They are separated by mature hedge boundaries. The is located on a south / southeast facing slope running down from approximately 27m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the northwestern corner to around 3.5m AOD at the southeastern corner.
- 1.8 A site visit was undertaken on 16/02/2022 by James Meek, Director (Archaeology) HCUK Group to observe the present layout of the site, access and any constraints. The Site is bounded to the south by a minor road which forms its full southern edge. Ford Road forms the eastern boundary. To the north lies residential development on the southern side of Arundel, including an area of allotments (forming the indentation in the northern boundary), a public garden to the northeast and an area of land in different ownership in the very northeastern corner. The western boundary is formed by an existing field boundary.
- 1.9 To the east of the site, beyond Ford Road lies the River Arun, with low lying fields and drainage on either side. The majority of the proposed development area lies on the sloping ground above the flood plain.
- 1.10 Access into the site area is possible from the southern boundary, although a number of overhead cables were noted along the southern boundary following the road alignment, with two offshoots heading to the north along the western side of the site and just to the east of the central field boundary. These will be constraints to any archaeological evaluation in these areas. The southern part of the field,

where it is most low-lying, is also quite waterlogged which may make trenching difficult. The following photographs provide an overview of the site area.



Photo 1: View west along southern boundary of site showing overhead cables



Photo 2: View northwest across western field



Photo 3: View north across western field showing field gate, field boundary and overhead cables



Photo 4: Gateway and overhead cable sand pole showing the junction cable heading northeast



Photo 5: View east across eastern field showing gateway and ground sloping down towards River Arun



Photo 6: View north through eastern field towards Arundel and showing alignment of overhead cables



Photo 7: View north across eastern field showing Arundel on the hill above, including the castle

Archaeological and Historic Background

- 1.11** As noted above an archaeological desk-based assessment has already been prepared for the site by Savills. The summary of the report is reproduced below to place the site in its archaeological context:

"The Site contains two non-designated heritage assets, of potentially prehistoric to medieval date. A further 178 heritage assets, dating from the prehistoric to modern periods, are recorded within the wider study area. The Site also lies adjacent to the northern boundary of the Tortington Augustinian Priory and ponds, including part of the priory precinct Scheduled Monument. The Scheduled Monument also forms part of a wider Archaeological Notification Area.

