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**An
Archaeological Evaluation Excavation
at Manor Nursery,
High Street, Angmering,
BN16 4AW**

Planning Ref. A/38/18/RES

Project No. CBAS1167

By
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September 2020

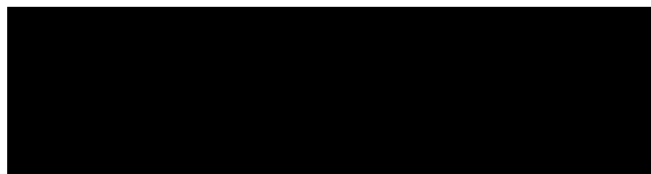
Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Manor Nursery, High Street, Angmering, BN16 4AW in connection with a planning application for the proposed construction of 32 dwellings with associated access, public open space and landscaping.

Thirteen evaluation trenches were opened across the Site. No archaeological features or deposits were present. The finds revealed low level activity in the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods and indicated manuring of the fields from the Roman period through to the Early Post-Medieval period.

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1** Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd (CBAS Ltd) was commissioned by Roffey Homes (the Client) to carry out an archaeological evaluation at Manor Nursery, High Street, Angmering, BN16 4AW (hereafter, the Site; Figs. 1 and 2), in connection with an outline planning application for the proposed demolition and redevelopment of the old nursery site into 32 dwellings with associated access, public open space and landscaping (Planning Ref. A/38/18/RES; Fig. 3). The evaluation excavation was to determine the archaeological potential of the Site and its implications for the development.
- 1.2** The Site is located on the east side of Angmering village and is accessed from the end of a lane that leads east away from the curved High Street / Roundstone Lane junction (Fig. 1; centre point TQ 07638 04240). It is bordered by the A280 to the east, a new housing development to the south, the grounds of a large house to the west, and a field to the north which is due to be developed. The Site was a former garden centre, which closed in July 2015. Prior to the evaluation excavation commencing, nearly all the buildings had been demolished on Site with the hardstanding having been left *in situ*. The Site was badly overgrown upon arrival.
- 1.3** The Site is located within the northern fringes of the Coastal Plain and lies at a height of c.16m aOD, on land that very gradually slopes south down to the sea. To the east, the land rises to a peak of 81m aOD on Highdown Hill, 1.5km away. According to the British Geological Survey¹, the geology of the Site comprises chalk of varying formations overlain by superficial River Terrace Deposits of sand, silt and clay.
- 1.4** The Site lies to the immediate east of an Archaeological Notification Area (DWS8512; Fig. 4) covering the multi-period settlement site of Angmering, with evidence recorded for Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and medieval occupation. Within this ANA lies another ANA (DWS8503; Fig. 4), that covers Roman activity, the site of St Peter's Church, and St Margaret's Church. Fieldwork in advance of the construction of a housing estate, to the immediate north of the Site, unearthed a complex of enclosures and trackways, which originated in the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age and continued in use into the early Roman period². Extensive occupation spreads were also uncovered, along with possible evidence for salt production and small-scale metal working.
- 1.5** An Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Report³ was prepared for the Site, and subsequent advice from Arun District Archaeological Advisor confirmed that a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising trial trenching would be required to identify significant deposits that might be present and to implement appropriate measures for their preservation⁴.

¹ <https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

² Sheeham, G. 2016. Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land South of Water Lane Angmering, West Sussex. Unpublished ASE Report No. 2016286.

³ Pine, C.A. and Hall, N. 2014. An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of Land at Manor Nursery, Angmering. Development Archaeology Services Ltd

⁴ J. Kenny 25/07/2018

1.6 Condition 12 of the planning consent confirmed the programme of archaeological works required:

Development shall not commence until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written Archaeological Mitigation Strategy document to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The Mitigation Strategy shall include commitments to:

- *carry out on site archaeological investigation in accordance with an agreed project design;*
- *preserve in situ and intact non-designated archaeological heritage assets that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments (with reference to Historic Environment guidance in Paragraphs 132, 133 and 139 of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012));*
- *fully investigate, record, analyse and report, to a specification to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority, and to a standard proportionate to their significance, archaeological heritage assets that unavoidably will be affected adversely by development-related ground excavations;*
- *prepare and implement satisfactory procedures to communicate the findings of archaeological investigation to the local community.*

Reason: To ensure the archaeological interests of the site are protected.

1.7 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological works was prepared⁵, and formally approved by Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority, and the around District Archaeology Advisor, James Kenny. The evaluation excavation was carried out by Dr Caroline Russell between the 3rd and 11th August 2020, with the assistance of Mercedes Kneller and Dave Atkin.

⁵ Butler, C. 2020. Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Manor Nursery, Angmering, West Sussex. Unpublished CBAS Report CBAS1167.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background (Figs. 5-6)

2.1 A desk-based assessment report was produced for the Site in 2014⁶. The report established that the Site had moderate potential to contain archaeological remains but was written prior to more recent fieldwork having taken place at several large sites bounding the west side of the A280 (Fig. 5). These sites produced important archaeological deposits and would 'no doubt have concluded that the application site has a higher than 'moderate' potential to contain similar deposits.'⁷ A new HER search was undertaken (WSHER 2020/075).

2.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in June 2016 on land south of Water Lane, to the north of the Site, directly beyond the adjacent car park and public house (EWS1934; Fig. 6)⁸. The evaluation identified later prehistoric material, particularly Late Bronze Age to Iron Age, with the use of the apparently having transitioned organically into the early Roman period. The main activity centred on a system of rectangular enclosures with associated trackways in the southern and central parts of the site.

Early Prehistoric: Represented by a small residual assemblage of struck flint which may indicate transient exploitation of the local environment.

Middle Bronze Age: Low-level activity for this period was represented by residual lithic material.

Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age: Represented by a probable ditched trackway aligned southwest - northeast; a northwest - southeast aligned ditch, which extended perpendicular from the northern end of the trackway; a broadly east-west aligned ditch; a furnace-type feature; and a small pit or isolated post-hole. These features appear to represent the earliest phase of a series of broadly rectangular enclosures, perhaps zones of differing industrial and / or agricultural activity, aligned with at least two northwest oriented trackways. Salt production may have taken place as possible salt-affected sherds were recovered from an east-west ditch and a furnace-type feature. The hearth and larger pit which comprised the furnace-type feature were elements of a saltern, with the large vertical-sided pit serving as an evaporation tank as opposed to a rake-out pit. A small quantity of slag and hammerscale was also recovered from the large pit, indicating metalworking was carried out on site and that the feature may also be related to metalworking.

Middle / Late Iron Age: Represented by pottery from a pit and the northwest side of the ditched trackway.

⁶ Pine, et.al. 2014 *Archaeological Desk-based Assessment of Land at Manor Nursery, Angmering*. Development Archaeology Services Ltd

⁷ J. Kenny. Archaeology Advisor. 25/07/2018.

⁸ Sheeham, G. 2016. Archaeological Evaluation Report, Land South of Water Lane Angmering, West Sussex. Unpublished ASE Report No. 2016286.

Late Iron Age / Early Roman: Pottery of 1st - 2nd century AD date was recovered from several features across the east part of the site, including enclosure ditches, several pit features and extensive deposits of occupation or industrial waste.

Saxon / Early medieval: A single 6th-7th century potsherd was found within a disturbed deposit within a later medieval ditch or hollow way. This sherd was large and relatively unabraded suggesting that its original context was close by.

High medieval: Represented by several 13th - 14th century ditches, within the western part of the site, which are likely to be part of a medieval field system associated with a possible east-west aligned hollow way.

2.3 An archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out in late 2014 and early 2016 on land at Roundstone Lane, to the immediate south of the Site, in advance of a housing development (EWS1893). The excavation uncovered possible evidence of a Middle Bronze Age land division; a possible burnt mound and rectangular enclosure of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date; and Middle to Late Iron Age ditches, trackways, grain stores and grain processing pits, suggesting the management of livestock and the production of bread and alcohol. A few residual finds of Mesolithic and Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork were recovered, as were some sherds of intrusive Roman pottery.

2.4 An archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2016 on land at the former West End Nursery, c.550m to the south of the Site, in advance of residential development (EWS1724)⁹. Ten archaeological features were identified in six of the 16 trenches opened, mostly within the northeast part of the site, which had been subject to less ground reduction than the central area. Subsequent excavation of the site identified three phases of activity:

Phase 1: Middle Bronze Age - Represented by a sub-circular pit within the eastern corner of Area B. It measured 0.65m in diameter and 300mm in depth.

Phase 2: Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age - Represented by a probable gully within the eastern part of Area B running north-eastwards beyond the area excavated. It was 0.75m wide and 400mm deep.

Phase 3: Roman - Represented by a ditch was recorded in the northwest corner of Area A. Three slots were excavated through the ditch. The feature measured 1.00m - 1.50m wide and was up to 330mm deep.

2.5 Post-Medieval activity may be associated with Ecclesden Manor, located just to the northeast of the Site (MWS10164). Ecclesden Manor originated as a 17th century farmstead.

⁹ Sheeham, G. 2016. An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at the former West End Nursery, Angmering, West Sussex. Unpublished ASE Report No. 2016067.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological evaluation excavation were to establish the presence / absence of any archaeological remains on Site and to determine their extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date. The results will inform whether archaeological mitigation work is required, which will ensure that any archaeological remains under threat of the proposed development are either excavated and recorded or preserved *in situ* and protected.

3.2 The specific research aims were to identify and record any archaeological remains that may:

1. identify any evidence for the extension into the Site of the archaeological activity recorded to its immediate north and south;
2. assist our understanding of the later prehistoric and Roman use of the landscape, especially with regards to settlement and field systems which may exist on Site; and
3. establish any evidence for the Post-Roman development of the landscape through to the Post-Medieval period.

