

DEVELOPMENT ARCHAEOLOGY SERVICES Ltd

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF A TWO STAGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION [pre-determination] ASSOCIATED WITH DEVELOPMENT AT

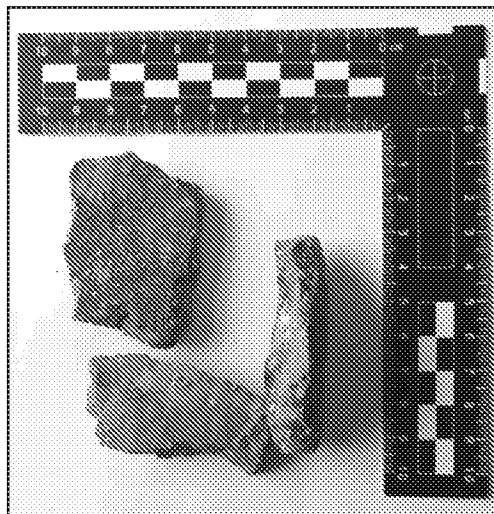
THE OLDLANDS FARM SITE [Stages 1a & 1b]

[Site Centred at approximately National Grid Reference:
SU 94245-494245]

Planning Reference:
[pre-application]

**PREPARED FOR
HANBURY PROPERTIES Ltd.**

[Project Ref: OLD/2016/2018]



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Summary

Development Archaeology Services Limited (DAS) was commissioned by Hanbury Properties Ltd. to undertake a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation [2 phases] and produce a report on the findings. This investigation report on the results was to be submitted to accompany a forthcoming application for development at the study site.

It was considered in advance of archaeological investigation [both phases] that the site had moderate potential to contain archaeology from the pre-historic period with the highest potential being for the discovery of finds from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods with a moderate to low potential for Roman period archaeology to be present within the investigation areas.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases. [Phase 1a and Phase 1b] The preliminary investigation within Site Area 1a as shown at Figure 3, was undertaken during April 2015. The second phase of investigation within Site Area 1b as shown at Figure 3, was undertaken during December 2017.

Within the northern site area, Area 1a, a total of 445 linear meters [survey area = 890m²] of investigation trenches were excavated. Given the approximate site area of Site Area 1 of c. 14,500m² the investigated area equates to c. 7% of this site area.

Within Site Area 1b of c.570m² of investigation trenching was excavated equating to c.13% of this sub site area.

With the exception of the recording of a single linear containing remains of a fragmented Bronze Age vessel the majority of the northern site area [Area 1a] was recorded as having low to very low archaeological potential for all periods. The distribution of survey trenches and percentage of sample [c. 7% sample of site area] allows a low archaeological potential for this survey area to be confirmed with a high degree of confidence.

This find does however indicate, increasing evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity, and occupation within this area of the West Sussex Coastal Plain.

Within survey Area 1b there is an apparent increase in archaeological activity. Finds from linears and pits all suggest features are restricted to a Bronze age / Middle Bronze Age date.

The general characteristics of features would tend to suggest evidence records activity rather than occupation within the site area during this period.

The investigation within both areas confirms probable Middle Bronze Age activity within the proposed development area.

It is considered that the relatively high sample / investigation areas undertaken during this evaluation, particularly with Area 1b, suggest any additional investigation would have a moderate to low potential for further enhancing our understanding of the archaeological potential within the proposed development area.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Development Archaeology Services Limited (DAS) was commissioned by Hanbury Properties Ltd. to undertake a pre-determination archaeological field evaluation [2 phases] and produce a report on the findings. The investigation report on the results was to be submitted to accompany a forthcoming application for development at the study site.
- 1.2 It is understood an application is to be made for development at the site for a proposed new commercial development associated car parking and access roads is to be made to Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority, in due course by Hanbury Properties Ltd.
- 1.3 The study site [as shown at Figures 1] is located / centred at approximately NGR SU 94245 94245.
- 1.4 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases. [Phase 1a and Phase 1b] The preliminary investigation within Site Area 1a as shown at Figure 3, was undertaken during April 2015. The second phase of investigation within Site Area 1b as shown at Figure 3, was undertaken during December 2017.
- 1.6 Copies of this report, detailing the results of the investigation, will be deposited with the clients, Mr James Kenney [Chichester District Council's Archaeology Officer and advisor / consultant to Arun District Council, the West Sussex Heritage Environment Record (HER) and with the Littlehampton Museum, along with an ordered project archive for long term storage and curation.

2. Site Location and Description

- 2.1 The site to be investigated at Oldlands Farm is located 8.5km ESE of Chichester and 2.5km north of the English Channel coast at Bognor Regis. Site location is shown at Figure 1.
- 2.2 The site is situated on an interfluvium between the Aldingbourne and Lydney Rifes at a maximum height of c. +2.02.10-3.00m OD. The solid geology comprises the heavily weathered Chalks of the Culver Chalk Formation, which are in turn overlain by the late Middle - Late Pleistocene Calcareous Basin Deposits (CBD); these are composed of cryoturbated and mixed weathered Chalk, marine, overbank fluvial and aeolian sediments. The uppermost drift sediments are loessic brickearths deposited during the Devensian.
- 2.3 At the time of survey Phase 1a ground levels were predominantly level and flat with the site area cleared of grass/vegetation. During walkover of the site area it was considered some machine levelling had taken place though it was considered that no impact to potential archaeological horizons / levels, had occurred.

- 2.4 At the time of survey Phase 1a the south west of the site was occupied by site cabins [associated with proximal development areas]. As a result, this site area was unavailable for intrusive survey. As a result, survey within this Site Area [1b] was deferred pending removal of temporary site accommodation / offices etc.
- 2.5 On clearance of site cabins and associated temporary buildings a walkover of the site concluded that ground levels Site Area 1b had been landscaped with the full area having been 'made up' with c. 0.30-0.50m of made ground. It was considered that no impact to potential archaeological horizons / levels, had occurred.

3. Planning Background

- 3.1 It is understood that an application for planning permission for a proposed new commercial development associated car parking and access roads is to be made to Arun District Council, the Local Planning Authority, in due course by Hanbury Properties Ltd.
- 3.2 A schematic site layout for the proposed development is shown at Figure 2.
- 3.3 This report documents the results of this required pre-determination archaeological field evaluation and will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority [Arun District Council] in order to accompany and to inform the aforementioned application for planning consent for the new proposed development on this site.
- 3.4 The investigation was undertaken in to comply with the principles established in *NPPF: Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide* (Department of Culture, Media and Sport, 2010) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluations* (IFA, 2014).
- 3.5 The study constitutes an assessment of archaeological / heritage assets within the development area as detailed / required by Policy HER DM5 [sections 1.7.1, 16.7.2, 16.7.3 and 16.7.4, and also Policy HER DM6 [paragraphs a, b and c] of the Arun District Council Local Plan [2011-2013].

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A cultural assessment of the immediate vicinity and adjacent to the application site area, [Drivas Jonas 2007] indicated the proposed development site lies in an area of some archaeological potential, with later pre-historic, Roman and Saxon activity having been previously identified in the local area.
- 4.2 Conclusions made in the Drivas Jonas desk based assessment were supported by subsequent evaluation work by Wessex Archaeology [WA 2007] and Cotswold Archaeology [CA 2008]. Where recorded archaeology is assessed as having local to regional significance.
- 4.3 A program of archaeological evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology along the line of the BRNRR located immediately to the north of the study site, identified a Bronze Age ditch and a Romano-British post hole and two ditches of similar date. [WA 2007].
- 4.4 In May and June of 2008 an evaluation undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on an area of c. 9.00 hectares immediately south east of the application site identified multi period archaeological deposits [CA 2008].
- 4.5 The Cotswold Archaeology [CA 2008] results suggest the highest archaeological potential is biased towards the south-western west and central area of their evaluated site area with a reduction in archaeology recorded to the east and a near absence in the south-east corner of the evaluated area.
- 4.6 Remote sensing survey undertaken by ArchaeoPhysica [ArchaeoPhysica 2014] within the area covered by application: BE/61/13 suggests low potential for linear projection of features into the current application area.
- 4.7 Evaluation trenching undertaken by Archaeology South East to address Condition 13 placed on permission [BN/61/13] recorded multi period [activity predominantly BA and Roman] concentrated within the areas of Trenches 4,5,6, 7,8,9 and 10 within the borrow pit [FCA] area of the application [BE/61/13] Trenched areas
- 4.8 Where present archaeological features were recorded predominantly between 0.40-0.70 m bgl. [+0.82-1.89m AOD]
- 4.9 **Summary:** It was considered in advance of archaeological investigation [both phases] that the site had moderate potential to contain archaeology from the pre-historic period with the highest potential being for the discovery of finds from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods with a moderate to low potential for Roman period archaeology to be present within the investigation areas.