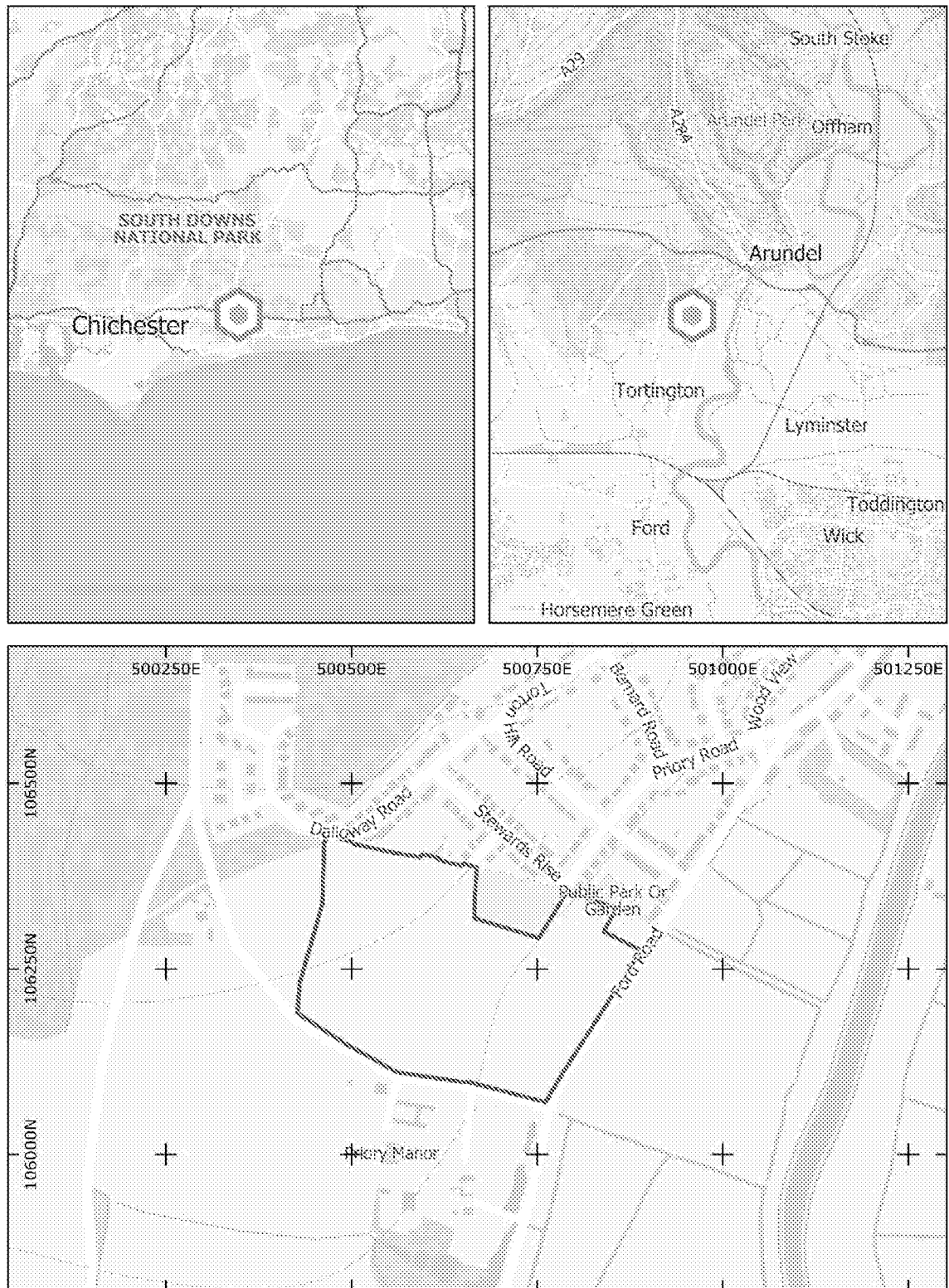
"The results of research from data held at the HER, as well as cartographic and online archive sources, suggests a high potential for encountering remains of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date within the Site, and negligible potential for remains of Anglo-Saxon date. Any surviving remains within the Site are likely to be of low/local significance at most." Savills 2021

- 1.12** As part of the preparation of this written scheme of investigation a review of Lidar data for the site area has been undertaken to determine if any archaeological features might be present in the area that have as yet not been identified (Figure

2). The results of this review has indicated that earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow in the eastern field do survive, as indicated within the desk-based assessment based from aerial photography review.

1.13 No ridge and furrow is visible along the eastern edge of the site, and it is suggested that this started to fall within the more regularly flooded area of the fields and was not cultivated.

1.14 The western field has been clearly subject to a significant amount of modern ploughing and no indications of ridge and furrow survive.



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Figure 2: Lidar plot of site area showing ridge and furrow in the eastern field

2. Aims and Objectives

Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment has highlighted the potential for prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval archaeology within the Site. The nature of any such remains for the prehistoric and Romano-British periods is presently unknown, although for the medieval period it is anticipated to be remains associated with open fields surrounding Tortington Priory.

2.2 Archaeological research topics are identified within the South East Research Framework (SERF)² for these periods and the following may be applicable to this site (this list is not exhaustive and merely provides some potential themes):

- ✦ Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age Periods:
 - i. Settlements and settlement distribution;
 - ii. Technology and material culture;
 - iii. Society, social identity and social change
- ✦ Roman Period:
 - i. From the Iron Age to Roman Britain;
 - ii. Rural settlement;
 - iii. Landscape
- ✦ Medieval Period:
 - i. Archaeological, environmental and finds evidence;
 - ii. The ecclesiastical context;
 - iii. Communications and landscape.

2.3 These research aims will be revised as necessary both during and after fieldwork in consultation with the Archaeological Officer of Chichester District council in his capacity as archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. The findings of the fieldwork with regards to dating, phasing, and evidence of different uses of the site will be key to informing these aims.