4.0 Methodology (Tables 1-2 and Fig. 2)

- 4.1** The evaluation excavation was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020); the Sussex County Councils *Sussex Archaeological Standards* (2019); and the *Treasure Act* (2002).
- 4.2** Thirteen trenches were machine opened. They were positioned in by eye and with the use of hand tape. The fourteenth proposed trench was not opened within the northwest corner of the Site, as it was positioned over a mature leylandii hedge and a stack of several large concrete bollard-type structures. To partly make up for this lost trenching, it was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor at the on-site meeting, to extend the southwest end of Trench 9 to meet the north end of Trench 13. For trench dimensions, see Table 1. Most of the trenches were lengthened beyond the proposed 20m to accommodate widths around 150mm shorter than the proposed 2m.
- 4.3** The trenches were opened under constant archaeological supervision, with the use of an 8 ton excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide flat bladed bucket. The spoil was stored adjacent to each trench and visually inspected on a frequent basis for the recovery of any artefacts of archaeological interest.
- 4.4** All features and deposits were recorded in accordance with the *Sussex Archaeological Standards*. Deposit colours were recorded by visual inspection and not with reference to a Munsell Colour Chart. The trenches were surveyed in by GPS, and the levels are recorded in Appendix 1 and on the representative section drawings (Fig. 7).

Trench	Length	Width	Depth
1	21.90m	1.85m	230mm - 0.81m
2	20.15m	1.85m	310mm - 380mm
3	21.20m	1.85m	310mm - 0.62m
4	20.16m	1.85m	140mm - 0.50m
5	19.93m	1.85m	460mm - 0.57m
6	20.05m	1.85m	0.55m - 1.20m
7	20.10m	1.85m	1.04m - 1.47m
8	21.00m	1.85m	0.51m - 0.69m
9	21.10m (before extension) 30.50m (after extension)	1.85m	0.51m - 0.61m
10	21.00m	1.85m	470mm - 0.57m
11	21.00m	1.85m	0.70m - 1.10m
12	20.80m	1.85m	0.72m - 0.90m
13	19.00m	1.85m	340mm - 0.82m

Table 1: Trench dimensions

4.5 Archive (Table 2)

- 4.5.1 A full digital photographic record of the work was kept as appropriate and will form part of the Site archive, along with on-site paperwork and drawings. The pottery has been retained for handling/teaching whilst all other finds have been discarded. The archive is presently held by CBAS Ltd but will subsequently be deposited with Littlehampton Museum or another such repository agreed with the Archaeological Advisor. The West Sussex Historic Environment Record (HER) will be supplied with a CD containing the report in PDF/A format and a selection of site photographs. A site reference of MNA20 has been allocated.

Type	Details	No. of pages
Paper archive (82 pages in total)	Context Register	2
	Context Sheets	75
	Photographic Index	3
	Drawing Index	1
	Metal Detector Use Record	1
Drawings	12 drawings on Sheet A 3 drawings on Sheet B	2 sheets

Table 2: Archive quantification

5.0 Results (Tables 3-15, Plates 1-13, Figs. 2 and 7-9)

5.0.1 No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within any of the 13 trenches opened.

5.1 Trench 1 (Table 3 and Plate 1)

5.1.1 In Trench 1, the stratigraphy comprised a made ground of MOT, 180mm - 370mm thick, a possible former topsoil, 80mm - 210mm thick, and the underlying natural deposit (Deposits **1/001** - **1/003** respectively). Deposit **1/002** was not recorded within the NNW half of the trench, beyond 10.20m from the SSE end.

5.1.2 A 1.22m wide sondage (test pit) was excavated 220mm into the base of Trench 1, at its SSE end, to test the natural deposit (Deposit **1/003**).

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
1/001	Made ground / hardstanding	Pale grey MOT.
1/002	Possible former topsoil	Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt with a mottling of mid to dark grey. Contains <5% flints (<50mm x 30mm x 20mm).
1/003	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt. Contains occasional flints (<60mm x 40mm x 30mm).

Table 3: Contexts in Trench 1



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking south-southeast

5.2 Trench 2 (Table 4 and Plate 2)

- 5.2.1 Two types of MOT (Deposits **2/001** and **2/002**), with a combined depth of 200mm - 250mm, were recorded at the S end of Trench 2 and mid trench. Deposit **2/002** was not present at the N end of the trench, where the grey MOT (Deposit **2/001**) had a depth of 200mm.
- 5.2.2 Below the made ground, a possible former topsoil (Deposit **2/004**) overlay the natural (Deposit **2/003**) to a depth of 80mm - 100mm. It was difficult to identify at the S end of Trench 2, where it may have been c.30mm thick and present above a nylon membrane laid down over the natural deposit.
- 5.2.3 Evidence of possible rooting was observed across Trench 2. Some patches were investigated and found to contain Deposit **2/004**.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
2/001	Made ground	Pale grey MOT.
2/002	Made ground	Pale pink MOT.
2/003	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt. Contains occasional flints (<80mm x 40mm x 30mm).
2/004	Possible former topsoil	Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt, with a mottling of dark greyish brown. Contains occasional flints (<50mm x 30mm x 20mm).

Table 4: Contexts in Trench 2

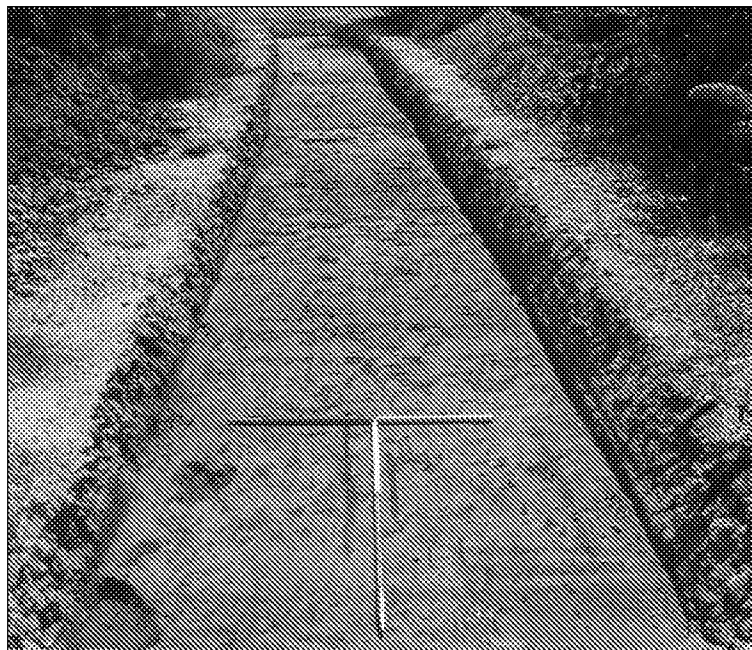


Plate 2: Trench 2, looking south

5.3 Trench 3 (Table 5 and Plate 3)

5.3.1 The stratigraphy in Trench 3 comprised two layers of made ground, 140mm - 270mm thick in total; an underlying layer interpreted as possible former topsoil, 90mm - 140mm thick; and the natural deposit (Deposits **3/001** - **3/004** respectively). A nylon membrane was seen below the made ground at the SW end of the trench and mid trench.

5.3.2 A plastic corrugated land drain ran west-east across the middle of Trench 3.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
3/001	Made ground	Pale greyish pink MOT
3/002	Made ground	Flints in pale yellowy brown sand.
3/003	Possible former topsoil	Friable dark grey silt.
3/004	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt.

Table 5: Contexts in Trench 3

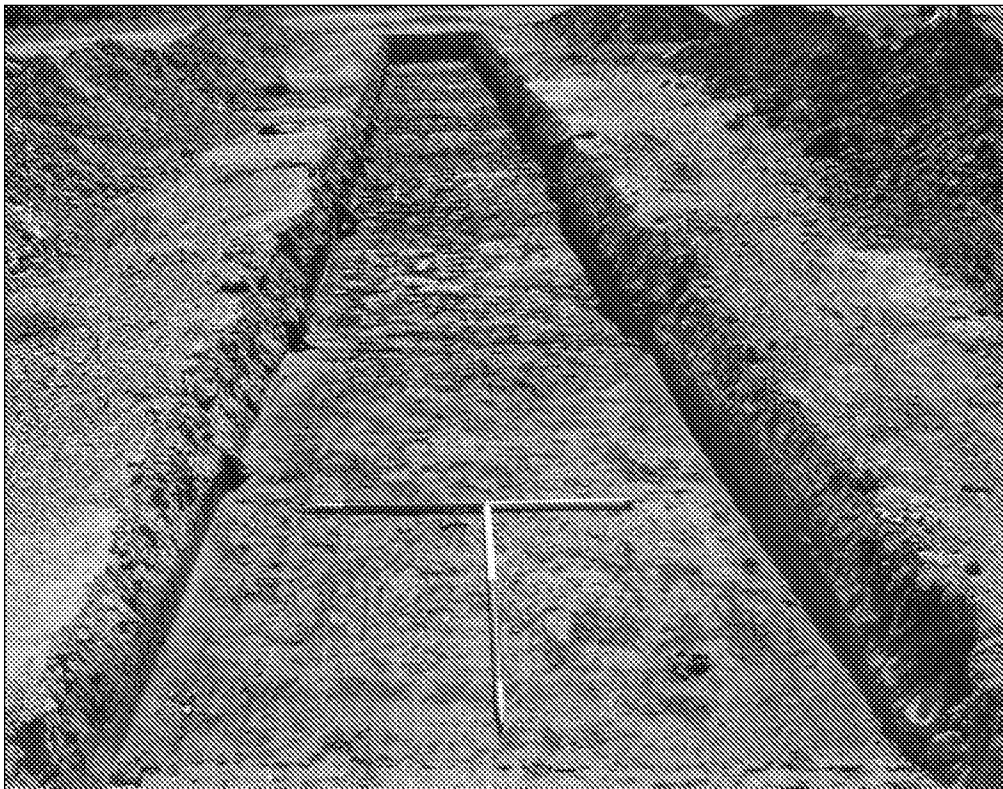


Plate 3: Trench 3, looking southwest

5.4 Trench 4 (Table 6 and Plate 4)

- 5.4.1 Up to three successive layers of made ground were recorded in Trench 4 (Deposits **4/001**, **4/002**, **4/003** and **4/005**). The made ground was 120mm - 260mm thick and had been built up over a felt-like membrane, laid over a possible former topsoil (Deposit **4/004**), 50mm - 60mm thick. Deposit **4/004** was not present at the SE end of the trench, where the membrane rested directly over the underlying natural deposit (Deposit **4/006**).

