

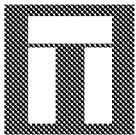
Land at Wings Nursery Lidsey Road Woodgate Wessex Sussex

Archaeological Evaluation



Planning Ref: AL/20/21/PL
Ref: 247740.03
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wessexarchaeology



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Thakeham Partnerships Limited ('the client') to carry out an archaeological evaluation on a parcel of land measuring 2.7 hectares, located at Wings Nursery, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex, PO20 3SU, centred on NGR 493720 104432.

The evaluation was requested by the archaeological advisor for Arun District Council as part of the planning application for a residential development of 71 new dwellings with associated access arrangements, sustainable drainage measures, public spaces, landscaping and associated works (Planning ref AL/20/21/PL).

A total of 22 evaluation trenches were excavated across the proposed development area, 6 of which had to either be shortened or moved due to on site constraints.

The majority of the trenches were blank, with only Trenches 8 and 19 providing archaeological activity. This activity took the form of an undated field boundary ditch present in Trench 8 and a large probable tree throw in Trench 19. This tree throw produced pottery dating to the Bronze Age along with burnt clay and flint.

The archaeological evaluation also revealed evidence of truncation caused by the erection and subsequent demolition of hardstanding and associated buildings that relate to the former use of the development area as a plant nursery.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 31st August and 3rd September 2021.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Thakeham Partnerships Limited, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Megan Green. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of the archaeological advisor, who monitored the project for Arun District Council, and to BPH for their cooperation and help on site.



Lidsey Road Woodgate

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Thakeham Partnerships Limited ('the client'), to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.7 ha parcel of land located at Wings Nursery, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, PO20 3SU, the evaluation area is centred on NGR 493720 104432 (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.1.2 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing property of Wings House and the erection of 71 new dwellings, with associated access arrangements, sustainable drainage measures, public spaces, landscaping and associated works.
- 1.1.3 A planning application (AL/20/21/PL) submitted to Arun District Council, was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relate to archaeological investigation.

ARC1

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.

- 1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The archaeological advisor to Arun District Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 1.1.5 The evaluation comprising 22 trial trenches was undertaken between the 31st August and 3rd September 2021.

1.2 Scope of the report

- 1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.
- 1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

- 1.3.1 The evaluation area is located is located 2km west of Barnham and 800m north of Lidsey. The site comprises a single large rectangular field with a single large building and a nursery building on the eastern boundary of the site. The site is bounded to the west by additional nursery buildings, to the south by residential development, to the east by Lidsey Road and



additional residential development and to the north by undeveloped fields and the Prince of Wales Inn.

- 1.3.2 Existing ground levels relatively flat, with a faint slope from a high of 10m OD in the southwest corner of the site to a low of 8m OD in the northeast corner of the site.
- 1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation, with superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits; sand, silt and clay (British Geological Survey 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The archaeological and historical background was briefly assessed as part of the production of the WSI, with the assessment considering the recorded historic environment resource within 0.5 km of the proposed development. A summary of the results is presented below, with relevant entry numbers from the West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) included. Additional sources of information are referenced, as appropriate

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

- 2.2.1 No previous investigations have been undertaken in relation to the proposed development

2.3 Archaeological and historical context

- 2.3.1 A total of four monument records were present within 500 m of the site. The earliest record was the site of a former chapel at Lidsey to the south of the site (HER: MWS5839). The chapel was constructed by 1282 AD and fell out of use by 1583 AD, with the services held there at least until 1544 AD.
- 2.3.2 Two post-medieval farmsteads are recorded either side of Lidsey Road to the south of the site. Headhone Farm, previously *Hedehone*, was recorded to the east of Lidsey Road (HER: MWS8025), while Headphone Farm is recorded to the west (HER: MWS11289).
- 2.3.3 Finally, Woodgate Brick Company, an early 20th century brickworks, was established to the east of the site in the late 1930s. The brickworks were had been replaced by a caravan park by 1977 (1977 Ordnance Survey Map).
- 2.3.4 The cartographic evidence shows the site located within undeveloped fields to the south of the small settlement of woodgate, with the West Coastway rail line already constructed to the north and the Prince of Wales Inn already established (1876 Ordnance Survey Map). The area remained largely unchanged until the 1937 Ordnance Survey Map, with the exception of the 1897 map which shows a trackway directly south of the site and a label of Nursery, although both of these were not present on the 1912 map which could indicate they were temporary or were present throughout but not recorded.
- 2.3.5 The 1837 map shows considerable development to the north and east of the site, the appearance of the aforementioned brickworks shows as 'Brick Field' with a quarry pit in the eastern end of the field, and minor development to the south of the site. The development continued in the 1977 Ordnance Survey map, with the site now labelled as 'Wings and multiple large nursery buildings constructed to the west and southwest of the site and a sawmill top the southeast.