² <https://www.kent.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/south-east-research-framework>

Evaluation Aims and Objectives

2.4 The general aims of the archaeological evaluation are:

- ✧ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains;
- ✧ To record the character, date, location, and preservation of any archaeological remains on Site; and
- ✧ To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological deposits or remain on site.

2.5 The specific aims of the investigation are:

- ✧ To excavate at least 28 trenches to expose the surface of any underlying archaeological horizon or the natural ground;
- ✧ To clean the base and representative sections of the trenches and record them in both plan and representative section;
- ✧ To partially excavate any identified archaeological features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and where possible date; and
- ✧ To inform the need (or otherwise) for any future archaeological works on the site by means of an illustrated report.

2.6 The objectives of the project are:

- ✧ To undertake the archaeological evaluation to provide further information prior to the construction of the proposed development;
- ✧ To undertake work in accordance with national best practice and guidelines;
- ✧ To archaeologically record any deposits, features or structures of significance);
- ✧ To analyse any remains with reference to the existing documentary evidence for historical development and land use;
- ✧ To produce a written account to include: summary, site description, deposit descriptions, deposit levels (relative to Ordnance Datum) and conclusions;
- ✧ To disseminate the findings of the work in an illustrated report, integrating the findings of the archaeological evaluation to produce as comprehensive a record as possible; and
- ✧ Provide an ordered archive.



Figure 3: Proposed trench location plan
Overhead cables dotted lines in bright blue