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
4/001	Made ground	Pale greyish pink MOT.
4/002	Made ground	Pale bluish grey MOT.
4/003	Made ground	Pale brownish yellow sand and frequent flints.
4/004	Possible former topsoil	Firm clayey silt, greenish grey and orange in colour.
4/005	Made ground	Mid grey MOT.
4/006	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt.

Table 6: Contexts in Trench 4

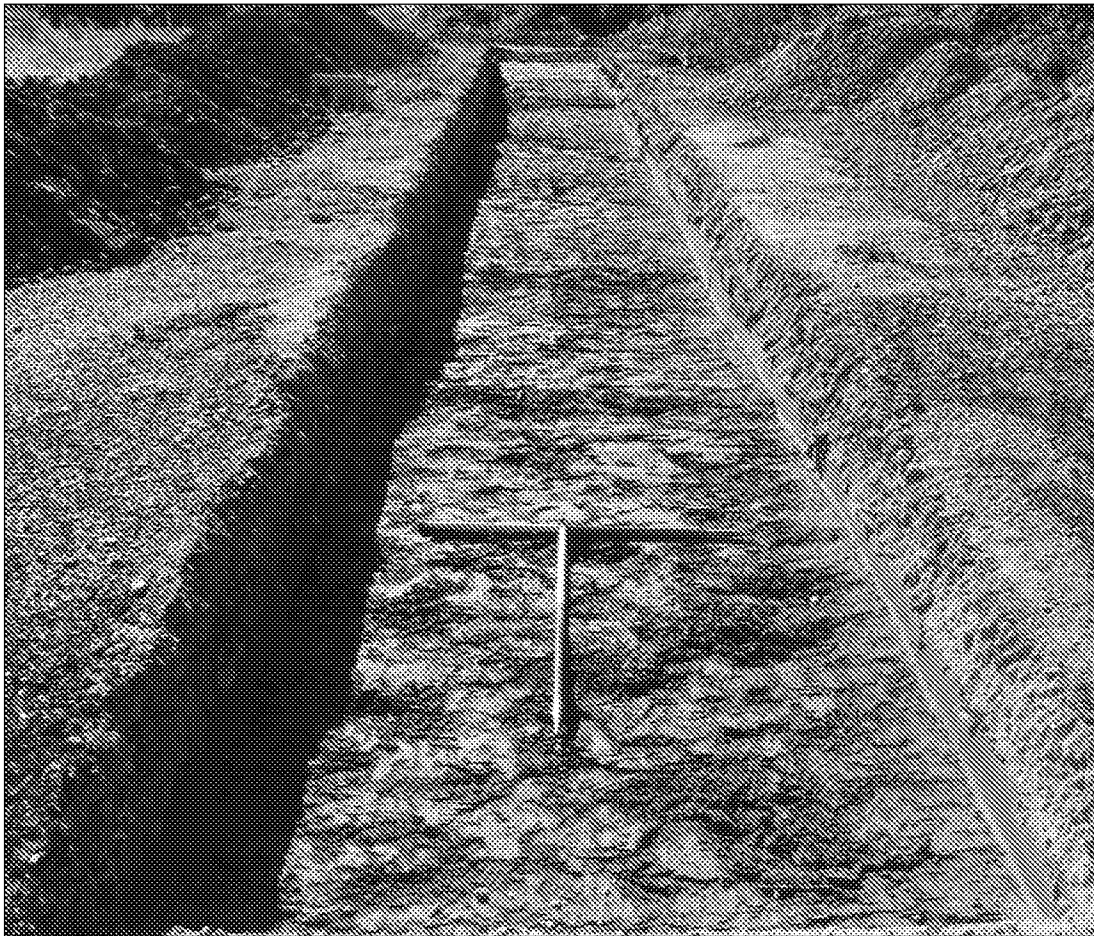


Plate 4: Trench 4, looking southeast

5.5 Trench 5 (Table 7 and Plates 5-6)

- 5.5.1 Up to five successive layers of made ground were recorded in Trench 5 (Deposits **5/001** - **5/003**, **5/007** and **5/009**). The made ground was 140mm - 390mm thick and overlay a possible former topsoil (Deposit **5/006**), 30mm - 90mm thick, and the underlying natural deposit (Deposit **5/005**).
- 5.5.2 A cut feature (Cut **5/004**), containing a dump of bricks, extended 0.90m out from the ESE side of Trench 5. It was 2.85m long.
- 5.5.3 Two corrugated plastic land drains ran diagonally across Trench 5, to the SSW of the brick dump. They were removed during the excavation of the trench.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
5/001	Made ground	Pale grey MOT
5/002	Made ground	Pale brownish pink MOT
5/003	Made ground	Pale yellow sand and flints.
5/004	Brick dump	Red, pale yellow and grey bricks dumped in a cut. Frogged bricks. Brick dimensions: 220mm x 105mm x 95mm.
5/005	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid brown clayey silt.
5/006	Possible former topsoil	Friable dark orangey brown and greenish grey clayey silt.
5/007	Made ground	Greyish brown sand with occasional Ceramic Building Material and chalk pieces, and rare flints.
5/008	Void	
5/009	Made ground	Concrete deposit

Table 7: Contexts in Trench 5

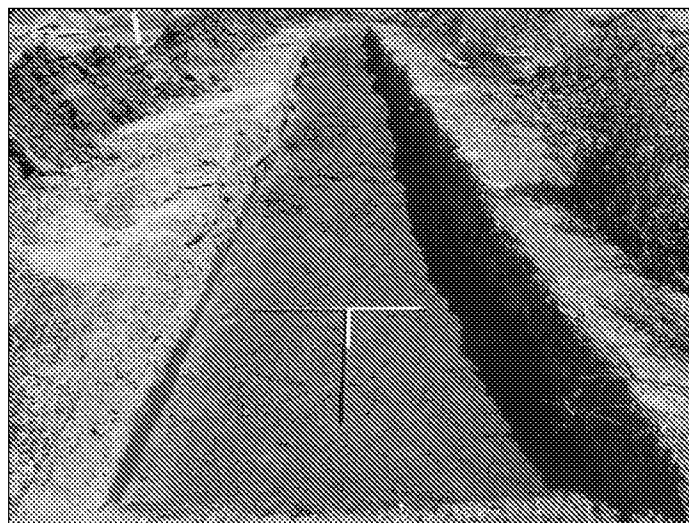


Plate 5: Trench 5, looking north



Plate 6: Brick dump (5/004), looking east-southeast

5.6 Trench 6 (Table 8 and Plate 7)

- 5.6.1 The east end of Trench 6 was opened over a bank and onto the raised hardstanding for the old nursery.
- 5.6.2 Made ground (Deposits **6/004** - **6/006**) was encountered up to 0.87m thick but was not present within the east end of Trench 6, where a topsoil (Deposit **6/001**) was recorded. The made ground and topsoil rested above a subsoil (Deposit **6/002**) and the underlying natural (Deposit **6/003**).
- 5.6.3 The base of Trench 6 was disturbed by several features, almost all of which were located within the east half of the trench. A flint cobble infilled service trench, at least 460mm wide, was located at the very east end of the trench. West of this service trench was the base of a concrete post, found in association with a breeze block wall that delimited the built-up land for the old nursery. Other modern features comprised (east to west): a linear feature, 470mm wide, which was seen in the trench section to be lined with plastic; at least one metal brace that had been rammed into the natural (Deposit **6/003**); a drain with a ceramic pipe (replaced in part by a plastic pipe); and the base of another concrete post located just within the west half of the trench. Only the two linear features and the concrete post in between are recorded on Fig. 2.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
6/001	Topsoil	Loose mid greyish brown silt with frequent flints (<130mm x 60mm x 50mm).
6/002	Subsoil	Friable mid greyish brown silt. At mid trench, the top of the subsoil was lined with burnt material containing flecks of charcoal and chalk.
6/003	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional flecks (<60mm x 30mm x 30mm).
6/004	Made ground	Loose pale brownish grey silt with occasional flints (<60mm x 20mm x 20mm). Contained black plastic membrane.
6/005	Made ground	Redeposited natural gravel. Firm mid yellowy brown silt with abundant (75%) angular flints (<150mm x 70mm x 50mm).
6/006	Made ground	Mix of subsoil and redeposited natural gravel. Contained white plastic sheeting.
6/007	Finds context	Finds recovered from base of Deposit 6/002 / top of Deposit 6/003.