- 2.3.6 In addition to the identified resources the archaeology advisor to Arun District Council identified the site as lying with a part of the West Sussex coastal plan that has modern archaeological work has demonstrated to have been densely settled since the later prehistoric period, with the site in particular lying on a narrow north south strip of land that formed a peninsula with Lidsey at its southern point that would previously have been a significant feature in the landscape and may have been a focus point of settlement activity. The site itself is located within the southern extent of a West Sussex Archaeological Notification Area which is identified as a '*Multi-Period Site dating to between the Mesolithic Period and the early 20th Century, Aldingbourne*' although the precise reasoning for this designation in this area is unclear.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in compliance with the ClfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a), and *Sussex Archaeology Standards* (WSCC 2019) were to:

- provide information about the archaeological potential of the site; and
- inform either the scope and nature of any further archaeological work that may be required; or the formation of a mitigation strategy (to offset the impact of the development on the archaeological resource); or a management strategy.

3.2 General objectives

- 3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;
- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

3.3 Site-specific objectives

- 3.3.1 Following consideration of the archaeological potential of the site and the regional research framework (South East Research Framework.), site-specific objectives defined in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) were to:

- examine evidence for remains of prehistoric date within the site;
- examine evidence of any Roman remains within the site;
- examine evidence for remains of Saxon date within the site and see if any such remains are linked to the (now disappeared) peninsula the site is thought to occupy;
- examine evidence that any Saxon occupation was settlement or otherwise;



- examine evidence of any remains of Postmedieval and/or modern date that may exist within the site with focus on the previous greenhouses that occupied the site.
- assess the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI, although Trenches 4, 5, 11, 12, 18 and 19 had to be slightly moved because of obstacles such as trees and detected services (**Fig. 1**).
- 4.2.2 22 trial trenches, each measuring 30 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil from machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained, although those from features of modern date (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system. A complete record of excavated features and deposits was made, including plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections) and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid.
- 4.2.7 A Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSTN15 and OSGM15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.



- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 16 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Finds and environmental strategies

- 4.3.1 Strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of finds and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2021). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (Type 2: Appraisal).

4.4 Monitoring

- 4.4.1 The archaeological advisor to Arun District Council monitored the evaluation on behalf of the LPA. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with the client and the archaeological advisor to Arun District Council.

5 STRATIGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 2 of the 22 excavated trial trenches contained archaeological features and deposits. (**Fig. 1**).
- 5.1.2 The uncovered features comprised an undated ditch located in Trench 8 and a probable tree throw in Trench 19.

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

- 5.2.1 The soil sequence observed across site comprised the modern-day topsoil, that had an average thickness of 0.30m, overlying a thick subsoil, which comprised a mid to light yellow orange silty clay, that had an average thickness of 0.25m. This overlaid the natural underlying geology which comprised a reddish orange brickearth, with occasional patches of white clay and manganese flecking.
- 5.2.2 A layer of modern demolition rubble and hardcore, which had formed the base for a former hardstanding and greenhouse relating to the plant nursery which used to occupy part of the site; was recorded within Trenches 4, 18, 19 and 20.

5.3 Archaeological Results

Trench 8

- 5.3.1 Trench 8 was located toward the western edge of the site (**Fig.1**) and the trench measured 29.6m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.65m. Situated toward the western end of the trench was undated ditch **804**. The ditch measured 0.90m in width, 0.55m in depth and ran on a north south alignment across the trench.
- 5.3.2 It was filled with a single deposit of grey silty clay, resulting from silt being deposited in the ditch via water action after the ditch had gone out of use. The ditch is presumably either a field boundary ditch or a disused drainage ditch. (**Plate 1, fig.2a**).