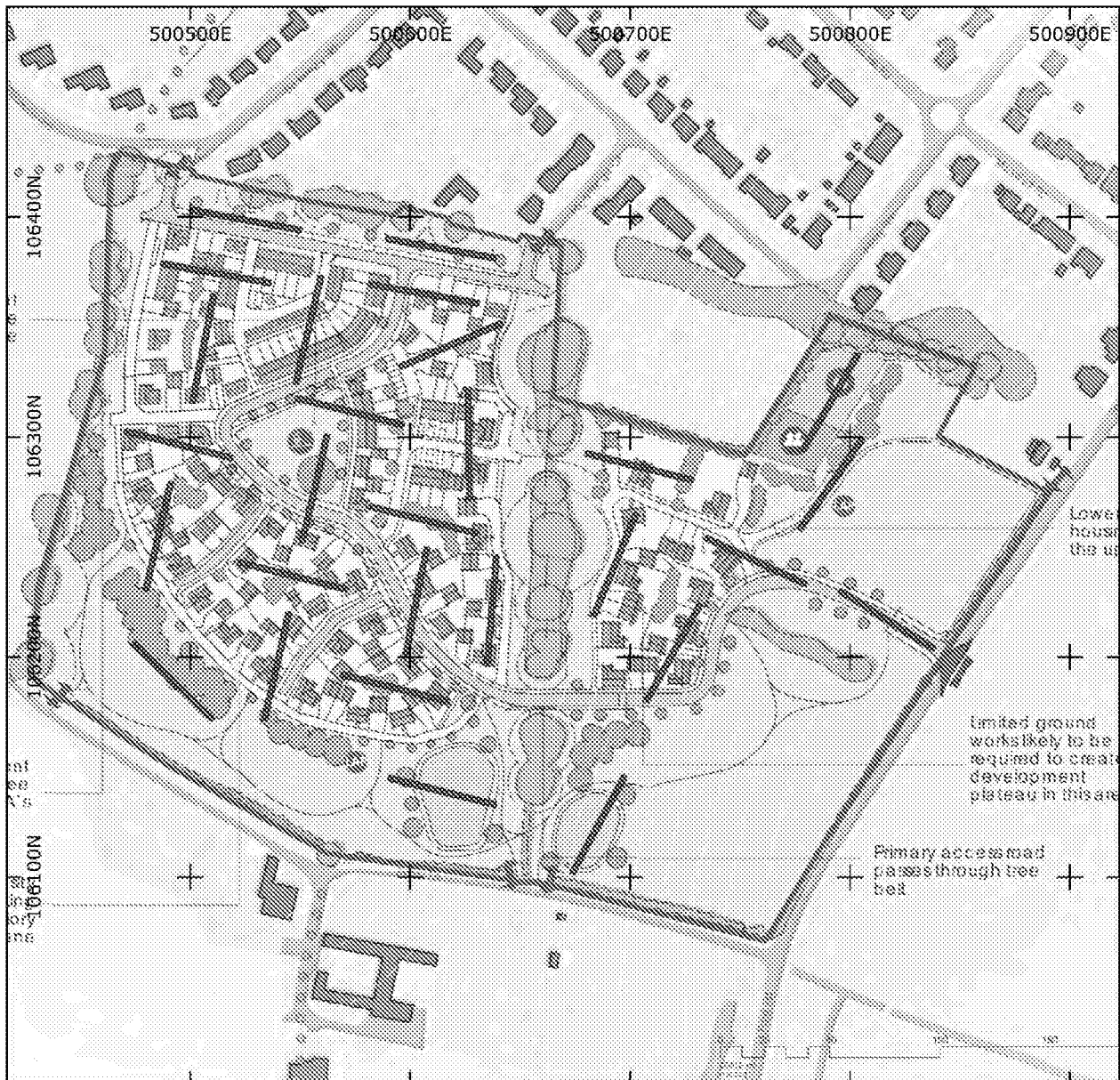


Figure 4: Proposed trench location plan overlaid on Masterplan

3. Methodology

Trial Trench Evaluation

- 3.1 The site area is approximately 10.2ha in size. It is proposed that a sample of randomly placed trenches will be investigated across the site. At this stage due to the lack of known archaeology in the area, a sample of 2.5% of the area is proposed to be investigated through trial trenching. This is equivalent to 28 trial trenches of a size 50m x 1.8m in size (Figure 3). This percentage has been chosen as it enables a denser targeting of the proposed development areas as based on the most recent proposed masterplan for the development, actually providing a higher percentage sample of the main areas for development (Figure 4).
- 3.2 It should be noted at the outset that the initial trial trench evaluation is the first stage of archaeological fieldwork required at the site. The results of the evaluation will determine if any further archaeological works will be required. This could be in the form of more detailed excavation; areas of strip, map and sample; or a watching brief. These are explained in more detail at the glossary at the end of this WSI. Additional WSIs are likely to need to be prepared in the event of significant archaeological remains being identified.
- 3.3 The provisional trench plan (Figure 3) proposes locations for 28 trenches, avoiding putting any beneath overhead cables. This leaves an additional 100m x 1.8m of trenching to be held in contingency if areas of archaeology are recorded in other trenches where additional areas might be opened to provide a better understanding of the archaeology of the site. Other constraints may become apparent which may mean that some trenches will need to be moved slightly, for example tree root protection zones.
- 3.4 All trenches would be excavated within the Site using a mechanical excavator equipped with a flat bladed, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological direction.
- 3.5 Machine excavation will extend down to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural undisturbed ground, whichever is uppermost. This will be monitored by a qualified field archaeologist. The only occasion where the use of a toothed bucket will be accepted is where large obstructions such as concrete bases need to be extracted and once this has been completed, the toothless bucket will be refitted.
- 3.6 Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded

both in plan and section. At this stage it is intended to only partially excavate features so as to ascertain their extent, form, function and if possible date. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features will be investigated by hand and all features will be recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench will be recorded in full. The sampling strategy will be employed in order to fully understand the archaeological results, however, typically, this will mean:

- ✧ Sections are cleaned sufficient to determine the layers and any cut features/structures present. This information is critical to understanding the depth at which significant archaeological remains are encountered. This information is pertinent as it can be compared with information about impact depth of the proposed development;
- ✧ Linear features (ditches) should usually be sampled using a x1m slot;
- ✧ Discrete anomalies are normally sectioned (50% sample);
- ✧ If areas of complex, inter-cutting remains are encountered, the recovery of datable material and a detailed plan of the remains may be sufficient, investigation within a trench may be counter-productive; and
- ✧ Information of geo-archaeological deposits and environmental remains (e.g. waterlogged plants) should also be sought at this stage.