Table 8: Contexts in Trench 6



Plate 7: Trench 6, looking west

5.7 Trench 7 (Table 9 and Plate 8)

- 5.7.1 In an attempt to find a natural deposit that was firm and ‘clean’ looking in appearance, Trench 7 was deepened to a depth of 1.47m within its north half.
- 5.7.2 At the south end of Trench 7, the stratigraphy comprised made ground (Deposits **7/001**, **7/002** and **7/004**), 0.70m thick, overlying subsoil (Deposit **7/005**), 240mm thick, and the natural deposit (Deposit **7/003**). A material membrane had been laid between made ground Deposits **7/004** and **7/002**.
- 5.7.3 Mid trench, the stratigraphy comprised three, maybe four successive layers of made ground, up to 0.83m thick (from top down, Deposits **7/006**, **7/008** and **7/007**, with the underlying Deposit **7/010**, 190mm thick, being difficult to interpret). Upon machining, it was thought that an underlying superficial deposit of alluvium (Context **1/011**) was being removed down onto the natural brickearth, but this ‘alluvium’ deposit was later interpreted as part of the brickearth. The natural (Deposits **7/011** and **7/003**) was machined into by 320mm.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
7/001	Made ground	Redeposited subsoil with glass, brick and plastic.
7/002	Made ground	Brick and concrete rubble.
7/003	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid brown silt with subangular flints (<50mm x 45mm x 40mm).
7/004	Made ground	Friable clayey silt with <10% flints (<65mm x 35mm x 25mm).
7/005	Subsoil	Friable mid greyish brown silt with <3% flints (5mm) and larger flints <1% (55mm x 30mm x 25mm).
7/006	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding
7/007	Made ground	Redeposited gravel and clay. Firm mid orangey brown clay with <1% flints (80mm x 50mm x 45mm) and <5% flints that are smaller. Contains plastic.
7/008	Made ground	Pink MOT
7/009	Void	
7/010	Possible made ground or disturbed subsoil / topsoil	
7/011	Natural deposit	Soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional flints (<50mm x 30mm x 20mm). Initially interpreted on site as alluvium. Now reinterpreted as the natural brickearth (i.e. Deposit 7/003).
7/012	Made ground	Bedding material for Deposit 7/006. Loose beige sandy stony deposit with frequent flints.
7/013	Void	
7/014	Finds context	Fire cracked flint scatter

Table 9: Contexts in Trench 7

- 5.7.4 At the north end of Trench 7, made ground (Deposits **7/006**, **7012** and **7/007**), 0.57m thick, overlay a 220mm thick layer of Deposit **7/010**. The underlying subsoil (Deposit **7/005**) was 180mm thick and overlay the natural (Deposits **7/011** and **7/003**), which had been excavated into by 0.50m. A gravel seam, up to 0.76m wide, was exposed within the deeper north half of Trench 7.
- 5.7.5 For a 3m distance, 5m from the south end of Trench 7, a very light spread of fire-cracked flint was seen within the top of the natural (Deposit **7/003**). This was recovered and labelled as Finds Context **7/014**.
- 5.7.6 A concrete post had been pulled out to leave an indent within the base of Trench 7, just before the trench deepened.



Plate 8: Trench 7, looking north

5.8 Trench 8 (Table 10 and Plate 9)

- 5.8.1 The stratigraphy in Trench 8 comprised concrete hardstanding and bedding material (Deposits **8/001** and **8/002**), 180mm - 190mm thick, an underlying layer of subsoil (Deposit **8/003**), 200mm - 380mm thick, and the natural (Deposit **8/004**).
- 5.8.2 A soakaway (Context **8/005**) cut the natural (Deposit **8/004**) within the east half of Trench 8. It was 2.65m long and extended 0.96m out from the south side of Trench 8.
- 5.8.3 Three ceramic land drains, all laid within the one trench, ran the length of Trench 8. They were pulled up to leave no trace in plan (the location of the service trench is shown on Fig. 2).

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
8/001	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding
8/002	Made ground	Bedding material. Small flints (<20mm x 10mm x 10mm).
8/003	Subsoil	Friable mid brownish grey silt with occasional flints (<30mm x 20mm x 10mm).
8/004	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt.
8/005	Soakaway	Dimensions: 2.65m x at least 0.96m wide. Contained large angular flints (<120mm x 60mm x 40mm).

Table 10: Contexts in Trench 8



Plate 9: Trench 8, looking west

5.9 Trench 9 (Table 11 and Plates 10-11)

- 5.9.1 The concrete hardstanding (Deposit **9/005**) had been removed across the length of Trench 9. It had a depth of c.90mm.
- 5.9.2 At the northeast end of Trench 9, the flint shingle bedding material and underlying crushed flint (Deposits **9/001** and **9/002** respectively) had a combined depth of 110mm. The crushed flint was absent mid trench and at the southwest end of Trench 9, where the flint shingle was 80mm and 40mm in depth respectively. A plastic membrane was seen at either end of the trench below the made ground.
- 5.9.3 The underlying deposit was a subsoil (Deposit **9/003**), 300mm thick at the northeast end of Trench 9 and 320mm thick mid trench. At the southwest end of the trench, it was at least 270mm thick, but the interface between the subsoil and the underlying natural (Deposit **9/004**) was unclear and the subsoil could have been thicker by up to 140mm.
- 5.9.4 A sondage, 3.75m wide and 0.55m deep, was excavated 2m from the northwest end of Trench 9 to test the natural (Deposit **9/004**).
- 5.9.5 A pebble infilled service trench was exposed running west-east across Trench 9 when its southwest end was extended. It was associated with a modern cut feature to its immediate north.

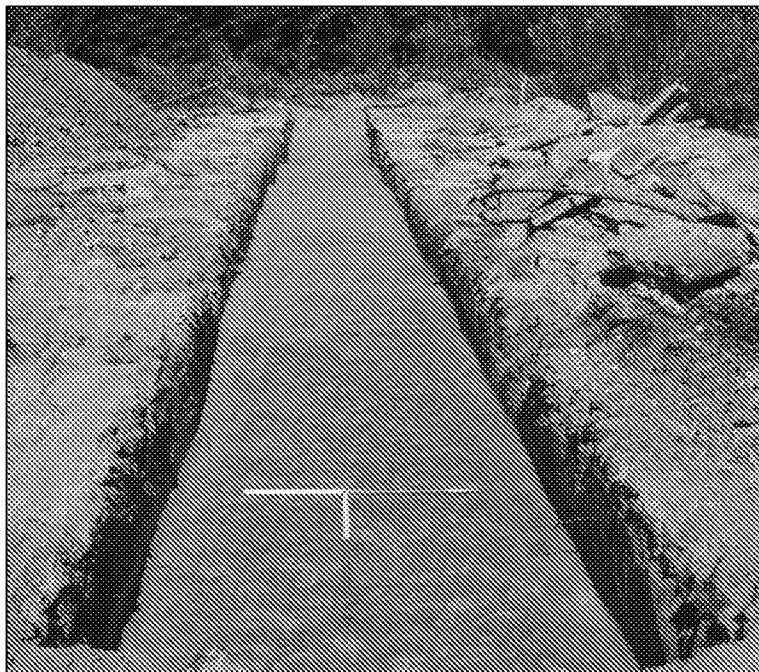


Plate 10: Trench 9, looking northeast



Plate 11: Trench 9 after extension, looking northeast

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
9/001	Made ground	Flint shingle bedding material for Deposit 9/005.
9/002	Made ground	Crushed flint
9/003	Subsoil	Friable pale brownish orange silt with rare angular flints (<20mm x 20mm x 20mm).
9/004	Natural deposit	Brickearth. As elsewhere on Site.
9/005	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding

Table 11: Contexts in Trench 9

5.10 Trench 10 (Table 12 and Plate 12)

5.10.1 During machine opening, the concrete hardstanding and its bedding material (classed together as Deposit **10/001**) had only been left in place at the southeast end of Trench 10, where it was 90mm thick. This deposit overly subsoil (Context **10/002**), 190mm - 440mm thick, and the natural (Deposit **10/003**). At the northwest end of the trench, the subsoil rested below a made ground (Deposit **10/004**), 260mm thick.

5.10.2 A 400mm wide service trench ran west-east across the northwest end of Trench 10. A group of four black plastic diesel pipes ran diagonally across the northwest half of Trench 10 and were pulled out during machine excavation.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
10/001	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding
10/002	Subsoil	Friable pale greyish brown silt.
10/003	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt. One patch of gravel (large sub-angular flints) was exposed within the natural.
10/004	Made ground	Loose dark brownish grey silt with abundant flint shingle (<60mm x 40mm x 20mm).

Table 12: Contexts in Trench 10



Plate 12: Trench 10, looking southeast

5.11 Trench 11 (Table 13 and Plate 13)

- 5.11.1 A sequence of four layers of made ground, 0.57m - 0.85m thick, overlay the natural (Deposit **11/005**). The base of a concrete post cut the natural (Deposit **11/005**) within the SSW half of Trench 11.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
11/001	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding
11/002	Made ground	MOT. Pale brownish yellow sandy material with 20% flints (<100mm x 80mm x 40mm) and 50% concrete pieces.
11/003	Made ground	Loose mid brownish grey silt with 25% flints (<100mm x 80mm x 30mm) and 10% rounded flint pebbles (<40mm x 30mm x 20mm).
11/004	Made ground	Loose dark grey silt with 10% flints (<20mm x 20mm x 20mm).
11/005	Natural deposit	Friable pale orangey brown clayey silt with <5% flints (<60mm x 40mm x 20mm).

Table 13: Contexts in Trench 11



Plate 13: Trench 11, looking south-southwest

5.12 Trench 12 (Table 14 and Plate 14)

- 5.12.1 The stratigraphy was the same throughout the length of Trench 12. Concrete hardstanding and its bedding material (Deposits **12/001** and **12/002**) had a depth of 240mm - 300mm and overlay a made ground (Deposit **12/003**), 110mm - 20mm thick.
- 5.12.2 A considerable amount of modern disturbance cut the natural (Deposit **12/004**) at the base of Trench 12. This disturbance included four concrete slabs, of which three extended out from the trench sides to measure 0.60m x 340mm, 0.57m x 450mm and 0.96m x 0.67m. A fourth was fully exposed in plan and measured 0.55m x 0.50m. In addition, there was a large rectangular cut that covered a 1.8m stretch of the trench, within its east half.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
12/001	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding
12/002	Made ground	Bedding material of flint gravel and concrete pieces in sand.
12/003	Made ground	Soft mid greyish brown clay mottled with mid orange. Contains <1% sub-rounded and sub-angular flints (30mm). It was gritty and shingly mid trench and within the east end of the trench.
12/004	Natural deposit	Brickearth. As elsewhere on Site.

Table 14: Contexts in Trench 12



Plate 14: Trench 12, looking east

5.13 Trench 13 (Table 15 and Plate 15)

- 5.13.1 Concrete hardstanding (Deposit **13/001**) had been removed around the edges of Trench 13, but remained in place at the south end of the trench, where it was 90mm thick. The hardstanding overlay flint shingle (Deposit **13/002**), 110mm thick, at the south end of the trench and finely crushed flint (Deposit **13/005**), at least 40mm thick, at the north end of the trench.
- 5.13.2 Below the made ground rested a subsoil (Deposit **13/003**), 170mm - 290mm thick, and the underlying natural (Deposit **13/004**).
- 5.13.3 A rectangular cut feature, 0.7m long, cut the natural (Deposit **13/005**) within the south half of Trench 13. Extending out from the west side of the trench, it had an exposed width of 0.56m and may have been a manhole. A service trench containing three ceramic land drains was recorded in section crossing the north end of the trench. A short stretch of modern drain was seen mid trench.

