

**LAND AT 79-81 BRIGHTON ROAD,  
SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, BN43 6RE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

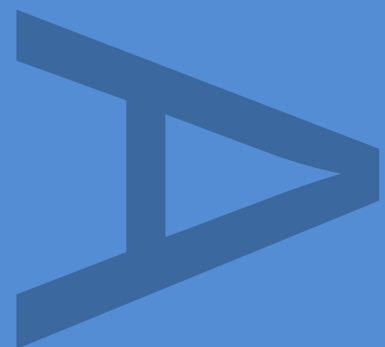
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**MAY 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**



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LAND AT 79-81 BRIGHTON ROAD, SHOREHAM-BY-SEA, BN43 6RE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Quality Control

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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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**Site Code:** WPBR14

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 2190 0505

**Local Planning Authority:** ADUR DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Planning Application No.:** AWDM/0501/12

**Written and Researched by:** Guy Seddon  
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May 2014

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at 79-81 Brighton Road, Shoreham By Sea, BN43 6RE, in advance of residential development. The evaluation was conducted between the 6th and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2014. The work was commissioned by W.N. Developments Limited and was undertaken in response to a planning condition attached to the full planning permission granted under the application number AWDM/0501/12.
- 1.2 The investigation involved the excavation of two trial trenches designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site, and the potential impact of the development on any remains which may be present.
- 1.3 Natural foreshore estuarine material was seen in both trenches, overlain in Trench 1 by a clean and sterile sand.
- 1.4 Demolition debris found within Trench 2 may attest to the construction of a jetty associated with the timber ponds visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map from 1875. Subsequent archaeological evidence was entirely 20<sup>th</sup> century / modern in date, and related to the construction of the podium for the Parcellforce depot.
- 1.5 Limited evidence for truncation to underlying deposits was seen, although the evidence from the geotechnical site works implies severe localised truncation.
- 1.6 No archaeological finds or features relating to any period pre-dating the late post-medieval/modern periods were identified during this evaluation and consequently no further work is considered to be necessary.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. on land at 79-81 Brighton Road, Shoreham By Sea, West Sussex BN43 6RE (Figure 1). The archaeological investigation was undertaken in advance of the development of the site for 132 residential properties, a food store and their associated services, car parking, public spaces and landscaping.
- 2.2 The development site is located on land formerly occupied by a former Parcelforce depot. The national grid reference of the site is TQ21900505, and it covers an area of 5,921m<sup>2</sup> (Figure 1).
- 2.3 The investigation involved the excavation of two trial trenches each measuring 20m long x1.8m wide. The evaluation was conducted between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2014 and was commissioned by W.N. Developments Limited.
- 2.4 The former Parcelforce site is bounded to the north by Brighton Road, to the east by the slipway used by Surry Boat Yard, to the west by a slipway used by Sussex Yacht Club and to the south by the waterfront of the River Adur, with a series of jetties. The site is formed of a level ground surface resulting from ground reclamation into the Adur channel (Figure 2).
- 2.5 The central National Grid Reference of the site centre is TQ 2190 0505.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the unique site code WPBR14 by PCA. This code was used to identify all components of the site archive.
- 2.7 The fieldwork was supervised by Guy Seddon and the project was managed by Chris Mayo of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited. The project was monitored by the Principal Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council (WSCCAO), Mr Mark Taylor.
- 2.8 A Desk-Based Assessment was undertaken for this site by PCA in 2012 (Langthorne).

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.1.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.

129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Additionally:

141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

3.1.3 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.1.4 The NPPF also states that:

214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.

215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).

3.1.5 As such the local planning authority will continue to also be guided by the existent Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

### **3.2 Regional Policy: West Sussex Structure Plan & The South East Plan**

3.2.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016. The plan includes Policy CH7, which provides a framework for the consideration of development proposals affecting archaeological and heritage features. The South East Plan did contain policies that were relevant to the proposed development, though this was abolished with the introduction of the Localism Bill, which gained Royal Assent on the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2011.

### **3.3 Local Policy: Adur District Local Plan**

3.3.1 The Adur District Local Plan was adopted in 1996 but is currently in the process of being replaced by its Local Development Framework - LDF (Adur Development Plan). Until the LDF is adopted some of the Local Plan policies have been saved, including Policy AB1 relating to archaeology.

## **ARCHAEOLOGY**

7.4 Within the Adur District, there are many archaeological features. In effect, these are held in trust for future generations and, as such, require special care. West Sussex County Council has published a Code of Practice for Archaeology, reflecting the advice contained in national planning policy. This emphasises that archaeological remains are irreplaceable evidence of the past development of civilisation, which can play a valuable role in education, leisure and tourism. It stresses that remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource to be preserved in situ wherever possible.