3.7 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation in situ, excavation will cease. A site meeting of HCUK Group Ltd, the archaeological contractor, the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council, and client will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.

3.8 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Code of Conduct as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Accordingly, the project team will abide by the CIfA's code of approved practice.

Finds

3.9 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or (if appropriate), a representative sample may be collected and retained.

- 3.10 All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council.
- 3.11 Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 3.12 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 3.13 All pottery and other finds where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code and context number. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the local museum.
- 3.14 The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive at the appropriate museum. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the local museum. This will be either the Arundel Museum or Worthing Museum and Art Gallery. The relevant procedure for the deposition of archaeological archives will be followed.
- 3.15 All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the coroner by the finder within 14 days of discovery.
- 3.16 Any human remains will be left in situ, covered, and protected. If removal is essential, it can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the Excavation and post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains³ and the Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains⁴ as set out by the CIfA.
- 3.17 Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation *Conservation Guideline No. 2*⁵. Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections⁶ and the current CIfA guidelines⁷ will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, First Aid for Finds⁸. Any

3 Mckinley & Roberts 2003..

4 Brickley & Mckinley 2004.

5 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1983

6 Museums and Galleries Commission 1992.

7 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020.

8 Leigh, Watkinson & Neal 1998.

necessary, conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

Environmental Sampling

3.18 Environmental sampling during the evaluation will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with Historic England guidelines⁹ and our internal policy. Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ✧ Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'float' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues;
- ✧ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples;
- ✧ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub- samples from bulk samples;
- ✧ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone;
- ✧ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples;
- ✧ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis; and
- ✧ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

3.19 All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary analyses by an environmental specialist.

3.20 Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

Scientific Dating

3.21 Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

⁹ English Heritage 2011.

- ✧ Dendrochronological analysis from timbers;
- ✧ C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or;
- ✧ monolith samples; and
- ✧ Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

Recording System

- 3.22** Prior to the commencement of site works relevant museum (Arundel or Worthing) should be contacted in order to inform them that an archaeological archive will be prepared and so that an accession number can be provided by the museum. This will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.
- 3.23** The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual¹⁰. Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide¹¹.
- 3.24** A site location plan at an appropriate scale will be prepared by showing investigation area and development site in relation to surrounding locality.
- 3.25** This will be supplemented by a detailed plan, also at an appropriate scale, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the overall site boundary.
- 3.26** Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.
- 3.27** The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- 3.28** Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.

¹⁰ Museum of London Archaeology, 1994.

¹¹ Museum of London Archaeological Service. 1994.

- 3.29 Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 3.30 At least one section of the test pits will be drawn or a representative part, including a profile of the top of the natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc, if the trench has not been fully excavated). Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers of features may be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.
- 3.31 An adequate photographic record will be made of and any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will comprise high resolution digital photography, and must illustrate, in both detail and general context, the principal features and finds discovered. A photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location and direction of shot will accompany the photographic record. The register will be kept on standard forms.

4. Staffing and Programming

Staffing

- 4.1 The project will be managed on behalf of the client by HCUK Group. Full details of the contractor and the specialists likely to be used (who will be a CIfA Registered Organisation), will be provided to the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council once appointed. Summary CVs can be supplied as required.

Programming and Resources

- 4.2 The evaluation works are likely to be undertaken over the summer or autumn of 2022.

Monitoring

- 4.3 The project will be monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by the Archaeological Officer of Chichester District Council in his capacity as archaeological advisor to Arun District Council. HCUK Group will make every effort to allow proper monitoring of the archaeological investigation. Any variations to the brief or this specification will be put in writing and approval sought.
- 4.4 Should the fieldwork take place during the Covid-19 pandemic, effective monitoring of the work may be possible via phone calls, emails (containing photos where appropriate) and/or video Skype meetings from Site.