Context No.	Interpretation	Description
13/001	Made ground	Concrete hardstanding
13/002	Made ground	Flint shingle.
13/003	Subsoil	Mottled mid grey and mid orange silty clay with 1% ceramic building material, chalk and grit sized stones.
13/004	Natural deposit	Brickearth. Friable mid brown silt with <1% subangular flints (<20mm).
13/005	Made ground	Finely crushed flints and sand.

Table 15: Contexts in Trench 13



Plate 15: Trench 13, looking north

6.0 The Finds (Tables 16-22)

6.1 The Prehistoric Flintwork by Chris Butler (Tables 16-17)

6.1.1 An assemblage of 48 pieces of struck prehistoric flintwork weighing 686gms. was recovered from 16 contexts during the evaluation (Table 16). The flintwork has been analysed in accordance with the terminology used in Butler 2005¹⁰.

6.1.2 The raw material mostly derived from the Chalk Downland, although one piece was on 'beach' pebble flint. The majority of the flint was a mottled grey, with both light and dark grey pieces. Some had small areas of iron staining. A minority of the flint was a black colour. Cortex was present on most pieces and varied from a smooth buff colour to a darker rougher cortex.

Context	Hard hammer flake	Soft hammer flake	Fragment	Bladelet Fragment	Chip	Retouched piece	End scraper	Total	Weight (gms)
1/003	5	-	2	-	-	1	2	10	89
2/003	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	16
3/004	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
4/006	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	114
6/007	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21
7/U/S	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
7/003	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	22
7/005	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	84
8/U/S	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
8/004	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	93
9/004	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
10/002	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	41
11/004	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16
11/005	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	127
12/004	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18
13/004	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13
Total	34	1	5	1	1	3	3	48	686

Table 16: Prehistoric Flintwork

6.1.3 Most of the assemblage was hard hammer-struck debitage, almost entirely flakes. There was a single dubious soft hammer-struck flake, and a number of fragments including one from a bladelet. Seven of the flakes have evidence for platform preparation, and one may be an axe-thinning flake. There were no cores or core rejuvenation pieces found.

6.1.4 There were three end scrapers, all fairly small and finely worked around the distal end with semi-abrupt retouch. One from Context **1/003** and another from Context **8/004** both have platform preparation and are on soft hammer-struck flakes, the other scraper from

¹⁰ Butler, C. 2005 *Prehistoric Flintwork* Tempus Publishing Ltd

Context **1/003** is on a possible soft hammer-struck flake and is small, resembling a crude thumbnail scraper.

- 6.1.5 The three retouched pieces comprise a retouched fragment from Context **1/003**, with invasive retouch over both surfaces and abraded lateral edges. It has no specific form. A large hard hammer-struck flake from Context **4/006** has some areas of retouch/abrasion along its lateral edges and appears to have been utilised. A possible soft hammer-struck flake from Context **8/004** has retouched concave areas on one lateral edge and may have been utilised as a hollow scraper.
- 6.1.6 Some of the pieces with platform preparation are likely to be of Mesolithic date, and include all three end scrapers and one of the retouched pieces. These pieces amounted to some 25% of the assemblage, and it was noted that these tended to be on the black flint, although the bladelet fragment and two of the scrapers were on mottled grey flint.
- 6.1.7 The remainder of the assemblage is more crudely worked, with little sign of a systematic core reduction technique being employed, and it is suggested that these probably date to the Bronze Age.
- 6.1.8 The evaluation also recovered 59 pieces of fire-fractured flint weighing 1.95kg (Table 17) from 18 contexts. None of the fire-fractured flint had been humanly worked, and had probably all derived from cooking or other industrial activity at or near to the Site.

Context	Number	Weight (gms.)
1/003	1	18
2/003	2	38
3/004	1	36
4/006	4	146
5/005	2	40
6/007	3	90
7/U/S	2	31
7/003	5	114
7/014	4	38
8/U/S	1	12
8/003	1	81
8/004	15	474
9/004	3	179
10/002	3	141
11/004	1	20
11/005	4	160
12/004	2	78
13/004	5	254
Total	59	1,950

Table 17: Fire-fractured flint

- 6.1.9 No further analysis of the flintwork is required, and the flintwork and fire-fractured do not warrant deposition in a museum and can be discarded or used in a teaching collection.

6.2 The Prehistoric Pottery by Barbara McNee (Tables 18 and 19)

Introduction

- 6.2.1 A total of 11 prehistoric sherds, weighing 36gms, were recovered from the archaeological evaluation. The pottery was recorded using the methodology set out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group¹¹.

Quantification

- 6.2.2 A breakdown of the assemblage is listed in Table 18. Much of the dating is tentative as the assemblage contained worn featureless sherds and close dating cannot be achieved with any degree of confidence when small body sherds alone are represented. Diagnostic forms are under-represented and consequently dating had to rely on the identification of fabric types and region-wide trends. This is problematic due to the use of certain fabrics which are long lived and can occur in several ceramic phases. The pottery derived from four trenches.

Context No.	Sherd count and weight	Comments
1/003	6 (17gms)	Worn body sherds belonging to 3 x vessels.
3/004	1 (5gms)	Worn grog tempered body sherd
9/004	2 (9gms)	Worn coarse flint tempered body sherds
10/002	1 (4gms)	Worn flint tempered body sherd
10/003	1 (1gms)	Worn body sherd

Table 18: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery assemblage

Fabrics

- 6.2.3 Five different fabric types were identified (Table 19). The later prehistoric pottery is characterised by quite a high number of fabric types for such a small assemblage. This could be a chronological phenomenon, suggesting a multi period site with extended periods of occupation.
- 6.2.4 Details of the geology surrounding the Site have been obtained from British Geological Survey Map, Sheet No. 317/332, and includes Newhaven Chalk Member, Tarrant Chalk Member, Head and Aeolian Deposits (Brickearth). The inclusions identified in the fabrics are all available in the local geology, suggesting local pottery production. Six sherds contain crushed flint temper. Flint would have derived from chalk deposits, which when burnt and crushed provide suitable temper for pottery making. The potters used silty clays and these could have been obtained from the brickearth and head deposits.

¹¹ Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group. 1995, second edition; revised 1997. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Papers Nos 1 and 2. Oxford.

- 6.2.5 The addition of grog fragments in five sherds may suggest a deliberate cultural choice. The overall picture of grog as an unpopular choice of inclusion may be indicative of social constraints on its use¹². Crushed pot or grog is in many ways an ideal tempering material. It is relatively easy to crush, is easy to use, has properties almost identical to the clay matrix, and does not suffer post-firing changes which would destabilise the pot¹³. Despite these advantages, grog is only really used prolifically during the early Bronze Age and the late Iron Age in areas such as Sussex and Kent. One possible disadvantage of grog is that it was not as readily available as flint, and this might be due to a shortage of pots due to seasonal potting.

Type		Description
Type GC/1		This is a medium coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted grog up to 2mm in size, and sparse (7%) voids from leached out inclusions. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is irregular; surface feels rough, firing is generally oxidised with an unoxidised core.
Flint fabrics	Type F/1	This is coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 2-3mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, with a scattering of red iron ore; fracture is irregular; firing can be irregular.
	Type F/2	This is medium coarse fabric containing moderate (10%) quite well sorted subangular flint up to 1-2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is irregular; firing is usually unoxidised.
	Type F/3	This is a coarse fabric containing common (25%) poorly sorted subangular flint up to 8mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is hackly; firing is irregular.
	Type F/4	This is medium coarse fabric containing moderate (15%) quite well sorted subangular flint up to 2mm in size. The clay matrix is silty, fracture is irregular; firing is usually unoxidised.

Table 19: Grog and calcareous fabric

Forms, decoration, surface treatments and visible usewear

- 6.2.6 The assemblage consists of body sherds. There is no evidence of visible use or surface treatments and the assemblage is undecorated.

Summary and dating

- 6.2.7 Six worn body sherds were recovered from Trench 1 (Natural Deposit **1/003**), representing three vessels. Two sherds are flint tempered and could date to the later Bronze Age or earliest / early Iron Age. The grog tempered sherds could be later Iron Age. Similar fabrics can be seen at Roundstone Lane, Angmering¹⁴. One sherd (Natural Deposit **3/004**) could also date to the later Iron Age.

¹² Cleal, R. M. J. 1995. Pottery fabrics in Wessex in the fourth to second millennia BC. In I. Kinnes and G. Varndell (eds.) *Unbaked Urns of Rudely Shape; Essays on British and Irish Pottery for Ian Longworth*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, 185-94.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Seager Thomas, M. 2002. Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

- 6.2.8 Two flint tempered sherds (Natural Deposit **9/004**) are very coarse and typical of the type of fabrics used to make middle-late Bronze Age pots. It occurs on various sites in Sussex, for example Varley Halls¹⁵, Knapp Farm, Bosham¹⁶ and further afield in Hampshire¹⁷, and Kent¹⁸. A further two sherds (Trench 10) could date to the late Bronze Age.
- 6.2.9 The pottery sherds show high levels of abrasion on all surfaces and the mean sherd weight is just 3gms. The mean sherd weight for many prehistoric assemblages is generally quite low and frequently averages between 6-8gms¹⁹. The mean sherd weight for this particular assemblage is, therefore, lower than average and this could suggest possible derivation from a rubbish collection or a domestic context which was open to weathering, trampling and general dispersal. The ceramics would indicate a low status settlement site using the locally produced wares for domestic purposes such as storing and serving food. This small pottery assemblage is important as an indicator of settlement or use within the Angmering area during the middle-late Bronze Age, and the later Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age. Two sherds could be Iron Age.
- 6.2.10 No further analysis of the prehistoric pottery is required. The material will be retained by the pottery specialist rather than discarded.