Trench 19

- 5.3.3 Trench 19 was situated toward the south-eastern corner of the evaluation area (**Fig.1**). The trench had to be shortened due to a large pile of concrete being present on site, and subsequently measured 20m in length. The stratigraphy observed within the trench comprised the modern-day topsoil including rubbish and hardcore material relating to the demolished greenhouse, this overlay a thick subsoil comprising a mid-yellowish orange silty clay. This subsequently overlay the underlying natural geology.
- 5.3.4 Observed roughly in the middle of the trench was a feature that has been interpreted as being either a large tree throw or possible pit. The feature **1904** had an irregular shape in plan, measured 4.96 m in length, 1.06 m in width and was shown to have a depth of 0.24 m. (**Plate 2, fig 2b**).
- 5.3.5 The feature was filled with a single deposit of mid to dark grey silty clay from which pottery, fired clay and both burnt and struck flint was recovered. No other features were present within the trench, or Trenches 18 and 20 situated in close proximity to Trench 19.

Blank Trenches

- 5.3.6 The remaining trenches were blank apart from Trenches 4 and 11. Trench 4 (**Plate 3**) had a modern tree throw that was resultant from removing a tree stump. Trench 11 (**Plate 4**) had a Geotech pit present in it.

6 FINDS EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 A very small quantity of finds was recovered from two trenches. The assemblage has been washed and quantified by material type in each context; this information is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1 Quantification of finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt flint	
	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)	No.	Wg (g)
1502			1	29						
1905	5	125			1	227	2	58	2	61
Total	5	125	1	29	1	227	2	58	2	61

6.2 Pottery

- 6.2.1 The pottery has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by broad fabric group (e.g. flint-tempered wares); the presence of identifiable vessel forms and other diagnostic features have been noted. The level of recording accords with the 'basic record', aimed at rapidly characterising an assemblage, and providing a comparative dataset (Barclay et al 2016, section 2.4.5).
- 6.2.2 The five sherds were recovered from tree throw hollow 1904. Four are from a single vessel in a fabric with very common, moderately sorted, fine flint inclusions (mostly smaller than 1 mm but occasionally up to 5 mm). They derive from the rim of a plain jar, characterised by a flattened top, slightly concave neck area and probable convex or globular profile; the walls are 7-8 mm thick. The sherds are in moderate condition, with quite well-finished, but not



burnished, surfaces. The fifth sherd is more abraded and derives from a thicker-walled (15 mm) vessel in a much coarser flint-tempered fabric, with poorly sorted inclusions up to 7 mm in size. The nature of the fabrics, form and wall thickness of these sherds indicate they derive from vessels of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, dated to the period between 1700-1500 BC and approximately 1150 BC in Sussex (Seager Thomas 2008, 29).

6.3 Ceramic building material

- 6.3.1 A single fragment of ceramic tile in a pale orange coarse sandy fabric came from the subsoil in trench 15. It derives from a probable peg tile of medieval or post-medieval date.

6.4 Fired clay

- 6.4.1 A fairly large piece of fired clay was recovered from tree throw hollow 1904. It occurs in a pale orange, fine sandy fabric but retains no indications of original form or function. It is likely that it derives from an oven/hearth or other structure.

6.5 Worked flint

- 6.5.1 This work produced a flake and broken flake from tree throw hollow 1904. The former shows signs of having been removed using hard hammer percussion, while the proximal end of the latter, which contains the most diagnostic characteristics, is missing. Neither flake is sufficiently diagnostic in terms of technology or morphology to provide any comment, beyond saying that they represent undated prehistoric core trimming flakes. Two pieces of burnt, unworked flint were also recovered from this feature.

7 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Summary

- 7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation conducted at land at Wings Nursery, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex provided limited evidence for activity dating to the Bronze Age in the form of a probable tree throw and an undated field boundary ditch.
- 7.1.2 The evaluation also revealed evidence for the heavy truncation of the eastern side of the site caused by the buildings and hardstanding associated with the nursery buildings which used to be present on site.
- 7.1.3 The majority of the area was shown to be devoid of archaeological activity and only the natural underlying geology was observed within the trenches.

7.2 Discussion

- 7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation carried out at land at Wings Nursery, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, West Sussex successfully met the aims and objectives set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2021).
- 7.2.2 The evaluation demonstrated the existence of surviving archaeology dating to both the prehistoric and post medieval periods within the development area albeit in very low quantities. Dated remains were found in the south-eastern corner of the area, but with no evidence for further activity in the surrounding trenches.