5. Methodology

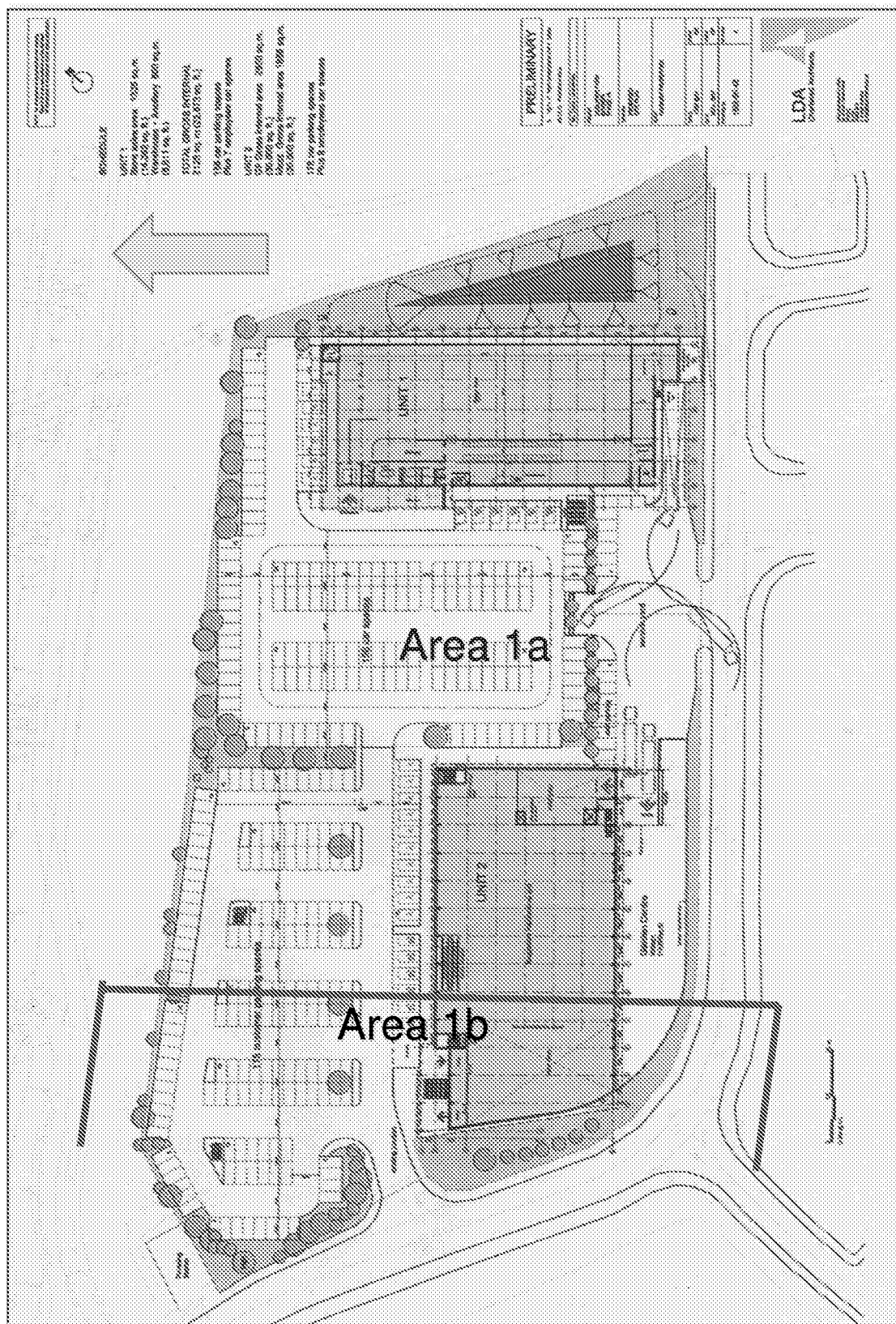
- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in two phases. [Phase 1a and Phase 1b] The preliminary investigation within Site Area 1a as shown at Figure 3, was undertaken during April 2015. The second phase of investigation within Site Area 1b as shown at Figure 3, was undertaken during December 2017.
- 5.2 Investigation [both phases] was Christopher Pine, and Margaret Taylor of Development Archaeology Services Ltd (DAS). James Kenny [Chichester District Council's archaeology officer and advisor to Arun District Council on archaeological / heritage issues, visited the site on the 20th and 21st of December to review findings made during the Phase 1b survey.
- 5.3 Phase 1a investigation involved the mechanical excavation under archaeological supervision of eight archaeological trial trenches [designated as Trenches 1-8 [Figure 4]. All of these trial trenches were excavated by a c. 14-ton 360° mechanical excavator that was equipped with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket.
- 5.2 Trenches were excavated to varying lengths. A total of 445 linear meters [survey area = 890m²] of investigation trenches were excavated. Given the approximate site area of Site Area 1 of c. 14,500m² the investigated area equates to c. 7% of this site area.
- 5.3 Phase 1b investigation involved the initial excavation of 6 trenches totalling 160 linear metres [320m²].
- 5.4 After initial review of results two trenches [Trenches 5 and 6] were extended. Trench 5 was excavated / extended to examine an additional 50m² [Area T5E at Figure 6]. Trench 6 was excavated / extended to examine an additional 200m² [Area T6E at Figure 6].
- 5.5 Given the approximate site area of Site Area 1b of c. 4,280m² the investigated area of 570m² equates to c. 13% of this site area.
- 5.4 Where necessary, surfaces were hand cleaned for examination and recording and the observed deposit sequence was recorded on standard *pro-forma* context recording sheets. The position, length, width and O.S. levels of each trench were plotted onto a site plan utilising a total station with GPS, which is reproduced as Figures 4 and 5.
- 5.5 A complimentary digital colour photographic record was also maintained, which are reproduced as Plates 1-21, [Site Area 1b] and Plates A-N [Site Area 1a]
- 5.5 All excavation and recording of exposed features was carried out according to the approved DAS Written Scheme of Investigation for this archaeological evaluation and guided by published West Sussex industry guidelines.



Figure 1: Study site location.



Site centred at approximately NGR SU 94245 494245



6. Results Phase 1a:

6.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4] was excavated by machine to a total length of 75 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.55m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.08m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench.

6.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 1 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4 and see Plate E] was excavated by machine to a total length of 70 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.50m to 0.60m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.08m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench.

6.2.1 At c. 9 metres from the north-east terminal of Trench 2 a north south aligned shallow [c. 24cm deep by 60cm wide] was observed recorded. [See Plates G and H]. The feature contained a quantity [c. 1.2kg] of burnt flint fragments seen in association with an assemblage of pottery. After recovery of all finds from fill [context [101] the pot was submitted for specialist assessment / description [see 6.2.2 below].

6.2.2 **Prehistoric pottery from Oldlands Farm (OLD/RR/15) Context 101** Mike Seager Thomas, 5th November 2015.

The present* prehistoric pottery assemblage from Oldlands Farm comprises 65 soft, poorly fired, coarsely flint-tempered sherds weighing approximately 1.2 kilograms. The sherds, which were found together at the edge of a shallow linear feature in association with abundant burnt flint fragments, belong to the base of a large Deverel-Rimbury-type 'Bucket Urn' (base >22cm diameter), a tradition and vessel type currently dated to the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1700–1150BC).

The sherds comprising the vessel range in thickness between 11 and 15mm and are oxidized (orange) on the outside and oxidized (orange) to unoxidized (dark grey) on the inside. Traces of whitening on both the interior and exterior probably result from the leaching of iron minerals from the clay after burial. The angle of the base is rounded rather than pinched. No feature sherds are present. West Sussex analogues for the fabric and/or the form, in so far as this latter can be reconstructed, are known from Angmering, Drayton, Oving, Selsey, Westthampnett and Oldham Farm, Bersted itself (Chadwick 2006; Joyce 2008; Seager Thomas 2002; 2008; 2010a).

The importance of the vessel lies in its immediate contextual associations — the burnt flint — and its location on the Coastal Plain.

The former brings to mind a number of Deverel-Rimbury vessels from the region, and beyond, which like the Oldlands Farm vessel, were found in association with large quantities of burnt flint fragments. These latter have variously been interpreted as potboilers (a view that has since fallen out of favour), markers for buried cinerary urns, and/ or some kind of esoteric ritual deposit associated with cremation burial (Seager Thomas 2010a & b); and it is suggested — even though no cinerary material was found in association with this particular vessel — that it had a similar or related role. As for the vessel's location on Oldlands Farm, this, together with other material from the vicinity (e.g. Joyce 2008, fig. 6), fills a gap in the known distribution of Deverel-Rimbury pottery on the Plain, the growing density of which shows the Plain to have had a significant — and until recently unrecognized — Middle Bronze Age occupation.

Owing to its incompleteness and the lack of typologically diagnostic feature sherds, the vessel described here adds little to our understanding of Bronze Age pottery typology *per se*. Deverel-Rimbury pottery is much more completely represented elsewhere in the region.

Chadwick, A. 2006. Bronze Age burials and settlement and an Anglo-Saxon settlement at Claypit Lane, Westhampnett, West Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **144**, 7–50.

Joyce, S. 2008. *Oldlands Farm, Bognor Regis, West Sussex; archaeological evaluation for Drivas Jonas*. Cotswold Archaeology.

Seager Thomas, M. 2002. Pottery of the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Transition from the West Sussex Coastal Plain: the Roundstone Lane, Angmering, assemblage. *Artefact Services Technical Reports* **5**. <http://www.researchgate.net/publication/265795407>

Seager Thomas, M. 2008. From potsherds, to people. Sussex prehistoric pottery: Collared Urns to post Deverel-Rimbury. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* **146**, 19–51.

Seager Thomas, M. 2010a. Middle Bronze Age Drayton, West Sussex: a Deverel-Rimbury cemetery assemblage. *Artefact Services Technical Reports* **21**. <http://www.researchgate.net/publication/265383021>

Seager Thomas 2010b. Potboilers reheated. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* **76**, 357–66.