6.3 The Post-Prehistoric Pottery by Luke Barber (Table 20)

- 6.3.1 The archaeological work recovered just ten sherds of pottery, weighing 41g, from five individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 20 as part of the visible archive. Overall, the pottery comprises small to medium-sized sherds with moderate to heavy signs of abrasion. As such, the material appears to have been subjected to significant reworking.

Transition from the West Sussex Coastal Plain. The Roundstone Lane, Angmering assemblage. Artefact Services Technical Report 5.

¹⁵ Hamilton, S. 1997a. East Sussex later Bronze Age pottery tradition: The assemblage from Varley Halls. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 135, 31-43.

¹⁶ Hamilton, S. 1997b. Late Bronze Age pottery traditions in West Sussex: The Knapp Farm assemblage and its regional context. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 135, 78-85.

¹⁷ Raymond, F. 2006. Pottery. In, R. Oram, A middle Bronze Age burnt mound at Greywell Road, Hatch, Basingstoke. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club Archaeological Society* 61, (Hampshire Studies 2006), 5-8.

¹⁸ McNee, B. L. 2012. The Potters' Legacy: Production, Use and Deposition of pottery in Kent, from the middle Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Southampton.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

Context	Fabric	Period	No	Weight (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by form. ? = undiagnostic of form)
2/003	Chalky ware	EM	6	16	Frying pan/pitcher x1 (oxidised tubular handle or spout)
Tr 7 U/S	Frechen stoneware	EPM	1	6	?x1 (iron wash, salt glaze)
11/004	Fine sandy buff ware	HM	1	7	Jug x1 (oxidised, green glazed externally)
11/005	Fine sandy greyware	RB	1	3	?x1 (reduced, worn)
12/004	Fine sandy ware	HM	1	9	Jug x1 (oxidised, applied scale decoration, green glazed externally)

Table 20: Pottery assemblage (RB - Roman C1st-4th; EM - Early Medieval c.1050-1200/25; HM - High Medieval c.1200/25-1350/75; EPM - Early Post-Medieval c.1525/50-1750).

6.3.2 The earliest sherd is the small heavily abraded Roman greyware from Context **11/005**. The piece is not particularly diagnostic of a more refined date. The earliest medieval sherds are those from Context **2/003** that are likely to be of later 11th to 12th century date. The two High Medieval sherds are both from jugs that are likely to be of mid 13th to 14th century date and of local production. Similar vessels were produced at Binsted. The Frechen stoneware (from Germany) is typical of the later 16th to 17th centuries. Overall, the pottery would appear to relate to sporadic periods of manuring arable land with domestic refuse.

6.3.3 The pottery assemblage is small, mixed and of types well known in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report and is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum. As such, it has been added to the pool of material held for handling / teaching.

6.4 The Ceramic Building Material by Luke Barber (Table 21)

6.4.1 A relatively small assemblage of brick and tile was recovered during the archaeological work (34/646g). All the material comprises small fragments, often without any diagnostic features and usually heavily abraded. As such, dating has been problematic in some instances, particularly considering the clearly mixed nature of the deposits. The assemblage is summarised in Table 21.

6.4.2 The majority of the assemblage appears to comprise small abraded pieces of Roman brick and tile, virtually all of which are undiagnostic of form. The material probably represents a manuring scatter on the arable land of a villa estate. The medieval period is also well represented with several abraded peg tile fragments. These are also probably associated with manuring arable land and correlate well with the medieval pottery from the Site. The latest piece comprises an Early Post-Medieval brick but the absence of later ceramic building material suggests the area was no longer manured in the late Post-Medieval period - implying it may have been pasture prior to the development of the nursery.

- 6.4.3 The ceramic building material assemblage is from open contexts with significant chronological mixing and is of small abraded pieces. As such, the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report. This material is not suitable for long-term curation in a museum and has therefore been discarded.

Context	Form	Period	Date	No	Weight (g)	Dimensions	Comments
1/003	Brick	EPM	C15th-17th	2	11	NSD	Very fine quartz & iron oxides. Sanded base, low fired
2/003	Burnt clay	?	?	1	36	n/s	Silty, reduced/oxidised. Irregular
2/003	Brick	RB	C1st-4th	1	11	NSD	Abundant quartz
2/003	Peg tile	HM	C13th-15th	4	17	12mm thick	Marl-rich with quartz and iron oxides
4/006	Peg tile	HM	C13th-15th	1	6	NSD	Marl-rich with quartz and iron oxides
6/007	? Tegula	RB	C1st-4th	3	110	26mm thick	Moderate quartz, worn
6/007	?	RB	C1st-4th	1	47	14mm thick	Silty
6/007	?	RB	C1st-4th	7	101	14mm thick	Common quartz, moderate iron oxides and marl
6/007	?	RB	C1st-4th	3	30	13mm thick	Sparse quartz, well fired
Tr 8 U/S	?	RB	C1st-4th	2	39	16mm thick	Sparse quartz, well fired
11/004	?	RB	C1st-4th	3	24	NSD	Common quartz
11/004	Peg tile	HM	C13th-15th	2	86	11-12mm thick	Marl-rich with quartz and iron oxides
11/005	?	RB	C1st-4th	1	9	NSD	Moderate quartz, worn
11/005	?	RB	C1st-4th	1	96	15mm thick	Silty
12/004	?	RB	C1st-4th	2	53	13mm thick	Moderate quartz, worn

Table 21: Ceramic Building Material assemblage summary (NSD – No surviving complete dimensions. RB – Roman C1st - 4th, HM – High Medieval C13th - 15th; EPM – Early Post-Medieval mid C16th - early 18th)

6.5 The Glass by Jan Oldham

- 6.5.1 A quantity of glass was recovered during the archaeological investigation, which has been recorded by colour, vessel type and weight.
- 6.5.2 From Context **8/003**, three pieces of dark green vessel glass, conjoining shards, likely to be Late Post-Medieval in date, with a combined weight of 62g. No further analysis is required beyond the recording necessary for this report.

6.6 Spot Dates by Luke Barber (Table 22)

6.6.1 Spot dates for the deposits are based on the pottery and ceramic building material.

Context	Spot Date	Comments
1/003	C16th-17th	x1 worn brick only
2/003	Mixed	RB and Med tile, x1 C12th pot
4/006	Medieval	x1 tile frag only
6/007	Roman	All small tile pieces
Tr 7 U/S	c.1550-1700	x1 sherd
Tr 8 U/S	Roman	x2 CBM frags only
11/004	c.1250-1400	Residual RB tile
11/005	Roman	Pot and CBM
12/004	c.1250-1400	Resid RB tile

Table 22: Spot dates

7.0 Discussion

- 7.1** Thirteen trenches were machine opened to assess the archaeological potential of the Site. No archaeological features or deposits were recorded. Modern services and cut features associated with the nursery were recorded within most trenches, particularly in Trench 12, but none were observed in Trenches 1, 2 and 4.
- 7.2** In Trenches 1 to 10 and Trench 13, the stratigraphy tended to comprise made ground, a former subsoil or possible former subsoil, and the underlying natural deposit. The possible former subsoil was absent within the NNW half of Trench 1 and the SE end of Trench 4, whilst the subsoil in Trench 6 was directly overlain by topsoil within the E end of the trench. In Trenches 11 and 12, made ground rested over the natural deposit as no subsoil was clearly identified, although it may have been present within the E end of Trench 12.
- 7.3** The flintwork from Site is of Mesolithic and Bronze Age date. A similar assemblage of residual early prehistoric lithic material was also recovered from the excavation that took place to the immediate north of the Site. The pottery sherds reveal prehistoric activity on or close to the Site dating to the middle-late Bronze Age, the later Bronze Age or earliest Iron Age, and possibly the Iron Age.
- 7.4** The remaining pottery assemblage and the ceramic building material suggested the sporadic manuring of arable fields with domestic refuse in the Roman period, the Early and High Medieval periods, and the Early Post-Medieval period, with the fields having become pasture in the Late Post-Medieval period, as no finds of this date were represented other than three conjoining shards of glass.
- 7.5** The Site lies within a landscape that is rich in prehistoric archaeology, as recorded to the immediate north and south. On considering the absence of archaeological features within the trenches opened on Site, it may be suggested that the natural deposit across the Site was truncated, possibly for the construction of the nursery. However, the presence of an extensive layer interpreted as a subsoil, or possible subsoil, within every trench except perhaps Trenches 11 and 12, may suggest otherwise. As an alternative explanation, it may be suggested that the Site was woodland during prehistory and only became assarted for farmland in the Roman period. This would not account, however, for the absence of features post-dating the prehistoric period.
- 7.6** The evaluation excavation has demonstrated that any past activities that took place on or close to Site are most likely to be represented by the presence of artefacts. It is, therefore, recommended that no further archaeological work be undertaken on Site.

8.0 Acknowledgements

- 8.1** We would like to thank Roffey Homes for commissioning CBAS Ltd to undertake this archaeological evaluation excavation. Chris Butler, Barbara McNee, Luke Barber and Jan Oldham reported on the finds. The drawings for the report were produced by Kirstie Riley. The project was managed for CBAS Ltd by Chris Butler.



