



**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LAND TO THE SOUTH OF
HEARNFIELD ROAD
WICK
LITTLEHAMPTON
WEST SUSSEX, BN17 7PR**

MAY 2011

Planning • Historic Buildings • Archaeology
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE; a division of The Centre for Applied Archaeology at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and CgMs Consulting (hereafter CgMs) have prepared this WSI for archaeological evaluation on Land to the South of Hearnfield Road, Wick, Littlehampton, BN17 7PR (hereafter 'the site') which is to take place advance of residential development (centred NGR 502851 103883; Figures 1 and 2).
- 1.2 Outline planning permission for the construction of 24 dwellings, parking and access roads was granted by Arun District Council in April 2010 (Ref: LU/63/10/). Due the potential for archaeological remains on the site the WSCC Senior Archaeologist recommended that a condition be placed on the planning permission stating:
- "No development shall take place until an archaeological investigation has been carried out in accordance with a specification to be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority."*
- 1.3 Consultation between CgMs and John Mills, Senior Archaeologist, West Sussex County Council established that an initial phase of archaeological evaluation (5% sample of the site) was to be carried out across the site to determine the presence of archaeological remains. This will inform on the need for any subsequent archaeological works following discussions between CgMs and John Mills.
- 1.4 This WSI has been prepared with reference to the WSCC *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions* (version 2b), henceforth "the Standard Conditions". All work will be carried out in accordance with these documents (unless otherwise specified below), and the relevant *Standards and Guidance* of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).
- 1.5 The geology of the site is head deposits comprising Brickearth overlying chalk bedrock.

2.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.1 To inform the archaeological evaluation a 1km HER search was conducted centred on NGR 502851 103883, the results of which are presented below (see Figure 3):

HER ref	Site type	Period
4817 - MWS1260	Epidiorite axe	Neolithic?
2152 - MWS3077	Worked Flint Scraper	Bronze Age
2158 - MWS3079	Grain Rubber (stone?)	prehistoric

2177 - MWS3086	Pottery	Roman
2187 - MWS3094	Pottery	Roman
2188 - MWS3095	2 x Flint axe	Neolithic
2209 - MWS3111	Railway Station	Wick
2224 - MWS3120	Pottery	Bronze Age
2226 - MWS3121	Brickyards	Post-medieval
2230 - MWS3123	Flint tools	Neolithic
1910 - MWS3300	Railway line (discontinued in 19 th century)	Post-medieval
4957 - MWS3492	Cremation	Roman
4982 - MWS3641	Pottery	Late medieval
4981 - MWS3642	Pottery	Mid-late Iron Age
5177 - MWS3898	Ditches (seen as crop marks)	undated
5181 - MWS3902	Rubbish Pit	Roman
4980 - MWS4097	Occupation	Roman
5634 - MWS4368	Archaeological Evaluation	Unstratified prehistoric pottery
5641 - MWS4373	Archaeological Evaluation	Post medieval mill house
5814 - MWS4531	Archaeological Evaluation	Post-medieval pottery and worked flint
6081 - MWS4746	Brickworks	Post medieval
6082 - MWS4747	Brickworks	Post medieval
6083 - MWS4748	Brickworks	Post medieval
6472 - MWS5223	LOOPHOLED WALL	WWII
5176 - MWS5738	FLINT SCATTER	prehistoric
6079 - MWS5740	Brickfield	Post medieval
6080 - MWS5741	Brickfield	Post medieval
2225 - MWS6572	Windmill	Post medieval
6763 - MWS6782	Intermittent settlement	Iron Age, Roman, medieval
7022 - MWS7073	Pottery	medieval
7075 - MWS7128	Anti Aircraft Artillery	WWII
7633 - MWS7715	Coin	Roman
7894 - MWS7992	palaeochannel	palaeolithic
7968 - MWS8084	Archaeological Evaluation	Neolithic ditch/settlement?, Bronze Age pits, Iron Age/RB ditches, Saxon pottery, medieval ditches

- 2.2 The Sussex coastal plain, on which the site is situated, has long attracted human activity due to its fertile and easily worked soils, fresh water from the Rivers Adur and Arun and numerous 'rifes' or tributary streams and proximity to the English Channel and sea routes to the continent.
- 2.2 The HER search has highlighted several periods of activity which could potentially be represented on the site. Neolithic settlement on the

coastal plain and the nearby South Downs is known to have occurred from c. 4,000BC, as dated by C14 at such sites as the extensive flint mine sites around nearby Findon. Aside from monuments such as flint mines, causewayed enclosures and burial mounds, little is understood of Neolithic settlement in the area and 'domestic' sites are largely limited to flint scatters or isolated pits/pit groups, which may have had a symbolic rather than domestic purpose. The discovery of a Neolithic ditch, suggestive of settlement, during archaeological evaluation MWS8084 to the south west of the site is therefore significant.