- 6.3 Trench 3:** Trench 3 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4 and see Plate I] was excavated by machine to a total length of 75 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.50m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.50m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench.
- 6.4 Trench 4:** Trench 4 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4 and see Plate J] was excavated by machine to a length of 50 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.35m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.95m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench
- 6.5 Trench 5:** Trench 5 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4] was excavated by machine to a length of 50 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.40m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.75m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench
- 6.6 Trench 6:** Trench 6 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4 and see Plate L] was excavated by machine to a length of 35 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.35m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.30m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the

investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench

6.7 **Trench 7:** Trench 7 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4 and see Plate M] was excavated by machine to a length of 20 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.35m deep / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.80m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds recorded within this survey trench

6.8 **Trench 8:** Trench 11 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4 and see Plate N] was excavated by machine to a length of 70 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.35m deep / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.00m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds / recorded within this survey trench

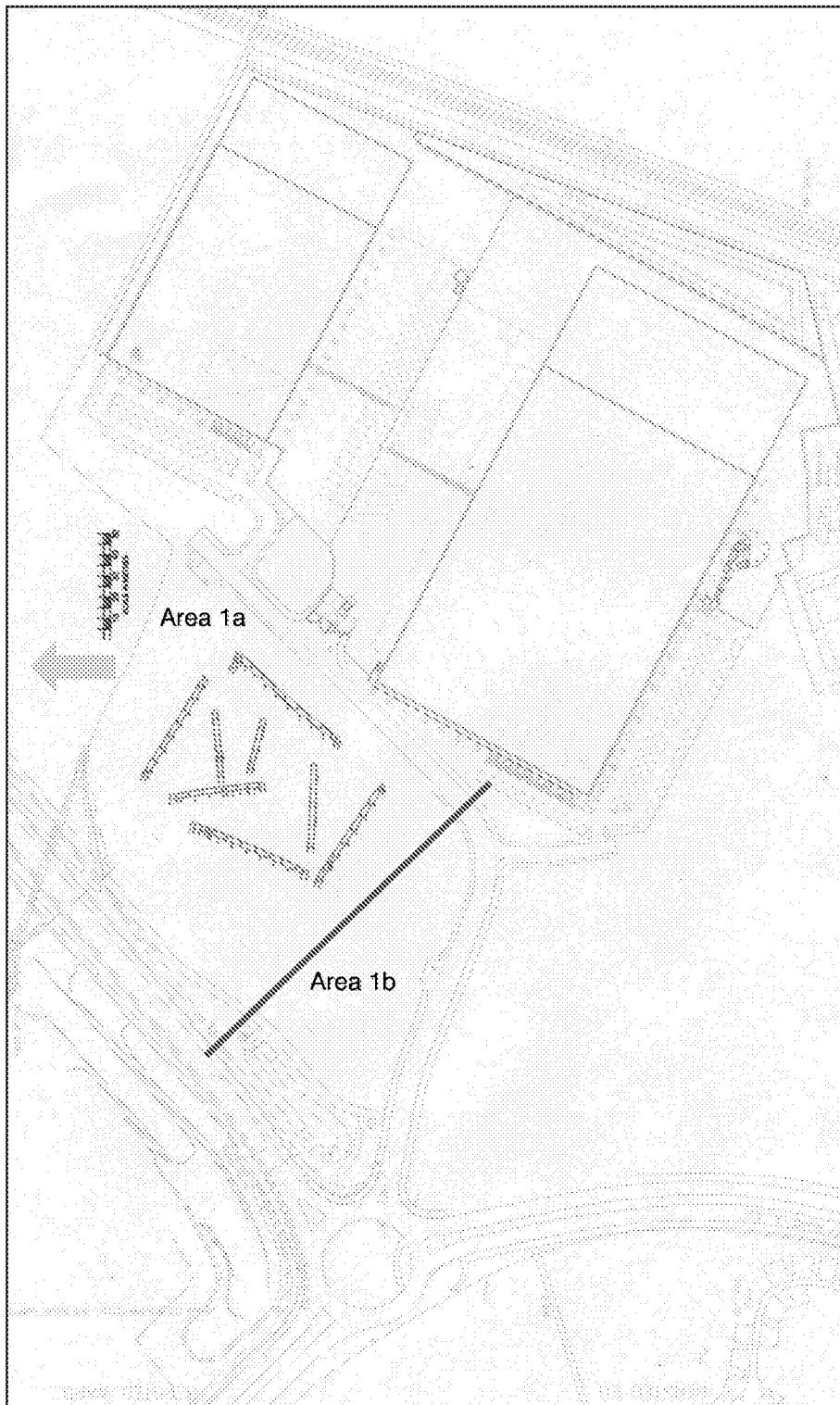


Figure 3: Phase 1 a survey area [April 2015] Trench locations relative to **Phase 1b [December 2018]** survey area. Refer also to **Figure 4**.

Figure 4

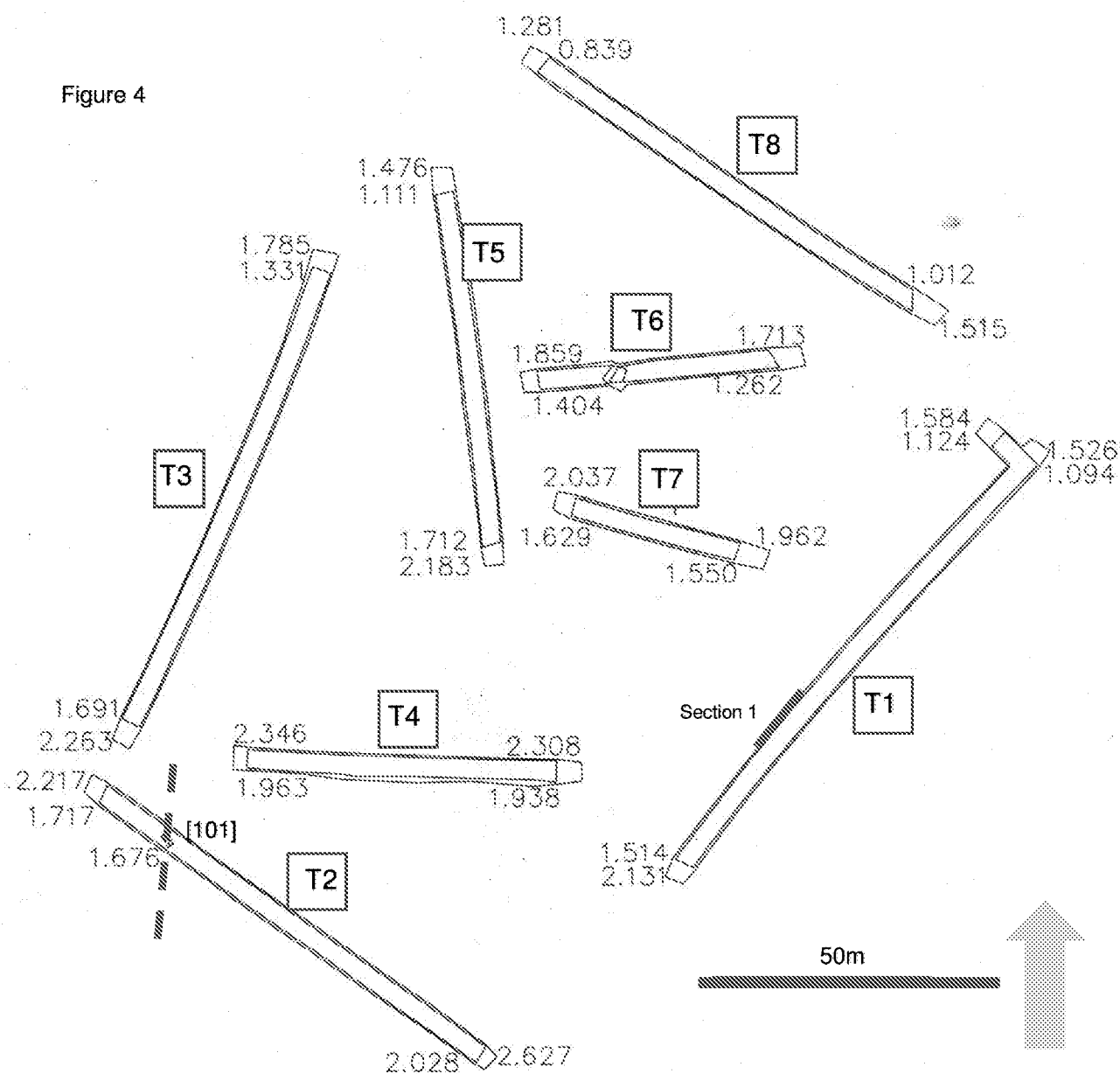


Figure 4: Phase 1a Trench layout [All trenches 2m wide. = total survey area 900m²].

Trench 1: 75m [negative]

Trench 2: 70m single north- south west aligned linear. Linear [101] contained Deverel-Rimbury-type 'Bucket Urn' (base >22cm diameter), a tradition and vessel type currently dated to the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1700-1150BC) [refer to: Seager Thomas note 2015].

Trench 3: 75m [negative] Trench 4: 50m [negative] Trench 5: 50m [negative] Trench 6: 35m [negative]

Trench 7: 20m [negative] Trench 8: 70m [negative]



Plate A

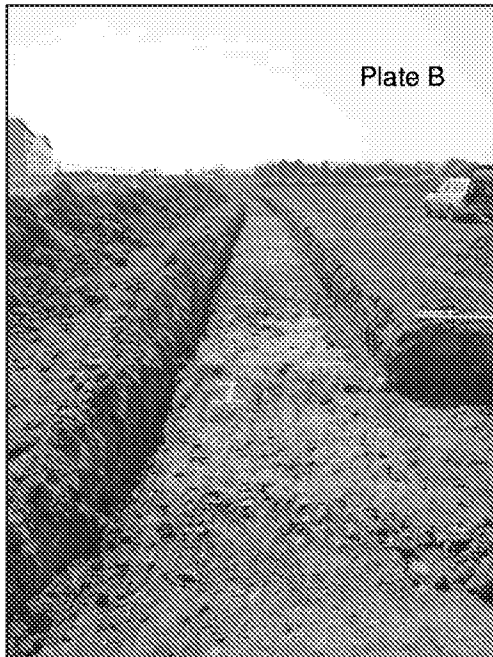


Plate B

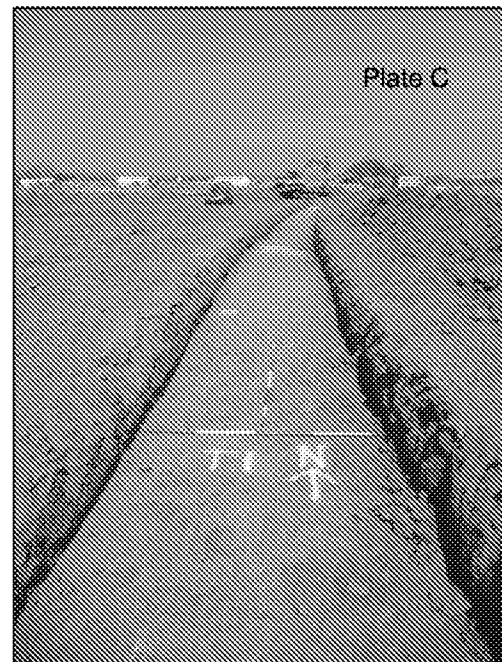


Plate C

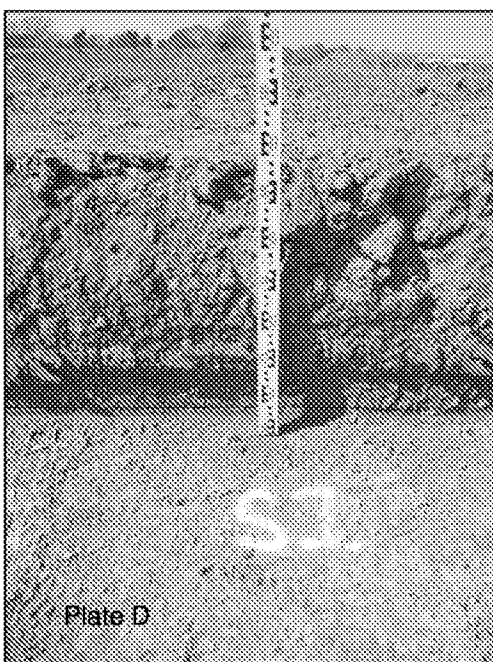


Plate D

Plate A: Site area showing 2015 survey area. Viewed from north east looking south west. Shows reduced / levelled area of previous farmland. The area of Phase 2 [2017 survey] is shown at 2015 occupied by site cabins / buildings occupying the extreme south west of the gross site area.