7.5 However, with the many demands of modern society, preservation of features of archaeological interest is not always feasible. Where a loss has to be accepted it is important to "preserve by record" that which is to be destroyed. The Structure Plan (Policy B5) encourages protection of sites of archaeological importance, and requires a developer to undertake a comprehensive evaluation before any planning application is determined. It also requires recording of remains if the site is not of sufficient importance to merit total or partial preservation. The following policy



reflects this:-

### **POLICY AB1**

In considering proposals for development, the District Planning Authority will ensure, wherever possible, the preservation of archaeological features. In particular it will safeguard the fabric and the setting of archaeological features against damaging or discordant development and agree to the removal of such features only in compelling circumstances where there is no practical alternative and subject to adequate provision being made for their recording.

### **3.4 Planning History**

3.4.1 In 2006 PCA were commissioned to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) of the same site for a different planning application (ADC/0088/07), which received full planning permission and included an archaeological condition. That development, however, was not commenced.

3.4.2 In 2012 PCA were commissioned to update the DBA (Langthorne 2012) to accompany the new planning application, which was granted by Adur District Council in October 2013 under application number AWDM/0501/12. The planning permission included an archaeological condition, as follows:

14. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is within an area of archaeological significance and it is important that it is recorded by excavation and to comply with saved policy AB1 of the Adur District Local Plan and the policies of the National Planning Policy Framework.

### **3.5 Site Specific Constraints**

3.5.1 A Scheduled Monument is in close proximity to the west of the former Parcelforce site, at the Marlipins, approximate 360m to the west.

3.5.2 The former Parcelforce site is situated within a conservation area as defined by Adur District Council.

3.5.3 The site lies within a designated Archaeological Alert Area as defined by West Sussex County Council.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 The former Parcelforce site is located on undifferentiated Upper and Middle Chalk (British Geological Survey, Sheet 318).

4.1.2 The overlying drift geology is formed of Beach and Tidal Flat Deposits (Harris 2009).

4.1.3 During the evaluation the earliest deposit encountered was firmly compacted, black sandy silt, recorded as [3] in Tr1 at 2.08m AOD and [6] in Tr2 at 1.89m AOD.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The former Parcelforce site sits on level ground on the waterfront, at a height of approximately 4.2m OD. Located on the north bank of the River Adur estuary, the site is protected from the channel by the shingle bank known as Shoreham Beach.

## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1.1 The desk-based assessment (Langthorne 2012) characterised the potential for below ground heritage assets at the site as follows:

- The archaeological evidence consulted ... suggests that there is a low potential for encountering prehistoric remains, a low potential for encountering Roman remains, a low potential for encountering Saxon remains, a moderate-to-high potential for encountering medieval remains and a high potential for encountering post-medieval remains. Archaeological evidence from Ropetackle is of particular note as it highlights the preservation of multiple periods of Shoreham's development (late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age, Roman, Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval) along the shoreline in close proximity to the study area and at a height approximately a metre below of that of the former Parcellforce site.
- Evidence suggests that the town of New Shoreham was a thriving and successful port established in the late eleventh century, replacing the settlement of Old Shoreham to the north. The present day High Street would have extended to the east of its current location, with important ecclesiastical structures such as the Carmelite Priory, as well as residential, commercial and industrial buildings located to the south of it. Within the study area is the standing medieval building, known as the Marlipins, as well as several other findspots of medieval origin. In the later medieval period and early post-medieval period, the sea caused catastrophic damage to the town, particularly the area to the south of the High Street. Subsequently Shoreham's success as a trading port and its population dwindled.
- A map regression exercise of the study area suggests that the former Parcellforce site remained unused for some time as it was on the mud and salt banks of the river. In the late post-medieval period, the area developed as a site for storing timber, then ship building. Prior to the post-war construction of the present day depot building, there appear to be a range of buildings established on the eastern extremity of the former Parcellforce site, which later look to have developed into a jetty or pier. There were also several properties fronting Brighton Road.

## 6 METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

6.1 The methodology for work at the site was contained within an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Mayo 2014).

6.2 The aim of this evaluation was primarily to assess the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and remains which may warrant further monitoring during construction groundworks.