Fig. 1: Site location

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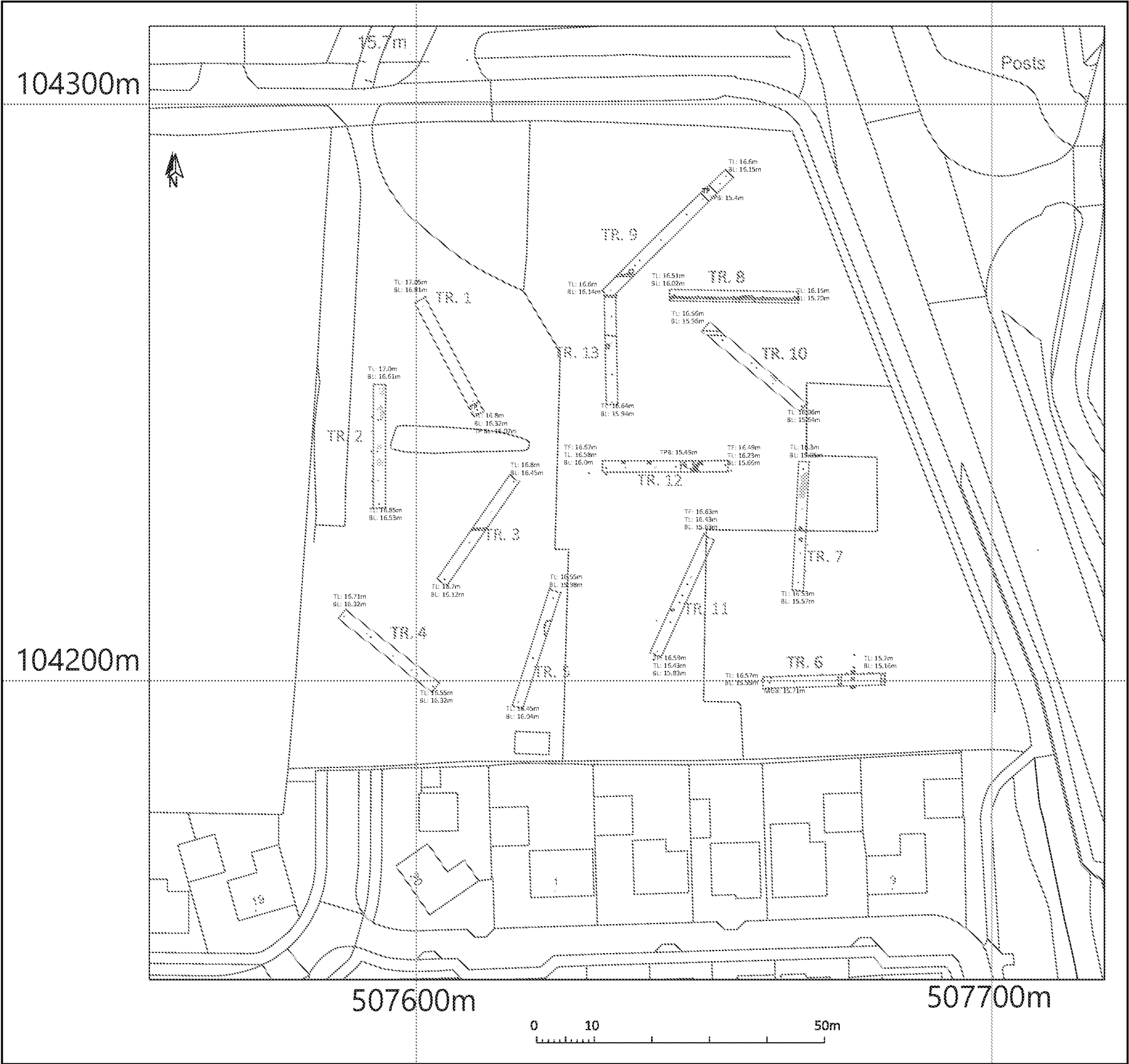
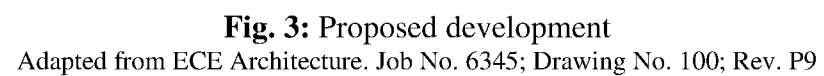


Fig. 2: Site plan showing trench locations
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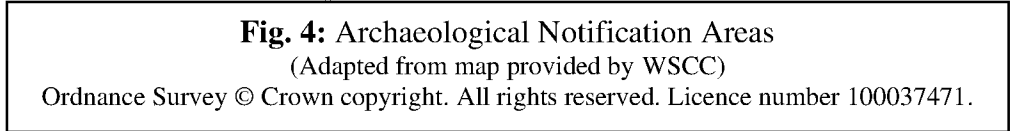




Fig. 5: Archaeological Events
(Adapted from map provided by WSCC)
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Fig. 6: Trench locations and geophysical data at adjacent evaluation site
(Adapted from: Sheehan, G. 2016. Archaeological Evaluation Report Land South of Water Lane
Angmering, West Sussex, Fig. 2)