8 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury. The Novium, Chichester has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under the accession code **TBC**. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

8.2 Preparation of the archive

Physical archive

- 8.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts and ecofacts, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by NAMED MUSEUM, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site code 247740**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- 01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type
 - 01 files/document cases of paper records

Digital archive

- 8.2.3 The digital archive generated by the project, which comprises born-digital data (eg site records, survey data, databases and spreadsheets, photographs and reports), will be deposited with a Trusted Digital Repository, in this instance the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), to ensure its long-term curation. Digital data will be prepared following ADS guidelines (ADS 2013 and online guidance) and accompanied by metadata.

Finds archive

- 8.2.4 The finds (artefacts and ecofacts) will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by The Novium, Chichester, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).
- 8.2.5 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The finds archive currently comprises the following:

- 00 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type

Documentary archive

- 8.2.6 The physical archive currently includes paper records (site registers only), graphics and artefacts. Born digital data include site records, finds and environmental data, photographs, survey data and reports. Physical and digital records will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales (RCAHMW) and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011).



8.3 Selection strategy

- 8.3.1 It is widely accepted that not all the records and materials (artefacts and ecofacts) collected or created during the course of an archaeological project require preservation in perpetuity. These records and materials will be subject to selection in order to establish what will be retained for long-term curation, with the aim of ensuring that all elements selected to be retained are appropriate to establish the significance of the project and support future research, outreach, engagement, display and learning activities, ie the retained archive should fulfil the requirements of both future researchers and the receiving Museum.
- 8.3.2 The selection strategy, which details the project-specific selection process, is underpinned by national guidelines on selection and retention (Brown 2011, section 4) and generic selection policies (SMA 1993; Wessex Archaeology's internal selection policy) and follows ClfA's *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. It should be agreed by all stakeholders (Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists, external specialists, local authority, museum) and fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.3 In this instance, given the relatively low level of finds recovery, the selection process has been deferred until after the fieldwork stage was completed. Project-specific proposals for selection are presented below. These proposals are based on recommendations by Wessex Archaeology's internal specialists and external specialists and will be updated in line with any further comment by other stakeholders (museum, local authority). The selection strategy will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 8.3.4 Any material not selected for retention may be used for teaching or reference collections by Wessex Archaeology.

Finds

- 8.3.5 Pottery (five sherds). Middle Bronze Age date, including vessel rim. Retain all.
- 8.3.6 Ceramic building material (one piece). Undiagnostic, of medieval or post-medieval date. No potential for further analysis. Do not retain.
- 8.3.7 Fired clay (one piece). Structural fragment, limited potential for further analysis but retain in the first instance and consider in light of further works.
- 8.3.8 Flint (two pieces). Undiagnostic prehistoric material with limited potential for further analysis but retain in the first instance and consider in light of further works.

Documentary records

- 8.3.9 Paper records comprise site registers (other pro-forma site records are digital), drawings and reports (Written Scheme of Investigation, client report). All will be retained and deposited with the project archive.

Digital data

- 8.3.10 The digital data comprise site records (tablet-recorded on site) in spreadsheet format; finds records in spreadsheet format; survey data; photographs; reports. All will be deposited, although site photographs will be subject to selection to eliminate poor quality and duplicated images, and any others not considered directly relevant to the archaeology of the site.
- 8.3.11 Given the very limited results of the fieldwork, it is recommended that only selected digital data are deposited with ADS, an approach commensurate with the scale and significance



of the project. Deposition will involve the uploading of the site report via OASIS only [optional: with selected additional photographs].

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 OASIS

- 8.5.1 An OASIS (online access to the index of archaeological investigations) record (<http://oasis.ac.uk>) has been initiated, with key fields completed (Appendix XX). A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted following approval by the archaeological advisor to Arun district Council on behalf of the LPA. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) ArchSearch catalogue.

9 COPYRIGHT

9.1 Archive and report copyright

- 9.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*.
- 9.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

9.2 Third party data copyright

- 9.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.