6.3 The evaluation aimed to address the following primary objectives:

- To determine the natural topography of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric / Roman activity.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

6.4 Additionally, the evaluation looked to address the following specific research questions:

- Is there any evidence for medieval waterfront development in this area of New Shoreham, or was the site too far removed from the focus of settlement towards the location of the Marlipins to have been utilised?
- Is there any evidence that, due to a fluctuating shoreline, the site might have once been located upon dry land, with resultant archaeological remains?
- What evidence can be seen for inter-tidal deposits which are expected in this location? Do they potentially have any palaeoenvironmental evidence?
- What evidence can be seen for the large timber ponds which occupied much of the site, as seen from the historic map regression? Has their excavation or construction caused severe or total impact to potentially earlier deposits?

6.5 In accordance with the historic character assessment report for Shoreham, any work in the area of the former Parcellforce site would also address the following research question:

- RQ10: What was the location and form of the port (and river), and what was the nature of the seaborne trade? (Harris 2009, 46)

6.6 The trenches were marked out by hand in accordance with the proposed trench location plan within the WSI, and then their locations were surveyed in using a GPS. Both trenches avoided the footprint of the former Parcellforce structure, which PCA were informed contained a substantive ground floor slab (E. Daly, W. N. Developments, pers comm).

6.7 The trench locations had their surface hardstandings broken out using a pneumatic breaker fitted to a 360° mechanical digger, prior to excavation down to the top of natural horizons using a toothless ditching bucket. All machine work proceeded under constant archaeological

- supervision.
- 6.8 In accordance with the WSI, the depth at which natural was found was such that access by archaeologists to the trench was not possible. Instead, inspection of trench sections was made from ground level. Trench and section locations were recorded using a GPS-system, also used to provide a temporary bench-mark from which context elevations were calculated..
- 6.9 Site records were compiled in plan at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. All written data was entered on pro-forma sheets following standard recording methods, and a photographic record was made using a high resolution (12.5MB) SLR digital format camera.
- 6.10 The made ground at the site, comprising fill material, was considered to be contaminated (Eastwood and Partners, 2012). Therefore the retrieval of soil samples was not considered safe and, in the course of the work, was not considered to be justified even if the material was classed as inert.
- 6.11 Artefacts observed within the trenches were retrieved as far as was safe and possible to do. Because no access to the trenches was possible finds could not be taken from sealed contexts, rather they had to be retrieved from the machine bucket. In spite of this PCA does not consider that any artefacts were incorrectly provenance within the sites stratigraphy.
- 6.12 The evaluation was conducted between the 6<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2014 using on-site plant and facilities provided to PCA by W. N. Developments Ltd. The works were supervised by Guy Seddon, Senior Archaeologist, working with Rik Archer, Site Surveyor / Archaeologist, both in the full-time employment of PCA.
- 6.13 A monitoring site visit was made by Mark Taylor, Principal Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council, on 15<sup>th</sup> May 2014, met by Chris Mayo of PCA. In the course of this visit Mr Taylor was able to view the full sequence within Trench 2 under investigation.
- 6.14 Site records (comprising written and drawn records, artefacts, and photographs) were identified using the unique site code WPBR14 generated by PCA to the project.

## **7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE**

### **7.1 Phase 1: Natural**

- 7.1.1 A black estuarine deposit of sandy silt was encountered in the base of both trenches. In Trench 1 it was allocated context [3] where it was located at between 2.08m AOD and 1.94m AOD. Within Trench 2, it was assigned context [6] and lay at a constant height of 1.89m AOD. The colour of the deposit was indicative of anaerobic decomposition of organic matter which suggests that the layer was vegetated at one time, possibly with reed banks.
- 7.1.2 Overlying the estuarine deposit in Trench 1 was a 0.35m-thick layer of mid yellow, sterile sand, [2] at a height of 2.54m AOD. The sterility of this deposit led to the interpretation that the layer was deposited through natural processes, possibly during one of the many flooding events that have taken place in Shoreham. Unfortunately no dating evidence was observed within this layer.
- 7.1.3 From the available evidence in Trench 1 it seemed that the natural deposits had escaped impact by later developments of the area, and the gentle topographic descent of the deposits, downwards toward the River Adur, represented the natural slope of the foreshore. However in Trench 2, where no sand was found above the black estuarine deposit [6] which was itself flat along the trench length, it is most probable that later development has artificially terraced this area of the site.

### **7.2 Phase 2: Post-Medieval/Modern**

- 7.2.1 Overlying the natural horizon in Trench 2, at a height of 2.09m AOD, was a 0.20m-thick layer of broken brick and tile [5], considered to represent a consolidation deposit of demolition material. The brick and tile were no older than 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.
- 7.2.2 Sealing this was made ground, context [4], comprising firmly compacted, mid brown sandy silt, which had occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and a thickness of 0.60m. Fragments of pottery recovered from this layer date to the late 19<sup>th</sup>- early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- 7.2.3 In Trench 1 the natural deposits were overlain by demonstrably modern made ground comprising firmly compacted mid-brown sandy silt, context [1], which contained occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), plastic pipes, plastic bags and small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. This had a thickness of 0.95m and lay below 3.40m AOD.
- 7.2.4 Sealing all trenches was a layer of concrete which was c.0.20m in thickness and was laid as the current day surface during the construction of the former Parcelforce depot.