Plate B: Trench 1 viewed from the north east looking south east

Plate C: Trench 1 viewed from the south looking north east

Plate D: Representative Section 1. For location see Figure 4. Representative of stratigraphic sequence for full site area 1a].

Top of section at + 1.64m OD.

Contact to brickearth natural at + 1.08m OD.

Base of section +0.90.

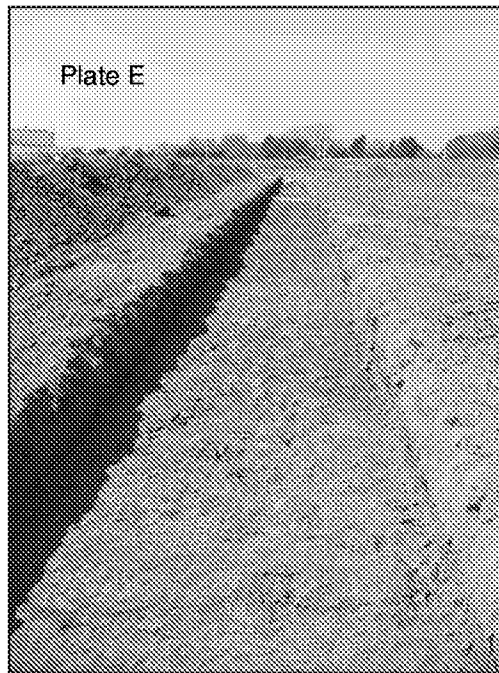


Plate E: Trench 2 viewed from the east looking to the west

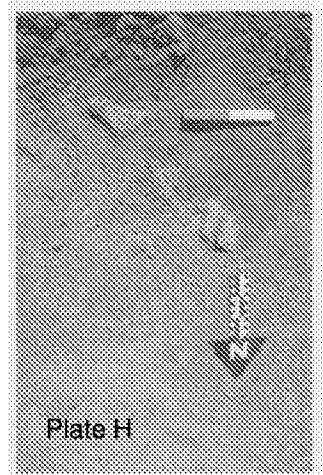
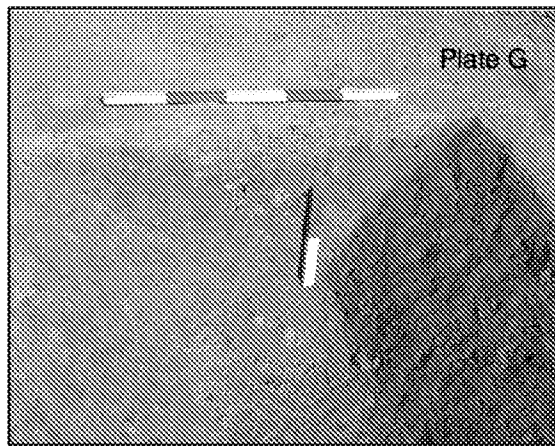


Plate F: Excavation of north west south east aligned linear [101]

Plate G: North west facing Section Phase 1 A. Top of Section +1.68 base of section +1.30m OD.

Plate H: Pottery in situ within linear fill. Pottery dated to Middle Bronze Age [c. 1700-1150 BC] Considered to be part of large Deverel-Rimbury – type 'Bucket Urn'. Seen / recovered in association with c. 2.18kg of burnt flint fragments.

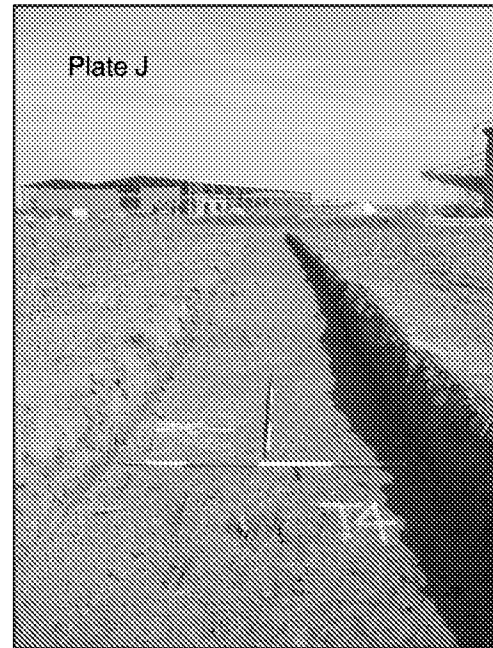
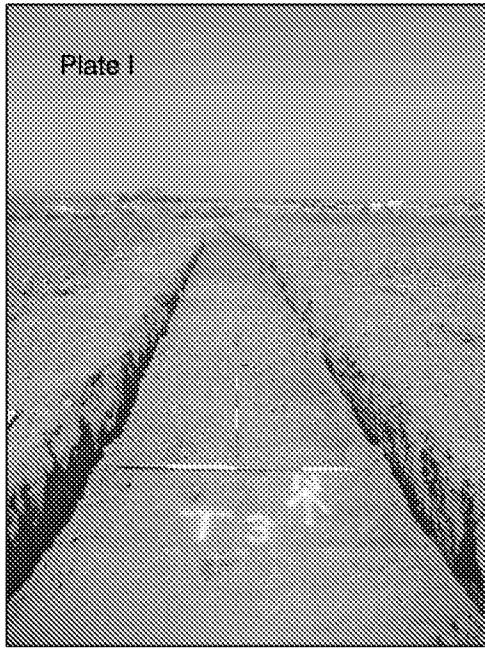


Plate I: Trench 3 viewed from the south of the trench looking to the north.

Plate J: Trench 4 viewed from the south west looking north east.

Plate K: Trench 5 viewed from the north west looking south east.

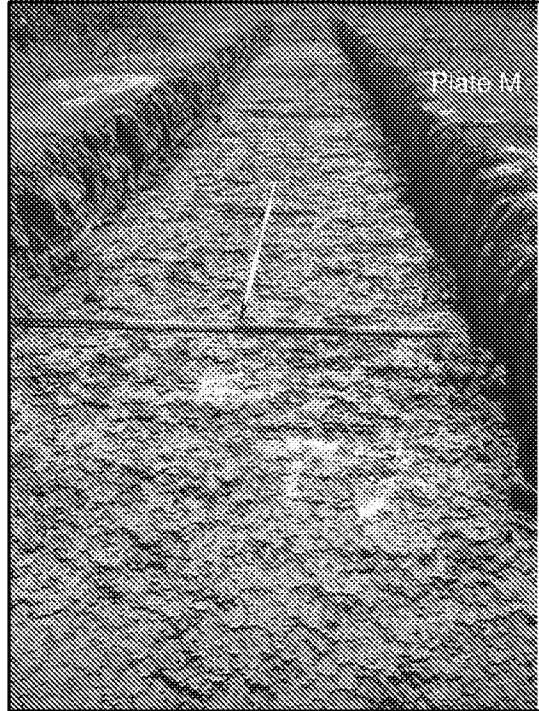
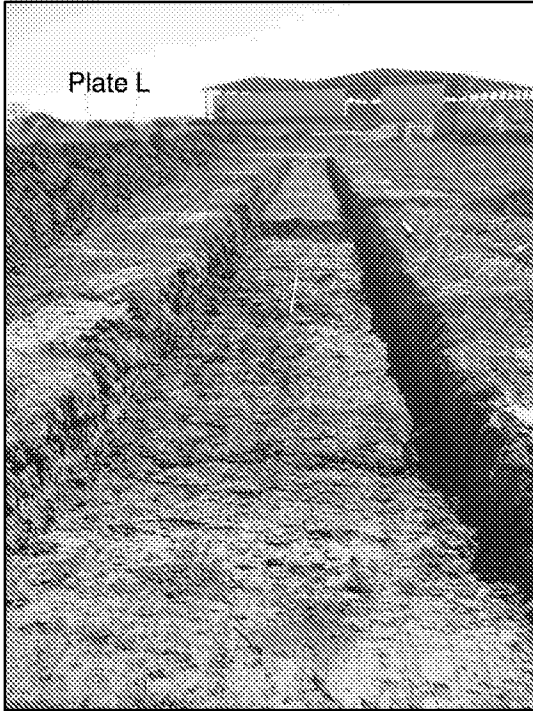


Plate L: Trench 6 viewed from the south west looking north east.

Plate M: Trench 7 viewed from the west looking east.

Plate N: Trench 8 viewed from the south east looking north west.