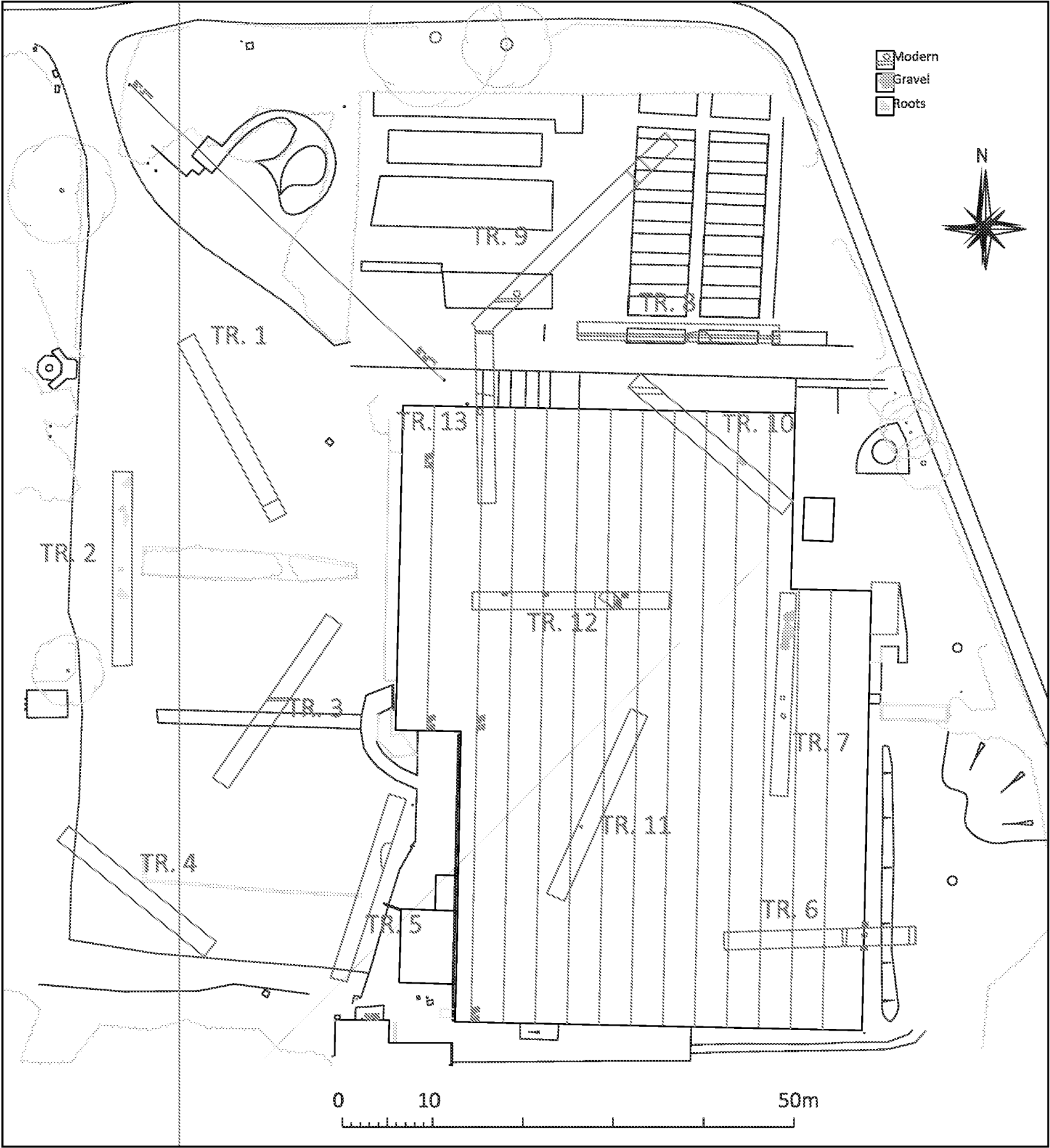


Fig. 7: Intrusions within trenches

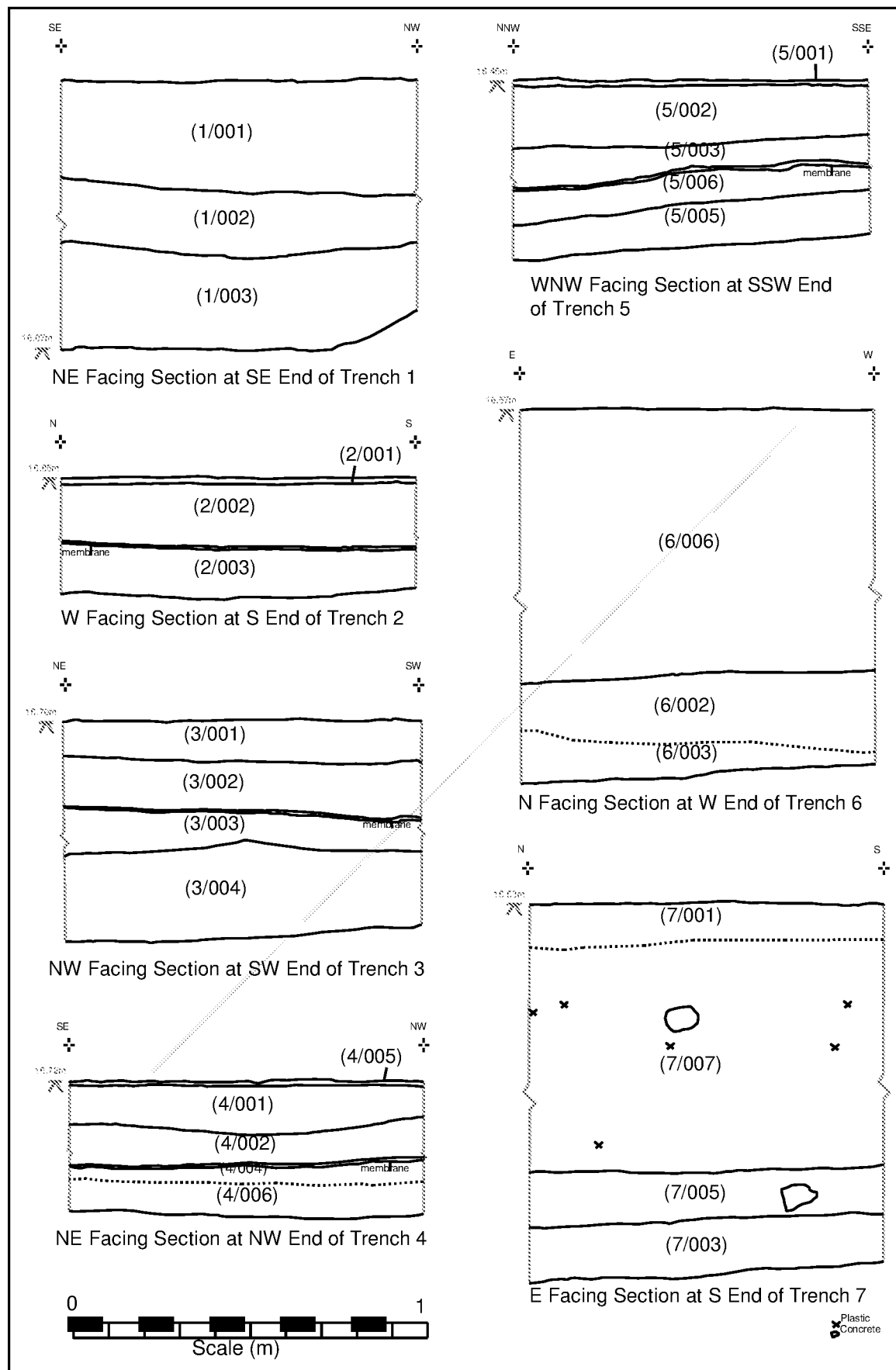


Fig. 8: Representative sections: Trenches 1 - 7

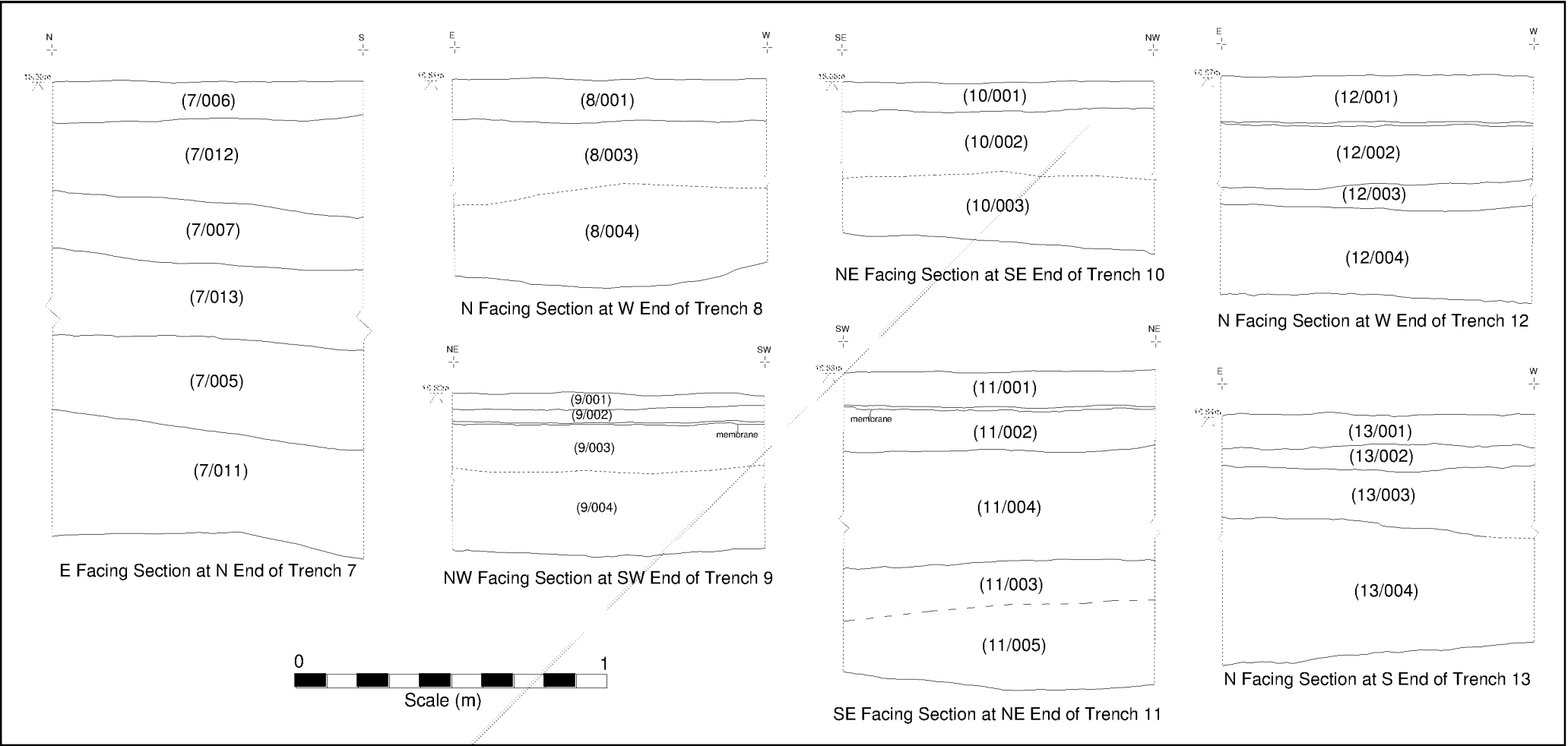


Fig. 9: Representative sections: Trenches 7 - 13

Appendix 1: Levels

Trench	Location	m aOD
1	NNW end, top	17.05
	NNW end, bottom	16.81
	SSE end, top	16.80
	SSE end, bottom (base of test pit)	16.07
2	N end, top	17.00
	N end, bottom	16.61
	S end, top	16.85
	S end, bottom	16.53
3	NE end, top	16.80
	NE end, bottom	16.45
	SW end, top	16.70
	SW end, bottom	16.12
4	NW end, top	16.71
	NW end, bottom	16.32
	SE end, top	16.55
	SE end, bottom	16.32
5	SSW end, top	16.45
	SSW end, bottom	16.04
	NNE end, top	16.55
	NNE end, bottom	15.98
6	W end, top	16.57
	W end, bottom	15.55
	E end, top	15.70
	E end, bottom	15.16
7	N end, top	16.30
	N end, bottom	15.05
	S end, top	16.53
	S end, bottom	15.57
8	W end, top	16.51
	W end, bottom	16.02
	E end, top	16.15
	E end, bottom	15.70
9	SW end, top	16.60
	SW end, bottom	16.14
	NE end, top	16.60
	NE end, bottom	16.15
	Base of test pit	15.40
10	NW end, top	16.56
	NW end, bottom	15.96
	SE end, top	16.06
	SE end, bottom	15.64
11	NNE end, top	16.63
	NNE end, bottom	15.63
	SSW end, top	16.59
	SSW end, bottom	15.83
12	W end, top	16.67
	W end, bottom	16.00
	E end, top	16.49
	E end, bottom	15.66
13	N end, top	16.60
	N end, bottom	16.14
	S end, top	16.64
	S end, bottom	15.94

Appendix 2: HER Summary Form

HER number	enquiry 2020/075					
Site code	MNA20					
Project code	CBAS1167					
Planning reference	A/38/18/RES					
Site address	Manor Nursery, High Street, Angmering, BN16 4AW					
District/Borough	Arun District Council					
NGR (12 figures)	TQ 07638 04240					
Geology	Chalk overlain by River Terrace Deposits (sand, silt and clay)					
Fieldwork type	Eval X	Excav	WB	HBR	Survey	Other
Date of fieldwork	03/08/2020 - 11/08/2020					
Sponsor/client	Roffey Homes					
Project manager	Chris Butler					
Project supervisor	Dr Caroline Russell					
Period summary	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic X	Neolithic	Bronze Age X	Iron Age X	
	Roman X	Anglo-Saxon	Medieval X	Post-Medieval X	Other:	
Project summary (100 word max)	Thirteen evaluation trenches were opened across the Site. No archaeological features or deposits were present. The finds revealed low level activity in the Mesolithic and Bronze Age periods and indicated manuring of the fields from the Roman period through to the Early Post-Medieval period.					
Museum/Accession No.	TBC					

Finds summary

Find type	Material	Period	Quantity
Flintwork	Stone	Mesolithic Bronze Age	48 pieces in total
Pottery	Fired clay	Prehistoric Romano-British Medieval Early Post-Medieval	x11 x1 x8 x1
Ceramic Building Material	Fired clay	Romano-British Medieval Early Post-Medieval Undated	x24 x7 x2 x1
Glass	Vitrified sand	Late Post-Medieval	x3

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd

Chris Butler has been an archaeologist since 1985 and formed the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team in 1987, since when it has carried out numerous fieldwork projects, and was runner up in the Pitt-Rivers Award at the British Archaeological Awards in 1996. Having previously worked as a Pensions Technical Manager and Administration Director in the financial services industry, Chris formed **Chris Butler Archaeological Services** at the beginning of 2002.

Chris is a Member of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and was a part time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Sussex.

Chris specialises in prehistoric flintwork analysis, but has directed excavations, landscape surveys and watching briefs, including the excavation of a Beaker Bowl Barrow, a Saxon cemetery and settlement, Roman pottery kilns, and a Mesolithic hunting camp.

Chris Butler Archaeological Services Ltd is available for Flintwork Analysis, Project Management, Military Archaeology, Desktop Assessments, Field Evaluations, Excavation work, Watching Briefs, Field Surveys & Fieldwalking, Post Excavation Services and Report Writing.

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