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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench No 1		Length 29.10 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.48 m
Easting 493676.6987		Northing 104212.7992		8.60 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
101		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Loose.	0.0– 0.22m
102		Subsoil	Rooted. Light brown loam. Compact.	0.22–0.40m
103		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Some small Flint inclusions and rare chalk. Chalk from 10mm to 80mm.	0.40m+

Trench No 2		Length 29.20 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.53 m
Easting 493717.7466		Northing 104211.4816		8.16 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
201		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Loose.	0.0–0.10m
202		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Compact. Some stones and flint inclusions, including chalk flecks. Chalk continues and increases in size into NAT.	0.10–0.38m
203		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Manganese flecking and large pieces of chalk. 20mm-50mm+	0.38m+

Trench No 3		Length 29 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.50 m
Easting 493745.9977		Northing 104198.4751		7.95 m OD
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
301		Topsoil	Light brown loam heavily rooted. Loose	0.0–0.18m
302		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Rooted. Some flint inclusions. 10mm to 50mm approx.	0.18–0.31m
303		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Some manganese flecking, some chalk, rare.	0.31m+



Trench No 4		Length 23.4m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493772.4494			Northing 104205.4079		7.81 m OD		
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
401		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy loam heavily rooted. Loose. Contaminated with detritus from former greenhouses. Glass, wood, plastic etc.			0.0–0.13m	
402		Hardstanding	Hardcore of various types, binder and a cinder layer at some points. Not uniform in strength.			0.13–0.23m	
403		Subsoil	Dark brown / grey very sandy. Fairly loose in places. Rooted by larger plants. Some flint, stones inclusions. Various sizes. Common.			0.23–0.34m	
404		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Rooted by larger plants, less common than SUB. Manganese flecking., Some uncommon chalk pieces.			0.34m+	
405	FW 406	Cut	Cut of unexcavated modern tree throw				
406	FO 405	Fill	Fill of unexcavated modern tree throw				

Trench No 5		Length 23 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493759.7058			Northing 104185.7075		7.99 m OD		
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
501		Topsoil	Light brown loam heavily rooted. Contains detritus from former greenhouses. Glass, burnt wood plastic etc. Loose.			0.0–0.20m	
502		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Rooted. Compact. Some flint, stones and detritus present.			0.20–0.41m	
503		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. A noticeable strata of chalk pieces to the interface of NAT and SUB. Sized between 10mm and 30mm in the main. Some larger but rare. Manganese flecking and some roots of larger plants, brambles etc.			0.41m+	



Trench No 6		Length 30 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493736.1168			Northing 104168.2638			8.35 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
601		Topsoil	Light brown loam heavily rooted. Loose. Some small Flint inclusions and small stones, none above 20mm			0–0.19m	
602		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Rooted. Compact. Stone and flint inclusions. 20mm-50mm approx.			0.19–0.39m	
603		Natural	Orange brown compact brick earth. Large flint inclusions. Up to 80mm. Rare chalk pieces of 25-55mm in size.			0.39m+	

Trench No 7		Length 29.20 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.42 m	
Easting 493709.6473			Northing 104186.9694			8.54 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
701		Topsoil	Light brown loam, heavily rooted. Loose.			0–0.20m	
702		Subsoil	Light brown loam, rooted.			0.20–0.32m	
703		Natural	Orange brown compact loam. Mottled. small amount of flint inclusions. 10-20mm some flint inclusions go on to the subsoil.			0.32m+	

Trench No 8		Length 29.60 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.65 m	
Easting 493671.1929			Northing 104189.1242			8.52 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
801		Topsoil	Mid to light brown sandy clay with occasional stones as inclusions.			0–0.35m	
802		Subsoil	Mid orangey brown silty clay, occasional stones and chalk nodules as inclusions			0.35–0.55m	
803		Natural	Mid orange brown sandy clay brick earth, occasional patches of darker brown brick earth, frequent manganese flecks			0.55m+	
804	805	Cut of ditch	Linear cur of ditch with steep, concave sides and an u-shaped base. Length: 1.80 m. Depth: 0.50 m.				
805	804	Secondary fill	Mid grey with occasional orange flecks silty clay with occasional natural flints				



Trench No 9		Length 29 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.64 m	
Easting 493973.1085			Northing 104166.0824			8.63 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
901		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Flint inclusions. Large 50mm +. Loose.			0–0.0.30m	
902		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Rooted. Flint inclusions, large 50mm +			0.30–0.55m	
903		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth compact flint inclusions, large 50mm +			0.55m+	