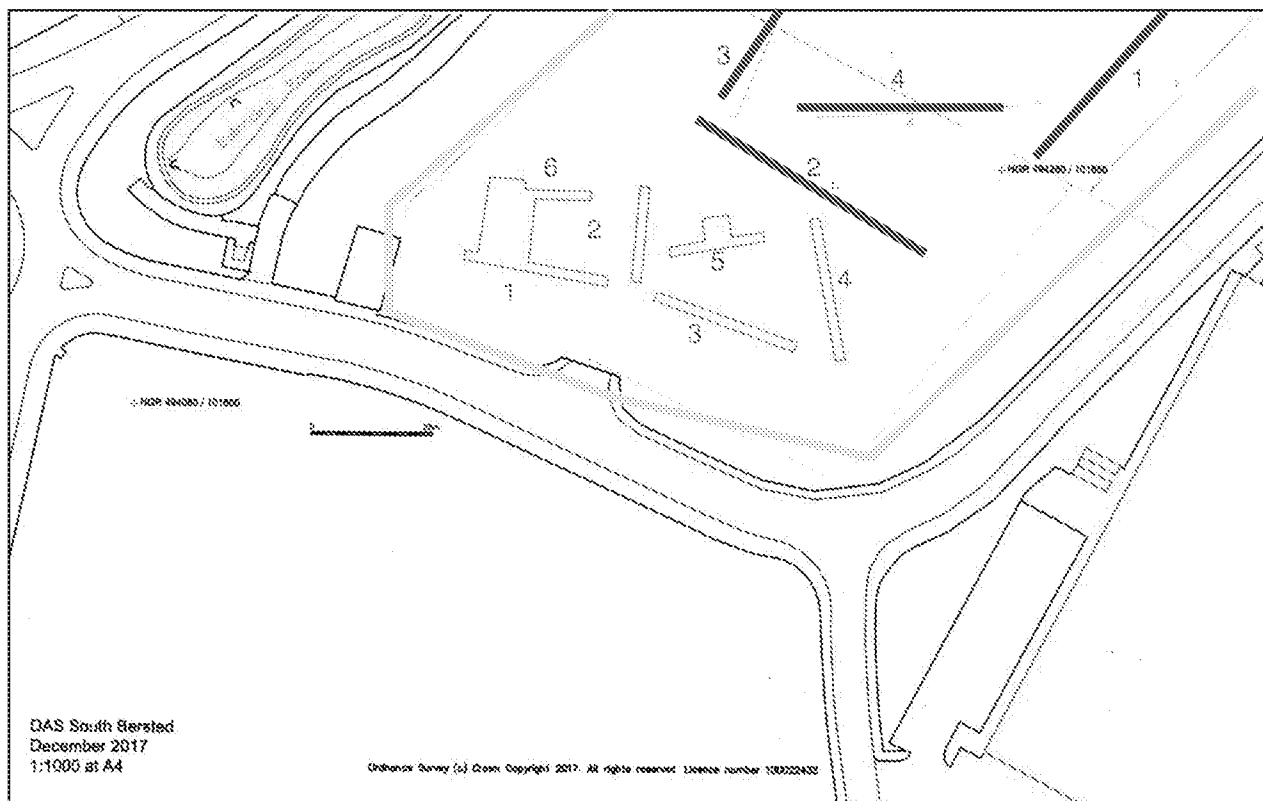
7. Results Phase 1b.

- 7.1 **Trench 1:** Trench 1 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 5 and 6] was excavated by machine to a total length of 30 linear metres. The trench exposed a stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.45m unit of made ground [modern imported] contacting a c. 35cm deep plough soil in turn contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 2.10m OD. The sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench [see Plate 4 for detail]. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench.
- 7.2 **Trench 2:** Trench 2 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 5 and 6] was excavated by machine to a total length of 30 linear metres. The trench exposed a stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.75m deep unit of made ground [modern imported] contacting a c. 0.30m deep plough soil in turn contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.15m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench. There were no significant archaeological features or finds observed / recorded within this survey trench.
- 7.3 **Trench 3:** Trench 3 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 5 and 6] was excavated by machine to a total length of 32.5 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.90m deep made ground unit contacting directly to natural brickearth silt at c. 1.99m OD. Sequence was uniform and consistent along the full length of the investigation trench.
- 7.3.1 Within Trench 3 two shallow linears were recorded.
- 7.3.2 As shown at Plate 7 and Section Feature [SF1] the most westerly feature comprised of a shallow c. 30cm deep and 55cm wide linear, orientated approximately north east south west. This linear feature [Cut 4, Fill 5] contained 5 fragments of burnt flint [111 gms] and a single pot fragment [4gms] [Bronze age]. The linear may be 'localised' as it does not extend into northern Trench 5.
- 7.3.3 As shown at Plate 8 and Section Feature [SF2] the most easterly feature within Trench 3 consisted of a shallow c. 20cm deep and 45cm wide linear orientated approximately north south. This linear feature [Cut 6, Fill 7] contained 15 fragments of burnt flint [225gms] and 3 fragments of pot [total weight 5gms] [Bronze Age]. It is considered probable that this linear extends into Trench 5 and is seen within Area T5E [see Figure 6].

- 7.4 **Trench 4** Trench 4 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4] was excavated by machine to a total length of 27.5 linear metres. The trench exposed a simple stratigraphic sequence comprising of a c. 0.55m deep topsoil / subsoil contacting natural brickearth silt at c. 1.60m OD.
- 7.4.1 Within Trench 4 a small ovoid pit and single linear were recorded.
- 7.4.2 As shown at Plate 8 and Section Feature [SF4] the most southerly feature comprised of a shallow c. 20cm deep and 40cm wide linear, orientated approximately east west. This linear feature [Cut 8, Fill 9] contained 2 fragments of burnt flint [41 gms]. Extension / projection of this linear was not confirmed during this survey.
- 7.4.3 As shown at Plate 9 and Section Feature [SF5] the most northerly feature comprised of a shallow c. 20cm deep ovoid pit approximately 70cms along its east west, long axis and approximately 55cms wide along its north south axis. This pit feature contained 3 fragments [39 gms]
- 7.5 **Trench 5:** Trench 5 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4] was initially excavated to a length of 20metres. Subsequently the trench was extended northwards to expose an additional c. 50m² to confirm the form and extent of a large sub-circular pit [Cut 22] Fill [23] and the extent of a north south aligned linear [Cut 16] Fill [17].
- 7.5.1 The main feature exposed within the extension [T5E] was a large c. 2.40m diameter pit Cut [22] Fill [23]. The pit feature was excavated to a depth of c. 0.00m [zero] OD. Cut section [Section F10] is shown at Plate 17. [Note due to the depth and unstable nature of this section no close examination by decent was made].
- 7.5.2 Processed samples [100ltrs] from this large pit produced 58 fragments of burnt flint [880gms] and 3 fragments [180gms] of pot [see Plate 22].
- 7.5.3 A north south aligned linear Cut [16] Fill [17] cut the adjacent large pit. See Plate 14, Section F7. This linear contained 11 fragments of burnet flint [182gms] and 5 fragments of Bronze Age pot [21gms]. In addition, the feature produced 4 flint flakes [44gms] and 6 fragments of animal bone [provisionally identified as cow bone]. It is considered that this linear represents a northern

extension / continuation of the north south aligned linear recorded within Trench 3 [Cut [6] Fill [7].

- 7.5.4 Two additional small pits / shallow depressions were also recorded within this excavation area both seen in association with and cutting the larger circular pit feature [[22] [23].
- 7.5.5 As shown at Plate 15 and Section Feature [F8] a shallow, c. 7cm deep ovoid pit or 'depression' was recorded cutting the southern edge adjacent large pit. This depression contained 8 fragments of burnt flint [111gms] and a single fragment of pot [5gms].
- 7.5.6 As shown at Plate 16 and Section Feature [F9] a shallow c. 12cm deep ovoid pit or depression was recorded cutting the western edge of the adjacent associated large pit. This depression contained 3 fragments [83gms] of burnt flint a and 3 flint flakes [48gms].
- 7.6 **Trench 6:** Trench 6 [for location / orientation refer to Figures 3 and 4] was excavated by machine to a total length of 20 linear metres. Subsequently the trench was extended southwards to expose an additional c. 200m2 area to check projection of the curvilinear ditch exposed during the initial trench excavation.
 - 7.6.1 The additional excavation confirmed the linear did not form part of a 'ring ditch' thought to define a possible burial mound / area. As shown at Figure 6 the additional excavation area suggests the linear forms part of a sinuous linear.
 - 7.6.2 As shown at Plate 21 and Section Feature F6 the linear has a gentle V shaped profile c. 30cms deep and is c. 1.00m wide at its top. The linear, cut [14] and Fill [15] produced 5 fragments of burnt flint [72gms] 2 fragments of pot [10gms] assigned a Bronze Age date, and 3 flint flakes [24gms].