- 2.3 From the Bronze Age, evidence from numerous sites across the coastal plain suggests a landscape which is becoming increasing partitioned and ordered. Whilst the HER search did not return evidence of Bronze Age field systems in the vicinity of the site, pits recorded to the south west of the site (MWS8084) and nearby surface finds of flint tools (MWS3077) and pottery (MWS3120) suggests that activity was occurring in the vicinity of the site during the Bronze Age.
- 2.4 During the Later Iron Age and Romano British periods there is an increasing intensification of activity on the coastal plain as seen through the building of the extensive Chichester Entrenchments, Fishbourne Palace and construction the numerous villa's. This is evidenced through the numerous surface finds, settlements and enclosures and funerary remains returned by the HER search above.
- 2.5 The nature of the transition from the Romano British to Saxon periods is little understood, largely due to a reduction in the visibility of early Saxon settlement in comparison to the more extensive features and material culture associated with the Romano British period. Excavations at the former Horticultural Research International site to the south west of the site (Sygrave in prep) revealed several features dating to the 5th-6th centuries including a *grubenhaus* or sunken featured building, typical of the period.
- 2.6 The most important aspect of the development of the area, in terms of preservation of archaeological remains, appears to be the numerous post-medieval brick works, returned by the HER search, to the south of the site. As the site lies on brickearth deposits there is potential that extraction may have occurred on the site to the detriment of any potential archaeology.

3.0 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The evaluation will aim to determine, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, form, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains, irrespective of period, liable to be threatened by the proposed development. An adequate representative sample of all areas where archaeological remains are potentially threatened will be studied.

- 3.2 The evaluation will also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 3.3 Within these parameters, the evaluation of this site presents an opportunity to address the following objectives:
- 1) To establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, especially those identified in section 2 above.
 - 2) Evaluate the likely impact of past land use and development. The aims of the archaeological works are to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological features and to inform as the need for any further mitigation as necessary.
 - 3) Identify any evidence of post-medieval brickearth extraction.

4.0 Methodology

- 4.1 The fieldwork methodology comprises the mechanical excavation of 7 30m x 1.8m wide trenches across the site excluding the retained tree belt alongside Stane Street. Figure 2 shows the trenches located on the existing site survey, whilst Figure 4 shows the proposed development. Any significant changes to trench locations as a result of on-site constraints will be agreed in advance with the WSCC Archaeological Officer and CgMs Consulting.
- 4.2 The trenches will be accurately located using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 4.3 The trench locations will be scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) operated by accredited ASE personnel.
- 4.4 Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. Machine excavation will proceed with caution and in spits of no more than 200mm depth.
- 4.5 If the machine has to re-enter the trench care will be taken to ensure that it does not damage underlying remains, particularly in soft conditions. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary trial trenches down to natural deposits, without regard to the archaeological stratification and leaving a section record only.
- 4.6 Spoil heaps and trench bases will be scanned with a metal detector as will the spoil derived from excavated features.
- 4.7 Trenches will be backfilled and compacted upon completion but no formal re-instatement (e.g. re-turfing, re-seeding) will be undertaken.