## **8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **8.1 Interpretation**

8.1.1 The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of natural deposits in both trenches which are considered to relate to the riverine foreshore environment comprising the salt and mud banks of the Adur Estuary, on which the site was located from at least the post-medieval period, as evidenced by the historic map regression (Langthorne 2012), and most likely far earlier than this period still. A clean and sterile sand deposit in Trench 1 was furthermore considered to be evidence for the foreshore environment.

8.1.2 The topography of the natural deposits showed a fall from north to south in Trench 1 but a flat surface in Trench 2 at comparable levels. The fall in Trench 1 is considered to be evidence for the natural slope of the foreshore, whilst the absence of a slope in Trench 2 is perhaps evidence for an impact from terracing of the site in the post-medieval or later periods.

8.1.3 Evidence for ground consolidation from the 19<sup>th</sup> century was seen in Trench 2 from a layer of demolition material beneath extensive made ground, also seen in Trench 1. These made ground layers were demonstrably recent and are no doubt related to either the in-filling of the timber ponds in which the site was located from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> edition OS maps or from the in-filling of the site in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century to create the level podium on which the Parcellforce depot was located.

8.1.4 Map regression for the site undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment and also kindly provided by Mark Taylor, suggests that Trench 1 was located on the higher foreshore, then within the timber ponds and then, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century after the ponds were dismantled, back on the foreshore. The evidence from Trench 1 showed nothing to contradict this sequence, but also showed no evidence that the timber ponds were formally constructed features. The map regression implies that Trench 2, by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS, was located on a man-made jetty which was associated with the timber ponds and appears to have been constructed of stone and shingle. By the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS the jetty had been formalised and supported structures, some of which still presently stand adjacent to the boundary of the site. The archaeology in Trench 2 included a demolition deposit atop the estuarine material and it is possible that this was associated with the construction of the jetty. It was sealed by in-fill and consolidation material as was seen in Trench 1.

8.1.5 The evidence from the evaluation implies that a natural foreshore to the Adur Estuary had been reclaimed for construction and development by the 20<sup>th</sup> century, with perhaps some superficial truncation to the underlying strata.

### **8.2 Evaluation Objectives and Research Questions**

8.2.1 To determine the natural topography of the site.

The evaluation showed natural estuarine deposits were present across the site. In Trench 1 they were recorded at levels between 2.08m and 1.94m AOD, where they were sealed by

naturally deposited sand. Within Trench 2 the estuarine deposits were located at 1.89m AOD.

- 8.2.2 To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric / Roman activity.

There was no evidence of either pre-historic or Roman activity on the site.

- 8.2.3 To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.

There was no evidence of medieval activity on the site.

- 8.2.4 To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.

All the activity recorded on site, prior to the construction of the Parcellforce buildings, relates to the late post-medieval to early modern periods and takes the form of imported consolidation material. It is highly probable that most of this dumped material was deposited during the construction of the Parcellforce depot, but that the layer of demolition debris in Trench 2 may attest to the jetty associated with the timber ponds, built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- 8.2.5 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

The evaluation showed that the archaeological resource of the study site had escaped serious truncation, attested by the estuarine deposit in Trench 1 which demonstrated a north-south fall considered to reflect the natural topography. There has undoubtedly been some localised truncation, however, from the recent development; this is clearly demonstrated by geotechnical site investigation work (Eastwood and Partners 2012) which shows thicknesses of made ground varying from 1.70m to 3.20m below ground level, the latter greatly below the level at which estuarine deposits were found.

- 8.2.6 Is there any evidence for medieval waterfront development in this area of New Shoreham, or was the site too far removed from the focus of settlement towards the location of the Marlipins to have been utilised?

There was no evidence of medieval waterfront development in this area of New Shoreham.

- 8.2.7 Is there any evidence that, due to a fluctuating shoreline, the site might have once been located upon dry land, with resultant archaeological remains?

The archaeological evidence indicates that the study site was never located upon dry land. The presence of the estuarine deposits indicates that the site was probably located upon inter-tidal, boggy ground, possibly vegetated with reed banks.

- 8.2.8 What evidence can be seen for inter-tidal deposits which are expected in this location? Do they potentially have any palaeoenvironmental evidence?