  	2015 trenches [southern extent] Trenches 1,2,3 & 4. 2017 Trenches 1 to 6 [also showing extended trench survey areas] Site boundary	Figure 5: Phase 1b trench locations relative to Phase 1a survey trenches
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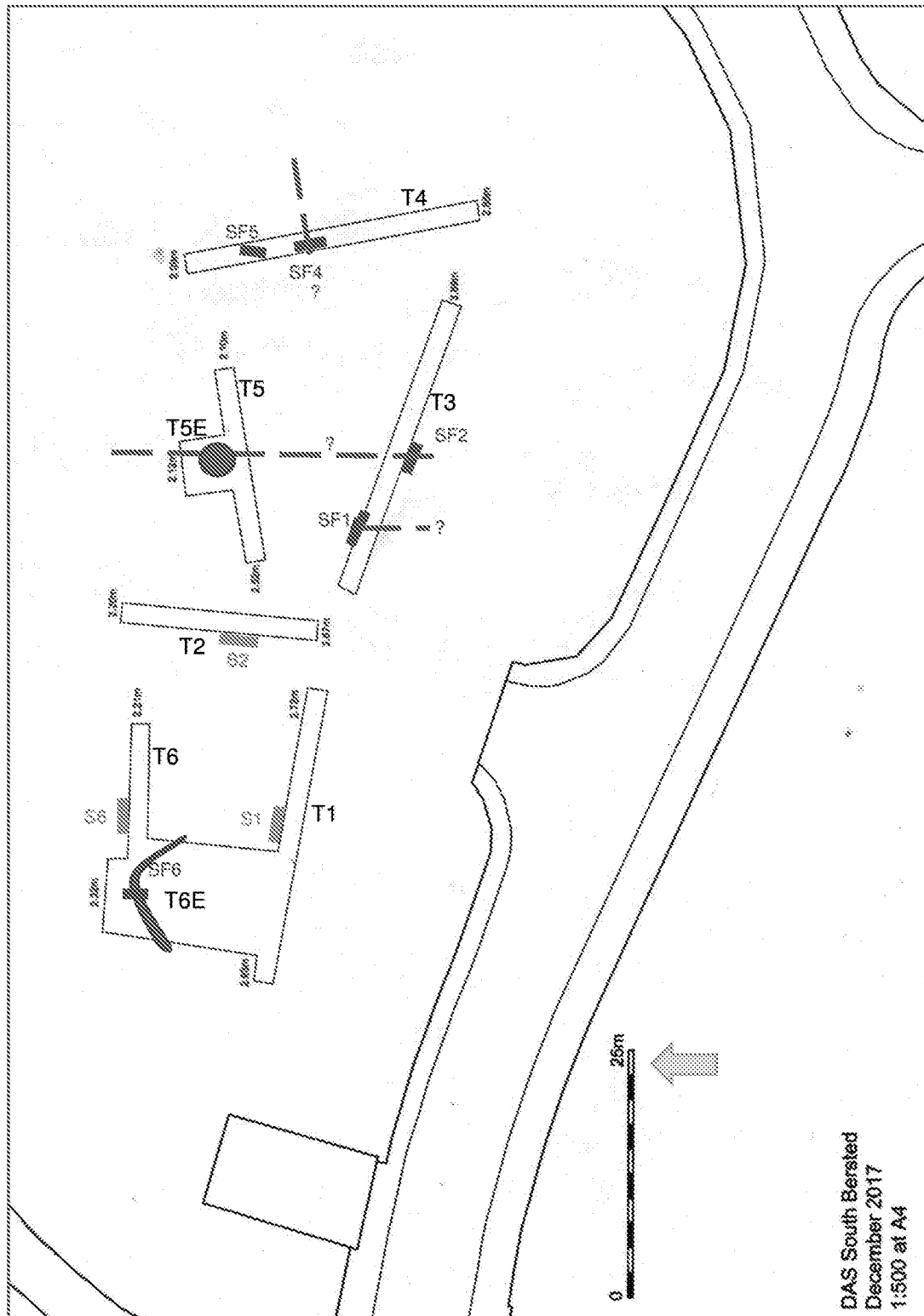


Figure 6: Location of Phase 1b Trenches **T1** to **T6**.

Shows selected section locations. [feature sections and representative trench sections]

Extended survey areas **T5E** and **T6E**



Location of Pit [22][23]

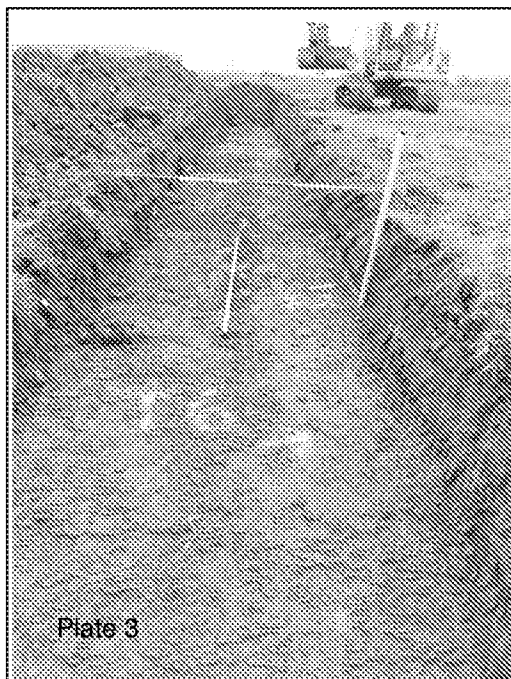


Location of linear [14] [15]

Table 1: Phase 1b Finds within Trenches 1-6.

Trench No.	Section No. [Section Feature]	Context No. & Description	Bulk sample [30 litres]	Bulk / Finds / description BF= burnt flint [BA] Bronze Age
3	SF 1	Cut [4] Fill [5] Shallow c. 30cm deep c. 55cm wide linear. Orientation approximately north south.	1	BF-5 pieces -111gms Pot [BA] -1 frags.4gms
3	SF 2	Cut [6] Fill [7] Shallow c. 20cm deep c. 45cm wide linear. Orientation approximately north south.	2	BF-15 pieces - 225gms Pot [BA] -3 frags 5gms Flint flakes -2 pieces 38gms
4	SF 4	Cut [8] Fill [9] Shallow c. 8cm deep c. 30cm wide linear. Orientation approximately east west.	4	BF- 2 pieces 41gms
4	SF 5	Cut [10] Fill [11] Small ovoid pit c. 8cms deep. c. 30cms wide. Cuts adjacent pit [fill [13]	5	BF- 3 pieces 39gms
4	SF 6	Cut [12] Fill [13] Small ovoid pit c. c. 18cms deep c. 50cms wide. Cut buy adjacent pit [fill 11].	6	BF-4 pieces 30gms
5	SF 7	Cut [16] Fill [17]. Linear Shallow linear c. 40cms deep c. 75cms wide. Orientation approximately north south. Cuts adjacent large pit [23]	7	BF-11 pieces 182gms Pot [BA]- 5 frags 21gms Flint flakes – 4 pieces-44gms Bone 6 frags- 35gms
5	SF 8	Cut [18] Fill [19] Small shallow ovoid pit c. 60cms diameter and c. 7cms deep. Cuts adjacent large pit [23]	8	BF- 8 fragments – 111gms Pot [BA] - 1 frag. 5gms
5	SF 9	Cut [20] Fill [21] Ephemeral small depression [possible pit] c. 1.10m long [north south orientation] and c. 12cms deep. Cuts adjacent large pit [23].	9	BF- 3 pieces-83 gms Flint flakes - 3 pieces 48gms
5	SF 10	Cut [22] Fill [23] Large sub-circular pit. Approximately 2.30cms diameter.	11 & 12	BF- 58 pieces - 880gms Pot [BA] – 3 frags -pieces 180gms
6	SF 6	Cut [14] Fill [15] linear [sinuous] ditch line. c. 33cms deep c. 1.10m wide.	10	BF- 5 pieces - 72gms Pot [BA] – 2 frags – 10gms. Flint flakes 3 pieces 24gms

Phase 1B: Plates: 1- 21.



Examples of Trench excavation during Phase 2 survey.

Plate 1: Trench 1 viewed from the east looking west

Plate 2: Trench 4 viewed from the north west looking south west.

Plate 3: Trench 6 viewed from the east looking west.

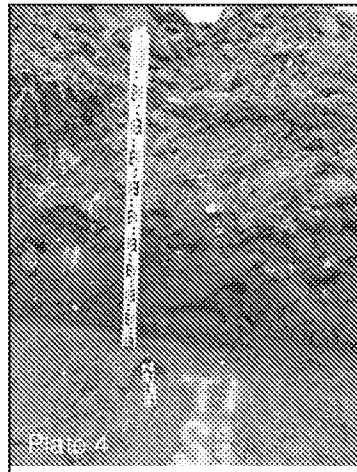


Plate 4: Trench 1 representative Section 1.
South facing section

Top pf Section + 2.80

Shows c. 0.60 cms of modern makeup
overlying a c. 0.20cms deep top/subsoil
contacting brickearth natural shown at base of
section

Base of Section +1.92m

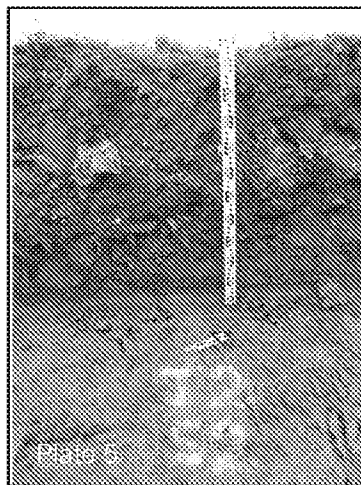


Plate 5: Trench 2 representative Section 2.
East facing section

Top of section + 2.45

Shows c. 0.80 cms of modern makeup
overlying a c. 0.15cms deep top/subsoil
contacting brickearth natural shown at base of
section

Base of section +1.42

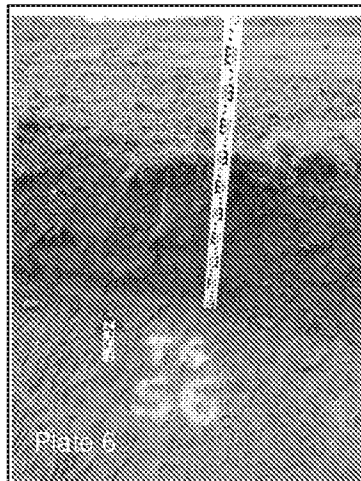


Plate 6: Trench 6 representative Section 6.
South facing section

Top of section +2.29

Shows c. 0.40 cms of modern makeup
overlying a c. 0.10cms deep top/subsoil
contacting brickearth natural shown at base
of section

Base of section +1.69

Plate 7:

Trench 3. Section SF1 South east facing section. **Cut 4. Fill 5.** Shallow linear.