5.0 Excavation and Recording Techniques

- 5.1 Excavation strategy will be in accordance with Annexe A of the Standard Conditions (WSCC 2007). Archaeological deposits/features will be cleaned and recorded and only partially excavated in order to characterise their nature. Full excavation of features or deposits will not take place without the permission of John Mills, West Sussex County Council in consultation with CgMs.
- 5.2 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by Archaeology South-East.
- 5.3 Archaeological structures, features and deposits exposed or excavated will be planned in relation to the trench and the trench planned onto a copy of the Ordnance Survey map not smaller than 1:2500 scale. Sections of each trench, or representative sections where uniform deposits are encountered, will be properly drawn and recorded.
- 5.4 Archaeological deposits/features will be cleaned and recorded. Particular care will be taken not to damage any areas containing significant remains which might merit preservation in situ. Such evidence would normally include deep or complex stratification settlement evidence and structures. The Local Planning Authority and County Archaeological Officer will be informed immediately via CgMs if remains likely to be of national significance are encountered. Such areas will be protected and not left open to the weather, or other forms of deterioration whilst investigation will not be at the expense of any structures, features or finds which might reasonably be considered to merit preservation, it is important that a sufficient sample is studied.
- 5.5 Should human remains be discovered on the site the client and West Sussex County Council will be informed immediately. All statutory provisions will be followed.
- 5.6 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with Section 7 of the WSCC Standard Conditions (WSCC 2007). If deposits suitable for environmental sampling are encountered (such as dated excavated contexts of buried soils, well-sealed slowly silting features, sealed hearths, sealed features containing evident carbonised remains, peats, water-logged or cess deposits), bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of smaller features) will be taken for environmental analysis. Bulk samples will target recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone, and small artefacts. Specialist samples may also be taken from dry or waterlogged contexts. Such samples will target recovery of pollen (using monolith tins), molluscs, foraminifera, parasites and insects. Larger samples (80-100 litres) will be extracted wholesale from deposits rich in marine molluscs and large mammal bones. As a

general rule waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail in their original location. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

- 5.7 Reasonable access to the site is to be arranged for representatives of the Local Planning Authority and County Archaeological Officer who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.

6.0 Processing and identification of material recovered from excavation

- 6.1 All pottery, bone and worked flint recovered from the excavations will be washed and marked with an appropriate code to identify the site and context (ASE 2007). Most ceramic and other building material and burnt flint will be identified, counted, weighed and discarded. Samples will be retained as appropriate. Finds will be bagged in polythene bags according to type and context.
- 6.2 The lithic and ceramic finds will be identified by specialists within Archaeology South-East, and preliminary identification of faunal remains may be undertaken if the nature of the deposits justifies such study. All finds in an unstable condition will be stabilised using passive conservation techniques where appropriate before being deposited with the receiving museum.
- 6.3 Bulk samples will be processed using tank flotation unless considered detrimental to the samples or recovery rate (such as for waterlogged samples). Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved through nested sieves and stored in wet, cool conditions or dried if considered an appropriate form of conservation for the remains. If waterlogged wood specimens are removed they will be cleaned, photographed and a thin section sample will be taken for identification. Specimens will either be stored in wet cool conditions or dried if considered appropriate for the material.

7.0 Post-Excavation Analysis, Reporting and Archive

- 7.1 This will follow the requirements of the Standard Conditions, in particular Annex C (WSCC 2007).
- 7.2 In carrying out post-excavation work and analysis of ceramics from the Site, the Contractor will liaise with the Research Officer of the Sussex Archaeological Society (currently Mr Luke Barber, Research Officer, Sussex Archaeological Society, Barbican House, 169 High Street, Lewes, East Sussex BN7 1YE; tel. 01273 405736/ 01273 486260) with a view to ensuring a concordance between fabric type descriptions of ceramics from this site and those employed on other recently

excavated sites in the area and those commonly employed elsewhere in Sussex. The reason for such liaison is to ensure against a proliferation of different systems of ceramic fabric type descriptions and nomenclature in the area of the relevant site. **NB.** Example sherds of each identified ceramic fabric type, with context information, to be sent by post to the Research Officer (address above) for comment and return.

- 7.3 A post-fieldwork report will be completed within 4 weeks of the completion of the on-site fieldwork; this will be dependent on the prompt production of any necessary specialist reports. A draft copy will be sent to CgMs in the first instance for their comment and approval prior to onward submission to the WSCC Archaeological Officer. Once the report has been accepted then hard copies and electronic copies on CD will be sent to CgMs, WSCC, Sussex Archaeological Society and to local societies etc. as named in Section 10 below as required.

- 7.4 Upon completion of the fieldwork an OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed for the project. A print-out of the form will be included as an appendix to the final report.

8.0 Project Management

This project will be undertaken under the overall direction of CgMs. This project will be managed for ASE by Jon Sygrave (Fieldwork) and Jim Stevenson (Post-Excavation).

9.0 Health and Safety

- 9.1 Health and Safety must take priority over archaeological requirements. It is essential that all projects be carried out in accordance with safe working practices and under a defined Health and Safety Policy. A Risk Assessment for the project will be prepared prior to the commencement of work and all relevant health and safety regulations will be adhered to.