The estuarine deposits recorded in the base of the evaluation trenches may represent some form of inter-tidal deposit, perhaps resulting from the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter. Unfortunately the level of contamination within the soils recorded during the geotechnical site study (Eastwood and Partners 2012) prohibited the collection of samples.

- 8.2.9 What evidence can be seen for the large timber ponds which occupied much of the site, as



seen from the historic map regression? Has their excavation or construction caused severe or total impact to potentially earlier deposits?

The deposit of demolition material observed within Trench 2 may attest to the construction of a jetty associated with the timber ponds and reconcilable with the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps. However no other archaeological evidence for these features was seen.

- 8.2.10 RQ10: What was the location and form of the port (and river), and what was the nature of the seaborne trade? (Harris 2009, 46)

The evaluation did not reveal any evidence concerning the location and form of the port (and river) or the seaborne trade.

### **8.3 Conclusions**

- 8.3.1 Natural foreshore estuarine material was seen in both trenches, overlain in Trench 1 by a clean and sterile sand.
- 8.3.2 The evaluation has demonstrated an absence of archaeological remains pre-dating the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 8.3.3 Demolition debris found within Trench 2 may attest to the construction of a jetty associated with the timber ponds visible on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map from 1875. Subsequent archaeological evidence was entirely 20<sup>th</sup> century / modern in date, and related to the construction of the podium for the Parcellforce depot.
- 8.3.4 Limited evidence for truncation to underlying deposits was seen, although the evidence from the geotechnical site works implies severe localised truncation.
- 8.4 No archaeological finds or features relating to any period pre-dating the late post-medieval/modern periods were identified during this evaluation and consequently no further work is considered to be necessary.
- 8.5 Following the approval of this report, and if no further work is recommended to be necessary, the archive resulting from the project comprising paper and digital records, photographs and digital data will be transferred by PCA to a local museum or repository which will curate the archive thereafter. For this project, the repository which has agreed to take custody of the archive is Marlipins Museum.
- 8.6 Once PCA is informed that no further work is required and that this report is approved by West Sussex County Council, then PCA will liaise with Marlipins Museum to arrange for a Deed of Transfer to be signed by the landowner authorising the transfer of the finds archive. Until then the entire site archive is being stored at our company headquarters in Brockley, SE4 2PD.

## **9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank W.N. Developments Limited for commissioning the work, particularly Edmond Daly.
- 9.2 Thanks also to the Principal Archaeologist for West Sussex County Council, Mr Mark Taylor, for monitoring the site.
- 9.3 The author would also like to thank Richard Archer for his hard work on site and for the site survey.
- 9.4 Thanks also goes to Jennifer Simonson of the PCA CAD section who produced the drawings and Chris Mayo for the project management of the site and editing of this report.