Access and Safety

- 4.5 Reasonable access to the Site will be arranged for the archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 4.6 Before any site work commences, a full risk assessment document will be produced setting out the site-specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. This risk assessment will take into consideration and identify safe working procedures in light of Covid-19 restrictions. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made:

- 4.7 All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 4.8 No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. No excavations will be undertaken below 1.2m depth as a maximum, but this may be less where ground conditions indicate less stability.
- 4.9 All site staff and site visitors will adhere to the Principle 5 of the CIfA (2019) Code of conduct; 'All accredited members and Registered Organisations have a duty of care to employees, colleagues and volunteers' and Rule 5.2; 'A member shall give due regard to the requirements of health and safety legislation relating to employees or to other persons potentially affected by their archaeological activities'.

5. Reporting, Archiving and Dissemination

Project Specific Reporting Requirements

5.1 A formal report on the results of the archaeological evaluation will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to Annex 2 of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation¹² and will include:

- ✧ Non-technical summary (abstract);
- ✧ Introductory statements and site background;
- ✧ The aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigation;
- ✧ A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during the investigation, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if appropriate;
- ✧ Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary;
- ✧ A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports;
- ✧ A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance;
- ✧ An index of the contents and location of the archive;
- ✧ Sources consulted;
- ✧ A copy of the WSI; and
- ✧ A copy of the OASIS record sheet.

5.2 The report will be submitted to the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council for comment within three months of completion of the fieldwork. Following approval, a digital copy of the report will be sent to the client. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, one digital copy (PDF file) of the report will be submitted to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record within six months of completion of the report.

¹² Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020b.

5.3 Provisions will be made for post-excavation assessment of the results should significant archaeological remains be encountered. Following completion of the fieldwork, discussions will be held with the archaeology advisor to Arun District Council on the appropriateness or need for post-excavation assessment and subsequent. The archaeological contractor will retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.

5.4 Any information deposited in the Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

Archive

5.5 The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs, and other site material during excavation.

5.6 The site archive will be organised in accordance with CIfA's (2020b) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives¹³ and any guidance provided in the procedures for the deposition of archaeological archives prepared by the relevant museum (Arundel or Worthing).

5.7 On completion of the finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer, transferring title of the finds to the appropriate local repository.

5.8 The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in Appendix 2 of the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment - The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide¹⁴. It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn, and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary, and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

5.9 United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage¹⁵ will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the receiving museum.

¹³ Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2020b

¹⁴ Historic England 2015.

¹⁵ Walker, K 1990.

- 5.10 Pursuant to these agreements, the archive will be presented to the appropriate local repository within six months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the LPA). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.
- 5.11 The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.
- 5.12 The recipient museum shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights Regulation 2003.

Dissemination

- 5.13 A fully illustrated report will be submitted for approval to the archaeological advisor of Arun District Council
- 5.14 Following submission and approval of the report:
- * One bound and one digital copy of the report will be submitted to the LPA. The report will include the findings of the investigation as detailed above;
 - * One digital copy of the report will be provided to the West Sussex Historic Environment Record;
 - * The archive will be prepared as detailed above and will include two bound copies of the report;
 - * The (on-line) OASIS form will be completed for the project and the summary sheet included within the report.

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7. Terminology and the Archaeological Process

1. The text below provides further information on the standard forms of archaeological process that are undertaken. The initial text explains the different archaeological methodologies and their stage in the mitigation process.

A Initial Assessment

2. Typically an initial archaeological desk-based assessment would be prepared for the site. An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment – uses existing information on known archaeological remains, original documentary research, aerial photographic and other sources to determine the extent of known archaeology within the Site area and assess the potential for as yet unidentified remains to be present.
3. The aim of the assessment is to provide a better understanding of the potential archaeological implications of proposed development. It determines the scope of further archaeological works that might be required at an archaeological site, whether in the form of evaluation or subsequent mitigation.
4. ***A desk-based assessment has already been prepared for this site by Savills.***

B Intrusive Evaluation (Trial trenching)

5. Intrusive Evaluation – This is the opening of archaeological trial trenches within a proposed development area to discover if any archaeology is present. The process involves opening the ground to physically reveal and investigate below ground archaeology. Trenches are typically opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The trenches are lowered in carefully excavated spits down onto the top of underlying archaeology or the underlying natural geology, whichever is reached first.