10.0 Public Communication

- 10.1 CgMs consulting Ltd. will notify ASE what public communication is required.

11.0 Insurance

- 11.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss, any one occurrence; primary public/products liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability, with an extension for no-fault compensation up to £10,000,000 in the

aggregate; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate.

Archaeology South East
May 2011

References

Archaeology South-East, 2007 Post-Excavation Manual 1: Finds and Environmental Deposition and Processing Guidelines

English Heritage, 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects 2

English Heritage, 2002 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation

IfA 1994 (Rev. 2001) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*

IfA 1995, Revised 2001 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*

IfA 1999, *Code of Conduct*

IfA 1999 *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*

IfA 2001 *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Society of Museum Archaeologists, 1993 Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, (1st ed.)

WSCC, 2007, *Recommended Standard Archaeological Conditions*

Appendix 1 - Summary Table of HER/NMR and Listed Building Entries
(refer to Fig. 1)
 (NMR numbers are in *italics*)

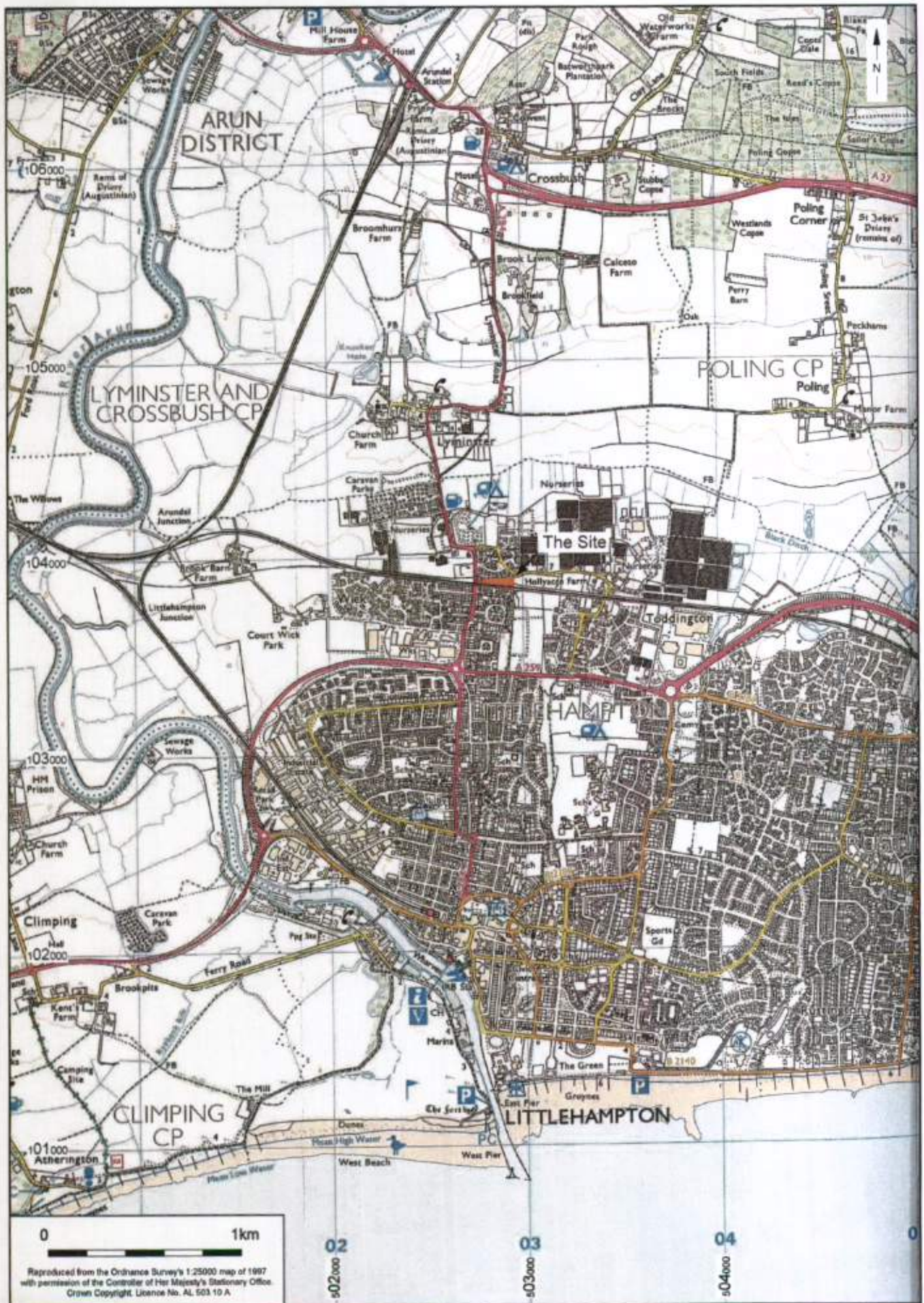
Site No.	SMR/NMR No.	NGR (TQ)	Description	Period
1	5243 - MWS4176	08780 25580	Some flakes and blades, possibly Mesolithic, were found in the back garden of a new house/terrace.	Mesolithic
2	7838 - MWS7929	08042 26148	An archaeological strip and map exercise at the proposed Billingshurst waste disposal site revealed an undated ditch. The work produced a Mesolithic flake and a small assemblage of worked flint of possible Late Bronze Age date. The pottery assemblage dated mostly to the late 17 th and 18 th centuries. It included a Roman sherd probably derived through occasional manuring of the land. The site lies partly within the Study Area.	Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Romano-British and Post-Medieval
3	2903 - MWS181 <i>NMR_NATINV-393320</i>	09000 26000	Four Neolithic polished flint axes were found while excavating a ditch near Billingshurst in 1852. These probably include the two recorded by the NMR at grid ref. TQ 09 26.	Neolithic
4	<i>NMR_NATINV-393321</i>	0914 2594	Five Bronze Age palstaves were found at Hammer (Hammonds?) Farm.	Bronze Age
5	-	-	Stane Street (Roman road) - a stretch of the Roman road from London to Chichester lies within the Site.	Romano-British
6	2898 - MWS3698 <i>NMR_NATINV-393305</i>	08620 25880	Roman (?) tesserae were found by the roadside, near the Unitarian Chapel (26) in c. 1819. Possible site of a villa. Archaeologically Sensitive Area.	Romano-British
7	2906 - MWS5112 299080 <i>NMR_NATINV-393327</i>	08750 25920	St Mary's Church, East Street - parish church with 12 th century tower and 13 th century south chapel. The remainder was largely rebuilt in 1866. <i>Grade I Listed Building</i>	Medieval and Post-Medieval
8	299095 <i>NMR_NATINV-1325244</i>	08707 25950	63 (Causeway Cottage) and 65 (Tithe Cottage) High Street - a Wealden timber-framed hall-house that was built in the 15 th century (NMR) or 16 th century (SMR and Listed Buildings Online). Underwent alterations between 1525 and 1550. Probably divided into cottages in the 18 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
9	299105	08610 25938	78 High Street (Bell Cottage) - 16 th century timber-framed cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
10	299085	08985 25963	35 and 37 (Gore Farmhouse) and 39 (Gore House) East Street - 16 th century timber-framed building farmhouse. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
11	299104 <i>NMR_NATINV-393334</i>	08628 25957	76 (Ye Old Six Bells Inn) High Street - good 16 th century timber-framed inn. <i>Grade II* Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval

12	299091	08796 26151	13 High Street - probably a 16 th century L-shaped timber-framed house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
13	DWS6482	08684 25942	67 (The Hermitage) High Street - 16 th century or early 17 th century L-shaped timber-framed house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
14	299121	08249 25887	Bank Side, Newbridge Road - 17 th century or earlier timber-framed cottage. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
15	299103	08726 26069	42, 44 and 46 High Street - 17 th century or earlier timber-framed building. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
16	299092	08779 26124	17 (Middle Gingers), 19 (Stow Cottage), 21 (The Old Coach House), 23, and 25 and 27 (Oak Cottage) High Street - three 17 th century or earlier timber-framed blocks. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
17	299101	08845 26307	10 and 12 (Oakwood Cottages) High Street - 17 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
18	299108	08638 25868	92 and 94 High Street - 17 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
19	299084	09289 25522	Little Daux Farmhouse, East Street - 17 th century farmhouse with 18 th - 19 th century additions. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
20	299082	08778 25947	Churchgate and Churchgate Cottage, East Street - L-shaped block with east wing probably 17 th century and southwest wing 18 th century. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
21	299106	08641 25925 08654 25925	80 (The King's Arms Inn) High Street - probably a 17 th century inn, with 19 th century sash windows. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
22	299094	08711 25977	59 High Street - probably a 17 th century timber-framed house, with 19 th century features, including shop windows. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
23	299086	09007 25957	45 and 47 and 49 East Street - possibly a 17 th century house, with no. 49 being a latter addition. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
24	299083	08837 25938	12 (Robin Cottage) and 14 (Chine Cottage) East Street - 18 th century or earlier house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
25	479559	08868 26368	The Manor House, Stane Street (including attached outbuilding and garden wall with pump and tank) - early 18 th century house, refronted in early 19 th century, with later 19 th century modifications and some 20 th century restoration. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
26	299110	08590 25854	The Unitarian and Free Christian Church - small mid 18 th century nonconformist meeting house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval

27	299098 361806	08650 25779	87 and 89 High Street - 18 th century house, restored around 1830. Two Listed Building entries given. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
28	299093	08763 26074	35, 35A and 35B High Street - 18 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
29	299088	09046 25946	55 (Vine Cottage) East Street - 18 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
30	299107	08649 25906	82 (Southdown House) High Street - L-shaped 18 th century house with modern shop front. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
31	299090	08875 26305	1 (Highseat) High Street - 18 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
32	299089	09142 25940	57 (Hammonds) East Street - 18 th century farmhouse. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
33	299099	08640 25741	103 High Street - early 19 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
34	299087	09031 25947	51 and 53 East Street - early 19 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
35	299096	08710 25941	69 (Botterells House) High Street - early 19 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
36	299109	08640 25846	98, 100 and 102 High Street - early 19 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
37	299100	08860 26326	4 (The White Cottage) High Street - early 19 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
38	299081	08748 25964	2 (High Bank) East Street - early 19 th century house. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
39	299102	08732 26083	The King's Head Inn, High Street - early 19 th century inn. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
40	2913 - MWS184	08450 26050	A windmill is shown at Billingshurst in the 1813 OS map.	Post-Medieval
41	2914 - MWS4511 NMR_NATINV- 981398	09140 26000	Hammond's Mill - a smock mill, built in 1825, which ceased working in 1895. NMR - largely destroyed by fire in 1915. SMR - demolished in 1906. Only the base remains.	Post-Medieval
42	299738	09462 27163	Summers Place - country house built c. 1865 in a Neo-Gothic/French Renaissance style. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
43	299739	09438 27032	Garden Building at Summers Place (42) - built c. 1865 in a Moorish-Gothic style. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
44	2682 - MWS2	097 271	A parkscape is shown at Summers Place (42) in the 1872-4 OS map and seen extended in the 1898-9 OS map.	Post-Medieval
45	2683 - MWS4	08670 25470	A parkscape is shown at Broomfields in the 1898-9 OS map.	Post-Medieval

46	2681 - MWS1	08310 26760	A parkscape is shown at Tedfold in the 1898-9 OS map.	Post-Medieval
47	7152 - MWS7207	08826 26214	An evaluation at 3 High Street discovered a field boundary and the wall of a building.	Post-Medieval
48	6495 - MWS5255 CBA_DOB-8035	08637 25754	Four WWII anti-tank blocks ('pimple' type) in front gardens of 99 and 101 High Street. Constructed between 1941 and 1942 to block off the High Street.	Post-Medieval
49	7441 - MWS7513 CBA_DOBNAI-3852	0965 2583	Royal Observer Corps Monitoring Post (Cold War)	Post-Medieval
50	299760	08676 25981	Telephone Kiosk, High Street - type K6 designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott in 1935. <i>Grade II Listed Building</i>	Post-Medieval
51	7149 - MWS7204 EHNMR-1174901	08933 26522	An evaluation (1997), prior to the construction of the bypass, extended into the Study Area. Two shallow 'channels' and a third linear feature, which contained a medieval sherd, amongst other finds, were found within a trench in the Study Area, at the proposed northern roundabout. A flint end scraper was recovered from the topsoil in this trench. SMR - records post-medieval drains with finds comprising pottery, clay pipes and one large flint waste flake. NMR - records a post-medieval ditch and a series of post-medieval land drains. With Archaeology South-East reports on the bypass being the more accurate, the SMR and NMR data is not used.	Undated