Trench No 10		Length 29 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493704.7487			Northing 104154.2978			8.69 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1001		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0–0.13m	
1002		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Firm. Rooted.			0.13– 0.35m	
1003		Natural	Orange brown mottled loam. Compact. Some flint inclusions. 20mm up to 80mm			0.35m+	

Trench No 11		Length 27.80 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493750.0256			Northing 104169.2930			8.27 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1101		Topsoil	Light brown loam heavily rooted. A very few stone and flint inclusions. Loose.			0.0–0.20m	
1102		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Rooted. Compact. Some chalk and flint inclusions. sizes ranging from10mm-70mm. Rare chalk pieces, small. 10mm-20mm.			0.20–0.37m	
1103		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Manganese flecking. Larger flint and stones, chalk inc.(20mm-40mm)...all rare.			0.37m+	

Trench No 12		Length 28.50 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.55 m	
Easting 493703.7110			Northing 104171.9973			8.50 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1201		Topsoil	Light yellow brown. Loose. Heavily rooted.			0.0–0.20m	
1202		Subsoil	Light yellow brown. Compact. Rare flint inclusions.10-20mm			0.20–0.42m	
1203		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Manganese flecking.			0.42m+	



Trench No 13		Length 29.10 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.55 m	
Easting 493716.8072			Northing 104137.4976			8067 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1301		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0– 0.15m	
1302		Subsoil	Light brown loam. compact. A few flint inclusions. 25mm+			0.15–0.45m	
1303		Natural	Orange brown mottled loam. Compact. Larger flint inclusions but fewer in number than the subsoil.			0.45m+	

Trench No 15		Length 28.40 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.60 m	
Easting 493659.3210			Northing 104096.0193			8.81 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1501		Topsoil	Light brown loam, heavily rooted.			0–.20m	
1502		Subsoil	Light brown loam, medieval pot shard found.			0.20–0.45m	
1503		Natural	Light brown loam, compact, some flint inclusions. 60mm +.			0.45m+	

Trench No 16		Length 29.40 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493685.1226			Northing 104091.3482			8.93 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1601		Topsoil	Rooted, light greyish loam.			0–.20m	
1602		Subsoil	Light grey sandy loam.no inc.			0.20–0.40m	
1603		Natural	Orange brown, mottled, silty clay brickearth.			0.40m+	

Trench No 17		Length 29.30 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493717.0475			Northing 104094.4996			8.76 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1701		Topsoil	Topsoil, light brown loam, heavily rooted.			0–.0.20m	
1702		Subsoil	Subsoil, light brown loam.			0.20–0.40m	
1703		Natural	Natural, orange brown silty clay brickearth			0.40m+	



Trench No 18		Length 25 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.50 m	
Easting 493746.4211			Northing 104093.6498			8.57 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1801		Topsoil	Light brown loam, heavily rooted. Large amount of detritus from former greenhouses. Glass, metal and plastic etc. Loose. Very crumbly.			0.0– 0.20m	
1802		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Rooted. Stone and flint inclusions. From 20mm+.			0.20–0.45m	
1803		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Very compact. Some flint inclusions. 20mm+.			0.45m+	

Trench No 19		Length 25 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.62 m	
Easting 493758.9183			Northing 104085.7487			8.39 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
1901		Made Ground	Derived from the demolition of the greenhouse that occupied the site			0–0.27m	
1902		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stones as inclusions			0.27–0.62m	
1903		Natural	Mottled orange light yellow silty clay brick earth			0.62m+	
1904	1905	Tree Throw	Irregular tree throw with shallow, irregular sides and an irregular / undulating base. Length: 4.96 m. Depth: 0.24 m.				
1905	1904	Secondary fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay with occasional natural flints and roots				

Trench No 20		Length 28.50 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.49 m	
Easting 493766.7954			Northing 104064.6506			8.55 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
2001		Hardstand	Gravel. Heavily rooted. Heavily contaminated with glass, plastic, metal etc.			0.0–0.06	
2002		Subsoil	Dark grey sandy loam. Contaminated with glass, plastic metal etc. Flint and stones, 10mm to 50mm.rooted.			0.06–0.35m	
2003		Natural	Orange brown mottled brick earth. Rooted.			0.35m+	

Trench No 21	Length 29.10 m	Width 1.90 m	Depth 0.54 m
Easting 493740.3064	Northing 104061.4970	8.75 m OD	



Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description	Depth BGL
2101		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Loose.	0–0.25m
2102		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Compact. A few flint inclusions. 20mm or less.	0.25–0.40m
2103		Natural	Orange brown mottled loam. Compact. Some flint inclusions. 20 mm or less.	0.40m+

Trench No 22		Length 29 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.45 m	
Easting 493704.3519			Northing 104067.5250			8.84 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
2201		Topsoil	Light brown loam. Heavily rooted. Loose.			0–0.15m	
2202		Subsoil	Light brown loam.loose. some stones and flint inclusions. Unworked. 50mm+.			0.15–0.30m	
2203		Natural	Orange brown compact loam. Some stones and flint inclusions. 20mm +			0.30m+	

Trench No 23		Length 28.70 m		Width 1.90 m		Depth 0.55 m	
Easting 493664.3871			Northing 104062.8101			8.78 m OD	
Context Number	Fill Of/Filled With	Interpretative Category	Description			Depth BGL	
2301		Topsoil	Light brown loam heavily rooted.			0–0.20m	
2302		Subsoil	Light brown loam. Some large pieces of flint, unworked. 50mm-80mm			0.20–0.45m	
2303		Natural	Orange brown compact loam. some flint inclusions. 50mm +			0.45m+	



Appendix 2 OASIS record

OASIS ID: wessexar1-431052

Project details

Project name	Land at Wings Nursery, Lindsey Road
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Wings Nursery, Lindsey Road, Woodgate. Two of the twenty excavated trenches contained archaeological features, comprising a possible Bronze Age tree throw and an undated ditch.
Project dates	Start: 31-08-2021 End: 03-09-2021
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	AL/20/21/PL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	247740 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	TREE THROW Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ARUN ALDINGBOURNE Land at Wings Nursery, Lidsey Road, Woodgate
Postcode	PO20 3SU
Study area	2.7 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 93720 04132 50.828564307425 -0.669124778508 50 49 42 N 000 40 08 W Point

Project creators



Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Thakeham Partnerships Ltd
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Rob De'Athe
Project supervisor	Al Zochowski
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Thakeham Partnerships Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	The Novium Museum
Physical Archive ID	247740
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	The Novium Museum
Digital Archive ID	247740
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	The Novium Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at Wings Nursery, Lidsey Road, Woodgate, Wessex Sussex: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Zachowski, A
Other bibliographic details	247740.03
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Meopham
Description	A4/3, comb bound, in colour, clear plastic covers