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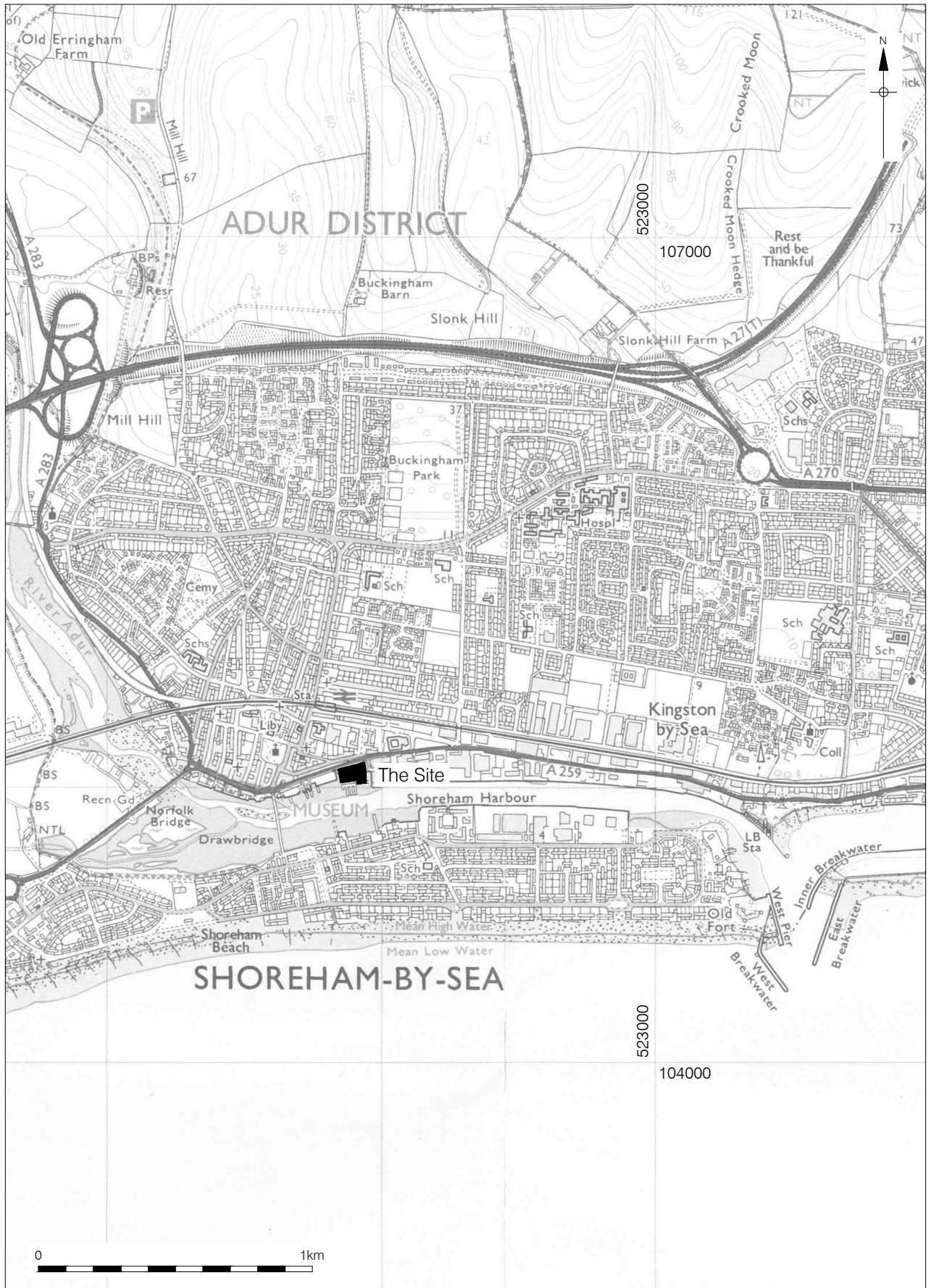
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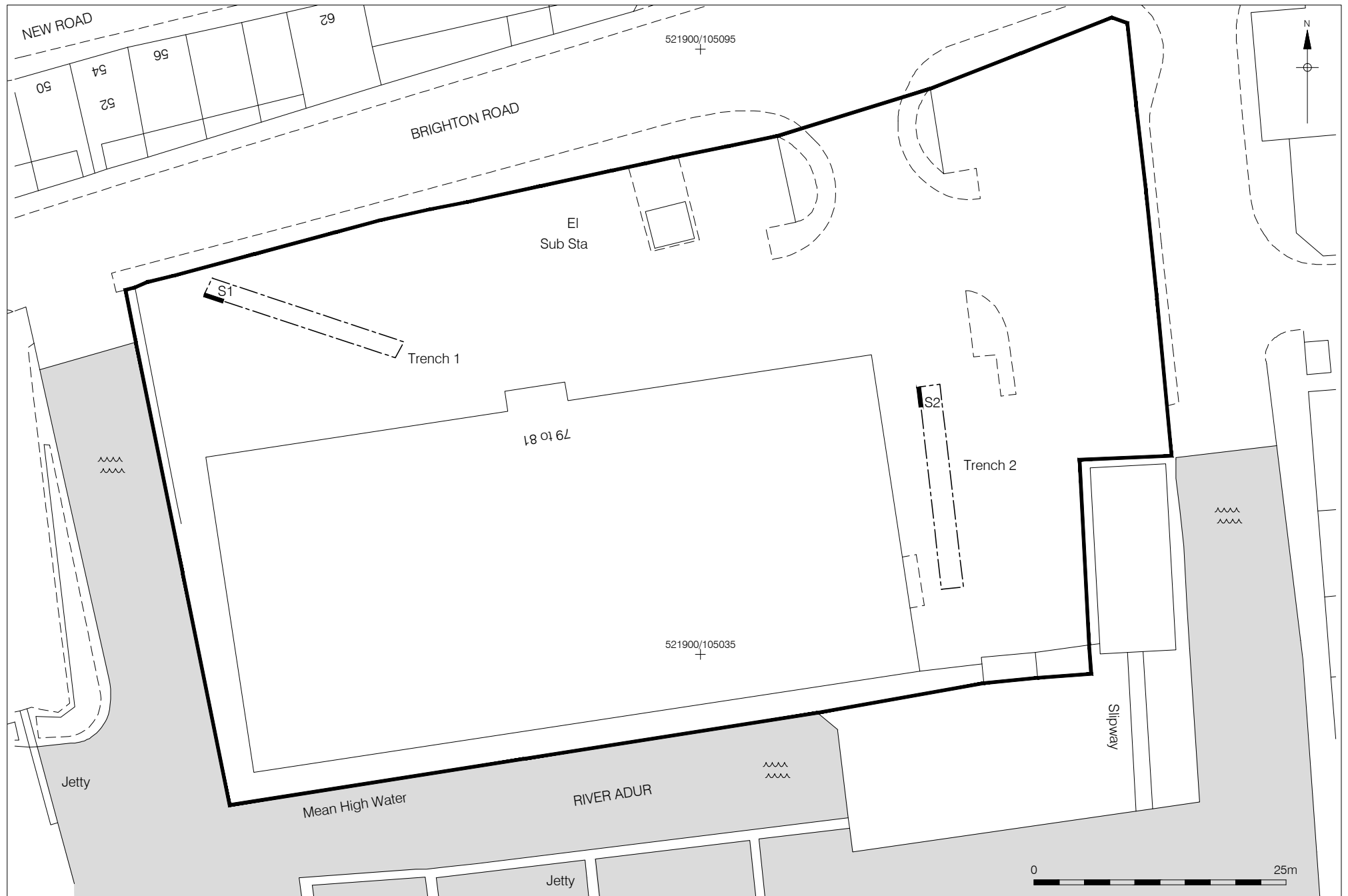
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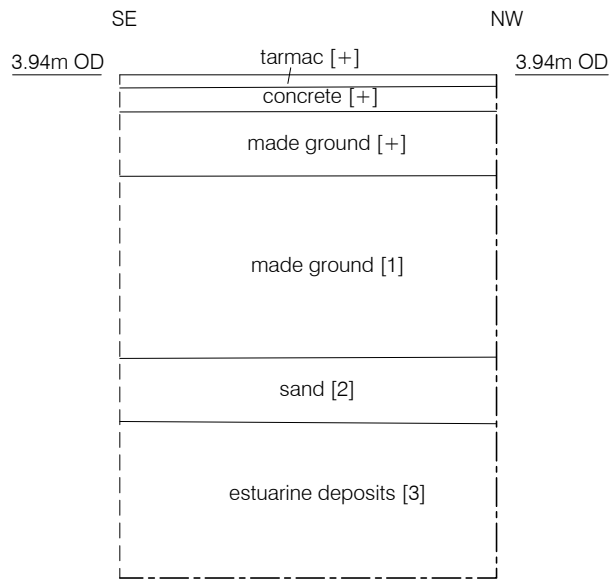
Taylor, J with Brown, G 2009, Fieldwork Induction Manual: Operations Manual 1, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited



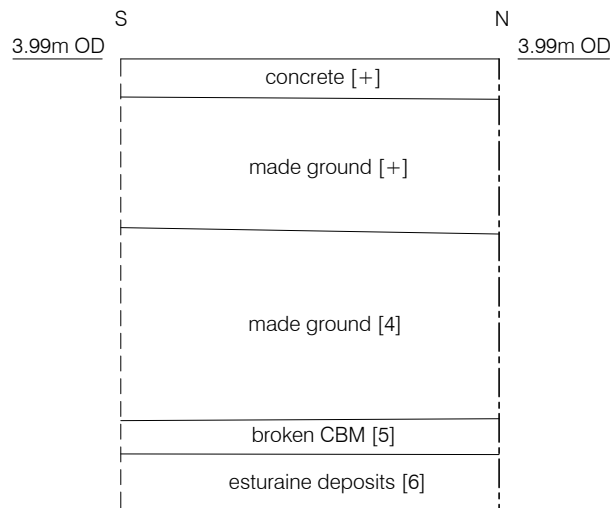
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 02/06/14 JS

Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:20,000 at A4





Section 1  
Trench 1  
Northeast Facing



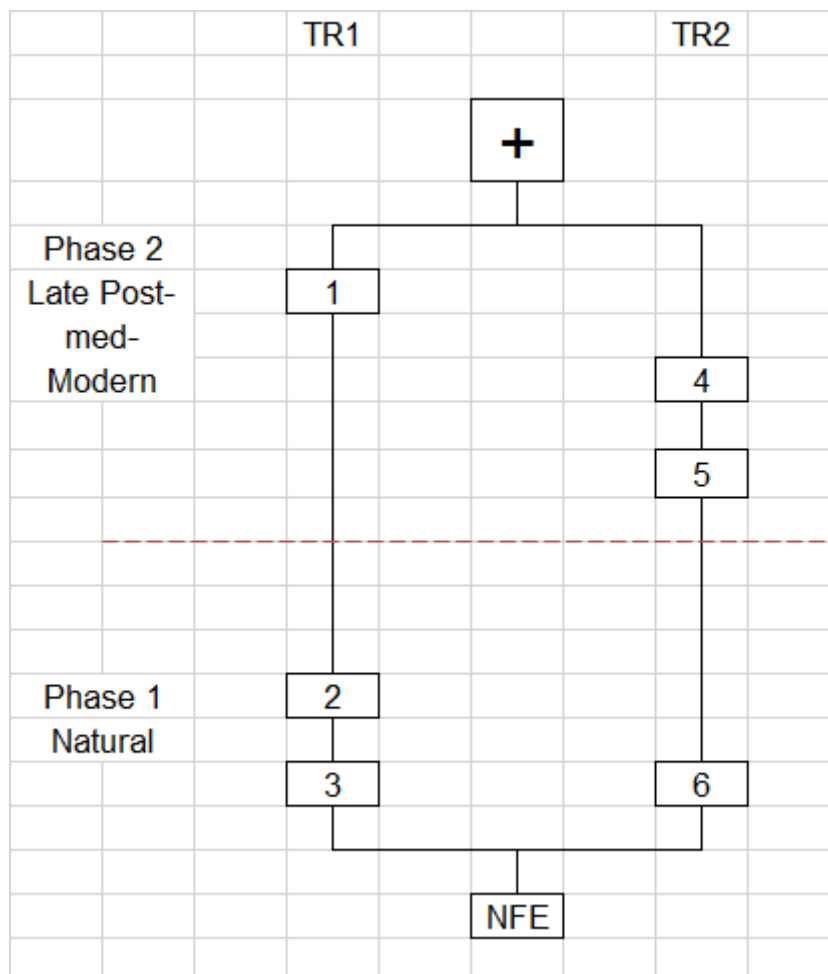
Section 2  
Trench 2  
East Facing



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Trench	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase
WPBR14	1	1	*	1	Layer	Made Ground	Late Post-med-Modern	2
WPBR14	2	1	*	1	Layer	Flood Deposited Sand	Natural	1
WPBR14	3	1	TR1	1	Layer	Esturine Silt	Natural	1
WPBR14	4	2	*	2	Layer	Made Ground	Late Post-med-Modern	2
WPBR14	5	2	*	2	Layer	Made Ground	Late Post-med-Modern	2
WPBR14	6	2	TR2	2	Layer	Esturine Silt	Natural	1

## APPENDIX 2: MATRIX





## APPENDIX 3: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



**Plate 1: Trench 1 under excavation, looking north-west**



**Plate 2: Section 1 in Trench 1**



**Plate 3: Section 2 in Trench 2**

## APPENDIX 4: OASIS FORM

**OASIS ID: preconst1-179269**

### Project details

Project name	Land at 79-81 Brighton Road, Shoreham By Sea, BN43 6RE: An Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	The investigation involved the excavation of two trial trenches designed to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains at the site, and the potential impact of the development on any remains which may be present. Natural foreshore estuarine material was seen in both trenches, overlain in Trench 1 by a clean and sterile sand. Demolition debris found within Trench 2 may attest to the construction of a jetty associated with the timber ponds visible on the 1st edition OS map from 1875. Subsequent archaeological evidence was entirely 20th century / modern in date, and related to the construction of the podium for the Parcelforce depot. Limited evidence for truncation to underlying deposits was seen, although the evidence from the geotechnical site works implies severe localised truncation. No archaeological finds or features relating to any period pre-dating the late post-medieval/ modern periods were identified during this evaluation and consequently no further work is considered to be necessary.
Project dates	Start: 06-05-2014 End: 15-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	WPBR14 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	AWDM/0501/12 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	WEST SUSSEX ADUR SHOREHAM BY SEA 79-81 Brighton Rd, Shoreham by Sea
Postcode	BN43 6RE
Study area	5921.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 2190 0505 50.8315608095 -0.268820416152 50 49 53 N 000 16 07 W Point

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Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.89m Max: 2.08m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Chris Mayo
Project director/manager	Chris Mayo
Project supervisor	Guy Seddon
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	W.N. Developments Limited

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Marlipins Museum
Digital Archive ID	WPBR14
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic", "Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Marlipins Museum
Paper Archive ID	WPBR14
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at 79-81 Brighton Road, Shoreham By Sea, BN43 6RE: An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Seddon, G.
Other bibliographic details	PCA R11736
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Place of issue or publication	Brockley, London
Description	A4 client report with blue covers, approx 30pp

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Entered on	2 June 2014

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