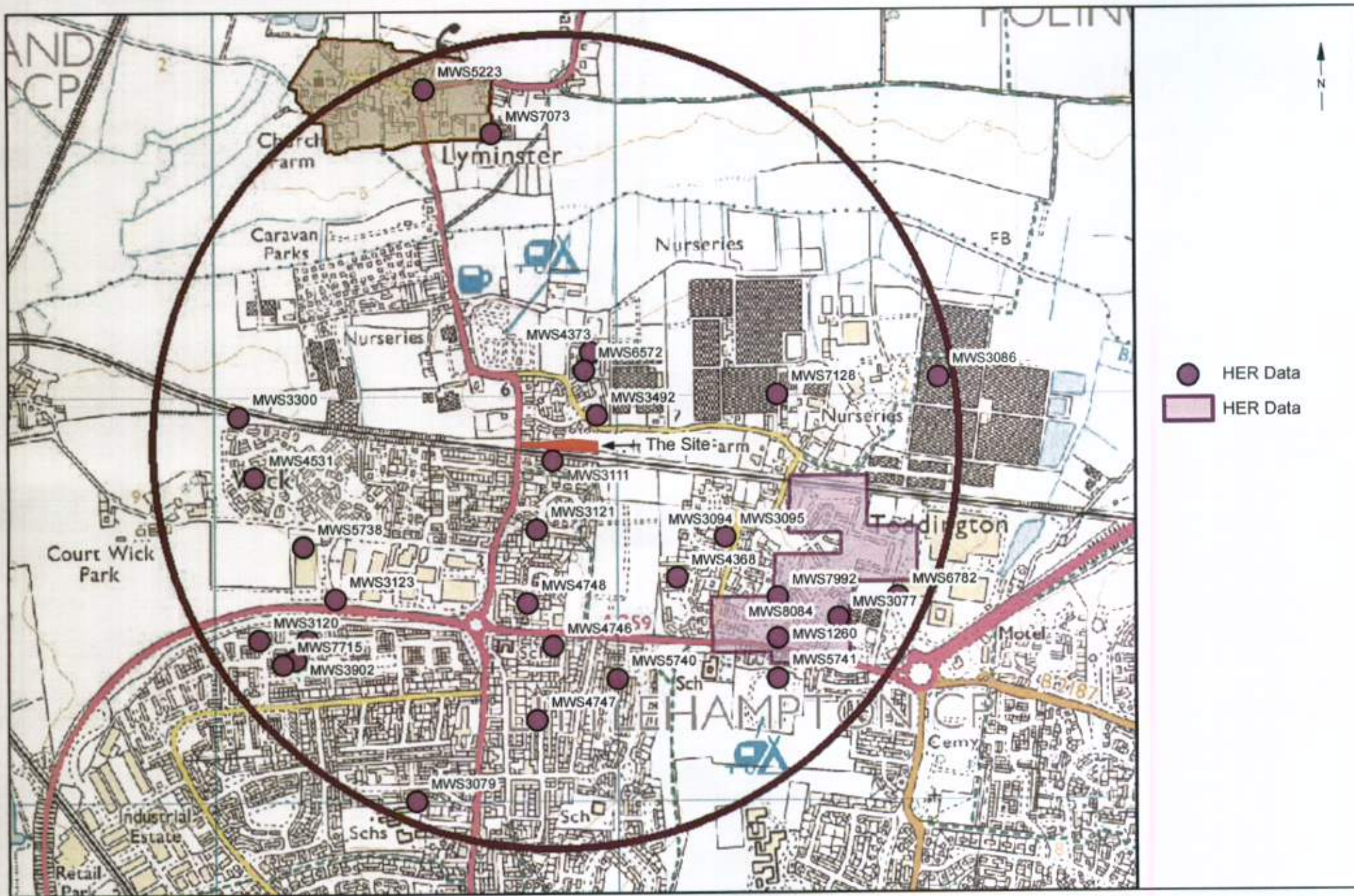
Note: Three post-medieval buildings recorded by the NMR are not clearly identified as those within the SMR database, nor do they appear to be Listed Buildings: a house at TQ 0873 2609 (NMR_NATINV-515949), a 17th century house, now two dwellings (Townland Cottages) at TQ 088 262 (NMR_NATINV-518443) and a house (The Maltings) at TQ 08 26 (NMR_NATINV-542208). To prevent duplication, which the grid references do not always solve, they are not included in Appendix 1.



© Archaeology South-East		Wick, Littlehampton	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4948	May 2011	Site location	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: FEG		



© Archaeology South-East		Wick, Littlehampton	
Project Ref: 4948	May 2011	Site plan and trench layout	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: DJH		
		Fig. 2	



© Archaeology South-East		Wick, Littlehampton	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4948	May 2011	HER Data	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: FEG		

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