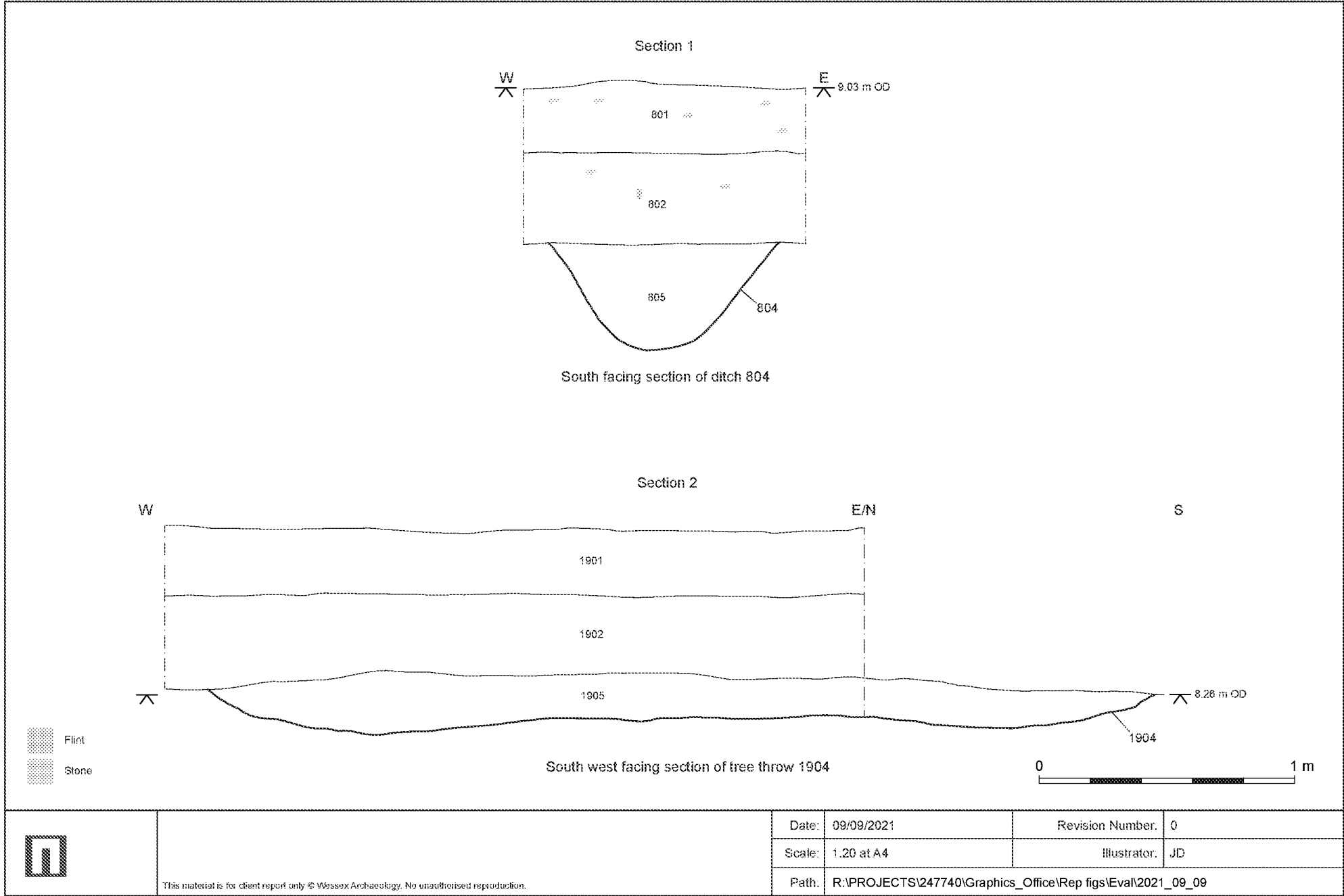


Entered by Andrew Souler (a.souler@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on 21 September 2021



Site location and trenches

Figure 1



Section

Figure 2



Plate 1: Ditch 804, 1m scale looking north



Plate 2: Tree throw 1904, 2m and 1m scale, looking north east

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Plate 3: Trench 4, 2m and 1m scale, looking north

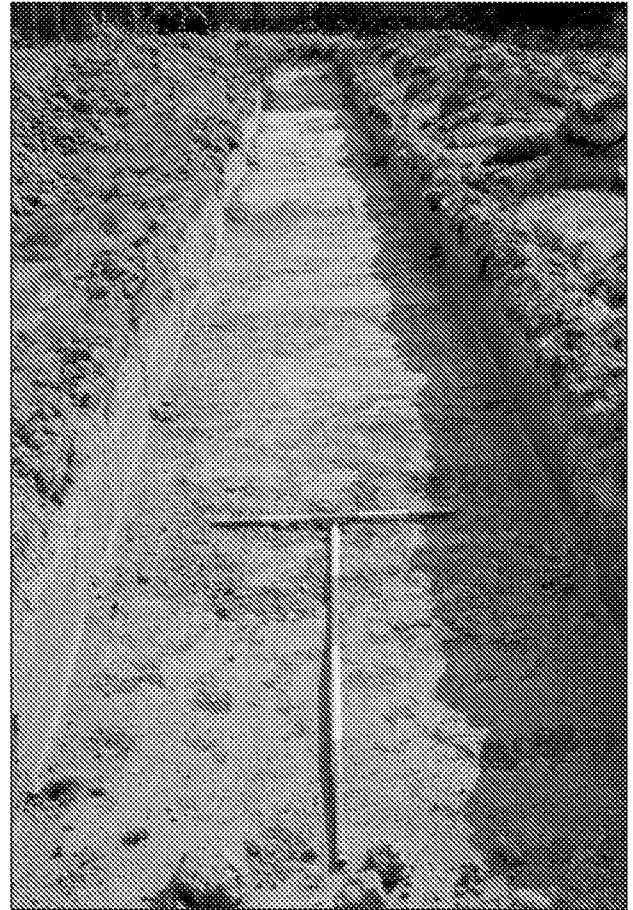


Plate 4: Trench 11, 2m and 1m scale, looking south

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