Top of feature at +1.99m

Base of cut at + 1.69m

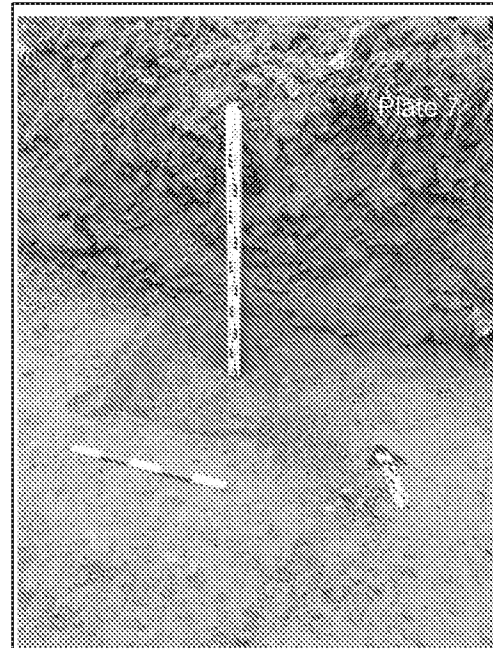
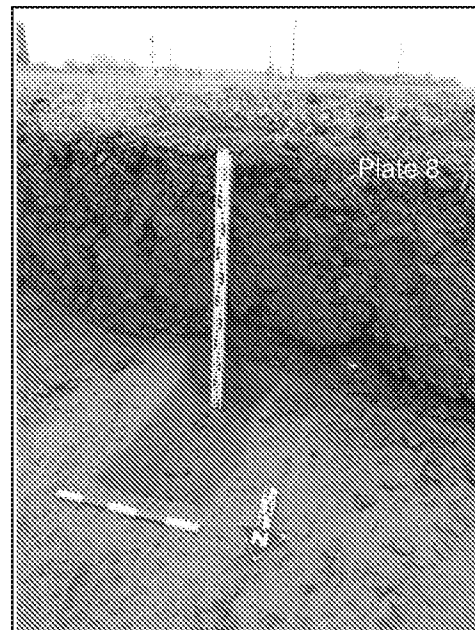


Plate 8:

Trench 3. Section SF2 North facing section. **Cut 6. Fill 7.** Shallow linear

Top of feature at + 2.00m

Base of cut at + 1.80 m



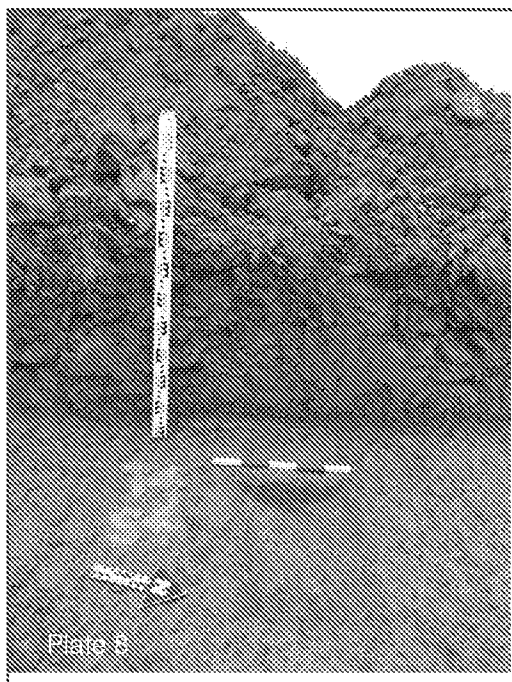


Plate 8

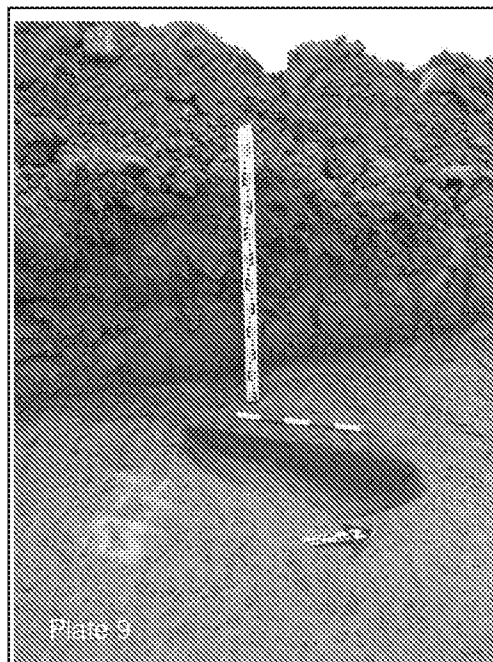


Plate 9



Plate 10

Plate 8:

Trench 4. Section SF4 East facing section. **Cut 8. Fill 9.** Shallow linear

Top of feature at + 1.72m

Base of cut at + 1.64 m

Plate 9:

Trench 4. Section SF5 East facing section. **Cut 10. Fill 11.** Mall ovoid pit.

Top of feature at +1.63

Base of cut at + 1.43 m

Plate 10:

North end of Trench 4 viewed from the south. Shows relationship of features within trench.

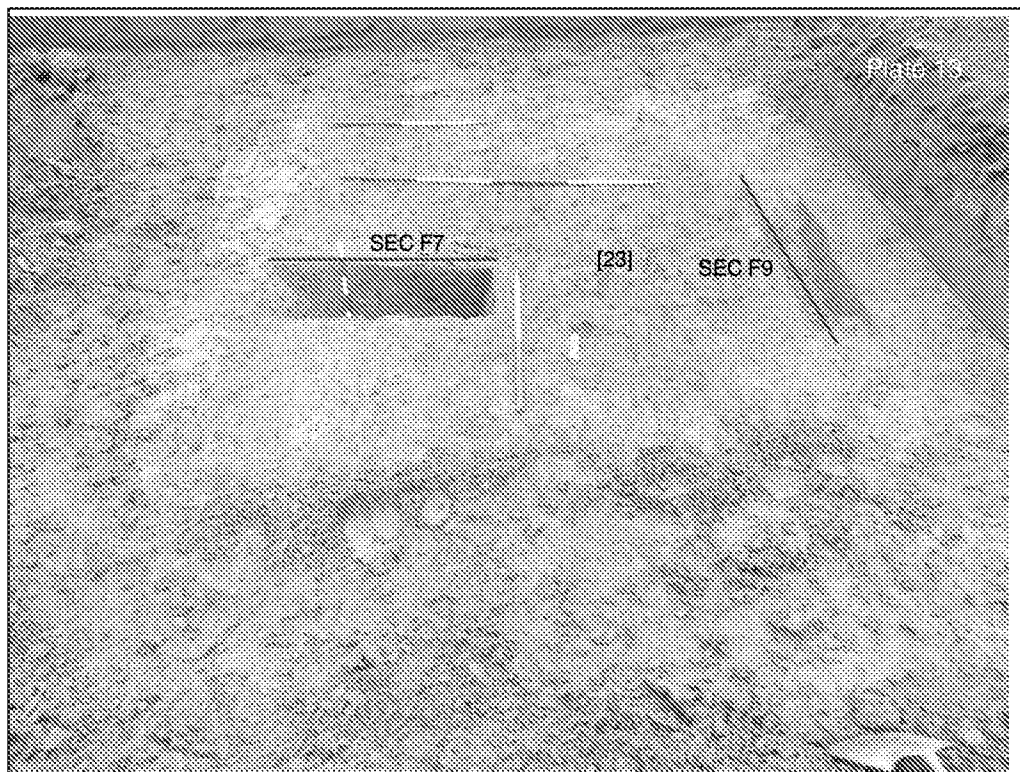


Plate 11: Preliminary extension at north of Trench 5

Plate 12: As Plate 11. Viewed from t looking east

Plate 13: Extension to Trench 5. Shows large pit [23] cut by north south aligned linear [17] Section F7 and cut by shallow depression / pit Section F9.

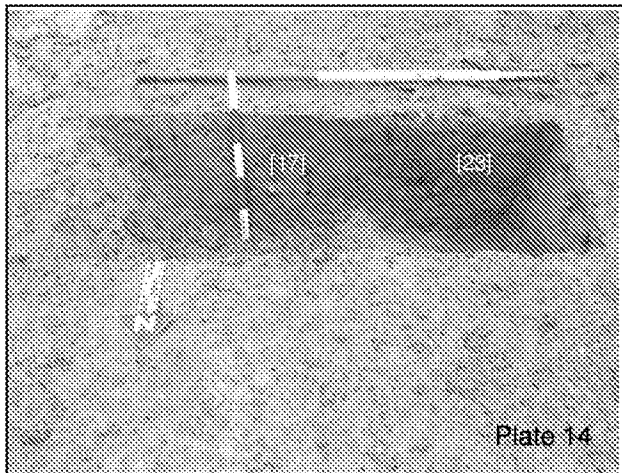


Plate 14: Section F7 in northern extension of Trench 5 [T5E]

North facing section showing north south aligned linear [16] [17] cutting large circular pit [22] [23]

Top of Section +1.26m OD.

Base of Section [16] + 0.86

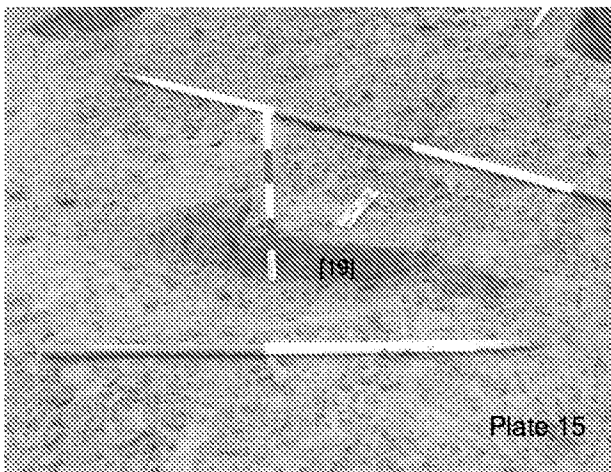


Plate 15: Section F8 in northern extension of Trench 5 [T5E]

South facing section shows small ovoid pit / depression [18] [19] cutting into large circular pit. [23]

Top of section +1.26

Base of Section +1.12

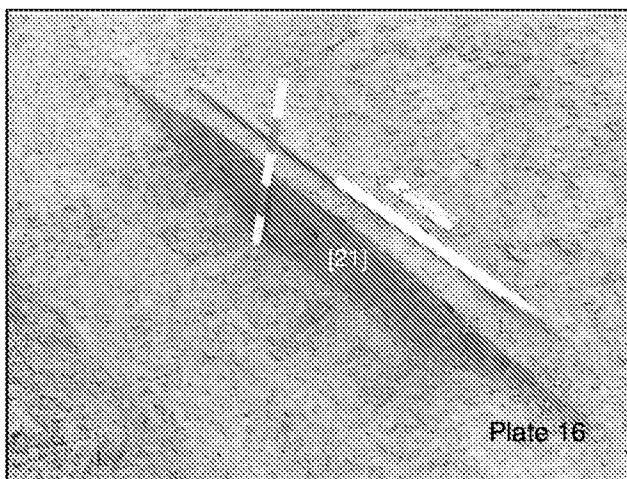


Plate 16: Section F9 in northern extension of Trench 5 [T5E]