6. Once the trench has been opened, they are cleaned using hand tools and any archaeology revealed and a sample of features will then be subject to investigation to recover more information on the date, state of preservation, character and significance of any remains present. It also provides information on the depth below ground of archaeology revealed and the depths of any features that have been sample excavated.
7. If an intrusive trial trench archaeological evaluation indicates archaeology is present in a particular area this may lead to a mitigation strategy. Typically the evaluation report would lead the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority to recommend further courses of mitigation (typically excavation or watching brief).
8. If no archaeology is revealed it may be that further archaeological work is not required, but this cannot be guaranteed.

C Archaeological Excavation:

9. Archaeological excavation typically involves an open area strip of defined parts of the development area where the presence of significant archaeological remains have been confirmed.
10. The site strip is typically done using mechanical excavators fitted with toothless buckets and constantly supervised by archaeologists. The area would be stripped down onto the top of archaeological deposits and then the archaeological deposits would be fully investigated (excavated and sampled) using a team of archaeologists. The excavation would use the results of the trial trench evaluation to define extents of the archaeological remains and therefore the areas of excavation. Whereas the trial trench evaluation merely samples and gets an indication of the archaeological remains, excavation will usually record all archaeological remains, recovering all finds, taking environmental samples, taking material suitable for dating and detailed record through drawn, photographic and written records of everything revealed.
11. The definition of an archaeological excavation is a programme of intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land or underwater. The records made

and artefacts recovered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design. This means that further study and research of objects, samples and other archaeological artefacts will require further funding to allow the full report to be collated.

12. The size of a site, the significance of the archaeology and the density of archaeological features will all have a bearing on the duration of this fieldwork, the size of the team and the extent of further analysis and publication. Full excavation can be costly and is time consuming. The main impact on the proposed development will be the duration of the programmes of on-site fieldwork. Once an archaeological site area is excavated and has been confirmed as completed by the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority, development can then continue with the work for the reporting phase being undertaken away from the archaeological site area and having no bearing on the development programme

D Archaeological Watching Brief:

13. Where archaeological remains are identified of low significance, where they are very dispersed or the potential still remains for hitherto unidentified remains to be present, then an archaeological watching brief during development may be the most appropriate form of mitigation.
14. A watching brief should start during the initial groundworks at a site (e.g. soil-stripping phase of a development), and when the development is ongoing where there remains a potential for archaeological remains to be exposed, damaged or destroyed by the groundworks. This involves the presence of one or more archaeologists on-site to observe and identify any archaeological remains. The archaeologists would record any less-significant remains found.
15. If significant remains are identified then further archaeological works may be required, potentially further stages of archaeological excavation. Such works could involve delays in the development, unless a rolling programme of works is built into your schedule to allow for this possibility.

16. Watching briefs can be required during the duration of the project during on all soil movement or only on an occasional basis, this will be determined during the preparation of specific written schemes of investigation.

E Post excavation works:

17. Following any archaeological fieldwork a report on the results would be prepared. It is standard for initial stages of work, such as trial trench evaluation to be reported on immediately upon completion. The information from these is then used to determine the scope of future mitigation works required.
18. Where archaeological excavation has been undertaken there is a two stage process for reporting once the fieldwork is completed.
19. Post-excavation Assessment Report: This would summarise the findings of the excavation, quantify the records and material recovered (artefacts and ecofacts) and determine the significance of the remains revealed. This assessment report would enable full costs for the main stage of post-excavation analysis and reporting, appropriate publication and archive to be determined.
20. Main reporting, publication and archive: Based on the assessment the main stage of reporting would enable an appropriately detailed analysis of all records and material recovered from the archaeological site. It would include the production of a publication report on the results for wider dissemination. This could include short or long notes or detailed articles in journals through to monographs (standalone publications).



Archaeology England Limited
Main Office, Unit D11.6 Treforest Industrial Estate
Bridgend, Ceredigion, SA31 3YB



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