South facing section shows north south aligned small ovoid pit / depression [20] [21] cutting into large circular pit [23]

Top of section +1.27

Base of Section +1.01

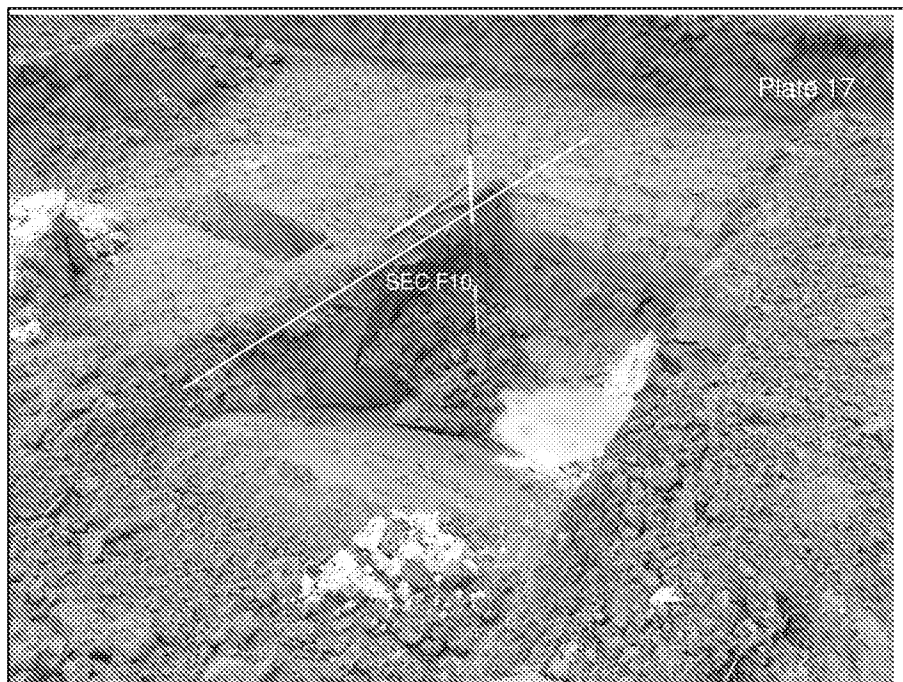


Plate 17: Section F10 in northern extension of Trench 5.

Top of section [at base of area T5 excavation] at + 1.28m.

Excavated to 0.00m [zero] OD.



Plate 18

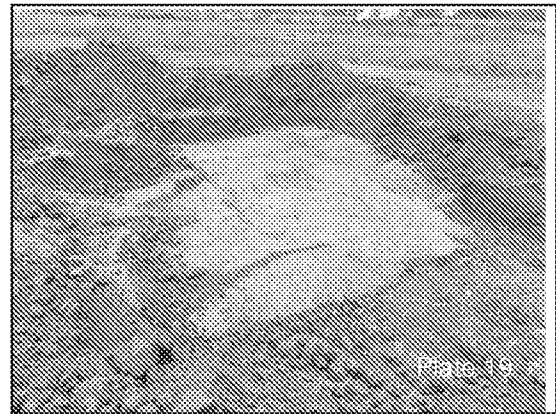


Plate 19



Plate 20

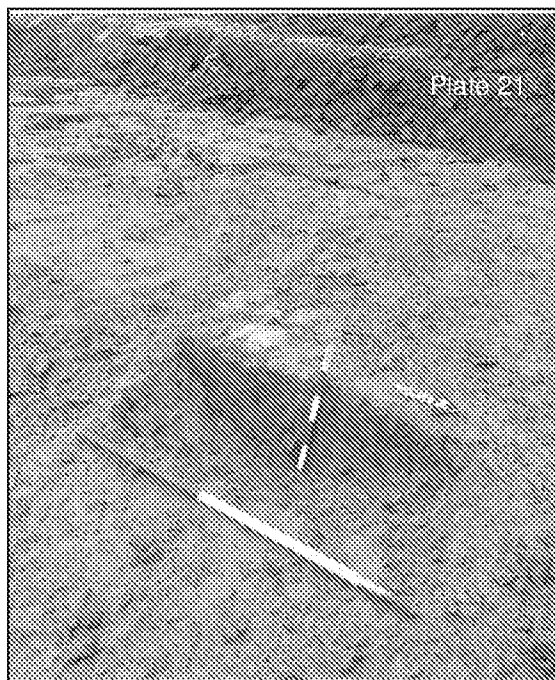


Plate 21

Plate 18: Northern extension of excavation in Trench 6 to confirm northern edge of possible ring ditch / linear.

Plate 19: Southern extension in progress to extend Trench 6 to check line / projection of linear cut [14] and Fill [15]

Plate 20: Southern extension of Trench 6 to check line / projection of linear cut [14] and Fill [15] and check for presence absence of any features internal / central to possible ring ditch

Plate 21: Section F6. East facing section through linear / ditch feature. Cut [14] Fill [15] Top of section +1.41m OD. Base of section +1.12m OD.

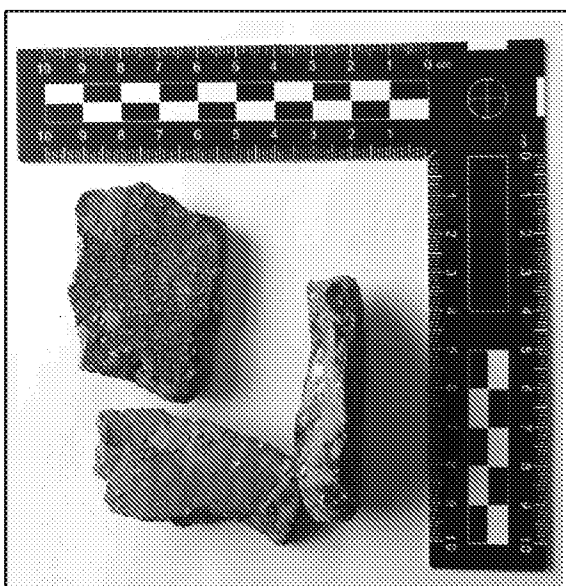


Plate 22: Pot fragments [Bronze Age] recovered from] of large pit [Cut 22 Fill 23] within Area T5E.

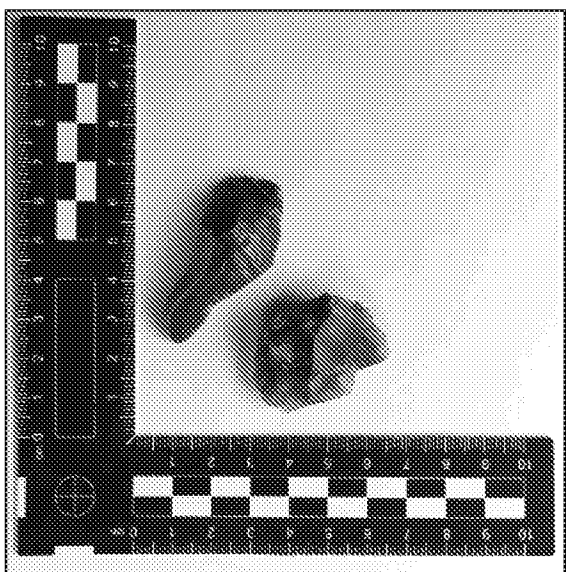


Plate 23: Flint flakes recovered from linear [Cut [14] Fill [15] within Trench 6].

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 It is considered that the archaeological trial trenching on this site provided a thorough and a comprehensive sampling of the gross site area of the proposed development site.
- 7.2 The majority of the northern site area [Area 1a] was recorded as having low to very low archaeological potential for all periods. The distribution of survey trenches and percentage of sample [c. 7% sample of site area] allows a low archaeological potential for this survey area to be confirmed with a high degree of confidence.
- 7.3 The exception was the recording of a single linear containing remains of a fragmented Bronze Age vessel [see Seager Thomas at Section 6.2.2]
- 7.4 As noted by Seager Thomas: *'Owing to its incompleteness and the lack of typologically diagnostic feature sherds, the vessel described here adds little to our understanding of Bronze Age pottery typology per se. Deverel-Rimbury pottery is much more completely represented elsewhere in the region.'*
- 7.4. This find does however indicate, again as noted by Seager Thomas, increasing evidence for Middle Bronze Age activity, and occupation within this area of the West Sussex Coastal Plain.
- 7.5 Within Area 1b the distribution and sample percentage [13% of site area of 4,280m2] again allows the potential and significance of finds within this survey area to be assessed with a high degree of confidence.
- 7.6 Within survey Area 1b there is an apparent increase in archaeological activity. Finds from linears and pits all suggest features are restricted to a Bronze age / Middle Bronze Age date.
- 7.7 The general characteristics of features would tend to suggest evidence records activity rather than occupation within the site area during this period.
- 7.8 Review of the general characteristics of features may suggest linears are associated with stock control within defined boundary areas. The function of the large pit within area T5E is uncertain. It is possible that this pit represents a natural infill of a naturally occurring depression rather than a purposively cut pit.
- 7.8 The investigation within both areas confirms probable Middle Bronze Age activity within the proposed development area. It is considered that the relatively high sample / investigation areas undertaken during this evaluation, particularly with Area 1b, suggest any additional investigation would have a moderate to low potential for further enhancing our understanding of the archaeological potential within the proposed development area.

8. Acknowledgements

- 8.1 Thanks are gratefully extended to Hanbury Properties Ltd for commissioning this work and for their assistance throughout. Thanks go to J. Kenny [Chichester District Councils Archaeology Officer and advisor to Arun District Council] for his assistance and guidance at all project stages and his prompt and informative advice on site.

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